

# What do banks want from blockchain?

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# Blockchain - what is it?

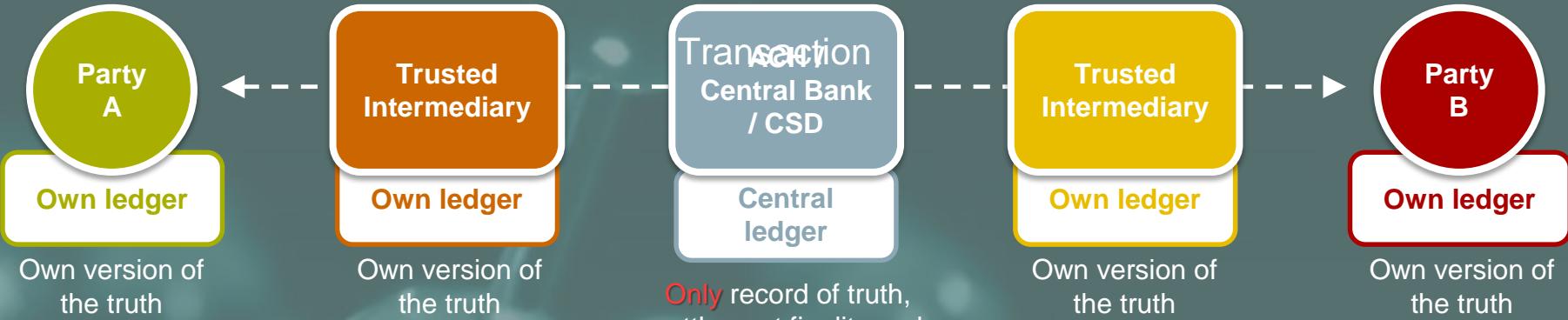
A blockchain is a **database, shared** and **distributed in a network**, keeping the record of shifts in ownership in literally anything in digital form

Transactions are **confirmed in blocks**, using **cryptography**, and stored in the database in a chronological order, creating a chain

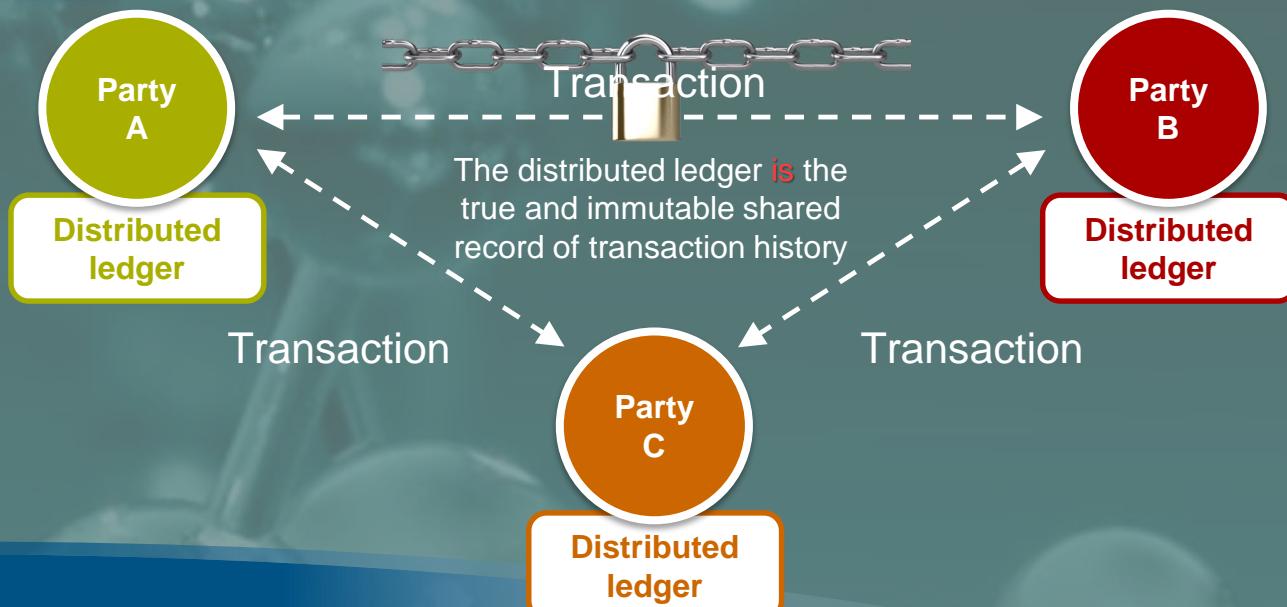


# The technology challenges todays intermediary based business models

## Today's model



## Tomorrows' model



# Sample ideas for use cases\*



Clearing and settlement of securities



Regulatory reporting and compliance



Trade finance



Payments



Issuance, ownership and transfer of financial instruments

and many more....

Makes sense when several parties need to agree on who owns what  
- especially where current processes are slow and manual

# Sample Use Case idea

When relevant, share and distribute information necessary among banks in line with defined access rights

Regulators to receive continuous notifications of data shared

Registration and renewal of documentation

Use a distributed ledger to store the KYC package and updates

KYC

- o KYC package submitted **once**
- o Corporates **in control** of access to data
- o **No duplication** of efforts in the process
- o **Efficient** on boarding

# Sample Use Case Clearing and settlement of securities

Todays settlement processes are quite cumbersome and in many cases takes days to complete

Trading, order management and settlement done in separate systems

Operations typically dependent on reconciliation among separately maintained databases

Processing often involves manual steps driving operational risk

Complex and inefficient exception handling drive cost

When introducing distributed ledgers;

- Clearing and settlement - can occur at **trade level**
- Asset servicing, corporate actions can be **automated**
- Reconciliation becomes **redundant**
- Settlement becomes **cheaper and faster**

# Why the excitement?

Distributed ledgers can potentially:

Reduce complexity

Lower transaction cost

Increase process efficiency

Increase the speed of transactions

Increase transparency

Smart contracts give the possibility to add conditions and business logic to transactions

# DLG - Distributed Ledger Group

42 top tier member banks + 5

+ R3 reaching out to Technology companies,  
Clearing houses, Exchanges, Insurance companies  
and Corporates to cooperate



FinTech start up  
(org 5 employees,  
now 60+)

The aim with the consortium is to

- ✓ Explore distributed ledger technology
- ✓ Develop commercial applications and the first cloud-based cryptographically assured financial agreements services platform
- ✓ Establish standards and protocols for the global financial services industry

## Selected DLG highlights

- Corda, a distributed ledger platform built and rolled out publicly
- Partnership with Microsoft announced (Azure)
- A number of projects completed in the lab environment (several ongoing)
- R3 is an active member of the Linux Foundation's distributed ledger initiative

# A game changer?

Still in the **early days** of the development

A technology looking for a problem to **solve**,  
important not to lose **focus** on customer needs

**PoC-phase** in isolation or in partnership, a need to reach the level of community piloting

Issues with the current versions of the technology **need to be addressed**  
e.g. identification, access control, speed, security, scalability etc.

How to implement a distributed ledger in a **highly regulated** industry  
traditionally looking for privacy, permission, control, security etc.?

It is not yet a game changer but is generally believed **having the potential** to become one...



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# Thank you!