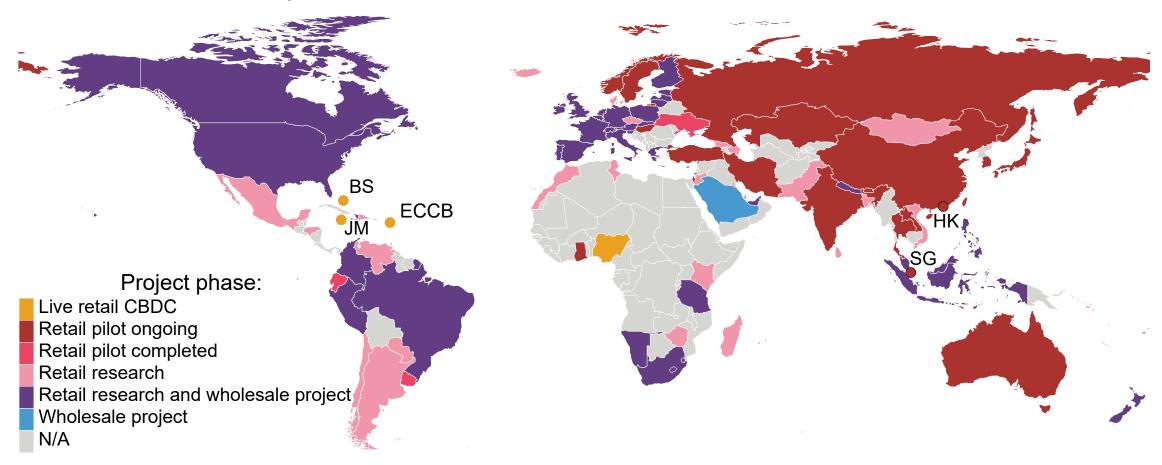


Rise of the Central Bank Digital Currencies: update as of 1 March 2024

Raphael Auer, Giulio Cornelli and Jon Frost*

^{*}The views are those of the authors and not necessarily the Bank for International Settlements

CBDC research and pilots around the world

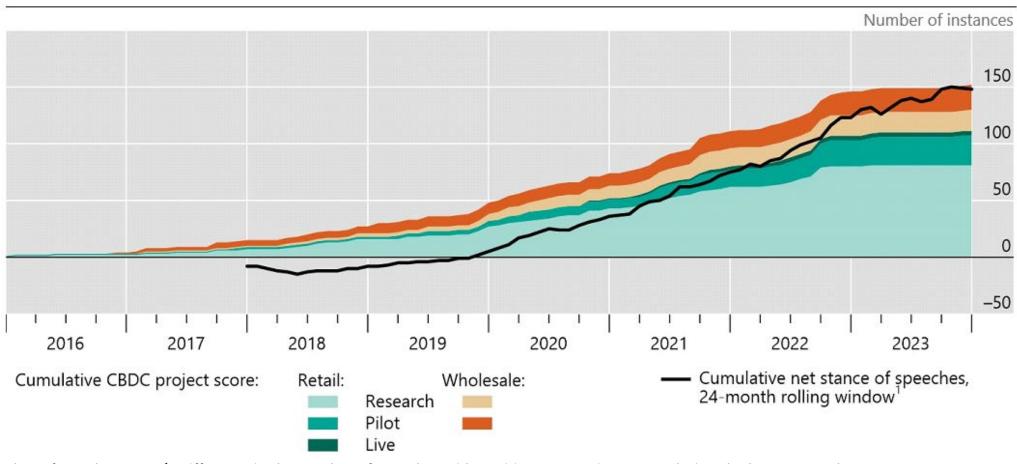


BS = The Bahamas; ECCB = Eastern Caribbean Central Bank; HK = Hong Kong SAR; JM = Jamaica; SG = Singapore. The use of this map does not constitute, and should not be construed as constituting, an expression of a position by the BIS regarding the legal status of, or sovereignty of any territory or its authorities, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and/or to the name and designation of any territory, city or area. Updated as of Mar 2024.

Source: Auer, R, G Cornelli and J Frost (2023), "Rise of the Central Bank Digital Currencies", *International Journal of Central Banking*, vol 19, no 4, pp 185–214.



More central banks have CBDC projects

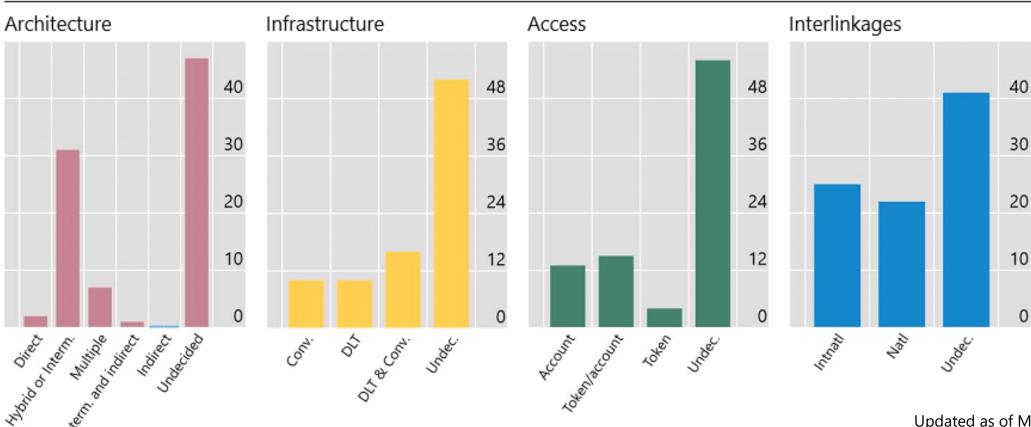


Updated as of March 2024. ¹ Difference in the number of speeches with positive vs negative stance during the last 24 months. Sources: Auer, R, G Cornelli and J Frost (2023), "Rise of the Central Bank Digital Currencies", *International Journal of Central Banking*, vol 19, no 4, pp 185–214; central banks' websites.



Attributes of retail CBDC projects vary

Number of retail CBDC projects investigating each design option

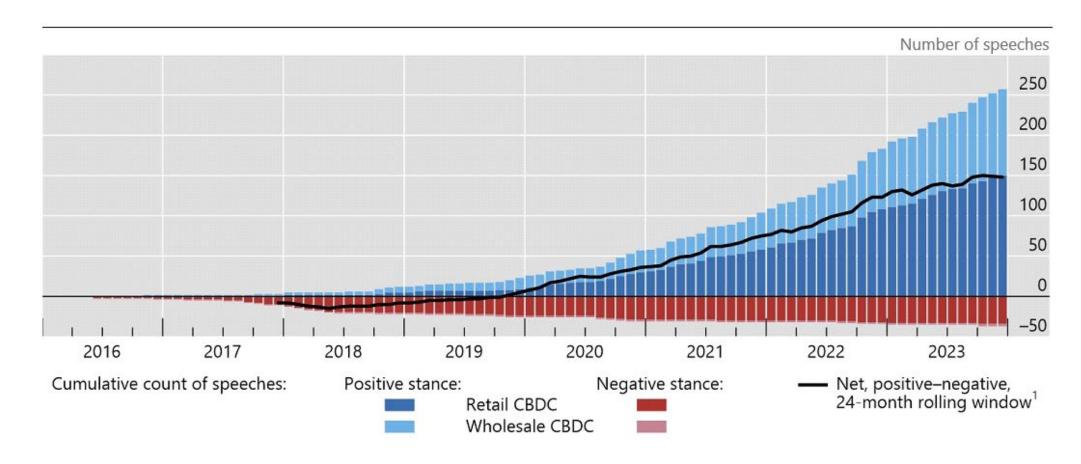


Updated as of March 2024.

Source: Auer, R, G Cornelli and J Frost (2023), "Rise of the Central Bank Digital Currencies", International Journal of Central Banking, vol 19, no 4, pp 185–214.



Speeches on CBDCs have turned more positive since late 2018



Updated as of March 2024. ¹ Difference in the number of speeches with positive vs negative stance during the last 24 months.

Source: Auer, R, G Cornelli and J Frost (2023), "Rise of the Central Bank Digital Currencies", International Journal of Central Banking, vol 19, no 4, pp 185–214.

