

ITU Workshop on “Security Aspects of Blockchain” Geneva, Switzerland, 21 March 2017



Blockchain in Tunisia: From Experimentations to a Challenging Commercial Launch

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Geneva, 21 March 2017

Tn.Post Overview



- ❖ The Tunisian Post, a leader in financial & social inclusion by promoting the provision of **digital services** in Tunisia: DFS, e-commerce, e-government, ...
- ❖ A huge sales network for the provision of diverse services,
- ❖ The first financial organization in Tunisia to introduce e-payment (2000) & m-payment (2009),
- ❖ Oct. 2015: Launch of **Blockchain** experimentations in partnership with Tunisian Fintech startups

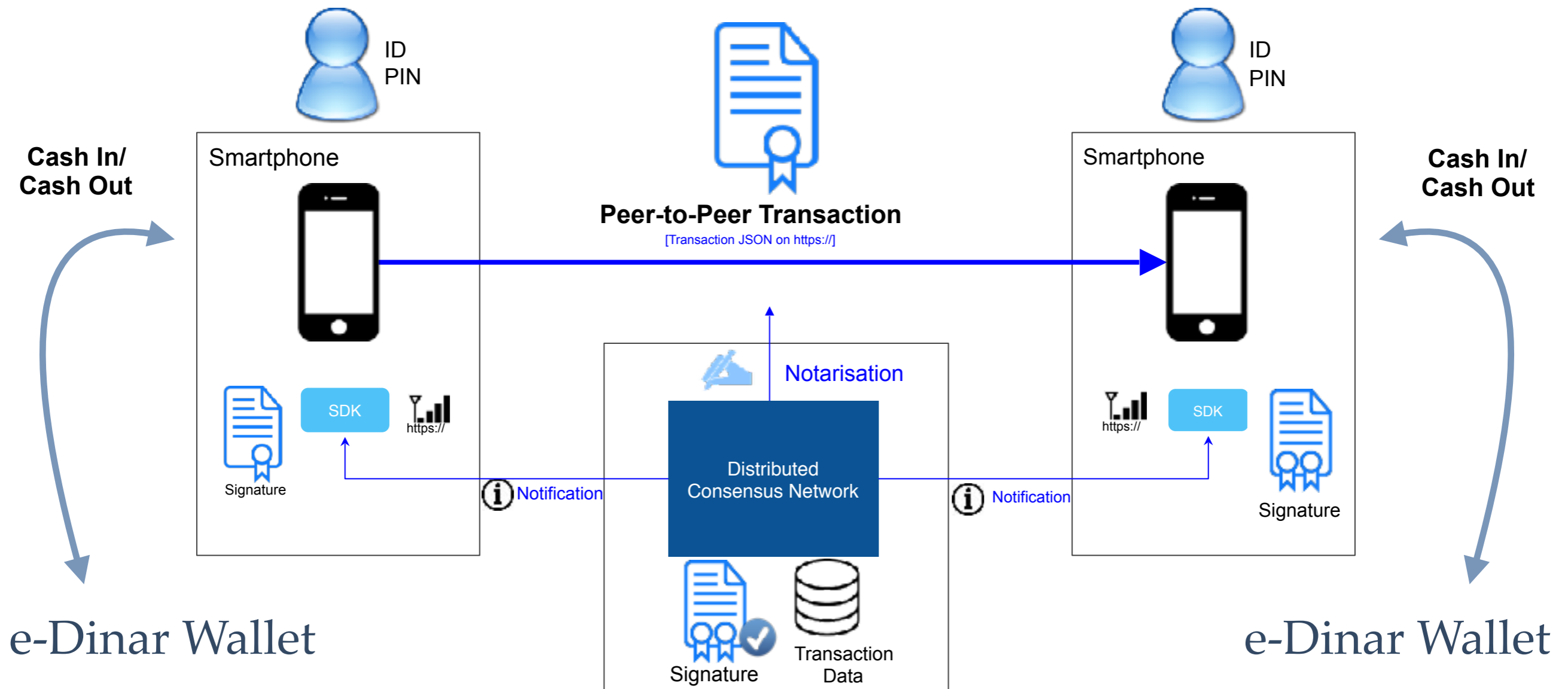
Tunisian e-Dinar & MobiPoste

- ❖ e-Dinar Wallet: 700K prepaid debt cards - Virtual Account,
- ❖ 520K subscribers are using SMS / USSD based MobiPost for money transfer, bill payment, mobile airtime, debt collection, ...
- ❖ Up to 2.5M transactions achieved per year,
- ❖ Interoperability between telcos and possible interconnection with other payment platforms.
- ❖ e-Dinar Pro, a merchant customized prepaid debt card — Point Of Sale (POS)

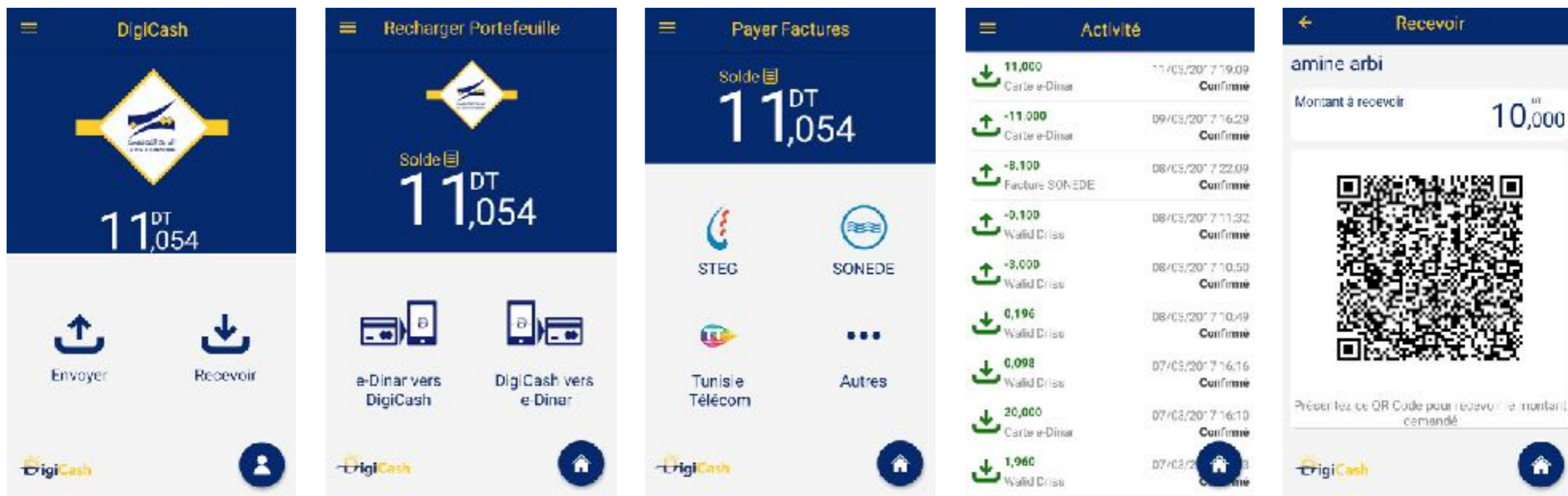


DigiCash Platform

Transaction Architecture: Blockchain Inspired Transaction Protocol



DigiCash Mobile APP



- ❖ Interoperability with existing e-dinar Platform and Bill payment platform,
- ❖ Possible use of digital national certificates,
- ❖ Opportunity to use the APP to buy&sell goods (e-commerce),

Regulatory Challenges

- ❖ Tunisian Post is an authorized financial institution but not a Bank,
- ❖ Tunisian Currency TND is not a convertible currency,
- ❖ Tunisians living in Tunisia are not allowed to have a bank account or a virtual wallet that aren't under the Tunisian financial regulation.
- ❖ Cryptocurrency is not official authorized to be introduced or even used in Tunisia,
- ❖ Heavy regulation to prevent Money Laundering is discouraging innovative solutions to be fostered or introduced.

Blockchain is an opportunity

- ❖ Today's typical Banking System is regulated: **Centralized Ledgers.**
- ❖ Blockchain is a technology (Peer-to-Peer based technology) and is not a cryptocurrency that might need to be regulated.
- ❖ Different levels of decentralization -> **Distributed Ledgers**
 - ❖ Level 1: Permissioned, Private, Shared Ledgers,
 - ❖ Level 2: Permissioned, Public, Shared Ledgers,
 - ❖ Level 3: Permission-less, Public, Shared Ledgers.
- ❖ Possible implementation considering sovereignty requirements in emergent economies: Tunisian Cryptocurrency (TNCoin / eDinar / BitDinar).
- ❖ Possible adoption by the UPU **.POST Community**: PostTransfer Systems.



Conclusion

- ❖ Distributed Ledger Technology or blockchain is fostering **deep change** in the financial sector: Openness,
- ❖ Cybersecurity threats should be addressed differently: A **Social Compact** between all stakeholders,
- ❖ **Privacy** is critical & **Trust** is the Key of any development,
- ❖ There will be always **cyber security risks** to be addressed by the community — The Goal is to make the technology used more for better purposes : Digital Financial Inclusion.

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Thanks for your attention

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