

Blockchain: Regulation & Compliance

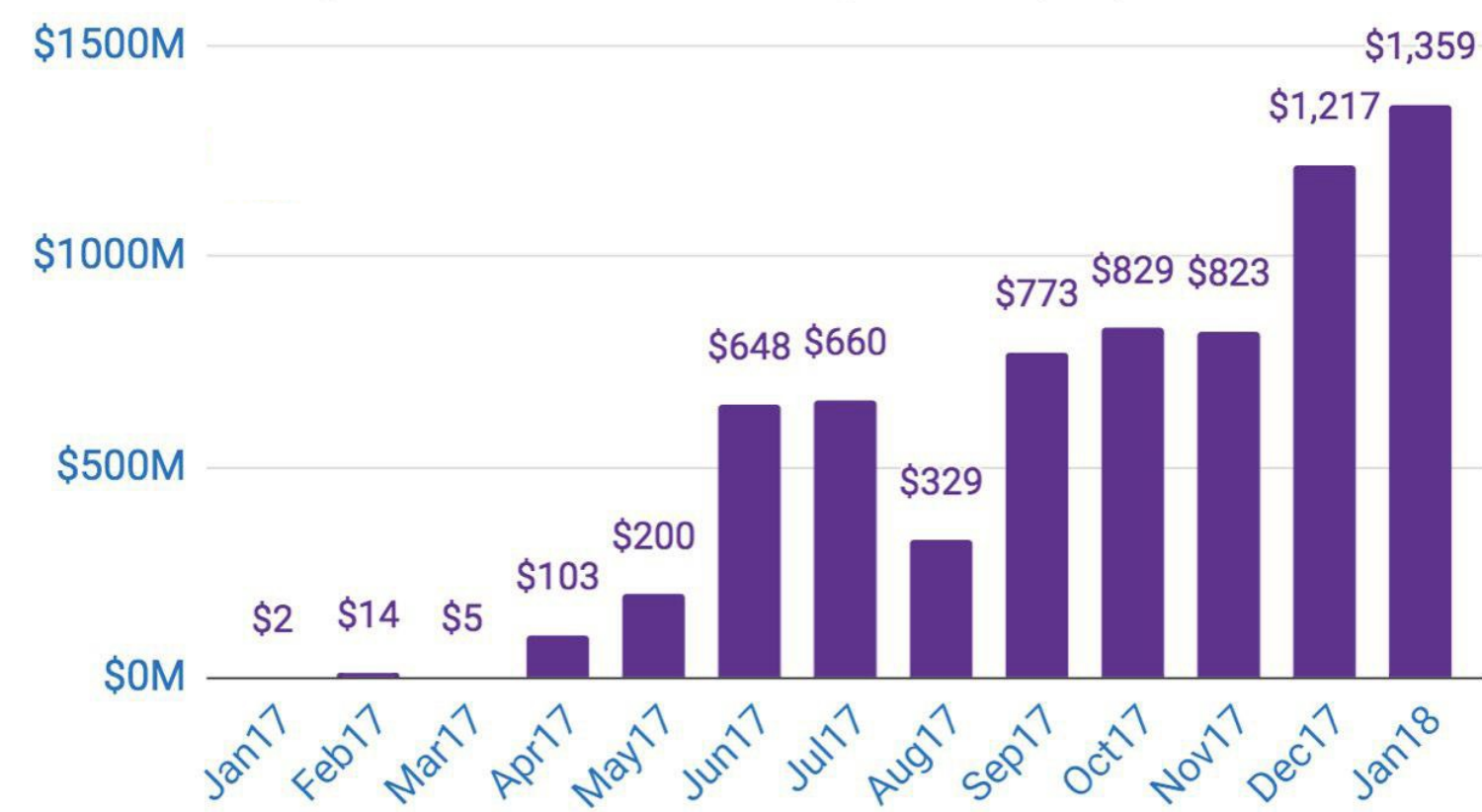
Jacqueline Garrahan, Applied Mathematics, Northeastern University, Clinical Quality and Mfg

Blockchain Regulatory Environment

SEC Regulation

- Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) are token launches used to rapidly raise capital¹
- 80 firms subpoenaed by SEC March for violating securities laws
- However, the SEC has ruled Ethereum and Bitcoin are **NOT** securities
 - Projects may be classified as securities while platform is not

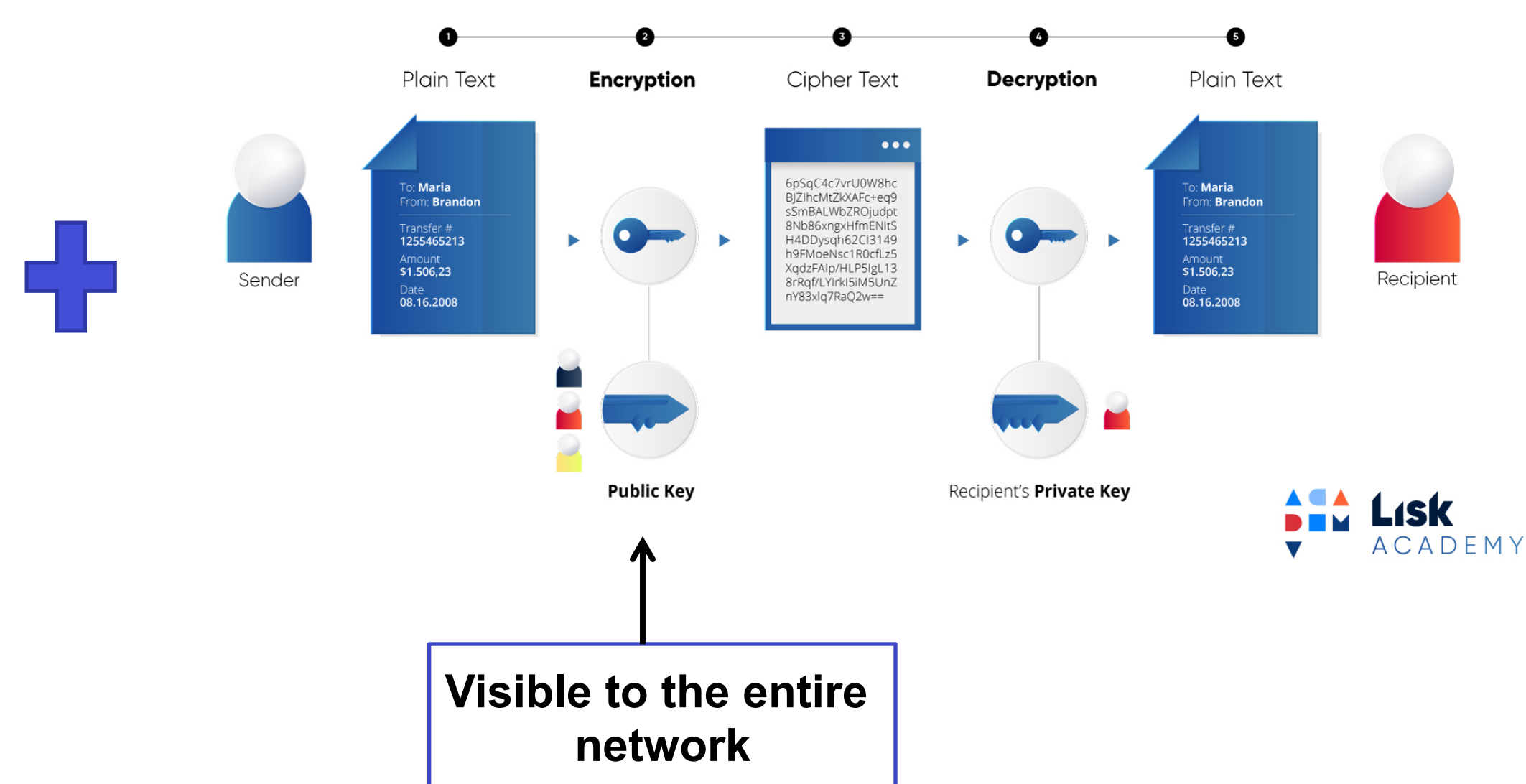
USD Raised by ICOs in 2017 - Monthly Totals (\$M)



GDPR

“[...] Personal data which have undergone pseudonymisation, which could be attributed to a natural person by the use of additional information should be considered to be information on an **identifiable natural person.**”

- Recital 26, EU GDPR



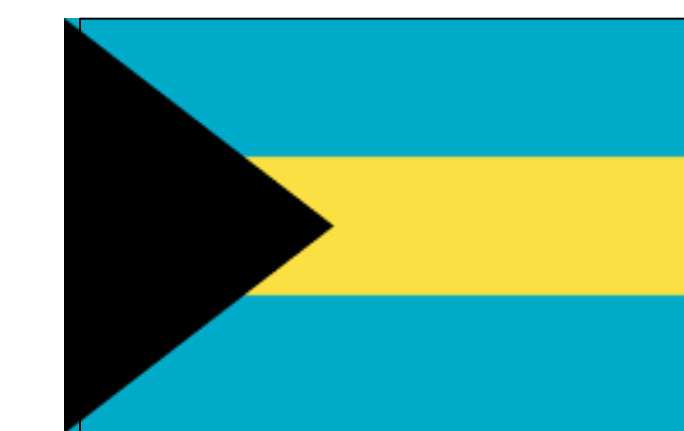
Public keys are classified as pseudonymous data under GDPR

Because public keys can be considered identifiable data:

- Replications of a blockchain could be considered data sharing events
- Blockchain immutability is incompatible with the right to be forgotten

LEDGER		LEDGER		LEDGER	
Transactions	Value	Transactions	Value	Transactions	Value
Mary → John	10,000	Mary → John	10,000	Mary → John	10,000
John → Lisa	0,345	John → Lisa	0,345	John → Lisa	0,345
Sandra → David	18,4332	Sandra → David	18,4332	Sandra → David	18,4332
Lisa → Sandra	7,156	Lisa → Sandra	7,156	Lisa → Sandra	7,156
David → Mary	12,3402	David → Mary	12,3402	David → Mary	12,3402
Brian → Lisa	3,029381	Brian → Lisa	3,029381	Brian → Lisa	3,029381

Government Organizations Using Blockchain

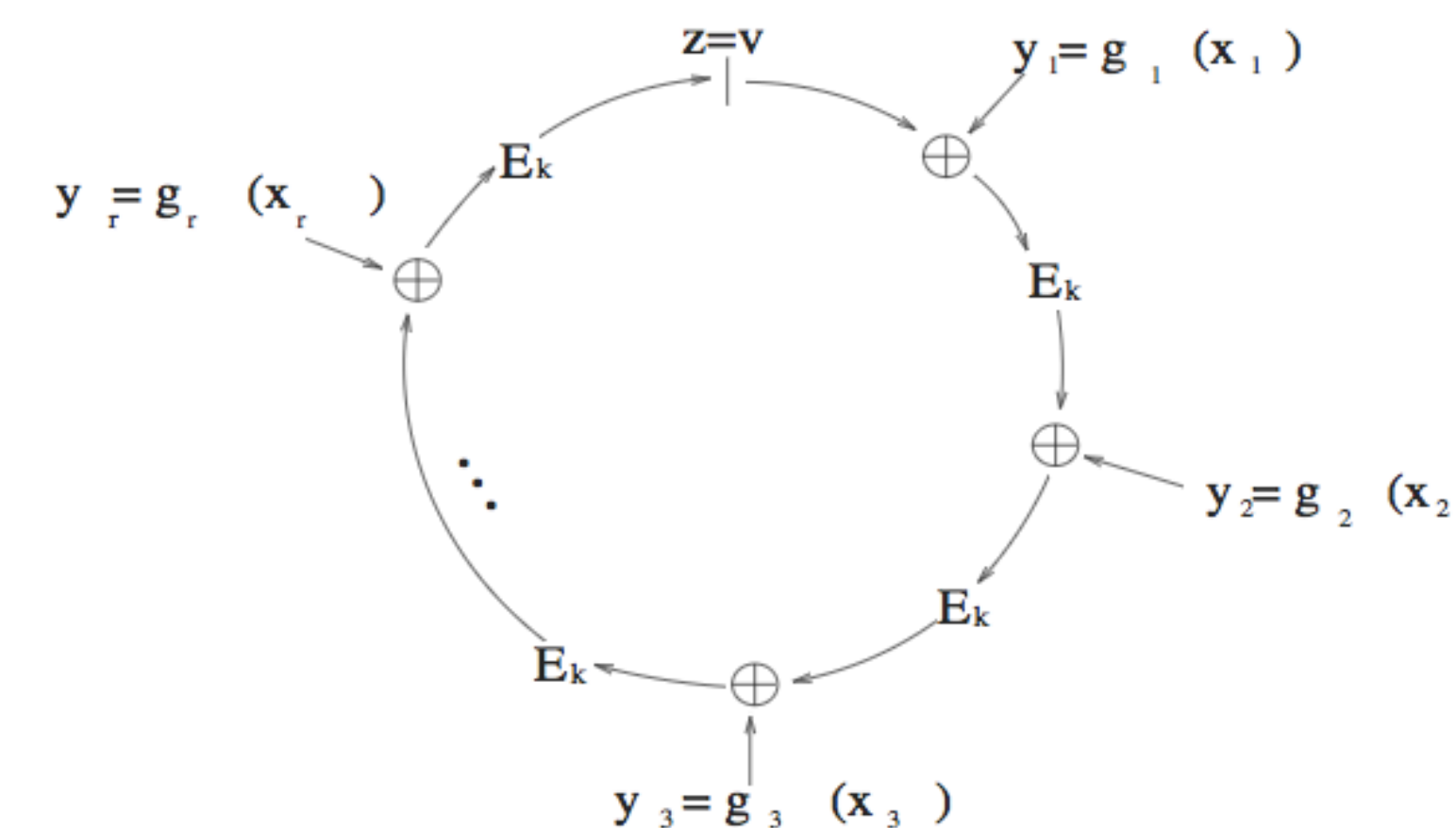


- Global movement towards exploring blockchain technologies
- Applications include mitigating corruption, expanding financial inclusion, and managing digital identifications

Anonymous Blockchain Cryptosystems

Anonymous blockchain cryptosystems are compatible with GDPR

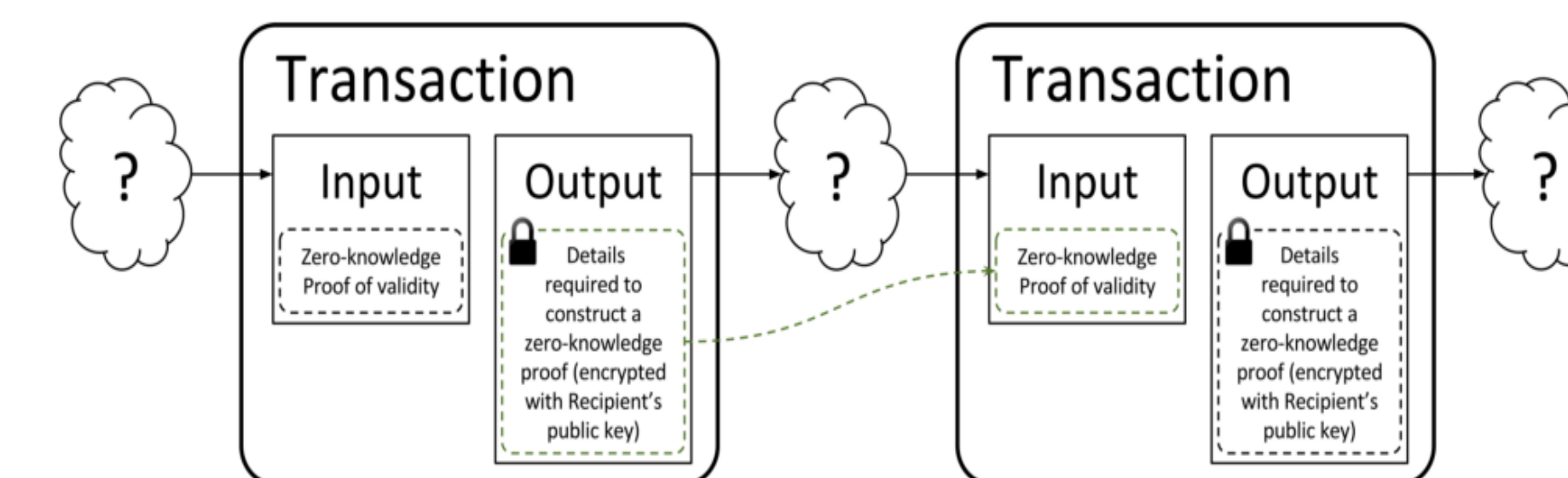
Ring Signatures



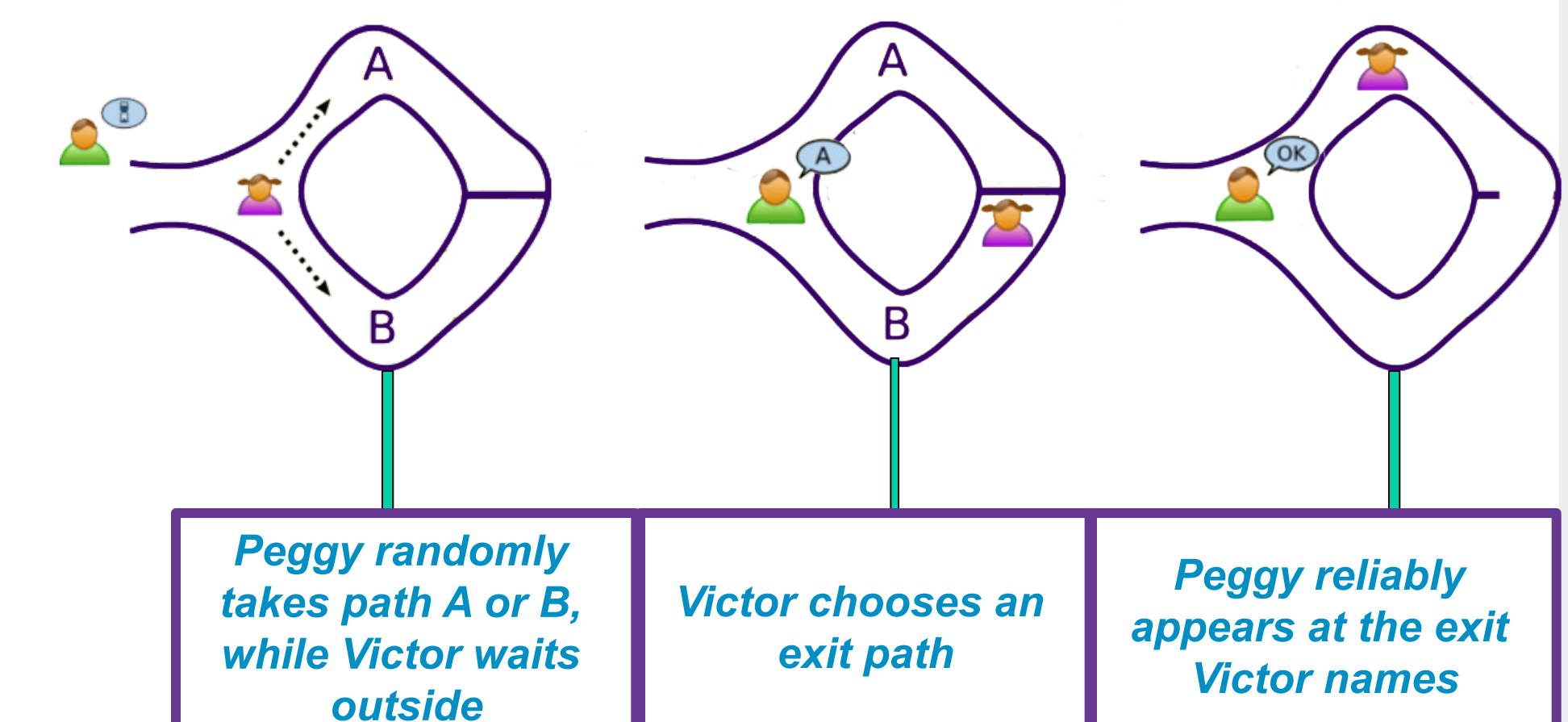
Rivest, Shamir, & Tauman ring signature scheme

- Digital signatures on transactions formed from keys of groups of users
- Unable to identify which individual initiated transaction
- Able to prove that a transaction came from the pool

Zero Knowledge Proofs



- Individual is able to prove knowledge of a secret without revealing that secret
- The contents of transactions may remain private



Sources:
 Rivest, R., Shami, A., Tauman, Y. MIT. How to Leak a Secret.
<https://tokeneconomy.co/%EF%B8%8F-token-economy-34-rip-ico-c893d45d3fd6>
<https://medium.com/@argongroup/on-zero-knowledge-proofs-in-blockchains-14c48cfd1dd1>
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