

Bird & Bird & Smart Contracts and the Law

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Overview

- Code is Law?
- A contract is a contract is a smart contract?
- Examples
- Legal issues and challenges
- Suggestions
- Conclusion



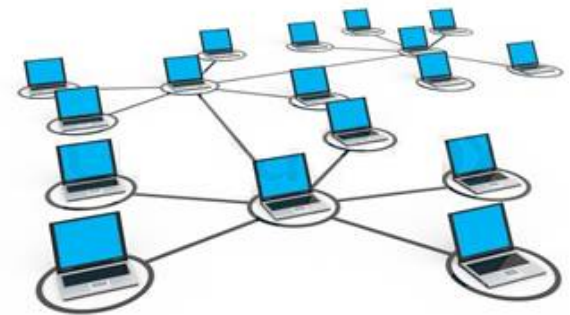
Code is Law?



Introduction to the Blockchain Technology (1)

What is the blockchain?

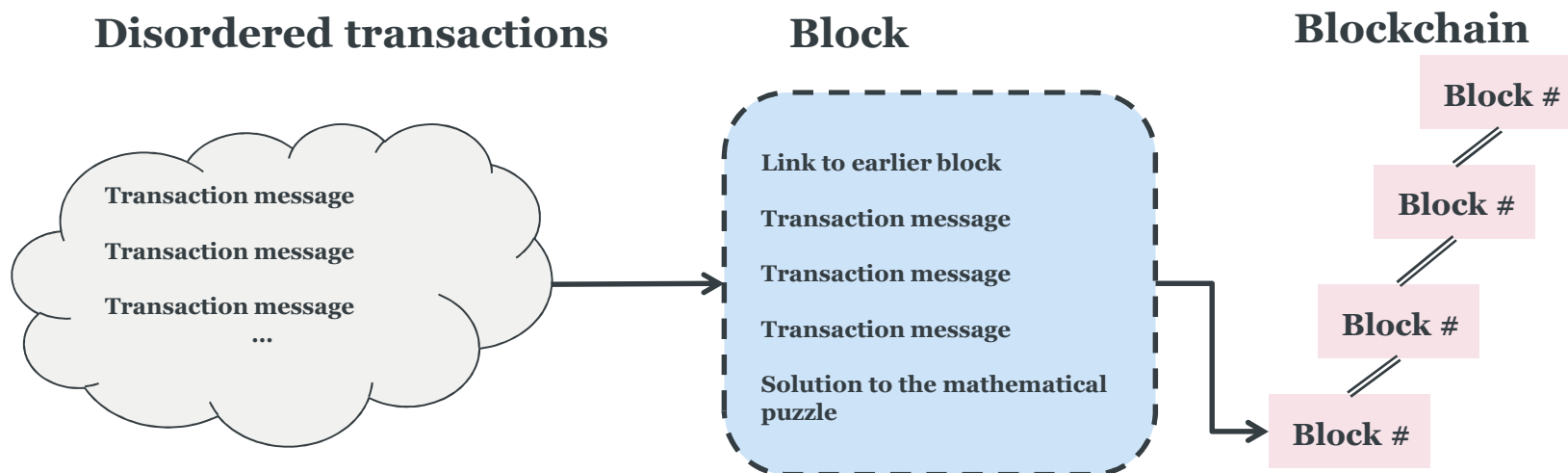
- "Digital account statement" / "public cash book"
- **Database**
 - User pcs form global network
 - Every user has data sovereignty, not a third party (e.g. bank)
 - Contains complete transaction protocol
- Arbitrarily expandable sequencing of transaction data-blocks ("Blockchain")
- Transactions via public key (~account) and via private key (~signature/password)



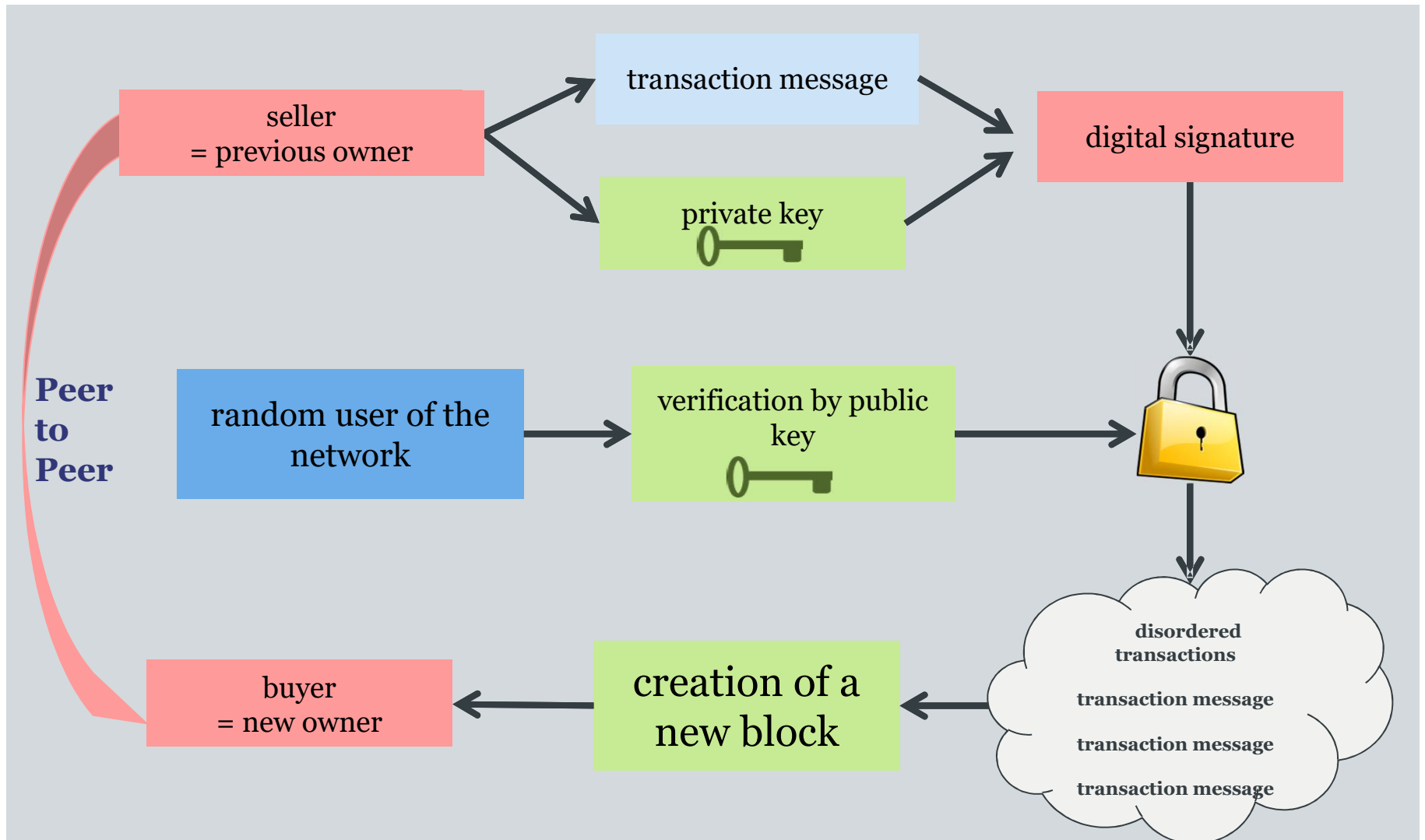
Introduction to the Blockchain Technology (2)

How does the blockchain work?

- Every "Block" in the chain consists of several transactions
- Mathematical puzzle to create a block
- Solved block will be added to the blockchain
- E.g. Bitcoins: New coins are assigned to its creator ("Mining")



Example: Bitcoin



All good or bad?

Clear upsides

- No intermediary necessary (e.g. bank, credit-card company)
- Direct trade between two parties on the internet
- Fast and cheap transactions
- **Largely safe against manipulation**
 - Decentralised network
 - Data blocks are transferred to all participating computers
 - Accessible by all users
 - Mutual control between the computers
- Better security
 - Decentralised storage of data
 - Anonymous transactions



Risks and concerns – flipside of the same (Bit)coin?

- No / limited regulatory control
- Anonymous transactions attract criminals
 - Easy money-laundering through Bitcoin
- No access to public enforcement agencies / courts?
- Inherent limitations on transaction speed
- 51% attack ➡ quantum-computing?

How about limitations in the law?



A contract – is a contract –
is a smart contract?



What is a contract? (1)

Two corresponding declarations of will to effect a legal transaction

- Freedom of contract
 - Choose your partner
 - Content
 - Boundaries by law and regulation
- Ability to contract
 - Age requirement
 - Approval requirements for minors
- Offer and acceptance
 - At the same time – period to accept an offer?
 - Waiving receipt of acceptance?



What is a contract? (2)



- Language of contract
 - Verification of consensus
 - Free choice – also in object code?
- Standard contracts
 - Model contracts under Civil Code (sale, rental, works, etc.)
 - Preformulated → judicial control (even in B2B)
 - Consumer protection law – mandatory rules
- German two-fold construct
 - Obligatory agreement (*Verpflichtungsgeschäft*)
 - *I undertake to sell – I undertake to pay*
 - Executorial agreement (*Verfügungsgeschäft*)
 - *I hereby transfer ownership – I hereby accept the transfer*

How do you interpret a contract? (1)

- Wording and intent of parties
 - Literal meaning
 - Context
 - Purpose and underlying economic rationale
 - History of negotiations
- General clauses and underlying principles
 - "Good faith", "public order", "due care", etc.
 - Reasonableness (e.g. "*within reasonable time*")
- How about mistakes and errors?
 - Erroneous declarations (*Erklärungsirrtum*)
 - Typo mistake (€ 10,000 instead of 100.00)
 - Wrong bank IBAN number



How do you interpret a contract? (2)

- ➡ Revocal of declaration (*Anfechtung*)
 - Nullifies from the begin (*ab initio* / "ex tunc")
 - You can't revoke motivational error (*I wanted something else*)
- Nullity by law, e.g. breach of
 - Anti-trust law
 - Public order (e.g. usury)
- Good faith reliance
 - On attorney in fact / claimed power of attorney
 - Ownership transfer in (tangible) good from the non-proprietor
- Dealing with change in regulation or circumstances
 - ➡ Adjust contract or renegotiate
 - ➡ Termination right (estoppel, *clausula rebus sic stantibus*)



What happens if things go wrong?

- Impossibility or impracticality to perform (beyond fault)
 - Release or suspension of performance obligations
 - Termination rights
 - Force majeure events
- Defective performance
 - Re-performance
 - Reduction of remuneration
 - Rescission of contract (reversing the transaction)
 - Damage claims (including for consequential losses)
- Suspension of counter-performance
 - E.g. right to withhold payment



So, what's a smart contract? (1)

- A piece of code
 - Do you (need to) understand the language?
 - Free choice – also in object code?
- Self-executing transaction
 - Binary structure
 - If ➡ then
 - Digital nature of the executable
 - Irrevocable execution
- Ensures performance without recourse to courts
- Excising human discretion from contract execution



So, what's a smart contract? (2)

- Transaction history
 - Protocol of all trigger events
 - Documents previous transactions



A couple of questions

- What about offer and acceptance?
 - *Invitatio ad offerendum* and waiving explicit acceptance
- Not knowing whom you're contracting with?
 - Nothing new ➡ e.g. coin machine
- Does the other side need to understand the language?
 - Yes, but can agree on code as relevant language
 - Reproduction in court?



So, what's so great about a smart contract?

- Opportunities
 - Digital evidence of legal status (ownership, power of representation)
 - Solves issue of pretended rights (*Rechtsschein*)
- Anonymity
 - Predictable / secured performance / execution
 - No (personal) trust needed between contracting parties
- Reduces transaction cost



Good for any and all kinds of transactions?

Examples



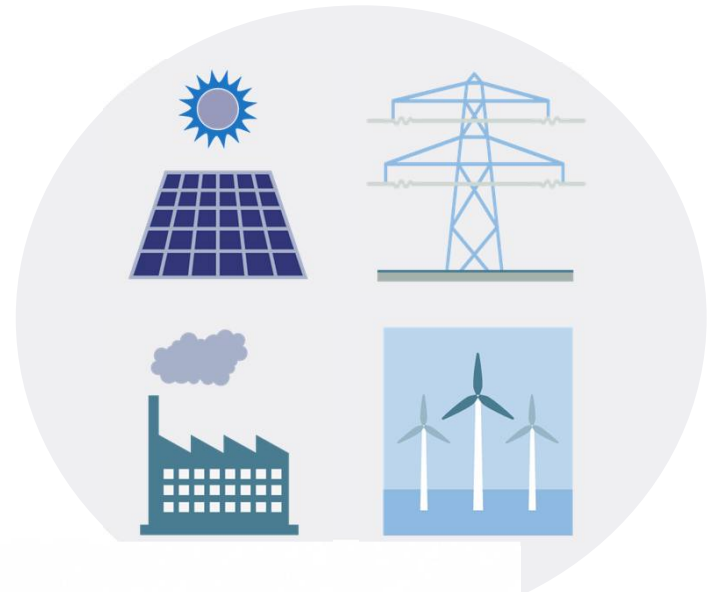
Financial services

- Financial transactions
 - Exactly defined parameter – with limited variance
 - E.g. credit swaps
- Insurance – mass contract management
 - Updating policies
 - Release of payments (trigger events, discounts, rebates, etc.)

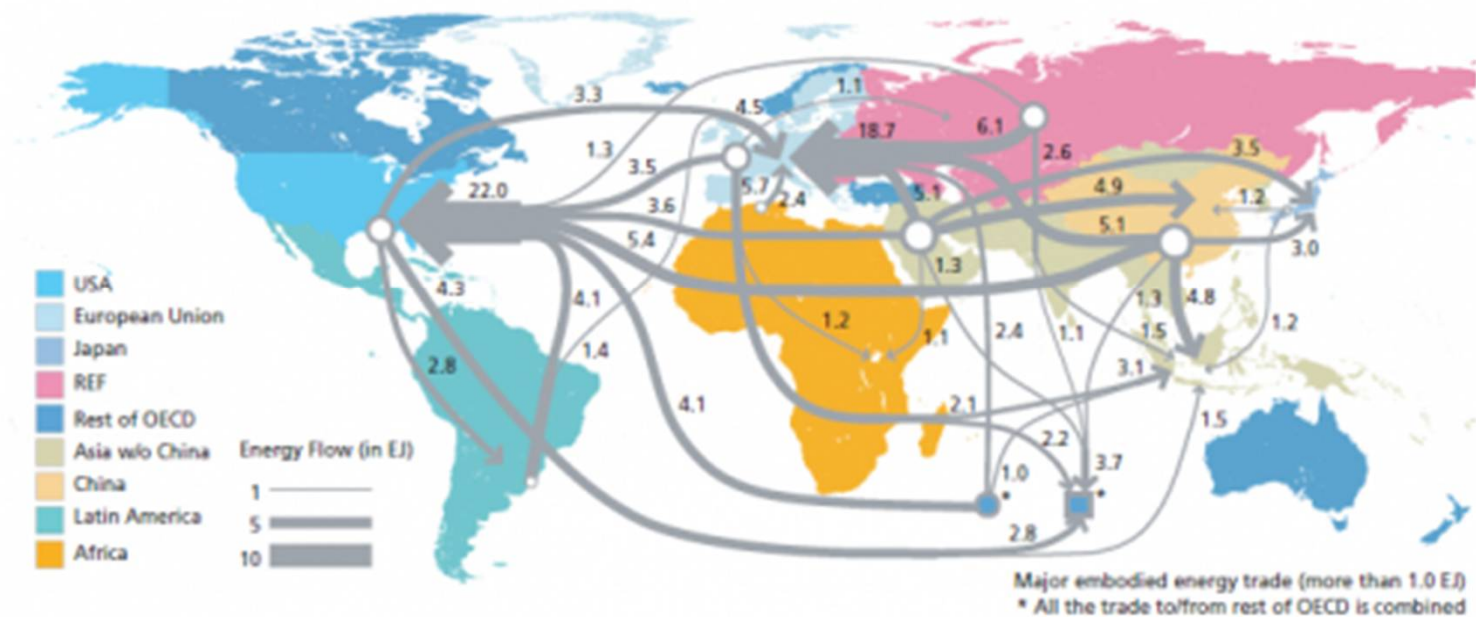


Energy trade

- Energy trade – emission trade swaps
- Relying on the ledger

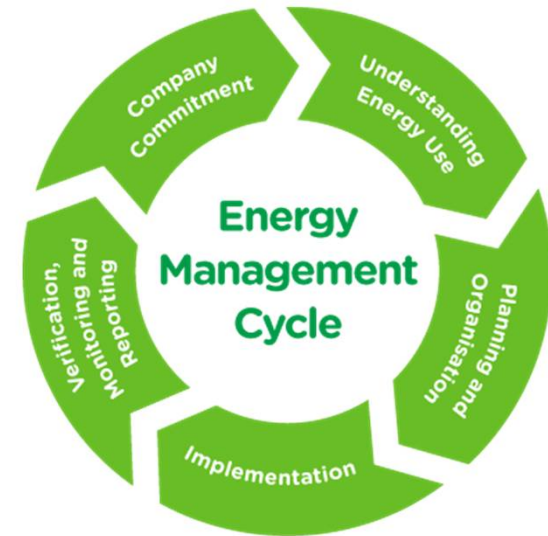


Embodied energy trade



Managing smart meter data

- Challenges through privacy issues?



IoT contract management

- E-Mobility
 - Managing recharge payment
- Car lease
 - Door shutter checks lease payment
- Get your plumber paid
 - Sensor reports defect → digital prepayment → repair service
 - Do you want to pay in advance?



General and personalized medicine



Zero failure tolerance throughout the value- and contract chain

1.

pharmacist



pharmaceutical company

2.

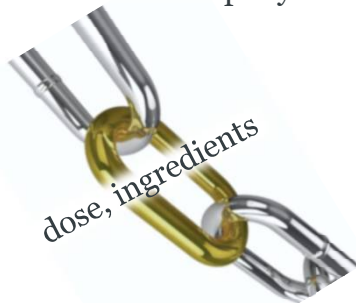
pharmaceutical company



pharmacy

3.

pharmaceutical company



doctor

4.

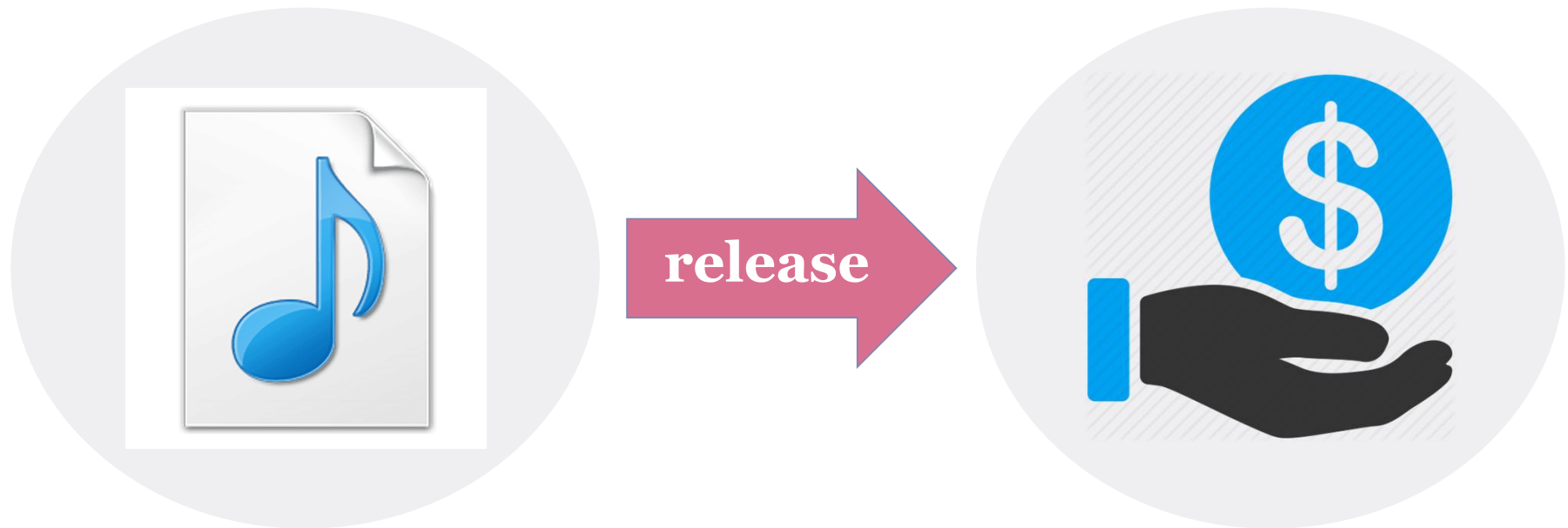
doctor



patient

Helping the composers and performing artists?

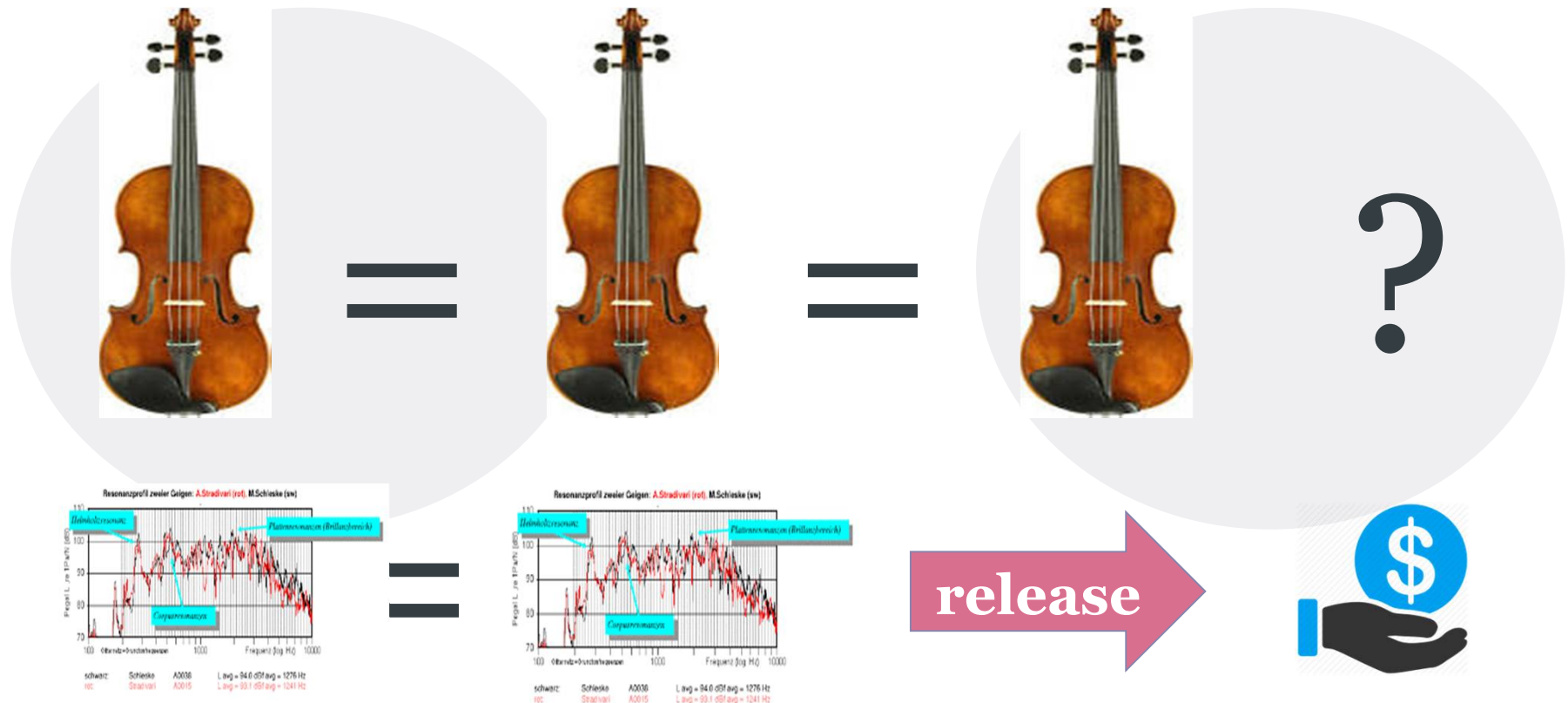
- Music file release and payment
- Solving the peer-to-peer non-monetization



- Time to effect transaction?
- Suited for low-price retail products?

The Strad-Guarneri gamble – is it the same instrument?

- Creating trust in high-value transactions
- Ledger of transaction history



What it cannot solve...



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Legal issues and challenges



Couple of issues (1)

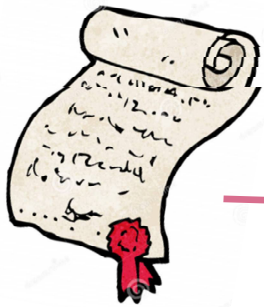
Irreversible contract execution – no adjustment *ex posteriorem*

- Formation of contract issues
 - Erroneous declaration ➡ *ab initio* nullity won't work
- Nullity for breach of mandatory law (e.g. anti-trust law)
 - Self-executing transaction cannot be reversed
- Conflict with standard terms law
 - Irrevocable / factual waiver of remedies ↔ consumer law
- Cutting off statutory rights
 - Breach of warranty / statutory rights
 - How does the coin-machine solve the problem?
 - Solution through reverse transactions
 - Into the ledger, at least for the most recent transaction?



Couple of issues (2)

- General clauses and discretionary legal terms
 - Good faith (*Treu und Glauben*), public order (*gute Sitten*), due care (*verkehrsübliche Sorgfalt*), reasonable notice (*angemessene Frist*)
- Algorithms aiding contract interpretation?
 - Generally not yet
 - Maybe for bespoke mass-contract management?
- No judicial redress / access to courts ↔ rule of law?
 - No identity of other party
 - Built-in alternative dispute resolution?



Couple of issues (3)

- Privacy issues if personal data on the ledger
 - Data subjects rights cannot be effected
 - Right of correction
 - Right of erasure?
 - Managing consent?
 - Need to handle pseudonymous data



So, seems all close to impossible after all?

Suggestions



Areas for the legislator? (1)

- Improving framework for networked contracts
 - Trend from linear / bilateral to networked / multilateral
 - Already in discussion, but will take time
- Legal recognition of self-executing contracts
 - Necessary, helpful or superfluous?
 - Some use cases won't fly without legislative ease (B2C)
- Shift towards advance payment models?
 - Suited for easy-executable contracts
 - None or limited remedies (music filesharing, coin machine)
- Reverse transactions – a need to have
 - In lieu of retrospective / *ab initio* invalidation of transactions



Areas for the legislators? (2)



- Shorter periods for reverse transactions
 - Only most recent transaction
 - Statute of limitation?
- Issues with wider picture problems
 - Anti-trust law breach, breach of public order
- Compulsory ADR mechanism (alternative dispute resolution)?
 - Framework outside the blockchain for redress issues?
- Pseudonymisation – help for the privacy dilemma
 - EDPB to develop criteria for smart contracts
 - Access, correction, right of erasure, won't work back through the chain
- Allocation of risk for regulatory non-compliance?

Standardization (1)

ISO/TC 307



International
Organization for
Standardization

- "Standardisation of blockchain technologies and distributed ledger technologies."
- Creation date: 2016
- 14. - 17. November 2017 meeting in Japan
- ISO/TC 307/SG 5: working group "Smart Contracts"
 - Blockchain terminology standards
 - Standards for privacy, security and identity issues
 - Governance and risk related issues
 - Reference architecture for blockchains
 - Interoperability amongst blockchain systems

Conclusion

Things to think about

- Some compelling use cases out there
 - ➡ Many more to come
- Challenges, in particular for B2C
 - ➡ No general waiver of statutory rights
- Legislative framework for self-executing contracts
 - ➡ Networked contracts
 - ➡ Reverse transactions instead of *ab initio* nullity
 - ➡ ADR mechanism
- Very difficult re data subjects' rights
 - ➡ Pseudonymisation standards needed
- Standardisation should help



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Thank you!

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