



BLOCKCHAIN FOR B2B AND E-GOVERNMENT

Building a Transparent, Accessible and
Connected Future

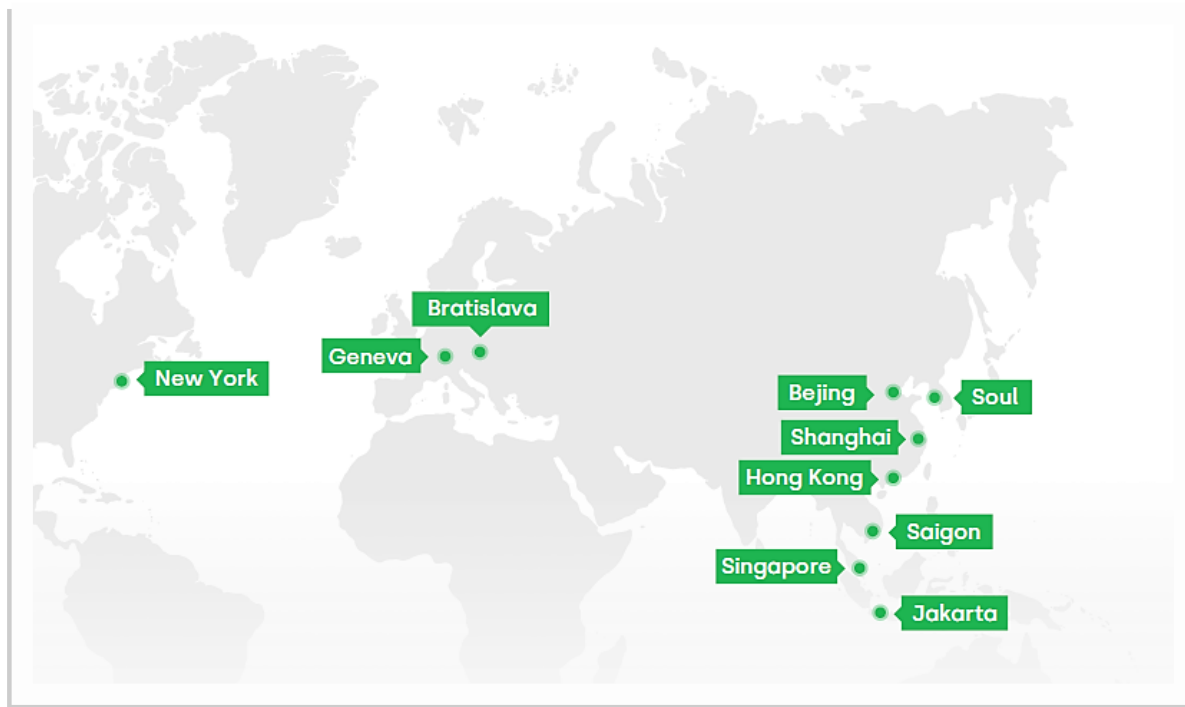
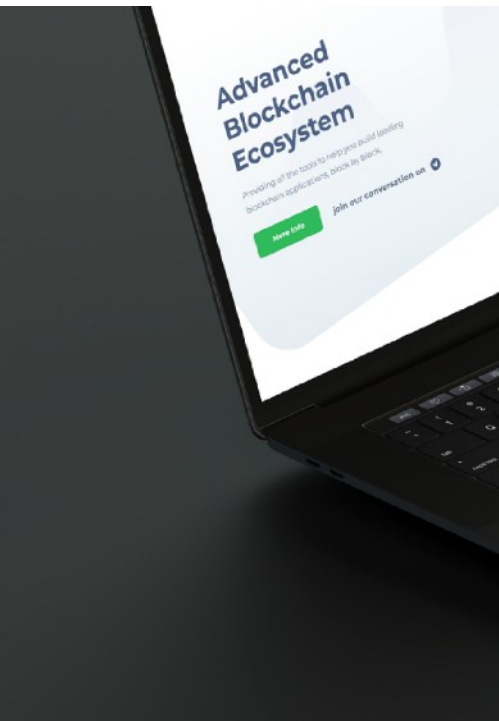
Martin Mrva



ABOUT DECENT.

One of the first blockchain companies worldwide

Own blockchain protocol **DCore**



General Blockchain parameters	Bitcoin	Ethereum	DCore
DCore BLOCKCHAIN			
Target Use Case and Industry	Payments	General purpose	General purpose, Digital content
Consensus model*	Proof of Work (PoW)	Proof of Work (PoW)	Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS)
Utility token used	BTC	ETH	DCT
Blockchain type*	Permissionless	Permissionless	Permissionless
Transactions per second	7 TPS	15 TPS	2000+ TPS

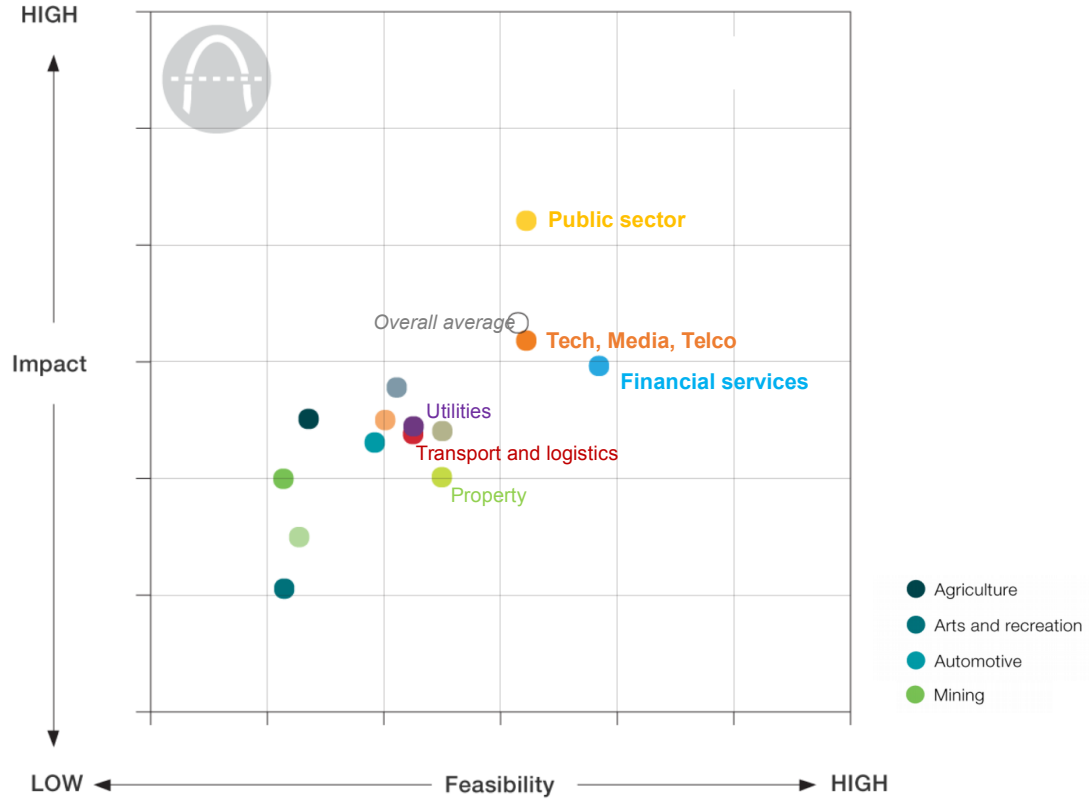


- * A set of rules that decide on the contributions and updates made by the different participants of the blockchain
- * An outline on who is allowed to participate in the network, execute the consensus model and maintain the blockchain.
- * The average time it takes for the network to generate one new block to the blockchain.

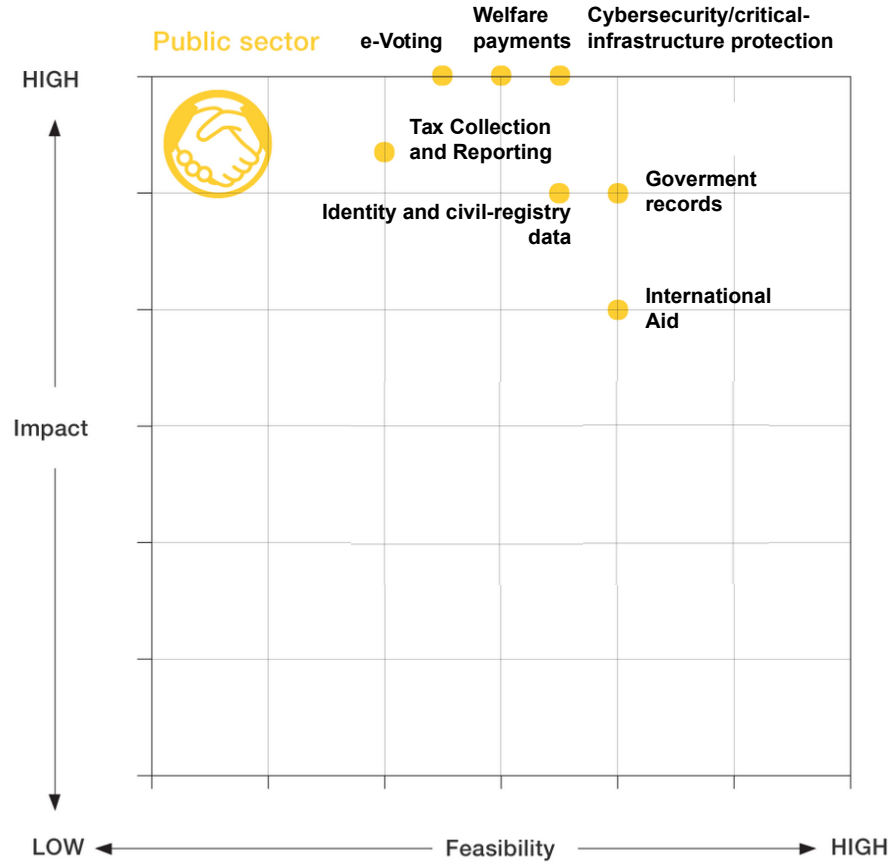
Hype Cycle for Blockchain Business, 2019



IMPACT AND FEASIBILITY?



PUBLIC SECTOR USE- CASES.



HOW CAN GOVERNMENTS BENEFIT FROM BLOCKCHAIN?

Record keeping: storage of static information

Transactions: registry of tradeable information



1 Static registry

- Distributed database for storing reference data

- Example**
- Land title
 - Food safety and origin
 - Patent



2 Identity

- Distributed database with identity-related information
- Particular case of static registry treated as a separate group of use cases due to extensive set of identity-specific use cases

- Example**
- Identity fraud
 - Civil-registry and identity records
 - Voting



3 Smart contracts

- Set of conditions recorded on a blockchain triggering automated, self-executing actions when these predefined conditions are met

- Example**
- Insurance-claim payout
 - Cash-equity trading
 - New-music release



4 Dynamic registry

- Dynamic distributed database that updates as assets are exchanged on the digital platform

- Example**
- Fractional investing
 - Drug supply chain



5 Payments infrastructure

- Dynamic distributed database that updates as cash or cryptocurrency payments are made among participants

- Example**
- Cross-border peer-to-peer payment
 - Insurance claim



6 Other

- Use case composed of several of the previous groups
- Standalone use case not fitting any of the previous categories

- Example**
- Initial coin offering
 - Blockchain as a service



VOTING ON BLOCKCHAIN.

- End the debate over the prevalence of voter fraud
- Insulate elections processes from potential foreign intervention
- Ability to vote on the internet from home using blockchain
- Greater participation thanks to greater convenience



HEALTHCARE RECORDS & HISTORY.

- Patients have control over their data
- Medical history as a blockchain data is complete, consistent, timely, accurate, and easily distributed
- Changes in the records are visible to all members of the patient network, and all data insertions are immutable



GOVERNMENT DATA MANAGEMENT.

- Facilitate the exchange of information and assets between the different government agencies
- Enhances data security and integrity by eliminating the risk of a “single point of failure” through the decentralization
- Data integrity and auditability thanks to immutability and timestamps



LAND REGISTRY.

- Lost, unrecorded or erroneous titles can lead to ownership disputes
- Monitor the state of a property and sale deed in near real-time
- Increase citizens' confidence in the government and make the overall customer experience less cumbersome
- Enhance data security, ensure the authenticity of land records and facilitate frictionless transfer



IDENTITY MANAGEMENT T.

- Blockchain has the potential to solve issues with fake documents, corrupt officials, and destroyed records
- Identity would be verified via a biometric scan which would access official records found in a blockchain ledger which virtually eliminates the need for documents
- As the data is digital and stored in decentralized storage it can be considered virtually indestructible



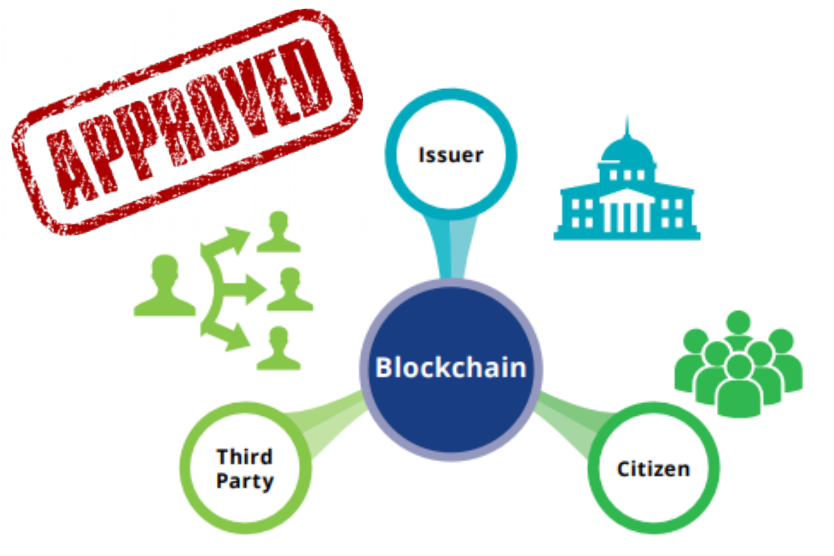
WELFARE DISTRIBUTION.

- Prevent financial losses through fraud and error
- Support the most vulnerable citizens by offering them the benefits of full financial inclusion
- Support the achievement of the government's wider policy objectives, especially getting people out of poverty in a sustainable way



DIGITAL CERTIFICATES

- Store academic certificates, birth certificates and other important certificates digitally and retrieve them securely and independently anywhere
- Store hash of the certificate on the blockchain to ensure authenticity and immutability
- A certificate issuer will sign a well-structured digital certificate and the hash will be stored within a blockchain transaction. The output of this transaction will be assigned to the corresponding citizen, which will allow him/her to prove ownership of the certificate at any time.





What are we waiting for?

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