Anya Derbakova: It's a network of very specific members. This is a blockchain basically into which people sign up and they have more security because they sign up with people whom they actually want to transact.

On top of that, it provides a lot of security functionality like when people transact within that network, even they're all trusted members, right, some members in that network might be involved in a particular transaction, but others would not be. So, for example, let's say you have a network of ten banks and they're all transacting, but for a particular transaction, only three of those banks are involved as opposed to the other seven. So, you want only those three to be able to receive and understand that transaction, to decrypt it and see who's transacting and what they're doing. The other seven might see the transaction on the network but you don't necessarily want them to be able to decrypt and read the contents.

So, that's one of the things also that Hyperledger is putting a lot of effort into, adding the cryptography component to the implementation to make it more configurable as far as that goes.

And I think the other third selling point would be auditability because they want auditors to, for example, come in and be able to trace who transacted with whom and what they did so they want to be able to make auditors have maybe a special privilege almost to be able to decrypt all of the transactions and to be able to verify that things were correct.

So, those were probably like the, I would say maybe the three big points.