

Course IV:

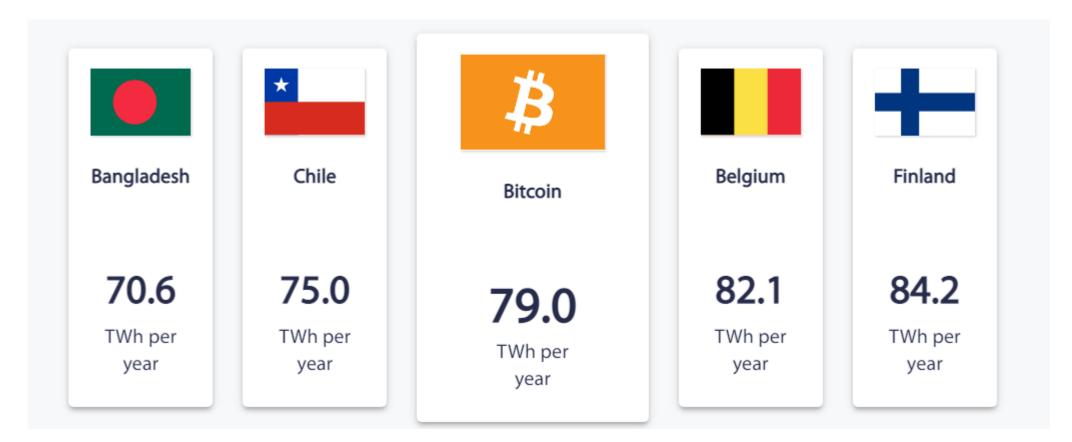
DeFi Risks and Opportunities

4. Regulatory and Environmental Risk (iii) Environmental Risk

Proof of Work

ETH and BTC's greatest strength is also its greatest weakness









Proof of Work

Global gas flaring recovery potential



688 TWh

Could power the entire Bitcoin network



8.7 times

Proof of Work and Proof of Stake

- Unlikely that BTC will shift from PoW to PoS (the miners would not support the move because the value of their equipment would go to zero)
- ETH will transition to PoS. It is a question of "when" not "if"
- Currently BTC using the energy equivalent of the country of Argentina
- What if investors purchased carbon offsets? How would be think about valuing those offsets

- Back of the envelope calculation
- Assumptions: World bitcoin energy production the same mix of fossil fuels as the US

Carbon calculator

Cost per marginal BTC Cost per transaction

				Notes
U.S. energy production		4,130	Twh	https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=427&t=3
U.S. carbon from energy		1,720	million tons	https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions
U.S. carbon/Twh		0.416	million tons	25% of GHG from electricity
				https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/energy-and-the-environment/where-
				greenhouse-gases-come-from.php
Bitcoin energy use		65.95	Twh	https://cbeci.org/_
Carbon use in 2021		27.466	million tons	Assumes same energy mix as US
Number of new bitcoin 2021		328,725		=6.25*6*24*365.25
Carbon per new BTC		83.553	tons	
Cost per ton	\$	50.00		Assumption
Marginal cost per BTC	\$	4,177.63		
Number of blocks per year		52,596		=6*24*365.25
Number of blocks per day		144		https://www.statista.com/statistics/730806/daily-number-of-bitcoin-transactions/
Avg number of transactions per day		310,000		3.6 transactions per second
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Total number of transactions	113,	227,500.00		
Carbon per transaction		0.24	tons	=total carbon output/total transactions
Carbon cost per transaction (on chain	\$	12.13		

- There are two important qualifiers here. First, what if that bitcoin is traded?
- The \$4,000 should not apply to every trade. So the trading volume needs to be taken into account.

- Second, what if I choose to buy a bitcoin that was mined in 2012 where the carbon footprint (assuming the same carbon cost) was likely only a few cents.
- There are 18m bitcoin and most of them mined in the period where very little energy was needed.

- So to do this correctly, we need the <u>history</u> of the hashing power and energy use.
- We could then calculate the average carbon cost of a single bitcoin. My guess is that number is about \$1-\$5 range.

- Next, you would have to divide by the trading volume which would reduce this even further.
- Again, trading volume would have to be estimated. Trading volume is no easy metric given that most of the reported volume is fake in world exchanges.
- One asset manager has calculated \$55 per coin as a reasonable carbon offset

Why is bitcoin's problem important for DeFi?

- Bitcoin is the leading cryptocurrency in terms of market capitalization
- It does not, at this time, fulfill the vision of Satoshi as a transaction mechanism
- However, it is an important (but risky) store of value
- It is used in many different DeFi protocols as a wrapped token

How will this play out?

- National governments will ban mining in areas where electricity is generated with fossil fuels
- Mining will migrate to places with "locked" clean energy like Iceland



How will this play out?

- In the future, all energy will be cheap and clean. Indeed, we have plenty of energy from the sun it is a technology problem
- Hence, bitcoin will survive the short to medium term environmental risk