

# SOME EMPIRICAL DATA ON ICOS

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The ICO Gold Rush: It's a Scam, It's a Bubble, It's a Super Challenge for Regulators, Prof. Dirk A. Zetzsche, Prof. Ross P. Buckley, Prof. Douglas W. Arner, Linus Föhr (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=3072298)

## ICO RESEARCH PROJECT AT ADA CHAIR

- ✓ ADA CHAIR ICO DATABASE: 1000 ICOs per October 2018 (20-25% of all ICOs worldwide)
- ✓ Use of ICOs for developed and less developed countries
- ✓ Analysis of White Papers, additional information from 30 websites on ICOs
- ✓ Objective: understand the ICO market, increase transparency
- ✓ Focus today: investor protection; size? Importance?
- ✓ Future: correlations etc.

For details see Zetzsche/Buckley/Arner/Föhr, The ICO Gold Rush, Harvard Int. Law Journal (in press), online <a href="https://ssrn.com/abstract=3072298">https://ssrn.com/abstract=3072298</a>





#### <u>Agenda</u>

- Some impressions on size
- What ICOs finance
- Types of ICOs?
- Quality of White Papers
- A new approach to data gathering





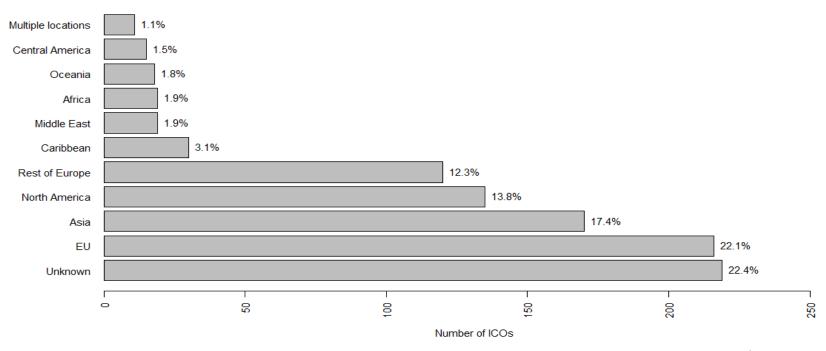
# A. Size





#### BREAKDOWN BY NUMBER OF ICOS: REGIONS

#### Regions by number of ICOs

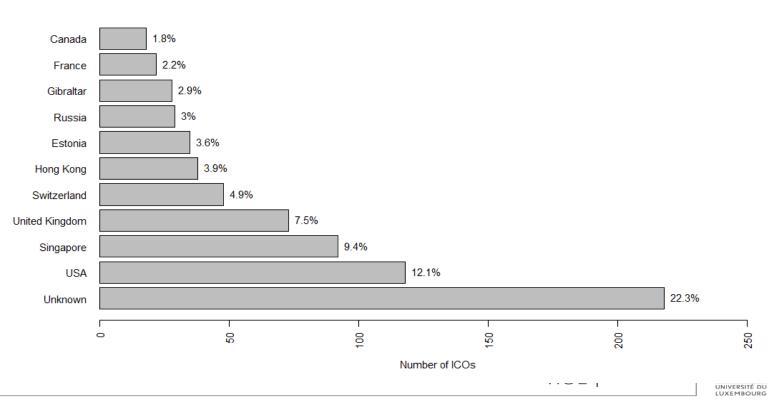


RUL RESEARCH UNIT



#### BREAKDOWN BY NUMBER OF ICOS: COUNTRIES

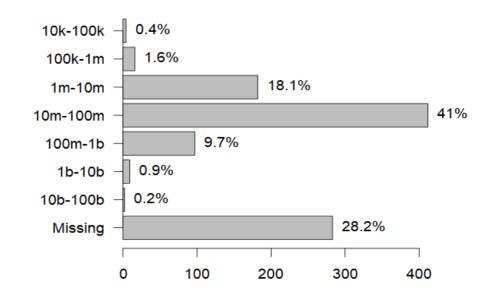
#### Jurisdictions by number of ICOs



## WHAT ICO PROMOTERS WANT

#### Distribution of ICOs by MarketCap

- Market Cap = Maximum amount ICO promoters ask for
- In total more than 1 Trn. USD

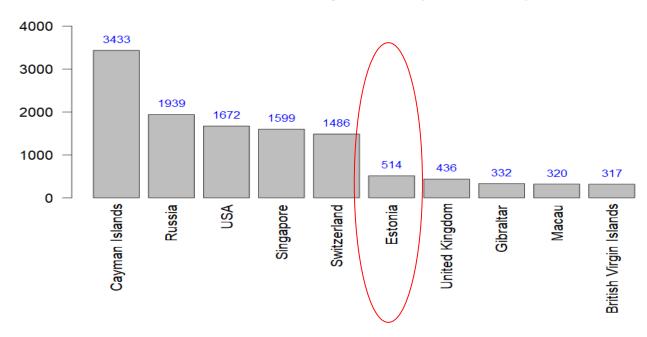






## REGIONAL BREAKDOWN BY AMOUNT ASKED FOR

#### Jurisdictions by Volume (in mil. USD)

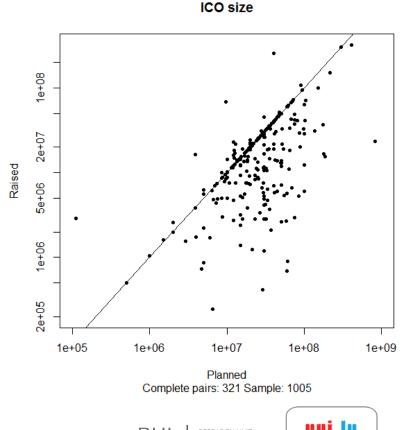






## WHAT ICO PROMOTERS GET

- Subscriptions (money paid on ICOs) much lower
- In sample of 321 ICOs where have full data:
  - av. subscription: 28.8 Mio. USD per ICO
  - total subscriptions: 15.5 Billion USD
- Assuming there are >4000 ICOs:
   ICOs likely to have raised 60-100 Billion USD globally



#### CAPITAL MISALLOCATION?

### **Asymmetry of expectations**

- Most ICOs achieve some significant funding (av. 28.18 million USD)
- Only 18% do not reach self-set minimum cap
- Very few reach amount asked for (Market Cap), significant difference
- What does it tell us?





В.

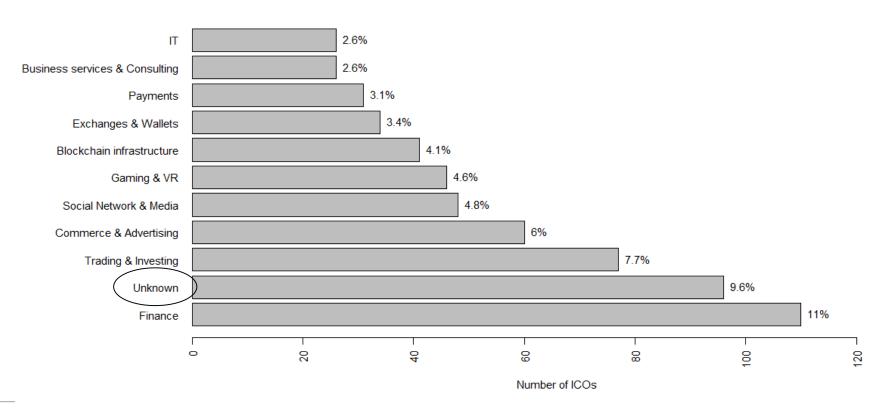
Business / services financed





## BUSINESS/UTILITY FINANCED THROUGH ICOS

#### **ICOs** by Industry



C.

Type of ICOs



## COIN CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Equity token**

- Cash-flow rights (eg dividend) + participation (eg voting rights etc.)
- Pooled ⇔ segregated funds

#### **Currency token**

 Backed by value of an underlying currency, characterized by liquidity (example: 1 token = 1 USD)

#### **Utility token**

Usage rights to holder (e.g. preferential access, software license etc.)

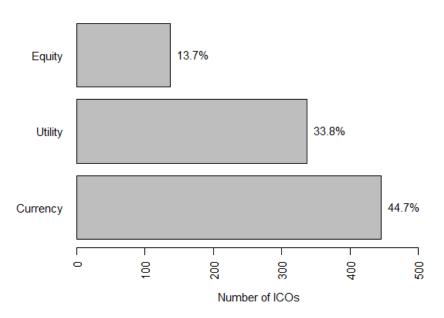




## TYPE OF ICOS

- 44.7% currency token
- 33.8% utility token
- 13.7% equity token
- 7.8% insufficient info to be qualified

#### Distribution of ICOs across types







## FINANCIAL LAW: EQUITY TOKENS

"securities" in some jurisdictions → Registration & prospectus obligation;
 U.S. SEC in *Munchee Inc.*: Assessment of economic realities underlying transaction required for determining status as security;

**Europe**: MiFID "other participations *equivalent to shares*"?

- Investor portfolio management: Tokens may be financial instruments if
   "equivalent to shares" cash flow + some influence
- Collective investment: eg Alternative Investment Fund (EU), pooled investment, CIS etc?
- Derivative: if coin derives value from "underlying asset" → AUS, US
- AML/CTF





## **CURRENCY TOKENS**

- Payment legislation in some countries
- AML/CTF in some countries

**.**..





## UTILITY TOKENS

- Consumer legislation
- Directive on cross-border provision of services etc.
- Weak pan-European enforcement



## THE DATA ISSUE

- White papers not standardized, disclosures need to be categorized.
   Some discretion.
- ICOs with mixed characteristics?
- Do the legal characteristics match the investors' perspective, or: Do investors care at all?





D.

**Quality of White Papers** 





## WEAK LEGAL PROTECTION

#### Lack of accountability of issuer

- 61% do not provide information on applicable law
- ≈ 31% no background information on sponsors
- Name of issuer ≠ author of whitepaper in 29.38%
- Contact details often not provided
- Legal means useless



Ε.

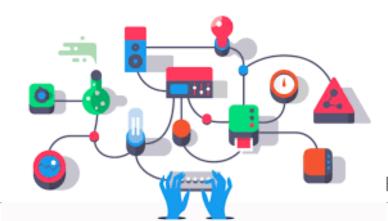
A new approach to data gathering





# Web Scraping, 1 Website (track ico.io) [2 more to go] Objectives:

- (1) faster overview of ICO market
- (2) check on white paper database
- (3) Include market data



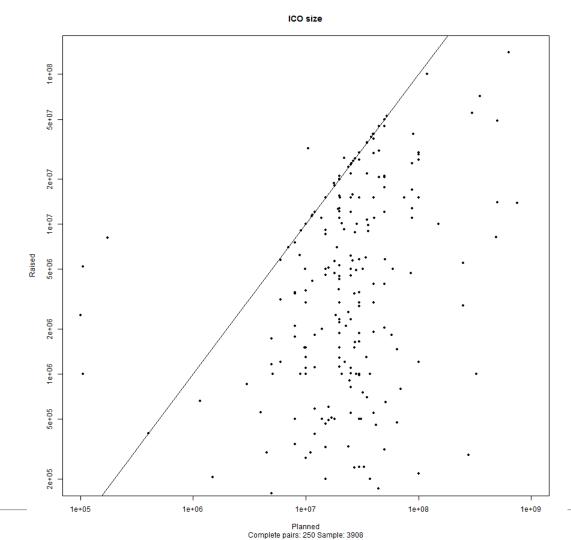


## 3,909 ICOs; sample size differs on variables

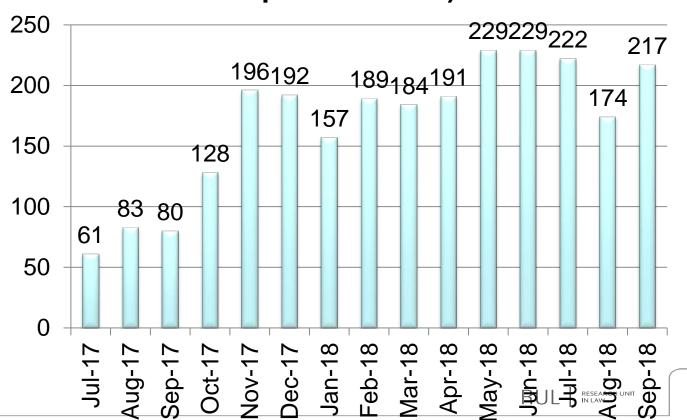
Category	Effective sample size	Finding
Average initial token price	1758	1.89  USD
Average pre-sale period duration	1684	40  days
Average sale period duration	2905	54  days
Longest (shortest) sale (country)	2615	Brazil (Singapore)
Average raised USD	1044	16.9  mil.
Average amount asked for (goal):	1603	124.3  mil.
Average min. amount asked for (soft cap)	1293	1 <del>6 mil.</del>
Total USD raised	1()44	(17.6 bn.
Longest (shortest) pre-sale	1684	3 years (1 day)
Longest (shortest) sale	2615	5  years  (1  day)



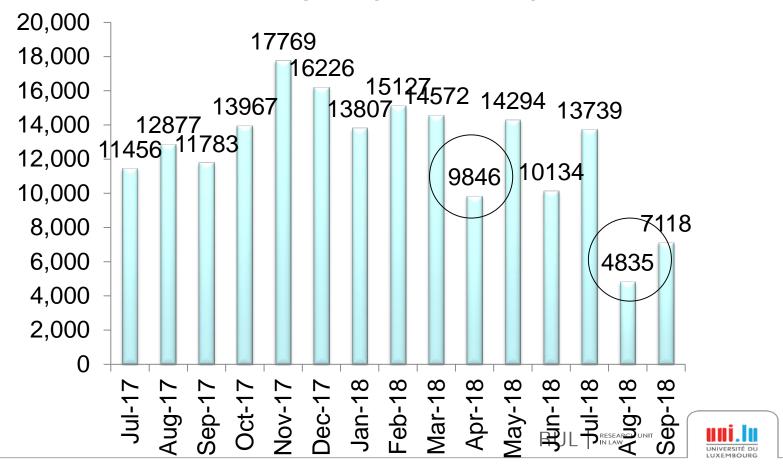
Confirmed: most ICOs do not meet maximum cap

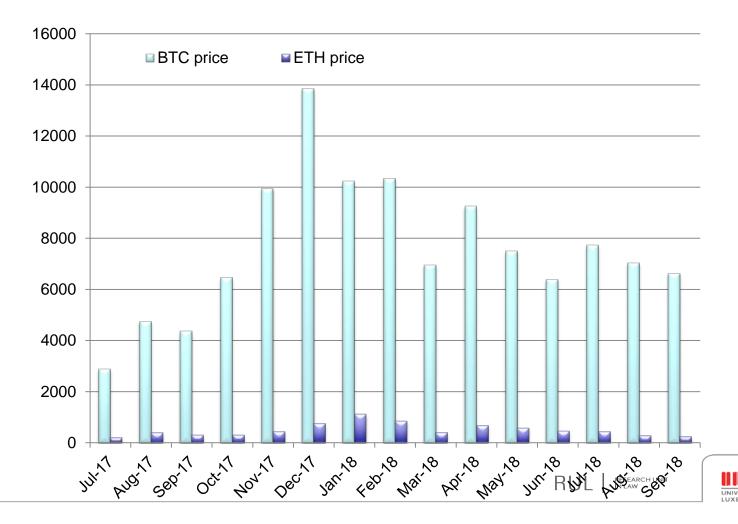


# Timeline of ICOs (July 2017 – September 2018)

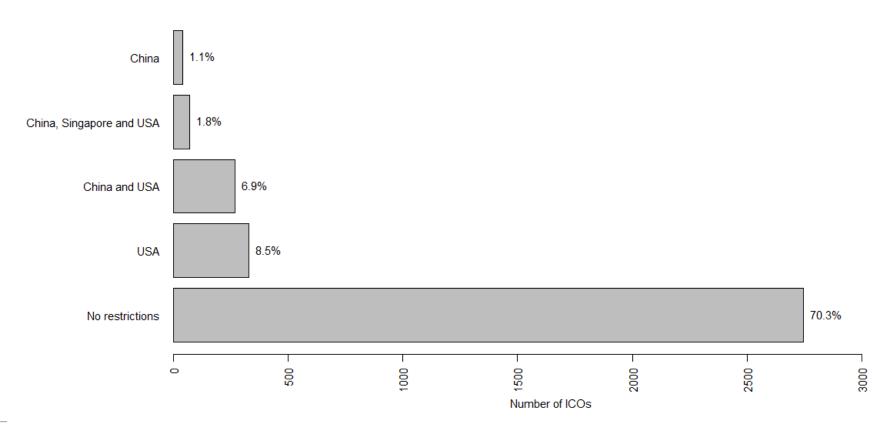


#### Raised capital (in mil. USD)

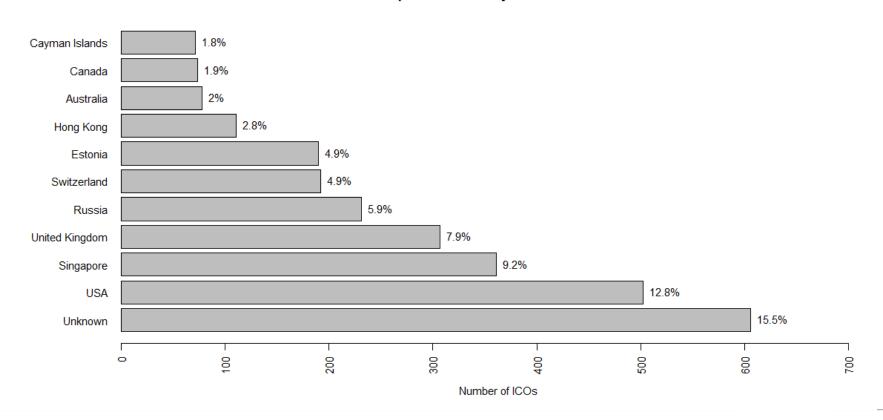




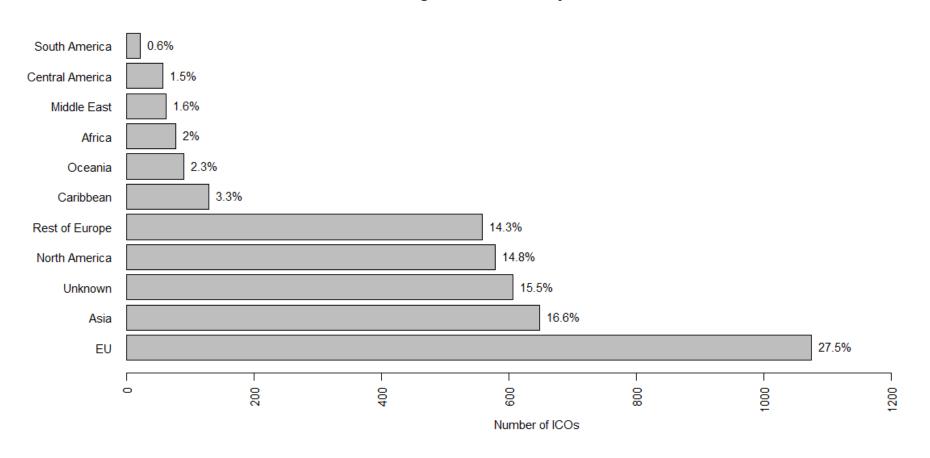
#### **Country restrictions**



Top 10 countries by number of ICOs



#### Reagional breakdown by number of ICOs



EU-country	Number of ICOs
United Kingdom	307
Estonia	190
Germany	66
Netherlands	57
Malta	55
France	48
Slovenia	38
Spain	28
Bulgaria	26
Cyprus	26
Czech Republic	25
Poland	24
Romania	22
Ireland	21
Austria	18
Latvia	18
Italy	17
Luxembourg	11
Sweden	8
Finland	7
Denmark	7
Croatia	6
Belgium	5
Portugal	5
Greece	3
Hungary	3
Slovakia	3

Non-EU (EEA) country	Number of ICOs
Liechtenstein	8
Norway	5
Iceland	0

1,088 ICOs
Only 270 observations on amount raised complete
Average in EU/EEA lower than worldwide (≈10 Mio. USD=





F.

## **Conclusion & Theses**



#### 1) Case for regulatory intervention

- ICOs no longer too small to care => consumer protection, systemic risk
- Cost-benefit analysis required to determine best regulatory approach

#### 2) Consider the differences

- No one-for-all solution possible
- Application of financial law depends on token type: usage, currency, equity
- Fraud hard to detect without detailed intervention

#### 3) Supervisory intervention necessary

- Intervention by cooperation of FSAs and CPAs advisable
- Financial law enforcement best against Equity Tokens & Exchanges
- Policy consideration: prospectus-style regulation





## Thanks!

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