

An Introduction to Bitcoin and Blockchain Technology



The History of Bitcoin

2008

- Someone called Satoshi Nakamoto published a white paper on Bitcoin
- Pseudonym for a person or group of people

2009

 Satoshi released the source code and software client to the world



Comment by Satoshi in first block

"The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks."





Possible Motive

Disillusioned with current banking system

To create a form of money which does not have the same problems that are apparent in our current financial system.





The First Bitcoin Transaction

12 January 2009:

The first Bitcoin transaction occurs between Satoshi and Hal Finney.





Pizza is bought using bitcoin

22 May 2010:

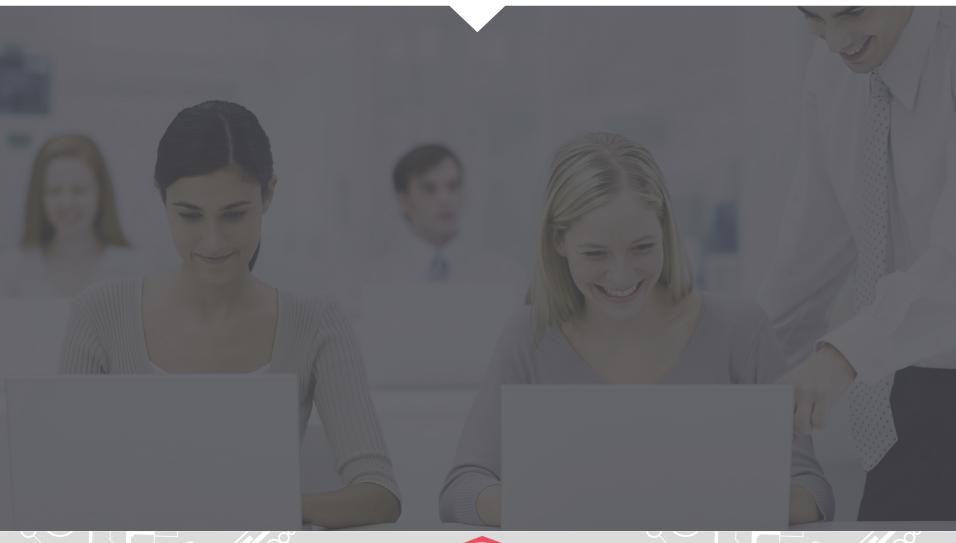
The first, real-world transaction occurs when a developer in the US pays **10,000 bitcoin** for a pizza. At the time, the exchange rate put the purchase price for the pizza at around US\$25.



At todays BTC price = R95 million



What is Bitcoin?





Bitcoin vs. bitcoin

Two important concepts:

- Bitcoin (capital B) refers to the protocol
- Bitcoin (lowercase b) refers to the currency which is governed by the protocol

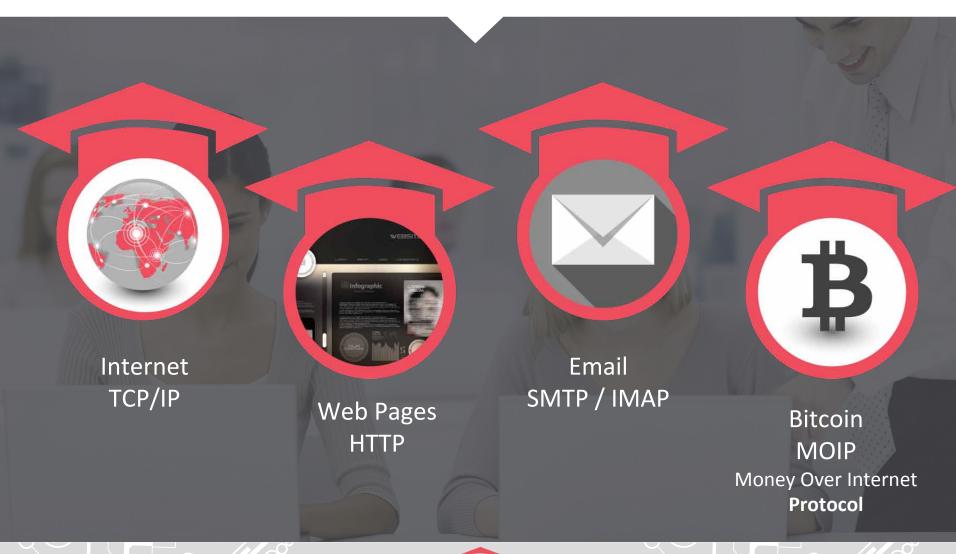


What is Bitcoin?

- **Digital currency**: created and held electronically
- Not printed
- Decentralised
- A peer-to-peer payment network
- Created through mining
- Underlying technology: the blockchain
- Technology and a protocol



The Bitcoin Protocol





Applications built on TCP/IP Protocol



What can it be used for?

As a currency:

People can use bitcoin to pay for goods and services online or in a retail environment.



As a technology

The blockchain, bitcoin's underlying technology, can be used to store data and rules to execute smart contracts; for example, title deeds.

As a commodity

Some people view Bitcoin as a commodity, and have invested in Bitcoin and speculate on the price.





The Currency (bitcoin)

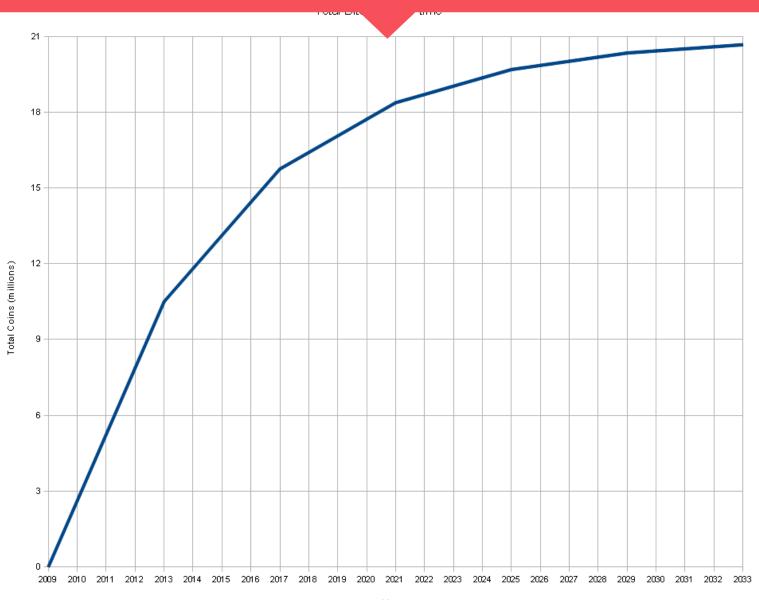
How many bitcoins exist?

21 million





Total bitcoin over time



The Currency (bitcoin)

How many bitcoins have been mined?

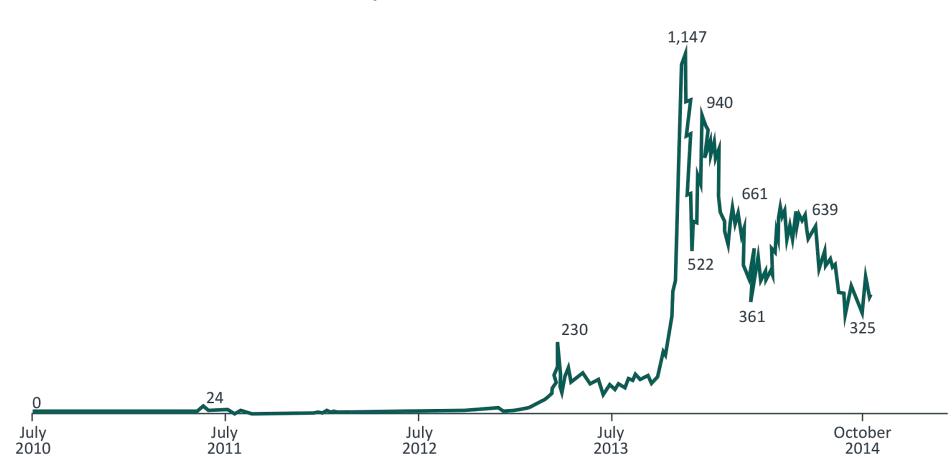
15 554,575





Bitcoin Volatility

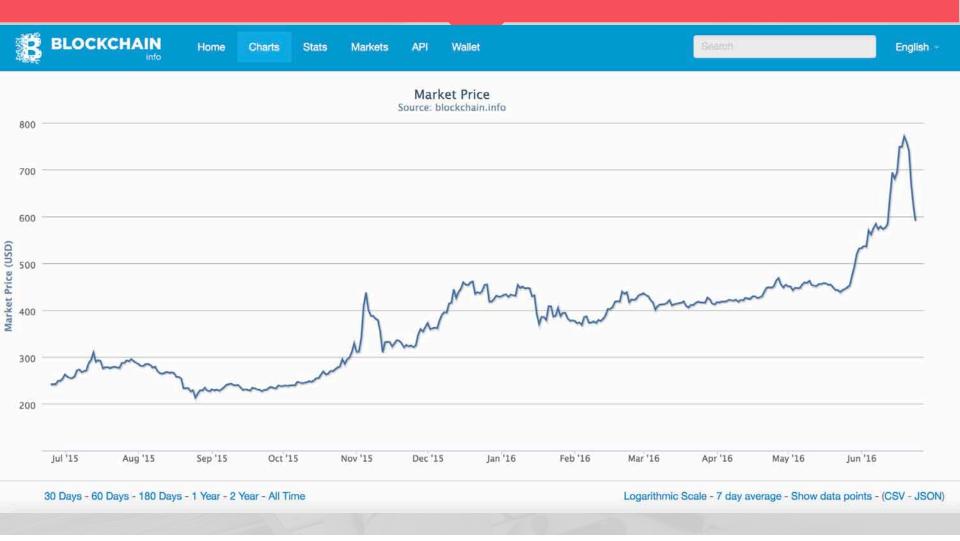
(\$, July 2010-October 2014)



Source: Bitcoin Price Chart, CoinDesk



Market Price: Over 1 Year





Market Price

On BitX exchange: 19 May 2016

- Price of 1 BTC = ZAR 7,556.00
- Volume of BTC traded in last 24 hours > about 102 BTC
- Over R770,000.00 traded in one day

On BitX exchange: 23 June 2016

- Price of 1 BTC = ZAR9,546.00
- Volume of BTC traded in last 24 hours > about 401 BTC
- Over R3 million traded in one day



Types of Currencies

There are two main types of currencies:

- Commodity backed currencies convertible into a commodity such as gold
- 2. Fiat currencies derives its value from government regulation or law



Bitcoin is Deflationary

A finite number of bitcoins available: 21 million

VERSUS

Inflation: occurs due to unrestrained printing of fiat currency by governments & central banks. This creates an increase in the money supply in a country.



How is the price of bitcoin determined?

Purely by supply and demand:

- Demand high = price high
- Demand low = price low
- Limited supply & demand high = price high
- Influenced by perception based on media reports and incidences and speculation of the price
- Small market capitalization of 21 million limits the supply & therefore increases the price





Acquiring bitcoin

- 1. Mining bitcoin
- 2. Buying bitcoin
- 3. Earning bitcoin





What is Mining?

- Process where all bitcoin transactions are stored on the blockchain
- Miners use special computers and software to solve mathematical *algorithms* to validate each bitcoin transaction on the blockchain
- Fastest miner gets rewarded with bitcoin as an incentive
- 25 bitcoin are released each time
- Miners keep network secure



Purpose of Mining?

- 1. Confirms all bitcoin transactions ever made
- 2. Creates new bitcoins



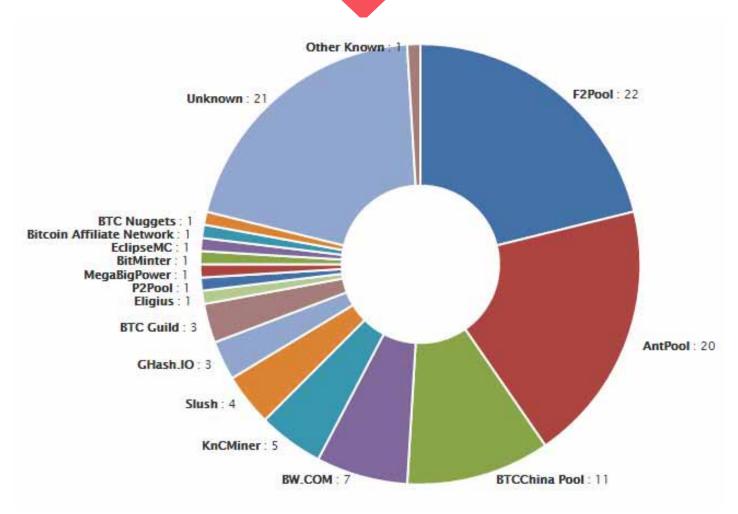


Mining Investment





Mining Centralisation



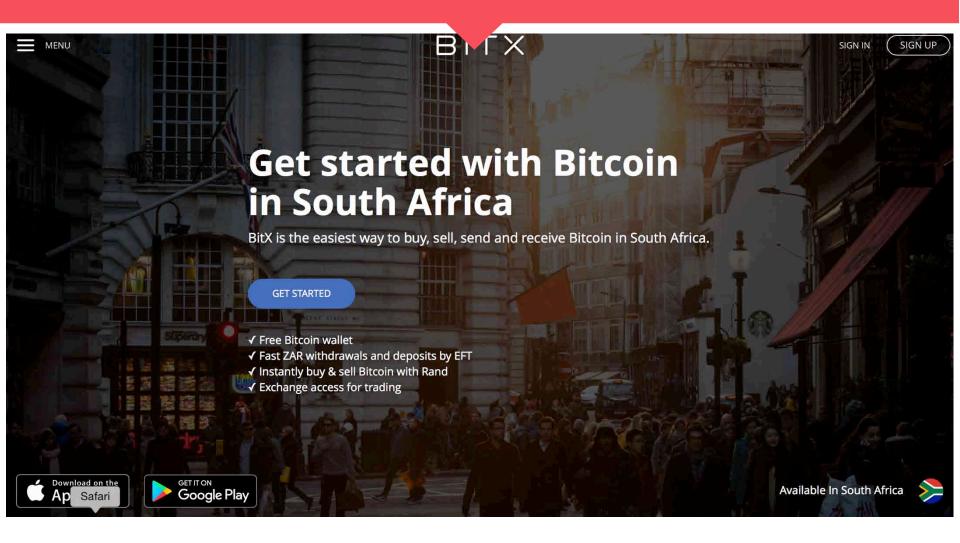


How to buy bitcoin?

- Online Exchange: 3 in South Africa recommend BitX (<u>www.bitx.co</u>)
 AML & KYC Compliant: Upload ID & proof of address
- Operates like a traditional exchanges
- Market for buyers and sellers
- Buyer places bids: no. of bitcoin & price
- Sellers places no. of bitcoin & sets the ask price
- If both happy exchange matches the order



BitX Website





How to send bitcoin?

 Send to a bitcoin address: a string of letters and numbers of between 27 and 34 alphanumeric characters that represents a destination for a bitcoin payment.

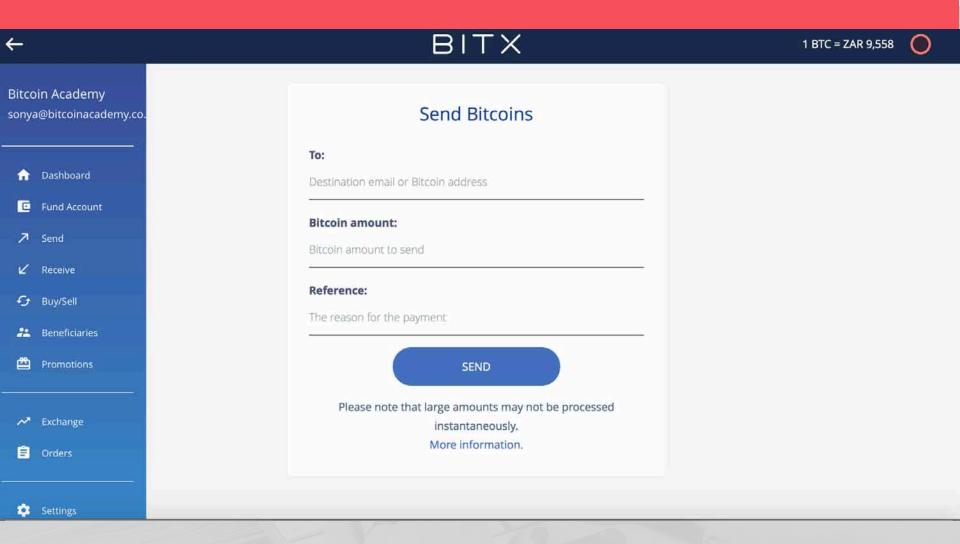
Example: 19JjM72bmgA39fED9YsLfg1SNrXTD

Similar to sending an email.





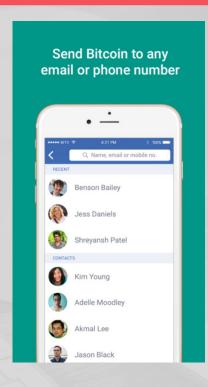
How to send bitcoin?





How to send bitcoin?

- Send to recipients email address
- Send to phone number (select from contacts)
- Scan a QR code





How to receive bitcoin?

BITX



BTC Account

BTC 0.50403434

Available: 0.50403434 Pending: 0.00000000



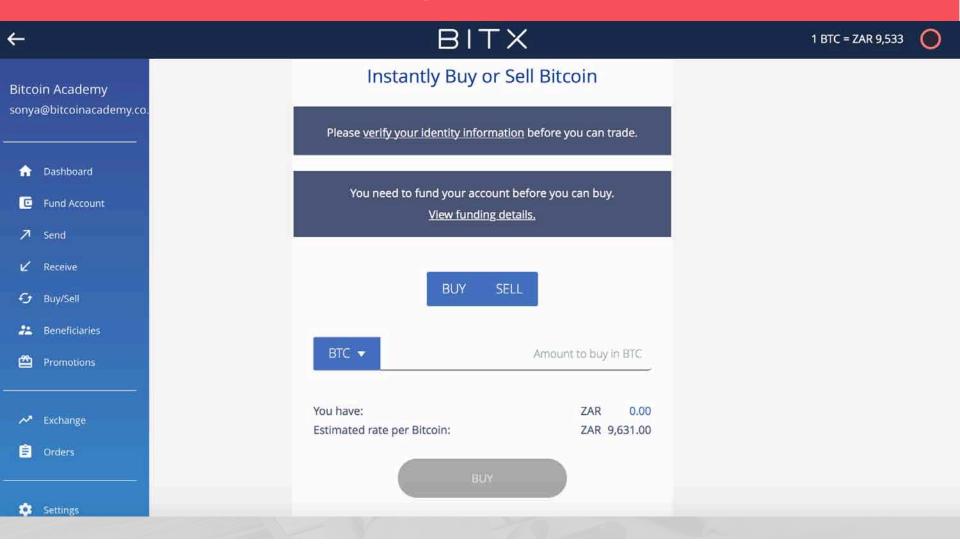


How to receive bitcoin?

- Send bitcoin address to sender
- Send QR code to sender

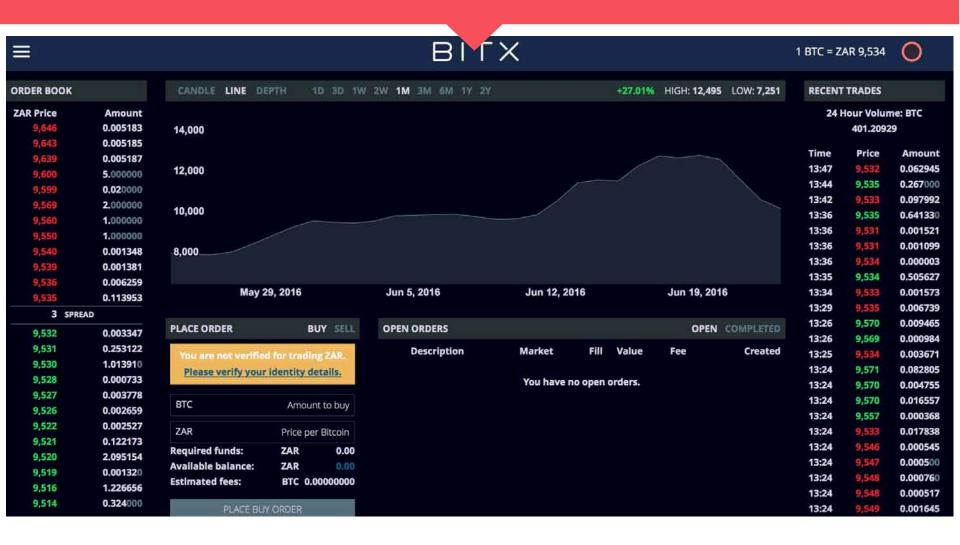


How to buy & sell bitcoin?





BitX Exchange





Bitcoin Transactions

BITX

Date		Description	BTC Amount	Balance
30 Oct 2015	\odot	Sent to	-0.00020749	0.50403434
14 Oct 2015	\odot	Sent to craig006@gmail.com	-0.00027517	0.50424183
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to a Bitcoin address	-0.00060000	0.50451700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to a Bitcoin address	-0.00060000	0.50511700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to chris@citi.org.za	-0.00006000	0.50571700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to nic247365@gmail.com	-0.00006000	0.50577700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to a Bitcoin address	-0.00060000	0.50583700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Received from Sonya: test	0.00060000	0.50643700
7 Sep 2015	\odot	Sent to sonyakuhnel@gmail.com: test	-0.00060000	0.50583700
6 Sep 2015	\odot	Received from BitX Promotions: Thanks for signing up to BitX. We hope you enjoy the event.	0.00280000	0.50643700



Wallets

- Bitcoin wallets store the public & private keys (similar to a bank account and your pin)
- The public key is used to send someone bitcoin
- The private key needs to be kept a secret
- Bitcoin wallets don't hold actual bitcoin



Types of Wallets

- 1. Software wallets: installed on your computer
- 2. Web or online wallets: installed on mobile devices and web sites.
 Advantage = convenient
 Disadvantage = trust a third party, such as BitX



BitX Mobile Wallet (web wallet)

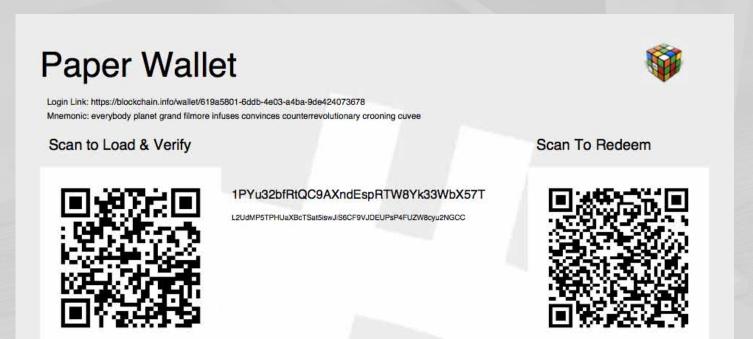
Bitcoin Smart Wallet: available for Android & iOS





Types of Wallets

3. Paper wallets: public and private keys are printed on a piece of paper





Paper Wallet





Types of Wallets

4. Hardware wallets: a physical device





Types of Wallets

5. Brain wallets: user commits a pass phrase to memory.

Advantage = very secure

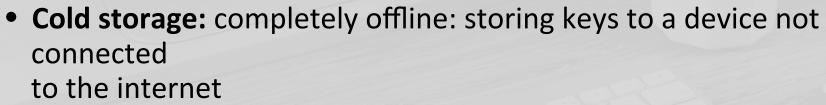




Wallet Safety

Wallet backups:

- Encrypt
- Multiple locations
- Regular backups of private keys



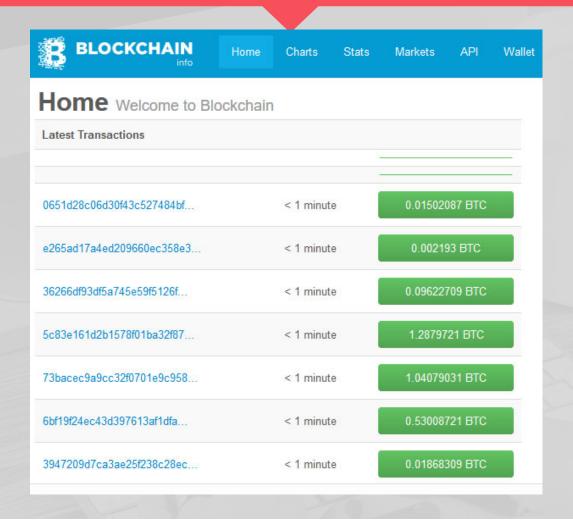
 Multi-signature transactions: the owner can specify rules which require a certain number of private keys to sign the transaction



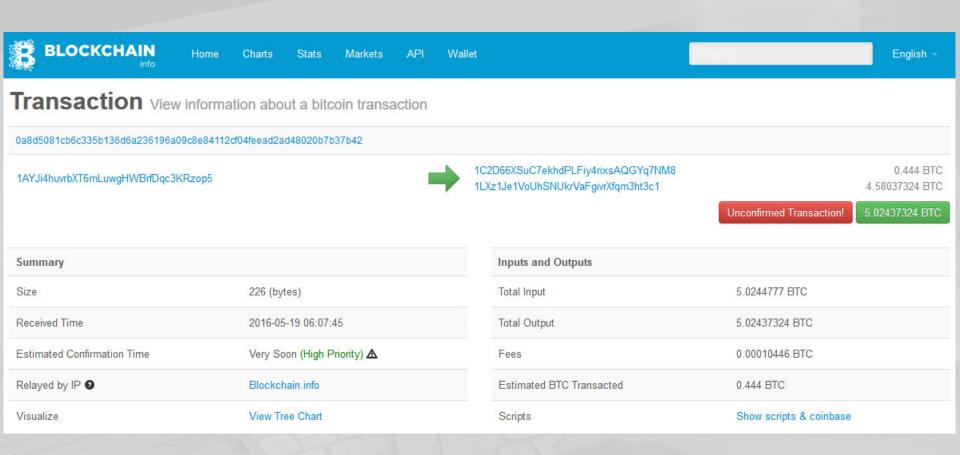


- Pseudonymous
- Addresses can be linked to real identities
- Transactions are
 - public viewable on blockchain.info website
 - traceable











- Publishing your name and bitcoin address online
- Who knows your address: anyone on the internet

Hello, I'm Gary



I am a contract web and Bitcoin application developer, open source contributor and long distance runner.



Donate with Bitcoin

I develop open source Bitcoin software in my spare time, and you might like to try the MultiBit client for a secure near-instant Bitcoin experience.



1KzTSfqjF2iKCduwz59nv2uqh1W2JsTxZH





- Trading bitcoin for national currency on an exchange
- Who knows your address: the exchange



- Buying goods and services online
- Who knows your address:
 the merchant / payment processor





- Using a Thin Client or Hosted Wallet
- Who knows your address: server administrators





Bitcoin has an image problem



Silk Road was an online black market best known as a platform for selling illegal drugs.



Mt. Gox was one of the largest bitcoin exchanges based in Tokyo, Japan. Claimed to have lost 650,000 bitcoins Closed in 2014 and filed for bankruptcy Many people lost their bitcoin.



The Blockchain

- Distributed, decentralised public ledger
- Available to anyone, anywhere in the world
- Stores all past bitcoin transactions
- Write-only: data can only be added, not edited or deleted
- Technology that underpins bitcoin



The Genesis Block

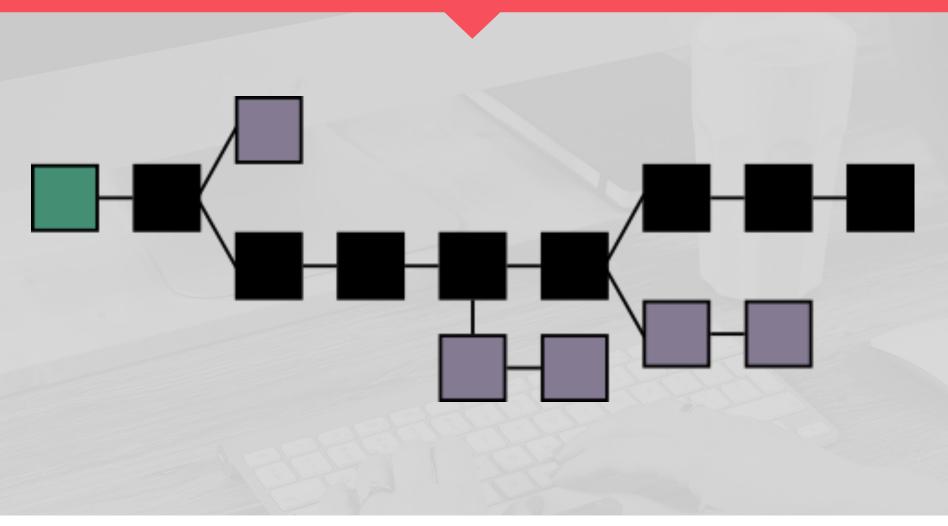
3 January 2009:

The Genesis Block is mined





The Blocks

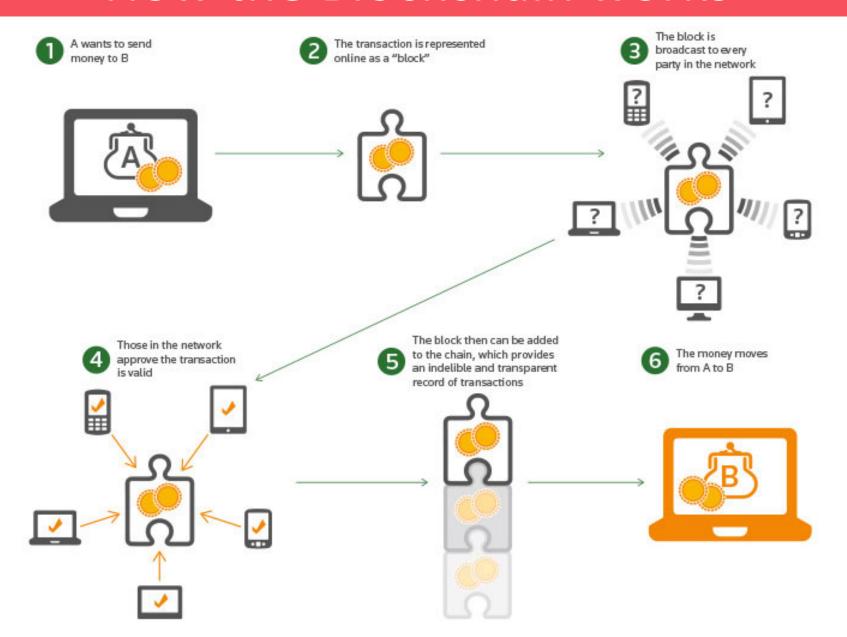








How the Blockchain works



Trustless Payment System

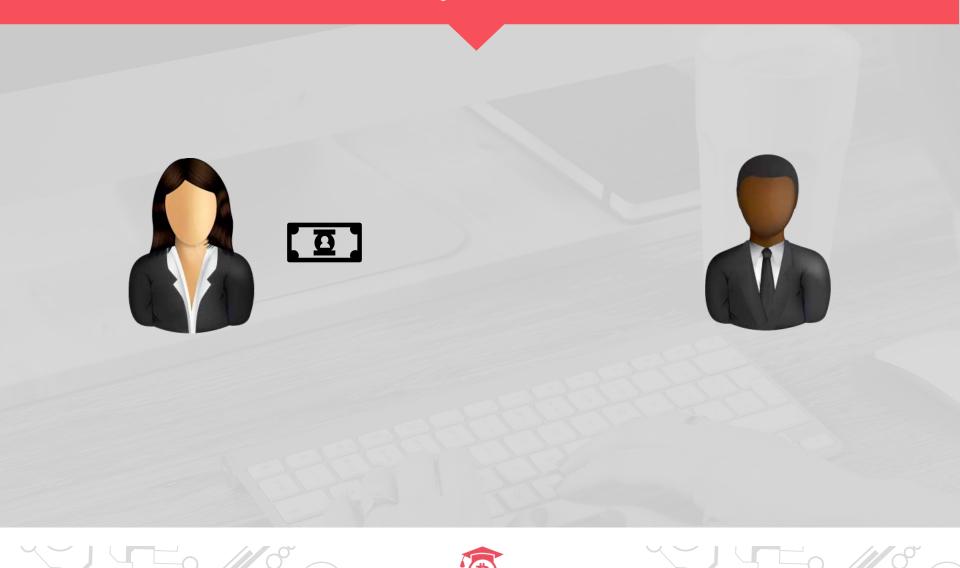
"The one thing that's missing, but that will soon be developed, is a reliable e-cash, a method whereby on the Internet you can transfer funds from A to B, without A knowing B or B knowing A."

- Milton Friedman, early 2000's (Nobel winning economist)

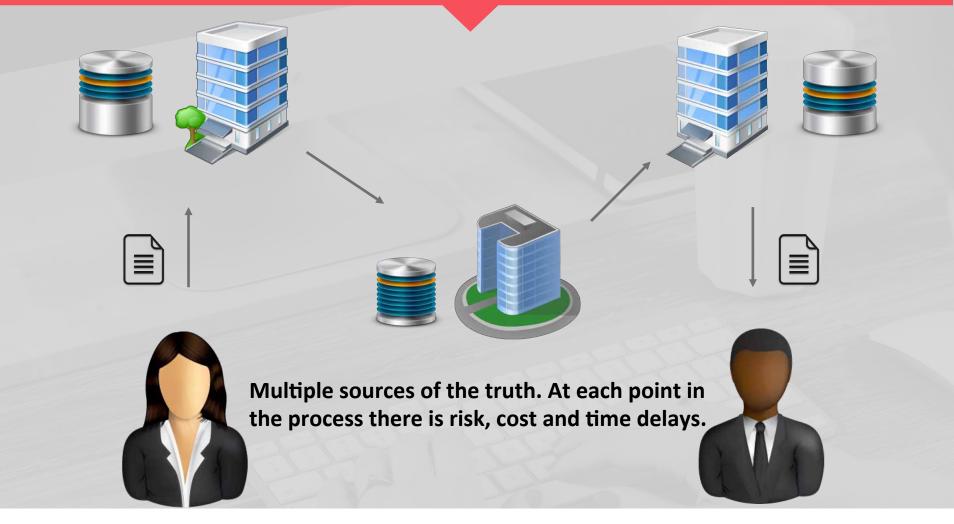




Transfer of money: traditional method

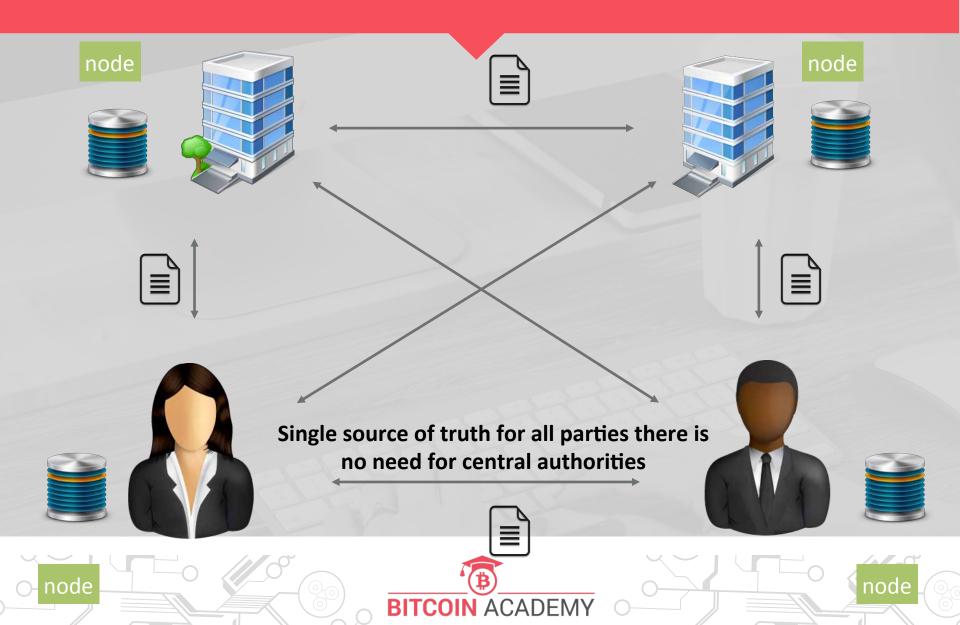


Transfer of money: traditional method

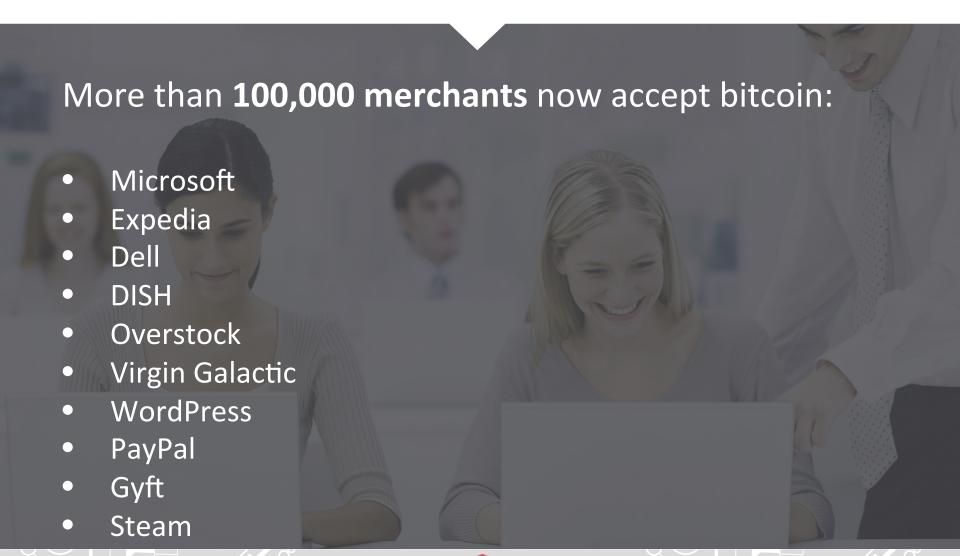




Transfer of bitcoin



Merchant Acceptance





Merchant Acceptance

- Payment integration 3rd Party Bitcoin payment processors such as BitPay
 They convert bitcoin into fiat so no volatility
- Benefits:
 - transaction fees lower (no intermediary)
 - no need for a bank account
 - no risk of chargebacks for merchants (can not be reversed)
 - payment information can not be stolen
- Payment processing companies eg. PayFast & BitPay
- Transaction verification / confirmations:
 - 1 confirmation for small vendors, up to 6



Why use Bitcoin?

- 1. It's fast (compared to cheques & wire transfer)
- 2. It's cheap
- 3. Central governments can't take it away
- 4. There are no chargebacks
- 5. It isn't inflationary

 Someone who had been selling a chocolate bar for a dollar will have to double the price to make it worth the same as it was before, because a dollar suddenly has only half its value.
- 6. People can't steal your payment information from merchants
- 7. It's as private as you want it to be
- 8. You don't need to trust anyone else
- 9. You own it
- 10. You can create your own money



Compliance, regulation & tax

- Regulation in South Africa:
 No regulation
 Regulators have issued a warning only
- Regulation world-wide:
 Most governments around the world are applying existing regulatory frameworks for electronic and mobile payment systems
 Currently no countries where bitcoin is accepted as legal tender



Compliance and regulation

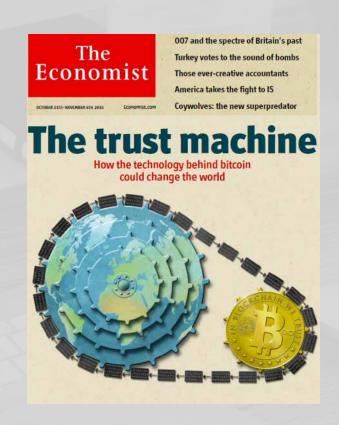
- Countries that have banned bitcoin:
 - 1. Bangladesh
 - 2. Bolivia
 - 3. Ecuador

Legality of bitcoin by country:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legality_of_bitcoin_by_country



- Disrupting traditional ways of transacting and storing of information
- Almost US\$1billion investment in bitcoin and blockchain technology startups since 2012
- In 2015 it was the worlds best performing currency
- Decentralised nature of this technology is out of the control of the regulators





Financial Institutions researching or developing POC's







J.P.Morgan





BANK OF ENGLAND















Morgan Stanley VISA



- Payment rails: cross border payments & interbank settlements
- Remittances
- Immutable ledger
- Time-stamped records
- Proof of ownership
- Micro-transactions: 0.00005430 BTC =
 0.26 Rands
- Smart contracts



Ripple:

- Enabling a real-time gross settlement system for cross-currency payments between banks
- Remittance service for retail customers
- International transaction banking service
- International corpoate payments
- Cross-border intra- bank currency transfers



Barclays:

- Helping business clients reduce costs associated with supply chain management
- Replacing printed documents with versions that are stored electronically in blockchain transaction metadata



NASDAQ:

- Using blockchain to streamline financial record keeping
- Trading of shares of pre-IPO private companies

IBM:

A platform that operates without a native currency like bitcoin and can be used to keep track of business to business, bank to bank, and bank to business transactions and enforce smart contracts



Deutsche Bank:

- Issuing corporate bonds and coupon payments, redeeming itself by means of a "smart contract" that automatically executes the terms
- Enforcement and clearing of derivatives contracts
- Know-your-customer and anti-money laundering registries and surveillance
- Securities asset servicing



Smart Contracts:

- Car rental agencies using smart contracts that automatically allow rentals when payment's received and insurance information is confirmed through a blockchain record
- A refrigerator equipped with sensors and connected to the internet using the blockchain to manage automated interactions with the external world—anything from ordering and paying for food to arranging for its own software upgrades and tracking its warranty



Insurance:

- Transparent company ledger for real-time auditing by regulators and client confidence
- Gives the regulator the confidence to reduce the initial capitalisation requirement of an insurance program
- Enables the ensured individuals to see that premiums are being collected appropriately and that there are sufficient funds for claim payments in the event of a loss





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