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# BLOCKCHAIN 2.0 SUMMIT

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Organized by Clavent

Topic Name: BLOCKCHAIN FOR ENTERPRISES
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# BLOCKCHAIN FOR ENTERPRISES
# OR
# ENTERPRISE BLOCKCHAIN
# ?


| PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN | ENTERPRISE BLOCKCHAIN |
| --- | --- |
| Multiple participants | Known participants from trusted organizations |
| Open read and write | Role and consensus based read and write |
| Consensus by proof-of-work | Multiple algorithms for consensus |
| Eg: Bitcoin, Ethereum | Eg: Ripple, Ethereum Enterprise |

Permissioning and private transactions differentiate public and enterprise blockchains

# TYPES OF ENTERPRISE BLOCKCHAINS

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| Private | Consortium |
| --- | --- |
| Think Internal organization | Think Supply Chain |
| Anyone can't run a full node | Selected members of the consortium can run a full node |
| Anyone can't make transactions | Selected members of the consortium can make transactions |
| Anyone can't review/audit the blockchain | Selected members of the consortium can review/audit the blockchain |
| Eg: Bankchain | Eg: r3, EWF |

By 2021, at least 25% of Global 2000 will be using blockchain services as a foundation for digital trust at scale

(IDC, Oct 2017)

# WHY DO WE NEED SO MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF BLOCKCHAINS?

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Computing Power

Speed

Smart Contract execution

Access Management

Reduces redundant work

PRIVACY + CONTROL = PRIVATE/ CONSORTIUM

OPENNESS + CENSORSHIP = PUBLIC

**Source Sudhir Khatwani, Coinsutra.com**

# WHY ENTERPRISE BLOCKCHAIN

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Operational Simplification

Reduce the role of intermediaries

Development of new business models

Find and reduce fraud/counterfeiting

Improve product and system security

Amongst the companies that can benefit most from blockchain are those with a current dependence on paper-based legacy storage systems and/or high volume of transmitted information

(Juniper research)

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## HORIZONTAL APPLICATIONS

Supply Chain Management

Product provenance and authenticity

Process verification and audit

System interoperability and data sharing

Product lifecycle and data store

## VERTICAL APPLICATIONS

Transaction settlement

Cross border trades

Personal health records

Virtual clinical trials

Food provenance and authenticity

# INDUSTRIES THAT WILL BE DISRUPTED

Financial

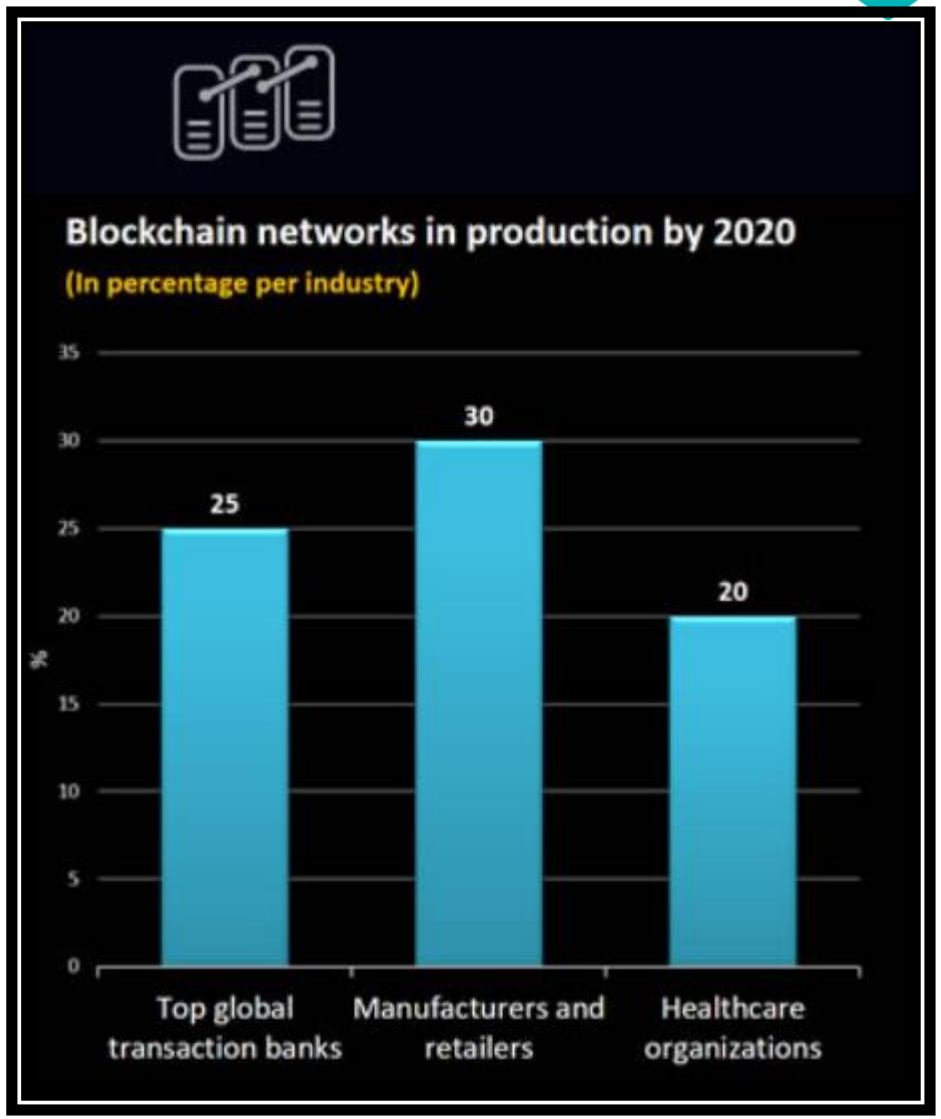
Government

Real Estate

Supply Chain Management

Media Distribution

Healthcare



# INDUSTRY USE CASES
# HEALTHCARE RECORDS

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Blockchain may offer a way to get the healthcare industry to commit to an information sharing platform in which pointers to personal health data could be stored on a secure, permissioned chain and shared back and forth quickly like email.

Source
hyperledger.org

# INDUSTRY USE CASES
# SEAFOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

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Blockchain technologies are being used in the fishing industry to drive fish catch towards more ethical practices, obstructing pirate fisherman and fish that are caught outside of legal fishing areas from being sold.

Source
hyperledger.org

# INDUSTRY USE CASES
# DIAMOND SUPPLY CHAIN

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In 2003, the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) was established to prevent conflict diamonds. Purchased diamonds now come with a certificate to prove the distributor did not obtain the diamond from rebels, that the mine has been audited, etc. The idea is that paperwork can confirm provenance; however, the process is lengthy and there is a history of fraud from missing paperwork.

Source
hyperledger.org

# INDUSTRY USE CASES
# FOOD TRUST

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Blockchain technologies can provide a trusted source of information and traceability across the food network, a complex distribution and processing ecosystem involving
farms, distributors, retailers and consumers, which make it difficult to assure food provenance.


Source
hyperledger.org

# INDUSTRY USE CASES
# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

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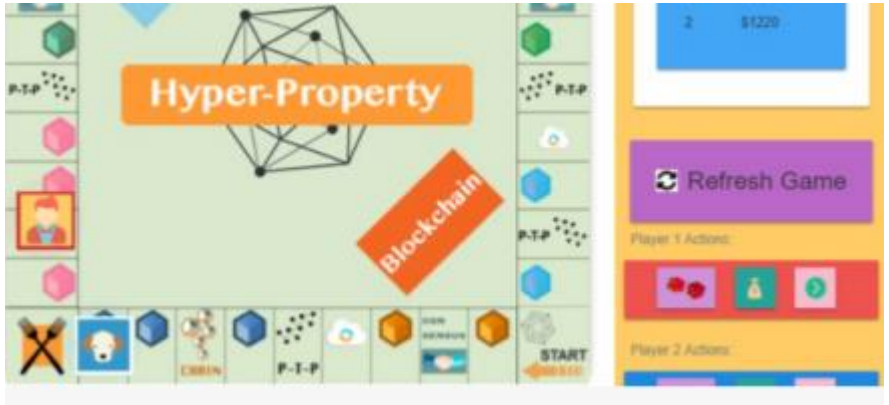
Decentralizing databases and turning to distributed ledger technologies to keep track of land titles could keep governments accountable and create a more trustworthy system, even in instances where the individual actors may
not be trusted.




Source
hyperledger.org

# EMBARKING ON THE JOURNEY

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Do multiple parties share data?

Do multiple parties update data?

Is there a requirement for verification

Can intermediaries be removed to reduce cost and complexity?

Source: Accelerating the adoption of enterprise blockchain by Pablo junco

# CHALLENGES

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Complex Technology

Regulatory implications

Implementation Challenges

Competing platforms

# THE BOTTOMLINE

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## ENTERPRISE BLOCKCHAIN HAS ARRIVED


# THANK YOU!

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