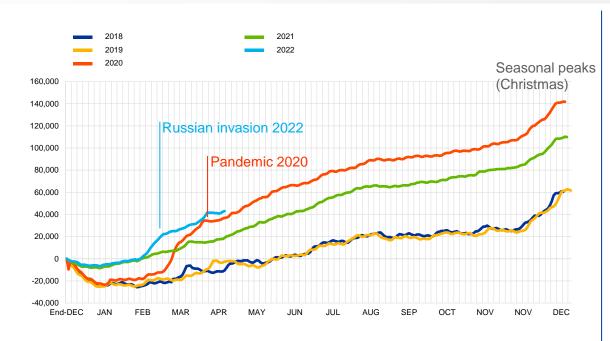


Euro banknote circulation /
Cash strategy
(update)



Euro banknote circulation growth





Data of 29 April 2022

Circulation growth well above euro area GDP growth since introduction of euro cash in 2002

Annual growth rate at end-March 2022:

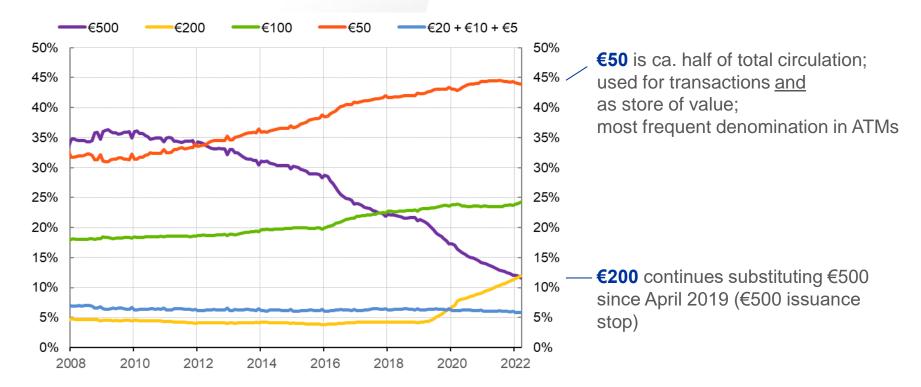
8.7% (value)

7.1% (pieces)

Crises in Q1/2020 and Q1/2022 triggered temporary strong demand

Banknote denominations in circulation (value)

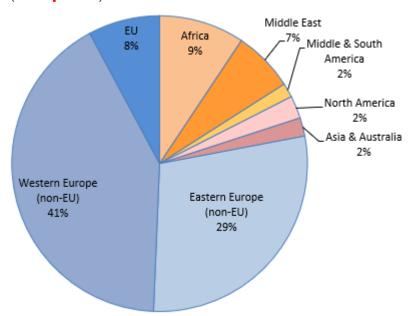




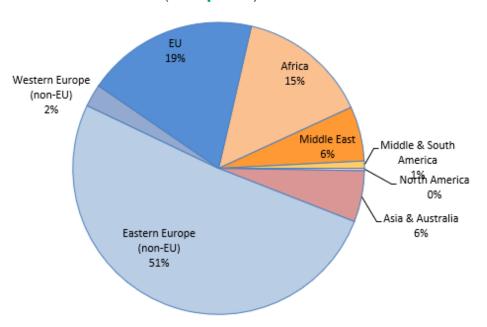




Euro banknote sales by wholesalers (= exports) EUR 32.8 billion



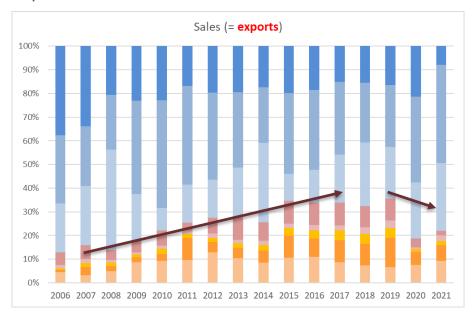
Euro banknote purchases by wholesalers (= **imports**) EUR 44.8 billion

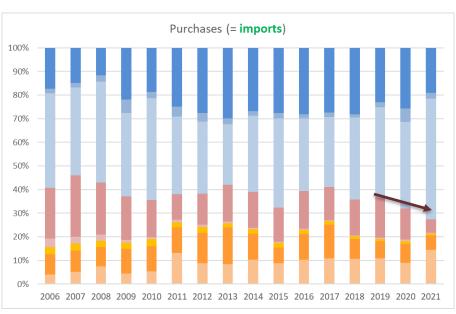


Use of euro notes outside the euro area (time series)



Time series shows **high shares of European regions**, especially since the start of the pandemic.

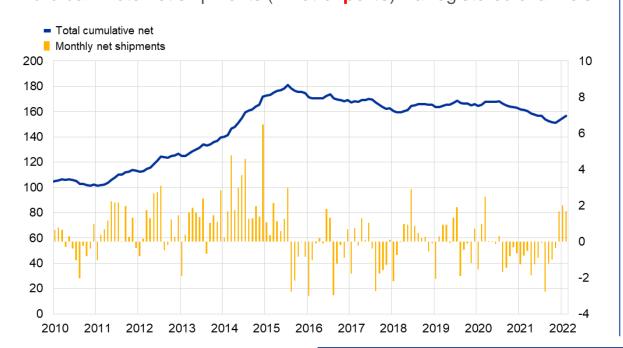






Use of euro notes outside the euro area (2010 – February 2022)

Euro banknote net shipments (= net exports) via registered channels*





Less international demand during the pandemic

International demand increased in Jan - Mar 2022 especially in Eastern Europe

^{*}huge volumes are unreported

Prohibition of banknote exports to Russia

On 1 March 2022, EU Council Regulation 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilizing the situation in Ukraine was amended:

- 1. It shall be **prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export euro denominated banknotes to Russia** or to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Russia, including the government and the Central Bank of Russia, or for use in Russia.
- 2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the sale, supply, transfer or export of euro denominated banknotes provided that such sale, supply, transfer or export is necessary for:
- (a) the personal use of natural persons travelling to Russia or members of their immediate families travelling with them; or
- (b) the official purposes of diplomatic missions, consular posts or international organisations in Russia enjoying immunities in accordance with international law."

<u>Objective</u>: cutting off Russian entities from escaping the depreciation of the Ruble by switching to stable currencies.

EU Council Regulation 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine was supplemented ("It shall be prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export banknotes denominated in any official currency of a Member State to Belarus [...]").

[&]quot;Article 5i

The Eurosystem's Cash Strategy (1)

5 strategic objectives:













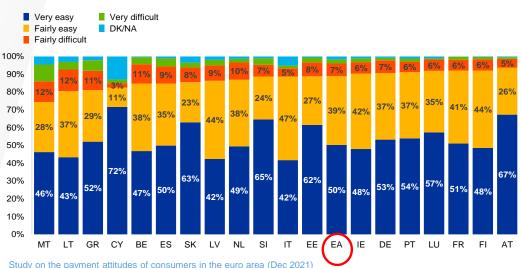
- 1 Eurosystem ensures the issuance of cash
- 2 Eurosystem supports access to cash services (withdrawals and deposits) for all EA citizens and businesses
- 3 Eurosystem
 defines
 acceptance of
 cash as essential
 for the freedom
 of choice how to
 pay
- 4 Eurosystem
 ensures innovative
 and secure euro
 banknotes
- 5 Eurosystem ensures the health & safety of banknotes and endeavors to reduce cash's environmental footprint

The Eurosystem's Cash Strategy (2)

- Common Eurosystem methodology to assess the adequacy of points of access to cash in terms of exact location.
- 2 Eurosystem supports access to cash services (withdrawals and deposits) for all EA citizens and businesses

- Which share of the population has access to cash services within a range of 5 km?
- Quantitative data are complemented by public surveys on the easiness to withdraw cash

How difficult is it to withdraw cash from an ATM?



The Eurosystem's Cash Strategy (3)

3 Eurosystem
defines
acceptance of
cash as essential
for the freedom
of choice how to
pay

Euro <u>Legal Tender Expert Group (ELTEG)</u>, chaired by European Commission:

- Analysis of current legal tender situations and possible shortcomings in Member States
- Stock-take has shown:
 - No structural problems regarding acceptance of cash
 - Overall cash availability is strongest in those countries which are cash-intensive
 - Gradual but structural deterioration of cash availability
 - Wide range of **national initiatives** with the aim to guarantee cash availability (close monitoring, agreements with banks etc.)

The Eurosystem's Cash Strategy (4)



- Shall EC Recommendation of 22 March 2010 on the scope and effects of legal tender of euro banknotes and coins (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32010H0191) be updated?
- EU Directive 2014/92/EU of 23 July 2014 (PAD) on the comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment account switching and access to payment accounts with basic features banks must make cash available at no or low fees*
- ECB: good cash services require adequate ATM networks and deposit facilities;
 retailers' cash handling costs need to be at acceptable level
- Final ELTEG report expected by mid-2022

^{*} valid only for basic payment accounts

Wrap-up

- The use of euro banknotes has been changing: it is increasingly used as a **store of value** ("safe haven" during crises); only ca. 1/5 of circulation value is used in the euro area for payment transactions
- The euro is an important international currency: up to half of the circulation value is held/used abroad
- The Eurosystem increasingly monitors the availability and acceptance of cash. Consumers shall have the choice which payment instrument they wish to use
- National Central Banks have been taking measures so that minimum cash supply levels are maintained
- European legislation might be initiated to safeguard the legal tender characteristic of the euro banknotes and coins

Thank you for your attention

Olivier Strube
Principal Banknote Issuance Expert
Directorate Banknotes – Currency Management Division
EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

+ 49 69 1344 8843

