Can Currency Competition Work?

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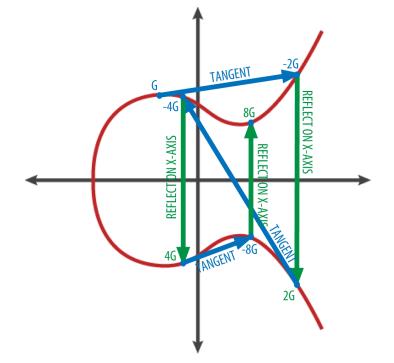
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Motivation

- The appearance of cryptocurrencies has triggered a wave of interest in privately issued monies:
 - 1. Bitcoin.
 - 2. Ethereum.
- ▶ 1 bitcoin is traded at \$1324.48 (as of April 30, 2017).
- Available supply: 16,303,012 bitcoins.
- Market cap: \$21,59 billion (\approx American Airlines market cap).
- Two other cryptocurrencies (*Ethereum* and *Ripple*) have market caps over \$1 billion and another 58 above \$10 million.

New and old things

- New things:
 - 1. Computer networks have changed the logistics of distribution of private monies (separation from banks).
 - 2. Cryptography techniques prevent over-issuing, the double-spend problem, and counterfeiting.
 - 3. Possibility to automatically implement contingent contracts.
- Old things:
 - 1. Fiduciary currency: cryptocurrencies are not associated with any promise to exchange them for goods at a future date.
 - 2. Another asset with a degree of "moneyness."



An intriguing phenomenon for a monetary economist

- Active competition among privately issue currencies.
- ▶ Not seen since the end of free banking (Scotland in 1844, U.S. in 1863).
- Although free banking was a different institution: cryptocurrencies perhaps closer to commodity money that uses an intrinsically worthless standard.
- ► F. A. Hayek (1999): The Denationalisation of Money.
 - 1. Private markets can implement desirable outcomes, even in the field of money.
 - 2. Privately issued currencies can deliver price stability.



Questions

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- Are security risk significant?

