

Paradise lost? How crypto failed to deliver on its promises and what to do about it

22nd BIS Annual Conference



Shifting crypto narratives

- Crypto has relied on constantly creating new narratives:
 - from digital cash or digital gold to allowing finance to operate without trusted intermediaries
- But cryptos have failed to provide an efficient, scalable means of payment or a reliable store of value
- And they are increasingly relying on centralised solutions and market structures
- The bursting of the crypto bubble does not necessarily spell the end of cryptos, as they offer a way to gamble

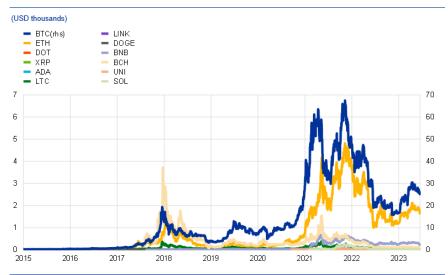
Technical limitations

- Transacting cryptos on blockchains can be inefficient, slow and expensive
- Blockchain trilemma: security, scalability and decentralisation cannot be achieved at the same time
- Risks of public blockchains: lack of an accountable central governance body, potential for code errors
- Challenges in handling crypto-assets
 - Blockchains do not permit transaction reversal
 - Risk of theft or loss of personal keys

Cryptos exhibit instability and high volatility

Chart 1

Prices of bitcoin and selected altcoins

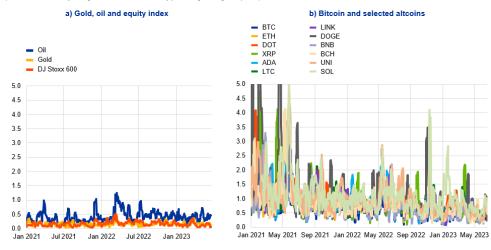


Source: CryptoCompare.

Chart 2

Price volatility of cryptos compared with other assets

(annualised seven-day rolling standard deviation of daily percentage changes of prices)

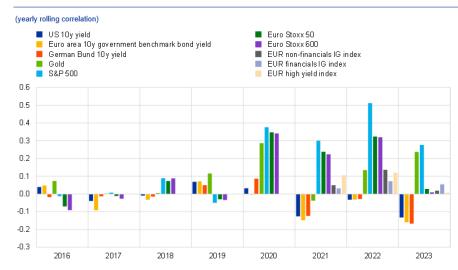


Sources: CryptoCompare, Bloomberg, Refinitiv and ECB calculations.

Cryptos do not perform any socially or economically useful function

- They are not used for payments
- They do not fund consumption or investment
- They often generate enormous damage to the environment
- They do not improve our capacity to hedge against inflation (chart 3)

Chart 3
Returns correlations of bitcoin vis-à-vis selected financial assets



Sources: Bloomberg, S&P Global iBoxx, CryptoCompare and ECB calculations

Cryptos as a means of gambling and circumvention

- Instability of unbacked cryptos makes them appealing as a means of gambling
 - Facilitated by the establishment of a centralised market structure and integration into the financial system to support their broader use
- Cryptos are also being used as a means to circumvent taxes, regulations and sanctions
 - ➤ Bitcoin used to evade restrictions on international capital flows and foreign exchange transactions

Risks arising from the growing centralisation of the crypto ecosystem

- Dependence on often unregulated third-party intermediaries increases the risk of failures and contagion:
 - Concentration risks from the role of stablecoins and large crypto exchanges
 - > Interconnectedness and opacity of crypto markets
- Attempts by the crypto industry to strengthen ties with actors in the financial system (including banks, big techs and public sector)
 - > Risks for banks associated with raising deposits from the crypto sector
 - ➤ Contradiction: crypto touts itself as an alternative to the financial sector, yet seeks shelter within that very sector to address its inherent risks

The public response: backing, regulating or innovating?

- Resist the temptation to offer public backing to cryptos
 - Would socialise crypto risk
 - If the stablecoin issuer were able to invest its reserve assets in the form of risk-free deposits at the central bank, this would effectively outsource the provision of central bank money, endangering monetary sovereignty and financial stability

- Establish a comprehensive framework regulating crypto activities
 - Avoid legitimising unsound crypto models in a bid to attract crypto activities
 - Regulate all activities related to the crypto industry and enhance transparency
 - Importance of global regulatory cooperation
- Innovate by developing reliable digital settlement assets
 - ✓ Central bank digital currencies would offer a digital, risk-free standard and uphold the singleness of money
 - ✓ For both retail and wholesale transactions

Thank you