

19. See <https://www.hyperledger.org/projects/quilt>. The Hyperledger Quilt project was developed to implement the inter-ledger payment standard developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).
20. See <https://www.unece.org/?id=3133>
21. See <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/facilitation/instrument-and-tools/tools/data-model.aspx>
22. See <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dlt/Pages/default.aspx>
23. This study focuses on blockchain use cases, not on cryptocurrencies. One should note, however, that the legal status of cryptocurrencies also varies considerably from country to country. While some countries have explicitly allowed the use of Bitcoin, others have restricted or banned it. In a recent paper assessing the differences in cryptocurrency legality across national jurisdictions, Chohan (2017) notes that whilst most countries do not make the use of cryptocurrencies illegal, the exact status of cryptocurrencies remains undefined or changing in many of them. This diversity of legislative response “signals on one hand the perplexity of authorities as to the full possibilities of cryptocurrencies, and on the other hand a realization of the inadequate oversight and governance role those authorities would have in the disintermediated nature of cryptocurrency transactions” Chohan (2017). The decentralized nature of Blockchain makes authorities at best perplexed, and often worried, about their role and relevance in the process.
24. In 2015, for example, FinCEN, the financial crimes enforcement office of the United States, opened a civil law enforcement action against Ripple, accusing the startup of having failed to register as a regulated money services business. Cited in Werbach (2018).
25. See <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/ordonnance/2017/12/8/2017-1674/jo/texte>
26. The Joint Initiative on E-commerce was launched on the margins of the eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference (MC11) in December 2017 by ministers representing 71 WTO members. In the statement, signatories agreed to initiate exploratory work together towards future WTO negotiations on trade-related aspects of electronic commerce. See in particular the proposals submitted by Brazil (WTO official document number JOB/GC/176), the European Union (WTO official document number JOB/GC/188), Japan (WTO official document numbers JOB/GC/177 and 180), New Zealand (WTO official document number JOB/GC/175), the Russian Federation (WTO official document number JOB/GC/181), Singapore (WTO official document number JOB/GC/179) and the United States (JOB/GC/178) (as of mid-April 2018).
27. See Sullivan and Burger (2017). For an overview, see also <https://blockchainhub.net/blog/decentralized-identity-blockchain/>
28. See <https://monax.io>
29. See <https://contraxsuite.com>
30. For a presentation of the global legal entity identifier, see <https://www.gleif.org/en/about-lei/introducing-the-legal-entity-identifier-lei>
31. “We support the creation of a global legal entity identifier (LEI) which uniquely identifies parties to financial transactions. We call on the FSB to take the lead in helping coordinate work among the regulatory community to prepare recommendations for the appropriate governance framework, representing the public interest, for such a global LEI by our next Summit.” Declaration of the 2011 G20 Cannes Summit, <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>