Blockchain for Corporate Treasury – Program

DAY 1

13:00 - 14:45 GMT / 14:00 - 15:45 CET

SESSION 1 - INTRODUCTION TO BLOCKCHAIN

History of Money

Participants need to understand the history of money to understand how blockchain technology can be used the disrupt the existing system.

Terminology

To understand blockchain technology, the course participants need to understand the basic terminology.

1. Blockchain / 2. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) / 3. Node / 4. Consensus / 5. Mining / 6. Smart Contract / 7. Token / 8. Wallet / 9. Block / 10. Fork

The key elements of trust in blockchain systems

Blockchain technology is often considered a trustless system because it removes the need for a centralized authority to validate transactions. However, trust is still an essential component of blockchain systems. Participants need to understand the four key elements of trust in blockchain systems.

1. Blockchain / 2. Cryptography / 3. Consensus mechanisms / 4. Decentralization

These principles are explained in detail with a worked example that illustrates how hashes, blocks, blockchains and peer-to-peer systems operate in conjunction.

Introduction to Smart Contracts, Tokenization and dApps

Smart contracts, tokenization, and decentralized applications (dApps) are important concepts in the world of blockchain technology.

Together, smart contracts, tokens and dApps are two powerful tools for building decentralized applications that can operate without the need for intermediaries, reducing costs and increasing efficiency. As blockchain technology continues to develop, we can expect to see more innovative use cases for smart contracts and dApps in a wide range of industries.

15:00 - 16:30 GMT / 16:00 - 17:30 CET

SESSION 2 - WHAT IS BITCOIN?

Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency that entered the market in 2009. During this time Bitcoin has had many reputations and faced many prejudices. The aim of this session is to provide an overview of the different opinions on Bitcoin.

Bitcoin Whitepaper / Bitcoin Facts / Bitcoin as a Payment System / Bitcoin as an Inflation Hedge / Bitcoin as an Investment / Bitcoin forks / Bitcoin ecosystem

DAY 2

13:00 - 14:30 GMT / 14:00 - 15:30 CET

SESSION 1 - KEYTRENDS

Decentralized finance (DeFi)

DeFi is a system of financial applications built on decentralized blockchain networks that remove the need for intermediaries. It allows users to borrow, lend, trade, and invest in digital assets without intermediaries, creating an opportunity for financial inclusion. Therefore, it is important for treasurers to understand DeFi's applications, benefits, risks, and regulations to make informed decisions about their company's financial strategy and risk management. The course will also introduce:

- Stablecoins
- Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs)

Metaverse

The metaverse is a virtual world where users can engage in activities like gaming, socializing, and shopping. For treasurers, it presents new opportunities for revenue generation and risk management through, for example, blockchain-based tokens and NFTs, decentralized finance protocols, and managing digital assets effectively. As the metaverse grows, it becomes important for treasurers to understand its underlying technology, regulatory frameworks, and risks and opportunities associated with virtual assets. The course will additionally provide an overview of:

- NFTs and its role in the metaverse
- current applications.

14:45 - 16:15 GMT / 15:45 - 17:15 CET

SESSION 2 - WHAT IS BITCOIN?

Impact on Corporate Treasury

New developments in blockchain offer treasury a chance to assess their strategy and engage with the business to develop a new vision. However, blockchain could disrupt traditional workflows and processes, and bring new risks that treasury must manage. In the short-term, integrating new technologies with existing systems will be a main focus, while in the mid to long-term, blockchain may replace current systems. Treasury must be prepared to address relationships with risk categories managed by treasury and build strong relationships with areas driving relevant initiatives. With the emergence of new crypto and digital assets, treasury must manage new risks and assess incumbents expanding their offering into blockchain/crypto solutions and challengers with new solutions.

New requirements

Cryptocurrency transactions being pseudonymous, the industry enforces strict AML/KYC regulations at on-ramps like exchanges to comply with money-laundering regulations. Stronger protections may affect market liquidity. Regulators are expanding their reach to manage crypto exchanges and enforce robust KYC/AML checks. The EU's digital finance package standardizes a single digital market with AML/CTF measures. In the US, FinCEN mandates KYC and AML compliance. Harmonization of global exchanges in terms of KYC/AML regulation is needed.