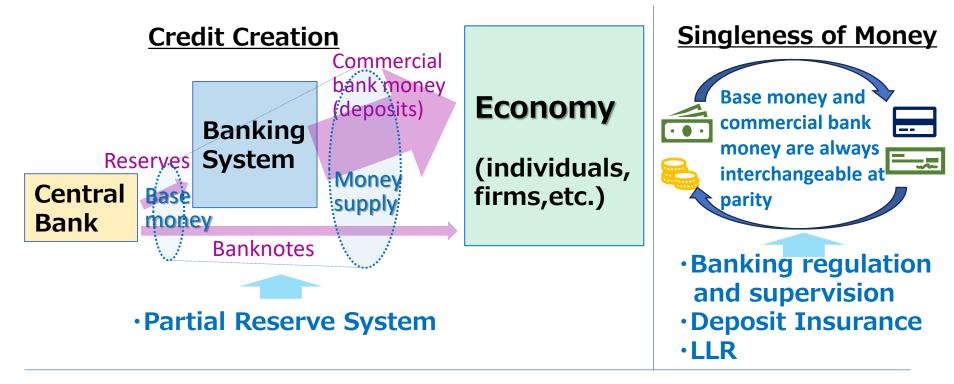
Modern Monetary System

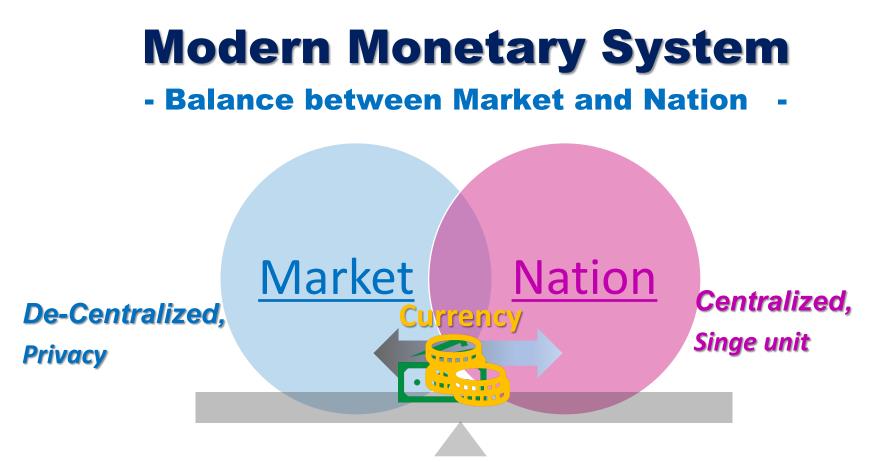
- "two-tiered" structure and credit creation -



Banks' financial intermediation Market-based resource allocation

> Banks' creation of deposits

- ⇒ Abundant supply of "money" to the economy
- > Private-led innovation, data utilization, AML, KYC,,,



- Currency, issued by the nation, has been the driving force of the market economy.
- The stability and the credibility of the currency are supported by institutional framework of the nation state.
- The authorities and the central bank do not directly access to the information and data on people's daily transactions and privacy.

Possible Impacts of Digitalization on Monetary System

 <u>Crypto-assets</u>, <u>stablecoins</u> and <u>Big-Techs' payment</u> <u>platform</u> could change the <u>two-tiered structure</u> of modern monetary system and affect the balance.

Crypto-assets BigTechs' Digital Payment Platforms Stablecoins Libra (Diem)

• <u>Retail CBDC</u> could be regarded as a counter-measure against those challenges to two-tiered monetary system.

• But, <u>retail CBDC</u> may also change <u>the two-tiered</u> <u>structure into the single-tier</u> and affect the balance.

> <u>Central Bank</u> <u>Digital Currency</u> (CBDC)

Close to "narrow banking" debates in the 20th century

Digital Currency Forum in Japan and "DCJPY"

- Digital Currency Forum consists of over 100 leading companies, banks and institutions.
- DCJPY is a platform for private-based digital currency denominated by JPY.
 - DCJPY is planned to be issued initially by banks. (DCJPY can be regarded as the platform for "tokenized deposits".)
 - > DCJPY incorporates blockchain technology (Hyperledger BESU).
 - DCJPY has <u>two-tiered structure</u> with "financial zone" and "business zone".
 - "Financial Zone" performs core functions of settlements.
 - "Business Zone" is designed to be highly "programmable".
 (Users can incorporate "smart contract" to satisfy their needs.)

Possible Benefits of DCJPY

- Stable value as bank deposits
- Maintaining banks' <u>financial intermediation</u>
- <u>Abundant supply of money</u> to the economy
- Avoiding digital bank-run
- Programmability and <u>Smart contacts</u>
- Utilizing <u>bank regulation</u> and <u>deposit insurance</u>
- Fostering private-led innovation
- Utilizing information and data

Applying new digital technologies to increase people's welfare while maintaining the benefits of modern monetary system

Issues for Future Monetary System

Impacts on <u>Financial Intermediation</u> and <u>Resource Allocation</u>, <u>Banks' credit creation</u>

- Ideal <u>Banking Regulation</u> and <u>Deposit</u> <u>Insurance</u>
- Data Governance, ideal Balance between Data Utilization and Privacy
- Legal and Institutional Framework for <u>Tokenized Assets</u>
- Future of <u>Central Banking</u>, ideal roles of <u>CB</u> money in payments and settlements
 Ideal Balance between <u>Nation and Market</u>