

# The impact of Blockchain technology on trading and settlement

ETCSEE 2018, Plenary session "The future of trading"

Budapest, 13 June 2018

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### **Agenda**

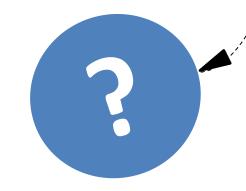
- □ Blockchain + Energy = ?
- □ Enerchain Case Study
- Scenarios for the Future
- □ Q & A



#### What is a blockchain?

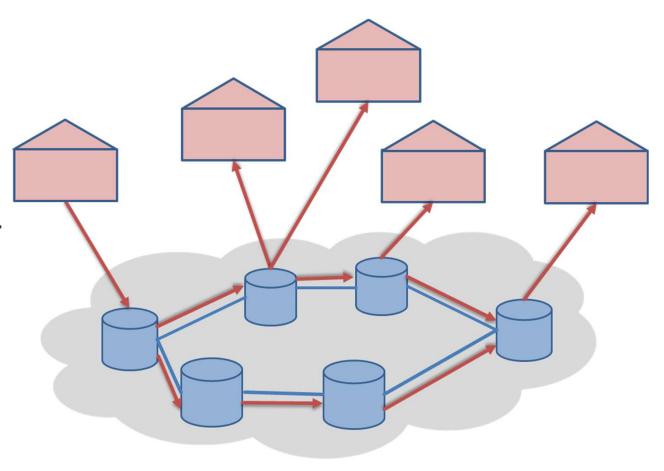
- □ Open, distributed ledger
- □ Records transactions between parties:
  - □ Records are verifiable
  - □ Records are immutable
- Consists of nodes
- Nodes communicate in peer-to-peer network
- Nodes follow communication protocol (overhead)
- Nodes validate new blocks by following:
  - □ Secure consensus mechanism
  - □ Decentralised consensus mechanism
  - □ Incentive for validation?
- □ No assumption on trustworthiness





#### **Bits and pieces**

- □ Open
- Distributed
- □ Transactions
- □ Parties
- □ Nodes
- □ Peer-to-peer
- □ Protocol
- Validation
- Consensus
- □ Trust
- □ Incentive





#### Which Blockchain?

Four simple questions:

- □ Open or closed ("permissioned")?
- □ Which consensus mechanism?
- □ Using cryptocurrency?
- □ Financed by ICO?



## A solution looking for a problem?

#### Suitable problems:

- □ Preventing double-spend in low trust environment
- ☐ High resilience at low cost
- Synchronization of select data items
- □ Network effects without monopoly power distributed governance
- Publication as up-front integration



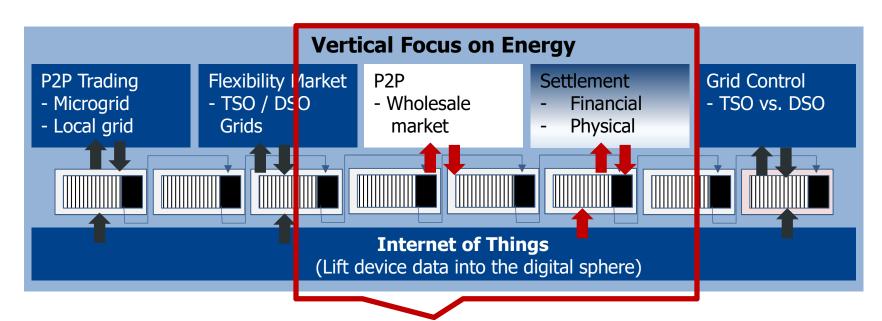
# So what is it, duck or rabbit?

Are these suitable problems?

- □ Biogas registry, run by producers
- □ Physical oil trade finance
- □ Billing infrastructure for e-mobility
- □ Flexibility market within one TSO zone
- □ Mining Ether, rig consumption as balancing power
- □ Automation of bilateral trade confirmation process
- □ Exchange of power and consumption between prosumers
- □ Trading wholesale power between large traders...



#### **Blockchain & Energy: Use Cases**





#### **Horizontal Technical Features & Challenges**

Access / Identity Management / Archive historic blocks Load / Mass Data / Performance / Stability / Security / Privacy



# Why in Wholesale Energy Trading?

Why participate

- □ Lower cost of trading
- □ Enable new products
- □ Learn to apply blockchain
- □ Drive change in market









Barriers to change in energy trading

- ☐ High (fixed) cost of trading at venues
- □ High capital requirements for clearing / collateral
- □ Lack of choice re. market connectivity (closed stack/API)
- □ Complex physical settlement processes
- □ Low flexibility for new roles, new products, innovation...

# Why closed ("permissioned")?

- □ Limited number of participants in wholesale trading
  - □ 13.000 ACER codes vs. 500 spot market MPs vs. 200 EFET Master Agreements
- □ Identity is known / can be established:
  - □ ACER Code, EIC code, LEI, VAT code...
- □ Bilateral trading requires master agreement
  - □ Counterparties know each other
- No cryptocurrency
  - No money in the system
  - □ Could be pegged to EUR though
- No mining proof of stake
- □ No ICO
  - □ Consortium funded, no start-up

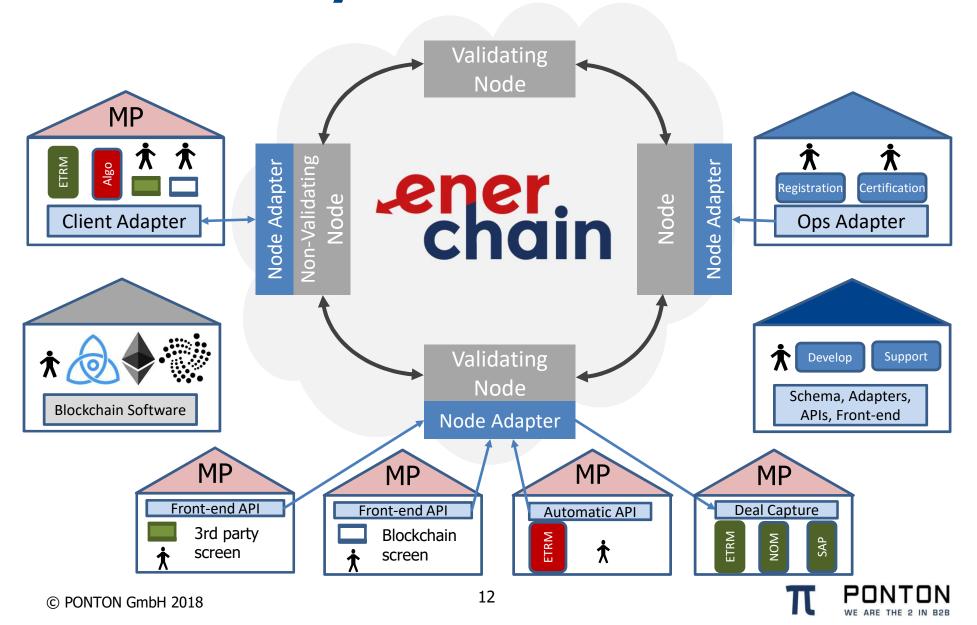


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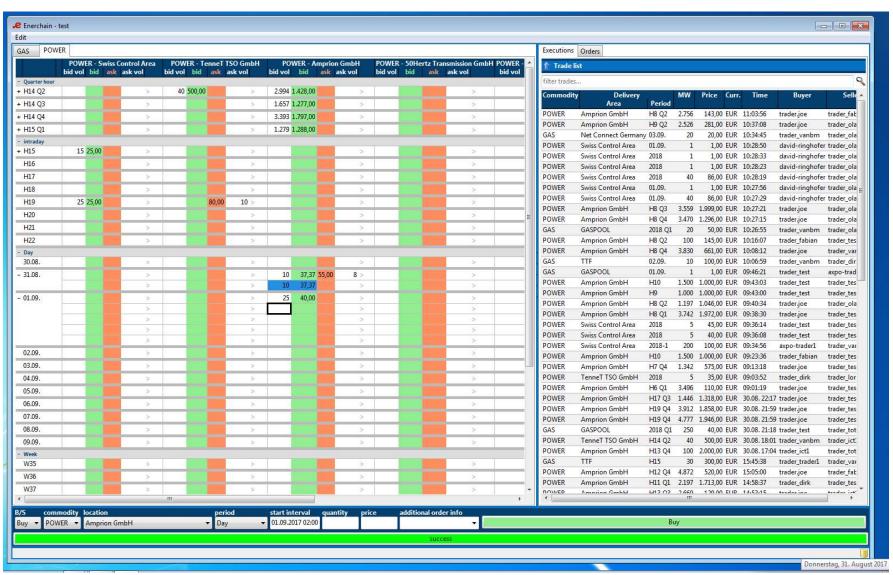
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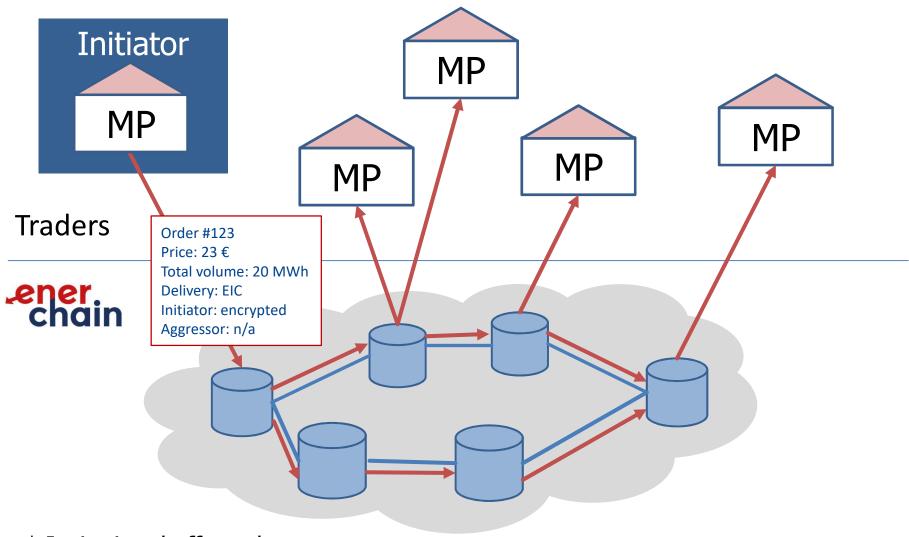
#### Connectivity



#### **Trading screen**



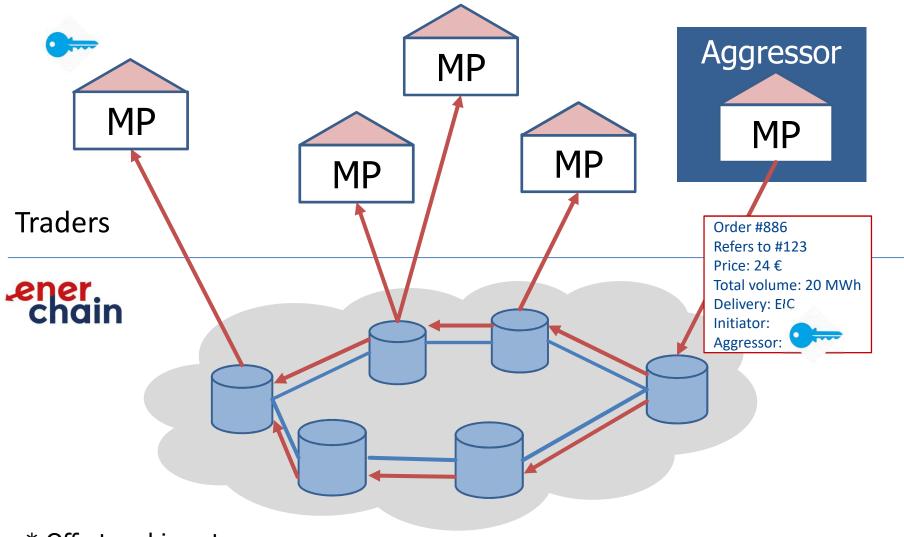
#### Propagation of non-binding order\*



\* Invitatio ad offerendum



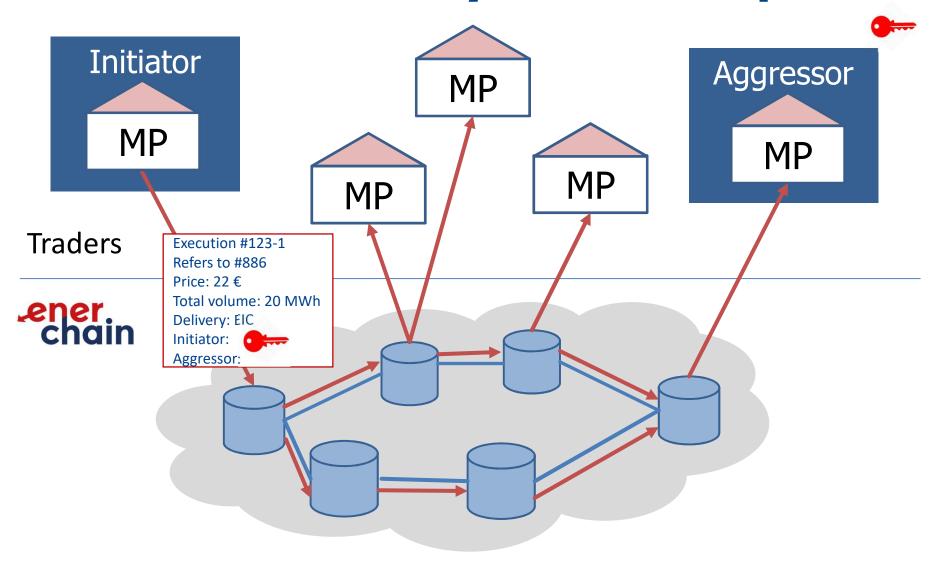
#### **Response with binding order\***



\* Offerta ad incertas personas



# Trade execution by order acceptance



### Market design

#### Participation

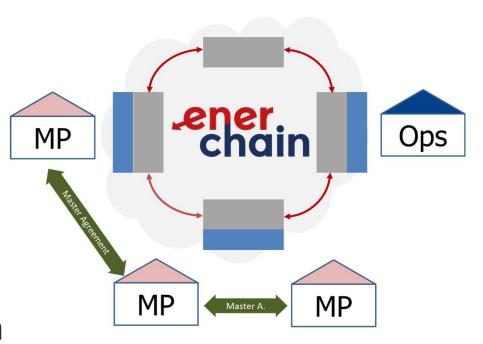
- □ Permissioned blockchain
- □ Traders only, multi-lateral
- □ Joint governance

Settlement & compliance

- □ Deal capture, then confirm
- □ Transaction reporting
- □ Settlement "off-line"

Product and markets

- □ Physical settlement only
- □ Markets: IDH, DAH, FW



Trading mechanism

- Decentral orders
- □ Credit Limits Process
- □ Click & trade / API
- □ Bilateral OTC



#### **Enerchain Timeline**

- 2016: PONTON developed P2P energy trading demonstrator "Enerchain"
- □ EMART 2016: first energy trade via the blockchain in Europe executed on Enerchain
- □ Feb. 2017: Enerchain Kick-off workshop in Berlin
- □ May 2017: Project Participation Agreement (PPA)
   with 22 companies, critical mass achieved
- □ Oct. 2017: 33 companies signed, 28 connected
- □ EMART 2017: Trades from trading floor
- □ 2018: New governance
- □ Transfer to new Enerchain entity in 2018



#### **Enerchain started in 2017**

☐ Has ca. 40 participants across Europe as of June 2018:

ALPIQ	a≰po	BKW	centrica	CEZ GROUP
e.on	edp	—EnBW	ENCAVIS	endesa
Eneco	enel	ENERGIEAG	engie	ES-FOR-IN Energy Services for Industry
freepoint commodities	gasNatural fenosa	gen-i	GUNVOR	## IBERDROLA
Leipziger Stadtwerke	NEAS VENERGY	OMV	PETROL	Quantum Energie für morgen.
REPSOL	RWE	<b>₽</b> SALZBURG <sup>AG</sup>	Statkraft	uni per
VATTENFALL 🍣	Verbund	FIEN ENERGIE	+ companies without permission to share logo	



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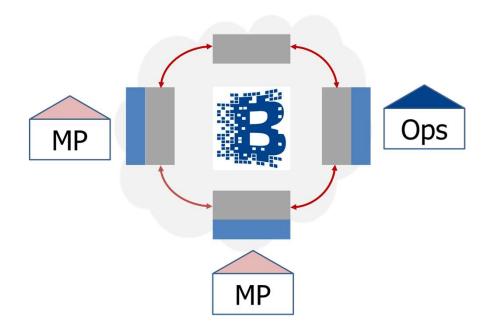
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#### **Liquidity pools**

- □ Underserved regions
- Participant clusters
- New instruments
- □ Brokered trading, cleared trading, bilateral trading – blockchain as 4<sup>th</sup> channel?
- □ Secondary effects

Access will be key



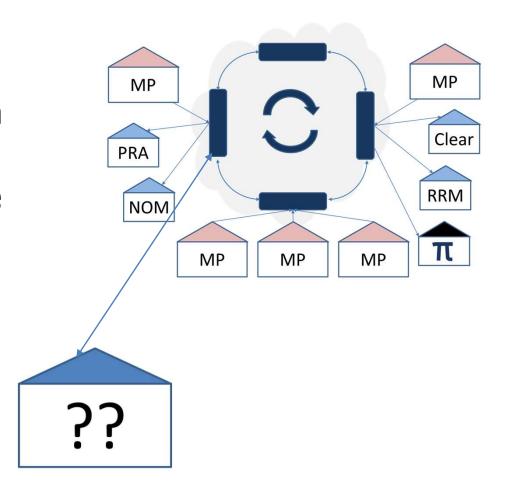


#### **Post-execution services**

Blockchain as Operating System:

- Physical Settlement as a Service
- □ Compliance as a Service
- □ OTC clearing
- □ Netting
- □ Portfolio compression
- ...

Portfolio upload key

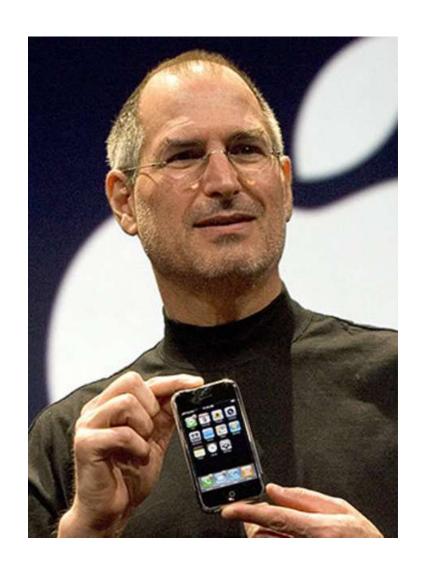




# Killer app?

- □ Infrastructure +
- □ Interoperability +
- □ Data +
- □ Ubiquity

Killer app



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### **Legal questions**

- □ Declaration of intent where, when, how?
- □ Acceptance / consent where, when, how?
- □ Recourse in case of mistakes
- □ Liability in a peer-to-peer environment
- □ Jurisdiction (legal seat of infrastructure?)
- □ Fit with EFET Master Agreement

Smart Contracts?





#### **Regulatory questions**

- □ How will trading on the blockchain be classified under REMIT?
- What classification under MiFID II?
- □ Artificial limits on financial trading Nordics
- Who is the venue operator of a blockchain?
- □ How to retain anonymity while revealing identity in case of suspicious behavior?
- □ Can there be a statement of non-classification?





## Thank you.

#### Looking forward to your call:

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