

Features of Central Bank of the Bahamas (CBOB) Sand Dollar, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) DCash, and Central Bank of Uruguay (CBU) e-Peso Pilots			
	CBOB Sand Dollar	ECCB DCash	CBU e-Peso
Launch Dates	Pilot on December 27, 2019 and full launch on October 21, 2020	Pilot started on March 31, 2021	Pilot started on November 3, 2017 and ended on April 30, 2018
Platform Vendor	NZIA - NZIA Cortex DLT	Bitt - Hyperledger Fabric	Roberto Giori Company
Expressions of interest	Over 30 vendors evaluated	?	?
Platform Type	DLT private permissioned	DLT private permissioned	Centralized ledger
Access	Smartphone & smart card	Smartphone only?	Smartphones and any GSM phone that uses the USSD protocol
Transaction fees	Initially no, but maybe yes later	None during pilot	None during pilot
Interest bearing?	No	No	No
User tiers		Value (Tier 1) and register based	
Tier 1 requirements	Physical/email address, phone number and photo.	Physical/email address, birth date/ place, phone number and photo.	SIM card, physical/email address and national ID
Tier 1 transaction limit	B\$1,500/month	EC\$1,000/m or EC\$2,700/m	UYU20,000/day
Tier 1 holding limit	B\$500		UYU50,000
Tier 2 requirements	Tier 1 requirements plus govt.-issued photo identification	Full name, address, phone number, and bank account	n/a
Tier 2 transaction limit	B\$10,000/m or B\$100,000/y	EC\$3,000, EC\$5,000, EC\$20,000/d	
Tier 2 holding limit	B\$5,000	depending on risk profile	
High-value/business			
Requirements	Business license & VAT ID number	Business name, physical/email address, phone number	SIM card, business name, physical/email address & VAT ID number
Transaction limit	B\$20,000/m or 1/8th of annual revenues whichever is greater.	EC\$25,000/d to EC\$300,000/d based on risk rating	n/a
Holding limit	B\$8,000 or 1/20th of annual sales, up to an annual limit B\$1 million.		UYU200,000
Offline?	Users can make a pre-set dollar value of payments when communications access to the Sand Dollar Network is disrupted. Wallets would update against the network once communications were re-established.	The party initiating the transfer (sender) must have an internet connection. If the receiver is offline the payment will still be processed, and they will see the change in their balance as soon as they are back online.	Can use a USSD mobile network for instant settlement without an internet connection.
Anonymity/Privacy?	Transaction transparency to enable central bank monitor suspicious transactions and stop accounts. Pseudonyms ensure user anonymity. Central bank maintains ledger and server is encrypted	Central bank can see anonymized transaction data and outstanding stock of DCash in each digital wallet. Registered financial institutions can fully observe the identity of payers and payees and the purpose of transactions	User data is segregated across different databases. Transaction data per (anonymous) digital wallet could be decrypted to reveal the identity of the user under very restrictive conditions – e.g., a competent authority prosecuting someone that has probable cause to access the transaction data.

