Blockchain and Cryptoassets

Alan Wunsche, MBA, CPA, CA, CBP
Toronto, Canada
November 15, 2018

TokenFunder

OUR OBJECTIVE

1. Know Key Terms and Concepts

2. Understand Cryptoassets, Tokens

3. Highlight Regulatory Concerns

Alan Wunsche
CEO, TokenFunder

TokenFunder

AGENDA

1. Blockchain Primer

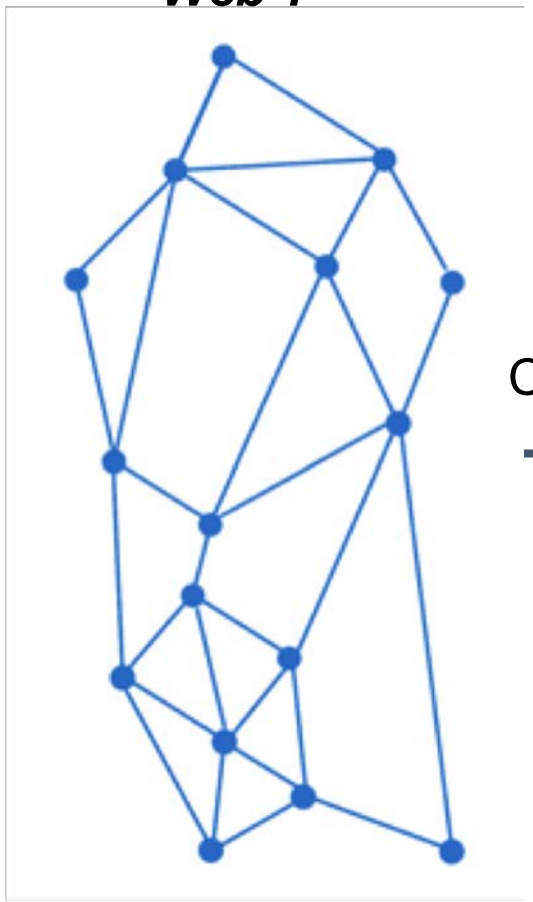
2. Tokens & CryptoAssets

3. TokenFunder & Regulations

1. BLOCKCHAIN PRIMER

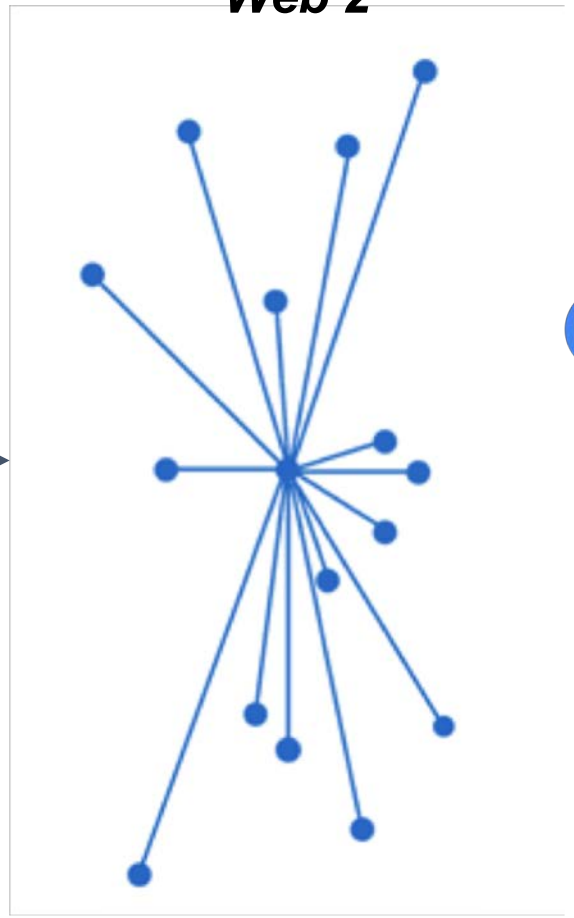
Evolution of the Internet, Knowledge, Commerce

"Web 1"



Centralization

"Web 2"



Social Network +

Knowledge Network +

Commercial Network +

Mobile. Apps +

"Sharing" Network

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THE TIMES

Max 5C, min -5C

Saturday January 3 2009 timesonline.co.uk No 69523

£1.50

Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

Billions may be needed as lending squeeze tightens

Francis Elliott Deputy Political Editor
Gary Duncan Economics Editor

Alistair Darling has been forced to consider a second bailout for banks as the lending drought worsens.

The Chancellor will decide within weeks whether to pump billions more into the economy as evidence mounts that the £37 billion part-nationalisation last year has failed to keep credit flowing. Options include cash injections, offering banks cheaper state guarantees to raise money privately or buying up "toxic assets", *The Times* has learnt.

The Bank of England revealed yesterday that, despite intense pressure, the banks curbed lending in the final quarter of last year and plan even tighter restrictions in the coming months. Its findings will alarm the Treasury.

The Bank is expected to take yet more aggressive action this week by cutting the base rate from its current level of 2 per cent. Doing so would reduce the cost of borrowing but have little effect on the availability of loans.

Whitehall sources said that ministers planned to "keep the banks on the boil" but accepted that they need more help to restore lending levels. Formally, the Treasury plans to focus on state-backed guarantees to encourage private finance, but a number of interventions are on the table, including further injections of taxpayers' cash.

Under one option, a "bad bank" would be created to dispose of bad debts. The Treasury would take bad loans off the hands of troubled banks, perhaps swapping them for government bonds. The toxic assets, blamed for poisoning the financial system, would be parked in a state vehicle or "bad bank" that would manage them and attempt to dispose of them while "detoxifying" the mainstream banking system.

The idea would mirror the initial proposal by Henry Paulson, the US Treasury Secretary, to underpin the American banking system by buying

Continued on page 6, col 1
Leading article, page 2

99p

Pub chain cuts the price of a pint from £1.69 to 1989 levels

Business, page 47

Salman Rushdie I won't marry again

Pages 22, 23

Giant killing? Guide to the FA Cup third round

Sport

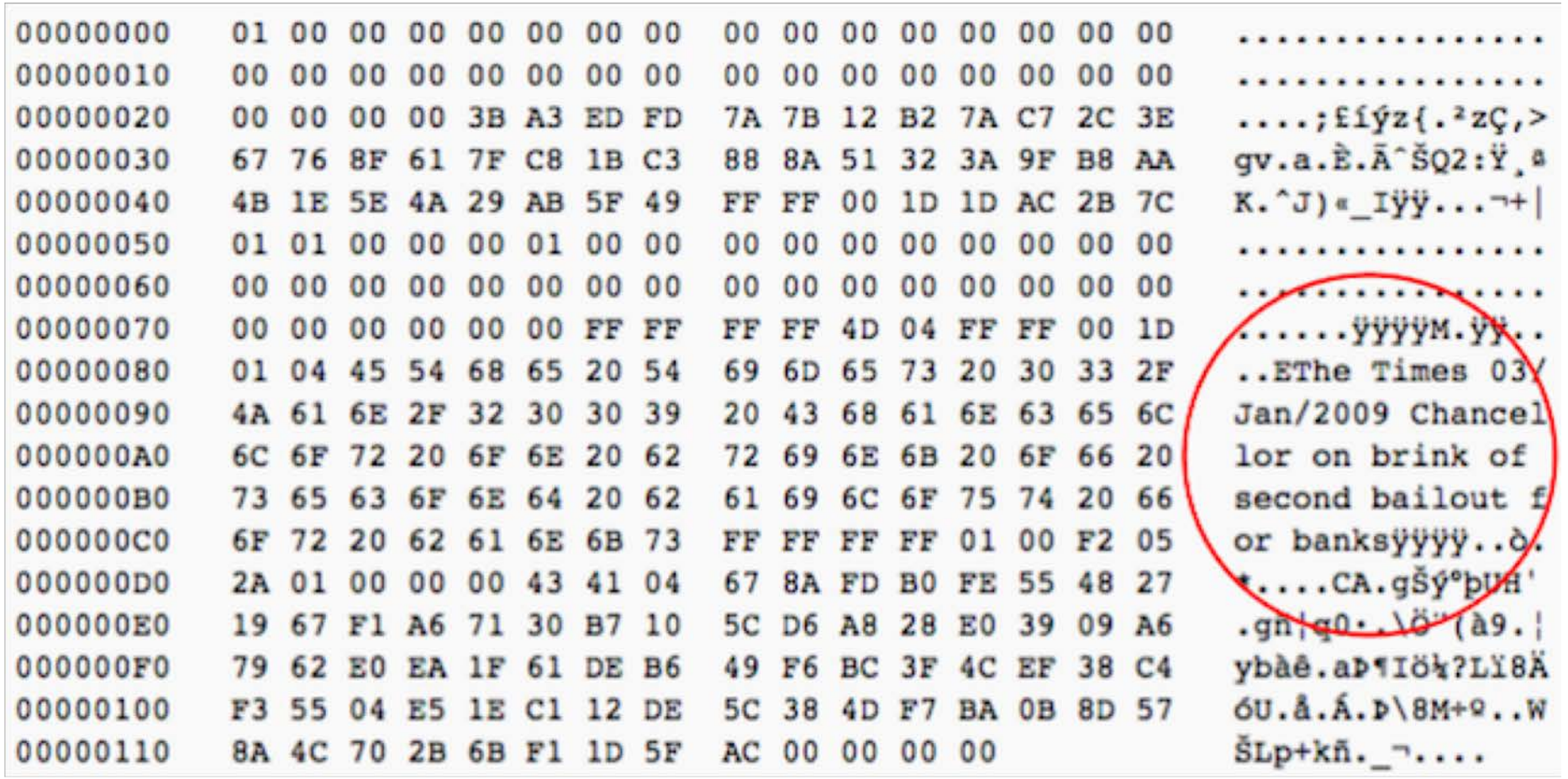
2008

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent ***directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution***. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a ***solution to the double-spending proble***m using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and ***nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will***, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Bitcoin Genesis Block



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Bitcoin was the first open source blockchain technology.

‘bitcoin’ (BTC) is the digital currency transferrable amongst users via Bitcoin.

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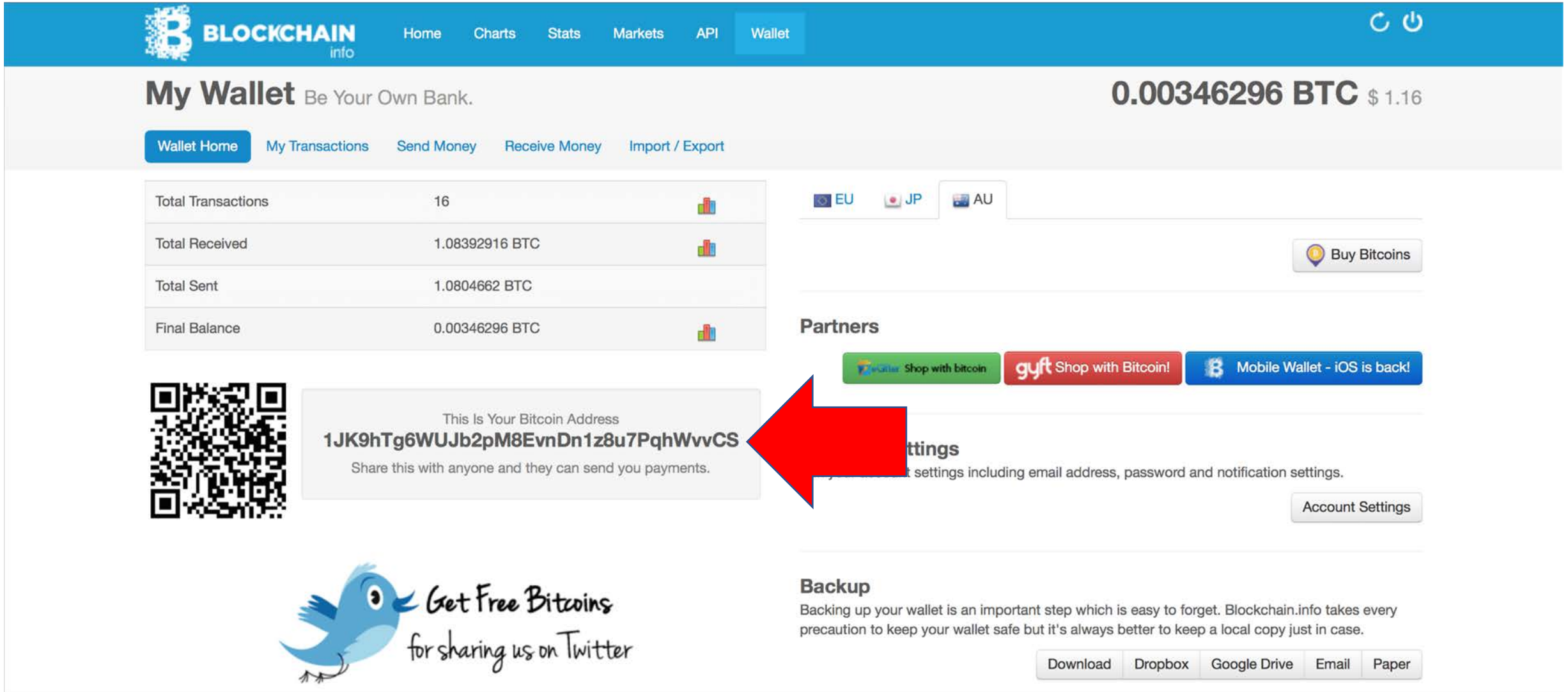
Bitcoin Address == “Public Key” String



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Bitcoin Blocks (packages of transactions) – are "created" and secured by miners (computers running the Bitcoin software) every 10 minutes. Mining is Proof-of-Work and consensus.

Next Generation Blockchains are Programmable

Canadian Startup (2014)

Now in Switzerland

Next Generation Decentralized Applications

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Ethereum is open source blockchain technology.

Ethereum also refers to the public, permissionless blockchain (mainnet).

Ethereum is available as a world computer used for **decentralized applications**.

Users pay for the Ethereum blockchain's computation with Ether (ETH), Ethereum's native digital currency.

ETH and BTC are cryptoassets, ‘crypto’ because they deploy private and public key cryptography to secure transactions and the blockchain.

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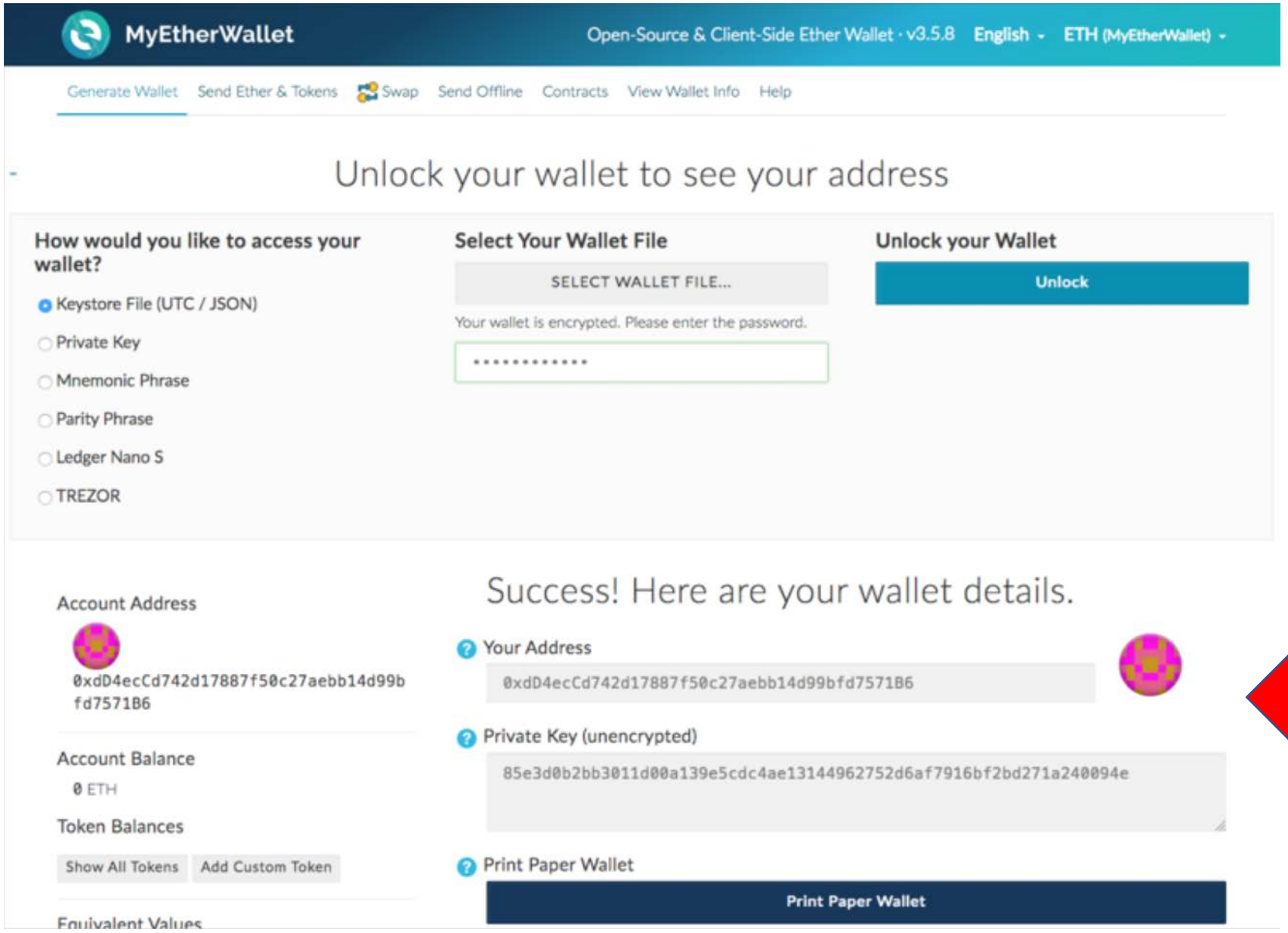
Ethereum Account == “Public Key” String



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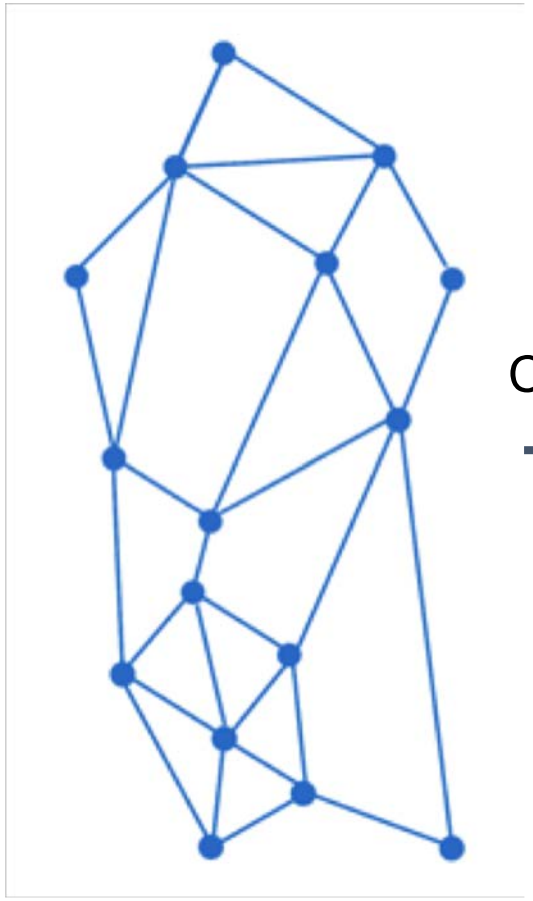
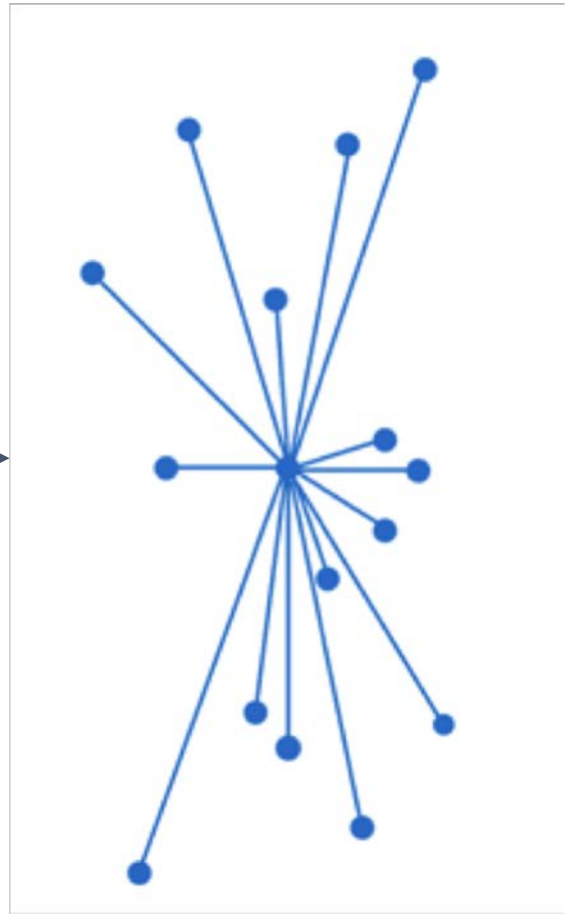
Public Blockchains => “Web 3”

“Web 1”



Centralization

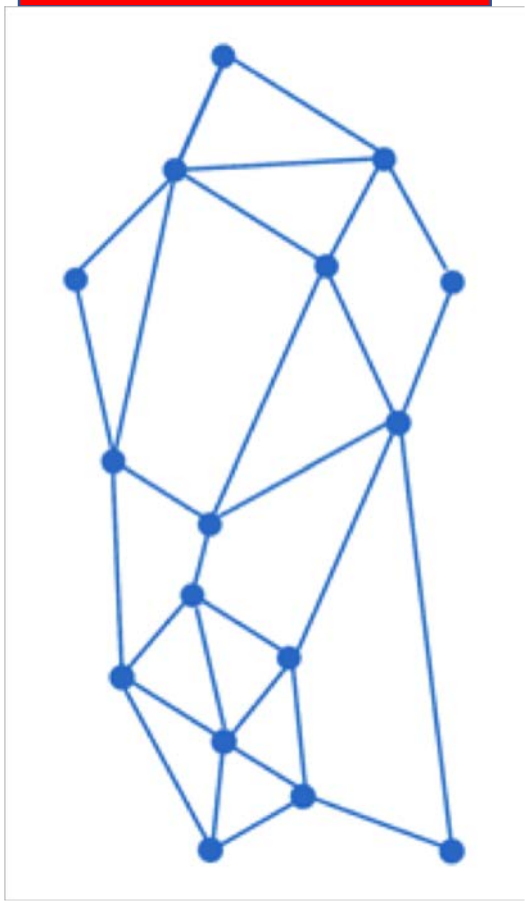
“Web 2”



2009 - ??

Decentralization

“Web 3”



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Hyperledger – contributed by IBM to Linux – is another blockchain technology, used for private, permissioned blockchains.

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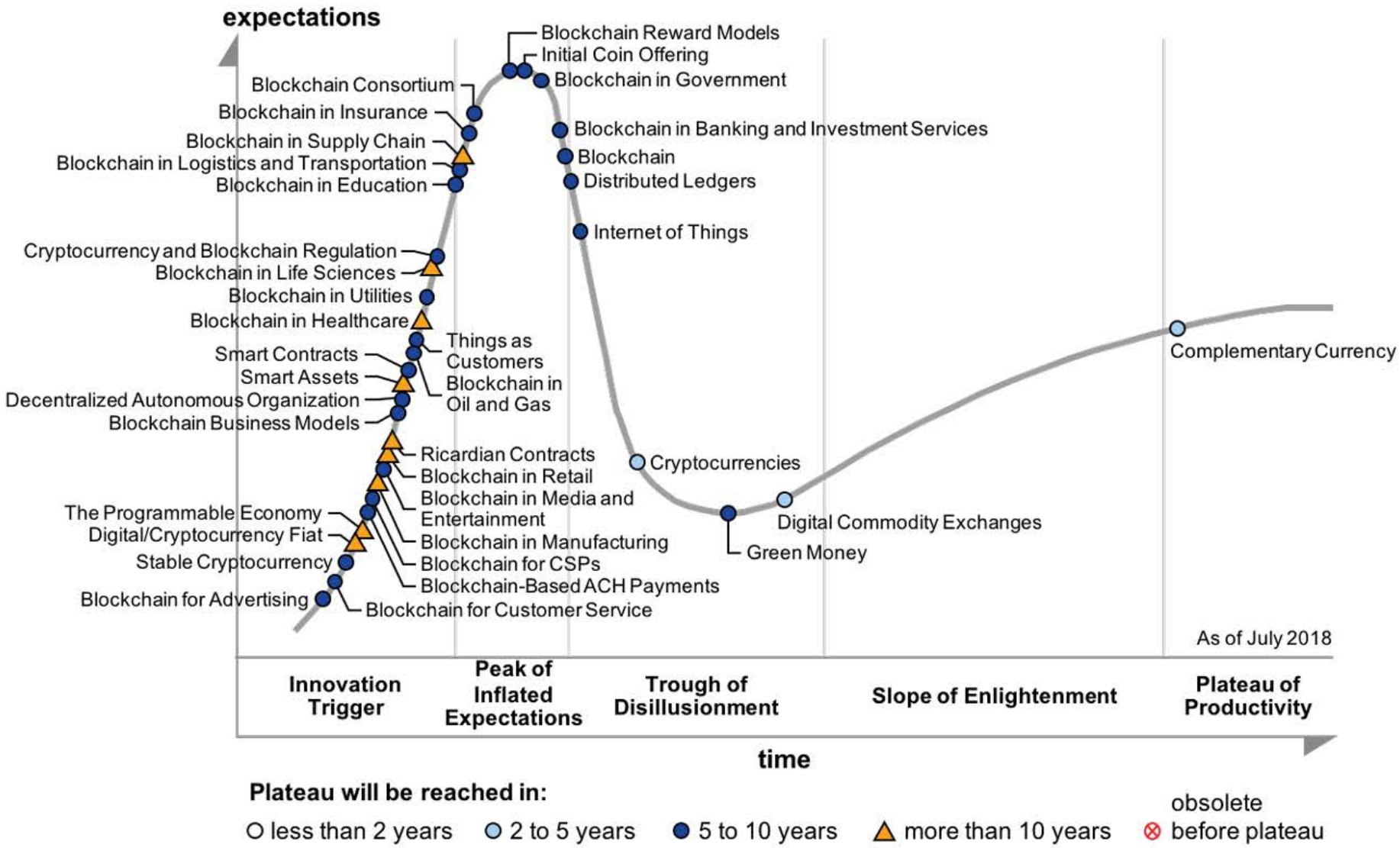
Blockchain Technology “Hype Cycle”



Gartner, July 2018.

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The largest hurdles to mass adoption of public blockchains: scalability of the blockchain software & user experience.

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2. TOKENS & CRYPTOASSETS

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What are Tokens?

```
contract MyToken {
    address public owner;
    string public name;
    string public symbol;
    string public version;
    uint8 public decimals;
    uint256 public totalSupply;
    uint256 public value;

    mapping (address => uint256) public balanceOf;
    mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) public allowance;
    mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) public spentAllowance;

    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);

    function MyToken(
        uint256 _initialSupply,
        address _owner,
        string _tokenName,
        uint8 _decimalUnits,
        string _tokenSymbol,
        string _versionOfTheCode
        ) {
        owner = _owner;
        balanceOf[_owner] = _initialSupply;             // Give the creator all initial tokens
        totalSupply = _initialSupply;                       // Update total supply
        name = _tokenName;                                  // Set the name for display purposes
        symbol = _tokenSymbol;                              // Set the symbol for display purposes
        decimals = _decimalUnits;                           // Amount of decimals for display purposes
        version = _versionOfTheCode
    }

    function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) {
        if (balanceOf[msg.sender] < _value) throw;          // Check if the sender has enough
        if (balanceOf[_to] + _value < balanceOf[_to]) throw; // Check for overflows
        balanceOf[msg.sender] -= _value;                    // Subtract from the sender
        balanceOf[_to] += _value;                           // Add the same to the recipient
        Transfer(msg.sender, _to, _value);                  // Notify anyone listening that this transfer took place
    }

    function approveAndCall(address _spender, uint256 _value, bytes _extraData)
        returns (bool success) {
        allowance[msg.sender][_spender] = _value;
        tokenRecipient spender = tokenRecipient(_spender);
        spender.receiveApproval(msg.sender, _value, this, _extraData);
        return true;
    }

    function transferFrom(address _from, address _to, uint256 _value) returns (bool success) {
        if (balanceOf[_from] < _value) throw;                // Check if the sender has enough
        if (balanceOf[_to] + _value < balanceOf[_to]) throw;  // Check for overflows
        if (spentAllowance[_from][msg.sender] + _value > allowance[_from][msg.sender]) throw;   // Check allowance
        balanceOf[_from] -= _value;                          // Subtract from the sender
        balanceOf[_to] += _value;                            // Add the same to the recipient
        spentAllowance[_from][msg.sender] += _value;
        Transfer(_from, _to, _value);
        return true;
    }
```

FNDR

Tokens are programmed applications.

(aka “Smart Contracts”)

Ethereum's ERC-20 Token Standard

The ERC20 Token Standard Interface

Following is an interface contract declaring the required functions and events to meet the ERC20 standard:

```
// ----------------------------------------------------------------------
// ERC Token Standard #20 Interface
// https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20-token-standard.md
// ----------------------------------------------------------------------
contract ERC20Interface {
    function totalSupply() public constant returns (uint);
    function balanceOf(address tokenOwner) public constant returns (uint balance);
    function allowance(address tokenOwner, address spender) public constant returns (uint remaining);
    function transfer(address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);
    function approve(address spender, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);
    function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);

    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint tokens);
    event Approval(address indexed tokenOwner, address indexed spender, uint tokens);
}
```

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Ethereum's ERC-20 token standard smart contract was a catalyst for initial coin offerings (ICOs)

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The ERC-20 token standard was easily integrated and rapidly accepted by digital exchanges. (e.g. Coinbase, Binance, Coinsquare)

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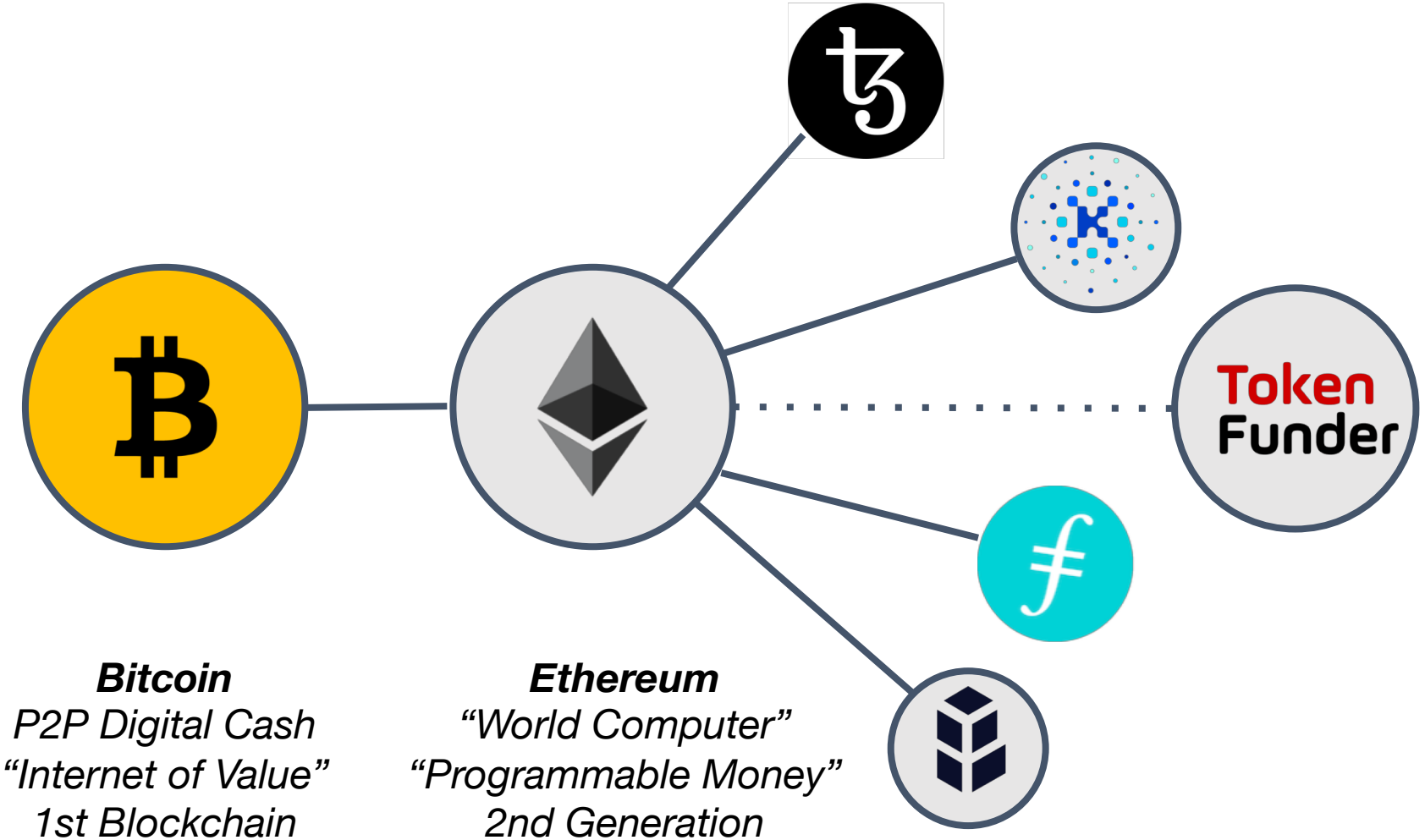
Initial Coin Offerings
(ICOs)
The dawn of cryptofinance…

Blockchain Token Evolution: 2009-2017



Bitcoin
P2P Digital Cash
"Internet of Value"
1st Blockchain

Ethereum
"World Computer"
"Programmable Money"
2nd Generation
Blockchain

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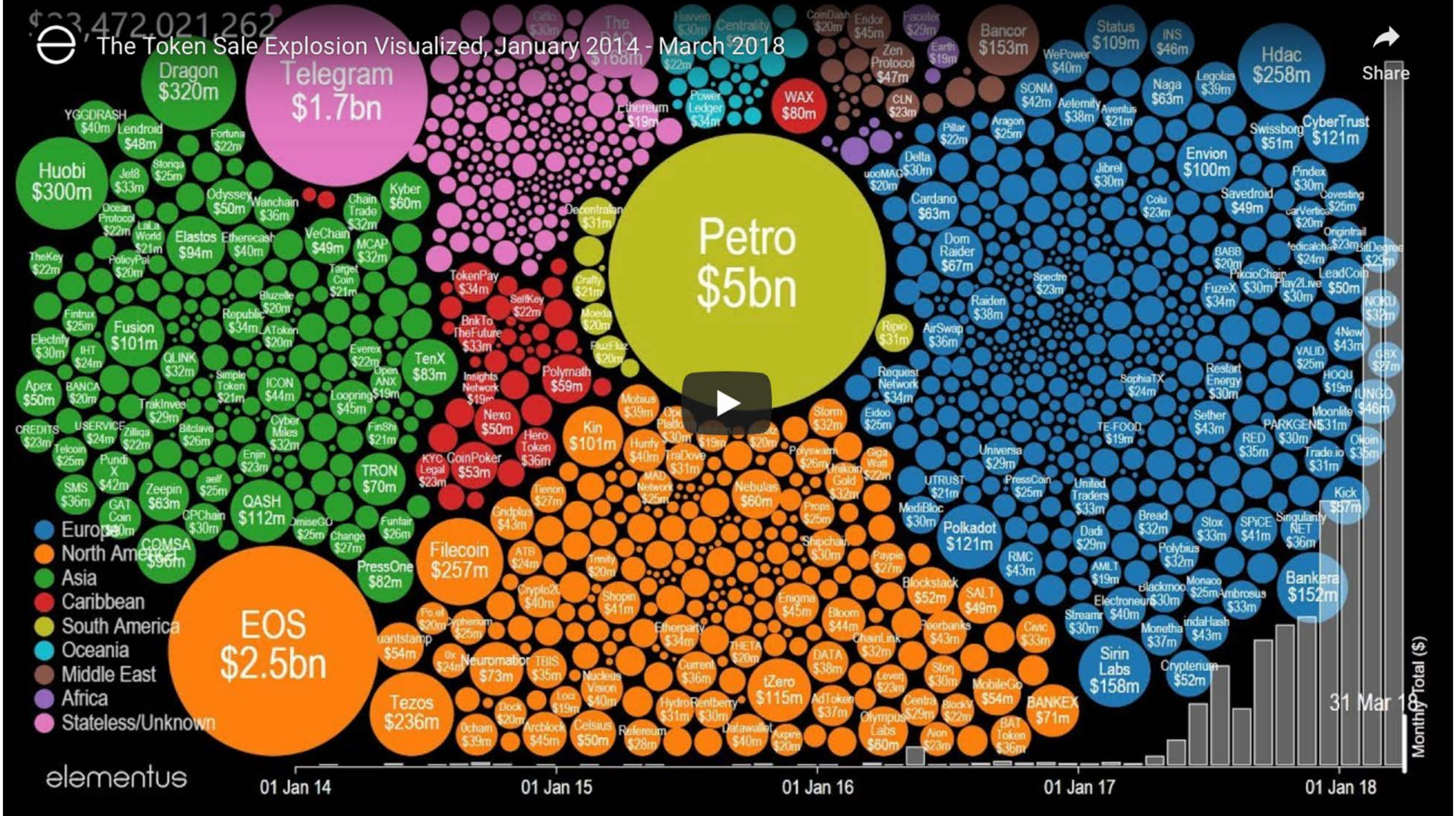

$23,472,021,262
The Token Sale Explosion Visualized, January 2014 - March 2018
Share
Dragon $320m
Telegram $1.7bn
Huobi $300m
Petro $5bn
EOS $2.5bn
Filecoin $257m
Tezos $236m
Kin $101m
Nebulas $60m
Polkadot $121m
Bancor $153m
Hdac $258m
Status $109m
Envion $100m
Cardano $63m
Dom Raider $67m
Fusion $101m
Elastos $94m
Odyssey $50m
Wanchain $36m
Kyber $60m
Chain Trade $32m
VeChain $49m
MCAP $32m
Etherecash $40m
Lendroid $48m
YGGDRASH $40m
Fortuna $22m
Stonqa $25m
Jet8 $33m
Ocean Protocol $22m
LaLa World $21m
PolicyPal $20m
TheKey $22m
Fintrux $25m
Electrify $30m
IHT $24m
BANCA $20m
Apex $50m
CREDITS $23m
Telcoin $25m
Pundi X $42m
SMS $36m
GAT Coin $30m
USERVICE $24m
Zilliqa $22m
TrakInvest $29m
Bitclave $26m
Cyber Miles $32m
Enjin $23m
aelf $25m
Zeepin $63m
CPChain $30m
COMSA $96m
QLINK $32m
Simple Token $21m
ICON $44m
Loopring $45m
Everex $22m
Open ANX $19m
FinShi $21m
TRON $70m
TenX $83m
QASH $112m
OmiseGO $25m
Change $27m
Funfair $26m
PressOne $82m
Republic $34m
LAToken $20m
Bluzelle $20m
Target Coin $21m
Ethereum $19m
Power Ledger $34m
WAX $80m
Decentraland $31m
Craffy $21m
Moeda $20m
BluzFluz $20m
Ripio $31m
AirSwap $36m
Request Network $34m
Eidoo $25m
Storm $32m
Giga Watt $22m
Universa $29m
UTRUST $21m
MediBloc $30m
PressCoin $25m
United Traders $33m
Dadi $29m
Bread $32m
Stox $33m
SPiCE $41m
Singularity NET $36m
Kick $57m
Okoin $35m
Trade.io $31m
Moonlite $31m
PARKGEN $30m
RED $35m
Sether $43m
Restart Energy $30m
TE-FOOD $19m
SophiaTX $24m
VALID $25m
4New $43m
HOQU $19m
GBX $27m
IUNGO $46m
NOKU $32m
LeadCoin $50m
Play2Live $30m
PikcioChain $30m
FuzeX $34m
BABB $20m
Spectre $23m
Raiden $38m
Colu $23m
Savedroid $49m
Envion $100m
Swissborg $51m
CyberTrust $121m
Pindex $30m
Covesting $25m
Origintrail $23m
BitDegree $29m
Jibrel $30m
Aeternity $38m
Aventus $21m
SONM $42m
Naga $63m
Legolas $39m
INS $46m
WePower $40m
Aragon $25m
Pillar $22m
Delta $30m
CLN $23m
Zen Protocol $47m
Earth $19m
CoinDash $20m
Endor $45m
Faceter $29m
Centrality $
Hawven $30m
Gifto $30m
The DAO $168m
Bankera $152m
Sirin Labs $158m
Crypterium $52m
Monaco $25m
Ambrosus $33m
Blackmoon $30m
Electroneum $40m
Monetha $37m
indaHash $43m
AMLT $19m
Polybius $32m
RMC $43m
Blockstack $52m
SALT $49m
Peerbanks $43m
Civic $33m
ChainLink $32m
Bloom $44m
Enigma $45m
Shipchain $30m
Paypie $27m
Polyswarm $26m
Unikoin Gold $32m
Props $25m
Nebulas $60m
Storj $30m
MobileGo $54m
BANKEX $71m
BAT Token $36m
Aion $23m
Centra $29m
Blocky $22m
Olympus Labs $60m
AdToken $37m
DATA $38m
Lever $23m
tZero $115m
THETA $20m
Current $36m
Nucleus Vision $40m
Loci $19m
HydroRentberry $31m
Datawallet $40m
Axpire $20m
Refereum $28m
Celsius $50m
Arcblock $45m
Dock $20m
Ochain $39m
Neuromation $73m
TBIS $35m
0x $24m
Po.et $20m
Cypherium $25m
uantstamp $54m
Etherparty $34m
Shopin $41m
Cryptos $40m
Trinity $20m
ATB $24m
Gridplus $43m
Tienon $27m
MAD Network $25m
Hunify $40m
TraDove $31m
Mobius $39m
Opa Platfo $30m
$19m
$20m
Hero Token $36m
Insights Network $19m
Nexo $50m
KYC Legal $23m
CoinPoker $53m
Polymath $59m
BnkToTheFuture $33m
SelfKey $22m
Ethereum $19m
Power Ledger $34m
WAX $80m
Europe
North America
Asia
Caribbean
South America
Oceania
Middle East
Africa
Stateless/Unknown
01 Jan 14
01 Jan 15
01 Jan 16
01 Jan 17
01 Jan 18
Monthly Total ($)
31 Mar 18
elementus

TokenFunder

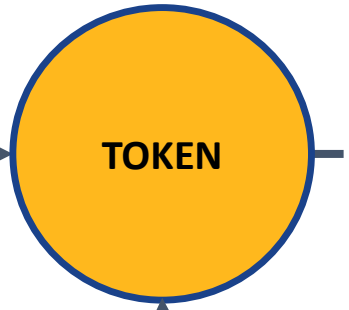
BANKS

EXCHANGES

VCs

INVESTORS

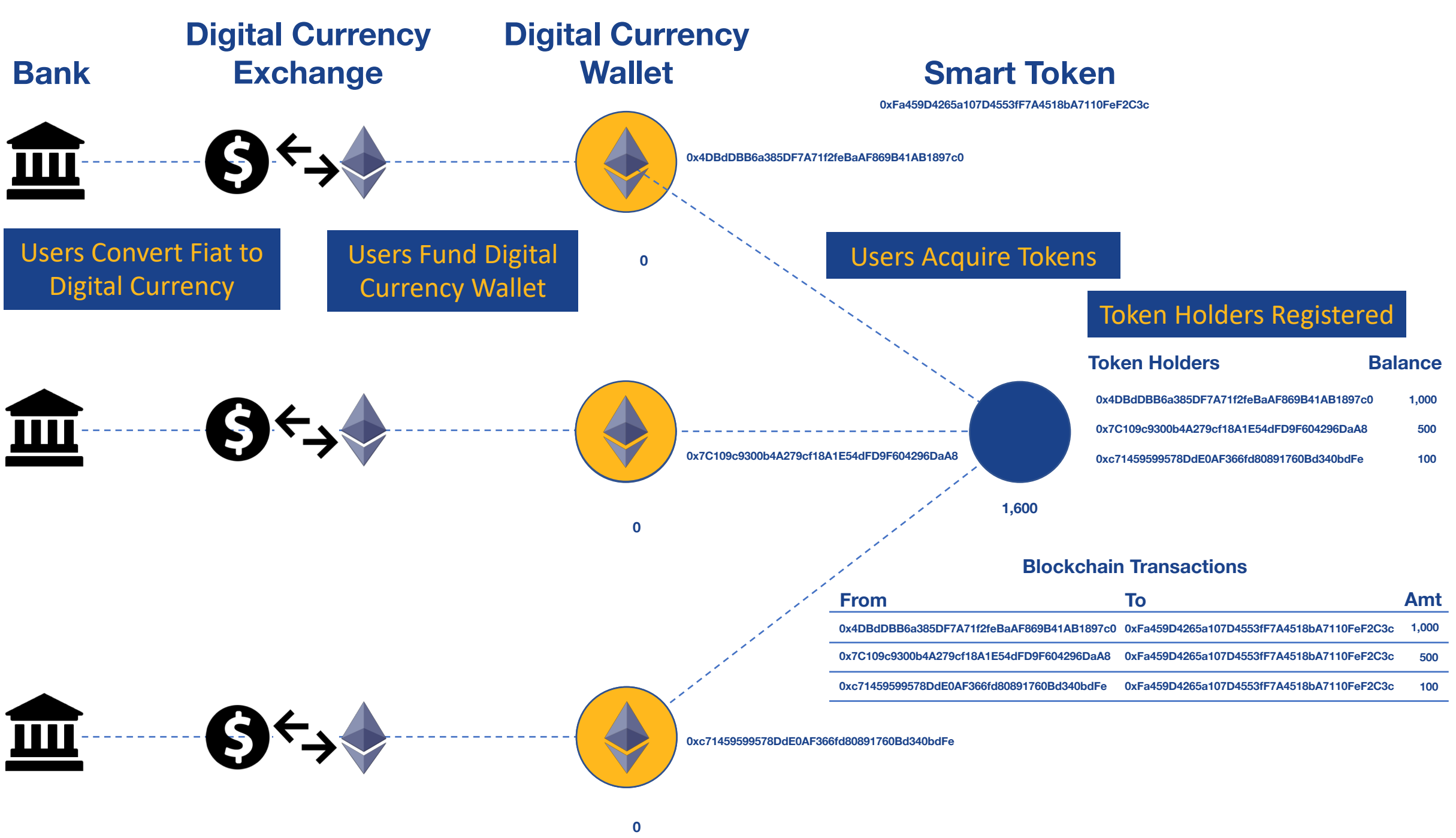
Public Blockchain:
. Permissionless
. Transparency
. Auditability



Smart Contract (ERC-20):
. Token Holder Register
. Token Transfer Functions
. Token Governance

BUSINESS

Ethereum Public Blockchain


Bank
Digital Currency Exchange
Digital Currency Wallet
Smart Token
0xFa459D4265a107D4553fF7A4518bA7110FeF2C3c
0x4DBdDBB6a385DF7A71f2feBaAF869B41AB1897c0
Users Convert Fiat to Digital Currency
Users Fund Digital Currency Wallet
0
Users Acquire Tokens
Token Holders Registered
Token Holders
Balance
0x4DBdDBB6a385DF7A71f2feBaAF869B41AB1897c0
1,000
0x7C109c9300b4A279cf18A1E54dFD9F604296DaA8
500
0xc71459599578DdE0AF366fd80891760Bd340bdFe
100
0x7C109c9300b4A279cf18A1E54dFD9F604296DaA8
1,600
0
Blockchain Transactions
From
To
Amt
0x4DBdDBB6a385DF7A71f2feBaAF869B41AB1897c0
0xFa459D4265a107D4553fF7A4518bA7110FeF2C3c
1,000
0x7C109c9300b4A279cf18A1E54dFD9F604296DaA8
0xFa459D4265a107D4553fF7A4518bA7110FeF2C3c
500
0xc71459599578DdE0AF366fd80891760Bd340bdFe
0xFa459D4265a107D4553fF7A4518bA7110FeF2C3c
100
0xc71459599578DdE0AF366fd80891760Bd340bdFe
0

All your digital assets in one place

Take full control of your tokens and collectibles by storing them on your own device.

Every Ethereum Token

Manage all your ERC-20 tokens, and receive airdrops and ICO tokens.

Coming soon: BTC, BCH, LTC

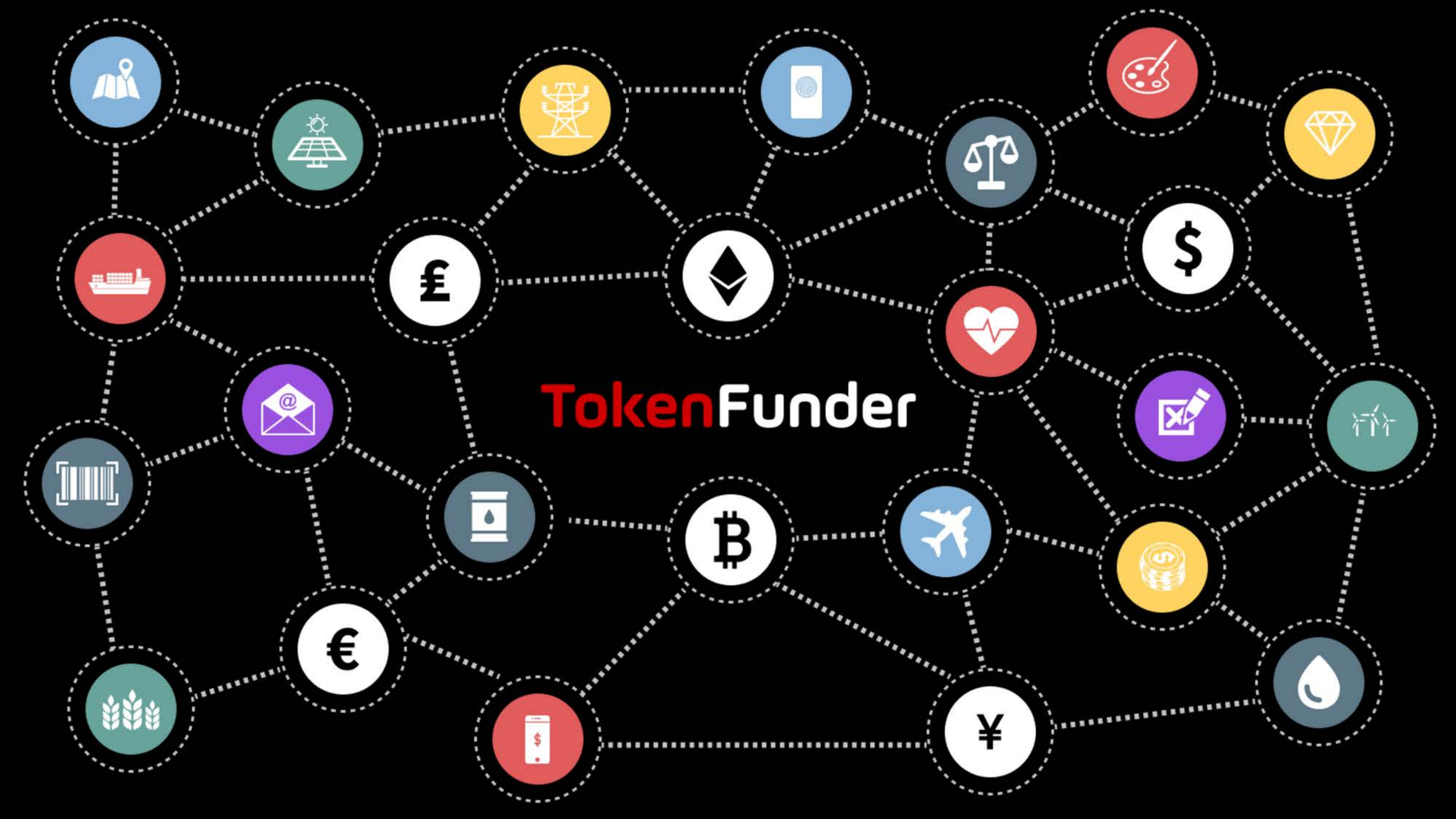
Digital collectibles

Cats, monsters, art - store all your ERC721 collectibles in a single beautiful gallery.

Secure storage

Your keys are protected with Secure Enclave and biometric authentication technology.

3. TOKENFUNDER & REGULATIONS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TokenFunder Regulatory Leadership

Ontario's first regulated token offering given go-ahead

The Ontario Securities Commission's decision to approve the token offering opens doors for ther entrepreneurs to raise capital through their own coin sales.

FRED LUM/THE GLOBE AND MAIL

ALEXANDRA POSADZKI ›
PUBLISHED OCTOBER 23, 2017

- *The **Ontario Securities Commission** has, **for the first time ever**, given the green light to an "**initial token offering**", as regulators around the world grapple with the emerging online fundraising method.*
- *The regulator's decision means Toronto-based **TokenFunder** will be permitted to sell digital tokens to retail investors in order to fund the creation of its platform, which will allow other entrepreneurs to raise capital through their own coin sales.*

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Regulatory Mandates

"To provide protection to investors from unfair, improper or fraudulent practices and to foster fair and efficient capital markets and confidence in capital markets."

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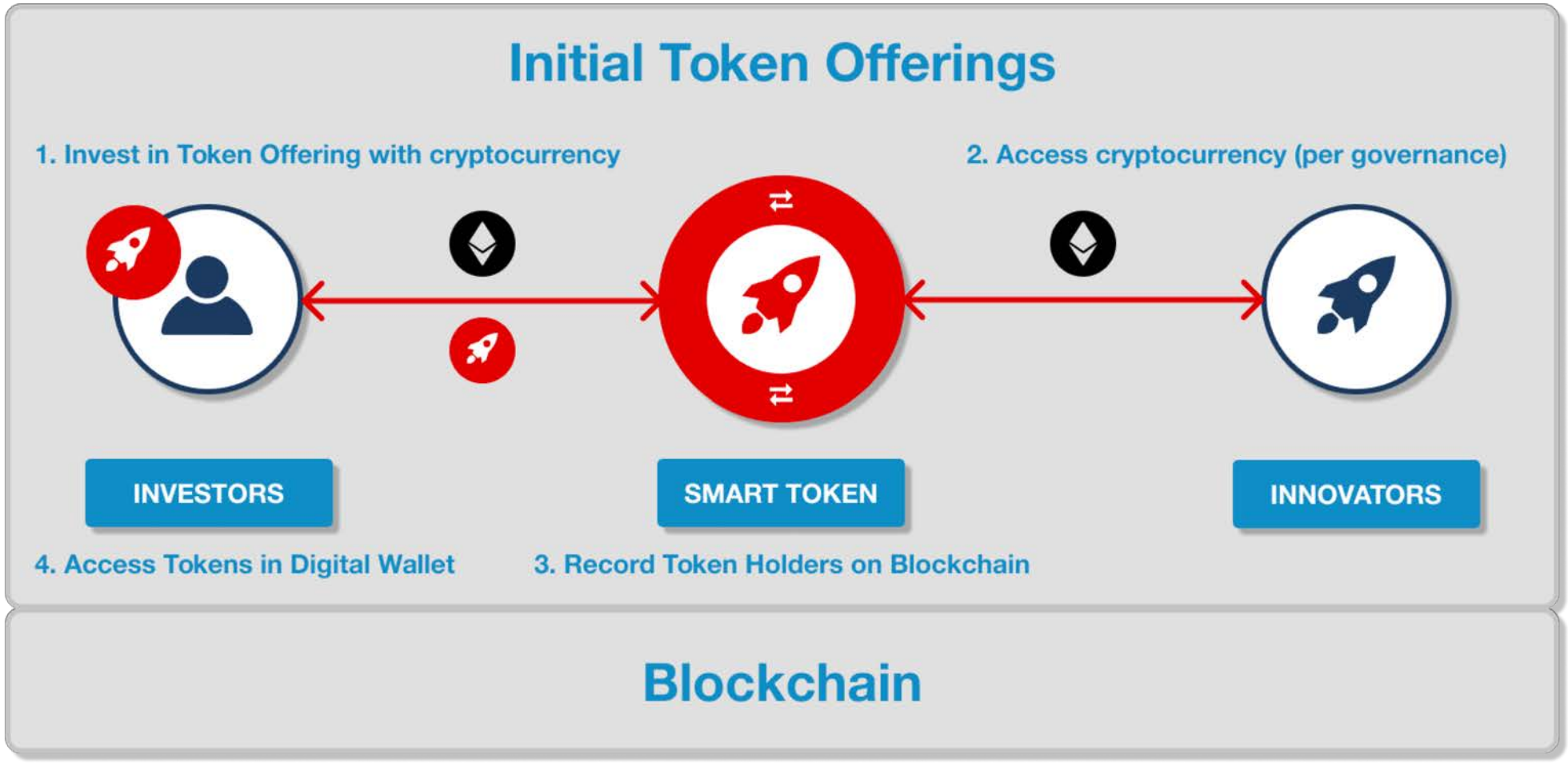
Initial Token Offerings



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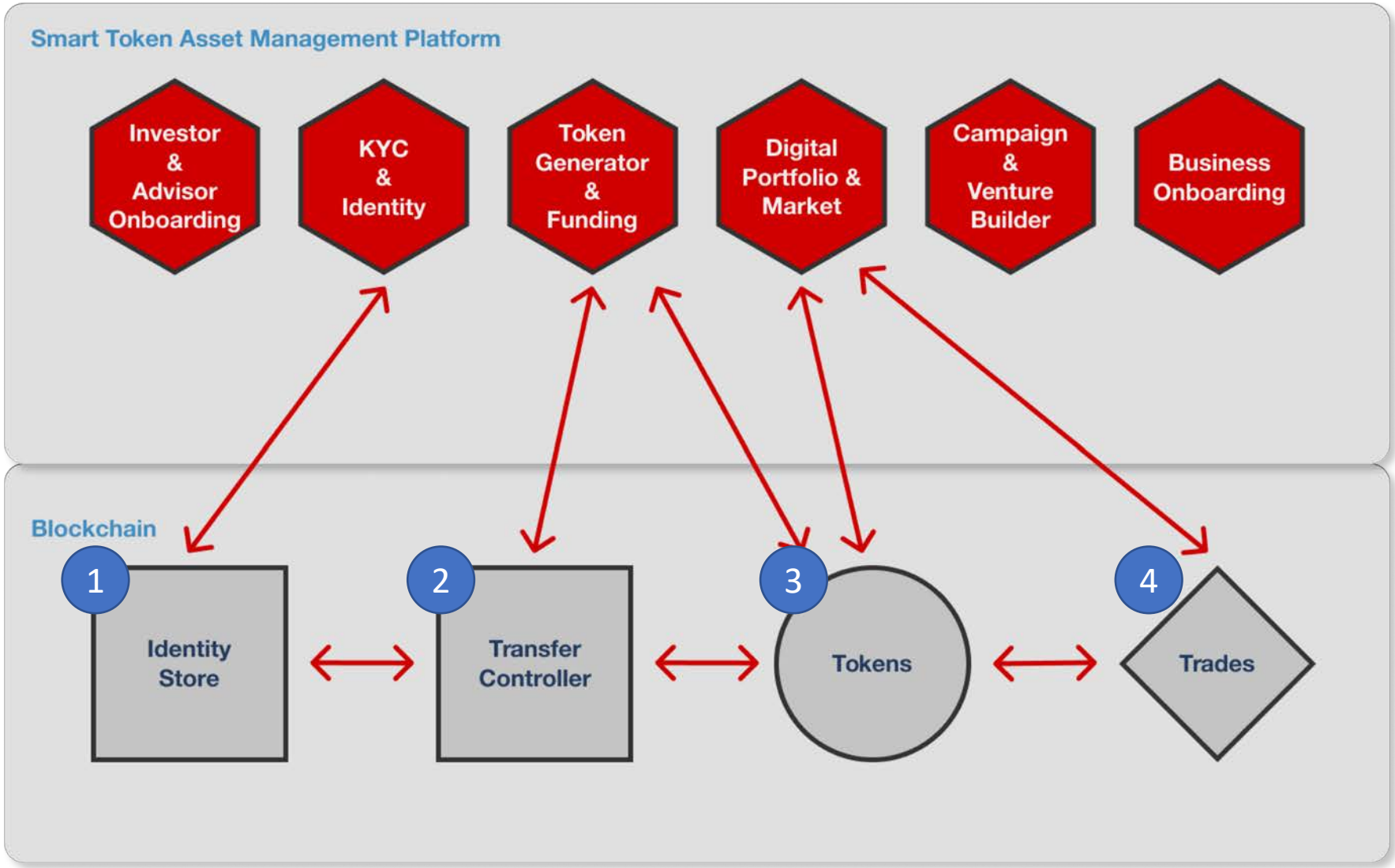
TokenFunder Model



Key Onchain Elements

1. **Identity Store**
   - Investor Identity
   - Investor category (AI, R)
2. **Transfer Controller**
   - Approves transfers within set rules
3. **Tokens**
   - Smart contract token holder register, governed by Transfer Controller
4. **Trades**
   - Transfer transactions

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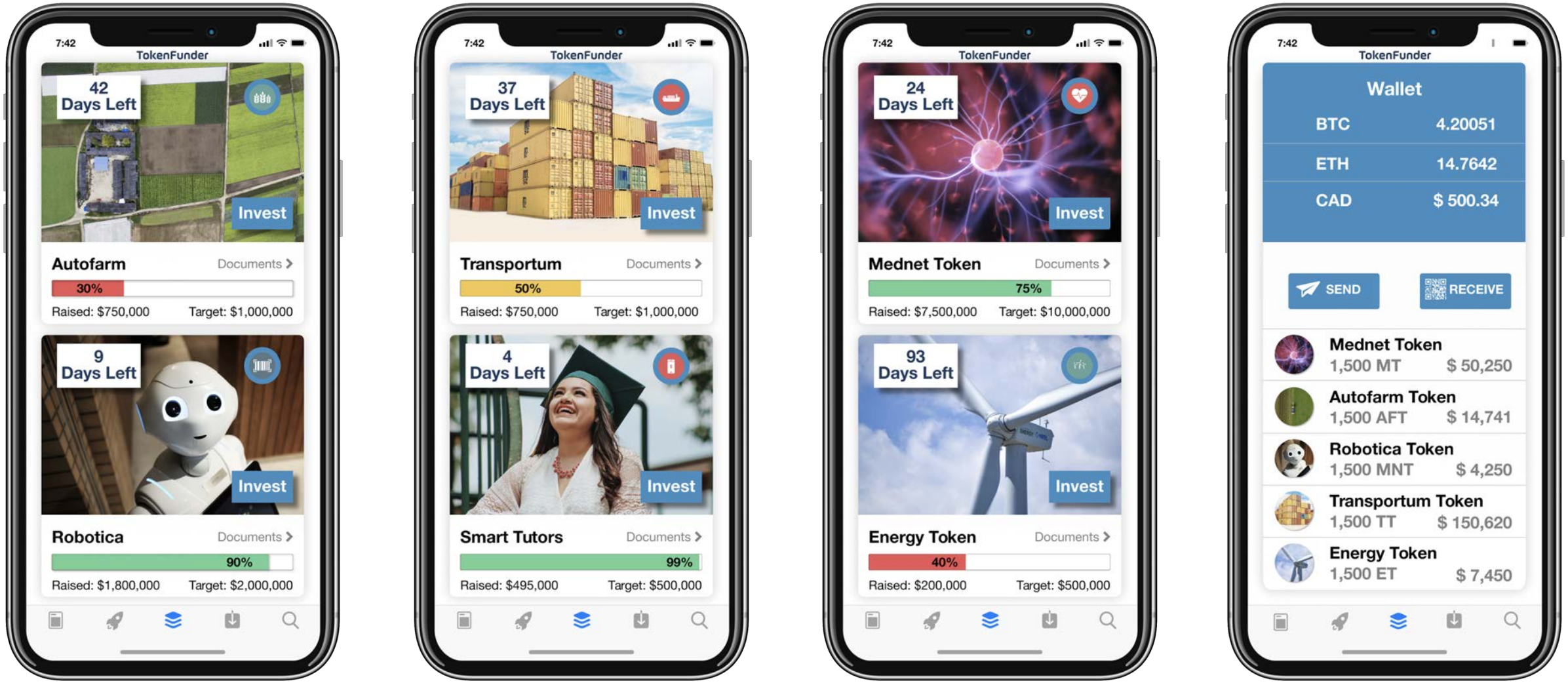
Vision for a Decentralized Investment Experience



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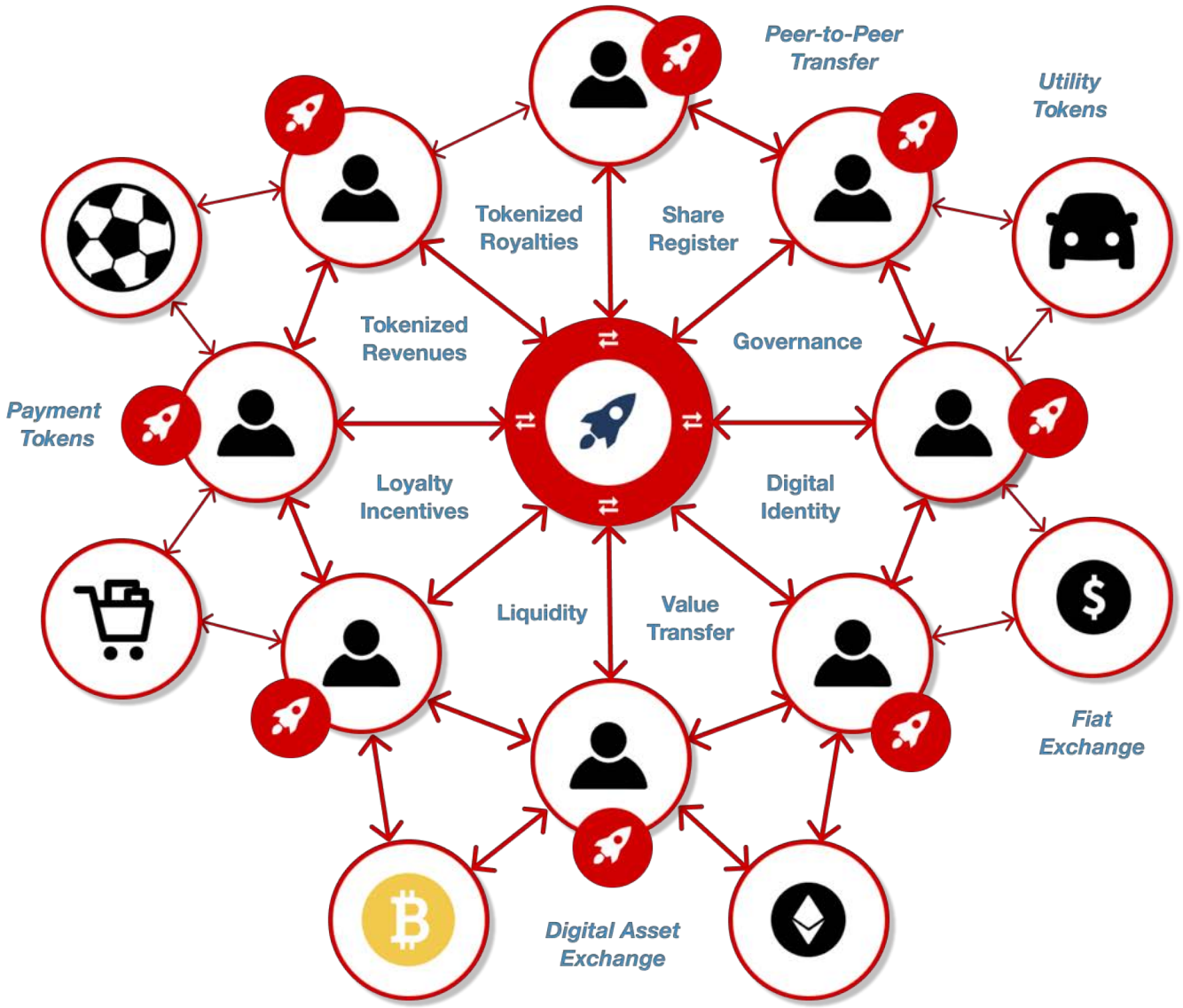
TokenFunder Future Token Economy



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Stewardship of the Profession > Insight | Research > Thought Leadership >
Navigating the Brave New World of Cryptocurrency and ICOs

Clear direction for Ontario CPAs on one of the most complex issues in fintech regulation

Defining the way forward for CPAs in a rapidly evolving space

Over the past decade, blockchain technology has captured the imagination of technologists around the world, and in the past year Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) of cryptocurrency tokens have exploded in popularity. In just the first four months of 2018, ICOs raised $6.3 billion USD in funding, 18% more than in all of 2017.

ICOs present exciting opportunities for CPAs, given their broad range of roles as business and strategic leaders. But these opportunities also bring challenges and risks.

This paper provides practical insights to help CPAs navigate the rapidly growing cryptocurrency and ICO market, and support sustainable innovation in the space. ICOs promise a new source of broad-based funding that could help the burgeoning innovation economy in Ontario to thrive. CPAs can play a role in making that happen.

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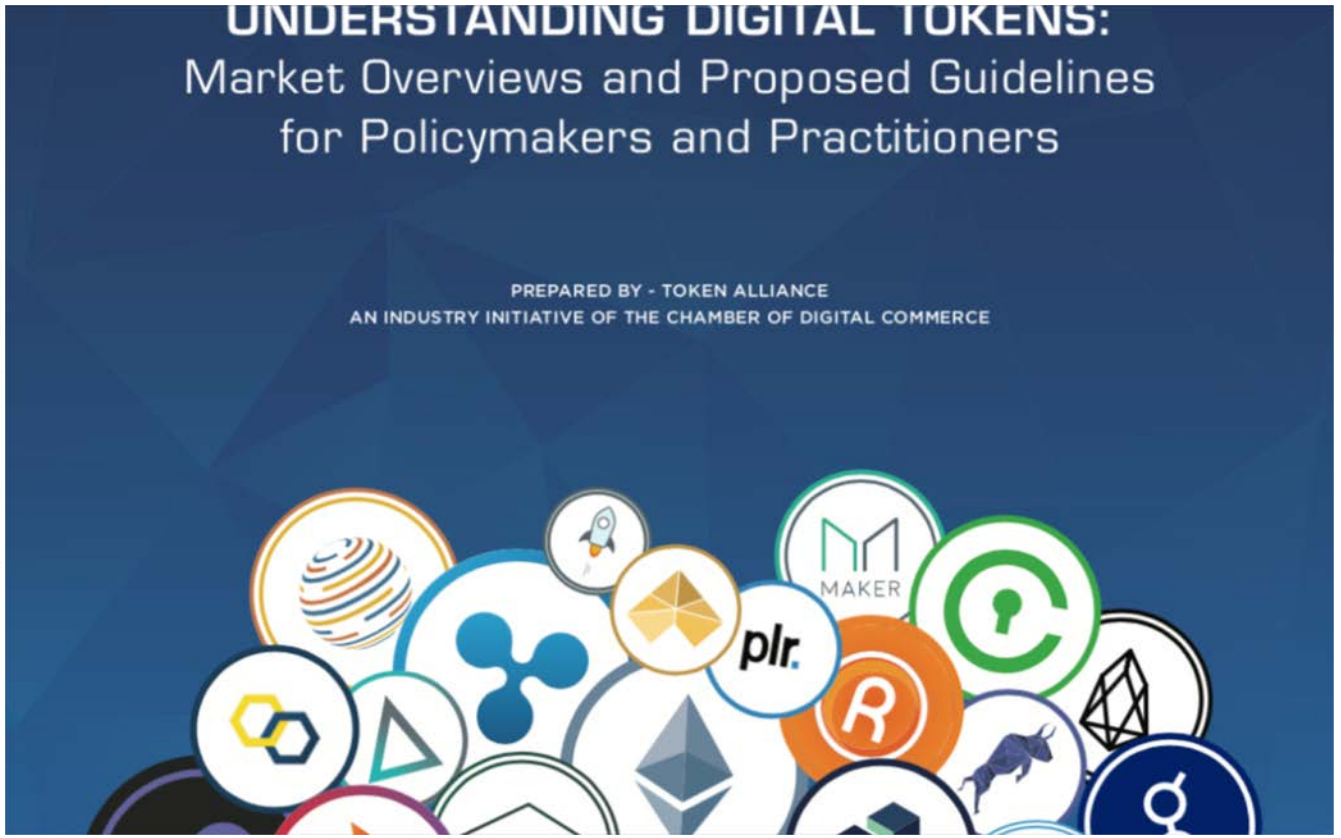

Thank You!

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