

FINTECH AND **BLOCKCHAIN IN** **CHINA**

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FINTECH? (1)



- Tech is great.....but what is **not** tech? Is excel sheet tech?
- Before embracing, better understand.....

FINTECH? (2)

- **Tech** boosts quality service or strengthen one part of traditional financial industry
 - Peer-to-Peer lending on platforms (P2P)
 - **Big Data** → better risk control
 - Insurance (fraud prevention):
 - **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning**
- **Tech** creates a new sector but not revolutionary
 - Say, robotic investment advisory based on AI and ML
- **Blockchain** is significantly different
 - Revolutionary ideas confronts fundamental (and well-studied!) finance/economics principles
- (Almost) no **tech** in ICO.....

MEDIA EXCITEMENT

The Blockchain Matters More Than The President

By [The Foundation for Economic Education](#) · on January 19, 2017 2:35 pm · in [Politics](#)

11 January, 2017

The importance of the blockchain: The second generation of the internet



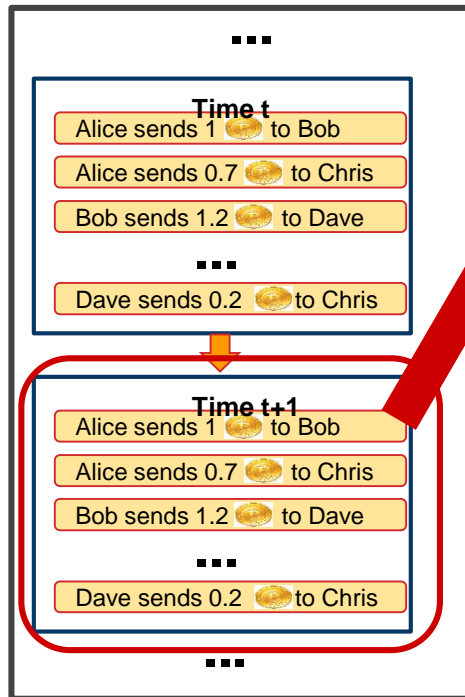
By Nick Hammond

- Key difference: Blockchain technology is trying to solve social/economics issues, hence facing fundamental limits
- But what are they? Can we push the limit?

ROAD MAP

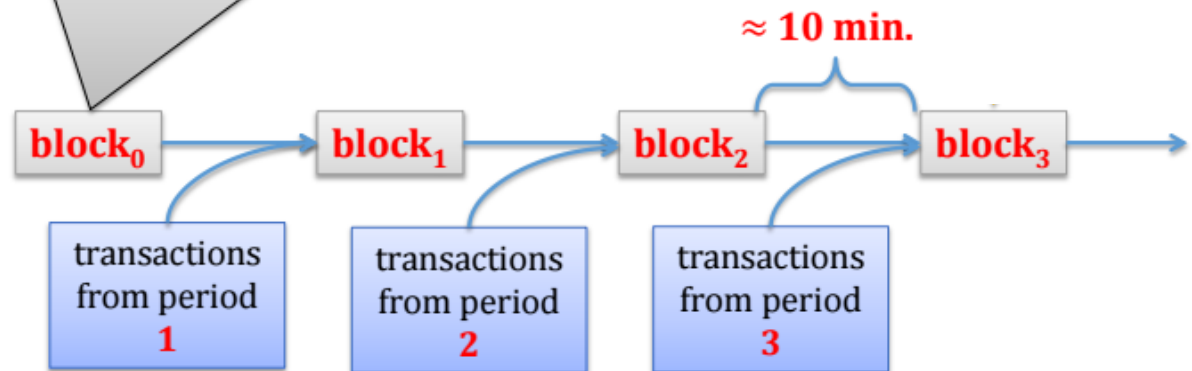
- Brief introduction of Blockchain
- Decentraliation vs centralization
- Challenges of blockchain technology outside the payment application
- How could cryptographic technology help in addressing economic issues?
 - Trade-finance examples in China
 -and limitations
- Some comments on Libra

BITCOIN IN ONE SLIDE



- Transactions broadcast to the public (mempool)
- Miners compete to add a block (record these transactions) by solving hard math problems
 - Reward: coinbase and transaction fees
 - **Rewards are recognized only if followed by other future miners (hence, *incentives!*)**
- Difficulty adjust (with more miners) so that one block with size <1MB is added every 10 minutes
 - **Arms race:** I gain, but hurts you the same

the “genesis block” created by Satoshi on 03/Jan/2009



WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN?

- A ledger consisting of blocks each containing data, hash, & hash pointer to previous block
 - Tamper resistance: changing any part would make it no longer consistent with the rest of the chain
- Blocks are added to the ledger via consensus protocols maintained by either centralized or decentralized nodes
 - Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake, or hybrid
 - Economic incentives involved
- Permissionless vs Permissioned

DECENTRALIZATION VS. CENTRALIZATION

- Ignore technology for a second
- Decentralization: fairness and stability
- Centralization: efficiency

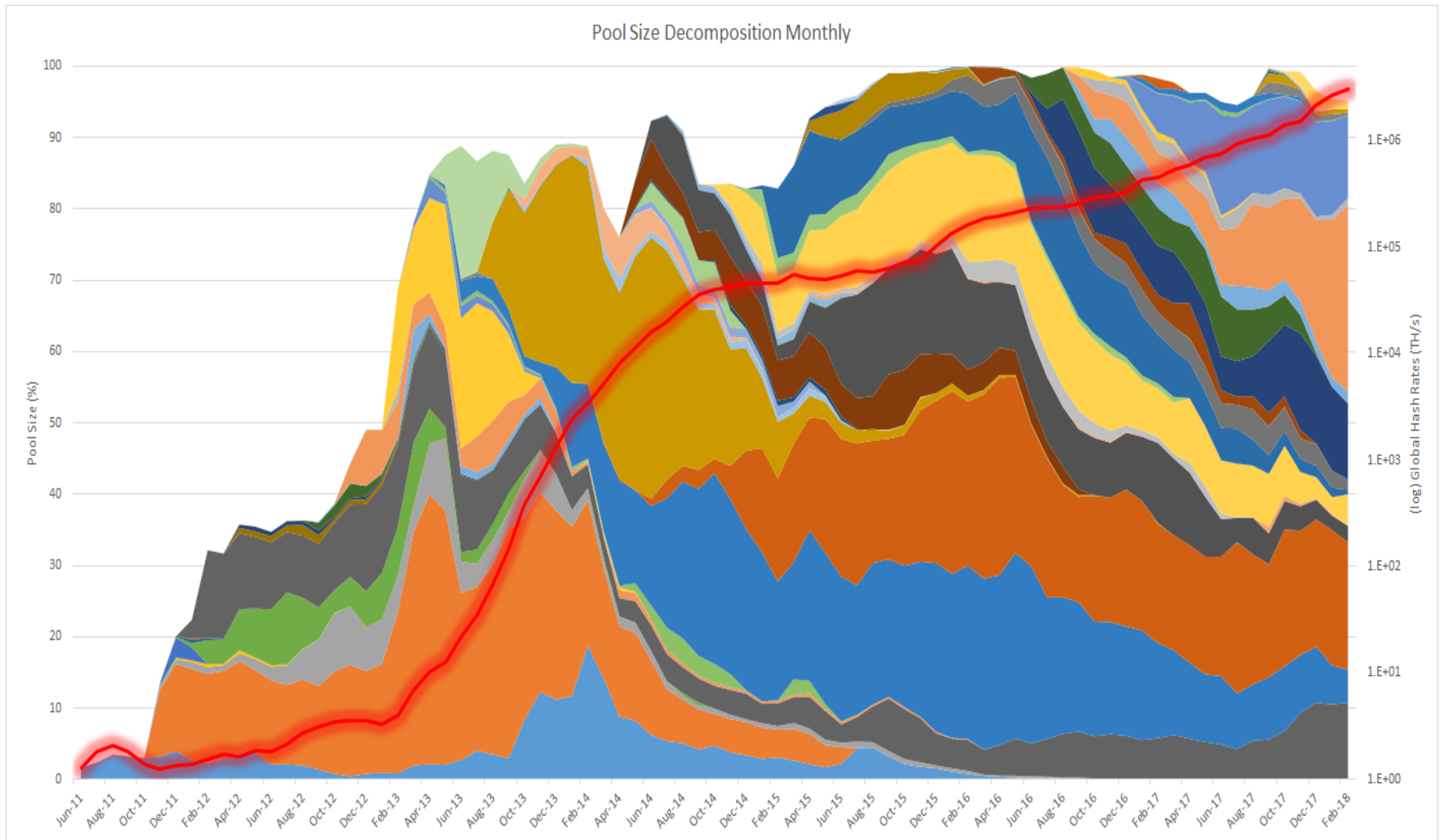
Because of its decentralized nature, a blockchain will always be slower and more cumbersome than a standard database. But blockchain developers are trying to minimize those problems by doing away with features such as proof-of-work, which is necessary in a public system open to anyone but superfluous in a system designed for private use.

The Economist

CHICAGO BOOTH 

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DOMINANCE OF MINING POOLS



- “Decentralized Mining in Centralized Pools” by He and Cong



OTHER APPLICATIONS?

- The application of “money” is very special
 - Essentially, simple accounting records
 - Central bank is also doing simple accountings
 - Simple “state-of-world”: how much have I paid you?
 - And has used cryptography (pk/sk) very unique to this application.... (and zealots seem to ignore this fact)
 - “Central banks” in developed countries better?
- Other applications (e.g. trade-finance), state-of-world way more complicated
- And, Possession vs. Ownership
 - House; you need legal enforcement (policemen) to expel someone who is possessing your property
 - “Money”---only for exchange---is different

DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

- The essence of Blockchain technology
- **Shared** databases are particularly useful for
 - Multi-party transactions and/or cooperation, with potential size/power disparity among participants
 - Trade Finance or Syndicated Loans
 - **DLT needs jointly maintained**.....current applications typically falling short on this
 - *Oneconnect* at Ping'an; *Microtech* (微观互联)
- Establishment of such system needs great effort in coordination
 - China has its own advantage on this front

TRADE-FINANCE APPLICATION

- April 2019, **Tianjin Port Blockchain Verification Trial** project
 - *“In-depth integration of blockchain technology with the transactions, financing, logistics and regulatory stages of cross-border trade”*
 - *“To establish a blockchain cross-border trade ecosystem”*
- Implemented by Oneconnect of **Ping'an (平安)** Group, China
 - Permissioned blockchain, a DLT system where transaction data are **cross-validated** for “truth-checking”
 - Ping'an as the only central node, immediate consensus
- How to address data ownership and privacy issue?
 - Zero-knowledge **cryptographic** technology
 - Also partially address manipulation issue
 - But...

DOWNSIDE OF BLOCKCHAIN

- “Blockchain Disruption and Smart Contracts”, by Cong and He
 - Blockchain technology is a double-edged sword for “competition”
- Decentralized consensus, together with smart contract, facilitates the entry and enhance **competition**
 - A new seller can say “pay me if you are satisfied”
- But information distribution in generating decentralized consensus may well foster **collusion**
 - “...the technology really facilitates is *Cartel management* for groups that don’t trust each other but which still need to work together...”, *Financial Times*, May 2015
 - “....encrypting sensitive data is not a viable solution because smart contracts then cannot decide whether a transaction is valid.” Report of Central Bank of Brazil



LIBRA (1)

- Facebook users (1.62B as of 2019) can use Libra as payment/transfer, most of them cross-border
 - Just like Tenpay in Wechat, really convenient and brings all business onto Wechat
 - If works, fascinating international payment system, killing SWIFT essentially
 - Brings huge convenience to emerging or underdeveloped countries where financial service is lagging behind
- Relies on blockchain technology
 - So far, permissioned-blockchain. In the future will be permissionless, though I do not see clear benefit
 - Bitcoin and most of cryptocurrencies are permissionless
 - Central Bank Digital Currency?

LIBRA (2)

- Libra is one kind of “stable coin”
- What is stable coin?
 - **Stablecoins** are cryptocurrencies designed to minimize the volatility of its price relative to some "stable" asset or basket of assets
 - A stablecoin can be pegged to fiat money, or to exchange-traded commodities (such as precious metals or industrial metals, or even other cryptocurrencies)
- Most of stable coins are just backed by some assets
- Same for Libra!
 - “Libra is fully backed by a reserve of real assets. A basket of bank deposits and short-term government securities will be held in the Libra Reserve for every Libra that is created, building trust in its intrinsic value.” Libra white paper

LIBRA (3)

- If tight regulation ensures Libra fully backed by bank deposits or short-term government securities....
 - Facebook is not printing its own money (and hence has no Seigniorage Right, 铸币权)
 - Libra cannot extend more credit to the economy (no serious concern of financial stability)
 - Libra project is advancing the “financial infrastructure”
- Bad examples (scandals) of stablecoins (Tether)
 - It is hard to ensure full backing, unless it is tightly regulated
- For Libra, there are more complicated issues
 - Its international nature requires coordination of multiple central banks e.g., what is the weight of each fiat currency?
 - Helping dollars? Chicken-and-Egg question
 - Privacy? Illegal activities?

THANK YOU IN TECH

