⊕enosi

GLOSSARY

Prosumer: An energy consumer with some generation capability such that they may also sell excess energy.

Oracles: A fleet of smart meters used to inform the EDAO of the members' energy consumption and production.

DAO: Decentralised Autonomous organisation.

EDAO: (ENOSI DECENTRALISED AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION) A DAO which will abide by a set of programmatic rules as implemented by the JOUL holders.

Neo-Retailer: (New Energy Retailers) A reseller of energy services and organiser of a community energy scheme.

DApp: an application that runs on a distributed, decentralised network (such as the blockchain) and does not rely on a centralised server or 3rd party.

The JOUL: The cryptocurrency being created by Enosi, used as an access token to the Enosi platform.

Grid 2.0: The new decentralised energy system which Enosi intends to bring into reality.

Peer-to-peer: Energy trading between households or businesses, rather than from a centralised generator or grid company.

Digital wallet: A virtual balance for a user's JOULs.

Blockchain: A decentralised ledger using validation by many computers to remain secure.

Cryptocurrency: Digital asset protected by encryption that can be used in financial transactions.

Smart contract: A program running on the blockchain able to act autonomously on the behalf of a user.

TGE: Token Generation event.

Ethereum: Ethereum is an open-source, public, blockchain-based distributed computing platform and operating system featuring smart contract (scripting) functionality.

Stable coin: A cryptocurrency designed to remain as stable as possible.

DLT: Distributed ledger technology.

Sharding: Creating additional fresh blockchains which talk to each other, rather than one large blockchain, this makes verification faster.

Proof of provenance: Proof as to the origins and transactional history of a unit of energy or currency.

LCOE: Lifetime Cost of Electricity.

Open-source: Software with source code freely available for use, distribution and modification.

Oligopolies: a state of limited competition, in which a market is shared by a small number of producers or sellers

Fiat currency: The national currency of a particular country (e.g. US Dollar)

Incumbent: A leader in a particular industry.

Electricity Generator: owner of physical power plant electricity generation infrastructure that produces electricity that is measured in kWh. Large utility scale power plants include coal, gas, nuclear, diesel, wind, and solar

Electricity Meter: the physical meter located at each consumer's premises that measures and records the amount of electricity generated or consumed in kWh. Examples: EDMI, Landis&Gyr.

Electricity Network: the electricity transmission or distribution infrastructure that transmits the electricity from the Electricity Generator to the consumer, ie poles and wires

Electricity Regulator: government organisation that writes the rules and regulations under which all market participants operate. Examples AER, AEMC.

Meter Provider: company that supplies, installs and maintains the electricity meter at the consumer premises. This is often the Network Operator, but in deregulated markets is often provided by independent third parties. Examples: Metropolis, Active Stream.

Network Operator: owner and operator of the electricity transmission or distribution infrastructure. Typically, a regulated monopoly, can be privately owned. Examples: Ausgrid, PG&E.

Retailer: organisation that markets and sells electricity to end consumers. Examples: Energy Australia, PG&E, TEPCO.

Smart Meter: An Electricity Meter that records the electricity in 30 min intervals or less, and is able to transmit this data (typically daily). Examples EDMI. Retail energy license: A license which must be held to engaging in the retail sale of energy.

ISO: independent system operator.
Wholesale market: The market for the sale of goods to a retailer

Ledger: A register for recording the finances of a group of accounts.