

The Business Potential of Distributed Ledger Technology

Analysis and Recommendations for Action in the Financial Services Sector

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Motivation & Research Question

 The number of publications regarding blockchain and DLT is rising

 A clear terminology and taxonomy which puts the terms in relation to each other is missing

 This has tremendous implications for the generated insights since they cannot be compared

 Many organizations attribute high relevance to DLT in the following years

 Only a few large organizations have already put DLT into productive use **RQ1:** How can the types of DLTs be classified using a taxonomy?

trategy

RQ2: What is the impact of public DLTs on current and future value propositions in the financial services sector?

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RQ3: What is the impact of private DLTs on business processes in the financial services sector?

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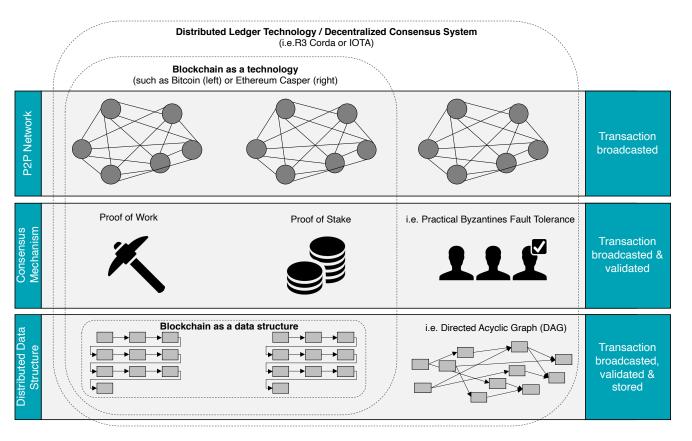
RQ4: To which propositions should IT departments adhere to generate positive business impact from DLT?

Practice

Academia



Blockchain in the Context of DLT





DLT Characteristics Derivation Process

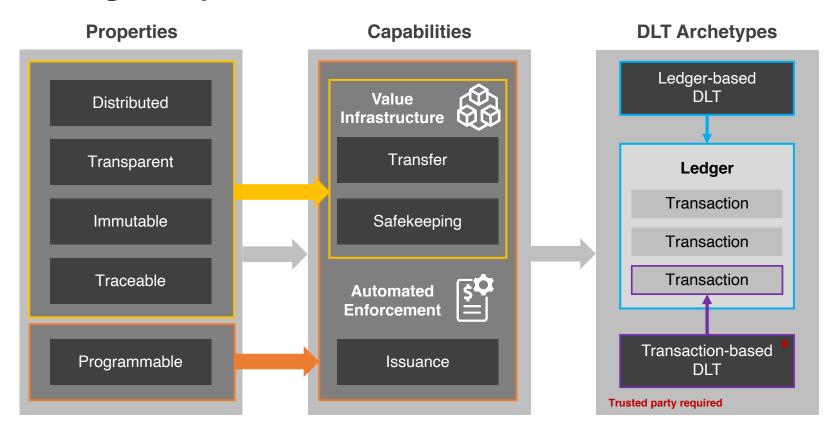
	Specific properties	Source¹ l Total count	Properties	
	Trust	[1-14], [16-65] l (64)	Trusted	
User	Pseudonymity, Pseudo-anonymity	[1], [4], [11], [17-18], [21-22], [25-26], [32-33], [35-36], [39-40], [43-49], [56], [58], [65] (25)	Pseudonymous	
	Anonymity	[8], [12], [16], [23], [30-31], [37], [41-42], [51], [55-57], [59,64] (19)		
Transaction (consensus in regard to data)	Distributed	[1], [3], [6], [10-17], [19], [21-23], [25-28], [30-31], [33-41], [43-50], [52-54], [57-62], [64-65] (50)	Distributed	
	Decentral	[2], [4-5], [7-9], [18], [20], [24], [29], [32], [42], [55-56], [63] (14)		
	Immutable, tamper resistant	[1-6], [8-13], [15-17], [19-32], [34], [36-65] I (60)	Immutable	
	Integrity, consistency, authenticity	[3-5], [8], [11-13], [15-16], [20], [23-25], [27-29], [31-37], [39-40], [42-46], [48-52], [54-55], [57-60], [62-65] (45)		
	Chronological, sequential, linked	[2-5], [8-9], [11-13], [16-18], [20-21], [23], [25], [27-33], [35], [37-55], [57-60], [62-65] (50)	Traceable	
	Transparent, visible	[1-2], [4-5], [8-13], [16-17], [19-29], [31-35], [37-39], [41-43], [45-51], [53-61], [63-65] (53)	Transparent	
	Programmable, contract code	[1-3], [5-6], [9], [11-17], [19-21], [22-27], [31-32], [34], [37-40], [51-59], [53], [55], [57-59], [62-65] (47)	Programmable	



DLT Taxonomy EOS public Access private Strategy Validation permissionless permissioned Process native + Token application token application token type Directed Acyclic Data blockchain Graph System structure replicated fully replicated Database database database Consensus and data-Consensus and datasharing based on a sharing based on a transaction level ledger level Open environment Enterprise environment (private & permissioned) (public & permissionless)

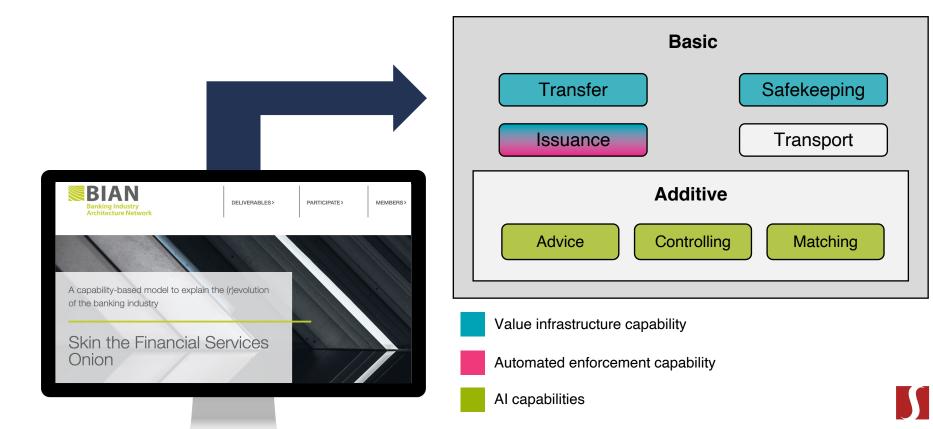


Strategic Capabilities

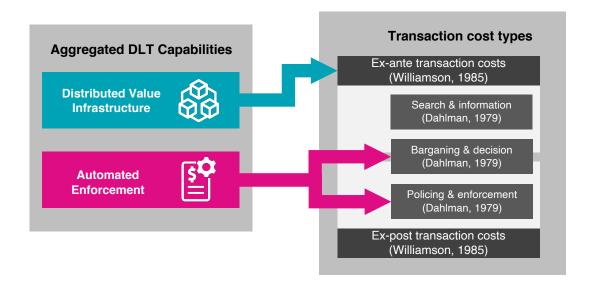




A Universal Bank has 7 Main Capabilities



Impact on the Process Layer





DLT Process Assessment Framework

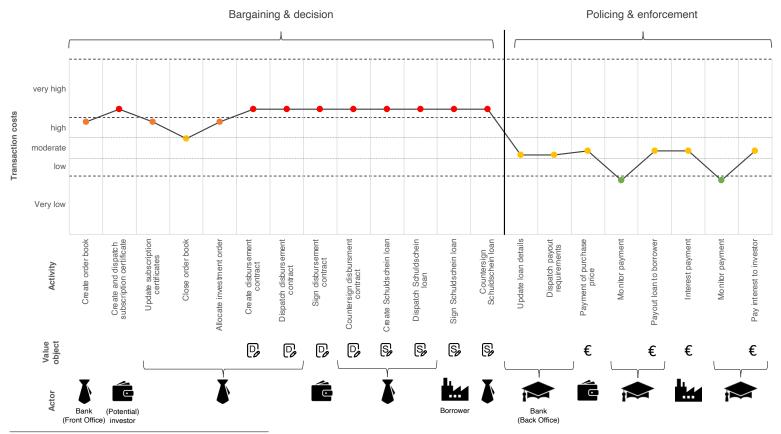
Transaction-based

Ledger- & transaction-based

Transaction costs								DLT specific		DLT type specific	
Time	Costs	Quality	Туре	Interaction	Automation	Media break	Different legal entities	Access and transfer to/of value	Sensitivity	Throughput	
slow	high	low	analog	H2H	automated	Several media	no	no	yes	high	
moderate	moderate	moderate	both	H2M	manual	One media type	yes	yes	no	low	
fast	low	high	digital	M2M							
very fast	very low										

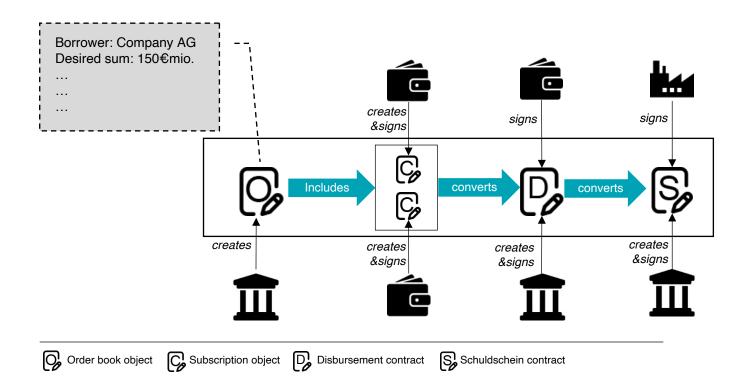


Old Process: Syndicate Loan Lifecycle



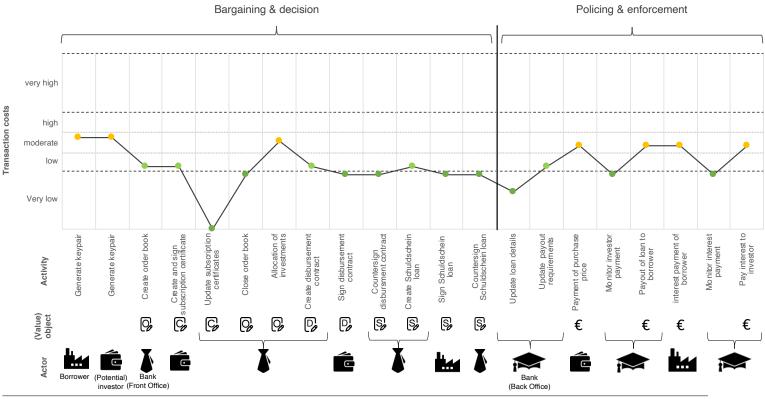


The Smart Contract Evolution





New Process: Syndicate Loan Lifecycle







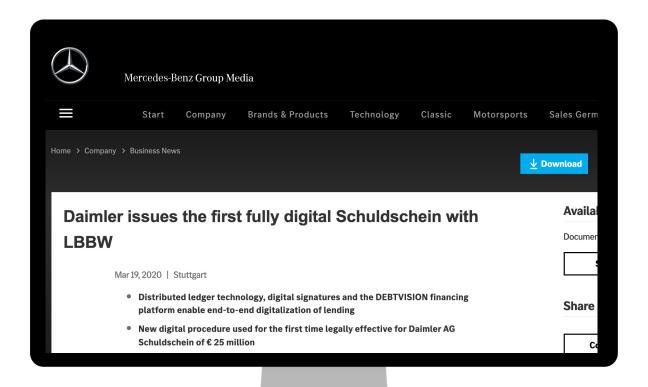






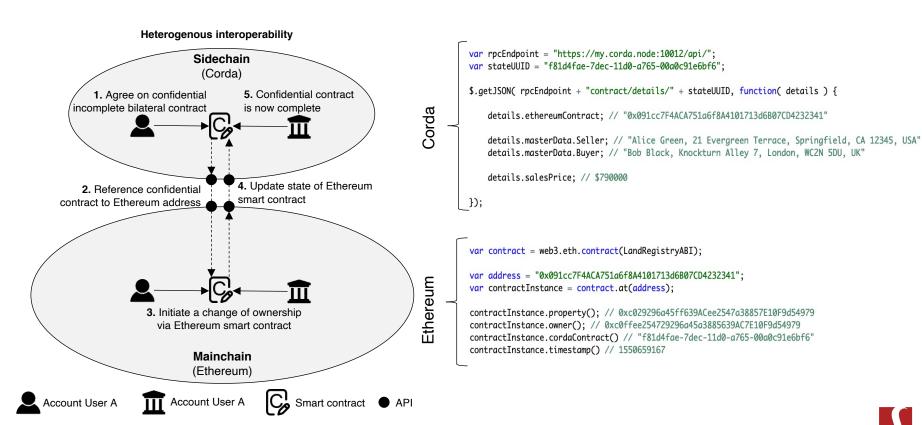


From Academic Rigor to Practical Relevance





Impact on the System Layer – DLT Interoperability







Thank You!



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