

## Crypto Banking and Decentralized Finance

### What is the issue?

The development of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies in a little over a decade has spawned a parallel universe of alternative financial services. Here is a look at them.

### What do crypto businesses offer?

- Generally, lending and borrowing.
- Earn interest on holdings of digital currencies, often a lot more than on cash deposits in a bank.
- Borrow with crypto as collateral to back a loan. Crypto loans generally involve no credit checks as transactions are backed by digital assets.
- E.g., In a BlockFi interest account, depositors can earn a yield 100 times higher than on average bank accounts.
- [BlockFi is a secured non-bank lender that offers cryptoasset-backed loans to cryptoasset owners.]

### Benefits

- Fosters financial inclusion.
- Unusually high return on their holdings for consumers.
- Provide financial stability for customers in countries with volatile government-issued currencies.

Fiat Money		Cryptocurrency
Physical medium of exchange.	↔	Digital medium of exchange.
Represented by bills & coins.	↔	Represented by 1 private and 1 public pieces of code.
Unlimited supply. Government can produce as needed.	↔	Limited supply. Each cryptocurrency has a set maximum.
Issued by a government.	↔	Produced by computers.
Centralized. Issued and controlled by law and banks.	↔	Decentralized. Not controlled by any government or entity.
Value determined by the market and regulation.	↔	Value determined by supply and demand.

### Why such high yields?

- Crypto outfits pool deposits to offer loans and give interest to depositors, just as traditional banks.
- But by law, banks are required to have minimum reserves as a safety backup.
- Unlike this, crypto banks do not have the reserve requirements; the institutions they lend to can take risky bets.
- E.g., BlockFi lends to hedge funds and other institutional investors who exploit flaws in crypto

markets to make fast money without actually holding risky assets.

- **Other risks:** Cyberattacks, extreme market conditions, or other operational or technical difficulties that could lead to a temporary or permanent halt on withdrawals or transfers.

### What is a stablecoin?

- Crypto is very volatile, making it less practical for transactions like payments or loans.
- But Stablecoins are cryptocurrencies linked to stable assets, commonly the dollar. Popular dollar-tied tokens include Tether and USD Coin.
- It aims to do in digital form what government money does.
- They provide the steady value of government-issued money in digital form for blockchain transactions, but they are issued by private entities.

### Risks

- Stablecoin issuers hold and monitor reserves, just as central bankers manage supply and demand.
- But there is no guarantee they actually hold the one-to-one dollar backing they claim.
- So, a sudden surge in withdrawals could lead to a collapse in one of those assets, putting clients and the broader economy at risk.
- Also, a central bank digital currency would render stablecoins irrelevant.

### What is a central bank digital currency?

- Central bankers are examining the potential for issuance of a government-issued cryptocurrency. [[Introducing India's own cryptocurrency](#)]
- That would offer the convenience of crypto with the reliability of money controlled by a central bank.
- But governments catching up to the innovations in the market for years will be a challenge.

Digital Currency		Cryptocurrency
• Centralised	•	• Decentralised
• Requires verification	•	• Partial anonymity
• Not transparent	•	• Transparent
• Regulated by central banks	•	• No regulatory authority to control cryptocurrency
• Robust laws for transactions in all states	•	• Only a few states have stringent laws for crypto transactions

### What is DeFi?

- Decentralized finance, or DeFi, refers to an alternative finance ecosystem where consumers transfer, trade, borrow and lend cryptocurrency.
- Financial products become available on a public decentralized blockchain network,

independently of traditional financial institutions and the regulatory structures.

- DeFi aims to “disintermediate” finance, using computer code to eliminate the need for trust and middlemen from transactions.
- It’s a computer-controlled market that automatically executes transactions.
- In contrast, centralized finance, or CeFi, businesses more closely resemble traditional finance, or TradFi.
- Here, consumers enter into an agreement with a company like BlockFi that collects information about them, requires them to turn over their crypto and also serves as a central point for regulators.

### **What could be done in the future?**

- A new regulating approach for adapting to the new technology demands.
- E.g., Requirements like code audits and risk parameters, instead of mandating that DeFi protocols maintain the reserves of a bank and collect customer information.
- Using artificial intelligence and data analysis to monitor suspicious activity and tracking identity to fight financial fraud.

**Source: The Indian Express**

**Related links:** [Official Digital Currency](#)

