

# Banking: operation transformation

15 June 2016





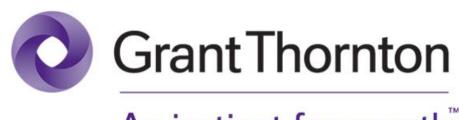
# Blockchain – the transaction makeover

15 June 2016

## **Luis Pastor**

Head of IT Consulting and Global Blockchain leader Grant Thornton Spain



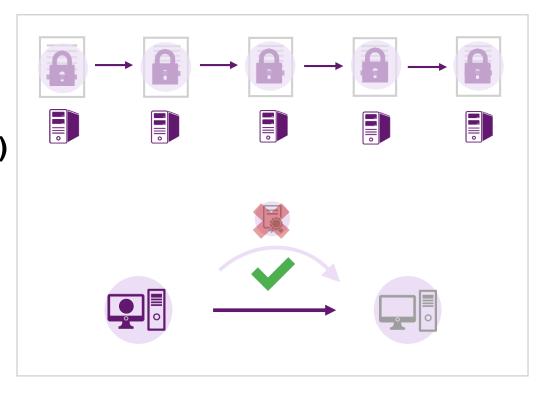


An instinct for growth<sup>™</sup>



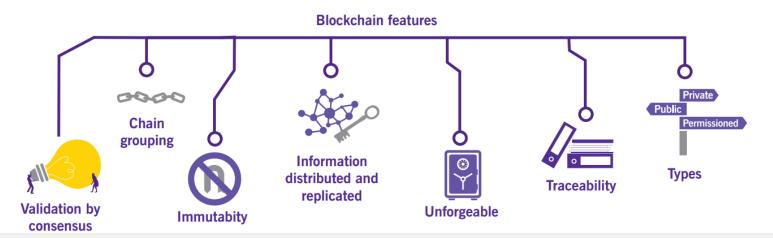


- It's a ledger
- Distributed through multiple servers (nodes)
- Which lets its participants to transact any assets between themselves
- Without needing a third party to verify those transactions



 Transactions are validated by the whole network

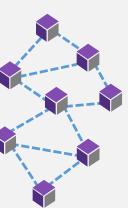
 Transactions are grouped into blocks.
 Once a transaction is added to a block becomes immutable.



 Blockchain is a distributed ledger that records financial (or non financial) transactions between two participants (peer-to-peer), without needing an intermediary verifying those transactions. Verifying the identity of the parties is made by cryptography

#### Foundations:

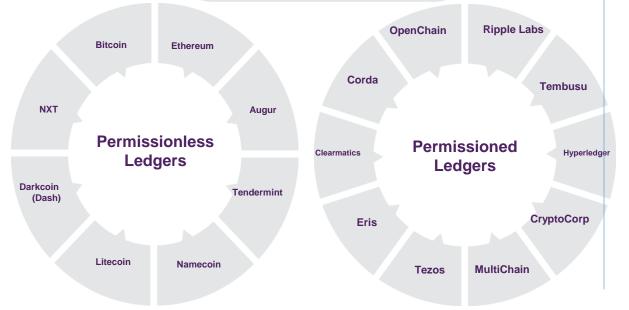
- The blockchain's ledger is distributed and replicated along the whole network.
- The information recorded is grouped through blocks and it is immutable once it is recorded.
- Once the information is registered through a transaction will be unforgettable.
- The blockchain database contains every single transaction since the creation of the blockchain.
- A blockchain can be: **public** (fully decentralized), **permissioned** (partially decentralized) or **private** (centralized).





# **Starting Point:**

- Trust
- Information management
- Security
- Scalability



| Private |              |  |
|---------|--------------|--|
| Public  |              |  |
|         | Permissioned |  |

| Permissioned  |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | Public Blockchain   | Private/Permissioned<br>Blockchain                       |
| 1. Who manages the DataBase?  | Every user who wants to take part in the network                                | An entity or group of entities by agreement between them |
| 2. Incentives for maintaining the network   | Cryptographic<br>Economy<br>incentives for<br>validators (i.e<br>Proof-of-Work) | Reputation, punishment terms, etc.                       |
| 3. Who is able to register information in the DataBase? Who is able to make transactions? | Any participant of the network  | Entity of group of entities with permission              |
| Who has access to the DataBase?   | Any participant of the network  | Entity of group of entities with permission              |
| Where is the information located?   | Fully distributed through nodes   | Entities servers   |



**Definition:** Automatic execution of contracts under the terms and conditions previously agreed by the parties, eliminating risks related to the breach of the contract.

## **Benefits:**

- Large cost reductions
- Efficiency improvements
- Risk reduction

## Old model:

- Extremely complex system
- Every company maintains its own separate ledgers (databases)
- Huge duplication of effort and cost





No

intermediaries























#### **INDUSTRY CHALLENGES:**

- Extremely **complex** system
- Every company maintains its own separate ledgers (databases)
- Huge duplication of effort and cost

#### **BENEFITS**

- Reduction of fraud and increased security
- More transparency and efficiency
- Building trust between counterparties
- Reduction of transaction costs (i.e. underwriting title insurance
- Streamlining clearing and settlement of cash securities
- Improvement of efficiency in Anti-Money
   Laundering and Know Your Customer (i.e. Grant
   Thornton Spain's Project-KYC-Start)

#### **BLOCKCHAIN DISRUPTION IN BANKING:**

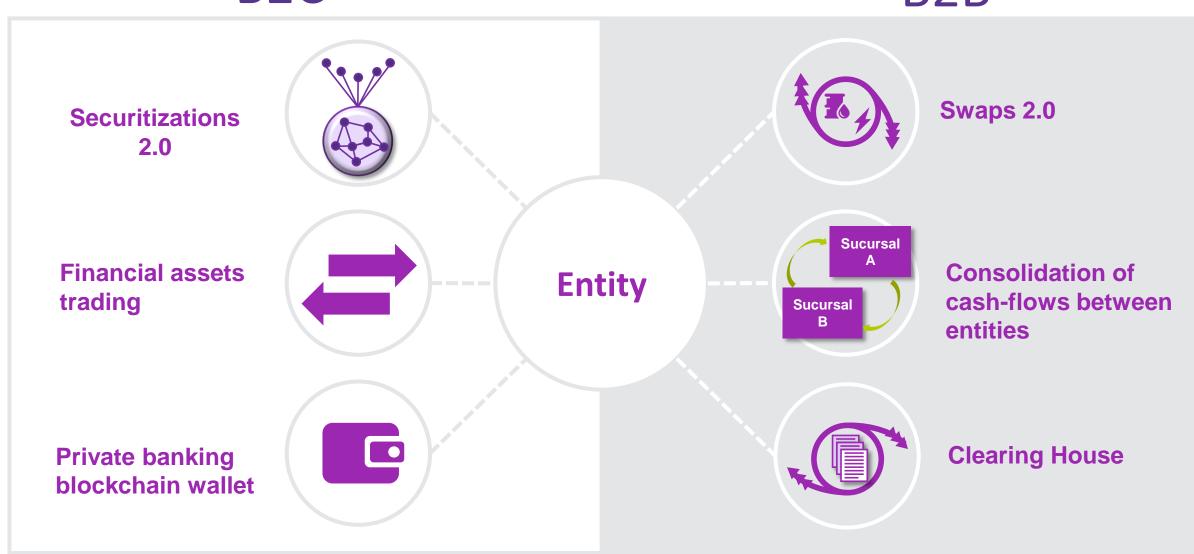
- Connect legal text to business logic
- Simplification of burdensome procedures
- Standard adoption
- Costs saving

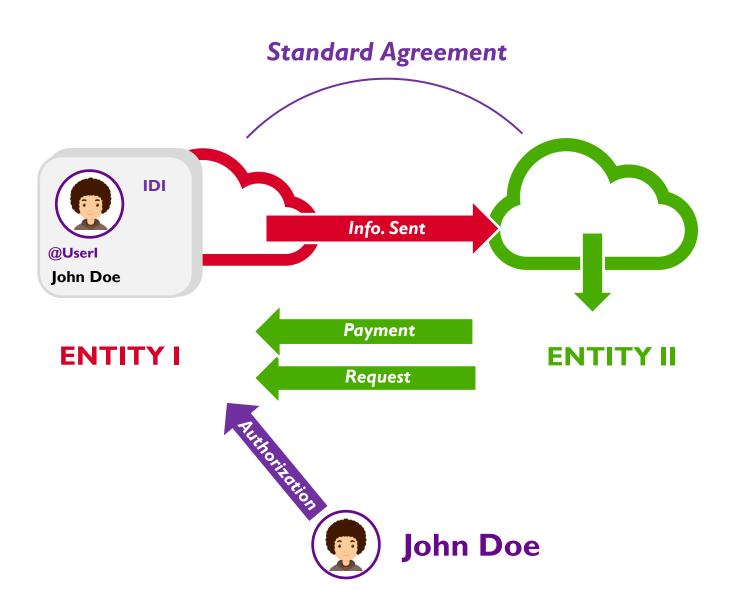
#### **BLOCKCHAIN CHALLENGES**

- **Standards**: There is a need of technical standards in the implementation across companies and industries.
- Privacy: It is very important to build the use cases under the regulation, specially regarding to Data Privacy.
- Speed: In some case, the decentralization of the network makes the sharing of information more secure than common databases but slower than old procedures.



B2B





- KYC-Start is a Grant Thornton's initiative to reduce huge costs related to Know Your Customer's processes and Anti-Money Laundering regulation.
- KYC-Start project will allow these processes to be shared by all the participants of the blockchain network so that common tasks (such as identity verification) should only be performed once.





- Santander Innoventures has built an app for cross-border payments using Ripple Labs' blockchain technology
- App connected to Apple Pay: Payments confirmations using Touch
   ID.
- It allows user to transfer between £10 and £10,000.
- The app currently allows transfers between Santander locations in 21 European countries as well as the US.
- Benefits: Reduction of time and costs of settlement and enables new types of high volume, low-value global transactions.
- Goal: Providing more digital services to its customers base.



#### **Smart Contracts**

A smart contract is a protocol specially created to program agreements between two or more parties without relaying on intermediaries but granting its correct execution

**Areas** 

of Research

at

**Grant Thornton's** 

**Blockchain** Lab

#### Insurtech

- Settlement between insurance companies
- IoT and Digital Identity to reduce insurance costs
- Smart Contracts applied to this field

#### Healthcare

Sharing of patients' encrypted information through blockchain complying Data Privacy regulation

## **Financial Services**

- Securitization
- Tokenization of assets
- Cheaper settlements
- Traceability of transactions
- Transparency

## **Digital Identity**

- ID could be used for compliance matters
- Digital Identity as the key of Internet of things
- Blockchain enables secure voting systems

## Registry

Blockchain enables timestamp and proofof-existence and notarization of every transaction.











- Property Registration
- Inclusion of objects into the payment channels
- Blockchain enables contracts peer-to-object

## **Compliance**

- Blockchain could save billions improving compliance procedures, and removing duplicities between entities
- Digital Identity could be linked to AML/KYC, Data Privacy or FATCA policies





**Donald J. Duet** Goldman Sachs Co-head of technology and managing director

"Blockchain has ability to provide a "single truth" to the many institutions that need to share information on asset transfers".



**Sylvain Theveniaud Allianz Accelerator** Managing Director

"The idea is to work with Everledger and make [proofs-of-concept] and use cases that we can experiment with inside Allianz."



**Blythe Masters** JP Morgan

- Former head of alobal commodities
- **CEO** Digital Assets Holding

"Digital Assets has a revolutionary technology platform that eliminates the counterparty risk and lack of transparency that has hindered mainstream adoption of cryptographic technology. possibilities for reducing cost and risk in settlement are enormous."



**David Walker Bank of England** Former executive director

"Blockchain is an important advance in settlement technology and Setl has a compelling proposition for its deployment."



**Mark Walport Government of UK Government Chief** Scientific Adviser

"Distributed ledger technologies have the potential to help governments to collect taxes, deliver benefits, issue passports, record land registries, assure the supply chain of goods and generally ensure the integrity of government records and services."



Mark Buitenhek ING Global Head of **Transaction Services** 

"All our business lines are involved here. The transaction services organization which I am heading for ING globally, our financial markets, our lending services department is involved. There are people from IT involved, people from operations, client coverage staff."



**Oliver Bussmann UBS Group** Chief Information Officer

"UBS is proud to contribute to the HEAL Bond on Blockchain and agreed to share the learnings of its 'Smart Bond' experiment with the HEAL Alliance."







- Capital Markets
- International Economic Framework
- Private Banking
- Trading

Blockchain's multidisciplinary approach



## Advisory

Knowledge of business model in different sectors (Banking, Risk, Insurance, Healthcare and Automotive)

# Development </>

- Knowledge of blockchain platforms (Ethereum, Bitcoin, Multichain, Chain, etc.)
- Architecture
- Cybersecurity

## Legal

- Banking Regulation
- Taxation
- Anti-Money Laundering and Know Your Customer
- Data Privacy
- Commercial Law





#### PoC

- Development labs
- Sandbox with startups
- Adapting PoCs to business models
- Integration
   Between concept
   and product



## **Training**

- Technology understanding
- Counselling of the changing process
- IT Coaching
- Business workshops

### **Diagnostic**

- Opportunities analysis
- Impact evaluation
- Strategic plans
- Business models integration

#### **Prototypes**

- Consolidation of PoCs with real customers
- Information Gathering
- Results evaluation
- Feedback from current PoCs and opportunities analysis



# Contact

## **Luis Pastor**

Grant Thornton Spain
Head of IT Consulting and Blockchain leader
E luis.pastor@es.gt.com
T +34 638 184 482

## Ian Cahill

Grant Thornton Ireland
Director, IT Business Consulting
E ian.cahill@ie.gt.com
T +353 1 680 5950

