

INDEX

- Activision, 104
- Adverse selection, 62–63
- Agricultural Bank of China, 123
- Airbnb, 3, 104
- Alibaba, 2–3, 103–104, 124
 - Ant Group, 48
 - apps, 16, 18–19
 - Pay, 39–40
- Amazon, 104
- American Express, 83–84
- Animal spirits, 68–69
- Ant Financial, 58–59
- Apple, 104
- Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), 51
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 93–94, 101–102
- Baidu, 48, 104
- Bank loan, 60
- Bank of China, 123
- Banks, 48
- Banning cryptocurrency mining, 51
- Base money, 14
- Belt and Road Initiative project (BRI project), 21–22, 77, 93–94, 96, 129
- Big Four, 123
- Big tech firms, 48
- Binance, 81
- Bitcoin, 4, 21, 25–26, 37–38
 - environmental cost, 30–32
 - finite supply guarantees, 29
 - futures, 22
 - supporters, 27
 - trading, 28
- Blockchain technology, 12, 19, 34
- ByteDance, 48
- ‘Carry trade’ currencies, 114–115
- Central bank digital currency (CBDC), 1, 3, 6, 11, 26, 29, 32–33, 39, 78–79, 109, 111, 129
 - China, 11, 14, 16
 - crystallising China’s digital revolution, 16–18
 - ESG aspects, 49–54
 - internationalisation, 19–20
 - m-CBDC Bridge, 54–55, 85, 91, 111, 117–118
 - monetary policy, 43–46, 53–54
 - motivation to create, 11–14
 - private money, 12–13
 - two-tier system, 14–16, 39–40, 47–48
- ‘Central Bank of Bahamas’ Sand Dollar, 13–14
- China, 1, 37, 107
 - digital creative destruction, 2–3
 - digital disruption, 2, 129, 131
 - digital revolution, 1
 - digital technologies, 2
 - productivity, 58
 - structural reform tactics, 121–122
- China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC), 63
- China Construction Bank, 123
- Chinese Dream, 57, 104

- Chinese surveillance technology, 77
- Coinbase, 81
- Cold War, 81–82
- Common prosperity policy, 53
- Constructive engagement, 82–83
- Controlled anonymity, 7, 29, 32, 37, 41, 46, 48, 79
 information asymmetry, 48–49, 60
 two-tier system, 39–40
- Correspondent banking model, 42–43
- COVID-19 crisis, 93, 98, 100–101
- Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), 54–55, 78, 84, 109
- Crypto aficionados, 28–29
- Crypto developers, 33
- Crypto disruption, 21
 banks *vs.* fintech platforms, 48
 Bitcoin's environmental cost, 30–32
 CBDC, 32–33
 controlled anonymity, 46–48
 crypto shooting, 33–34
 cryptos and CBDC, 29
 economic and environmental factors, 50–52
 ESG of digital yuan, 49–54
 future digital-currency war, 46
 impact on monetary system and policy, 43–46
 information asymmetry *vs.* controlled anonymity, 48–49
 internationalisation, 54–55
 manias, 24–25
 monetary policy sovereignty and governance, 53–54
 problems with cryptos, 25–29
 prompting growth in virtual finance, 40–41
 renminbi internationalisation, 42–43
 social development, 52–53
 two-tier system of DCEP, 39–40
 weak *vs.* strong institutions, 34
- Crypto Exchange Traded Funds, 22
- Crypto fever, 29
- Crypto holder, 4
- Crypto promoters, 28
- Crypto protest, 29
- Cryptocurrency, 1, 3–4, 6, 12–13, 21, 37
 anonymity, 29
 information asymmetry, 7, 41, 48–49, 60
 problems, 25–29
 Russo-Ukrainian crisis, 80–87
- Cryptos, 22, 24, 29, 34–35, 80–81, 130
- Didi, 104
- Digital battlefields, 116–118
 global payments systems and regulatory controls, 117–118
 international lending, 116–117
 national interest, 117
 technology and national security, 118
- Digital currency, 4
 benefits of, 40–43, 48–49
 m-CBDC Bridge, 19, 54–55, 85, 91, 111, 117–118
- Digital BRI, 93–94, 98, 100–101, 108
 ASEAN, 101–102
 clashes with United States, 96–97
 digital silk road to health silk road, 98–99
 global digital disruption, 105
 global tensions and disruption, 100
 new geopolitical landscape, 100–101
 Sino-US mutual disruption, 102–104

- Digital Currency Electronic
 - Payment (DCEP), 1, 13–14, 17, 21, 26, 37, 79, 110, 129
 - benefits, 40–41
 - controlled anonymity, 47–48, 79
 - correspondent banking model, 42–43
 - ESG aspects, 49–54
 - experiment, 20
 - global payments system, 117–118
 - implication of adopting, 41
 - internationalisation, 42–43, 54–55
 - short-term objectives, 18–19
 - two-tier system of, 39–40, 47–48
- Digital Currency Institute, 85, 109
- Digital currency war, 80–81, 107, 114, 116
 - digital battlefields, 116–118
 - digital revolution, 110–111
 - future currency war, 118–119
 - global currency disruptor, 111–112
 - groundwork, 112–113
 - internet bifurcation, 113–114
 - US dollar dominance, 108–109
- Digital disruption, 2–3, 81–82
- Digital finance, 110–111
- Digital innovators, 3
- Digital money, 12
- Digital renminbi, 21, 37, 40, 54, 77, 79, 107
 - acceptance and usage, 112
 - limitation, 125–127
 - process, 122
- Digital revolution, 1, 110–111
- Digital Silk Road (DSR), 98–99
- Digital technologies, 2
- Digitalisation, 2, 91, 112, 126–127
- Digitisation, 22
- Distributed ledger technology
 - (DLT), 19, 37–38, 110–111
 - benefits, 40–43, 48–49
 - internationalisation of RMB, 42–43, 54–55
- ‘Do no harm’ principle, 19
- Dollar inertia, 127–129
- Domestic digital yuan, 123–124
- ‘Dual circulation’ policy, 58, 93–94, 121–122
- E-commerce, 107
- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank’s Digital Eastern Caribbean Dollar (DXCD), 13–14
- Economic and environmental factors, 50–52
- Economic growth, 121
- ESG of digital yuan, 49–54
- Eurasia Economic Union (EEU), 86–87, 97
- European Central Bank (ECB), 129–130
- European Payments Initiative (EPI), 84–85, 109
- Facebook, 104
- False disruption, 82–84
- Finance, 80
- Finance Gateway Information Services Co., 54–55
- Financial inclusion, 52
- Financial innovation, 45, 111
 - backfires, 58–60
 - systemic risk, 62
- Financial institutions, 17
- Fintech financial platforms, 48, 63
- Fitch Ratings, 83–84
- Formula One racing, 23
- Gecko, 60–61
- Global currency disruptor, 111–112
- Global digital disruption, 105
- Global Financial Crisis (GFC), 21, 107
- Global payments system, 84–85
 - barriers to disrupt, 89–90

- digital currencies and war, 80–81
- digital disruption, 81–82
- disrupting technology and internet, 91–92
- false disruption, 82–84
- marginal force, 90–91
- monumental change for control, 78–79
- oil politics, 87–88
- petroyuan's threat, 88–89
- real disruption, 84–87 and regulatory controls, 117–118
- Goldman Sachs, 83–84
- Google, 104
- Hard tech, 69–70, 122
- Hard wallets, 16
- Health Silk Road (HSR), 98–99
- Helicopter money, 53
- Huawei, 103
- Illicit players, 81
- Inclusive finance, 5
- Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, 123
- Information asymmetry *vs.* controlled anonymity, 48–49
- Information technology (IT), 102–103
- Initial coin offerings (ICOs), 31
- Initial public offering (IPO), 58
- International lending, 116–117
- Internationalisation, 19–20, 54–55
- Internet bifurcation, 113–114
- Internet of Things, 105
- Japanese government bond market, 128–129
- JD.com, 48
- JP Morgan, 83–84
- Klondike, 24
- Legitimacy, 23
- Lenovo, 103
- Loopholes, 67–68
- 'Made in China 2025' industrial policy, 102–103
- Manias, 24–25
- Maritime Silk Road, 94
- Marked bills, 80–81
- Meituan, 48
- Mixed martial arts (MMA), 23
- Mobike Technology, 104
- Monetary policy sovereignty and governance, 53–54
- Monetary system and policy, 43–46
- Money multiplier, 43
- Moral hazard, 62–63, 67–68
- Multiple Central Bank Digital Currency Bridge Project (m-CBDC Bridge project), 19, 54–55, 85, 91, 111, 117–118
- National interest, 117
- National security, 118
- NetEase, 104
- Netware development, 104
- New York Times Square billboards, 23
- Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), 52
- Oil politics, 87–88
- One Belt One Road, 93
- 'One stone kills three birds' strategy, 94
- PayPal, 83–84
- People's Bank of China (PBoC), 14, 18–19, 38, 40–41, 78–79, 85, 109, 123–124 liquidity injection, 44–45
- Petroyuan China, 87 threat, 88–89
- Pinduoduo, 48
- Private money, 12–13
- Private sector, 72–73

- Private systems, 11–12
- Production possibility frontier, 121
- Quantitative easing (QE), 23, 114
- Real disruption, 84–87
- Renminbi, 17, 20
 - internationalisation, 21–22, 42–43
- Rent-seeking, 67–68
- Russo-Ukrainian crisis, 77–78, 80, 87, 122–123
- S&P Global, 83–84
- Scepticism, 57–58
- Securitisation, 60–62
 - moral hazard, 63
- Shanda Interactive Entertainment, 104
- Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect scheme, 124
- Short-term pains for long-term gains, 64–67
 - regulatory tightening, 66–67
- Silk Road Economic Belt, 94
- Sino-Russian cooperation, 77–78, 80
- Sino-Russian-US triangular relationship, 81
- Sino-US mutual disruption, 102–104
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), 49, 58
- ‘Social credit’ system, 79
- Social development, 52–53
- Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), 77–78, 88–89, 91, 109
- Soft tech, 69–70, 122
- Soft wallets, 16
- Stock Connect, 124
- Structural reforms
 - manufacturing, 71–72
 - private sector, 72–73
 - tactical change, 70–71
- Sweden’s e-Krona, 13–14
- System for Transfer of Financial Messages (SPFS), 84, 109
- Systemic risk, 62–63
- Systemically important institutions (SIIs), 58
- Tech policy
 - bank loan, 60
 - change in reform tactics, 70–71
 - domestic agenda, 74–75
 - financial innovation backfires, 58–60
 - fintech financial platforms, 63
 - loopholes, 67–68
 - manufacturing, 71–72
 - moral hazard, adverse selection and systemic risk, 62–63
 - private sector, 72–73
 - short-term pains for long-term gains, 64–67
 - tech clampdown, 69–70
 - tech industry competition, 68–69
- Technology, 118
- Tencent, 48, 103–104
- Tesla car, 27
- Tether, 31
- Transactions per second (TPS), 18
- Two-tier system of DCEP, 39–40
- Uber, 3, 104
- Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC), 23
- US dollar, 107–108
 - dominance, 108–109
 - risk, 108
- Velocity of money in China, 43, 45
- Virtual currency, 4
- Virtual finance, prompting growth in, 40–41
- WeChat Pay apps, 16, 18–19, 39–40, 124
- Yuan, 107
- ZTE, 103