

# CBDCs



As of March 2023, there are over 100 countries that are exploring or developing CBDCs. Some of the most active countries include:

- China: China is one of the most advanced countries in terms of CBDC development. The Chinese government has been testing a CBDC called the Digital Currency Electronic Payment (DCEP) since 2014. The DCEP is currently being piloted in several cities in China, and it is expected to be launched nationwide in the near future.

# CBDCs



Sweden: Sweden is another country that is actively developing a CBDC. The Swedish government has been testing a CBDC called e-krona since 2017. The e-krona is not yet fully launched, but it is expected to be available to the public in the next few years.

# CBDCs



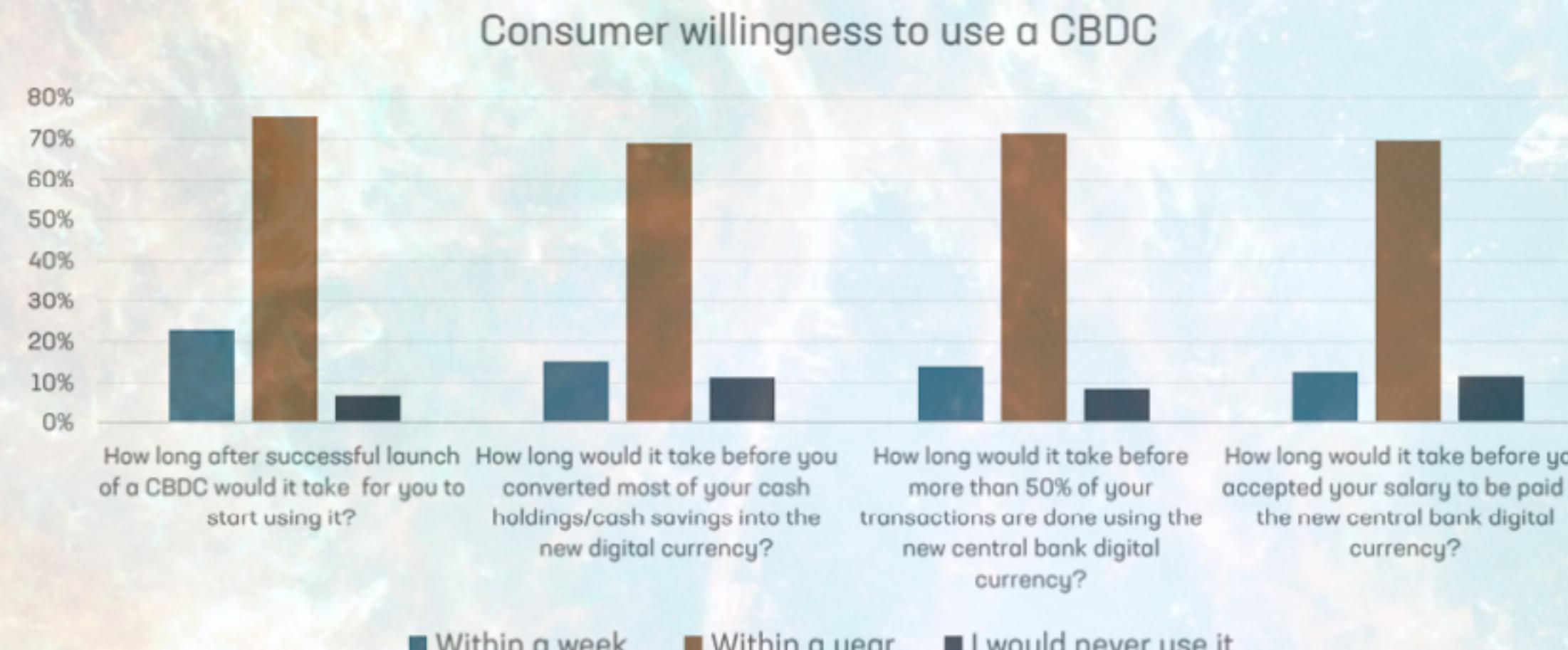
United States: The United States is also exploring the possibility of issuing a CBDC. The Federal Reserve has been conducting research on CBDCs since 2019, and it is expected to make a decision about whether or not to issue a CBDC in the next few years.

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Canada: Canada is another country that is exploring the possibility of issuing a CBDC. The Bank of Canada has been conducting research on CBDCs since 2020, and it is expected to make a decision about whether or not to issue a CBDC in the next few years.

# How Countries Are Adopting CBDCs



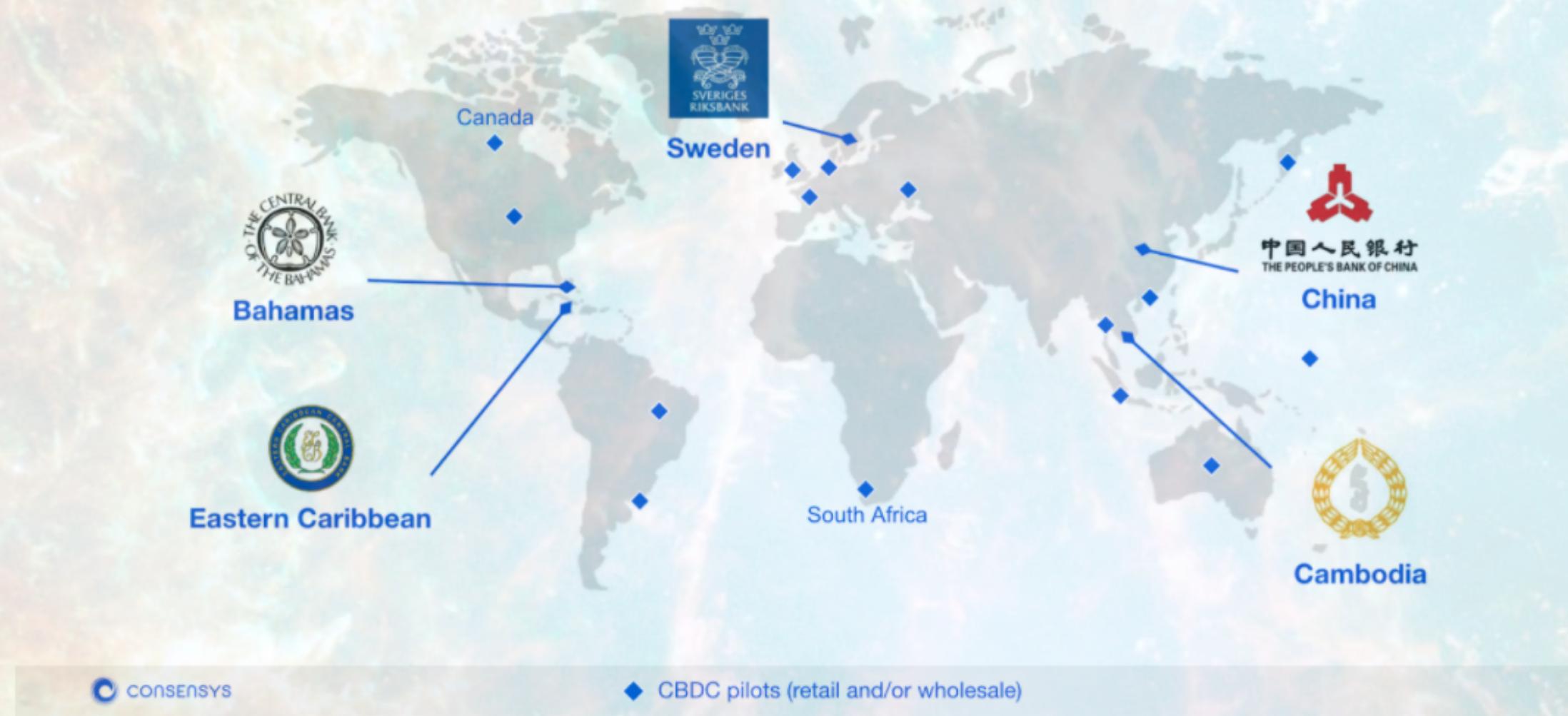
Source: Guardtime / PureProfile

There are two main ways that countries are adopting CBDCs:

- Retail CBDCs: Retail CBDCs are designed to be used by individuals and businesses. They are typically issued in digital form and can be stored in a digital wallet.
- Wholesale CBDCs: Wholesale CBDCs are designed to be used by financial institutions. They are typically issued in digital form and can be stored in a central bank account.

# The future of CBDCs

**80% of Central Banks are engaged in some work on CBDC**



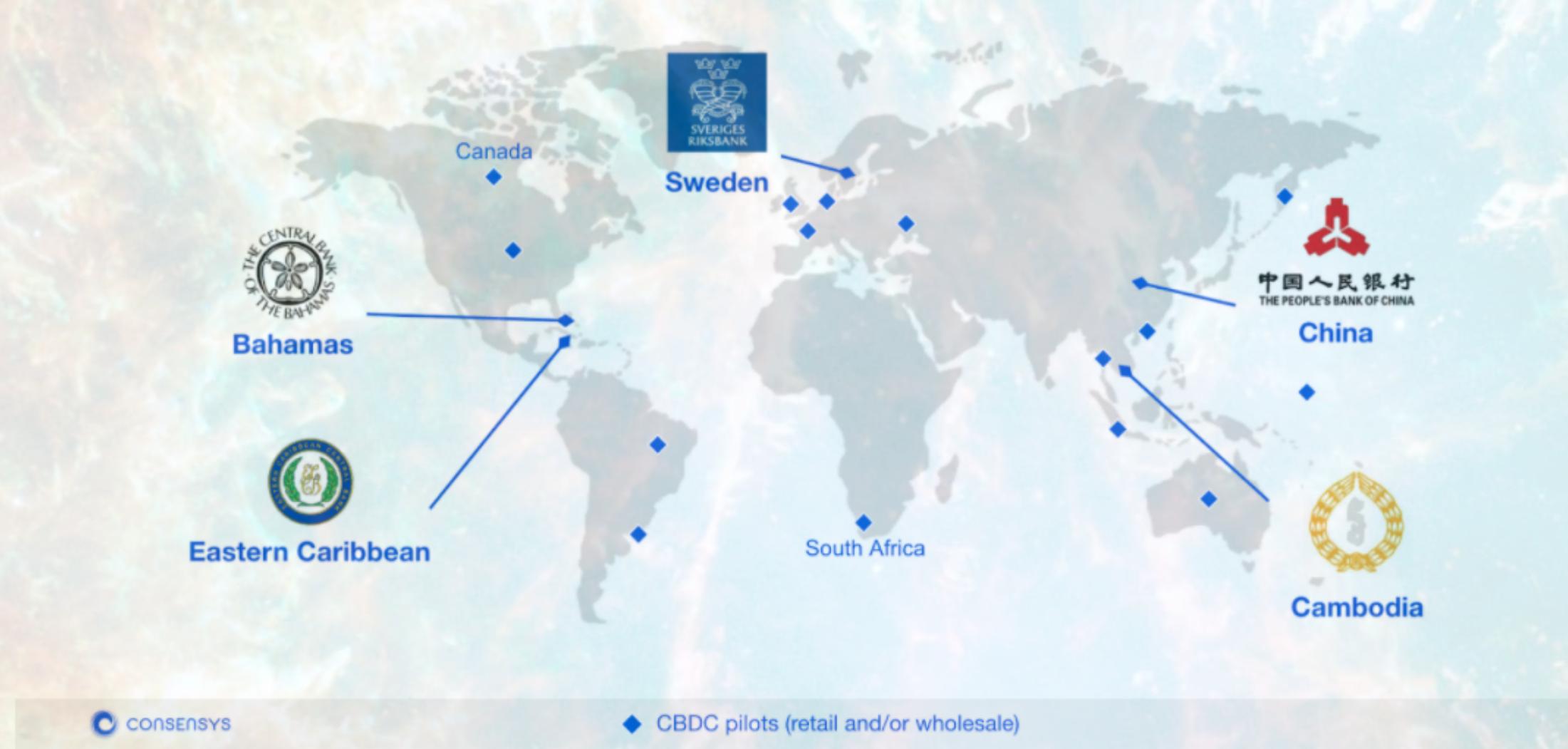
It is still too early to say what the future of CBDCs will be. However, there is a growing interest in CBDCs around the world, and it is likely that more countries will adopt CBDCs in the coming years.

The potential benefits of CBDCs include:

- Increased efficiency: CBDCs could make payments faster, cheaper, and more secure.
- Increased financial inclusion: CBDCs could make it easier for people who do not have access to traditional financial services to participate in the economy.
- Reduced use of cash: CBDCs could help to reduce the use of cash, which could make it more difficult for criminals to launder money.

# The future of CBDCs

80% of Central Banks are engaged in some work on CBDC



The potential risks of CBDCs include:

- Cybersecurity risks: CBDCs could be vulnerable to cyberattacks. This could lead to the theft of funds or the disruption of the payments system.
- Financial stability risks: CBDCs could pose a risk to financial stability if they are not properly designed and managed. For example, if CBDCs become too popular, they could lead to a decline in the use of traditional bank deposits. This could make it more difficult for banks to lend money, which could slow down the economy.
- Privacy risks: CBDCs could pose a risk to privacy if they are not designed with privacy in mind. For example, if CBDC transactions are recorded on a public blockchain, it could be possible to track the spending habits of individuals.

Overall, the future of CBDCs is uncertain. However, there is a growing interest in CBDCs around the world, and it is likely that more countries will adopt CBDCs in the coming years.

# Business Implications



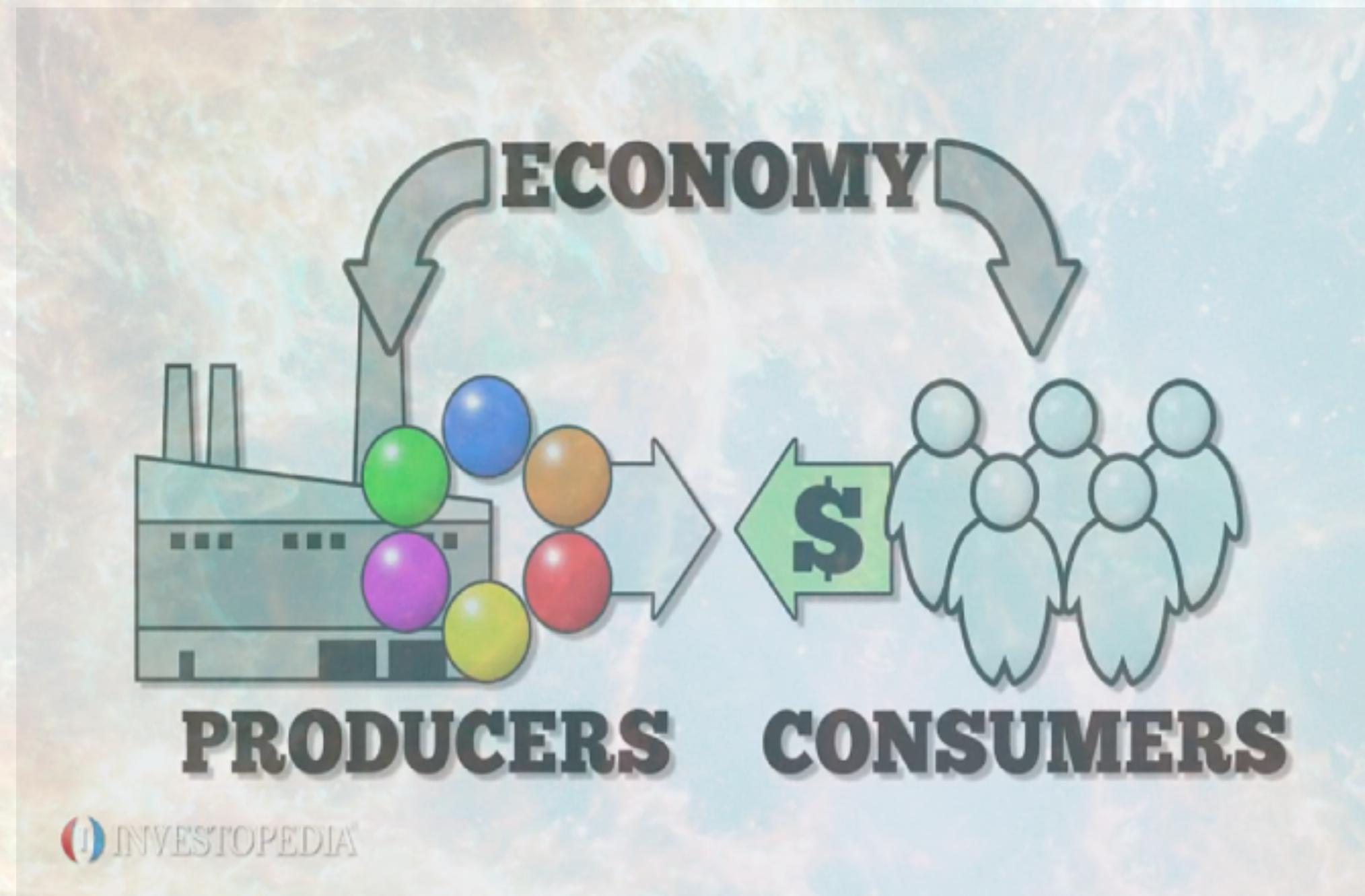
## Business

[ˈbiz-nəs]

An enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial, or professional activities.

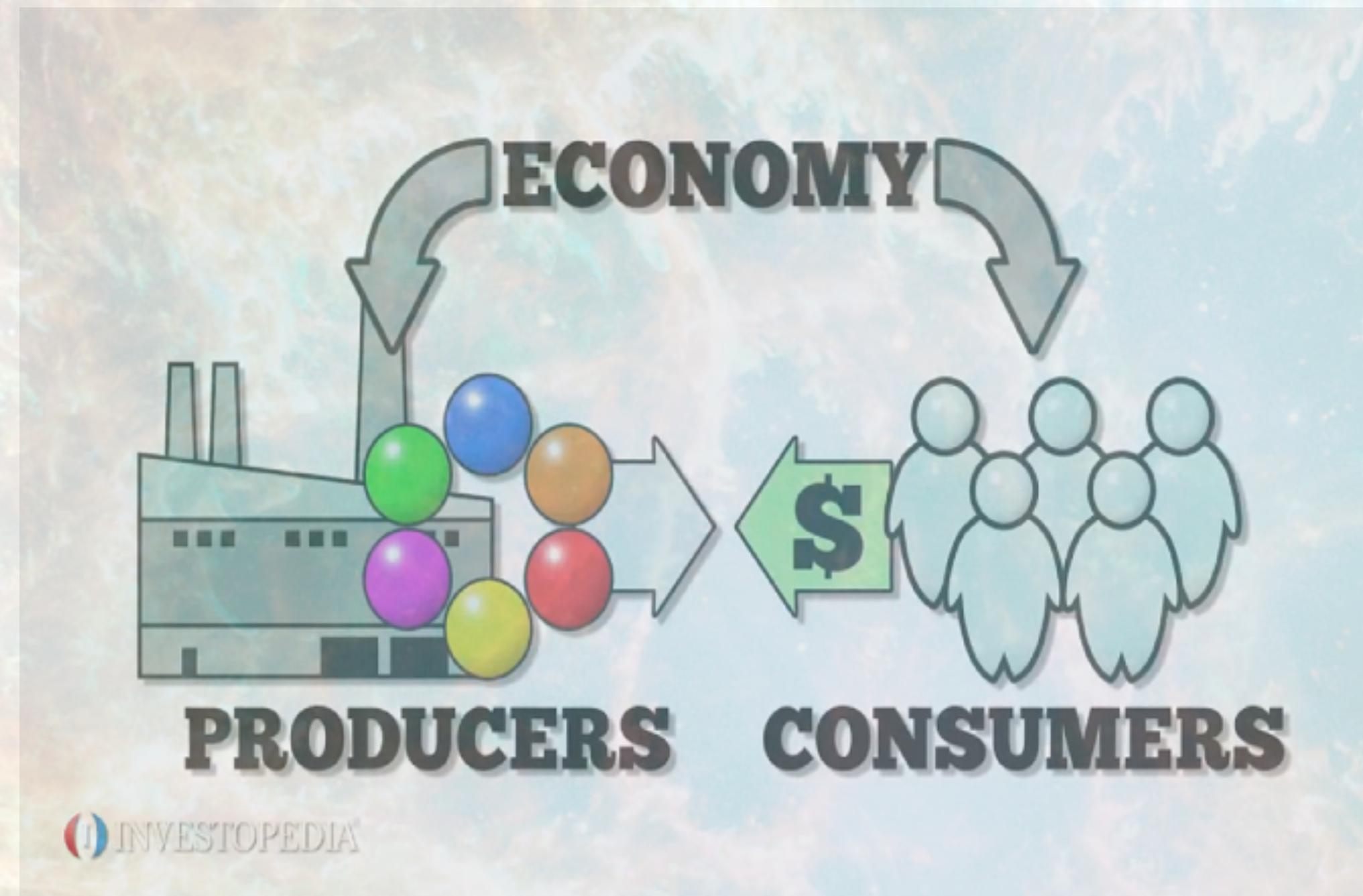
For businesses, CBDCs could have a number of implications. For example, CBDCs could make it easier for businesses to accept payments from customers, and they could also make it easier for businesses to manage their cash flow. Additionally, CBDCs could help to reduce the cost of processing payments, which could benefit businesses of all sizes.

# Economic Implications



For the economy as a whole, CBDCs could have a number of implications. For example, CBDCs could help to boost economic growth by making it easier for people to participate in the economy. Additionally, CBDCs could help to reduce the use of cash, which could make it more difficult for criminals to launder money.

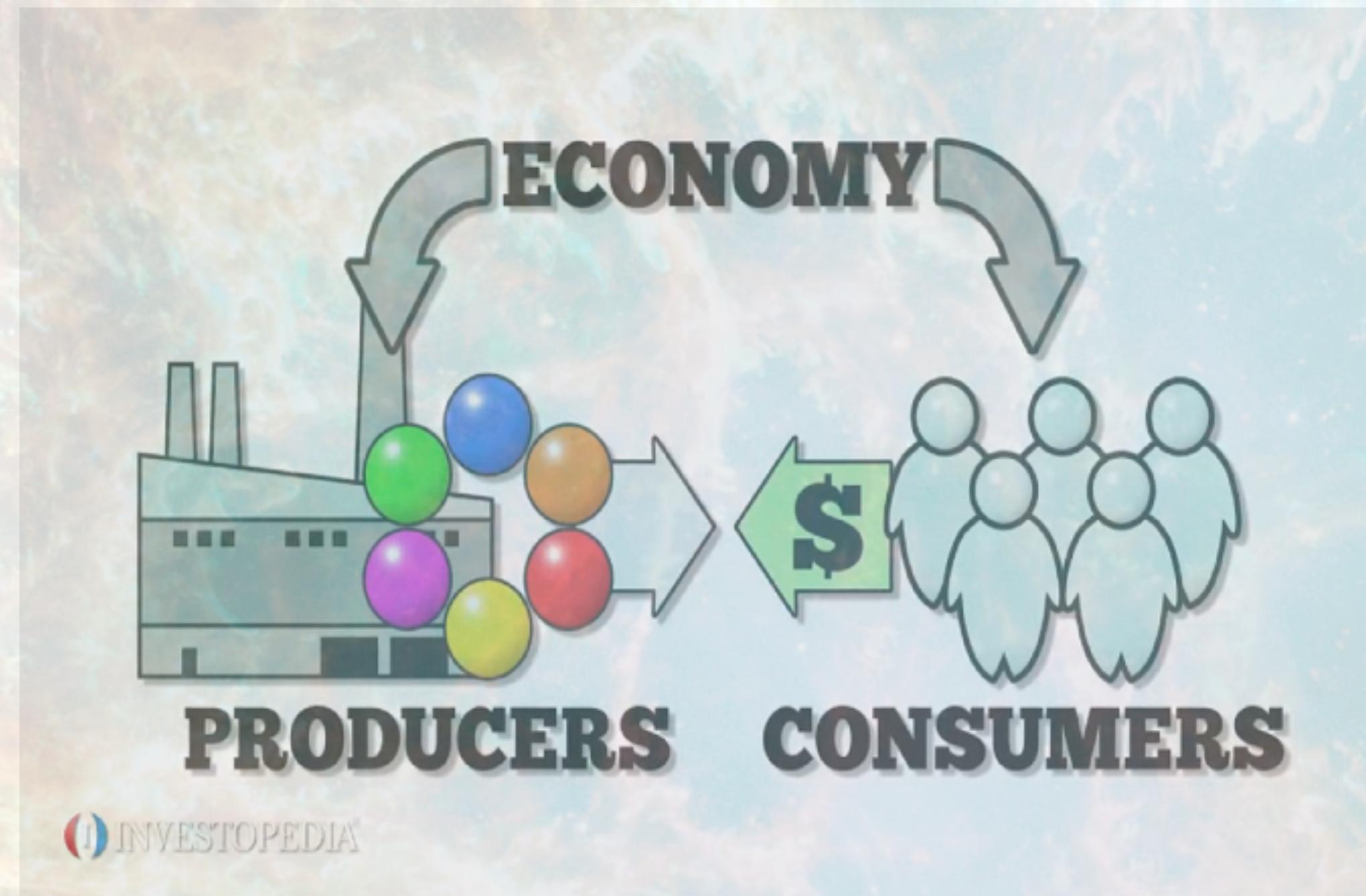
# Potential Business Benefits



Some of the potential benefits of CBDCs for businesses include:

- Easier and faster payments: CBDCs could make it easier and faster for businesses to accept payments from customers. This could save businesses time and money, and it could also improve customer satisfaction.
- Reduced costs: CBDCs could help to reduce the costs associated with processing payments. This could benefit businesses of all sizes, especially small businesses.
- Increased transparency: CBDC transactions could be more transparent than traditional payments. This could help businesses to track their cash flow and to comply with regulations.
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# Potential Economic Benefits

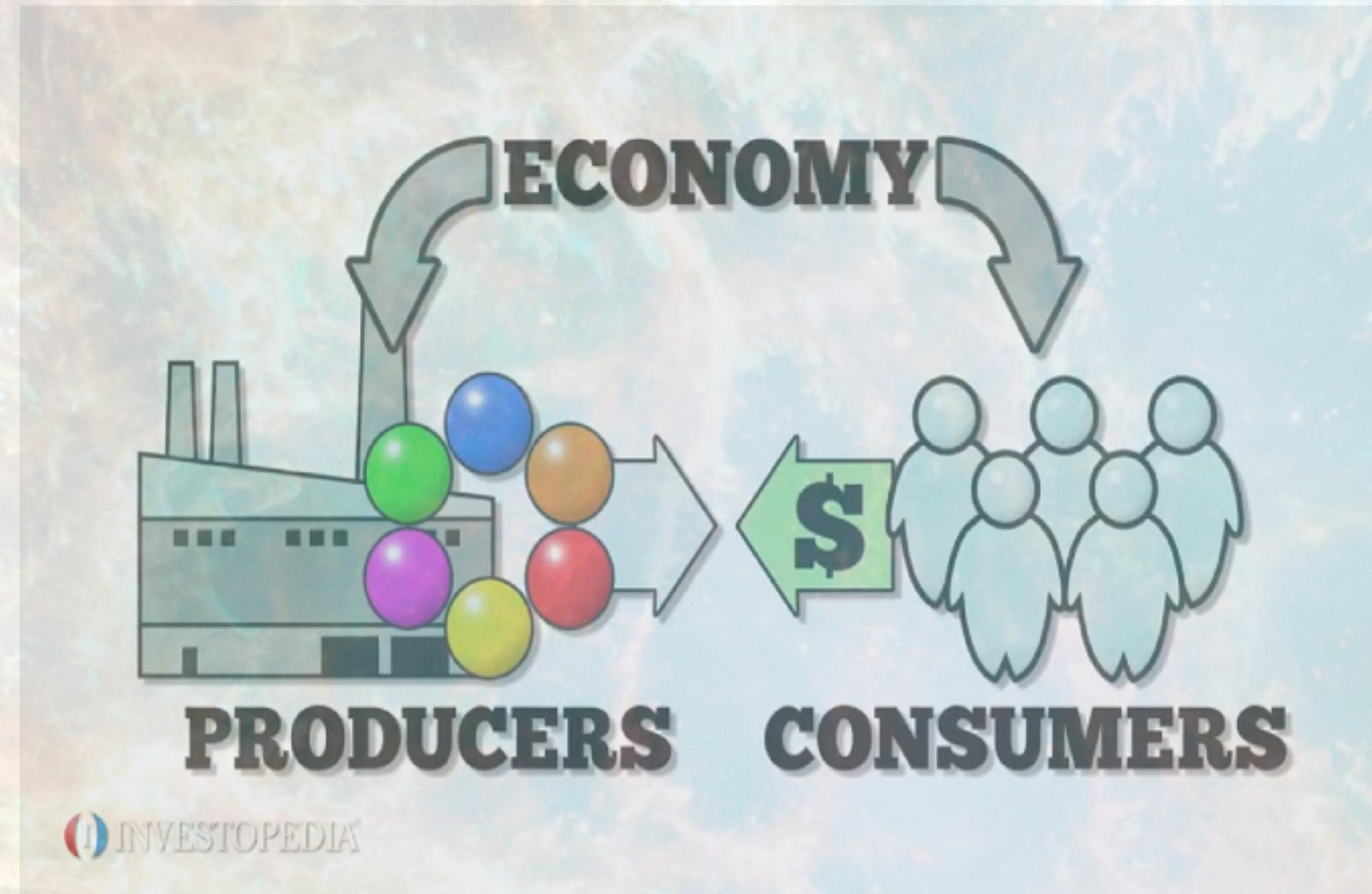


Potential benefits for the economy

Some of the potential benefits of CBDCs for the economy include:

- Boosted economic growth: CBDCs could help to boost economic growth by making it easier for people to participate in the economy. This could happen by making it easier for people to access financial services and by making it easier for people to make payments.
- Reduced crime: CBDCs could help to reduce crime by making it more difficult for criminals to launder money. This could happen by making it easier to track CBDC transactions.
- Increased financial stability: CBDCs could help to increase financial stability by providing a more secure and stable form of money. This could happen by making it more difficult for banks to fail.
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# Potential Business Risks

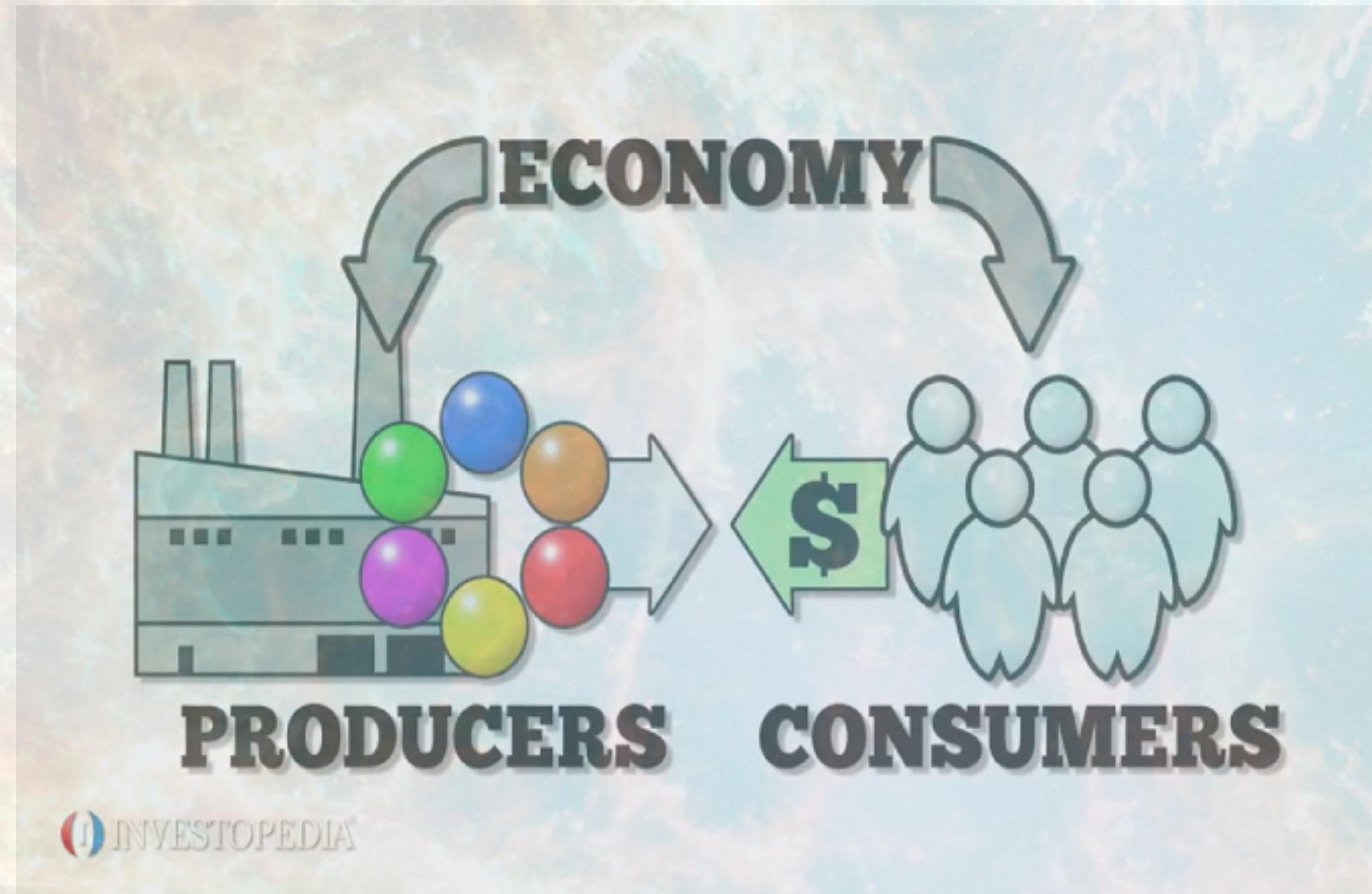


Potential risks for businesses

Some of the potential risks of CBDCs for businesses include:

- Changes to the payments landscape: CBDCs could change the payments landscape, which could pose challenges for businesses that are not prepared for change.
- Increased competition: CBDCs could increase competition in the payments industry, which could lead to lower fees for businesses.
- New regulations: CBDCs could lead to new regulations, which could increase the compliance burden for businesses.

# Potential Economic Risks



Potential risks for the economy

Some of the potential risks of CBDCs for the economy include:

- Financial instability: CBDCs could pose a risk to financial instability if they are not properly designed and managed. For example, if CBDCs become too popular, they could lead to a decline in the use of traditional bank deposits. This could make it more difficult for banks to lend money, which could slow down the economy.
- Privacy concerns: CBDCs could raise privacy concerns if they are not designed with privacy in mind. For example, if CBDC transactions are recorded on a public blockchain, it could be possible to track the spending habits of individuals.