



Melon Reporting & Auditing

Meeting with PwC
6th June 2018

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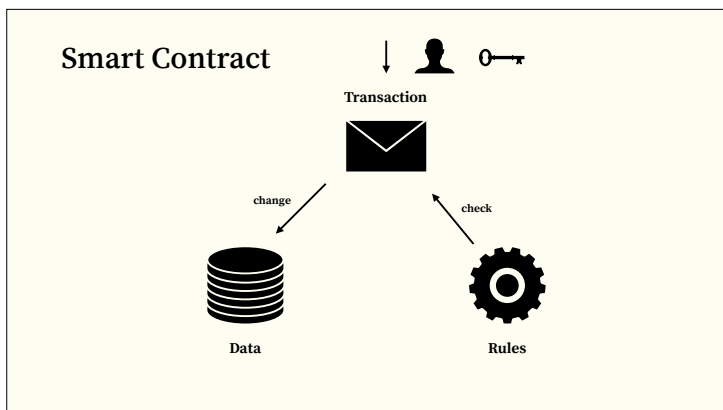
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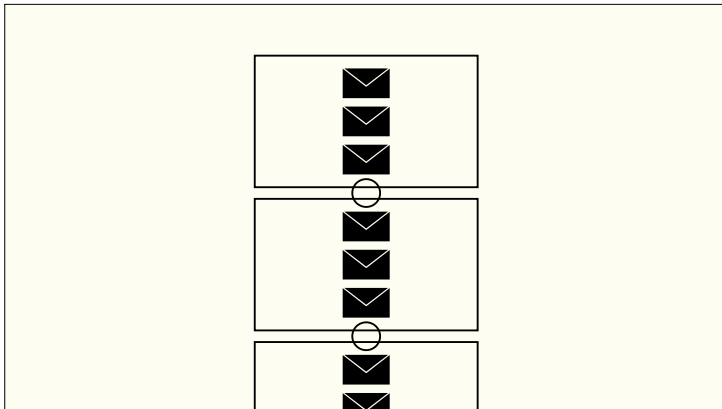
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Smart Contracts

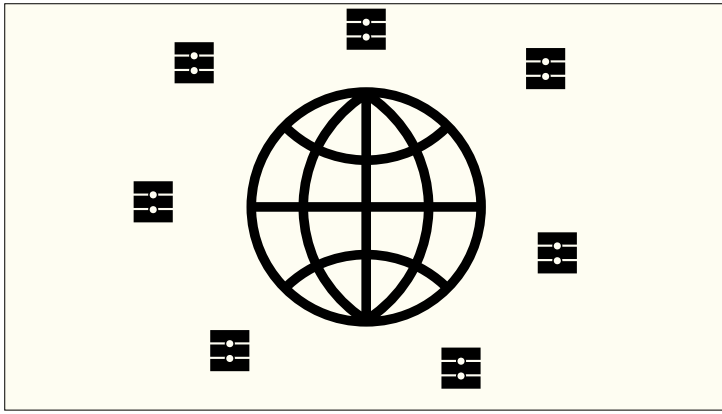


- A Smart Contract can be seen as:
 - Data (think of an Excel sheet)
 - Rules how to change this data (who, how, when, ...)
 - Transactions: An actual change of this data according to the rules
 - Also: Creation of a Smart Contract (definition of data schema, rules and initial state)
- A user is identified by his public key / private key pair. Called **wallet**. The holder of the private key can impersonate the user.
- Simple example: Voting.
 - Data is a list of allowed voters and ballots
 - Rules are: Who can create ballots, who can vote, ...
 - Transactions are creation of ballots, register votes, closing of a ballot, ...

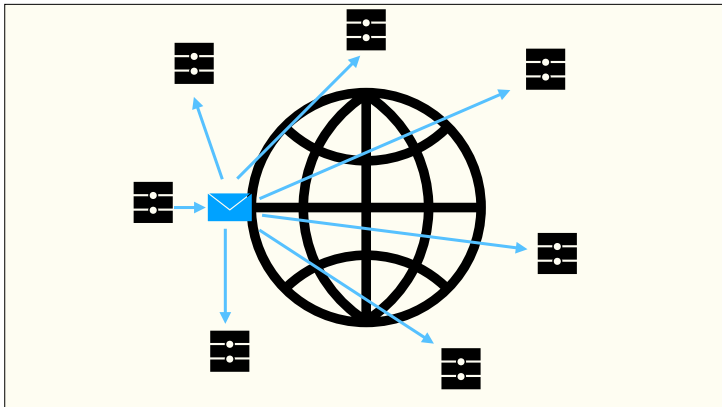
Blockchain



- Multiple transactions are ordered and grouped into a so called block
- These blocks are then linked together with cryptographic signing to a chain
- → Blockchain



- A blockchain is a trust-less network of computers (called nodes or miners)
- Every node holds a full copy of all the data and smart contracts (state) and transactions i.e. blocks
- This leads to security: One cannot simply pretend to have a different state without the others knowing that something is wrong.

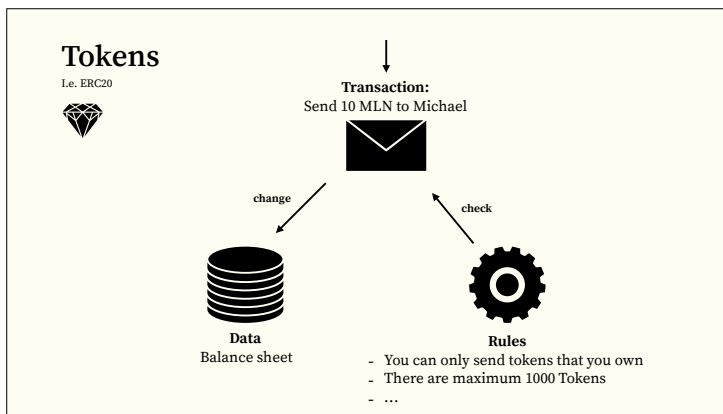


- Every node can now send transactions to the network
- They are put together into blocks by miners by solving a cryptographic puzzle. This also secures the transaction history.
- These blocks are then synced in the network again

Summary

- Data (state), rules (smart contracts) and transactions
- Trust-less network
- Cryptographically secured state and history
- Unlimited possibilities

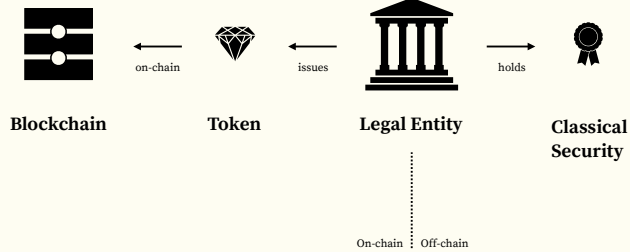
Tokens



- A token is basically just a smart contract:
 - Data: The balance sheet of all token holders
 - Rules:
 - How many tokens exists
 - Who can mine them
 - Transfer restrictions
 - ...
 - Transactions:
 - Send tokens
 - Mint new ones
 - ...

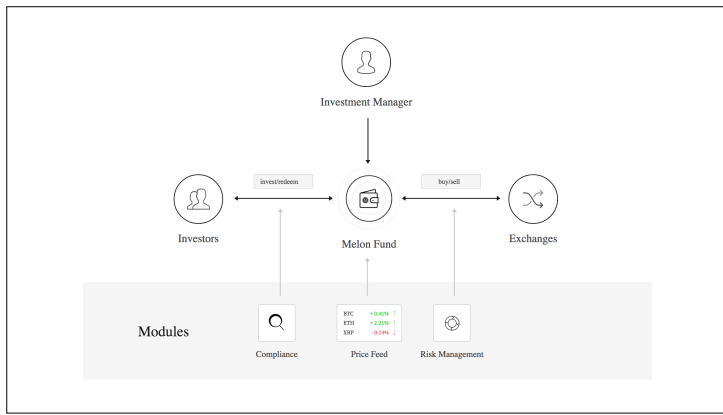
Tokenisation

Tokenisation

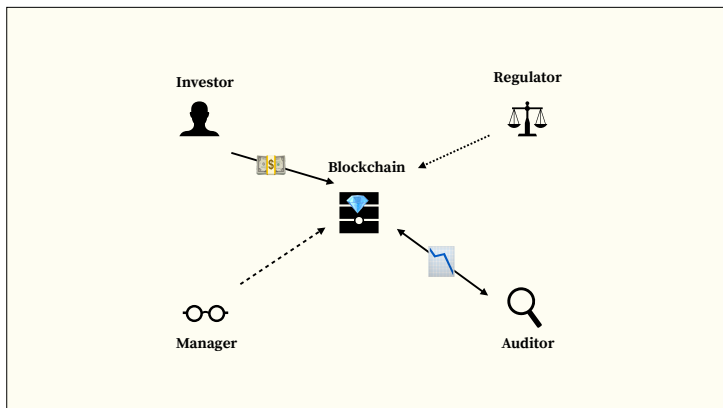


- An important concept for our use case
- A legal entity buys and holds a classic security.
E.g. Shares of a company, gold, fiat money, art, real estate, ...
 - This is already happening:
 - Gold: DGX
 - USD: Tether
 - Shares: Lykke
- It issues then tokens on the blockchain representing ownership
 - With DGX token, one can go to their headquarters in Singapore and collect the Gold

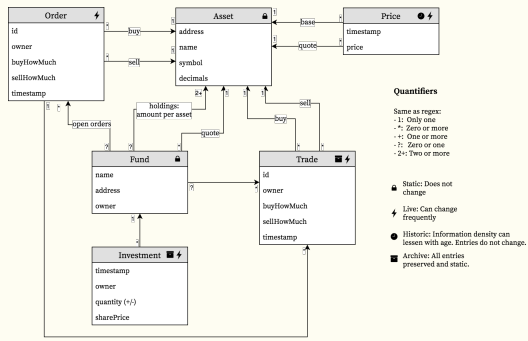
Melon Smart Contracts



- Secure system of fund management (technically managed accounts) through smart contracts
- Manager cannot embezzle funds from investors
- Possibility for Compliance Modules for KYC/AML of investors
- Possibility for Risk Management Modules for ex ante policies

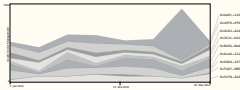


- Policies enforced ex ante (Risk Engineering)
- Manager cannot embezzle funds
- Auditor/Regulator can check data on-chain
- KYC/AML can happen on-chain
- Auditor only check non-enforcable rules



Reporting

Participation

[illegible]

Invests/Redeems

[illegible]

Auditing

Audits



Timespan Start ▼	Timespan End ▼	Auditor ENS ▼	Data Hash ▼	Timestamp ▼
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2018-01-31 23:59:59	PwC Blockchain AG	6xb1A3...2124	2018-02-10 11:15:10
2018-02-01 00:00:00	2018-02-27 23:59:59	PwC Blockchain AG	6xb3D4...337D	2018-02-05 12:54:33
2018-03-01 00:00:00	2018-03-23 23:59:59	PwC Blockchain AG	6xF408...88E1	2018-03-25 16:21:21
2017-06-23 08:23:21	2018-02-27 23:59:59	Melon Crypto Capital AG	6x52F6...3A37	2018-03-30 08:17:21

Discussion