



Möte 8 med e-kronans dialogforum

Riksbanken, 2023-06-15



Behandling av datauppgifter

Anders Mölgaard Pedersen



Data protection and usage

- Working hypothesis on data protection and usage in relation to an e-krona:
 - Usage of an e-krona will not be anonymous like cash, but data will be protected by strong privacy rules as apply for payment data today
- Questions for the e-krona dialogue forum:

Retailers

- How do retailers use payment information today, and which impediments (regulatory, technical, commercial) do they face?
- From retailers' perspective, what kind of usage of information about the payment and the payer should a possible e-krona cater for, preferably?

Consumers

- From a consumer perspective, what are the main trade-offs in allowing retailers and PSPs to process and use payment information?
- Will these trade-offs be different for a possible ekrona compared to other payment instruments (e.g. more weight on privacy) – and if so, why?



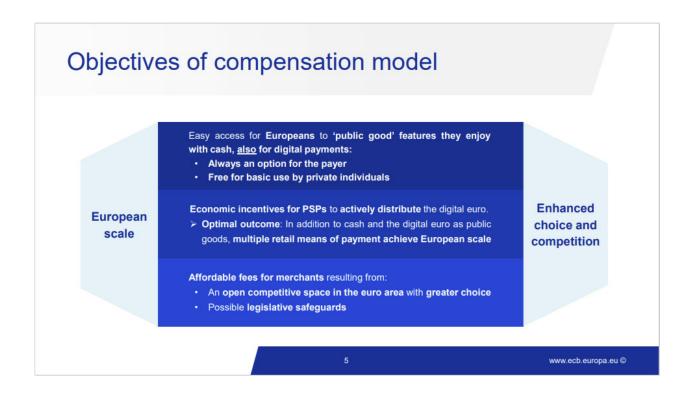
Möjlig kompensationsmodell

Viktor Möllborg



Vad har ECB ställt upp för mål med modellen?

Tankar om dessa?





ECB's kärnprinciper

 Något man inte håller med om eller förslag på andra kärnprinciper som Riksbanken bör överväga?

Core principles for the compensation model

- 1 Free basic use by private individuals
- 2 Network effects generating economic incentives for acquirers and merchants
- 3 Comparable economic incentives for issuers
- 4 Eurosystem bears its own costs, as with production and issuance of banknotes

6

www.ecb.europa.eu ©





- Vad anser ni vara del av basutbud?
- Vilka tjänster skulle man kunna tänka sig är något man får ta betalt för?

Free basic use by private individuals



- The digital euro should be free for basic use by private individuals.
- This is consistent with the context of cash, which is a public good as well, where people can pay, be paid, and have access free-of-charge.
- The 'basic use' would cover all services necessary to enable persons to pay and be paid with digital euro in a convenient manner.

- Onboarding to digital euro, opening and holding of a digital euro wallet/account
- Funding and defunding the digital euro wallet/account from the payment account which the person associates it to
- · Provision of a basic instrument to pay with digital euro
- Making and receiving Person-to-Person (P2P) payments
- Making payments to merchants, businesses, or governments (i.e., POI, including POS, e-commerce, and P2G)
- Receiving payments from governments (G2P)
- Combinations of the above elements such as waterfall (i.e., receiving a payment and defunding) and reverse waterfall (i.e., funding and making a payment).





- Från ett samhällsekonomiskt perspektiv, hur anser ni prissättningen bör göras?
- Helt fritt, förväntningar relativt andra metoder, tak (helt eller för delar)

Incentives for acquirers and merchants

- 2 Network effects generating economic incentives for acquirers and merchants
- PSPs offering digital euro acquiring services would be able to charge merchants for these services, in line with cash and other payment methods, where merchants also face costs.
- Price setting for merchants could be determined by market forces. The wide distribution of a digital euro
 could allow for a more open competitive space in the euro area with greater choice.
- Co-legislators might decide to implement safeguards to prevent potential abuse from the legal tender nature of digital euro (i.e., possible mandatory acceptance). Legislation might establish an expectation on merchant pricing considering the current levels for comparable retail payment solutions.

8





- Från ett samhällsekonomiskt perspektiv, hur anser ni prissättningen bör utformas?
- Helt fritt, förväntningar relativt andra metoder, tak (helt eller för delar)

Comparable incentives for issuers

3 Comparable economic incentives for issuers

- PSPs distributing digital euro and offering wallet/account management services to private individuals should have a similar level of economic incentives to do so as for electronic payment alternatives.
- · This is to ensure an effective distribution of a public good like the digital euro.
- The objective is that PSPs have comparable incentives to promote an optimal usability and end-user experience as they have with alternative electronic payment instruments they distribute.



4. Eurosystemet står för sina egna kostnader

 Skulle vara viss skillnad mot hur kostander hanteras i dagens avvecklingssytem, men likt kontanter

Eurosystem bears its own costs

- 4 Eurosystem bears its own costs, as with production and issuance of banknotes
- · The Eurosystem will bear its own costs, reflecting the public good nature of the digital euro.
- · Same logic which currently applies to cash.
- PSPs would have their own costs related to the distribution of the digital euro services they provide, but they would not be charged Eurosystem costs such as those related to scheme management and settlement processing.

10

www.ecb.europa.eu @



Fortsättning under hösten





- Blivit bättre och bättre, bra diskussioner
- Fortsätta med samma upplägg samt deltagare under hösten (2-3 möten)
- Flyttar fokus mot att Riksbanken presenterar tankar kring utformning inom olika områden
- Återkommer med tider!
- Önskemål om ämnen?



Avslutning

Ha en bra sommar!