# SHREENIVASA ENGINEERING COLLEGE



ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI OCT 2023

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#### PROJECT TITLE

# CENTRAL BANKING SMART CONTRACT

#### INTRODUCTION

- ➤ A central bank smart contract is a self-executing contract with the terms of the agreement directly written into code.
- In the context of a central bank, this could refer to a smart contract governing various financial and monetary operations.
- For instance, a central bank smart contract might be designed to automate certain aspects of monetary policy, such as adjusting interest rates based on predefined economic indicators.
- ➤ It could also be used for issuing and managing digital currencies, facilitating secure and transparent transactions within the financial system.
- ➤ It's a fascinating intersection of traditional finance and cutting-edge technology

#### **EXISTING SYSTEM**

- ➤ **Digital Currency Issuance:** Central banks could create digital currencies as smart contracts, providing a more efficient and transparent way to issue and manage currency.
- ➤ Monetary Policy Execution: Smart contracts could automate the execution of monetary policies. For instance, adjusting interest rates based on predefined economic indicators or automatically implementing quantitative easing measures.
- ➤ Transaction Settlement: Smart contracts could facilitate faster and more secure settlement of transactions between financial institutions, reducing counterparty risks.

#### **EXISTING SYSTEM DISADVANTAGES**

- ➤ Security Concerns: Smart contracts, like any code, are susceptible to vulnerabilities. Bugs or security loopholes in the code could lead to exploits and financial losses.
- ➤ **Legal and Regulatory Challenges:** The legal status of smart contracts and their adherence to existing financial regulations can be uncertain.
- ➤ **Dependency on Technology:** Smart contracts are reliant on technology infrastructure, and any disruptions or failures in the underlying technology (e.g., blockchain networks) could impact the functioning of these contracts.
- ➤ **Resistance to Change:** The financial industry is traditionally conservative and resistant to rapid change

#### PROPOSED SYSTEM

#### > Digital Currency Issuance:

Central banks could issue digital currencies as programmable tokens through smart contracts, allowing for precise control over monetary supply.

#### > Programmable Monetary Policy:

Smart contracts could automate the execution of monetary policies based on predefined conditions. For example, adjusting interest rates or liquidity measures in response to economic indicators.

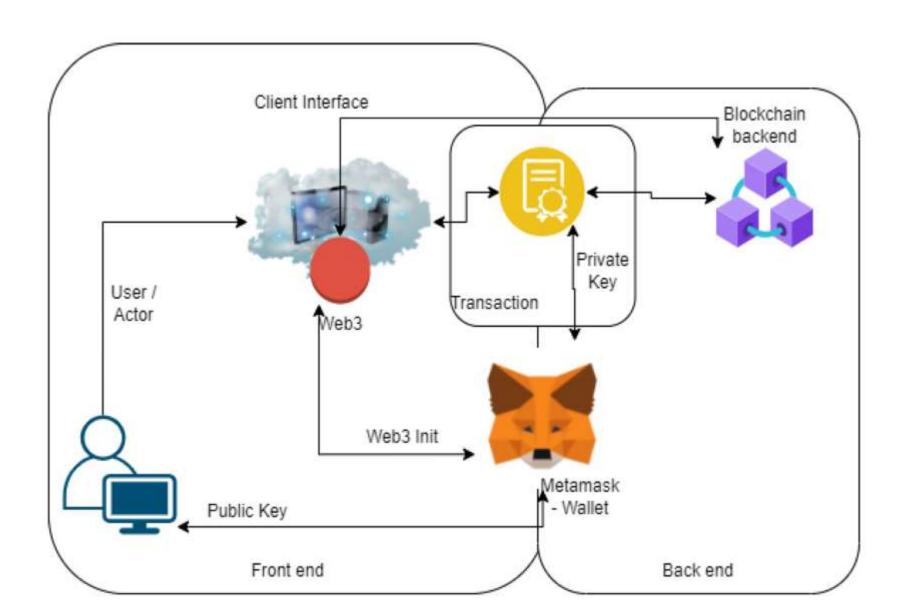
#### > Transparent and Auditable Transactions:

All transactions could be recorded on a blockchain, providing a transparent and immutable ledger. This transparency could enhance accountability and facilitate audits.

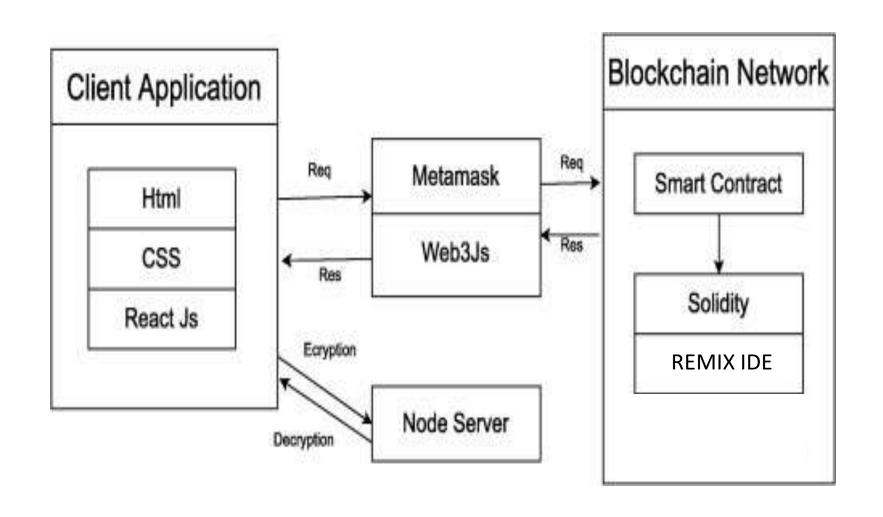
#### PROPOSED SYSTEM ADVANTAGES

- ➤ **Efficiency:** Sicker execution of transactions, policy implementations, and overall decision-making, streamlining the functioning of the central bank.
- ➤ **Transparency:** The decentralized nature of blockchain ensures transparency. All transactions and policy implementations are recorded on a public ledger, providing a clear and auditable history.
- ➤ **Reduced Fraud:** Smart contracts operate on secure blockchain technology, making it resistant to tampering.
- ➤ **Cost Savings:** Automation through smart contracts can lead to cost savings by eliminating the need for intermediaries, reducing paperwork, and increasing overall operational efficiency.

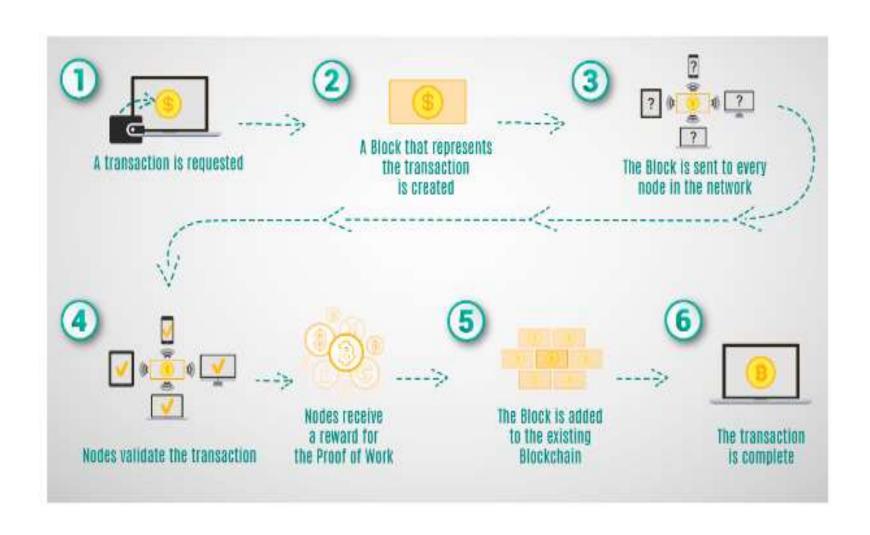
#### **SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE**



#### **FLOW DIAGRAM**



#### TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



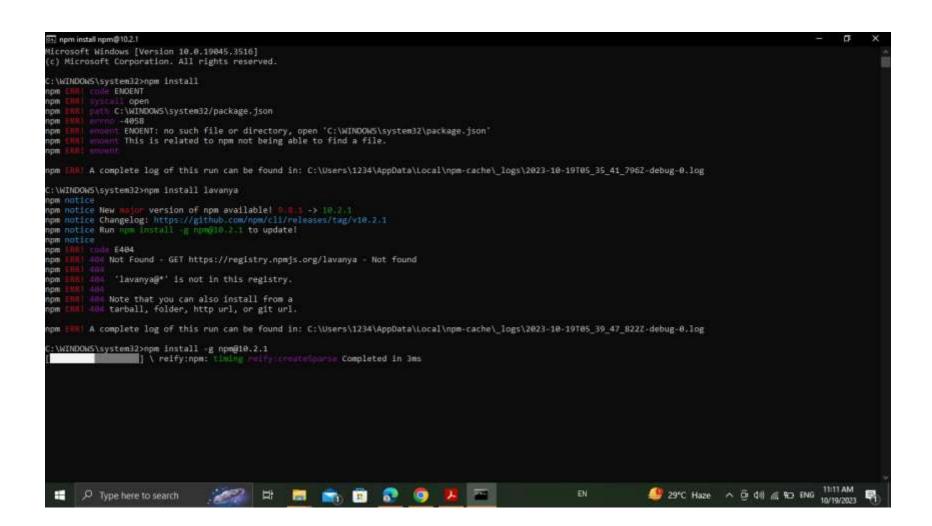
#### **CONCLUSION**

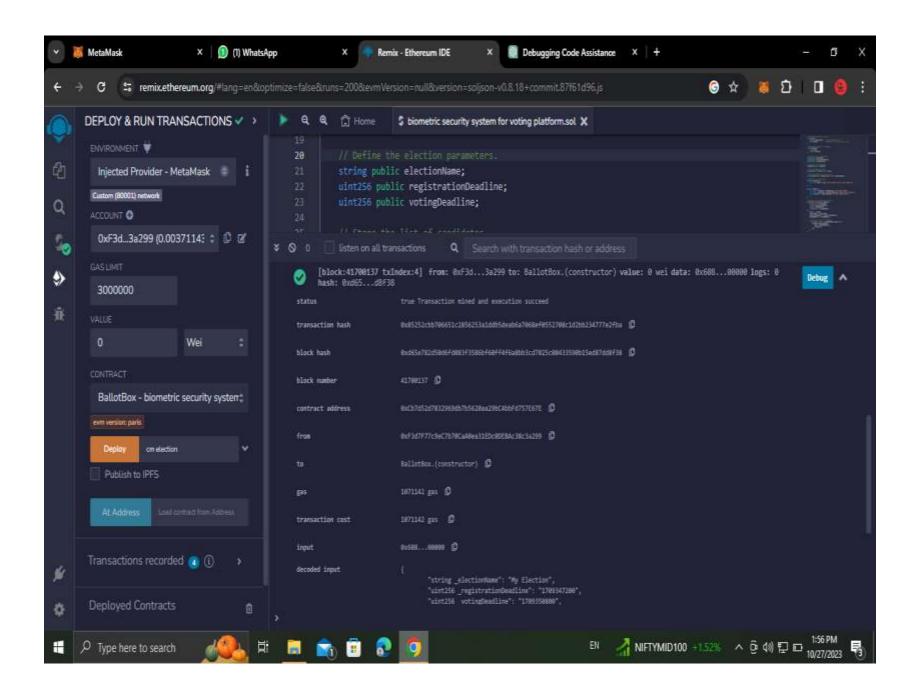
- ➤ In conclusion, integrating smart contracts into the functions of central banks presents a promising vision for the future of monetary systems.
- The automation, transparency, and efficiency offered by smart contracts could revolutionize the way central banks operate.
- ➤ Digital currency issuance, automated monetary policy execution, secure transaction settlements, regulatory compliance, data transparency, and streamlined cross-border transactions are among the potential benefits.
- ➤ However, this transition is not without its challenges. Security concerns, scalability issues, and the need for a robust legal and regulatory framework are significant hurdles that must be overcome.

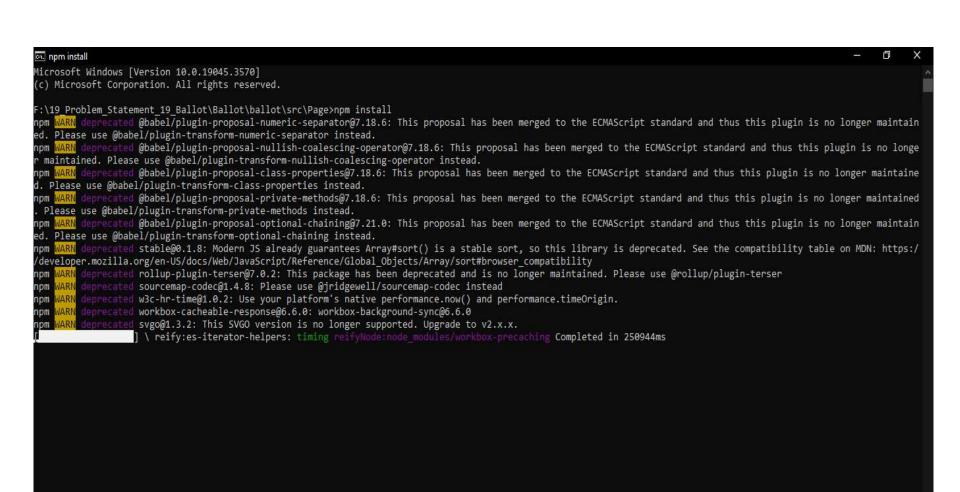
#### **FUTURE SCOPE**

- ➤ Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs): Many central banks are exploring or actively developing CBDCs. Smart contracts could be integral to the design and operation of CBDCs, enabling programmable money and automating certain monetary policies.
- ➤ Tokenization of Assets: Central banks might tokenize traditional assets (such as government bonds) using smart contracts, making these assets more accessible and facilitating faster and more efficient trading on blockchain platforms.
- ➤ Automated Monetary Policy: Smart contracts could play a crucial role in automating various aspects of monetary policy, such as adjusting interest rates based on predefined economic indicators or automatically executing quantitative easing measures.

#### **OUTPUT**













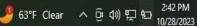




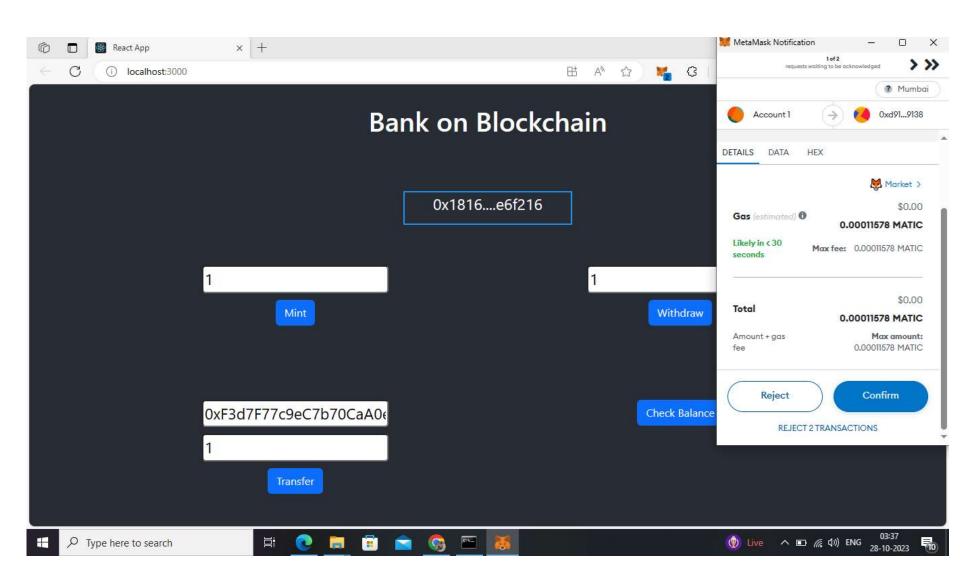


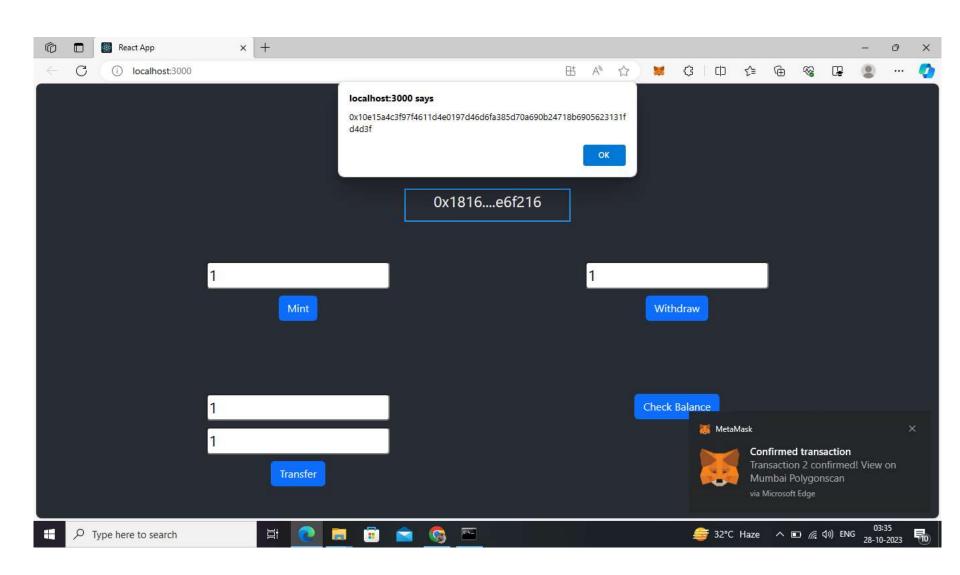












## **THANK YOU**