

**BLOCK
CHAIN**

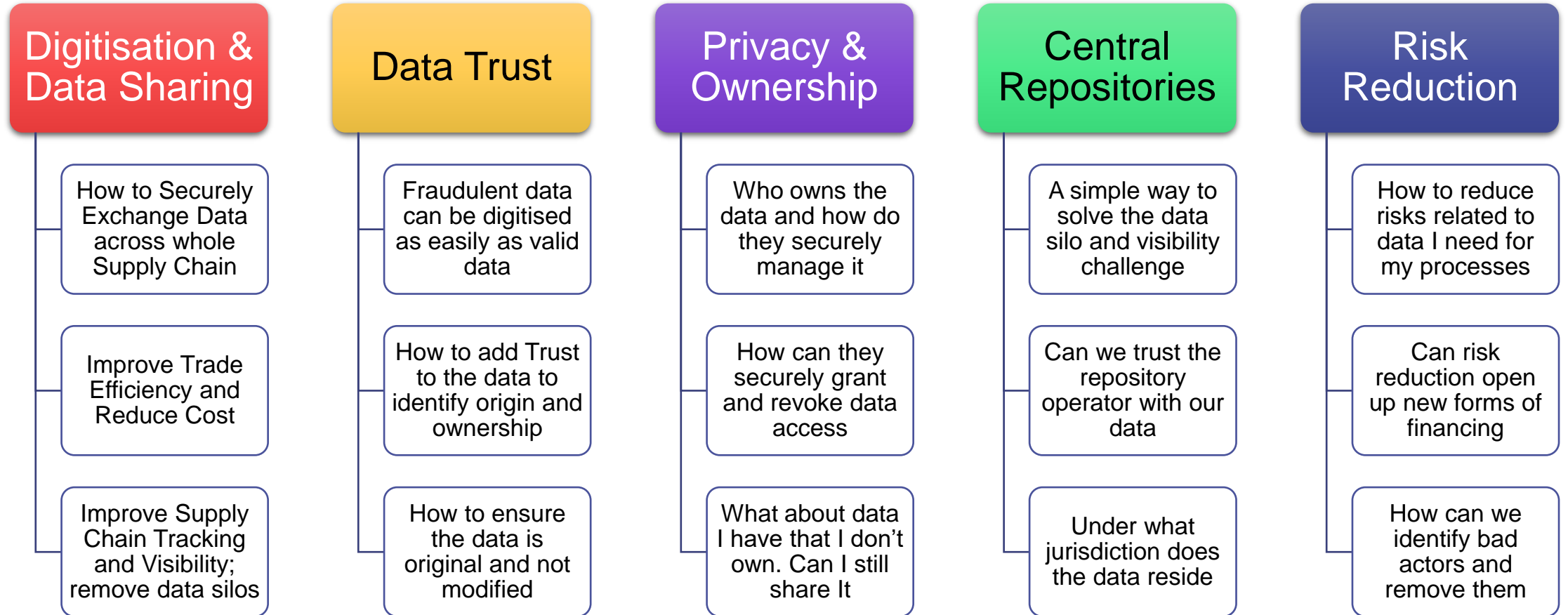
eCOM Registry™
A Trusted Data Network →

Problem Statement

For International Trade and Data Sharing



What Trade problems are we aiming at solving?

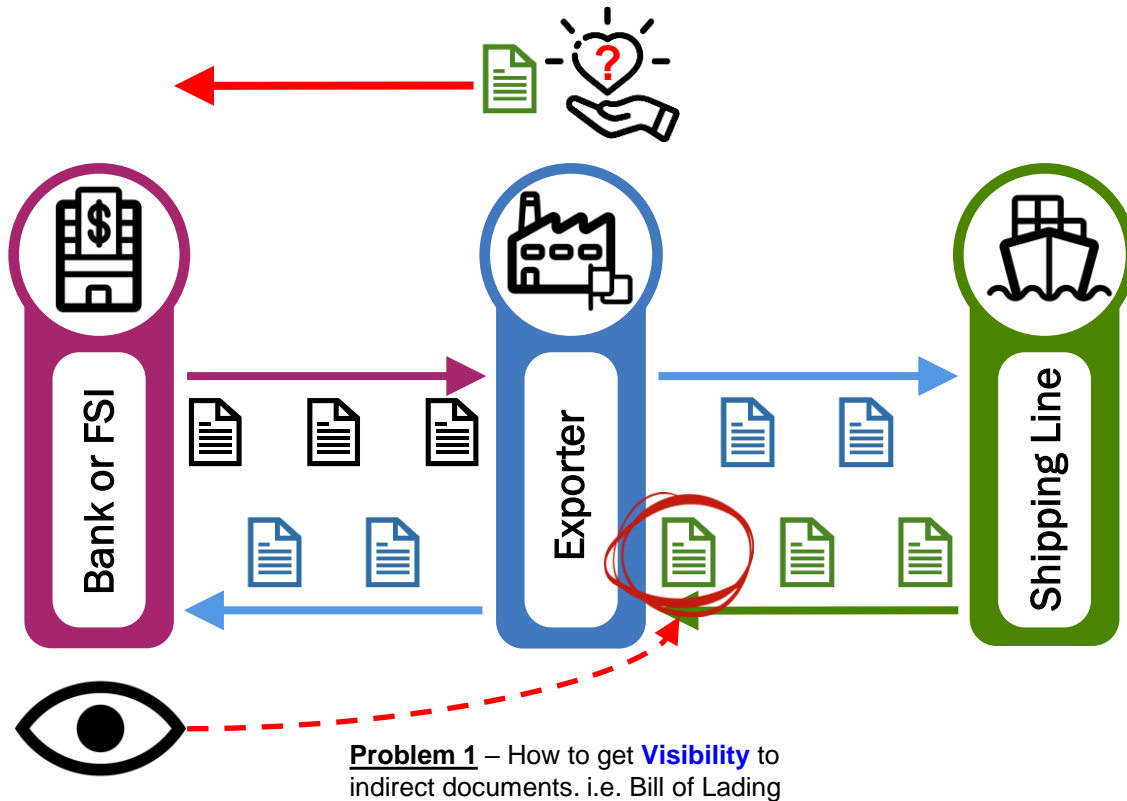


Problem: Data Gaps and Data Silos

Today's Visibility Challenge.

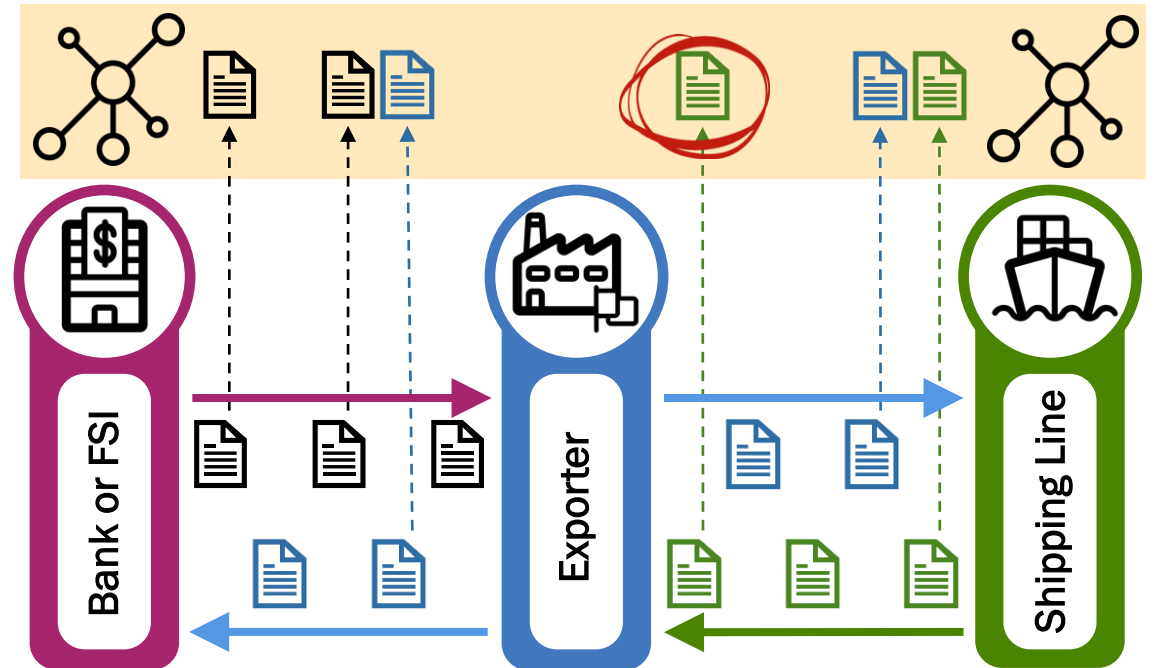
(Simple 2-tier Network)

Problem 2 – Intermediate party could share the document. Can I **Trust** the data has not been changed?



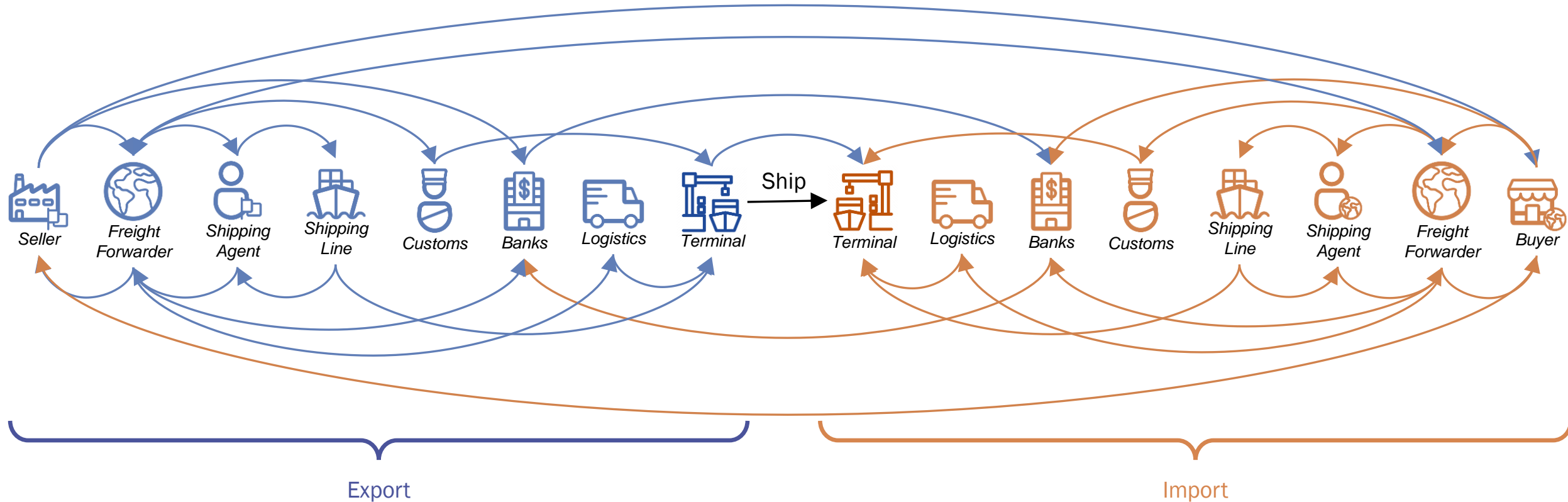
Visibility with Centralised Network

Problem 3 – How to **Control** access to my data. Do I trust the network operator?



The “Spaghetti” effect for Trade Document Exchange

Many Relationships – Direct Relationships Vs Indirect Relationships, No End to End TRUSTED Visibility







(Complex Multi-tier Cross Border Supply Chain = Bigger Problem!!)

eCOM Registry™ Introduction

A Trusted Data Network

02

eCOM Registry™ : A Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Network controlled by Blockchain

-  Each enterprise creates a **secure Private Registry of Trusted Trade Data** within their domain which controls data ownership
-  **Digitally signed metadata**, including the data hash # and other reference info, is **published to the Blockchain Network**
-  Related Trade Data is grouped into shipments so **all Network participants can easily discover data and request access** from the data owner
-  Data is **always exchanged securely Peer-to-Peer** between the data owners Private Registry and the requester, **never through the network**

Data Ownership

Data Privacy

Data Integrity

Data Silos

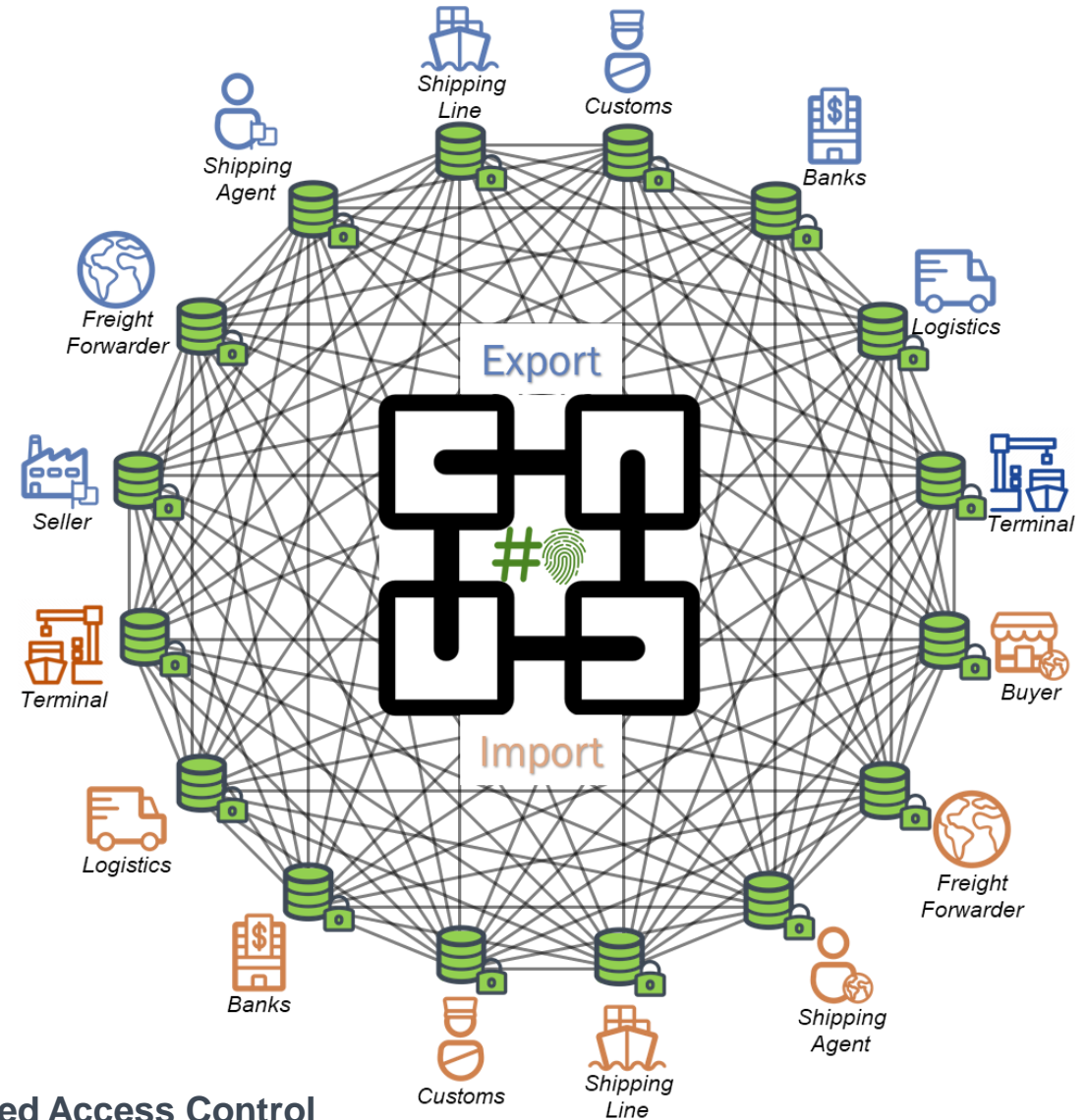
Data Sharing

Data Trust

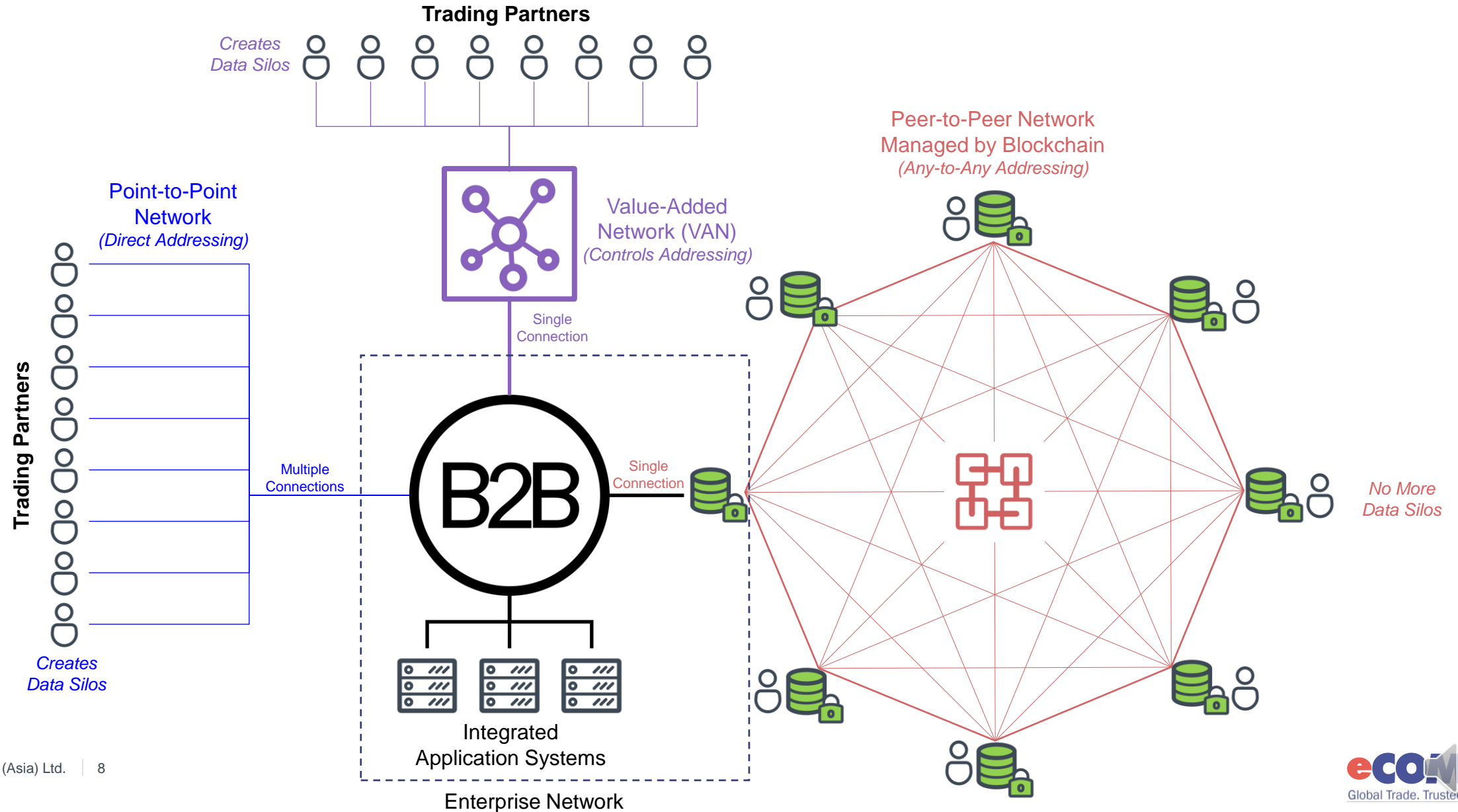
Distributed Ledger + Distributed Data + Distributed Access Control

The next Generation of B2B

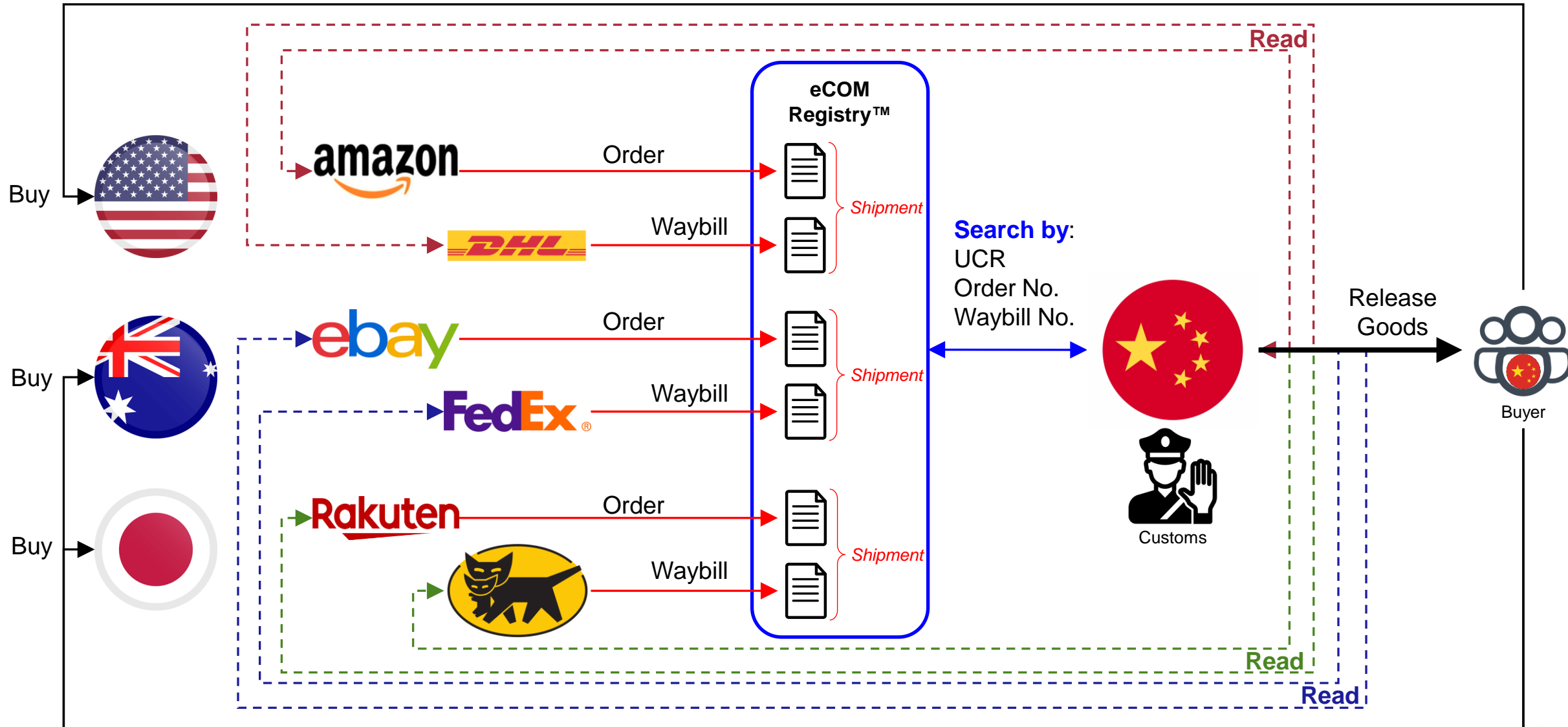
The eCOM Registry converts the Data into Assets



Traditional B2B Networks vs eCOM Registry

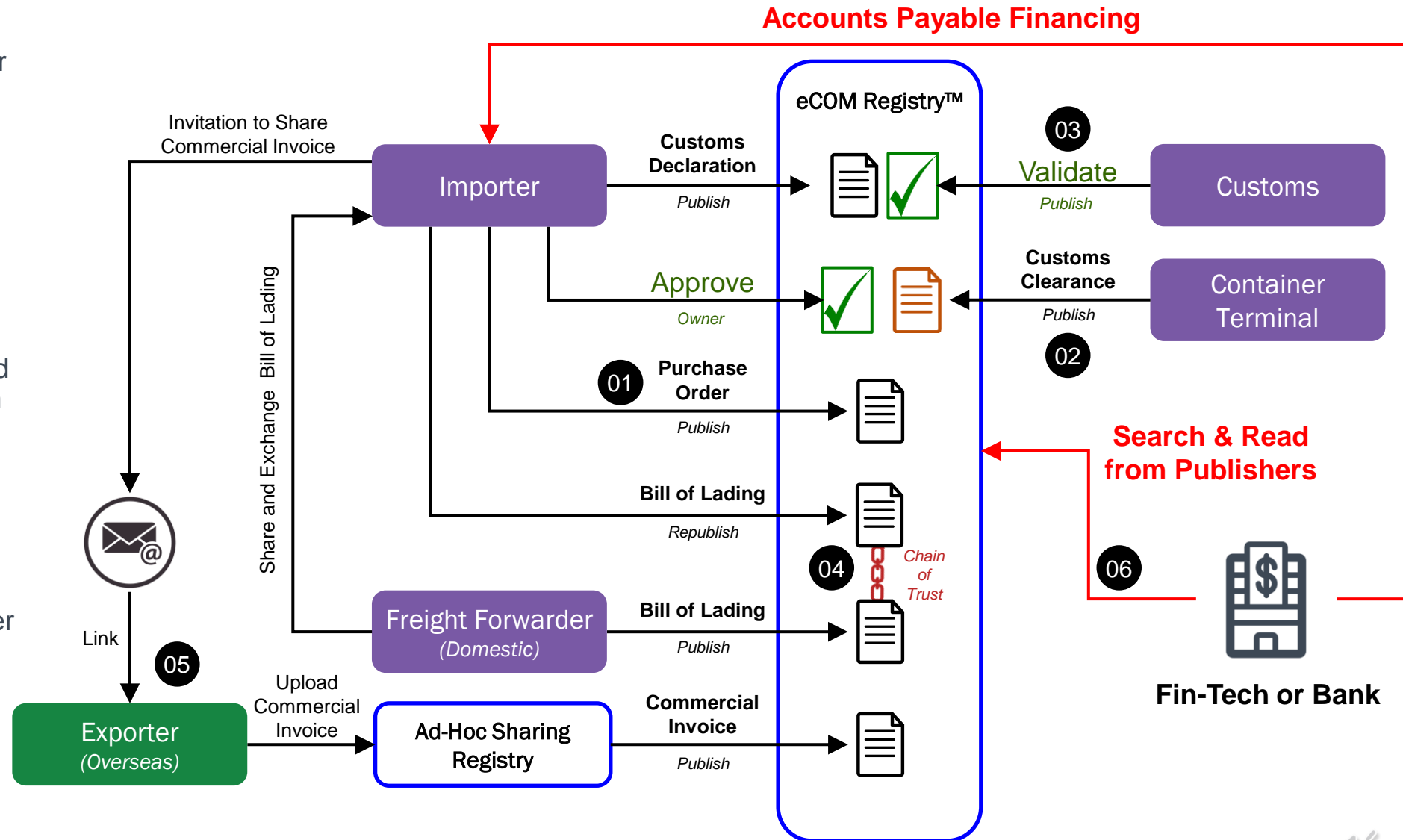


B2C Customs Clearance – Speed, Security and Revenue

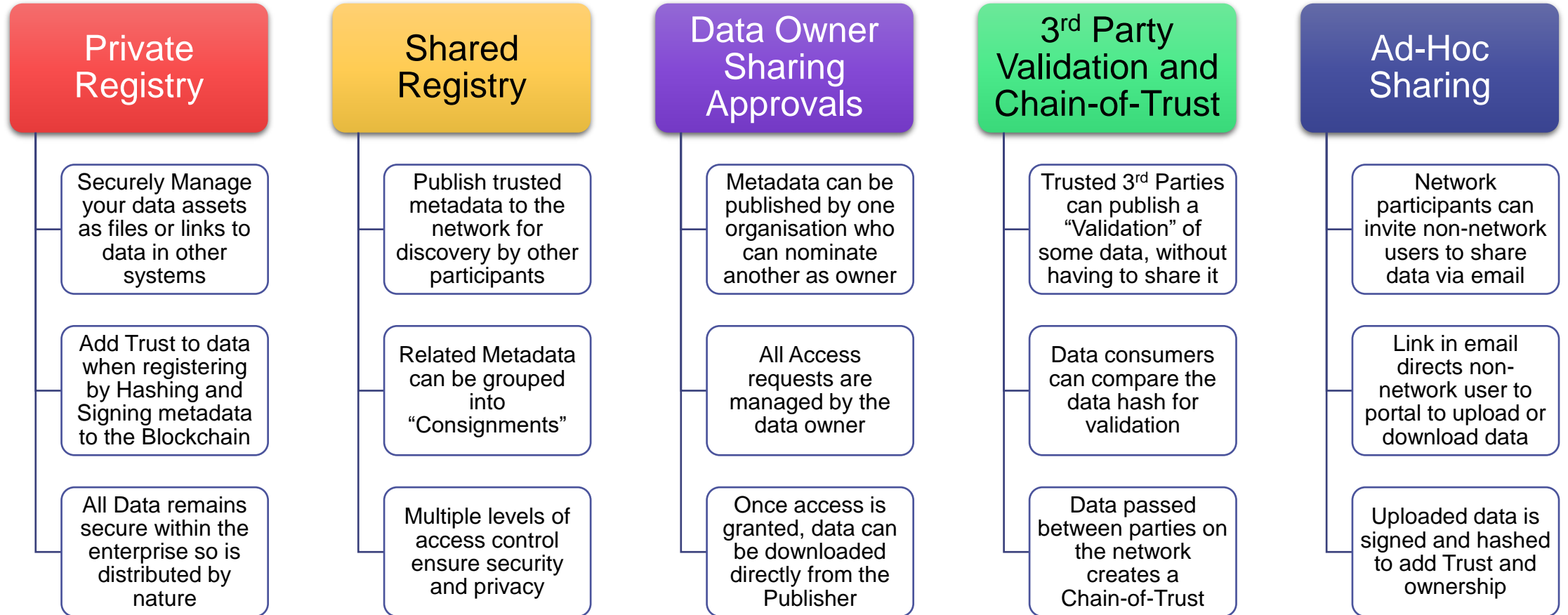


Multiple Sharing Metaphors – Bank Trade Validation

1. Importer is Publisher and Owner of the Purchase Order
2. Terminal is the Publisher of the Customs Clearance and Importer is the owner and must approve access
3. Customs Declaration is owned and published by Importer, Customs publishes a validation
4. Freight Forwarder shares and exchanges Bill of Lading with Importer; Importer re-publishes Bill of Lading = Chain-of-Trust
5. Importer invites Exporter to share Invoice. Exporter uploads to Ad-hoc Registry. Exporter is publisher, Importer is owner
6. Bank can now access all document related to the shipment and validate the Trade



Benefits of the eCOM Registry™ Trusted Data Network





Thank you.

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