

State of play on offline digital euro

11th ERPB technical session on digital euro



Offline basics

Digital euro shall be used online and offline



From all the payment features offered by the digital euro, offline resembles cash the most:



Bearer payment instrument



Funds must be **prefunded** and are stored locally on the end-user's device



Instant proximity transaction settlement



Proximity payment communication

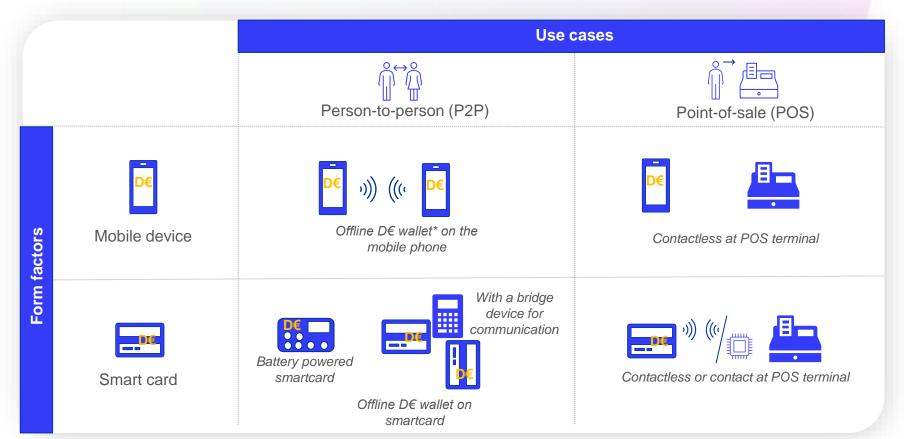


Without any third-party involvement (subject to legislation excluding from AML monitoring)

The Eurosystem is working on all prioritised use cases (P2P, POS, e-commerce) in parallel. For offline, P2P and POS are the relevant use cases that can be used in proximity payments.



Use cases: overview



^{*}Wallet could be integrated into **the PSPs banking app** or the **Eurosystem's digital euro app**

Offline P2P payment: phone

Payer



- User opens his offline wallet* and selects "Transfer digital euro"
- 2 User specifies the amount and confirms the transfer
- Wallet's balance updated

- i) Payment information exchanged between devices
 - ii) Payment is settled



Payee

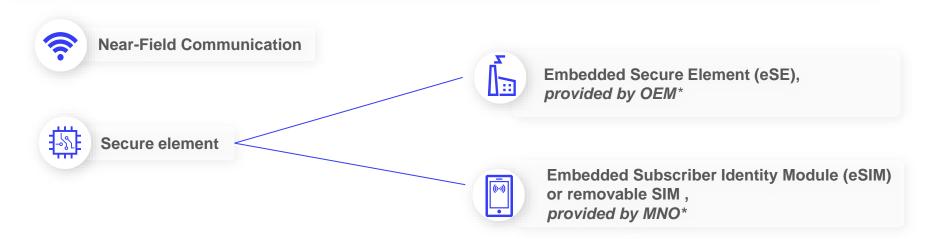


 User opens his offline wallet* and selects "Receive digital euro"

4 Wallet's balance updated

Use case delivery challenges – mobile phone

For **mobile phones**, delivery timeline is conditional to access to the following components, which are currently restricted by some mobile device manufacturers:



Offline P2P payment: card-to-card

Payer



- User inserts his offline digital euro card into his bridge device and selects "Transfer digital euro"
- User specifies the amount and confirms the transfer
- Card's balance updated

i) Payment information exchanged between cards ii) Payment is settled



Payee



User inserts his offline digital euro card on the payer's bridge device for receiving funds

4 Card's balance updated

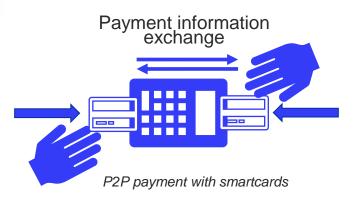
Use case delivery challenges – smartcard

Alternative to the mobile phone: **Smartcard option** offers more independence on the timeline but may result in poorer user experience



For P2P, users need to carry a bridge-device

Bridge device: a pocket-sized, battery powered devices whose goal is to establish a connection channel between two non-powered smart cards, enabling a transaction to happen between them.



Physical card with battery for P2P payments

Pros Preliminary assessment indicated: + More control over the secure element content NFC / BLE Display / contact (eInk) + Allows for offline P2P capability + Might support digital Keypad financial inclusion On/off button

Cons

- Higher cost compared to simple smartcard
- Uncertain sustainability and reliability
- Like a simple smartcard, external connectivity (e.g. ATM) required for (de)funding and system integrity check
- Production and distribution channels would need to be set up in Europe

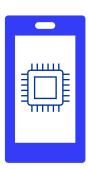
Provision of digital euro offline solution

PSPs are responsible for **distributing the payment instrument** to user and for **its maintenance**.

Digital euro offline smart card: Delivered physically (proximity / mail)



Digital euro offline mobile solution: Installed on Secure Element of mobile device





On mobile devices, the offline solution offers instant installation without delivery wait, but involves technical complexity



Online operations: (De)funding and integrity check

Funding and defunding of digital euro offline wallet











Depending on the user's form factor:



using the same device







via a secondary device providing physical connectivity (e.g. mobile phone, ATM, POS terminal)

AML and forgery check during (de)funding operation



Offline payments do not involve sharing transaction data with PSPs, the Eurosystem or any potential providers of supporting services, except for what may be required to avoid forgery of digital euro.



The draft legislation provides for a high level of privacy for low-value offline payments, which are treated as cash-like proximity payment

Anti-money laundering check seeing:

- Amount (de)funded
- Identifier local storage device
- The date and hour of the (de)funding transaction;
- Accounts number of online account used for funding
- or defunding

End-user

System security and integrity check

To make sure that the funds recirculating back to the digital euro system are genuine and to detect possible double spending and fraudulent currency, Eurosystem to receive the minimum amount of data* compatible with the need to detect forgery

Requests funding

Requests offline issuance

Intermediary channels crediting

Eurosystem

message to offline device

Online Reconciliation



Eurosystem must maintain **ownership** and ensure **integrity** of its **balance sheet**Against double-spending and undue money creation





SE on the device: tamper-resistant features protect the information stored on the device and allow mutual device authenticity checks



Online reconciliation: provides ultimate line of defence as the authenticity of defunded offline digital euro is checked



Some data is needed to perform double spending and anti-forgery checks, while it should not be data which allows the direct identification of individuals by the Eurosystem. Data elements depend on the technical solution which will evolve with the state-of-the-art of anti-forgery checks.

Delivery considerations

Speeding up the delivery: Single vendor approach



In a multiple vendor approach, offline P2P **delivery time** is impacted by:

- Development of different solutions which are based on interoperability standards and a certification framework, first to be provided by the Eurosystem.
- Integration time and effort of the intermediaries.



To reduce the delivery time, a **single vendor** approach was chosen



Single vendor will provide:

• (Open) Technical design and the development of a production-ready solution, to be made available to intermediaries by the Eurosystem** for integration and usage, aiming to reduce their integration time and investment



Tender procedures will test and confirm market interest in this approach



Complex ecosystem of POS terminals

Offline digital euro needs to be accepted at multiple various different POS terminals across the euro area:

- Market for terminals has many competing providers (different sets of implementation specifications)
- Interoperability hinges on active collaboration among industry stakeholders*



Eurosystem: Defines functional & security requirements



Specification providers / technical bodies:

- Define specs for level 2 kernel and terminal app
 - Develop certification processes
- Degree of Eurosystem involvement still to be explored



Terminal vendors:

-Implement level 2 kernel and terminal app;

- Run certification processes



Offline digital euro acceptance, due to its status as legal tender, should be facilitated at point-of-sale (POS) terminals across the euro area. This implies the following:

- The rulebook may need to contain market-compatible specifications, as a single application won't fit all terminal types. Some very old terminals might require replacement.
- A strong industry collaboration and backing is needed



Project team is further investigating how to leverage tender procedures to deliver offline POS payments



Thank you

Additional supporting materials:

- Updated digital euro <u>FAQ</u>
- Report: A stocktake on the digital euro
- <u>ECB opinion</u> on the EU Commission's digital euro legislative proposal
- Digital euro <u>one-pager</u>
- Digital euro <u>booklet</u>
- Digital euro LinkedIn page