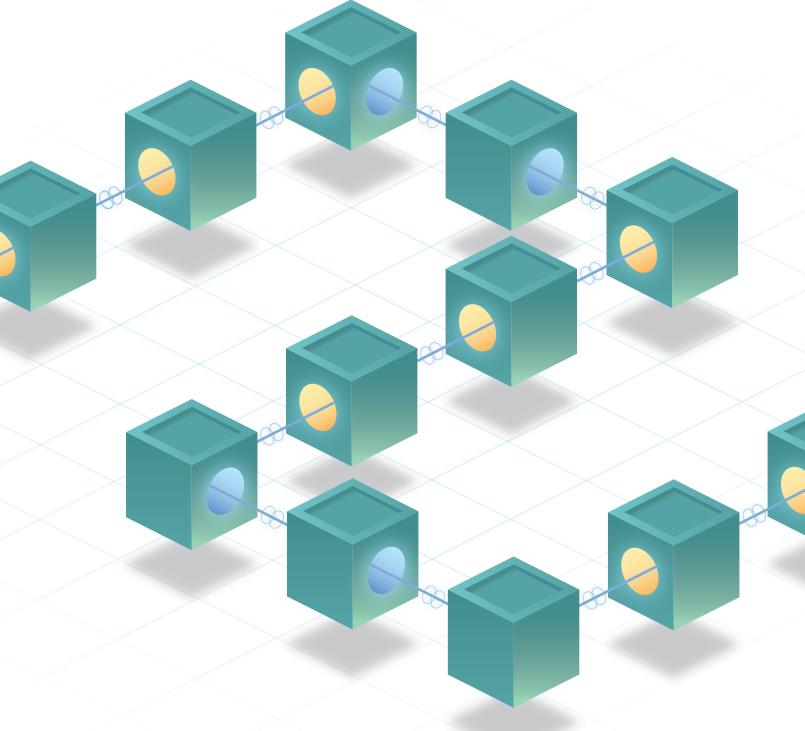
Documentation of Relevant Distributed Ledger Technology and Blockchain Use Cases v2



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INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology has proven, thanks to Bitcoin cryptocurrency, its relevance to increase secure data exchange and immutable storage of data related to transactions. The technology has also proven Its ability to simplify transactions between entities by, especially, removing intermediaries. For this reason, many private and public organizations started creating and testing their proof of concepts based on this technology.

Unfortunately, Blockchain technology is mainly associated with the Bitcoin cryptocurrency. There are many other use cases that take advantage of blockchain technology properties without necessarily using cryptocurrency features.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a description of relevant use cases beyond cryptocurrency identified by the Blockchain/DLT working group members. We have tried to describe relevant specific use cases for different economic sectors (vertical use cases) and also use cases that apply to multiple economic sectors at the same time (horizontal use cases).

A use case is considered as relevant when it provides potential:

- 1. Business model or business process disruption.
- 2. Strong benefit for the organization... that, unfortunately, cannot yet be quantified for most of the cases.
- 3. Large and widespread application.

In this release, we highlighted three disruptive use cases for the public sector: voting, land registry, and Management of commercial and corporate registry. Two disruptive use cases that concern cross border payments are described: these use case will have huge benefits: cost saving and transfer time. It should be noted, we have included a case of private and public blockchains collaboration: the fingerprint (a hash) of a system state into the private blockchain is stored into a public blockchain. This feature is referred to "Anchoring".

We distinguished six levels of maturity (Use Case Level - UCL) to classify each use case. This classification will help the reader position each use case from the conceptual initiative to production/large-scale deployment.

1	UCL 1: Concept	An idea for a solution to a problem that has been thought through and usually presented in the form of a whitepaper
2	UCL 2: Proof of Concept	The first realization that tests the feasibility of the Concept. Answers the question: Is the Concept even possible?
3	UCL 3: Prototype	The prototype is more functionally complete the than the Proof of Concept and incorporates improvements made during the Proof of Concept testing. The Prototype is often used by the partners in the project and a few users
4	UCL 4: Pilot	The pilot is more functionally complete than the Prototype incorporating improvements made during Prototype testing. Pilot testing is made by a wider but still selected group of users

UCL 6 Production

Future releases will provide, if applicable, an update of the use cases listed in previous publications and also new interesting use cases that will be identified and summarized by the Blockchain/DLT working group members.

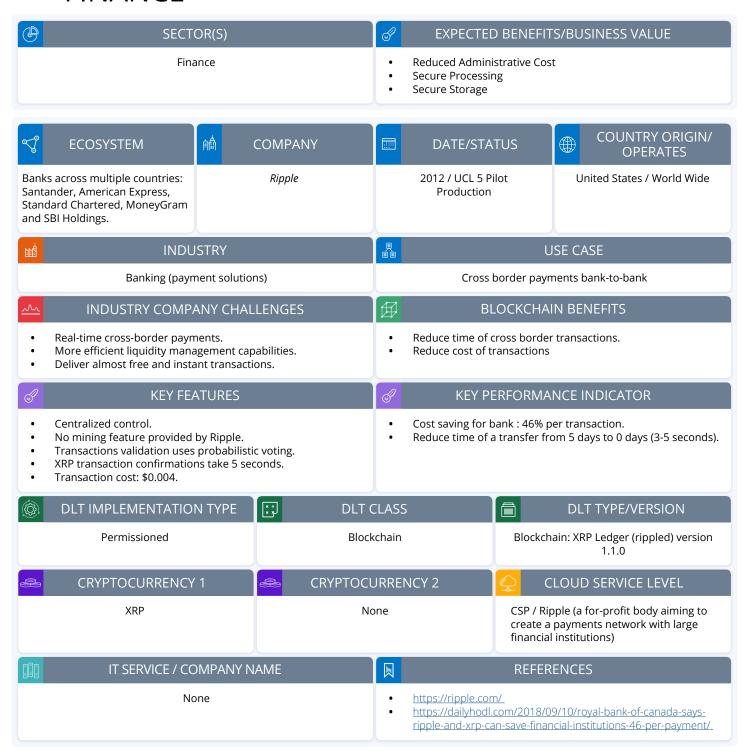
Production is functionally complete and used by users at large

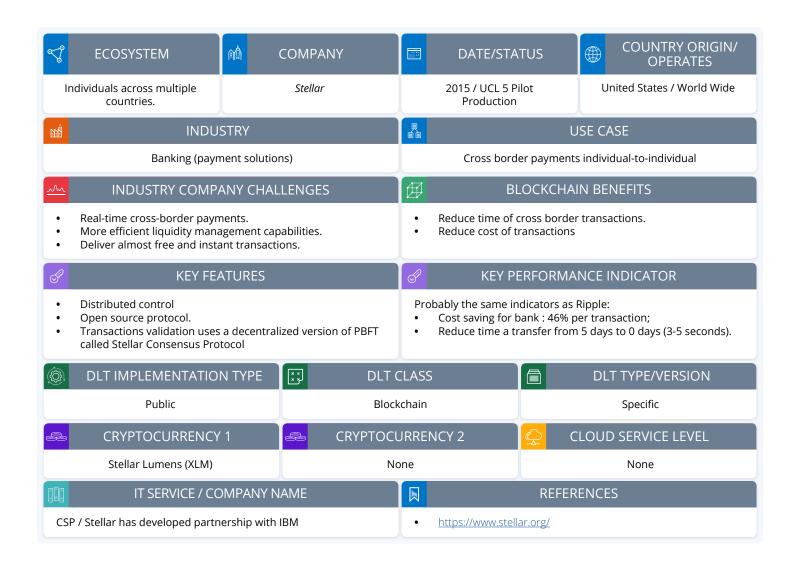
We hope that this series of publications will provide to readers keys to exploring and generating new blockchain technology use cases in their organizations.

DEFINITIONS

	INDUSTRY	
***	INDUSTRY	Industry class per the Global Industry Classification Standard https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Industry_Classification_Standard
	USE CASE	Ranges from a theoretical model to a working version of the business processes being evaluated. Excludes ideas/papers etc.
	COMPANY	Company/group responsible for organizing & managing the Use Case
	DATE/STATUS (UCL)	The date the Use Case status is determined followed by the use case status classified in accordance with the UCL (Use Case Level) described into the introduction
	COUNTRY ORIGIN / OPERATES	Country of the use case responsible and the geographical coverage of the business use case
~	ECOSYSTEM	The participants in the Use Case: usually, the organizing entity, customers and partners that have a significant role in the in the business concept being evaluated
<u>~~</u>	INDUSTRY/CO. CHALLENGES	Business challenges/opportunities the use case addresses: inefficiency, cost, revenue, customer service, etc.
	BLOCKCHAIN BENEFITS	Not general blockchain benefits but the major benefits considering the use case and the challenges / opportunities (above) that need to be addressed
	KEY FEATURES	Characteristics highlighting the usefulness of the product to targeted users
S.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Measurement(s) demonstrating(s) Use Case success
	DLT IMPLEMENTATION	Public, Private, Federated/Consortium
	DLT CLASS	Blockchain or Non Blockchain
	DLT TYPE / VERSION/ VARIATION	Blockchain: Bitcoin, Ethereum, Hyperledger/Fabric, etc. Non Blockchain: Tangle: IoTA, Hashgraph, etc.
	CRYPTOCURRENCY 1	Issued supporting the DLT implementation
	CRYPTOCURRENCY 2	Used as a medium of exchange
	IT SERVICE/CO. NAME	CSP - external provider or providers of IT service. In-House - Data Center run internally Hybrid - combination of CSP and In-House
	CLOUD SERVICE LEVEL	laaS, PaaS, SaaS: Service level supporting business processes

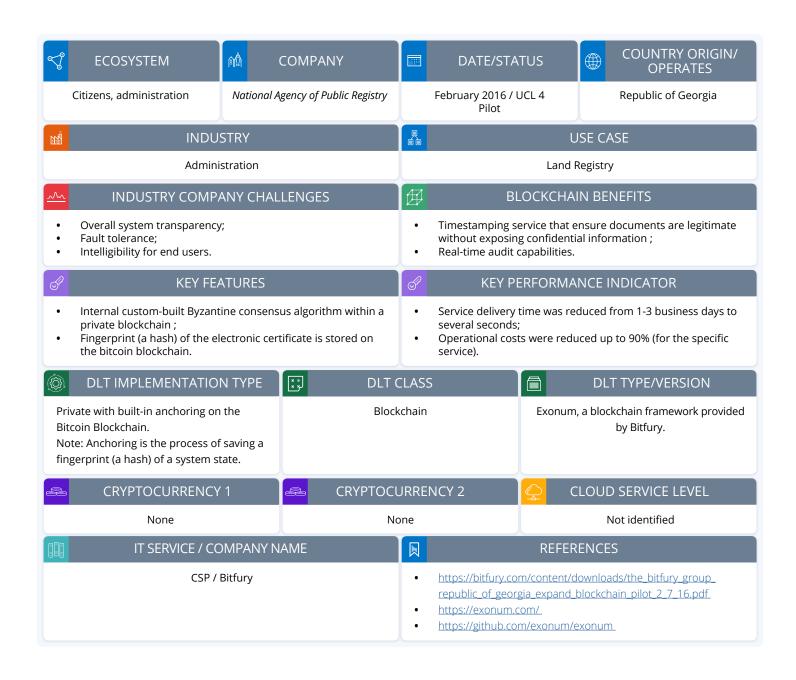
FINANCE





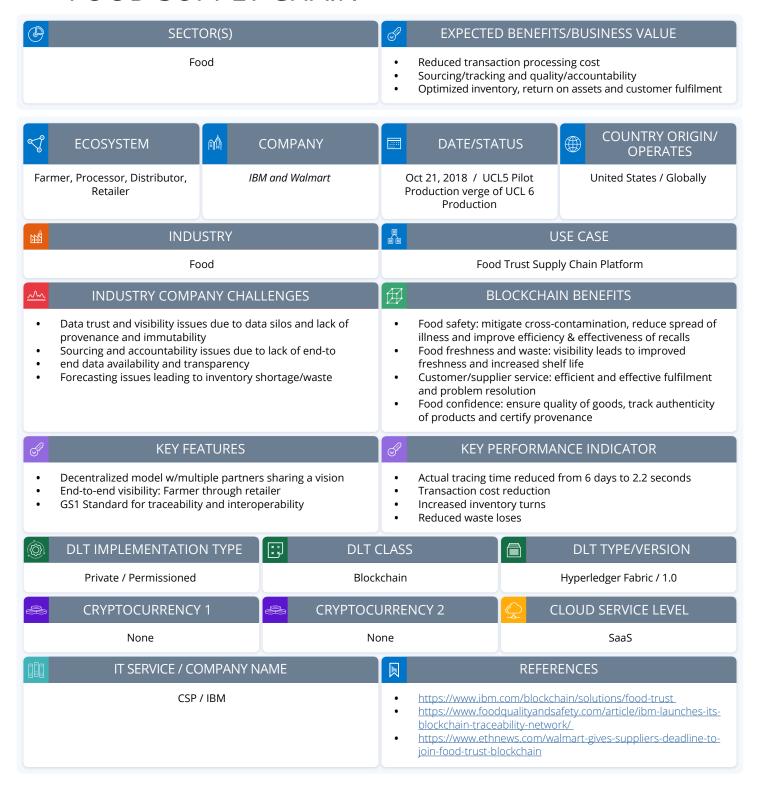
PUBLIC SECTOR



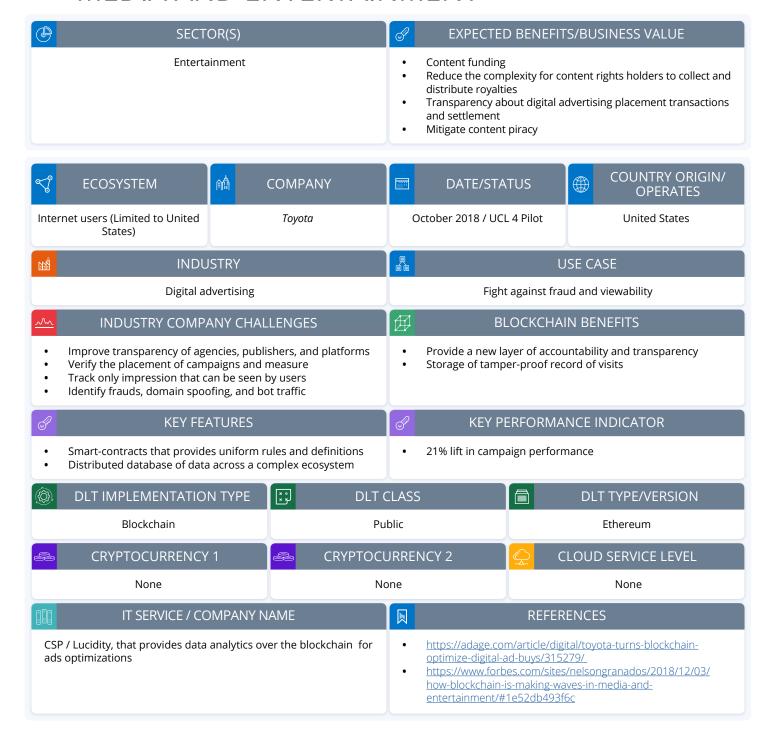




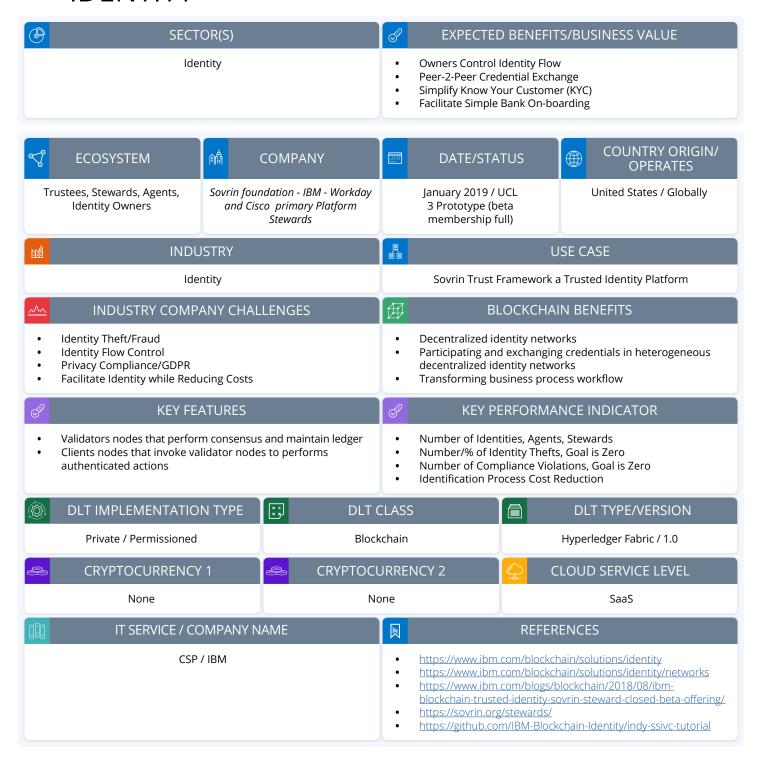
FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN



MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT



IDENTITY



ROYALTIES



INSURANCE

