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A digital euro

Purpose and proposal



To stop usury

Commercial exploitation of the money system

https://www.onsgeld.org/archief/?dir=europe



Effects of usury

- Inflation
- Exploitation
- Unfair competition
- Concentration of power

- ...



Confusion of money and credit

Money = embodiment of the general unit of value (a thing)

Credit = a money claim (a contract)

Money: exstinguishes debt

Monetary credit: perpetuates and exploits debt

institutionalised confusion



Fixed exchange rate (Parity = 1:1 exchangeability) Enforced by the central bank. Backed by the tax payer Socializatiation of risk. Privatization of power.



Benefit of the monetary credit system

✓ Payment over distance without transportation of physical objects

Because of the internet the monetary credit system lost its raison d'être.



The monetary credit system

- 1. is inherently unstable
- 2. burdens society
- 3. is oligarchic

(geared towards monopoly instead of free enterprise)

dissolvig the monetary credit system



A soft landing

- Safe money (digital and physical)
- Modern jubilee
- Demonetisation of credit

safe money



Two phases

- 1. Full reserve accounts (parity)
- 2. Discontinuation of parity



Public depository

- National institution
- Personal accounts
- Platform for PSPs



Safe money

- Old tech (conventional technology)
- Different organization (based on money not credit)
- Platform for innovation (by market participants)
- Level playing field for payment services



Demonetisation of credit

- No institutional backing
- Prospectus requirements
- Freedom to issue quasi monies
- Free / managed exchange rates
- No financing with demand deposits



Availability of quasi monies disciplines central government



Disentanglement of:

- ✓ money and credit
- ✓ public responsibility and private business



Demonetisation of credit

- Transparency (financial conduct)
- No prudential oversight
- No central banking
- Level playing field for credit



Reduction of debts

- ✓ Accelerated payment of bank debts
- ✓ (Write off gov debt by CBs)





Extent of the modern jubilee

A function of:

- demand for safe money (during transition)
- demand for CB-credit



Bank financing





- Outflow of deposits
- Refinancing on financial markets
- Or lender of last resort (CB-credit)



Bank financing

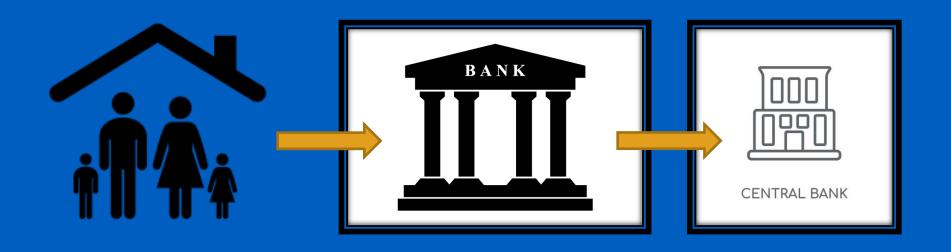




- Banks indebted to CB
- Concentration of bad debts at CB

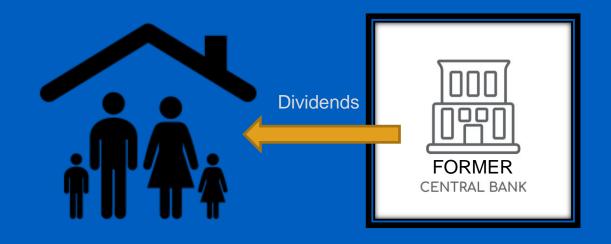


Bank debt payment vouchers



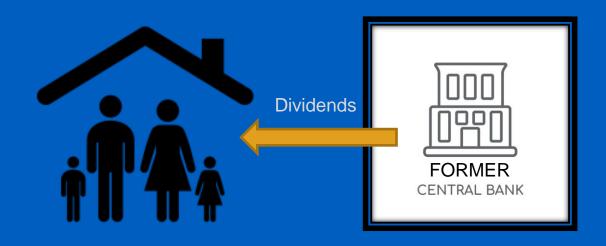


Remaining vouchers converted in shares in the former central bank





Bad debts less toxic





Safe money management

- Managed by MA
- Monetary taxation
- Focused on deflation
- Recycling and addition via public budget
- No self interest, no credit, no market operations



Summary

- Dissolve monetary credit system
- Free conversion to safe money
- Discontinue central banking
- Per Member State
- Old-tech



Objectives

- Protect monetary credit system
- Restrict conversion to d€
- Impose use of d€



CB-liability

- Unspecified
- No obligation towards holder (13.6)
- Central EU control system (purging included)



Unchecked power

- Rights for ECB
- Obligations for us
- No legal framework to judge ECB
- Unspecified exclusive competence of EU/ECB



Legal tender

- No obligation to accept
- Not applied to services (bank money)
- Only applied to physical objects (without intermediation)



How to relate to d€-proposal?

- Reject both proposals
- CB-liability to give euro notes for d€
- No legal tender status for d€
- No harmonization of legal tender status





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