

# Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)



# BLOCKCHAIN

## And Where this Innovation is Moving

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# Agenda

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- Blockchain Introduction
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# Introduction

Since the introduction of the Internet 35 years ago and the use of it for commercial purposes in over 25 years, there has always been a challenge posed by the need to establish trust while transacting on the Internet.

This has been addressed by the use of legacy third party services and centralized databases.

This challenge was solved by the Bitcoin (innovation) protocol (Blockchain) in 2008.

Now we have new applied variations of this innovation which will explore.



# Blockchain Introduction

- A blockchain is a digital ledger that keeps a record of all transactions taking place on a peer-to-peer network
- A blockchain is a set of blocks containing information that are connected between each other using cryptographic techniques
- The information is unalterable and is shared for all nodes participating in a system based on the Bitcoin protocol (Innovation)
- A full copy of a blockchain contains every transaction ever executed

# Permissionless & Permissioned Blockchain

- Permissionless blockchain is an open model innovation that no 3rd party is in control of transactions and is open, global, trustless and decentralized
- Permissioned blockchain is controlled by a federation or group of permitted members that establish consensus for control over transactions

# Permissionless Blockchain (Bitcoin)

- Censor resistance (no oppression)
- Immutability (no fraud)
- Openness (no barriers)
- Transparent (no lies)
- Global (no borders)
- Trustless (no laws only laws of mathematics)
- Deflation (no inflation, scarcity)
- Accountability (no cheating)
- Decentralization (no centralization)

# Permissioned Blockchain

- Censor resistance (outside the federation)
- Immutability (no fraud, only as strong as federation)
- Openness (permitted by federation)
- Transparent (provided by federation)
- Global (stipulated by federation)
- Accountability (regulated federation)

# Why Blockchain?

- Persistent Immutability
  - Having records and data decentralized, and deployed on a blockchain makes it virtually impossible for any one party to tamper with data or records
- Security
  - To get the full picture, hackers will need to hack not just the current block, but also every block before it. This is not only technically almost impossible, but it is costly, thereby reducing the incentive for malicious activities
- Redundancy ((DLT) Distributed Ledger Technology)
- Overhead/Cost Reduction (Programmable money with distributed consensus) Smart Contracts!
- Accountability/Transparency (Censorship resistant)



# Challenges Blockchains Brings

- **Scalability**

- For most computer systems (e.g., a database or search engine), “scalability” refers to the system’s capability to handle a growing amount of work, or to scale

- **Governance**

- All organizations and software development projects need a way to agree on and to finalise each decision along the roadmap. Most organizations are centralized and have a leadership team. Strategies for governing a **fully decentralized** and **federated** blockchain have been developed and address different challenges

- **Interoperability**

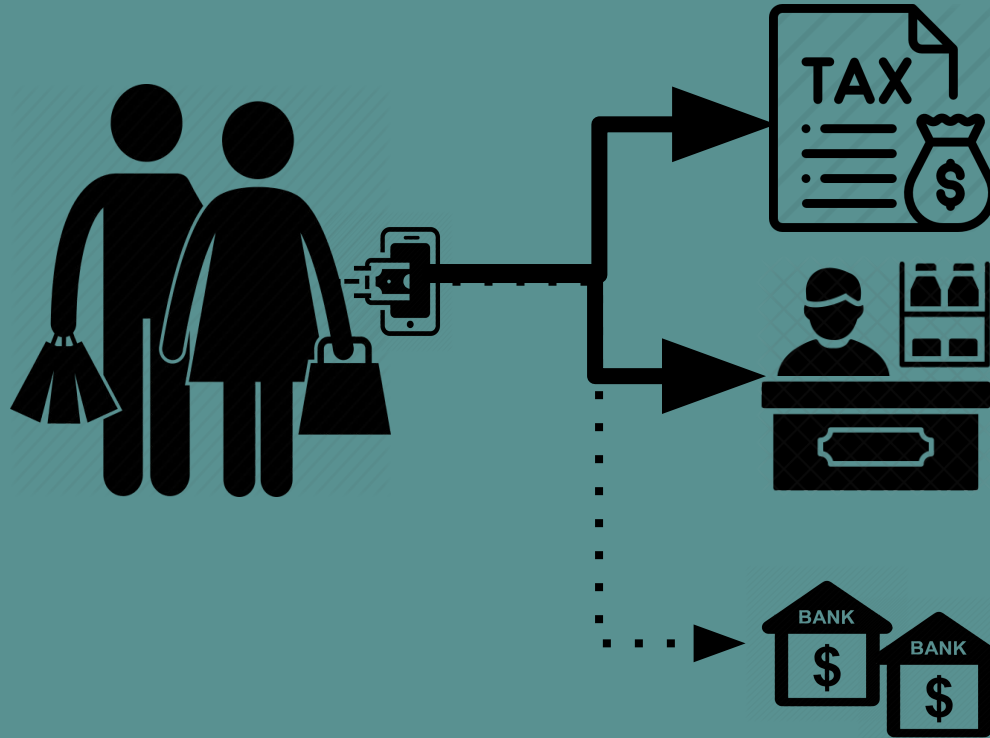
- The ability to share information across various blockchains systems or networks

# Classes of Tokens

Each class derives value differently:

- Currency Tokens—Tokens like Bitcoin, Monero, Litecoin, etc.
- Utility Tokens—Tokens that allow you to essentially use or perform an activity on a network, such as ETH. On the Ethereum network you would need to spend Ether (aka gas), to run a smart contract, etc.
- Asset Tokens—Tokens that represent an actual asset or product
- Equity Tokens—Tokens that basically act like a share, and gives you some kind of voting right or consensus participation. Securities!

# Digital Payments



Tax payment and transaction data automatically paid to the tax authority

Merchant immediately receives payment in their digital account

Data records about the transaction are automatically submitted to the merchant's bank, customers bank

# Smart POS



# Digital Settlement Payments Provides Significant Benefits to Economy



**Free Movement  
of Capital**



**Reduced  
Transaction Costs**



**Faster and  
Convenient  
Transfers**



**Digital Finance  
Network Effect**



**Improved  
Financial  
Inclusion**



PrivKey LLC

# Where this Innovation is Moving

- **Payment Platforms**

How would you like to pay for that, sir?” **cash**, a **cheque** or a **plastic card**. Go to Beijing, however, and you will see few transactions in those forms. People pay with their phones, using systems created by the two biggest Chinese tech companies, Alibaba (Alipay) and Tencent (WeChat Pay). From taxis in Tokyo to the Harvard gift shop in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

- **Chinese Growth** due to:

Right timing, Regulation design to protect banks and credit companies and Everyone else not motivated to do so and expansion of Chinese fintech.

- **America** will start to compete at the digital payment level to maintain dominance

A shortcut would be Libra, the digital currency proposed by Facebook, well positioned with its 2.4bn active users

# Where this Innovation is Moving (Cont.)

- **Security Tokenizations**

Placing the distribution, trading, governance and capital distribution of securities onto public blockchains

**Benefits:** cost reduction, increase accessibility, improve transparency and integrated compliant financial products

- **Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), “Stable Coins”**

Digital currency issued by central banks of the world.

- **Blockchain Identity**

**Decentralized Identities(DIDs):** DIDs are fully under the control of the DID subject, **independent from any centralized registry**, identity provider, or certificate authority. Only possible because of **Cryptography**

- **Smart Contract**

Security to vet smart contracts that can potentially be automating decisions and executing high value outcomes in lieu of people

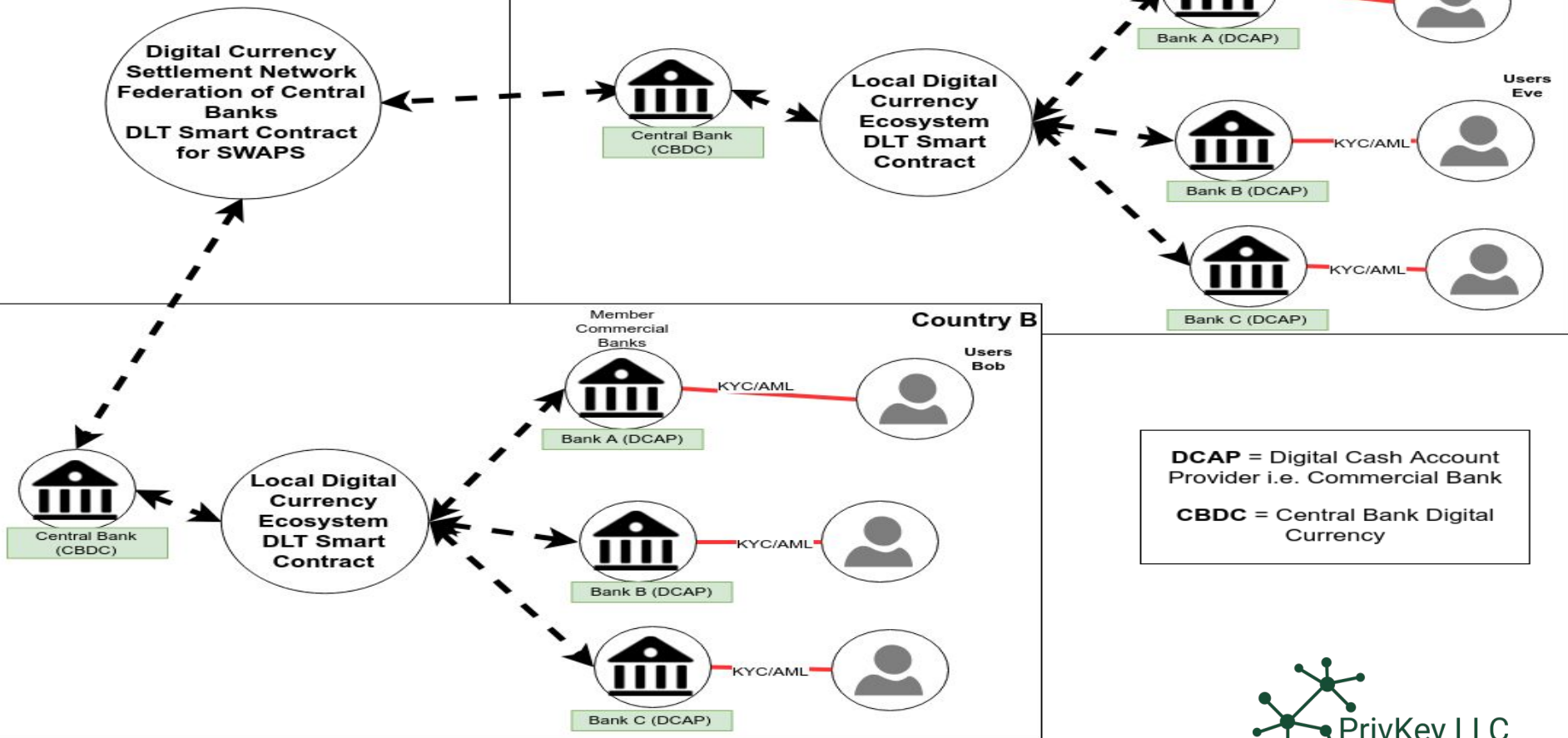
“People will carry verifiable digital equivalents of the paper and plastic documents (“credentials”) they have today, issued by the same organizations and authorities. They will be able to control whom they share them with and when they share them, just like you can with paper and plastic today. But unlike paper and plastic, these digital credentials come with cryptographic superpowers that preserve privacy and enable instant verification of their authenticity.”  
-- everym

“Fiat banks have buried routing deep in their backend via SWIFT, leaving users in blissful ignorance of its complexity. Fiat and banks have had years, decades, centuries to streamline their UX and move the complexity of the system into the backend.” -- Roy Sheinfeld





**21st Century Blockchain DLT  
Use Case Payment Settlement**



# Q & A