Blockchain Reality Check

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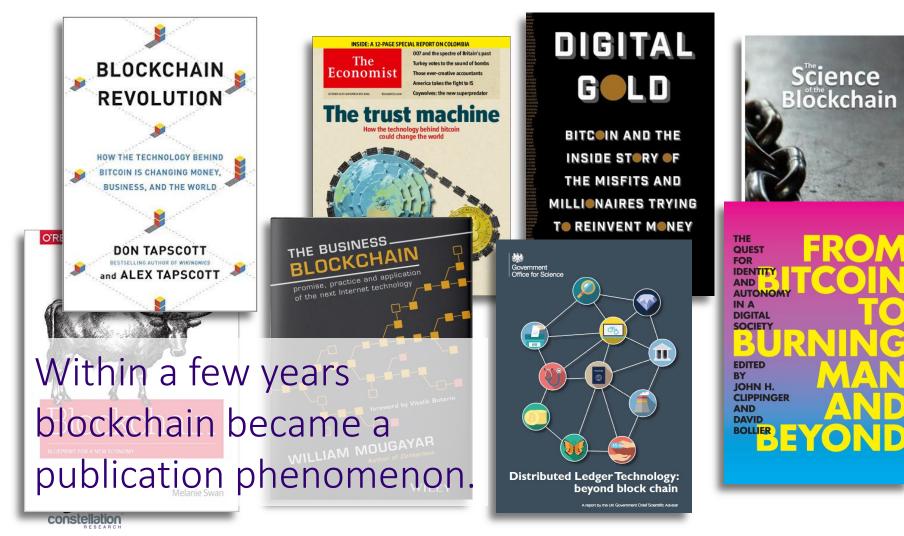
November 2008: an obscure paper appeared

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network.





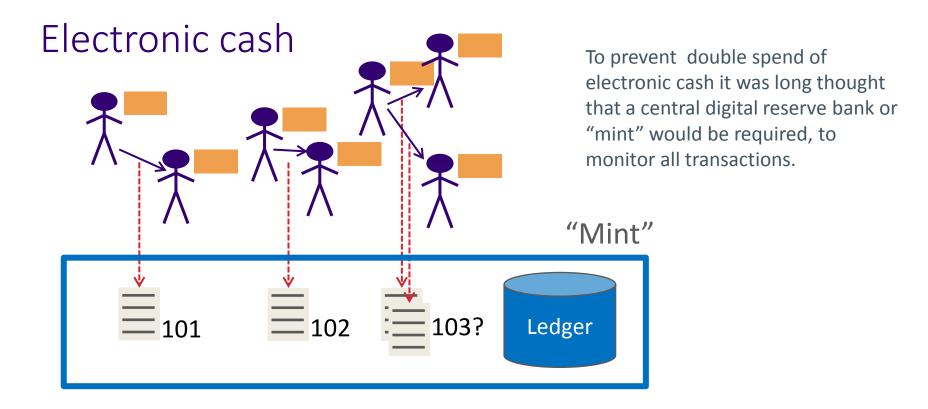
Far beyond payments, a vast array of use cases for blockchain have been proposed, many of them frankly preposterous.

Blockchain is a name for the software underpinning bitcoin that uses complex cryptography and distributed ledgers — copies of records in multiple places — to regulate, record, and enable transactions using bitcoin In effect, it lets users — the "crowd"" — police the monetary system without any central bank or regulator.

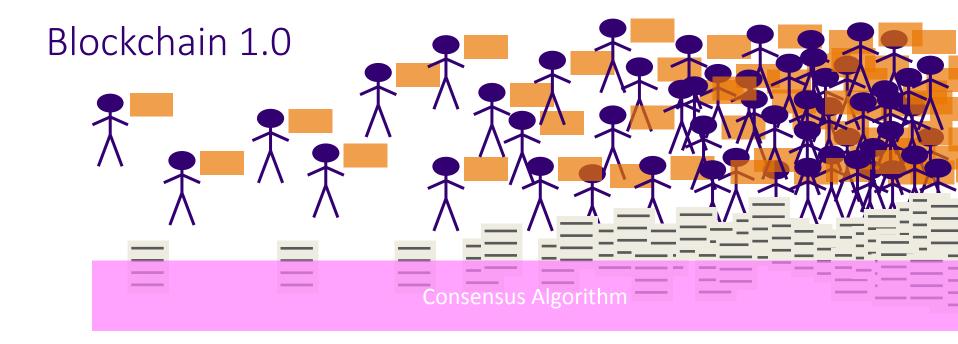
A new Blockchain-based initiative in Africa aims to stamp out corruption an of dollars in locked capital for infrastructure development according to an a

ckchain coupled with near field communication (NFC), could help automate breathing apparatus v. It could eventually provide unlimited communication channels when block size is no longer an is e is successfully reduced. In cases of discrepancy, simply referring to data stored on the blockchair



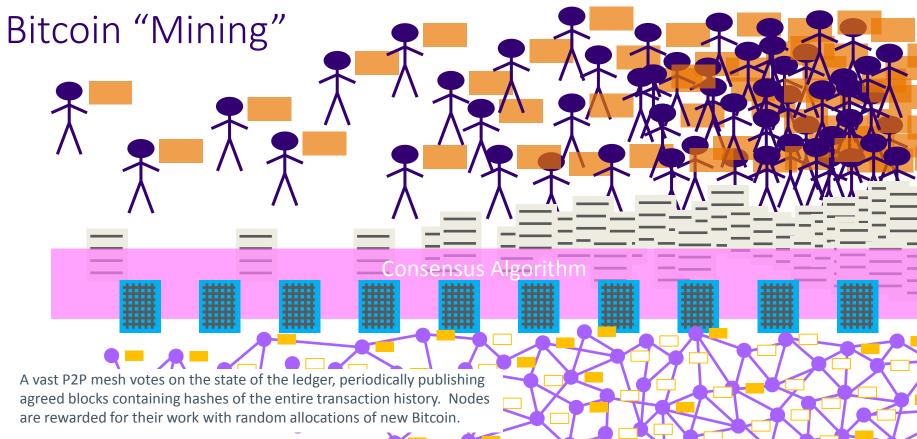






Nakamoto got rid of the central umpire by crowd-sourcing the monitoring of all transactions, to reach consensus on their order.







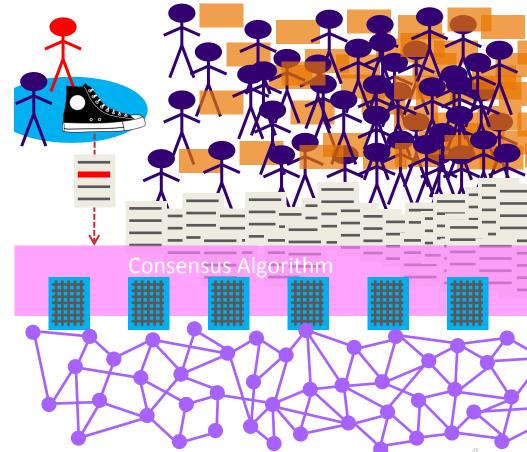
Other Applications

Bitcoin APIs allow other data

- Land Titles
- Diamonds
- Marriages
- Sneakers
- Identities
- Health Records

But Blockchain was designed for digital only.

- BTC account holders self register
- Physical assets need registering off-chain
- No native "Internet of Value".





Healthcare

Availability

Important for health but is global decentralization going too far?

Confidentiality

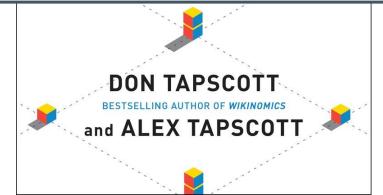
Leads to permissioned or private chains, with smaller pools and weaker security. And key management is huge challenge.

Authority

Blockchain is trust-less, but healthcare is inherently hierarchical.



"Today you need an organization with endowed rights to provide you with an identity, like a bank card, a frequent flyer card, or a credit card,"¹⁸ said Carlos Moreira of WISeKey. Your parents gave you a name, the state-licensed obstetrician or midwife who delivered you took your rootprint and vouched for your weight and length, and both parties attested to the time, date, and place of your arrival by signing your birth certificate. Now they can record this certificate on the blockchain and link birth announcements



Inspiration

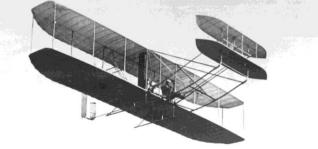
The *Merkle's Puzzles* or the *Wright Bros Flyer* of crypto currency (Merkle's Puzzles was a thought experiment that inspired public key cryptography).

It legitimizes decentralised architectures, one of the holy grails of computing.

BTC does address many needs of the unbanked; seems to have some potential to destabilize banking.

But only disruptive for disruption's sake?

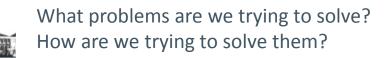




Only the beginning

The Blockchan is no "Internet of Value".

But decentralised consensus is important. Expect much R&D into consensus algorithms.



Follow the big joint ventures & consortia:

- R3
- Hyperledger
- Microsoft Ethereum BaaS.

Solid R&D on consensus in identity

• Ping Identity / Swirlds

Thank you.

Steve Wilson





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