



European Parliament accelerates introduction of the Digital Euro

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The European Parliament has now expressed its support for the creation of a [digital euro](#), taking another step towards the introduction of a digital central bank currency in the eurozone. While the project has been under development at the EU central bank for several years, this vote signals that Brussels is pushing ahead with its implementation.

Members of Parliament [voted in favor of amendments](#) supporting a digital euro that would function both online and offline, aligning with the EU central bank's vision for a publicly issued digital form of money. The vote passed by a strong majority. The justification given was growing concern about the structure of global payment systems. A large proportion of digital transactions within the EU currently take place via networks such as Visa and Mastercard, whose companies are based outside the EU. This could allow citizens to evade EU control.

EU politicians feel threatened by this possibility and argue that the payment infrastructure is no longer just a technical system, but a strategic asset linked to economic sovereignty.

Eurocrats have presented the digital euro as a way to regain control over the "rails" of the European payment system. As payments increasingly shift from cash to electronic platforms, central banks want to ensure that the EU currency continues to play a role in this environment and is not displaced by private payment systems or foreign financial networks.

According to the official proposals, the digital euro would complement cash, not replace it immediately. Citizens would have access to the currency via digital wallets provided by banks or financial institutions, enabling them to send and receive electronic payments with money issued directly by the central bank. Proponents argue that this would maintain public access to central bank money in an economy where physical cash is used less frequently.

However, the far-reaching implications extend beyond the alleged convenience. A digital currency issued by a central bank changes the architecture of the financial system itself.

The project is still in the legislative and technical phase. EU governments agreed on a negotiating framework at the end of 2025, and the vote in the European Parliament now signals that lawmakers are ready to move on to the next legislative phase. Once the legal framework is finalized in the coming years, the European Central Bank hopes to begin pilot trials around [2027](#), with a possible public rollout later this decade.

The control and monitoring architecture

At least, that's what the official statements say. Behind this, however, lies the fact that the EU's central bank money is linked to centralized control of all citizens by the illegitimate central power in Brussels and its backers. Sanctions against citizens, such as those now being imposed along with the sanctions packages against Russia, can then be introduced much more quickly, efficiently, and with greater precision.

The EU plans to impose a "wallet" on its citizens by 2030 – a project closely linked to the digital euro. This wallet will contain all your data and your entire identity. An app from the EU superstate for everything: your CO2 emissions, medical data, travel and mobility information, education, employment, finances and tax records, vaccination certificate, your signature and biometric data, voice and DNA.

We usually hear about these things separately: a new “Digital Euro”, a new “Digital ID”, or a new “carbon tax”.

But if you look at the schedule, you realize they are not separate. **They are cogs in a single machine .**

If you currently have the money to buy something, you can buy it. Your bank checks your account balance, and that's it. [However, this will change](#) by 2029. An infrastructure is currently being built to check a second account balance: your *CO2* account balance.

15-minute cities

Another related EU project that is being pursued intensively concerns 15-minute cities. [Climate-KIC](#), the leading EU agency for climate innovation, is working to make the transition to net-zero emissions attractive to cities across Europe.

A program called [NetZeroCities](#) (as part of the [EU mission: Climate-neutral and smart cities](#)) was implemented in 112 cities in Europe.

The PR explanation is that over 184,000 people participated. Neighborhood workshops were held in Mannheim, climate ambassador networks in Turku, and co-design sessions in Limassol.

This project also depends on digital central bank money, because at some point participation will become mandatory, just as was demonstrated during the Covid pandemic.