

Morten Bech (Head of BIS Innovation Hub Swiss Centre)

Future of the Monetary System, 26 September 2024





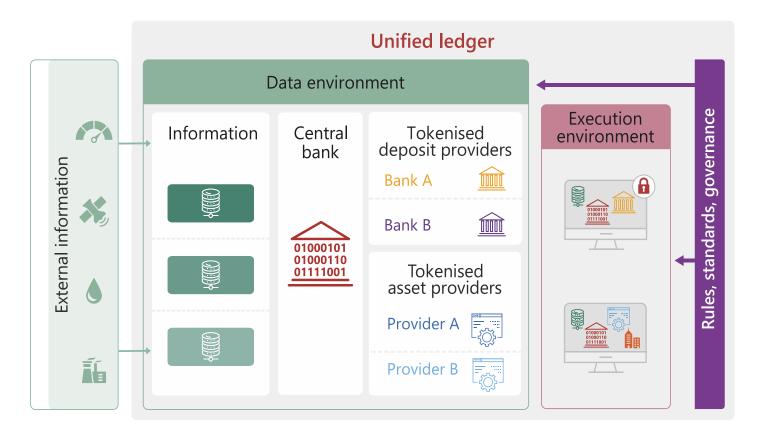
Unified Ledger and cross-border payments

What is a Unified Ledger?

Annual Economic Report 2023

Chapter 3 – Blueprint for the future monetary system: improving the old, enabling the new





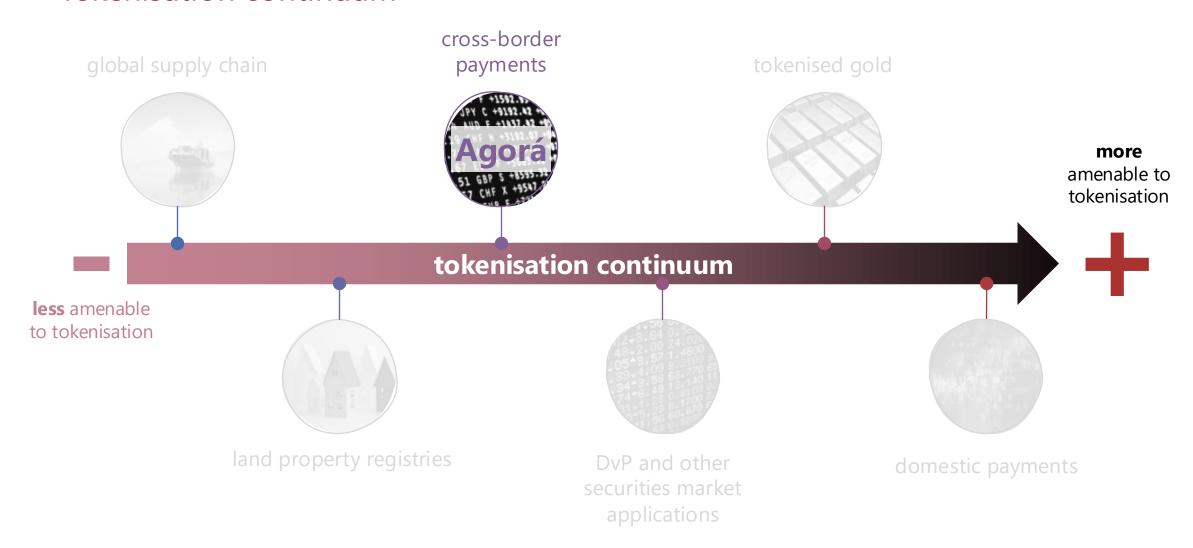
Tokenisation continuum



Source: "The tokenisation continuum" (Aldasoro et al, 2023), "Closing the tokenisation gap" (Garratt et al, forthcoming)



Tokenisation continuum



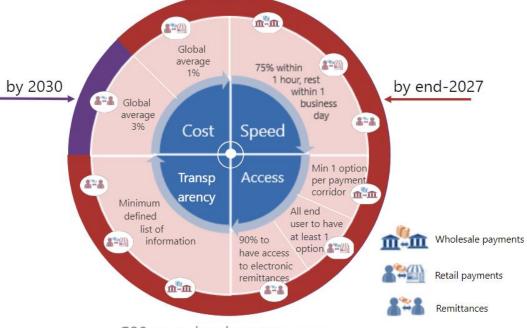
Source: "The tokenisation continuum" (Aldasoro et al, 2023), "Closing the tokenisation gap" (Garratt et al, forthcoming)



What are the main problems in cross-border payments?

They are slow, costly and opaque for

consumers



G20 cross-border programme

They are costly and risky for banks

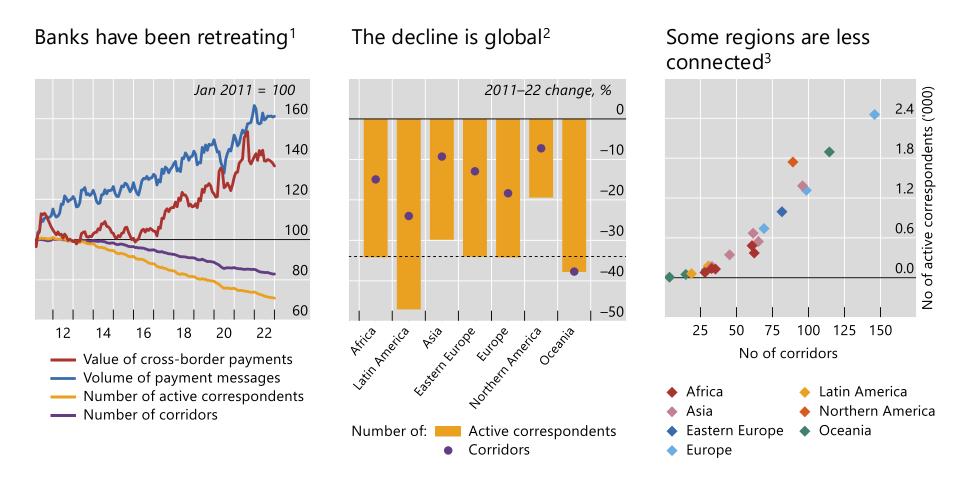


Costs and risks

- KYC
- AML/CFT
- Sanctions compliance
- Operational costs
 - Tech, training, audits and reporting
- Infrastructure costs
- Data privacy and security (GDPR)
- Penalties and fees



The cross-border payments landscape



¹ Three-month moving averages. ² The black dotted line shows the average percentage change of active correspondents across regions. ³ 2022 data. **Sources**: R Garratt, P K Wilkens and H S Shin (2024); T Rice, G von Peter and C Boar (2020); SWIFT BI Watch and National Bank of Belgium (2023).

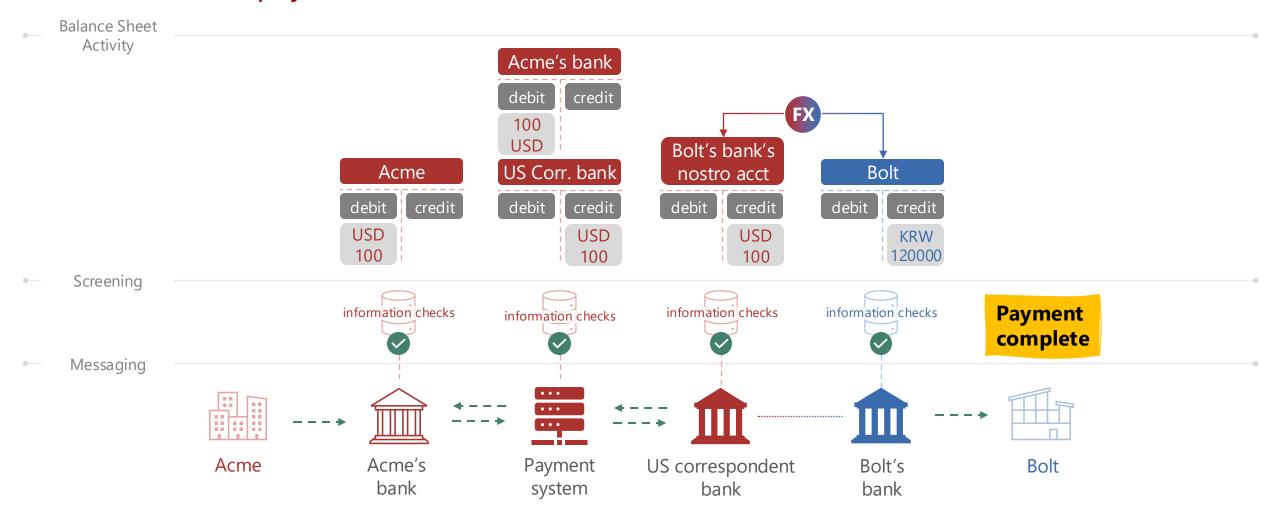


Hypothesis

By implementing the correspondent banking model on a programmable platform we can increase efficiency, lower costs and reduce risks.



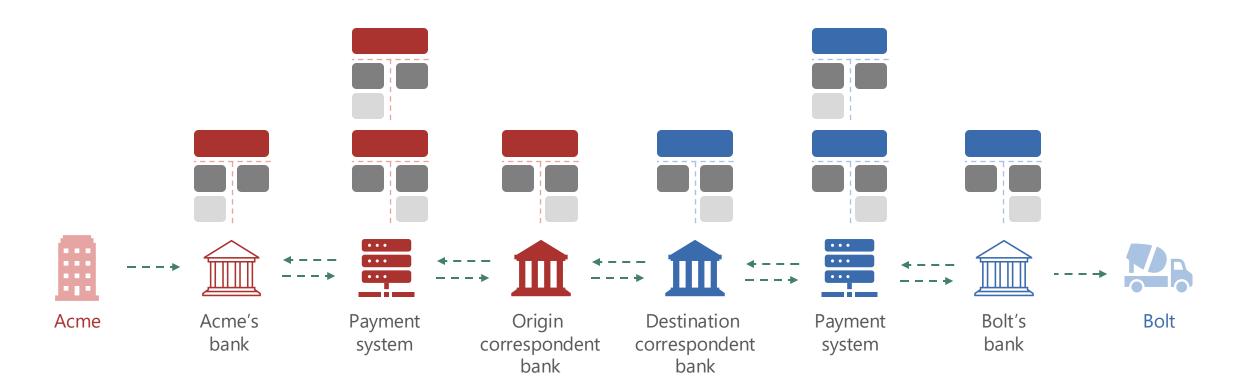
End-to-end payment chain



- - - ➤ payment messages in a successful transaction

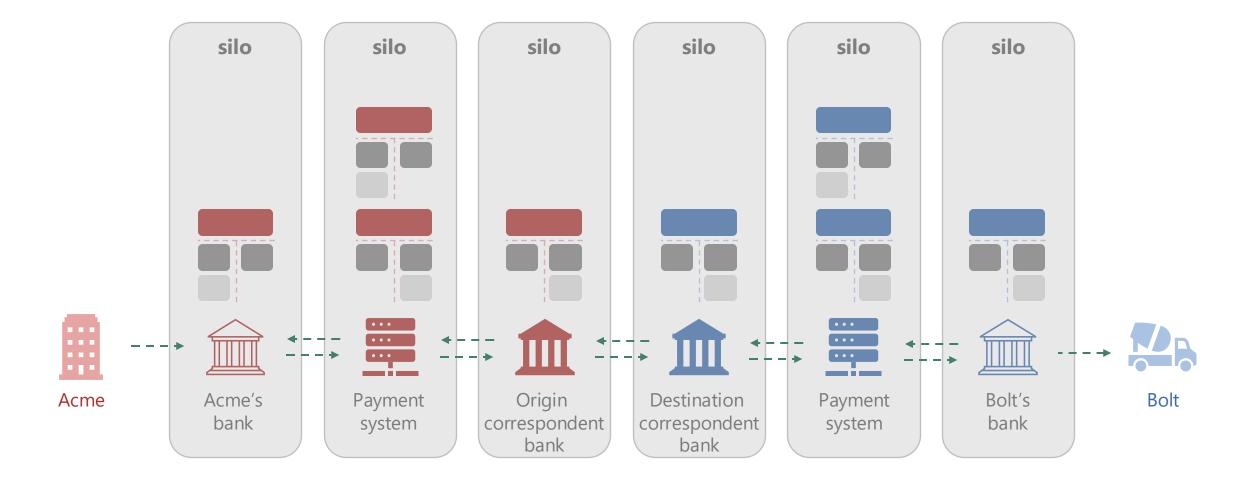


It gets more complicated...





Institutional silos...



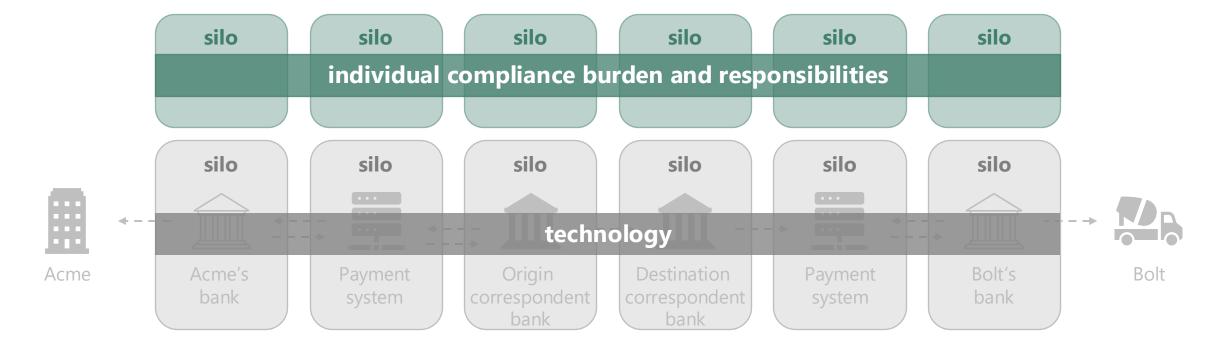


Different legal and regulatory frameworks...

Cross-border regulatory and legal framework

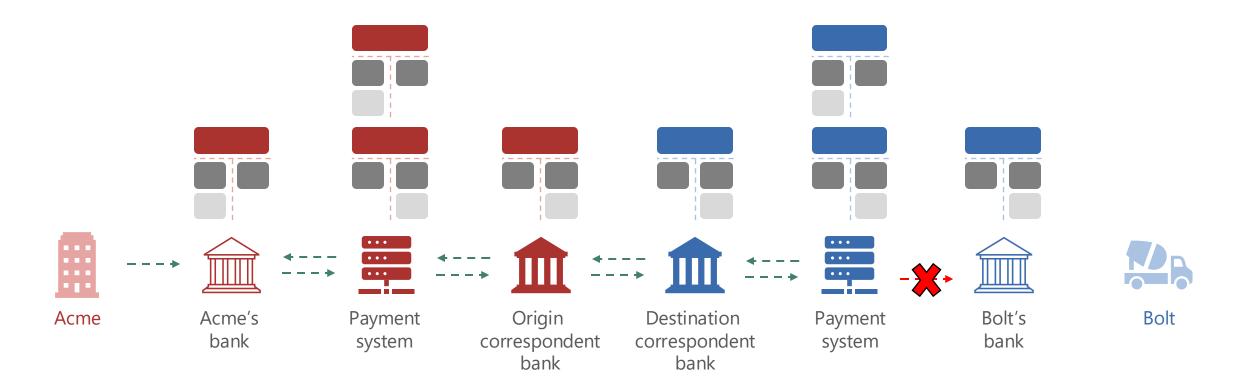
Domestic regulatory and legal framework

Domestic regulatory and legal framework



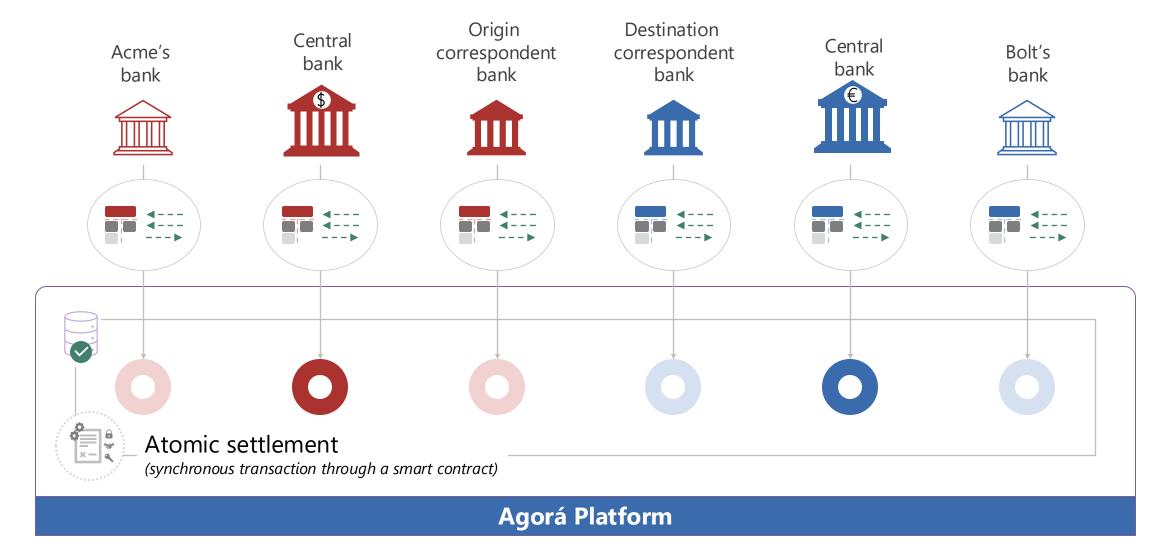


What if something goes wrong...





Tokenised monies and information on a shared programmable platform

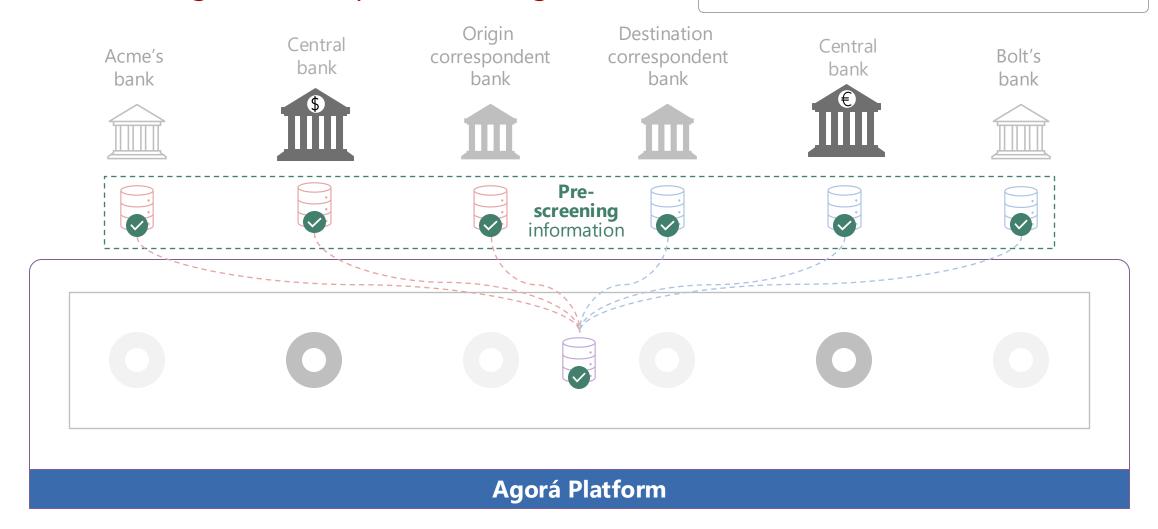




Collectivising effort for pre-screening

Agorá Platform

Issuance of assets Screening and Reporting Transactions

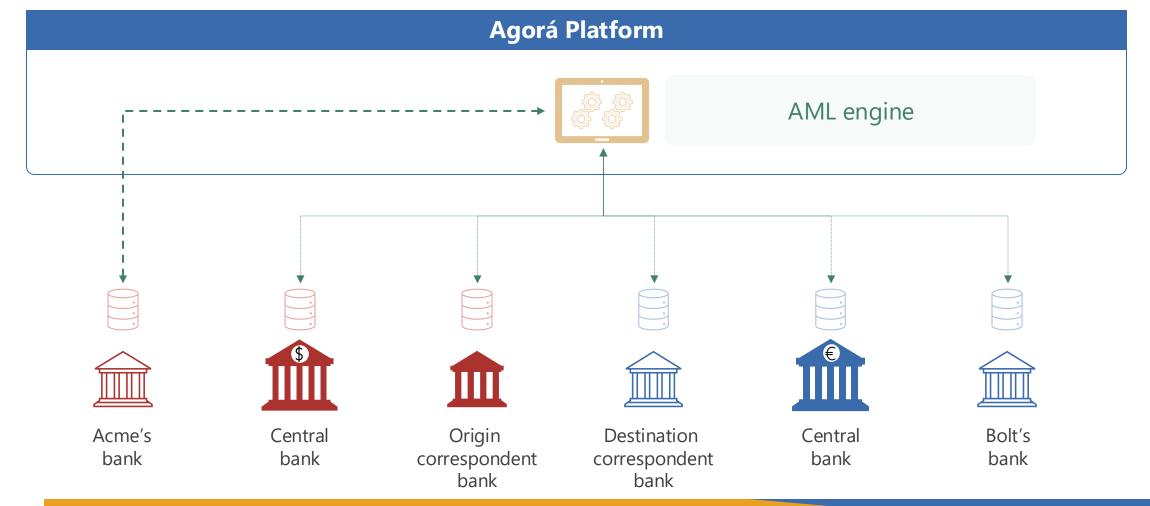




Collectivising effort for transaction monitoring

Agorá Platform

Issuance of assets Screening and Reporting Transactions



Other BISIH projects will contribute



- Pre-screening capabilities have already been developed in Project Mandala (BIS (2024b)).
 - PoC demonstrates the feasibility of encoding jurisdiction-specific policy and regulatory requirements into a common protocol for cross-border use cases.
 - In Project Agorá, the efficiency gains may also come from embedding prescreening confirmations into the end-to-end payment transaction.
- Enhanced AML procedures for detecting suspicious networks and flows of funds have been explored in Project Aurora (BIS (2024a)).
 - A decentralised privacy and security approach using federated learning.

Agorá Platform

Issuance of Assets Screening and Reporting Transactions

wholesale central bank monies

Issuance of wholesale CB money

- 1. new component of monetary base
- 2. depository receipt





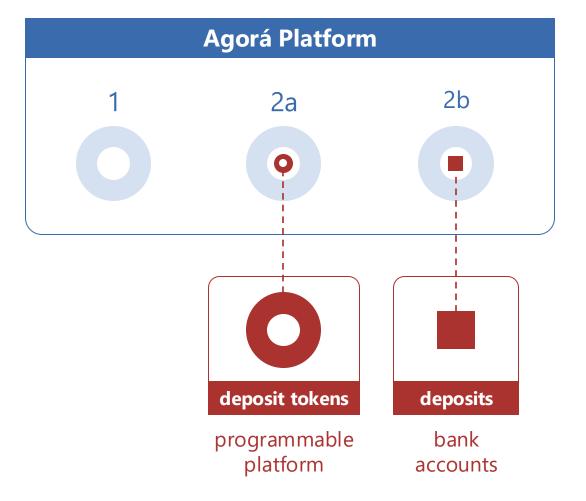
Agorá Platform

Issuance of Assets Screening and Reporting Transactions



Issuance of tokenised deposits

- 1. unique
- 2. mirrored





Summary

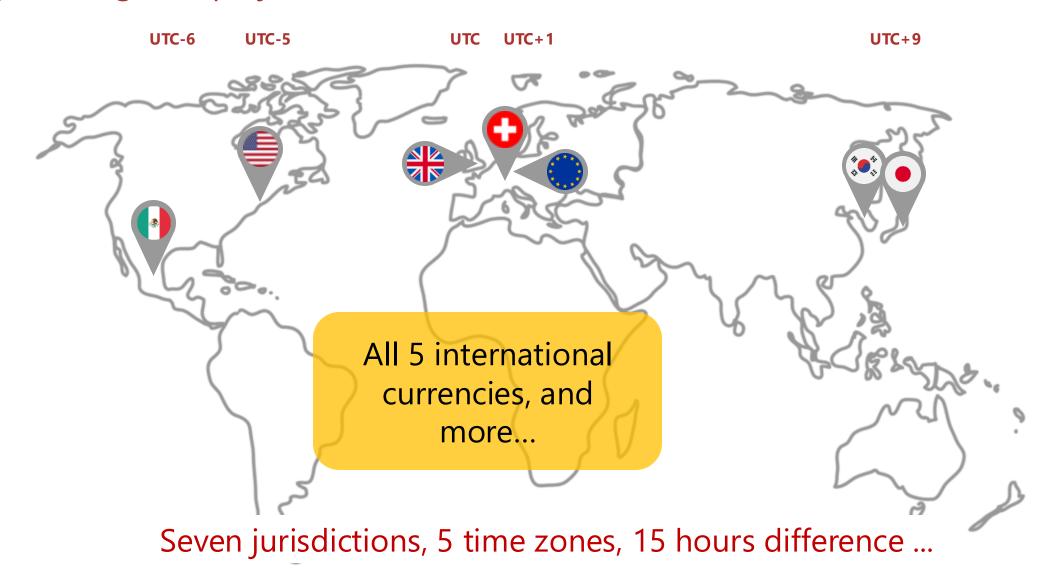
- Goal is to bring people together from private and public sector, different jurisdictions
 - Demonstrate value while preserving key aspects of correspondent banking structure and central bank access policies
 - **Perfecting intermediaries** not replacing them
 - Provide legal and regulatory clarity on aspects of tokenized transactions
- Build a prototype that could be the basis for future programmable FMI





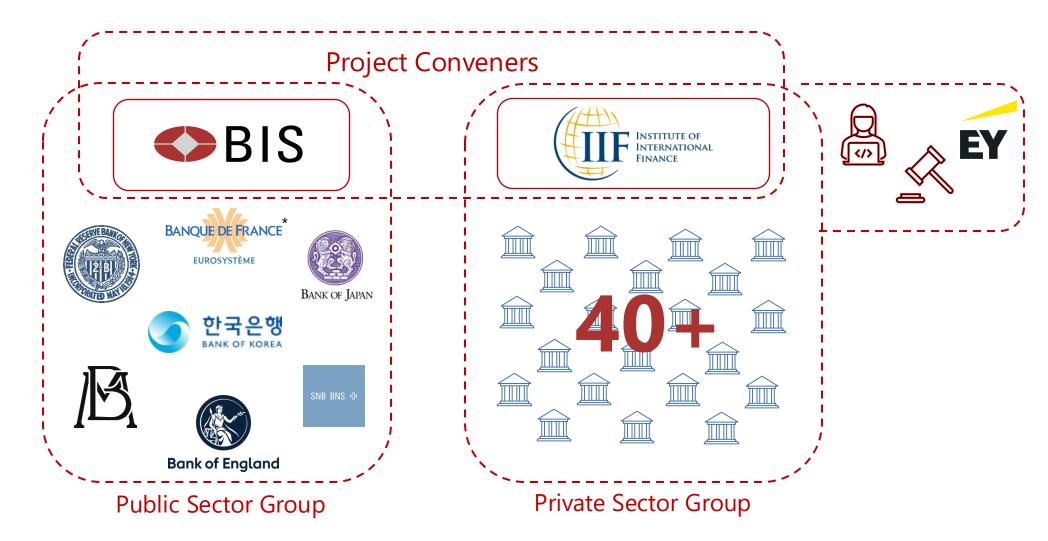
Project Agorá Structure

Agorá – a global project





Agorá – private sector



^{*} Representing the Eurosystem



Agorá – private sector

No.	Entity Name
1	Amina Bank
2	Banco Santander
3	Banorte
4	Banque Cantonale Vaudoise
5	Basler Kantonalbank
6	BBVA
7	BNP Paribas
8	BNY
9	CaixaBank
10	Citi
11	Crédit Agricole CIB
12	Deutsche Bank AG
13	Eurex
14	Euroclear S.A./N.V.
15	FNBO
16	Groupe BPCE
17	Hana Bank
18	HSBC
19	IBK
20	Intercam Banco
21	JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.

No.	Entity Name
22	KB Kookmin Bank
23	Lloyds Banking Group
24	Mastercard
25	Mizuho Bank
26	Monex
27	MUFG Bank Ltd.
28	Natwest Group
29	NongHyup Bank
30	PostFinance Ltd.
31	SBI Shinsei Bank Ltd.
32	Shinhan Bank
33	Six Digital Exchange (SDX)
34	Standard Chartered Bank
35	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
36	Swift
37	Sygnum Bank
38	TD Bank N.A.
39	UBS
40	Visa
41	Woori Bank

Agorá – private sector diversity

CaixaBank

Eurex

MUFG Bank Ltd.

SIX Digital Exchange (SDX) **UBS**

Crédit Agricole CIB

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise

BBVA

Mizuho Bank

Basler Kantonalbank



Sumitomo Mitsui Banking

BANQUE DE FRANCE Corporation

SBI Shinsei Bank Ltd.

IBK

Swift

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.

TD Bank N.A.

Kookmin Bank

Shinhan Bank



BNY

Euroclear S.A./N.V.

Hana Bank

BANORTE

Deutsche Bank AG

EUROSYSTÈME

HSBC

NongHyup Bank

Intercam Banco

FNBO

BNP Paribas

Woori Bank

Amina Bank

Groupe BPCE

Standard **Chartered Bank**

Lloyds Banking Group

Natwest Group



Visa

Banco Santander

Mastercard

Sygnum Bank

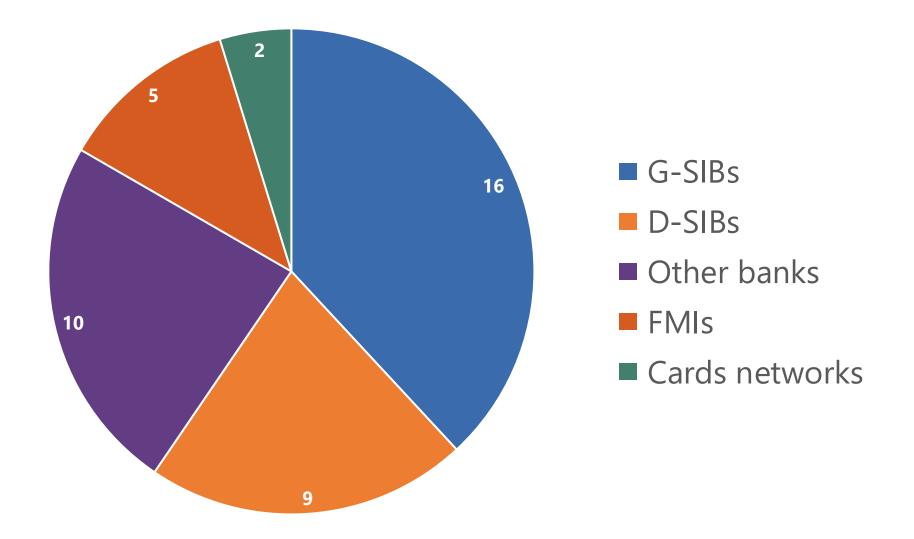
PostFinance Ltd.



Monex

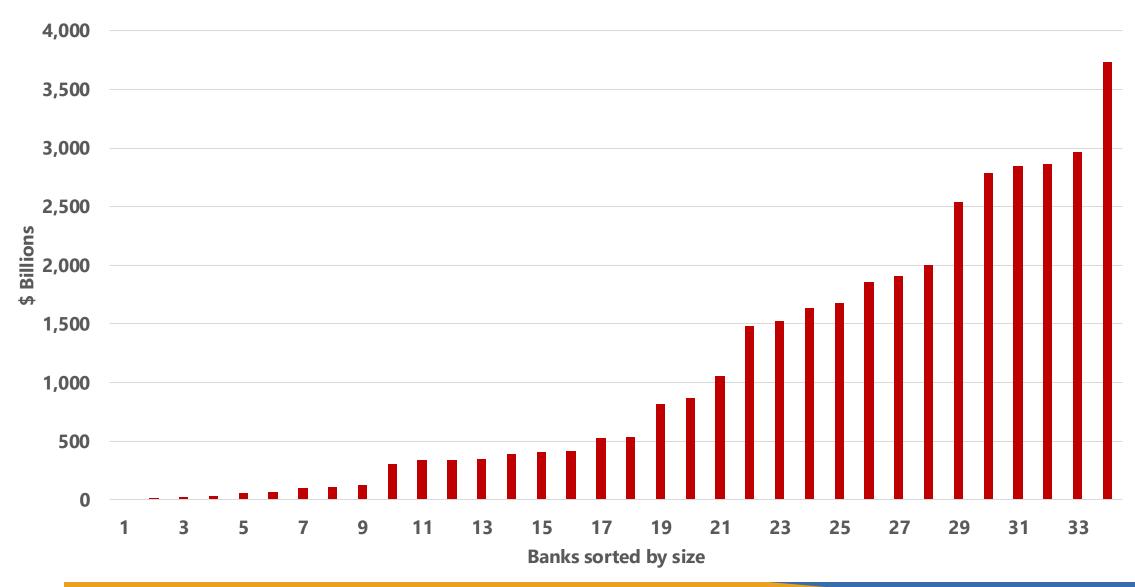


Agorá – business model diversity





Agorá – size diversity





Project Agorá - Working Structure



Project Agorá Committee

A senior official from each project participant

Business

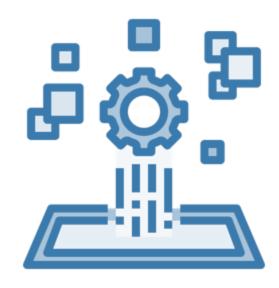
Legal

Tech

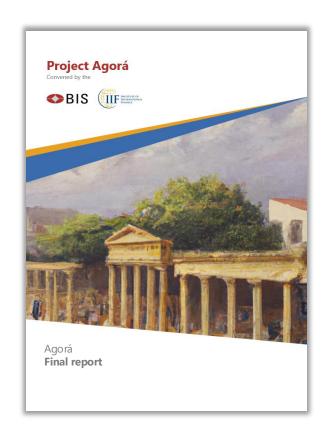
Comms



Outputs



Platform prototype



Final report









