Politics and Governance of Consortium Blockchains

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What is Governance?

A system of:

- 1. Making collective decisions
- Carrying out those decisions auditably, verifiably, accurately, correctly, completely
 Tweaking the decision-making rules

What is Governance?

Example:

- 1. A group of 20 agree to share 5 large pizzas with specific toppings and crust options
- 2. Actually putting together the order, placing it (where?), paying for it, picking it up, and serving it
- 3. Amend rules for deciding on future shared meals

"Governance" often used narrowly

Some people use the term to mean

- Corporate Governance (board duties)
- Administration
- Reporting

These are all related to "carrying out" decisions

Key Concepts in Governance

- Principals and Agents
- Unilateral, Cooperative, Unanimous, vs Collective Decisions and Actions
- Information Asymmetry
- Contract Incompleteness
- Friction and the Concept of the Firm

What is a Consortium?

Consortia Defined

A Consortium is a collective that:

- Has a limited purpose
- Is made up of many existing organizations
- Behaves as one organization
- Members must give up power to the group

Separate Orgs



Consortium



Separate orgs have friction between them

Friction inside the consortium is much lower

Consortia Examples









What is a Consortium Blockchain?

Consortium Blockchain Dimensions 1-2

Blockchain Dimension 1: Membership Type

- Membership Agnostic (Public-access)
- Membership Moderated (Private-access)

Blockchain Dimension 2: Use Type

- Unrestricted Use
- Restricted Use

Consortium Blockchain Dimension 3

Blockchain Dimension 3: Number of Governing Stakeholders

- 0 Governing Stakeholders (Autonomous)
- 1 Governing Stakeholder (Sovereign)
- >1 Governing Stakeholders (Consortium)

Consortium Blockchain 3-D Space

	Membership Agnostic (Public-access)		Membership Moderated (Private-access)	
	Unrestricted Use	Restricted Use	Unrestricted Use	Restricted Use
0 Governing Stakeholders (Autonomous)	Public-access, Unrestricted-use, Autonomous Chain Bitcoin Litecoin Ethereum Classic	Public-access, Restricted-use, Autonomous Chain Ethereum EOS	Private-access, Unrestricted-use, Autonomous Chain	Private-access, Restricted-use, Autonomous Chain
1 Governing Stakeholder (Sovereign)	Public-access, Unrestricted-use, Sovereign Chain (LEGALLY RISKY)	Public-access, Restricted-use, Sovereign Chain Ripple NEO NEM	Private-access, Unrestricted-use, Sovereign Chain	Private-access, Restricted-use, Sovereign Chain Hyperledger Worbli
>1 Governing Stakeholders (Consortium)	Public-access, Unrestricted-use, Consortium Chain	Public-access, Restricted-use, Consortium Chain	Private-access, Unrestricted-use, Consortium Chain	Private-access, Restricted-use, Consortium Chain Hyperledger

Consortium Blockchain Defined

- A single source of truth that all consortium members read, update, and believe in
 A super-low friction way for consortium members to interact
- A gateway to entirely new business models

Zim Example

Before: Original Bill of Ladings are transferred to the receiver over days or even weeks after Vessel's departure After: Original Bill of Ladings are transferred to the receiver within **under two hours** from Vessel's departure

Potentially saving Billions USD per year

Sources: sparxlogistics.com, zim.com, wavebl.com

Consortium Governance and Blockchains

Consortium Governance Best Practices



Blockchain Governance Best Practices

Consortium Governance

- Qualifications for Membership
- Member Management and Administration
- Data Rights and Responsibilities
- Withdrawal of Consortium Members
- Term, Removal, and Termination
- Warranties
- Dispute Resolution

Highly Correlated

Blockchain Governance

- Qualifications for User Access
- User Management and Account Admin
- User Data Rights and Responsibilities
- Withdrawal of Users
- User Term, Removal, and Termination
- User Warranties
- Dispute Resolution

3 Integrated Data Sets for Consortia

<u>Set 1</u>

Data Related to Blockchain Governance

- Public Keys
- Accounts
- Permissions
- Block Production
- Resource Allocation
- Code Upgrades

<u>Set 2</u> Data Related to Consortium Governance

- Membership
- Voting
- Audit Trail
- Agreed Source of Business Truth
- Dispute Resolution

SINGLE SOURCE OF TRUTH

<u>Set 3</u> Data Related to Business Use Cases

- Purchase Orders
- Inventory
- Transit Tracking
- Bill of Lading
- Tokenized Assets
- DApps

Consortium Risks

What if nobody joins? (Maersk)

What if there is infighting?

How are disputes handled?

Anti-trust: don't fix prices or collude

All consortia must handle these risks

Market Paradox

"Initiatives by neutral service providers lack liquidity

"Initiatives by liquidity providers lack neutrality"

~"*Market 3.0*" at p2pfoundation.net

Blockchain consortia break this deadlock

Non-Automated vs Automated Governance

Deciding

- Discuss and decide during the pre-Constitution phase
- Decide how to limit ballot access
- Writing / editing initiatives for the ballot
- Campaigning for and against initiatives

Implementing

- Implementing change, if the initiative did NOT include auto-executable code
- Logrolling and side payments (assuming these are not banned)
- Deciding the criteria that justify removing a person from the collective
- Deciding how to justly remove a person from the collective

Deciding

- Qualifying initiatives for the ballot, e.g. 'collecting signatures'
- Casting votes on initiatives
- Tallying votes; enforcing voting periods

Implementing

- Implementing the change, IF the initiative included executable code that is set to auto-execute if/when the vote passes (Ethereum's "on chain governance")
- Removing/adding a new voter to/from the collective

Conclusion: In the future, NO Consortium will form without its own Blockchain

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