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POLITICS AND
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Blockchain infrastructure for a smarter energy sector. A primer on liability.

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Outline

1. Context: technological transformation of the energy sector
2. Blockchain and smart contracts: the case of energy sector
3. Mapping liability in blockchain-running smart grids (*permissionless vs. permissioned*)
4. Final remarks



Context: technological transformation of the energy sector

Digitalization

Smart grids;
bi-directional flows of electricity and information;
smart meters;
smart sensors;
Internet of Things

Decentralization

Distributed energy generation from renewable sources;
distributed storage;
microgrids;
Demand-response services;
aggregation services

Electrification

Electric vehicles; smart charging;
heat pumps



Context: technological transformation of the energy sector

Blockchain in energy transactions

- Blockchain intends to remove of third-party intermediation.
- Blockchain weakens the energy suppliers: **blockchain participants manage themselves energy transactions.**
- Liable subject to consumers difficult to identify where no intermediation exists.

How to allocate liabilities in case of dysfunctions of the digital system?

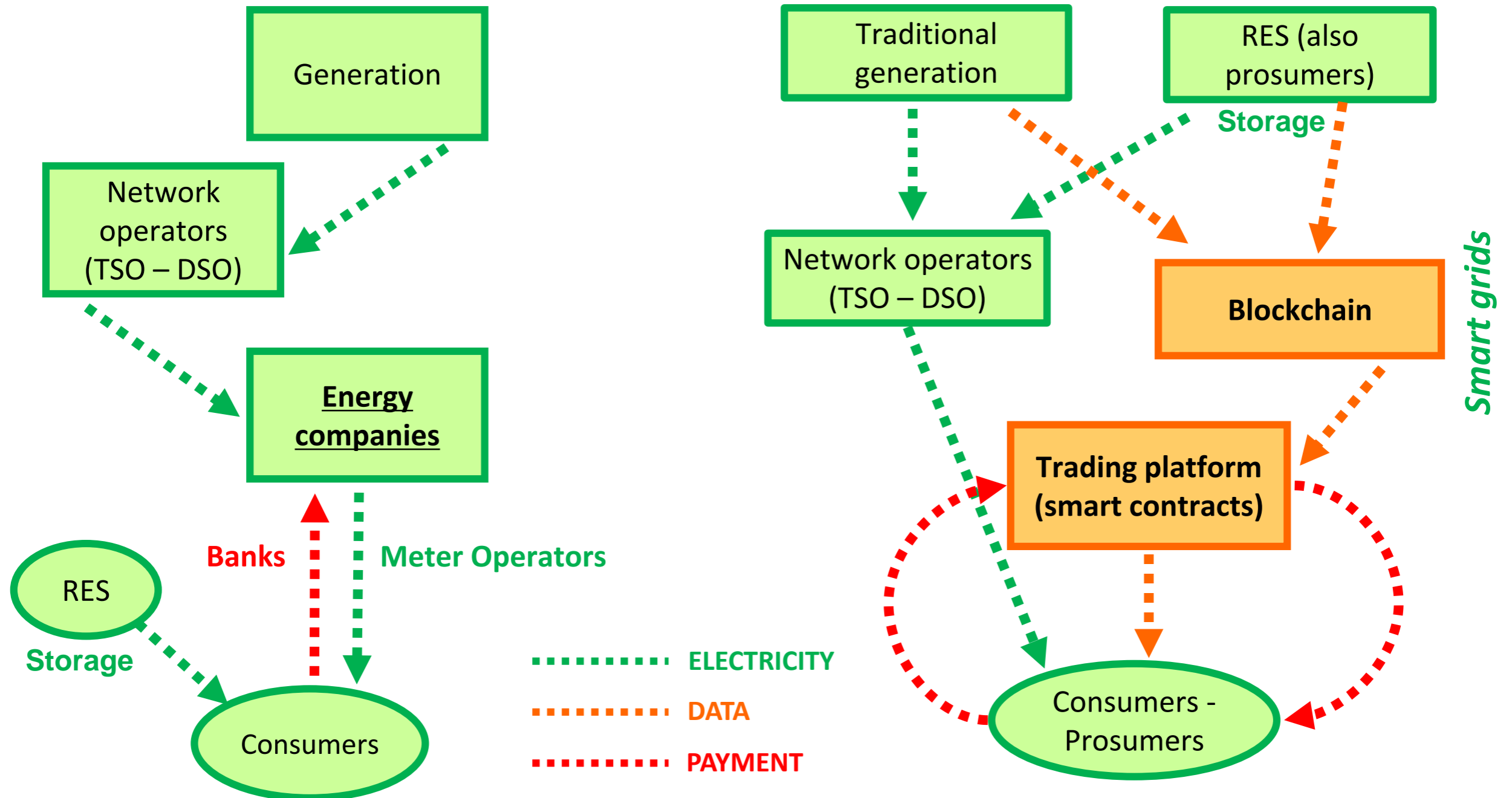
Goal(s): high level of consumer/prosumer protection

Art. 16(1) let. c, Directive 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity entering into force on January 2021: “*Member States shall provide an enabling regulatory framework for citizen energy communities ensuring that: [...] members or shareholders of a citizen energy community do not lose their rights and obligations as household customers or active customers*”.



Blockchain and smart contracts

The case of energy sector



Mapping liability in blockchain smart grids (1)

Permissionless blockchain

How to qualify in legal terms interactions among nodes in the platform?

- Multilateral and open '*distributed ledger contract*'?
- Distributed form of (contractual) liability could be an effective solution for compensatory protection (*ex post* guarantee).
- ***Impermeability*** issues: how to intervene into self-enforcing smart contracts (*ex ante* guarantee).
- Is a radical decentralization in energy supply legally feasible/opportune?



Mapping liability in blockchain smart grids (2)

Permissioned blockchain

- Milder form of decentralization.
- Element of centralization (qualified nodes) allows to manage liability in case of dysfunctions.
- Distributed ledger contract including preselected subjects able to intervene in case of malfunctions, queries, complaints, or mistakes in smart contracts performance.

This solution puts **vulnerabilities back in the system**, but it ensures a **higher degree of legal enforcement**

(Annex I to Directive 2009/72/EC - Art. 10 Directive 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity entering into force on January 2021: key role of suppliers in order to ensure consumer protection).



Roles of market actors in an energy blockchain environment

| | Traditional energy supply chain | Digital energy supply chain with blockchain |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Production | Few industrial energy producers | Local production / prosumers add to power plants |
| Transmission | Transmission companies | Transmission companies (unchanged) |
| Distribution | Distribution companies | Distribution companies (unchanged) |
| Supply | Energy companies | Blockchain systems supporting smart contracts |
| Consumers | Passive role | Active role in managing consumption and emerging prosumerism |



Final Remarks

- *Permissionless* systems: radical decentralization affects consumer protection: not a feasible solution for energy market.
- *Permissioned* systems: qualified nodes as parties of a *distributed ledger contract* and responsible to manage smart contracts (**reintroducing a form of authority**). Could ensure a trustworthy and legally compliant solution (in the light of Annex I to Directive 2009/72/EC – Art. 10 Directive 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity entering into force on January 2021).
- A possible practical solution: energy suppliers as qualified nodes in *permissioned* blockchain (*de facto* intermediaries): blockchain not disruptive of the business model, but technological opportunity for energy suppliers.



Thank you

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