



Blockchain

Community, Politics and Regulation



Contents

- ▮ Technical, Business, Cultural, Ethical and Regulatory Challenges
- ▮ Stakeholders: who's in charge
- ▮ Regulating and Mitigating Illegal Behaviours



Technical, Business and Cultural Challenges



□ Technical

- Privacy
- Scaling

□ Business

- Use Cases for 'blockchain'
- Private blockchains vs public blockchains

□ Cultural

- Blockchain and criminality
- Environmental harm



Privacy

- ▮ There are serious implications of every single one of your financial transaction being identifiable and traceable
 - great for Anti Money Laundering (AML)
 - great for Credit Risk Analysis
 - great for identifying advertising opportunities
 - great for cross marketing campaigns
 - great for deep health analysis (you are what you eat)
 - great for tracking social graphs
 - data scientists will never be out of work



Privacy combined with Control

- Now let's add the ability to censor transactions into that mix:
 - great for preventing criminals buying things they shouldn't (drugs, guns, etc.)
 - great for freezing/seizing criminals' financial assets
 - great for identifying associates of criminals and freezing/seizing their assets as well, pending investigation
 - great for temporarily restricting purchases (no alcohol before 1200)
 - great for health (can't buy more cigarettes/donuts today!)
 - great for restricting movement (on bail = cannot buy plane ticket/rent a car/buy fuel/take a taxi/train/rent a bike etc.)



Scaling (recap)

Platform	Transactions Per Second
Bitcoin	3 - 5
Ethereum (public)	10 - 15
Ethereum (private)	100 - 400
SWIFT	300
Paypal	500
Hyperledger Fabric (private)	700
VISA (standard)	2,000
VISA (peak)	65,000
Alipay (singles day)	255,000



Scaling

- There are a few mechanisms to scale public chains
 - Ignore the public chain and use a private chain/database
 - Lots of centralised databases connected to public chains (exchanges, Liquid)
 - Side chains (BTC too expensive? Try ETH, or LTC, or xDAI or OMG)
 - Payment Channels (BTC, ETH)
 - Complex technically, use public chain as settlement layer, in operation now (Lightning Network ***) but very small operation (20k BTC). Capable of enormous scale (500k TPS)
 - ZKRollups (ETH)
 - Complex technically *, still work in progress
 - Plasma Chains
 - Complex technically, still security considerations, none in operation currently **

* <https://docs.ethhub.io/ethereum-roadmap/layer-2-scaling/zk-rollups/>

** <https://docs.plasma.group/en/latest/src/plasma/sidechains.html>

*** <https://decrypt.co/resources/bitcoin-lightning-network>



Business Challenges

- Years of enterprise blockchain projects using private blockchains
- Not appreciably different to a central service with a DB
- Ignore the primary novelty of blockchain (consensus) in return for shared traceability/accountability
- Ignored cryptocurrency use cases, to avoid being tainted by BTC association
- Tendency to inject a slow, expensive database into a digitisation need to gain differentiation from other platform

*



Business Challenges – Use Cases

- Production enterprise blockchain platforms rare, while actual production blockchain platforms common:
 - Exchanges – regulated or unregulated, handling billions of \$\$\$
 - Wallets
 - Custody Solutions (Xapo, Coinbase Custody)
 - ICOs as VC replacement
 - Decentralised Finance platforms
 - Now: staking services
 - All of the above are linked to public blockchains and cryptocurrency, not business processes and a desire to inject a blockchain into a use case
- *



Business Challenges



- Focus on private chains by enterprise
 - Unwillingness to interact with public chains (BTC taint)
 - Obsession for transactional throughput (“we need XTPS”)
 - Fear of public blockchain failure *
 - Fear of lack of privacy due to obsession with putting data on chain (Quorum)
 - Desire for control of the platform in the hands of a few friendly corporations
 - Need to interact with ‘trusted’ entities, not wild and woolly internet people
 - Ignoring SoV, ToV use cases entirely

* <https://www.ethstats.net/>



Business Challenges

- Private chains
 - Are basically a slow, expensive database
 - Require a governing body/organisation
 - Lends itself to trusted third-party paradigms
 - Require expertise/OPEX to run **
 - Have limited privacy, leading to complex privacy solutions
 - Limited to small numbers of validators (<20)
 - Are blockchains in name only, like calling Excel a database

* <https://www.ethstats.net/>

** <https://www.kaleido.io/>



Cultural Challenges

- Bitcoin is mostly used by criminals
- Blockchains are mostly ponzi schemes
- Not sound money (like gold, EUR, USD)
- ICOs are mostly scams
- Too volatile to be money
- Cannot inflate, therefore cannot control inflation
- Cannot create credit, because coins must exist *

* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHe0bXAluk0>



Environmental Challenges

- Bitcoin uses the electricity equivalent of Ireland
- Each Bitcoin transaction can power a home for a year
- Why burn electricity for nothing?
- Note:
 - BTC uses ~80TWh annually
 - EU uses ~20,000TWh annually
 - Transport uses ~ 30,000TWh annually *
- Energy usage from non-renewable resources is an issue
- POW chains convert energy to stored money (sort of)

* <https://digiconomist.net/bitcoin-energy-consumption>

**

https://web.archive.org/web/20131014221749/http://webbshop.cm.se/System/DownloadResource.ashx?p=Energimyndigheten&rl=default%3A%2FResources%2FPermanent%2FStatic%2F0a2619a83294099a16519a0b5edd26f%2FET2010_46.pdf



Ethical and Regulatory Challenges

- Ethical
 - Potential for complete financial transparency
 - Dystopian future (unpeople)
 - Hyperbitcoinisation – yet another large unproven experiment with money
- Regulatory
 - Banning of ICOs, Cryptocurrencies
 - Legal restrictions on ownership (similar to gold, 1933)
 - Right to be forgotten
 - When cryptocurrencies become a threat to state-issued currencies...



Stakeholders: who's in charge?

- ▢ Companies (Exchanges)

- ▢ Does Coinbase, XAPO, Gemini, Bitfinex control bitcoin?

- ▢ Miners

- ▢ Blocked Segwit for months
 - ▢ After UASF threat, forked to Bitcoin Cash
 - ▢ Can disrupt minority chains (hidden reorgs, 51% attacks)

- ▢ Developers (Bitcoin Core, Ethereum Foundation)

- ▢ The individuals that maintain the bitcoin codebase can block subjectively bad ideas
 - ▢ Ethereum hopes Vitalik will solve all problems

- ▢ Full nodes, wallets?

- ▢ Full nodes can cause forks with coordinated effort (UASF)

- ▢ Hodlers

- ▢ Do crypto whales have power? 40,000 BTC exchanged to pump BCH in Nov, 2017



Regulating and mitigating illegal behaviours

- ▢ KYC/AML Regulations
 - ▢ Required to buy cryptocurrencies, not required for trades
- ▢ NYC Bitlicence
 - ▢ Stifled blockchain activity in New York, creator, Benjamin Lawsky, became blockchain consultant, ended up on board of Ripple
- ▢ Banning ICOs, or even cryptocurrencies
 - ▢ China has banned exchanges and ICOs. Malaysia threatened to ban all crypto
- ▢ SEC and Bitcoin ETFs
 - ▢ The SEC rejected the Winklevii attempt at a bitcoin ETF, but they have appealed and there are other ETFs coming
- ▢ Tether and the Bitcoin price



Crypto Corner: ECDH

- Diffie Hellman Key Exchange
- Using RSA: key exchange is relatively simple
 - Alice provides RSA public key
 - Bob encrypts secret S with Alice PubKey and returns
 - Alice decrypts S using Alice PrivKey
 - Alice and Bob use S to encrypt traffic

But what about using Elliptic Curves?



Crypto Corner: ECDH

- Diffie Hellman Key Exchange
- Using Elliptic Curves:
 - Alice provides Bob her PubKey
 - Bob provides Alice his PubKey
 - Alice uses Alice PrivKey and Bob PubKey to create secret S
 - Bob uses Bob PrivKey and Alice PubKey to create secret S
 - Alice and Bob use S to encrypt traffic

How is this possible?



Crypto Corner: ECDH

- Elliptic Curve basics:
- Private key is large number P
- Public key is P iterations around curve from generator point G
- G is the same for specific algorithms
- Private Key = P
- Public Key = $G * P$
- (very, very hard to get P from $G * P$)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mulv8l6v1aE&t=32s>



Crypto Corner: ECDH

- So Bob's Public Key is $G * P(b)$
 - And Alice's Public Key is $G * P(a)$
 - So Alice (using $P(a)$ – has $G * P(b) * P(a)$)
 - And Bob (using $P(b)$ – has $G * P(a) * P(b)$)
 - $G * P(b) * P(a) = G * P(a) * P(b)$
 - So they can both get the same secret!
- 