Standartisation of blockchain

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TK
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ISO/TC 307
"Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies"

- Technical Committee ISO/TC 307 **«Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies»**

- 1st meeting: April 2017. (2 times per year)

- Today experts from 33 countries are member of TC 307

- Chair and secretariat: Australia

- 6 working groups

Structure of TC 307

- **1. Working Group on Terminology**

Scope: Unified terms and basic definitions
    1st draft is ready

*Guidance: **UK***

- **2. SG 01 «Reference architecture, taxonomy and ontology»**

Scope: This group will study material relevant to the creation of a blockchain and distributed ledger technology reference architecture, taxonomy and ontology, with the objective of creating a recommendation on how to proceed with this work

Guidance: USA

- **3. SG 02 «Use cases»**

Scope: Consider the most common types of use cases, the potential implications of the existing use cases and applications

*Guidance: **Japan***

Structure of TC 307

- **4. SG 03 «Security and privacy»**

Scope: Assess whether there are requirements for security and privacy in relation to blockchain and distributed ledger technologies.

*Guidance: **Russia***

- **5. SG 04 "Identity"**
Scope: Identify the types of identities and entity types needed for data and functionality within blockchains. Identify any regulations that could impact the creation, use and management of identities in relation to blockchains

*Guidance: **Korea***

- **6. SG 05 "Smart contracts"**
Scope: Analysis of the current understanding of smart contracts from both a technical as well as appropriate legal perspective. Interoperability with the law, including but not limited to the verification, enforcement, and life cycle of smart contracts.

*Guidance: **Germany***

How standartisation goes

- Meetings of committee and working groups twice a year

- Offline information flows via ISO portal

- Teleconferences via WebEx

Issues

➢ Terminology

➢ Objects for the standartisation

➢ Scope for standards

➢ How to avoid strict limitation for the technology

➢ Priority of the features

Conclusion

➤ New committee, new opportunities, new model

➤ It is very important to set rules to avoid chaotic development and implementation

➤ International standartisation:

- Access to very new information and best practices
- Possibility to influence the technology
- Implementation Russian standards and solutions worldwide

➤ SG 03 «Security and privacy»: 90 experts / 13 countries & 2 organizations

➤ TK 26 leads the activity in Russia

Thank you!