Application prospects of blockchain insurance

The blockchain world , the real world, and the Internet world are divided into three mutually mapped and completely independent worlds. The lowest unit is the super-individual, which has initially sprouted in the Internet era and will flourish in the blockchain era.

A history of finance is also a history of technological change. The development of technology has profoundly affected the transformation of finance. Blockchain helps the financial industry and reshapes trust and consensus. It will profoundly affect the reform of the financial industry. As Sun Zhengyi said, digital assets are the greatest assets of humanity in the future. The future development of the financial field will be profoundly changed by blockchain technology and usher in the golden age of digital finance. Traditional finance is mainly related to financing financial services, including banks, securities, and insurance companies. The entire traditional financial building is constantly being constructed, and the financial system is gradually improving. Science and technology finance is the development of finance brought by science and technology, including Internet finance, big data credit, etc. Blockchain reshapes the value system of digital finance, and uses technology to reshape trust. Essentially, the parties to the transaction have built a perfect mathematical solution on the trust mechanism, which simplifies the trust process and reduces trust risks. It has profoundly affected financial change.

Ethereum pioneered the introduction of smart contracts and is an open source underlying blockchain system. Essentially Ethereum is a distributed database that permanently stores digital transaction records, a platform and a programming language that enables developers to build and publish next-generation distributed

applications. Currently, there are thousands of decentralized applications on the Ethereum platform. Various developers use the developer tools and programming languages provided by Ethereum to run their own businesses on the blockchain. These businesses include voting, financial exchanges, crowdfunding, asset management and more.

Technology can save personal health data, accidents and other information forever. Insurance companies can obtain customer risk information in a timely and accurate manner when customers apply for insurance, thereby reducing underwriting costs and improving efficiency.

Financial giants and technology giants have in-depth layout in the blockchain field.Facebook , JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, Citibank, UBS, Barclays Bank, Deloitte & Touche, etc. have launched blockchain in the securities, banking, auditing and other industries. Blockchain and de-intermediation have been honored so far. Self-organization, C2b attributes, efficiency improvement, cost reduction and other features restructure traditional industries and empower the real economy and finance.

Above individuals, the form of communities and enterprises in the era of blockchain will also change. The biggest impact of blockchain on human society is not necessarily the technology itself, but grids and tokens, as more efficient and intelligent value carriers, to change and shape the future enterprises and organizations, then what kind of form will the future organization shaped by the blockchain be? The blockchain has closely tied the interests of all ecological participants together, creating a unified consensus, forming a wide range of collaborations, and jointly creating shared value, thereby changing the pattern of human interests under the traditional writing model and form multiple new interest communities with self-organization, self-motivation and sub-distribution. We believe that communities and corporate organizations have evolved. Groups and community communities, every community and business in the future can rely on the blockchain to start writing. Everyone spontaneously participates in the community and community through a unified consensus, the boundaries between traditional companies and enterprises are broken, and the role of enterprises is redefined. The core of creating a blockchain

community is consensus. Unlike blood consensus, regional consensus, national consensus system consensus, religious consensus, etc., blockchain consensus is a means for all parties involved in the blockchain ecosystem to focus on digital tokens and achieve legitimate value. Therefore, blockchain, organizational form, transition from corporate and partnership systems to cross-regional, cross-industry, cross-market, cross-network, cross-law, cross-cultural community communities.

The concept of blockchain in 2008 was first proposed in the article published by Satoshi Nakamoto, a peer-to-peer electronic cash system for Bitcoin. The article mentioned that blockchain technology can be applied to many areas of financial service social life. Coin is a typical case of the first large-scale application of blockchain technology to the global network. After a long period of development, the blockchain technology has been very different from the blockchain technology referred to when Satoshi Nakamoto first proposed Bitcoin in 2008. It is not just a technology but a new economic idea, a form of economic organization and a form of economic trade.

A contract is a smart contract recorded in terms of computer language rather than legal language. These smart contracts work similarly to the statements of other computer programs. Smart contracts only interact with real-world assets in this way. When the compiled conditions are triggered, the smart contract executes the corresponding contract terms. Smart contracts have many potential benefits, such as lower signing costs, execution costs, and compliance costs. It therefore becomes an economically viable contract, especially for a large number of low-value transactions. As a typical application case, grandpa made a will before his life claiming that after his death and his grandson reached the age of 18 , he transferred his property to his grandson. If this will is recorded on the blockchain, then the blockchain will automatically retrieve it and calculate the age of its grandson. When the grandson's 18- year-old condition is established, the blockchain will be searched in the government's public database or archive that is there a loss certificate from Grandpa? If these two conditions are met at the same time, the asset will be free of any restrictions and will be automatically transferred to the grandson's account. This transfer will not be restricted by various factors such as national borders and

external obstructions, and will be enforced automatically. The timestamp in the blockchain is more credible than the traditional notarization system, because the time signature is written directly on the blockchain, and the blocks that have been generated in the blockchain cannot be modified in any way. Once the block is modified, the generated hash value cannot be matched, and the manipulation behavior will be detected by the system.

Trust is the foundation of the financial industry. To maintain trust, the development of the financial industry has spawned a large number of intermediary institutions. At present, many financial transactions still require manual intervention. Blockchain can simplify and automate a large number of manual financial service processes, and through the network and settlement capabilities, can realize the entire process automation during and after the transaction.

Beginning in 2015 , the use of blockchain to modernize the operation process of the traditional insurance industry. Blockchain is considered by the company as an important tool that can decouple the insurance market from paper decentralization. At present, the company's experiments include that blockchain-driven transactions are insurance market alliance shops with Ethereum as a bridge. Blockchain-driven transactions can enable international insurance companies far away from thousands of miles to participate in sub-debt, reinsurance transactions, securely share files, and do not require neutral intermediaries to record. Our company uses blockchain Tracking of insured items, title insurance, personalized insurance contracts, and automatic execution of smart contracts. The efficiency of underwriting claims has been improved, and claims payment has become more intelligent. Blockchain is a more intelligent database that can automatically upload future information about individuals' health status, accident records, etc. to the chain. In Gemstone Insurance Co., Ltd. will obtain the real risk situation, thereby reducing the underwriting cost and increasing the underwriting efficiency.The point-to-point nature of the blockchain is very suitable for the development of mutual assistance platforms, and specific situations are written into the blockchain programmatically through smart contracts. When certain conditions occur, a series of subsequent actions are triggered. In mutual assistance insurance, when one person is out of danger, others automatically pay

compensation to them, and at the same time, the sharing of the blockchain reduces the asymmetry of information and thus reduces the risk of adverse selection. The traceability of blockchain history is also conducive to reducing moral hazard, which will reduce the management cost and difficulty of interconnected insurance.

Where do mutual funds come from for mutual insurance organizations? Where to put it? Where did the money go in the end? Who is it for ? Members can see it in great detail. The use of blockchain technology can realize that in the medical and medical insurance and medical three-medicine linkage, health medical data query and use records cannot be tampered with, and the use of blockchain technology can achieve the authenticity and traceability of medical data.