



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

Crypto Data and Finance

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Agenda

- Crypto data
- Blockchain analysis of the Bitcoin market

Crypto data

- Off-chain: Not recorded on the blockchain
 - CEX and other centralized intermediaries
- On-chain: Recorded on the blockchain
 - Coin transfers
 - dApps (smart contracts automating financial services)

Off-chain data

- Crypto CEX operate similar to traditional exchanges
 - Limit order book
 - Spot and derivatives contracts
 - Investor level data are proprietary
- Current book level and transaction data are typically freely available via exchange APIs
- Historical data
 - Exchange-on-exchange basis
 - Public web-sites, e.g., <http://api.bitcoincharts.com/v1/csv/>
 - Specialized data providers, e.g., Kaiko
- Exchanges are non-integrated: A unique laboratory for studying arbitrage and price formation, see e.g., Makarov and Schoar (2020)

On-chain data

- Blockchain technology introduces new ways of storing data and new set of intermediaries
- Data
 - Transactions are public
 - Pseudonymous cryptocurrency addresses
- New intermediaries
 - Validators (miners)
 - dApps

Data challenges

- Crypto addresses are easy to generate \Rightarrow potentially many addresses belong to the same entity
- Link anonymous addresses to real-life entities
- Processing smart contract data
- Cross-chain analysis

Blockchain analysis of the Bitcoin market

- Systematic analysis of the Bitcoin market using blockchain data
 - We build a novel Bitcoin database and methodology for identifying information about the main market participants
- Three major pieces of analysis:
 - **Network structure:** Analyze the transaction volume and network structure of the main market participants
 - Exchanges are central entities; 75% of volume is linked to exchanges
 - **Ownership concentration:** Document the ownership concentration of the largest bitcoin investors
 - High concentration: top 0.01% investors control 24% of bitcoins in circulation
 - **Miners:** Study the concentration and regional composition of miners who ensure the integrity of the Bitcoin blockchain
 - High concentration: 50 miners often control 50% of the total market

Data construction (1)

- Use the BlockSci program to convert raw data into a database
- Clustering: The Bitcoin community developed clustering heuristics to assign addresses to the same entity. We start with the most conservative Union-Find algorithm
 - All transactions that share inputs belong to the same entity

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| tx:efb3f80304532ebc80163b5f375fa8e94a39e8b0807b99703b6b646c117af5bf | | 0.71081908 BTC | Fee: 0.001114 BTC |
| ←prev tx: 3EocBKm4AgtX6B7P8HokjoVhCTZNWNp5q | -0.32250217 BTC | 3JGTTdXUwSdmb6mWpD4CaXym6KTdfTPc | 0.00802568 BTC |
| ←prev tx: 3KA8RU8rmQEMVwXSQPSBKqgewZw63Upfax | -0.30807589 BTC | 3HLUD8s8C4wKfaNTj1n9D3NkpNMLMgWkk | 0.7108087 BTC |
| ←prev tx: 33QJiiYPkQzYf5BNbCzHfWowhco77ag18g | -0.08020203 BTC | | |
| ←prev tx: 14Jf6bdZhuPElwcTGd7RWXRjUaMocqfxN | -0.00310254 BTC | | |
| ←prev tx: 3DqmyW4NLHgNQPT732gstNe1sx88rKysB | -0.00048889 BTC | | |

- Lower bound on the size of individual entities, since with a bit of effort a user can ensure any address is used only once and not mixed with other user's addresses in the same transaction

Data construction (2)

- Link addresses to real-life entities using public and proprietary sources
 - Scrape cryptocurrency blogs and websites, such as Reddit, Blockchain.info, bitcointalk.org, etc
 - State-of-the-art database of crypto entities from Bitfury Crystal Blockchain, one of the leading providers of anti-money-laundering tools
- Most complete information about crypto entities that have been used in academic research
 - We cover 3,500+ of the largest entities
 - 700+ exchanges and OTC desks, 113 gambling sites, 57 on-line wallets, 120+ mining pools and miners, 400+ scammers, 1700+ dark net marketplaces and illegal services

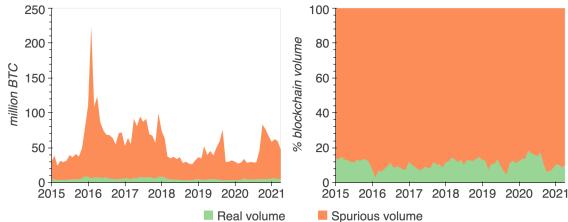
Data construction (3)

- We develop methodology to obtain information about other important Bitcoin entities:
 - To make sure that we are not missing major players on the blockchain, we analyze the top 10,000 unknown clusters with the largest Bitcoin volume
 - We use the observed transaction patterns of known exchanges and OTC brokers to infer which unidentified clusters are likely exchanges or OTC brokers
 - To analyze ownership concentration we need to differentiate between addresses belonging to individual investors and those belonging to intermediaries
 - We use graph analysis and examine utilization pattern to separate intermediary and individual accounts
 - We identify miners by tracing rewards distribution of the largest mining pools to individual miners

Transaction Volume and Network Structure

Spurious Volume

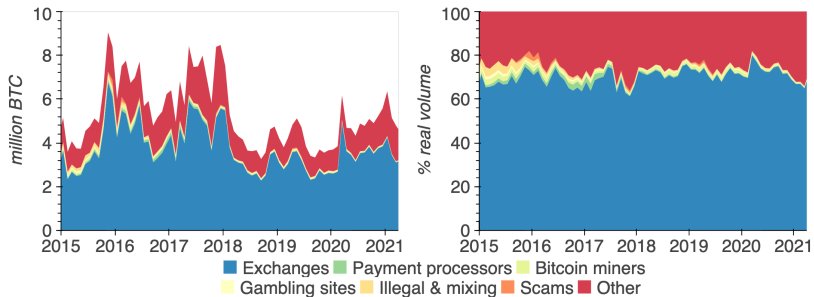
- The UTXO design and the preference of many of users for anonymity lead to spurious volume: transactions where an address sends its balance to itself or to another address controlled by the same entity



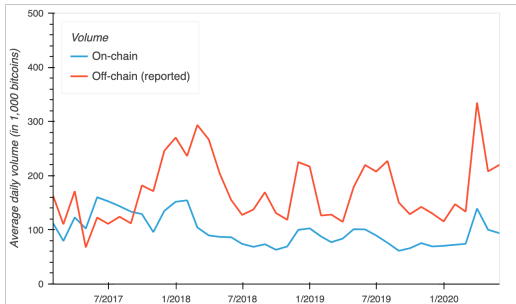
- The number of new addresses or nominal volume might not be meaningful statistics

Real Volume Decomposition

- Majority of volume on the Blockchain is for trading activity



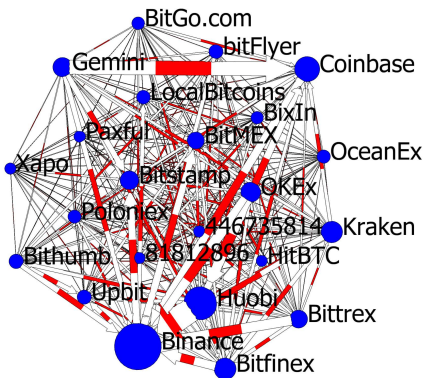
Off-chain and one-chain exchange volume



- Trading volume of BTC against the four major fiat currencies and two stablecoins: USD, EUR, JPY, KRW, USDT, and USDC
- The weekly correlation is 44%

Bitcoin Network

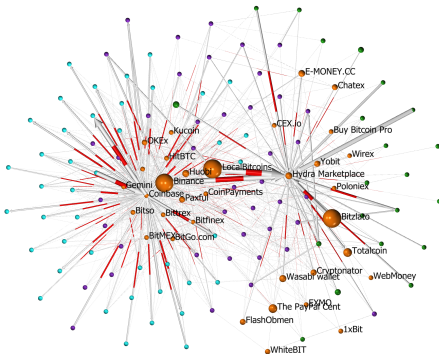
- Exchanges are central entities and are highly interconnected



- Ex: Network of entities that receive > 500K BTC over 2018-2020
 - 18 exchanges, 3 online wallets, 2 unknown entities — likely large OTC trading desks
 - Almost a complete graph

Illegal Transactions (Hydra Market)

- A small share of total volume ($< 3\%$) but not a trivial amount $\sim \$2.4B$ in 2020



Ex: Hydra network: Retain only nodes that send
>1000 BTC within the network

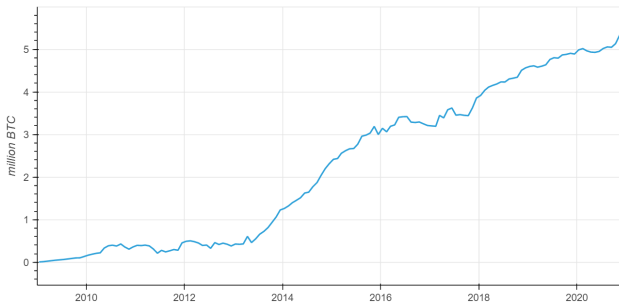
- Exchanges with lax KYC norms with serve as a gateway for money laundering and other gray activities
 - E.g. LocalBitcoins, Bitzlato, Binance
 - Once the flows arrive at these exchanges they get mixed with other flows and become virtually untraceable, and so can be sent anywhere afterwards

Ownership of Bitcoin

Ownership of Bitcoin

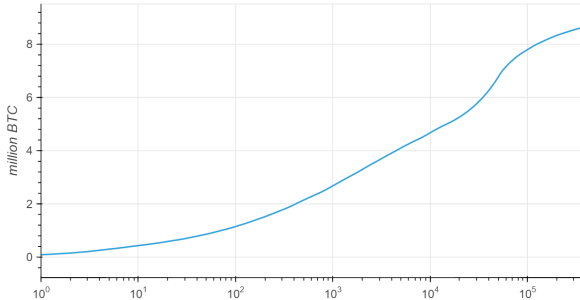
- Important to understand ownership and concentration of Bitcoin holdings
 - Determines who will benefit most from wider adoption. A select few investors or the general public?
- A challenging task:
 - More than just tracing “rich list” of addresses with large balances
 - Many addresses belong to exchanges and other intermediaries that hold bitcoins on behalf of many investors
- We use graph analysis and examine utilization pattern to separate intermediary and individual accounts

Intermediary Ownership



- As of Dec 2020, exchanges and other intermediaries held 5.5M BTC

Individual Ownership



- As of Dec 2020, individuals held 8.5M BTC
- High concentration of ownership:
 - top 1000 investors control around 3M BTC
 - top 10,000 - 5M BTC

Individual Ownership: Lost coins

- Some people might have lost their private keys
- Check when an address was used last time



top 1K



top 10K

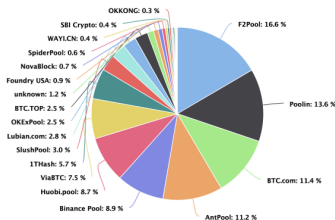
- The balance of the smallest cluster in the 1000 list is 900 BTC and in the 10,000 list is 93 BTC
- Bitcoin reached \$1000 for the first time in 2014 and stayed above \$1000 since 2017.

Benchmarking Concentration

- Saez and Zucman (2020) show as of 2020, the wealth share of the top 1% households in the US is more than 35% of wealth, and the top 0.1% hold about 16%.
- Estimates from Crypto.com suggest 71 million holders of Bitcoin as of January 2021. Top 7,100 holders (0.01% of all Bitcoin holders) hold 4.5 million bitcoins, which is 24% of all bitcoins in circulation
- Thus, the concentration of Bitcoin wealth is significantly higher than the wealth distribution of the US population

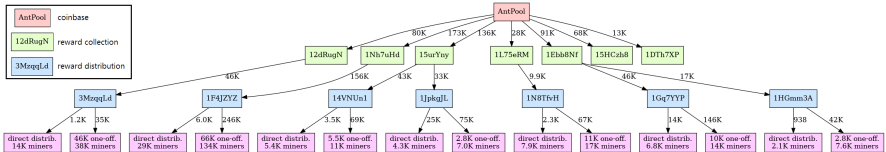
Miners

Miners: Provide Verification of Transactions



- Mining is done in pools
 - Provide coinsurance by pooling capacity of miners
 - Highly concentrated
 - Majority of pools are registered in China
- But mining pools are not miners!
- Pools' power depends on the size distribution of miners
- We identify miners by analyzing pool distributions ~ 250K miners

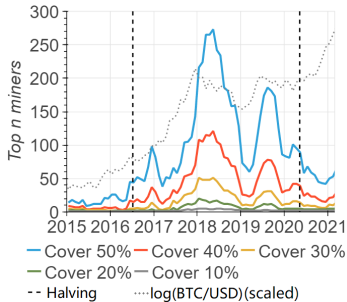
Mining Pool Distribution: AntPool Example



Mining Pool Distribution: AntPool Example

| Input (1) | 100.00000000 BTC | Output (101) | 99.99956891 BTC |
|--|------------------|--|--|
| bc1q2z5jauw7chtscatnpgn0se7kuq6lcldef7 | 100.00000000 | 3htxtTqgtpwHywTrzzQ9PJAzPqr4MARpf 1F95yAqroV9Jpk6XUEVqYBkHt3AN9cus 1AS87eSyABaA7hev5TAgrfmsQspz8LvUUL 1C4nCubqPQ655MUA6zqTHZTFEghKxWde 1KyBkoXWwopT5jsg1AHLdKQ2y7Xk3wHgC 16A9EBdtawUJahotnhJj24Fakng49q7Gg 125mFvMbTDJd5Zym27Dkp9qT4fjvkhdt 19xVVLb6x5qPfJ9he53ckjYEPaUfLwQbB 182x1vUadwewhy0uKc2496ZduqTjJTWk2k 14jJt9xqbP8bs3eAlTQ83FapXPghnYcnx 77zxCKaGAmkubS2lp5ghpDfettLPpfzbtQQ 1EdhaNuSGIdemncw3Zca0X8mt1YJcJqb 34PnP7LGD5z6sTr1ky12u3sq5cQV8ZqCno 31xvU6a3qgrKzK6G6ntbGWVQJHg8K61gX 1Q14wPq21H4rzzrQK5wGfUXfuhwWALboK bc1q2z5jauw7chtscatnpgn0se7kuq6lcldef7 3B2YLZVSJLKLTeHYEwSebFkhnZEf8DDW4Lj ... | 0.00172563 0.00176233 0.00171996 0.00169417 0.00172848 0.00174608 0.00166176 0.00172531 0.00167036 0.00174626 0.00165418 0.00167426 0.00172631 0.00170177 0.00168313 99.78074499 0.00165643 ... |
| Input (1) | 99.78074499 BTC | Output (20) | 99.78065393 BTC |
| bc1q2z5jauw7chtscatnpgn0se7kuq6lcldef7 | 99.78074499 | 1GJN6e26oqzFVHAs1Rhet8PTz0uqawfrBQX 3kyQYAcPv5KcVLdJmcschzyDuaEzoeIOK 1Q9aKhuoz29BzQ6ePax9WNgpqC2pG5z3A 1LcNSDPgWAFaB9TAF5o5S8R87yMK6QM 17YhewzG9USEdqXP4uoGoDaN1eRLv4ksrn 35v2NrFuZEnnsdBG9C8FRp8Y1SnrP4xN5c 19814D5t2otubXqK5sPQ2oANDPuR1pkYhK 3Jd2x9dHtFypJ43661QLHoNpzi2vLLr712 1SpXnvTp3TlUxq8HNDhh3a1RbTnL5m6K6 3BzjFV4J3EPe1912XEvVRga4vpxzr183Qw 33TfY35sdsArCroKQI5e90Rn2gSR2N9PcF 1ALNyPwM2Xhzc5URikr1petxssyHd4Ke 187dvAn3ukCebbr7YbFJRQV4NLaufbYEP 1LNDqny8BrfJyATDLrehtFahjQnqjBxodC 1Q6q2JfKzC63pu9KLoV87S88PLKyTnvCj 3QNhnhPhK2cwl_gH8R5H4VGSUdsh5A19CCr ... | 0.00123170 0.00144571 0.00196242 0.00148628 0.00125892 0.00123829 0.00106963 0.00123479 0.00244746 0.00104614 0.00171861 0.00121879 0.00123833 0.00122980 0.00125545 99.75466391 ... |

Concentration of Mining Capacity



- Mining capacity is concentrated
- Concentration varies with the Bitcoin price
- High concentration increases systemic risk and makes it easier to collude to ensure that miners continue to earn rents in equilibrium

Main Takeaways

- The majority of Bitcoin volume is for trading activity
- Exchanges are central entities on the blockchain
- The current regulation has limited effect on preventing tainted flows from entering into circulation
- The Bitcoin eco-system is still dominated by large and concentrated players:
 - Bitcoin ownership is concentrated
 - Mining industry is concentrated

Thank You!