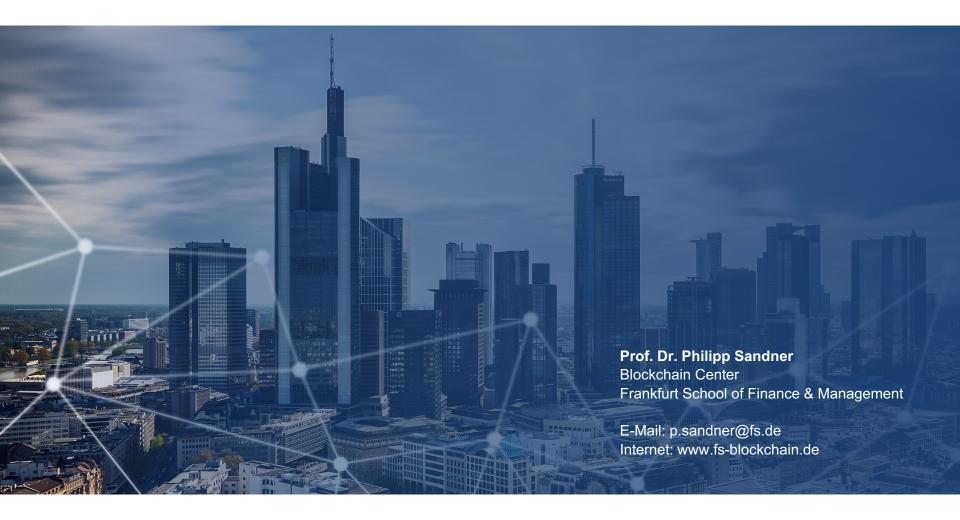






The Euro on the blockchain?







Prof. Dr. Philipp Sandner Head of Frankfurt School **Blockchain Center**



WHAT WE DO

The Frankfurt School Blockchain Center was founded in 2017 by Professor Philipp Sandner. We are a think tank and research center which investigates implications of the blockchain technology for companies and their business models.



Consulting, prototypes & research

Education & trainings Startups advisory & incubation

Community & events

FACTS AND FIGURES

16 employees



100+ presentations worldwide



10 seminars



15+ research papers



20+ events



3 conferences



15 consulting & research projects

OUR PARTNERS



















Blockchain technology provides a layer for the "Internet of Value" in addition to the existing "Internet of Information"



The **Internet** allows sending information: documents, PDFs, emails. Yet, value cannot be transferred via the internet.



Blockchain technology now allows the electronic transmission of "value": e.g. money, stocks, rights on assets. This is much more than displaying the bank account in online banking.



Payment process between two parties





A payment requires multiple stages: this costs time and can induce errors





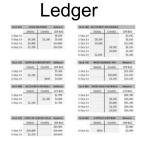


Correspondent bank

Correspondent bank

Bank





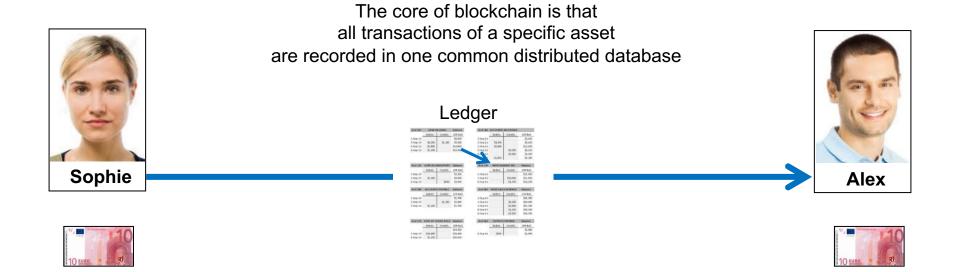
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The core of blockchain technology



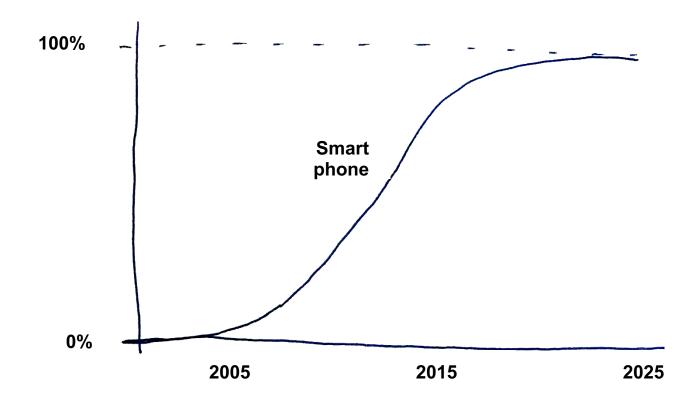


The ownership for a property will thereby be transferred from an old owner to a new owner



What is the currrent state of blockchain technology?



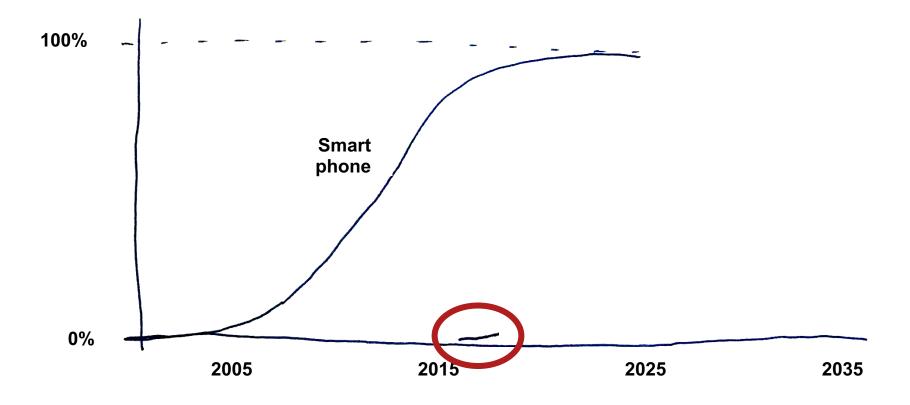






What is the currrent state of blockchain technology?

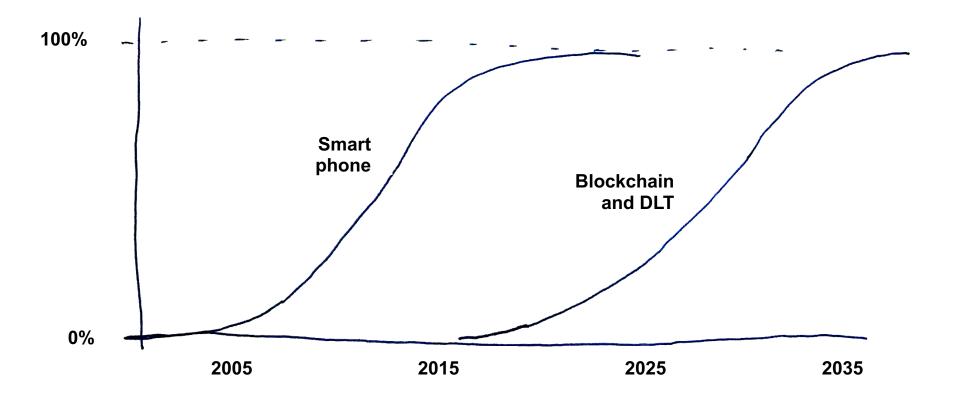






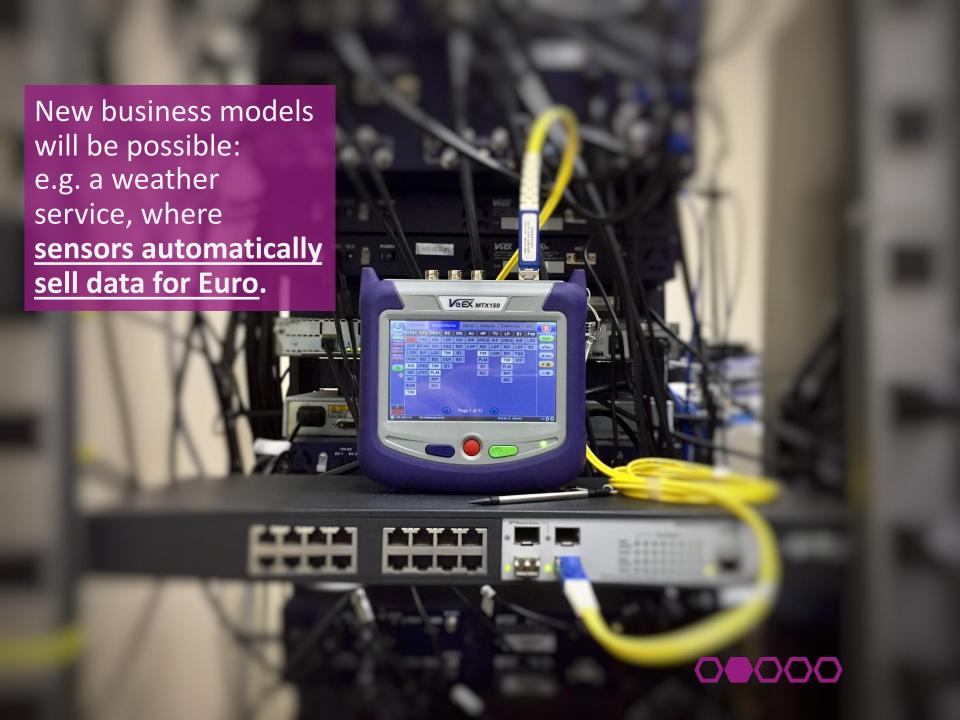
What is the currrent state of blockchain technology?











Industry domains

Finance domains

Industry domains Logistics Machinery Sensors Data Energy

Finance domains **Payment** Leasing Securitization Factoring **Escrow**

Industry domains Finance domains Logistics **Payment** Machinery Leasing Securitization Sensors Factoring Data **Escrow** Energy

ITSA works on standards for the global token economy, providing three helpful tools for market players



International Token Standardization Association (ITSA) e.V. i.Gr.

Promoting the development and implementation of a standardized approach for the **identification**, **classification** and **analysis** of blockchain- and DLT-based cryptographic tokens

Identification Classification Analysis

International Token Identification Number (ITIN)

Assigning a 9-digit alphanumeric identifier to all types of cryptographic tokens for an unambiguous identification, decreased operational risk and increased transparency

International Token Classification (ITC)

Creating a flexible and extendable framework for the classification of all kinds of cryptographic tokens according to various different dimensions (economic, technological, legal, etc.)

International Token Database (TOKENBASE)

Providing reliable qualitative and quantitative data on +800 cryptographic tokens from +30 exchanges for business and academia in varying granularity and with optional extensions by adjunct data providers



The ITC framework provides detailed definitions for the individual categories and sub-categories of each dimension



Dimension	Level	Identifier	Label	Description
Economic Purpose				
What is the economic purpose of the token as defined by the issuer? [1]	1 - Category	EEP21	Payment Token	A Payment Token is designed to be used as digital currency. As such, a Payment Token fulfills the classic functions of money [2] (at least partially): (1) medium of exchange; (2) unit of account; and (3) store of value. In general, the usage of the token as means of payment is not limited to a specific use case or environment.
	2 - Sub-category	EEP21U	Unpegged Payment Token	An Unpegged Payment Token is a token whose value is determined through supply and demand on the market and thus floats freely over time.
	2 - Sub-category	EEP21P	Pegged Payment Token (Stablecoin)	A Pegged Payment Token is a token whose value is intended to be kept stable over time in order to better fulfill the classic functions of money compared to Unpegged Payment Tokens. Pegged Payment Tokens exist in various forms: there are fiat-, commodity- or crypto-backed stablecoins but also algorithm-based stablecoin models.
	2 - Sub-category	EEP21Z	Other Payment Token	
	1 - Category	EEP22	Utility Token	An Utility Token is intended to provide a certain sort of utility or right to the token holder within a clearly specified environment (e.g. decentralized network, third-party ecosystem, business relationship or jurisdiction).
	2 - Sub-category	EEP22A	Access Token	An Access Token is created to provide access to certain services, goods or resources that are offered in or through the environment that the token was created for.
	2 - Sub-category	EPP22G	Governance Token	A Governance Token is an Utility Token whose primary purpose is to provide means or rights to participate in the governance of the environment that the token was created for (e.g. providing the right to vote on decisions concerning a decentralized network).
	2 - Sub-category	EPP22S	Settlement Token	A Settlement Token is designed to serve for the settlement of transactions within the environment that the token was created for (e.g. purchase of goods or services in a third-party ecosystem). As such, a Settlement Token (at least partially) also fulfills the functions of money. In contrast to a Payment Token however, it is not intended as generic digital currency without focus on a specific use case or environment, but for the settlement of transactions within a specified environment (e.g. decentralized network, third-party ecosystem or business relationship).
	2 - Sub-category	EPP22O	Ownership Token	An Ownership Token is created for the purpose of managing and transferring the ownership of material or immaterial goods. Thus an Ownership Token could for instance represent an absolute legal right with regards to intellectual property or material objects within the environment of a certain jurisdiction, but also ownership of a unique item within the environment of a decentralized network or computer game with no legally binding relative or absolute rights attached.
	2 - Sub-category	EEP22Z	Other Utility Token	decentralized network or computer game with no logality binding relative or absolute rights attached.
	1 - Category	EEP23	Investment Token	An Investment Token is created as financial product or financial instrument for instutional or retail investors.
	2 - Sub-category	EPP23A	Asset-backed Token	Incl. tokens backed by commodities, loans, trade receivables, or real assets
	2 - Sub-category	EEP23B	Debt Token	Incl. tokens that mimic bonds
	2 - Sub-category	EPP23D	Derivative Token	Incl. tokens that mimic structered products, futures, or options
	2 - Sub-category	EEP23E	Equity Token	Incl. tokens that mimic stocks
	2 - Sub-category	EEP23F	Fund Token	Incl. tokens that mimic fund shares
	2 - Sub-category	EEP23Z	Other Investment Token	
	1 - Category	EEP99	Token with other Economic Purpose	









Current ITC sample classification of Bitcoin as to be found in **TOKENBASE (Version 1.0)**



Symbol: BTC / XBT TOKENBASE Rank: 1 Name: **Bitcoin** Website: www.bitcoin.org CMC ID: ITIN: TP3B-248N-Q https://github.com/bitcoin CMC slug: Github: bitcoin Classification **Dimension** Rationale **Unpegged Payment Token EEP Economic Purpose** Free-floating digital currency EEP21U **Payment Services** Token is intended as an universal means of payment **EIN** Industry EIN10A **Ledger-Native Token** Tokens are directly implemented on the blockchain **Technological Setup** TTS TTS41 **No-Claim Token** Token does neither provide any claim against any LLC **Legal Claim** counterparty nor an absolute right LLC31 Future work Future work Future work







The ITC framework provides detailed definitions for the individual categories and sub-categories of each dimension



omic Pur	pose		Description	
is the eco		t Token	A Payment Token is designed to be used as digital currency. As such, a Payment Token fulfills the clas [2] (at least partially): (1) medium of exchange; (2) unit of account; and (3) store of value. In general, the	
fined hy th	he		means of navment is not limited to a specific use case or environment	
e of	1 - Category	EEP21	Payment Token	ΑP
				fund
				gen
	2 - Sub-category	EEP21U	Unpegged Payment Token	An
				and
	2 - Sub-category	EEP21P	Pegged Payment Token (Stablecoin)	ΑP
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	2 - Sub-category	EEP21Z	Other Payment Token	
	1 - Category	EEP22	Utility Token	An
	2 - Sub-category EEP23E Equity To	oken	Incl. tokens that mimic structered products, rutures, or options	
	2 - Sub-category EEP23F Fund To	ken	Incl. tokens that mimic fund shares	
	2 - Sub-category EEP23Z Other In	vestment Token		
	1 - Category EEP99 Token w	ith other Economic Purpose		



Payment tokens according to International Token Standardization Association (ITSA)



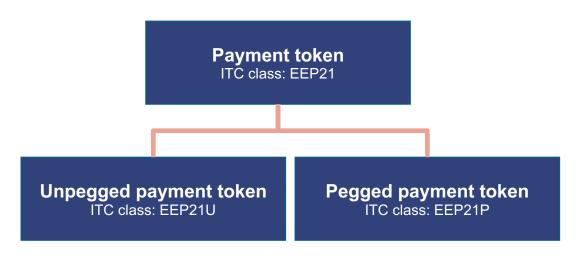
Payment token ITC class: EEP21





Payment tokens according to International Token Standardization Association (ITSA)





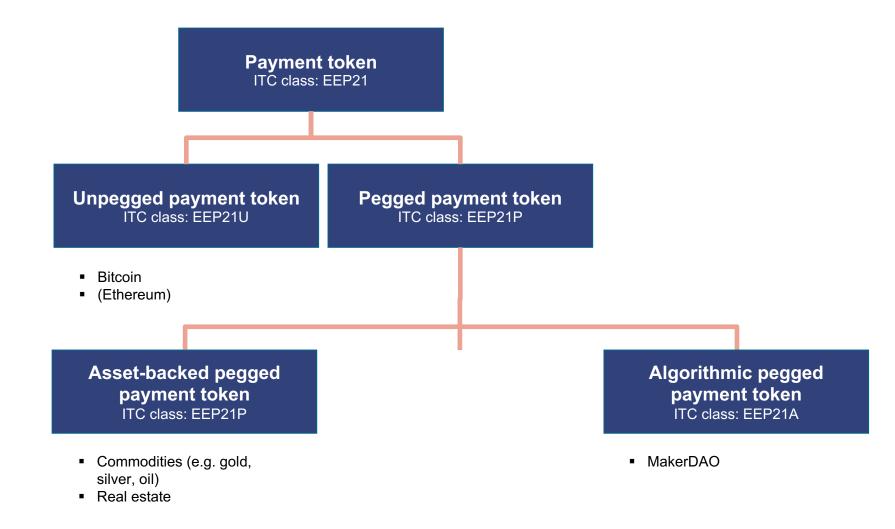
- Bitcoin
- (Ethereum)





Payment tokens according to International Token Standardization **Association (ITSA)**

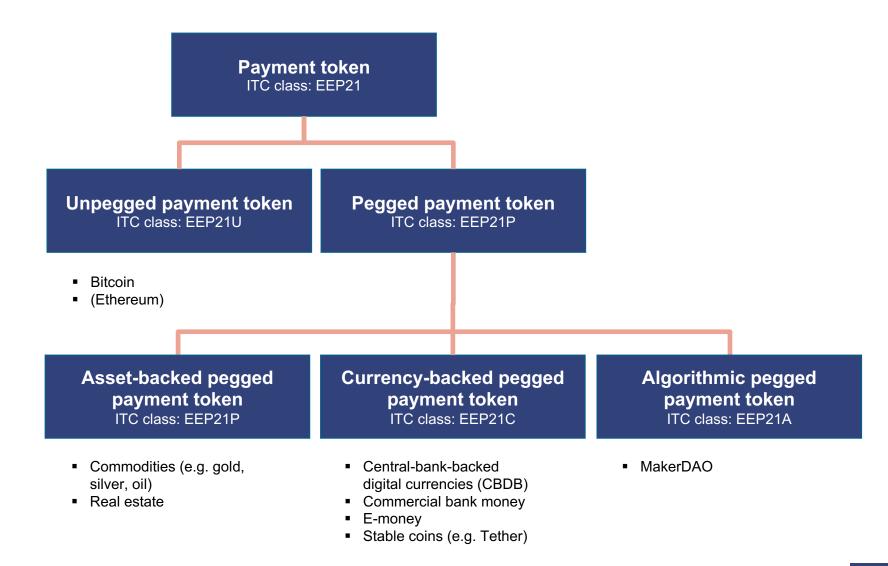






Payment tokens according to International Token Standardization Association (ITSA)

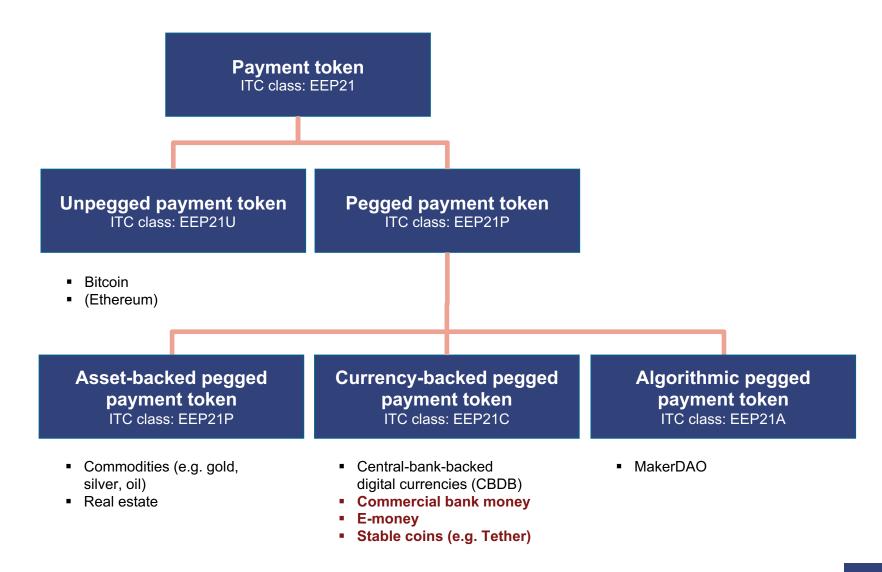






Payment tokens according to International Token Standardization **Association (ITSA)**







Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet addresses



Standard model of stable coins

Bank

Core banking system with traditional IT systems



Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea **IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet** addresses



Standard model of stable coins

Bank

Core banking system with traditional IT systems

IBAN

Escrow agent operates one bank account

(1 IBAN number with 10 mn. EUR)

Escrow agent operates smart contract

(1 smart contract with 10 mn. tokens)



Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea **IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet** addresses



Standard model of stable coins

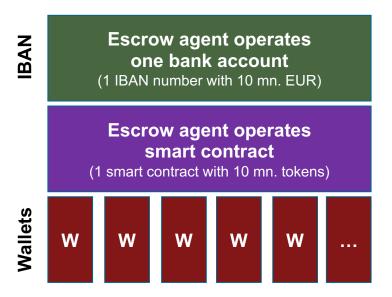
Bank **Core banking system** with traditional IT systems **Escrow agent operates IBAN** one bank account (1 IBAN number with 10 mn. EUR) **Escrow agent operates** smart contract (1 smart contract with 10 mn. tokens) Wallets W W W W

Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet addresses



Standard model of stable coins

Core banking system
with traditional IT systems



Usage by industrial corporations operating smart contracts



Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet addresses



Standard model of stable coins

Bank Core banking system with traditional IT systems IBAN **Escrow agent operates** one bank account (1 IBAN number with 10 mn. EUR) **Escrow agent operates** smart contract (1 smart contract with 10 mn. tokens) Wallets

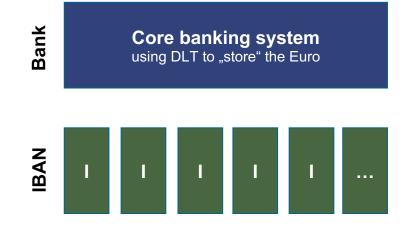
> **Usage by industrial corporations** operating smart contracts

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Cash-on-ledger model with E-Money licence



© Prof. Dr. Philipp Sandner

W

Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet addresses



Standard model of stable coins

Core banking system
with traditional IT systems

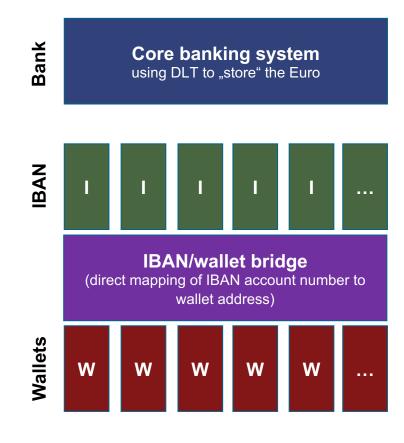
Escrow agent operates
one bank account
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Escrow agent operates
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W W W W ...

Usage by industrial corporations operating smart contracts

Cash-on-ledger model with E-Money licence



Comparing stable coins (escrow model) with model wherea IBAN/wallet bridge is to map IBAN account numbers to wallet addresses



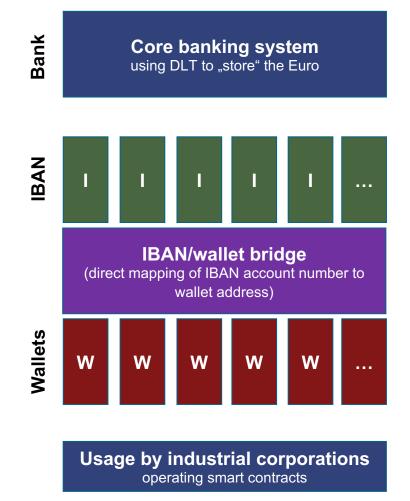
Standard model of stable coins

Bank Core banking system with traditional IT systems



Usage by industrial corporations operating smart contracts

Cash-on-ledger model with E-Money licence





Comparing different payment tokens



Online

Smart Contracts

Permissioned DLT Network

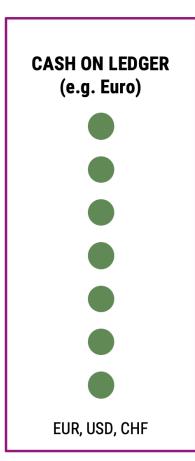
IBAN/Wallet gateway

Widely accessible

Licensed

Stability in prices

Stability originating form



		-
Traditional cash (e.g. Euro)	Tether	Bitcoin
e.g EUR, USD, CHF	USD	n/a



Prof. Dr. Philipp Sandner

Leiter des Frankfurt School Blockchain Center

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Prof. Dr. Philipp Sandner





Geboren 1980 in Heidelberg

Kontakt: email@philipp-sandner.de

2000-2005 Studium der BWL an der Universität Mannheim

2005-2011 Promotion an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Auslandsaufenthalte an der Copenhagen Business School und an

der University of California at Berkeley

Post-Doc an der Technischen Universität München

2010-2015 Mitgründer einer auf Innovationsstrategie und IP

spezialisierte Unternehmensberatung

2015 Professor an der Frankfurt School of Finance & Management:

Themengebiete: Digitalisierung, Entrepreneurship und Innovation;

seit 2017 Leiter des Frankfurt School Blockchain Centers

Themen Blockchain, Crypto Assets, Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs),

Digitalisierung und Entrepreneurship

Praxis Beratung von Unternehmen hinsichtlich ihrer Blockchain-Aktivitäten,

u.a. auch den ersten Crypto Fund Europas oder Startups in

Consensys' Token Foundry Programm

Engagement FinTechRat des Bundesministerium der Finanzen,

Mitgründer des Blockchain Bundesverband e.V.,

Multichain Asset Managers Association