

## J&J settles first talc cases after failed bankruptcies

JOHNSON & Johnson on Thursday said it has settled two lawsuits claiming its talc products caused cancer, the first such cases to go to trial since a federal court rejected the company's plan to move its talc liabilities into bankruptcy court.

The settlements resolved lawsuits brought by two men, Rosalino Reyes and Marlin Eagles, who said they developed mesothelioma related to asbestos in J&J talc powder, and was part of a broader deal to settle all talc cases brought by the law firm representing them, Kazan, McClain, Satterley & Greenwood, the company said. Reyes' family continued his lawsuit after he died in 2020.

The company faces more than 50,000 lawsuits over talc, most by women with ovarian cancer. It has said that its talc products are safe and do not contain asbestos.

J&J and the plaintiffs' lawyers did not disclose any terms of the settlement, or how many cases it covered. Reyes' trial had begun last week, while Eagles' was about to begin.

"Our negotiations continue with the remaining firms who have a shared interest in achieving a fair and expedient resolution of their clients talc claims," J&J said in a statement.

"For those firms who elect not to pursue reasoned resolutions, we will continue to aggressively litigate their claims in the tort system, where we have prevailed in the overwhelming majority of the cases tried because the claims are meritless and are based upon junk science."

Trials in the cases have a mixed record, with major plaintiff wins including a \$2.1 billion judgment awarded to 22 women with ovarian cancer. A New Jersey appeals court last month threw out a \$223.7 million verdict against the company, finding the testimony of the plaintiffs' expert witnesses unsound. The settlement comes after J&J failed for a second time in July to move tens of thousands of claims over talc into bankruptcy court, where it hoped to resolve them through a proposed \$8.9 billion settlement. It is appealing that ruling. Trials had mostly been on hold while J&J petitioned the bankruptcy court, but have now resumed.

## Understanding the ECB's digital euro and financial implications

### Analysis

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**T**HE advent of digital currencies presents us with a new epoch characterised by an innovative breed of money. At the heart of this revolution is the digital euro, a notional concept that, until recently, was sentences in the pages of futuristic financial discourse.

After an extensive two-year investigative period, the European Central Bank's (ECB) Governing Council has made a significant decision to initiate the next crucial phase: the Digital Euro Preparation Phase. During this preparatory stage, the Eurosystem will concentrate its efforts on in-depth testing across several essential domains, encompassing the design, user experience, privacy, financial inclusivity and ecological sustainability aspects of the digital euro.

This comprehensive initiative will also encompass the refinement of the Digital Euro Scheme Rulebook and the establishment of a structured process for selecting potential service providers. Notably, the Preparation Phase is scheduled to extend over two years, running concurrently with legislative deliberations, underscoring the ECB's commitment to meticulous planning and development.

### The concept of the digital euro

The digital euro is a centralised digital currency projected to be issued by the ECB and will be referred to as central bank digital currency or CBDC. Unlike other digital currencies such as Bitcoin, the digital euro will be directly equivalent to its tangible counterpart and under the regulatory purview of the ECB.

In its mature form it will be implemented throughout the entire European Union (EU). As an extension of the current euro, its functionality will envelop the 19 EU countries that utilise the euro as the primary currency.

### Why do we need it?

One may pose the question, why do we need a digital euro when cash and electronic modes of payments are already efficient?

In response, the ECB has underscored several benefits associated with the introduction of a digital currency. This includes smoother cross-border transactions within the EU, inclusivity, ease of use (online and offline), security enhancements, enhanced privacy protection, consumer convenience, and reduction of transactional costs.

Additionally, in today's digitalised world, the implementation of a centralised digital currency aligns the governmental monetary ecosystem with the prevailing trends of finance. This approach ensures that central banks remain in con-



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## EU setting the stage for digital currency

rol, reducing the risks associated with unregulated digital currencies.

### How would it function?

The ECB has indicated that the digital euro will exist in addition to cash and not replace it. The prime purpose is to provide a choice, rather than eliminating the tried and tested modes of payments.

The European Central Bank is actively exploring the operational details of this initiative. One avenue involves the potential creation of a specialised digital euro application accessible to everyone. Alternatively, financial intermediaries such as banks may integrate digital euro services into their existing applications, ensuring a seamless experience for their clientele.

Notably, even individuals lacking traditional banking access can leverage physical cards issued by public entities like post offices for digital euro transactions. Importantly, digital euros are designed to operate seamlessly in both online and offline settings, anticipating scenarios with limited internet connectivity.

In offline transactions, payment details will remain confidential, known only to the payer and the recipient, ensuring a high level of privacy. A digital euro would be free for basic use.

Additionally, non-resident euro area citizens may also have ac-

cess, provided they could have an account relation with a euro area payment service provider. Access to the digital euro for consumers in the EEA and third countries should always be based on an agreement with the authorities of such jurisdictions.

### Digital euro and the banking system

Banks serve as drivers of the economy, offering loans to individuals and businesses seeking liquidity. This process relies on the trust and stability provided by customer deposits. However, a sudden large-scale withdrawal of deposits could potentially hinder banks in providing necessary loans.

To address this, the ECB is planning to implement maximum balance thresholds for the use of the ECB digital euro, initially set between €3,000 to €4,000. Since the future is unpredictable we do not know if this will possibly be adjusted over time.

For instance, picture a scenario, such as a financial crisis, where a sudden loss of trust in traditional banking prompts a shift to the central bank digital currency account. The consequences could pose a challenge for the financial sector.

However for the time being this strategic measure aims to strike a balance – preventing a significant shift of funds that might impact the stability of the banking system

while still allowing users flexibility in their digital euro usage. On the flip side, maintaining a threshold between €3,000 to €4,000 ensures a cautious approach, preventing the digital euro from being used for substantial purchases.

As we navigate these considerations, the ECB remains committed to adapting and refining its approach over time. The threshold, like our financial landscape, may evolve. Intriguing possibilities lie ahead in this transformative financial landscape.

### New era

Indeed, the introduction of the digital euro heralds a new era of digital finance. However, its implementation should be carried out with a measured approach, considering the socio-economic contours of our society.

The evolution of currency and payment methods reflects a fascinating journey. From the barter system to the invention of physical currency, the concept of money has continually adapted to meet the needs of society. The transition from cash to card payments marked a significant shift towards convenience, and now, the rise of digital currencies represents a new frontier in financial technology. It is interesting to see how the future will unfold!

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