

In What Ways Are Technological Advancements, Such As Blockchain, Transforming International Trade And Finance Operations?

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Date of Submission: 16-01-2025

Date of Acceptance: 26-01-2025

I. Introduction:

Applications on blockchain range from storing client identities to handling cross-border payments, clearing and settling bond or equity trades to smart contracts that are self-executing, such as a credit derivative that pays out automatically if a company goes bust or a bond that regularly pays interest to the holder. This technology could cut banks' infrastructure costs for cross-border payments, securities trading, and regulatory compliance by \$15bn-\$20bn a year from 2022, according to a recent report by Spanish bank Santander, management consultancy Oliver Wyman, and venture capital investor Anthemis.

Blockchain technology has numerous potential applications in various sectors, particularly in trade and finance. For instance, it could be used to store validated "know your customer" (KYC) data on individuals or companies. This technology enables decentralized and secure verification of transactions, making it an attractive solution for financial services. The blockchain system has the capability to eliminate intermediaries and ensure the privacy and security of data.

Distributed ledger technology (DLT) also makes it possible for documentation to flow transparently yet securely among banks, trading companies, and other network participants like insurance companies. All transactions are immutably recorded on the blockchain with a timestamp and unique cryptographic signature. Everyone with the right permission can access the same information for complete transparency, which helps increase trust and prevent fraud.

Through a simple user interface, companies can apply online for bank-guaranteed payment or invoice financing. The completely digital process simplifies transactions and reduces costs for all parties. Blockchain's security and transparency have made it an attractive choice for international trade operations, where trust between parties is critical.

By participating in a blockchain-based platform for trade finance, banks can pursue new revenue streams through new financing products and alternatives to letters of credit. This system offers banking services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and companies that would traditionally use open account trading, while also gaining deep insights into client financial positions and transaction histories. The blockchain-based system allows for secure and transparent trade transactions, providing efficient ways to verify trade deals and reduce risks associated with non-payment or delayed payment.

Buyer and seller companies that use blockchain can reduce the risk of non-payment or late payment by a new buyer. By speeding up business processes through digitization and automation, blockchain technology allows traders to track all steps in a trade deal end-to-end. This can enhance transaction transparency and supply chain traceability. Additionally, the smart contract technology associated with blockchain can be used to automatically execute contract terms when certain conditions are met, which reduces the need for manual intervention and improves operational efficiency.

Trade finance has long been subjected to inefficiency due to heavy manual processing and lengthy delivery of trade-related documents. A blockchain innovation may reengineer business processes and offer better value propositions in terms of validity, auditability, and disintermediation in trade processes. For example, a blockchain-enabled letter of credit (L/C) could provide better document digitization because of its immutable functionality. Compared to traditional paper-intensive processing, blockchain may present an innovative value in reducing costs and time in financial processes.

Blockchain's potential for transforming international trade operations is significant. The technology can support the entire trade finance lifecycle by enabling the seamless and transparent exchange of trade-related documents and reducing the risk of fraud. The resulting blockchain-based trade network improves the trade finance lending process, helping banks access new markets with new products while reducing risks for buyers and sellers. This technology allows companies to expand into new markets and grow their business by providing secure, efficient, and transparent trade finance services.

An example of blockchain's transformative effect in trade finance is the cooperation between Barclays and the innovative start-up, Wave, a decentralized blockchain hybrid crypto-asset exchange platform. On September 6, 2016, Barclays initiated a blockchain-based L/C project to facilitate international trade. Target goods, such as cheese and butter, were transacted between Irish agricultural food cooperatives Ornuia (formerly the Irish Dairy Board) and the Seychelles Trading Company. Barclays reported a great reduction in trade finance processing time, with the process being completed within just four hours. The use of a blockchain-based L/C system helped avoid paper-heavy transmission and enabled participants to benefit from a faster, more secure method of conducting international trade transactions.

The blockchain platform, Wave, uses the blockchain as a shared ledger to store trading documents, such as bills of lading (B/Ls). Participating parties, including banks and trading counterparties, can access on-chain data to track the flow of information and goods. This innovation has made the trade finance process more transparent, efficient, and secure, reducing the reliance on manual processes and paper documentation. Blockchain's ability to offer speed, security, and transparency has attracted widespread adoption, and it has significantly reduced the administrative burden and paperwork typically associated with international trade.

In general, trade finance has traditionally relied on centralized operating mechanisms, with banks functioning as the processors of L/C transactions. However, a consortium chain, a type of blockchain, is favored in the context of trade finance. This type of blockchain allows for a shared, decentralized ledger that is secure, transparent, and efficient. The blockchain has the potential to reform business operations by improving trust among trade stakeholders, reducing the risk of fraud, and ensuring the development of sustainable business environments and finance.

In conclusion, blockchain technology is rapidly transforming international trade and finance by offering a more secure, transparent, and efficient way to manage trade transactions. Its decentralized nature removes the need for intermediaries, reducing costs and delays while improving security and trust. As the global economy continues to become more interconnected, the use of blockchain in trade finance will likely increase, paving the way for more efficient and transparent international trade operations.

II. Definition And Core Features:

The blockchain functions as a distributed database by creating time-stamped blocks via cryptography. It is the underpinning technology of Bitcoin and enables the bookkeeping of digital transactions on blocks. With unique consensus mechanisms, such as proof of work (POW), the blockchain may provide better transparency, immutability, and auditability because of its intrinsic distributed network and consensus mechanism qualities. The blockchain permanently maintains transaction records in blocks, and thus, it enhances the transparency and security level of transactions.

Blockchain is hence a network of computers, all of which must approve a transaction has taken place before it is recorded, in a "chain" of computer code.

In the present system, a central ledger is likely to act as the custodian of information. But on a blockchain, the information is transparently held in a shared database, without a single body acting as a middleman. Distributed ledger technology (DLT) also makes it possible for documentation to flow transparently yet securely among banks, trading companies, and other network participants. All transactions are immutably recorded on the blockchain with a timestamp and unique cryptographic signature. Everyone with the right permission can access the right or same information for complete transparency, which helps increase trust and prevent fraud. The blockchain, serving as a shared ledger (database), may facilitate trade finance by means of its distributed network, which maintains transparent records of critical transactions among trading stakeholders.

III. Blockchain Vs Traditional Systems:

In the present system, a central ledger is likely to act as the custodian of that information. But on a blockchain, the information is transparently held in a shared database, without a single body acting as a middleman.

Trade finance relies heavily on paper-based business operations involving information transmission, asset transfers, goods handovers, and payment processes. Traditionally, business parties build trust with a centralized operating mechanism, such as payment by letter of credit (L/C). However, low efficiency and vulnerabilities to malicious alterations have hindered overall performance. Decentralization of operating business networks may help to improve issues such as transparency, real-time tracking, and trustless transactions among players. The blockchain, serving as a shared ledger (database), may facilitate trade finance by means of its distributed network, which maintains transparent records of critical transactions among trading stakeholders. The blockchain could potentially enhance transaction transparency and supply chain traceability. In addition, its affiliated technology, the smart contract, may be deployed in the blockchain environment to execute event-based contract terms or agreements.

IV. Relevance To Trade And Finance:

By participating in a blockchain-based platform for trade finance, banks can pursue new revenue streams through new financing products and alternatives to letters of credit, offer banking services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and companies that would traditionally use open account trading, and gain deep insights into client financial positions and transaction histories.

Buyer and seller companies that use “Blockchain” can reduce the risk of non-payment or late payment by a new buyer, speed business processes with digitization and automation, track all steps in a trade deal end-to-end, and access trade finance products and services offered by participating banks more readily than through traditional routes.

It streamlines the trade finance lending process, reducing friction and supporting companies as they grow their business and expand into new markets.

The rapid evolution of technology in the 21st century has dramatically reshaped various sectors, prompting significant discourse on its implications for global commerce and finance. Among these advancements, blockchain technology stands out for its potential to enhance transparency, efficiency, and security in international trade and finance operations. As global markets become increasingly intertwined, the complexities and challenges associated with traditional systems—rife with inefficiencies, vulnerabilities, and lack of accountability—underscore the necessity for innovative solutions.

The relevance of studying blockchain's impact in this context cannot be overstated, given that it could redefine transactional operations, institutional relationships, and governance structures on a global scale. Existing literature delves into several critical themes concerning blockchain's transformative power. First, the decentralization inherent in blockchain technology offers a revolutionary approach to data management and verification, eliminating the need for intermediaries and thus reducing transaction costs and timeframes. Several studies, such as those by Tapscott and Tapscott (2016) and Mougayar (2016), elaborate on how this quality enables real-time auditing and enhances the reliability of transactions, fostering trust among international trade parties. Furthermore, the capacity of blockchain to facilitate smart contracts—self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code—has been identified as a major innovation that can automate and streamline trade agreements. This could minimize disputes and enhance compliance with cross-border regulations, contributing to smoother operations in finance and trade.

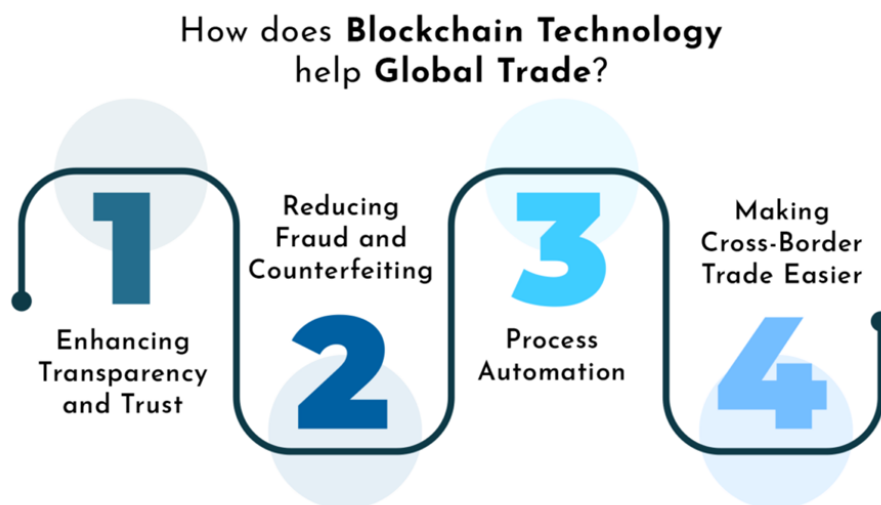
Nonetheless, despite the promising potentials highlighted, existing research also reveals considerable gaps and challenges that warrant further exploration. Critical issues concerning scalability, interoperability, and regulatory uncertainties present considerable hindrances to the practical application of blockchain in international trade and finance. The transformation of international trade and finance operations has been significantly influenced by technological advancements, particularly blockchain technology.

In the early 2000s, global trade faced persistent challenges such as opacity in transaction processes and inefficiencies in payment systems. The emergence of cryptocurrencies around 2009, with Bitcoin as the pioneer, opened discussions regarding decentralized currencies and the potential of blockchain to streamline financial operations. As organizations began to experiment with this technology, studies highlighted its capacity for enhancing transparency and security in transactions (Titilayo Deborah Olorunyomi et al., 2024). By the mid-2010s, the practical applications of blockchain in trade began to take shape, with companies exploring smart contracts and supply chain tracking. These developments allowed for real-time monitoring of goods and improved trust among trading partners, as noted in various case studies (Muhammad Yamin Noch, 2024). Late in the decade, blockchain platforms were increasingly adopted for trade finance, facilitating faster and more secure cross-border payments while reducing reliance on traditional banking intermediaries (Campbell R. Harvey et al., 2024) (Ioseb Berikashvili Ioseb Berikashvili, 2024). Notably, the integration of blockchain in logistics significantly reduced delays and costs associated with documentation processes (Ms. Tejas Bajirao Tambe, 2024).

By the early 2020s, governments and international organizations took notice; discussions around regulatory frameworks for cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based solutions began to proliferate. Empirical studies from this period provided insights into how blockchain technology improves economic efficiency, cutting transaction costs by an estimated 11% in the financial sector alone, which was crucial amid rising globalization pressures (Ayman Ahmad Abu Haija et al., 2025). As the landscape evolves, ongoing research emphasizes the need for education around blockchain, suggesting that its full potential in transforming international trade and finance operations may still be on the horizon (V. Kanaparthi, 2024) (Mohit Sharma et al., 2024). This trajectory underscores an ongoing shift toward a more integrated and efficient global trading system, enhanced by the iterative development of blockchain technology.

Technological advancements, particularly blockchain technology, are significantly transforming international trade and finance operations by enhancing transparency, efficiency, and security. The decentralized nature of blockchain allows for real-time tracking of goods and transactions, which addresses longstanding issues of trust and verification in international trade. For example, by implementing blockchain, companies can automate supply chain processes through smart contracts, streamlining operations and reducing costs associated with

manual oversight and paperwork (Titilayo Deborah Olorunyomi et al., 2024)(Muhammad Yamin Noch, 2024). This has been particularly valuable in sectors plagued by inefficiencies, such as the shipping and logistics industry, where blockchain can optimize the flow of goods and documentation (Campbell R. Harvey et al., 2024). Moreover, blockchain's ability to securely and immutably record transactions significantly mitigates the risks of fraud and errors in international financial transactions.



The transparency provided by a shared ledger not only ensures compliance with regulatory standards but also enhances the reliability of transaction history, which is crucial for institutions involved in cross-border trade (Ioseb Berikashvili Ioseb Berikashvili, 2024)(Ms. Tejas Bajirao Tambe, 2024). Additionally, the integration of blockchain with other technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) is further amplifying its impact on trade and finance, creating smart ecosystems that enhance decision-making and operational agility (Ayman Ahmad Abu Haija et al., 2025)(V. Kanaparthi, 2024). Furthermore, blockchain technology fosters financial inclusion by facilitating easier access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that traditionally struggle to navigate the complexities of international trade finance (Mohit Sharma et al., 2024). By lowering barriers and creating more accessible financial services, blockchain is reshaping the landscape of global trade and finance, promoting equitable economic growth. Thus, the transformative role of blockchain in international trade and finance operations extends beyond mere efficiency gains, paving the way for a more secure, transparent, and inclusive economic framework.

The transformational impact of technological advancements, particularly blockchain, on international trade and finance operations has been analyzed through various methodological approaches, each providing distinct insights.

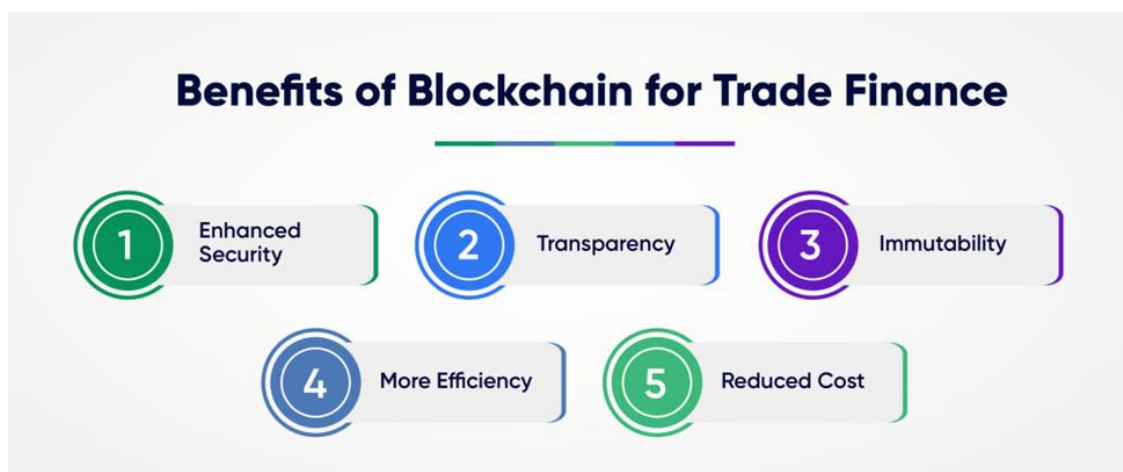
Quantitative analyses have emerged as a dominant methodology, as they enable researchers to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of blockchain solutions on transaction costs and time delays. For example, studies employing regression analyses reveal that firms utilizing blockchain in international trade operations experience a significant reduction in processing times and associated costs, underscoring the technology's potential for streamlining supply chains (Titilayo Deborah Olorunyomi et al., 2024)(Muhammad Yamin Noch, 2024).

Conversely, qualitative methodologies have offered deeper examination into the sociocultural implications of blockchain adoption in finance. Interviews with industry experts highlight the challenges of regulatory compliance and trust issues among stakeholders, suggesting that the successful integration of blockchain requires a nuanced understanding of the organizational context as well as external regulatory environments (Campbell R. Harvey et al., 2024)(Ioseb Berikashvili Ioseb Berikashvili, 2024).

This qualitative perspective complements quantitative data by providing context to the numbers, emphasizing that while blockchain can enhance efficiency, it also demands substantial shifts in operational practices and mindsets. Mixed-method approaches have also surfaced in the literature, combining the rigor of quantitative measurements with the depth of qualitative insights. This combination fosters a more holistic view of blockchain's impact. For instance, case studies have illustrated how blockchain deployment in financial institutions not only reduces fraud but also transforms customer interactions through enhanced transparency and trust (Ms. Tejas Bajirao Tambe, 2024)(Ayman Ahmad Abu Haija et al., 2025). By leveraging diverse methodological frameworks, scholars illuminate the multifaceted effects of blockchain technology, revealing its capacity to transform international trade and finance operations beyond mere efficiency gains, encompassing broader systemic changes as well.

Technological advancements, particularly blockchain, are fundamentally reshaping international trade and finance operations, presenting various theoretical implications. From a transaction cost economics perspective, blockchain reduces costs associated with verifying transactions and managing contracts, thereby increasing efficiency in trade operations. The decentralization and transparency offered by blockchain diminish the need for intermediaries, which is supported by numerous studies indicating a substantial decrease in transaction times and associated costs, enhancing overall trade efficiency (Titilayo Deborah Olorunyomi et al., 2024)(Muhammad Yamin Noch, 2024). Moreover, the institutional theory posits that blockchain fosters trust and transparency among parties engaged in international trade. By providing an immutable record of transactions, blockchain technology enhances accountability, thus mitigating the risks of fraud and corruption that often plague international trade settings. This is echoed in literature that underscores blockchain's potential to facilitate smoother cross-border transactions and improve regulatory compliance (Campbell R. Harvey et al., 2024)(Ioseb Berikashvili Ioseb Berikashvili, 2024). In contrast, proponents of traditional financial systems express skepticism regarding blockchain's scalability and security. Concerns about energy consumption, regulatory uncertainty, and the potential for market manipulation highlight complexities that could hinder widespread adoption (Ms. Tejas Bajirao Tambe, 2024)(Ayman Ahmad Abu Haija et al., 2025). Nonetheless, proponents argue that by integrating blockchain with existing systems, its benefits can be harnessed while addressing these challenges, creating a hybrid model that utilizes both traditional and emerging technologies (V. Kanaparthi, 2024)(Mohit Sharma et al., 2024).

Ultimately, these theoretical frameworks illustrate that while blockchain presents transformative potential in international trade and finance, various perspectives must be reconciled to fully understand its implications and ensure successful integration into existing systems. Through ongoing research and dialogue, the intersection of technology and traditional operational mechanisms is likely to evolve, leading to a more efficient and transparent international trading landscape.



The exploration of technological advancements, particularly blockchain technology, reveals a transformative landscape in international trade and finance operations, markedly influencing their efficiency, transparency, and security. Key findings highlight the advantages of blockchain's decentralized systems, which facilitate real-time tracking and verification of transactions, thereby reducing reliance on intermediaries and minimizing transaction costs. Notably, literature supports the assertion that blockchain enhances the reliability of trade agreements through the adoption of smart contracts, streamlining processes and significantly reducing disputes.

Additionally, blockchain's secure, tamper-resistant ledger addresses longstanding issues concerning fraud, contributing to greater accountability and compliance in international transactions. By leveraging empirical studies and theoretical frameworks, it is evident that the implementation of blockchain can revolutionize traditional trade paradigms, promoting efficiency and fostering trust among global stakeholders. Reaffirming the primary theme of this review, it is clear that blockchain technology serves as a pivotal force in redefining the operational dynamics of international trade and finance.

The scope of this review encompassed an analysis of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, underscoring the multifaceted nature of blockchain's impact. By integrating insights from transaction cost economics and institutional theories, a comprehensive understanding emerges regarding how blockchain cultivates a climate of trust and accountability necessary for smoother cross-border transactions. The implications of these findings extend beyond theoretical perspectives; they hold substantial significance for real-world applications across various sectors.

The decreased transaction times and costs associated with blockchain could invigorate international trade, providing enhanced access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have historically faced barriers. Moreover, this transformation supports economic inclusivity, as blockchain technology democratizes financial systems and fosters equitable growth by enabling wider participation in global markets. Despite the promising advancements articulated in the literature, limitations are apparent. The gap between pilot initiatives and widespread adoption of blockchain highlights regulatory uncertainties and the need for harmonization of legal frameworks across jurisdictions.

Additionally, the empirical research often lacks longitudinal studies that could elucidate the long-term effects of blockchain on trade practices, particularly in developing economies. Future research should address these limitations by investigating the impact of blockchain in varied economic contexts, focusing on scalability, interoperability, and the socio-economic consequences of its implementation. It is essential to explore how organizations can effectively integrate blockchain with existing systems, forging a hybrid model that adapts to traditional infrastructures while maximizing technological advantages.

Case Study: Ripple's Cross-Border Payment Solutions

What Is Ripple?



Source: Wall Street Mojo

Ripple is another great example of how blockchain is improving international finance. Ripple uses blockchain technology to make sending money across borders faster, cheaper, and safer. It helps businesses and financial institutions send payments between countries in just a few seconds, with much lower fees than traditional banks.

Sending money internationally used to take several days because banks and middlemen were involved in the process, making it slow and expensive. These payments also had high fees that businesses and consumers had to pay, which made global transactions costly. Ripple's blockchain platform allows financial institutions to connect directly, cutting out the middlemen. Instead of using multiple banks to process payments, Ripple's platform lets businesses send money directly to each other, and this happens in just a few seconds. Ripple also uses its cryptocurrency, **XRP**, to make these transactions smoother and faster.

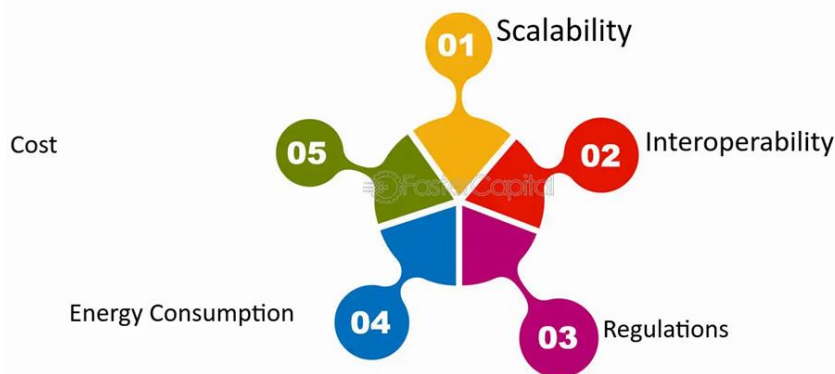
The Results:

- **Cost Reduction:** Ripple's system has reduced the cost of cross-border payments by **up to 60%** compared to traditional methods.
- **Speed:** Payments that used to take days now take only seconds to complete.
- **Global Expansion:** Ripple now works with **over 300 financial institutions** globally, including major names like Santander, American Express, and SBI Holdings.

Impact: Ripple's blockchain solution has made it easier for businesses to send money quickly and affordably. It has also helped bring financial services to countries where traditional banking is limited. Ripple's platform is popular for both international payments and remittances, offering a more efficient and cost-effective way to send money across borders.

V. Challenges And Limitations

The Challenges and Limitations of Blockchain Technology



Source: [FasterCapital](#)

Scalability and Interoperability Issues

While blockchain offers great potential, there are some technical challenges that make it harder to use for large operations:

Scalability:

Blockchain systems can handle a lot of transactions, but as more people use them, the system can slow down. For example, popular networks like Bitcoin can only handle a small number of transactions per second. This is a problem for industries that need to handle many transactions quickly, like global finance or international trade. As blockchain grows, it may struggle to keep up with the high volume of transactions, making it less practical for big businesses.

Interoperability:

Different blockchain networks often don't work well together. For blockchain to really change industries like trade and finance, different systems need to be able to share information easily. Right now, most blockchain platforms can't connect with each other, which means businesses using different blockchain networks might face problems when trying to work together. Without a way for these networks to communicate, the full potential of blockchain can't be realized.

Adoption Barriers

Even though blockchain has many benefits, there are several challenges that stop businesses from using it widely. These challenges include:

1. **Regulatory Uncertainty:** One of the main issues with blockchain is that the rules around it are unclear. Many governments are still figuring out how to regulate blockchain, especially for things like international payments or financial transactions. Because of this, businesses may be worried that they could run into legal problems or sudden changes in the law if they start using blockchain. Without clear rules, companies are cautious about adopting the technology.
2. **High Initial Costs:** Setting up blockchain systems can be expensive. Companies need to buy special technology, hire experts, and train employees to use the new system. All these costs add up, and for smaller businesses, this can be a big barrier. Although blockchain can save money in the long run, the high costs at the beginning are often too much for some businesses to handle.
3. **Energy Consumption:** A major issue with blockchain, especially Bitcoin, is its **high energy consumption**. The process of "mining" requires a lot of computing power to validate transactions, using up significant amounts of electricity. As more transactions occur, energy demand grows. Bitcoin mining, in particular, has been criticized for its environmental impact, with some estimates suggesting it uses as much power as small countries. To make blockchain more sustainable, it's crucial to reduce energy use or develop more energy-efficient systems.

Future Prospects

The Future of Blockchain Technology



Source: FasterCapital

- 1. Scalability and Interoperability:** Blockchain systems are evolving to handle more transactions efficiently and to connect with other systems seamlessly.
- 2. Privacy and Confidentiality:** Efforts are being made to make blockchain solutions more secure, ensuring sensitive data remains private.
- 3. Tokenization and Digital Assets:** The technology enables the creation of digital versions of physical or financial assets, making them easier to trade or manage.
- 4. Blockchain in Supply Chain and Traceability:** Blockchain helps track products at every stage, ensuring transparency and preventing fraud in supply chains.
- 5. Energy Efficiency and Sustainability:** New advancements aim to make blockchain eco-friendlier by reducing its energy consumption.
- 6. DeFi and Decentralized Governance:** Blockchain supports decentralized financial systems and governance, empowering users to have more control over their finances and decision-making processes.

The future of blockchain looks promising, with exciting advancements on the horizon. One key development is combining blockchain with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT). AI could help analyze blockchain data, improve decision-making, and detect fraud, while blockchain ensures data security for AI. IoT devices can also benefit from blockchain's tamper-proof nature, making data more reliable and transparent. To make blockchain truly global, countries and industries must collaborate to create common standards, ensuring it works seamlessly across borders and industries, and helping it grow in areas like finance, trade, and supply chains.

VI. Conclusion

This paper has explored the significant role that blockchain technology is playing in transforming international trade and finance. One of the key benefits of blockchain is its ability to make cross-border transactions faster, cheaper, and more secure. Through the use of decentralized ledgers, blockchain eliminates the need for middlemen like banks, which reduces transaction fees and processing time. It also offers increased transparency by allowing all parties to view and verify data in real time, which helps prevent fraud and errors. Blockchain is particularly useful in areas like cross-border payments, supply chain management, and trade finance. It improves efficiency by digitizing traditional documents such as invoices and letters of credit, automating tasks with smart contracts, and offering a secure and tamper-proof system for recording transactions.

In addition, blockchain's secure, unchangeable records help reduce the risks of counterfeiting and fraud, which are often concerns in international trade. This technology is also enhancing global trade logistics, allowing businesses to track goods in real time, improving the overall flow of products across borders.

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