

Privacy and CBDC

Designing a CBDC with Support for Cash-Like Privacy

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Introduction of the Speaker



Dr. Jonas Gross

- PhD in Economics (on digital currencies and monetary policy) at University of Bayreuth, Germany
- Chairman at the Digital Euro Association
- Head of Digital Assets and Currencies at etonec



Outline

- 1) Motivation for privacy and CBDC**
- 2) Our Proposal in a Nutshell
- 3) Our Proposal in Depth
- 4) Discussion

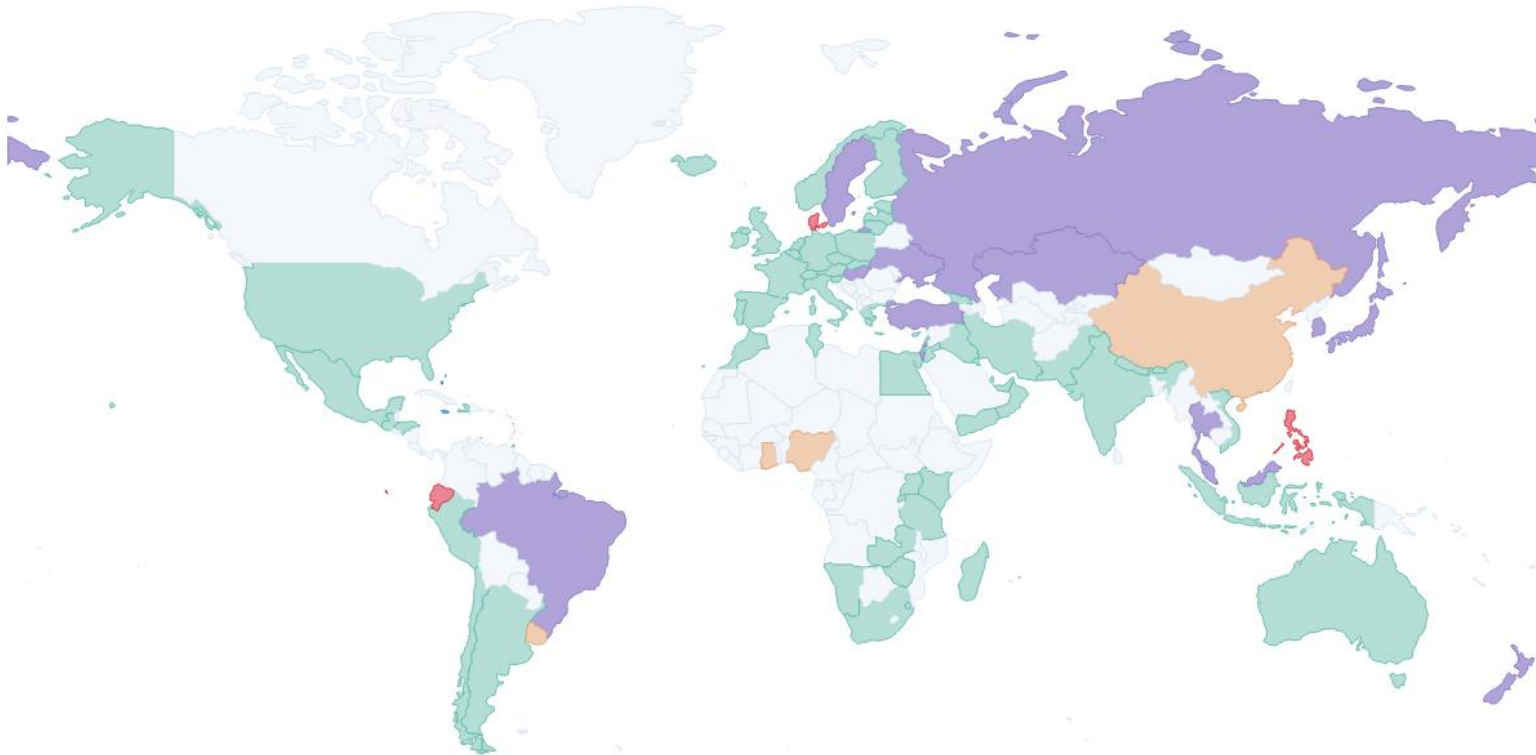
The Status Quo of CBDCs Worldwide



Today's Central Bank Digital Currencies Status

Database update: September 2022 • News update: Oct, 19 22

Cancelled Research Proof of concept Pilot Launched Show all



Source: [CBDC Tracker \(2022\)](#).



Why Cash-like Privacy for Payments Matters



Privacy is secured by civil rights, such as freedom of expression and freedom of association



Cash-like privacy prevents government scrutiny and surveillance abuses



Cash-like privacy prevents authorities to restrict specific transactions by individuals



Cash-like privacy protects users from data exploitation

As financial transaction data is particularly confidential, privacy plays an essential role for payments (and also for CBDC, especially in a world where the use of cash declines)



Privacy and Regulatory Compliance of Payments

- There are different **degrees of data privacy** of transaction data: Transaction data can be stored transparently (e.g., bank transfers), pseudonymously (e.g., Bitcoin), or anonymously (e.g., Zcash), or not at all (physical cash).
- The degree of data privacy has strong implications for **anti-money laundering (AML)**, and **counter-terrorist financing (CFT) regulation** as anonymous transactions cannot be assigned to a specific person, thereby enabling using money for illicit activities.

To restrict the large-scale financing of illicit activities, regulators enforce **per-transaction, turnover, and/or balance limits for anonymous payments.**



Per-transaction limits for fully private cash payments (e.g., Greece (500 EUR), France and Portugal (1,000 EUR), Italy (2,000 EUR), Spain (2,500 EUR), Belgium (3,000 EUR), and Slovakia (15,000 EUR))



For **anonymous e-money transactions**, the *5th AML Directive* defines a monthly **turnover and balance limit** of 150 EUR.

Our Solution

Our CBDC framework supports cash-like privacy in a regulatory compliant way. It allows cash-like private transactions up to a pre-defined limits and thereby complies with AML and CFT regulation.



Summary of our CBDC proposal

Goal



Ensure **cash-like data privacy** for CBDC up to **specific limits** so that banks, central banks, and regulatory authorities cannot access transaction details.

Approach



Cash-like privacy ensured by **cryptography** without trusting third parties (=trustless privacy)

User-centric compliance



Absent third parties that can conduct compliance checks, users must provide **compliance checks on their own**:

- Prove specific requirements for payments are met.
- Compliance checks need to be provided by design/default.
- Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs) to prove integrity without revealing confidential information.

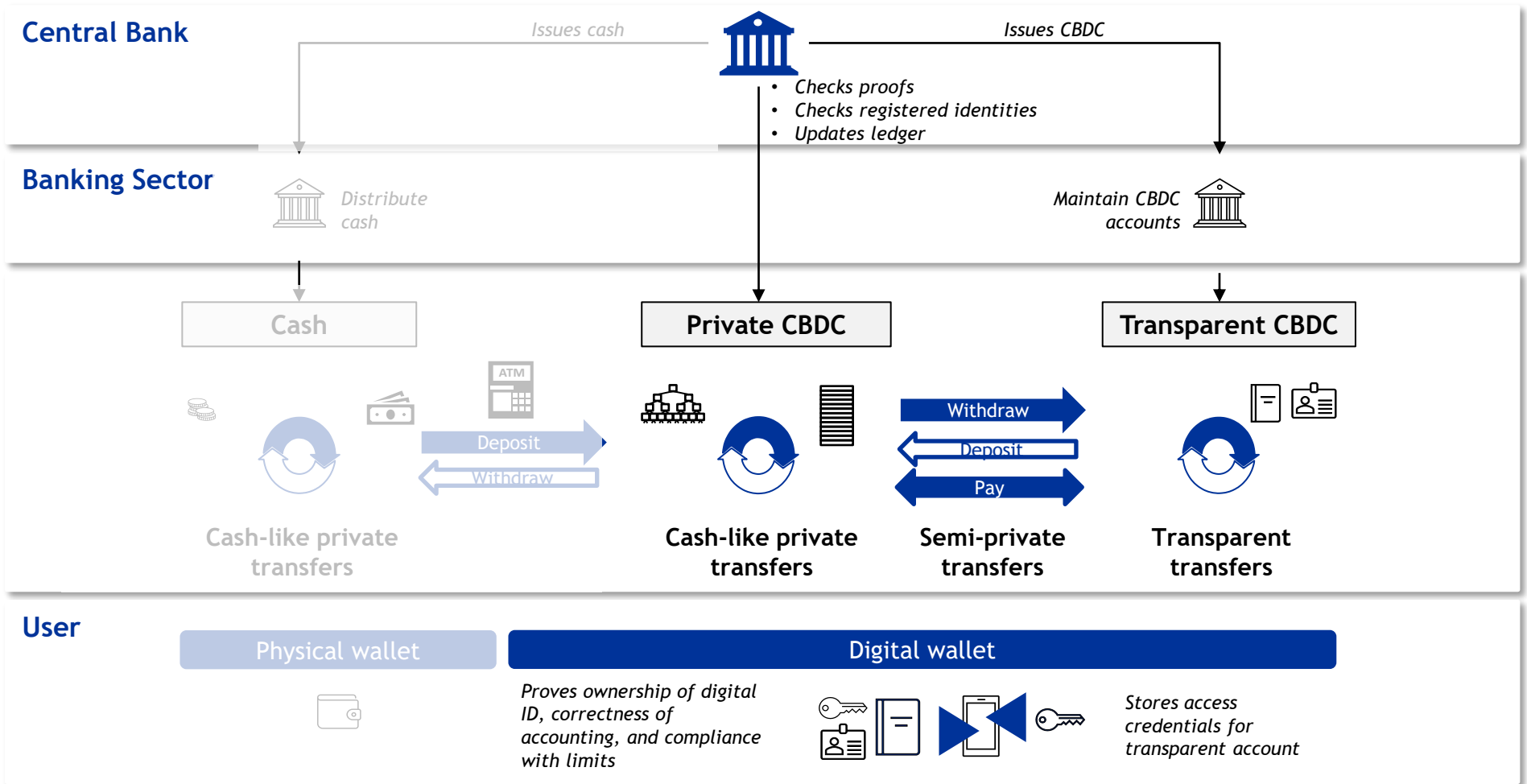
CBDC system that provides cash-like privacy and compliance by design



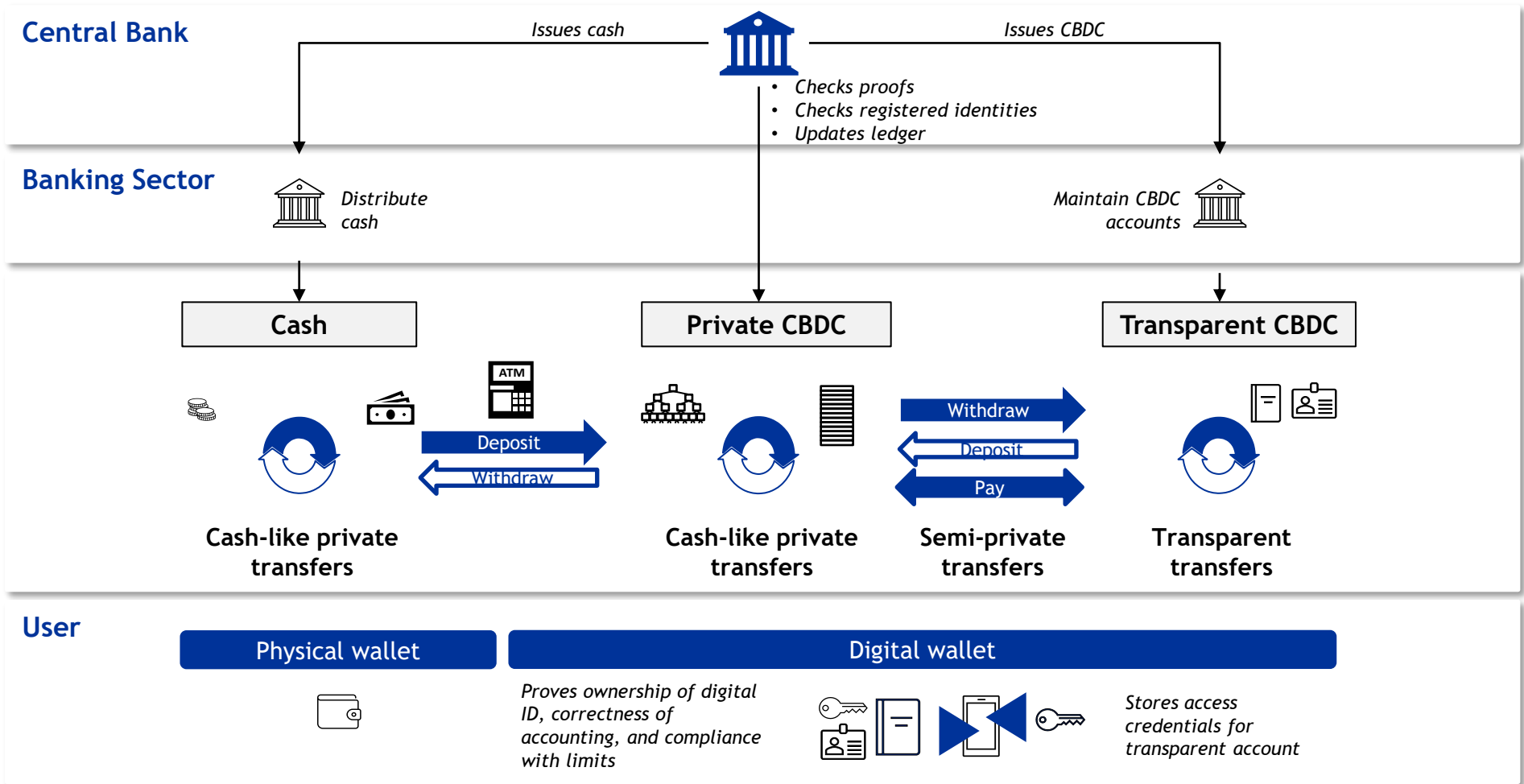
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Our CBDC Proposal in a Nutshell



Our CBDC Proposal in a Nutshell





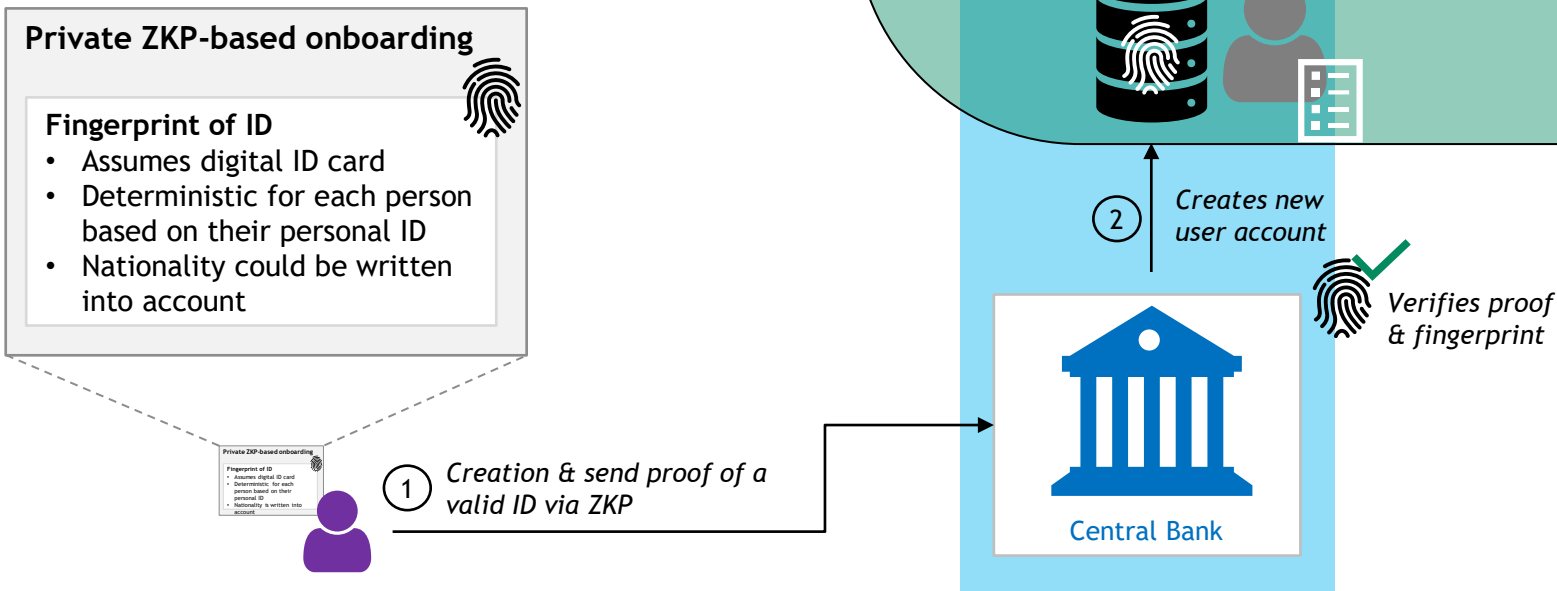
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Onboarding to the Privacy Pool



- Ensure that there is at most one account per person
- Extract relevant information for KYC regulation

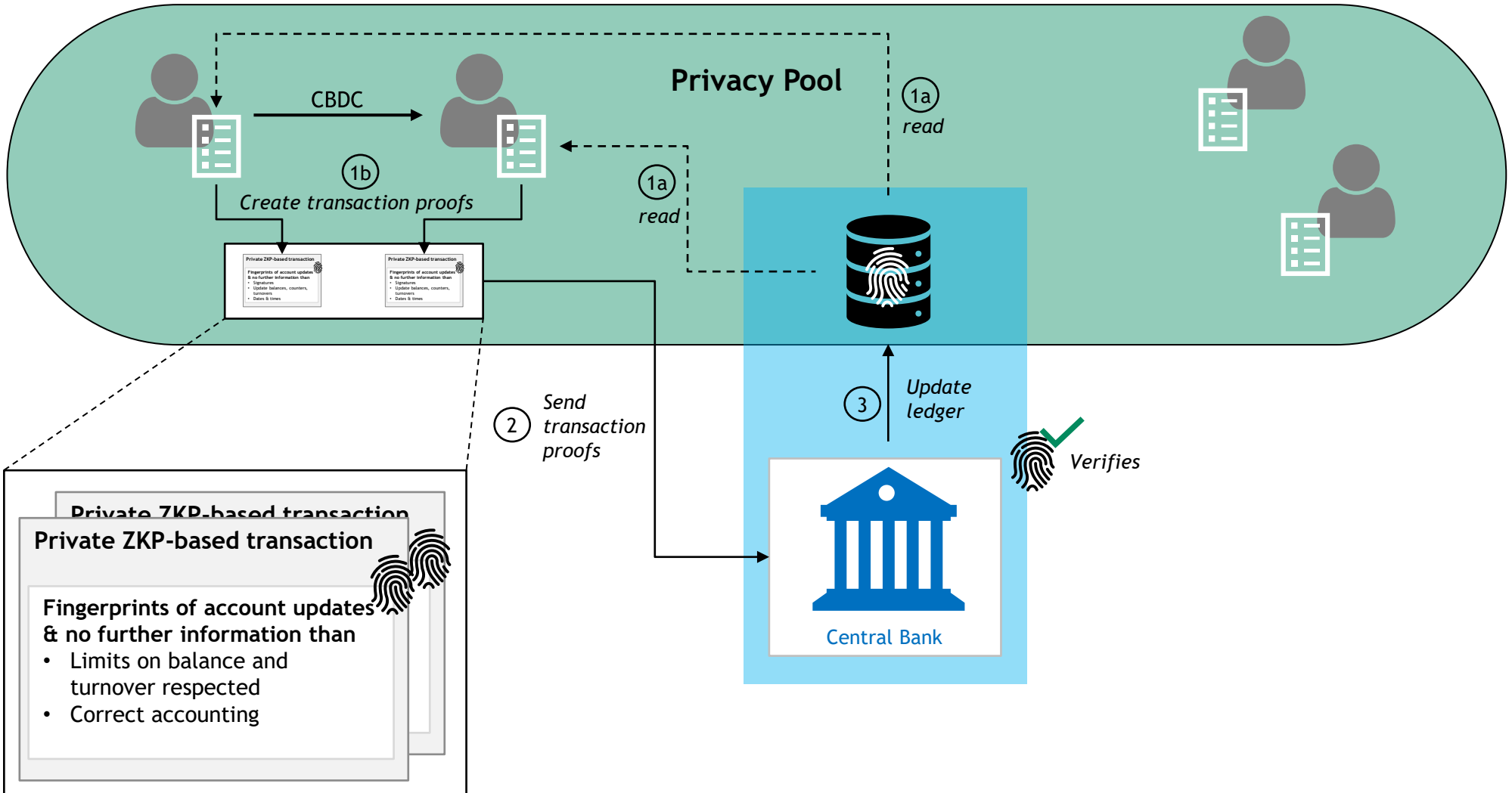


Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP)

- Cryptographic protocols in which an account holder can convince the central bank that a computation was performed correctly.
- Account holder knows an input to a function that results in a specific output without revealing the input itself.



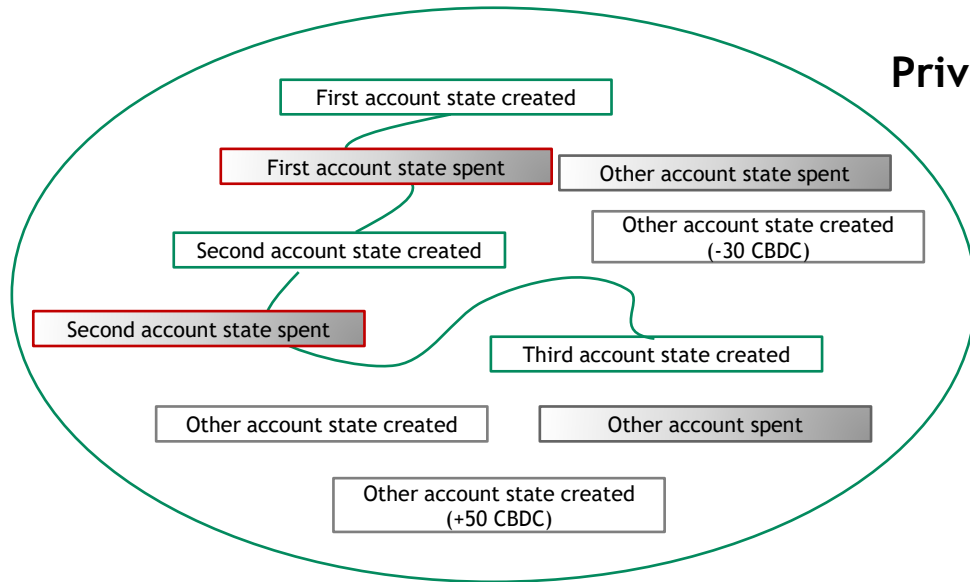
Architecture of Fully Private Transactions



High Level Perspective



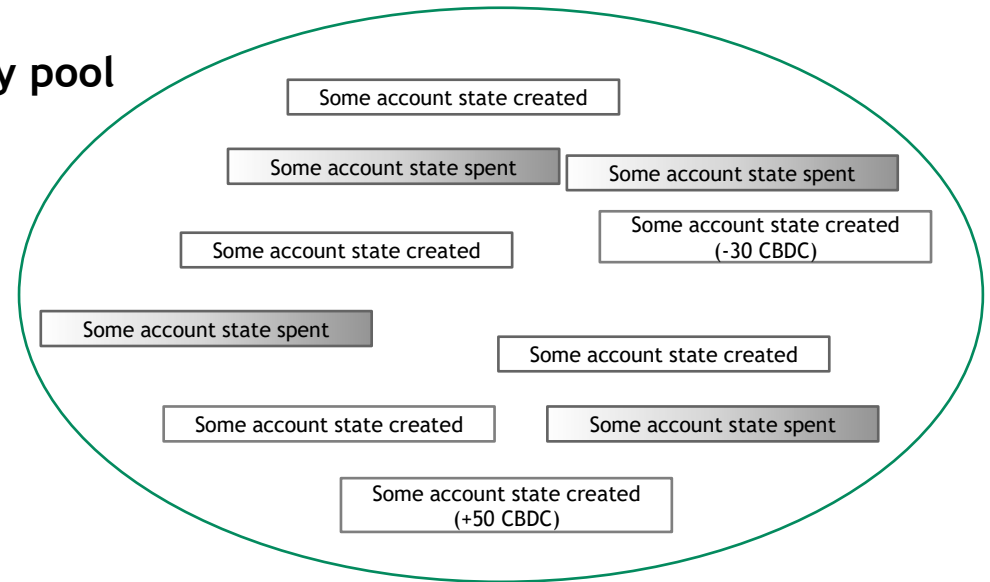
My view
(local application)



Privacy pool



Central bank's view





Thanks for your time!



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