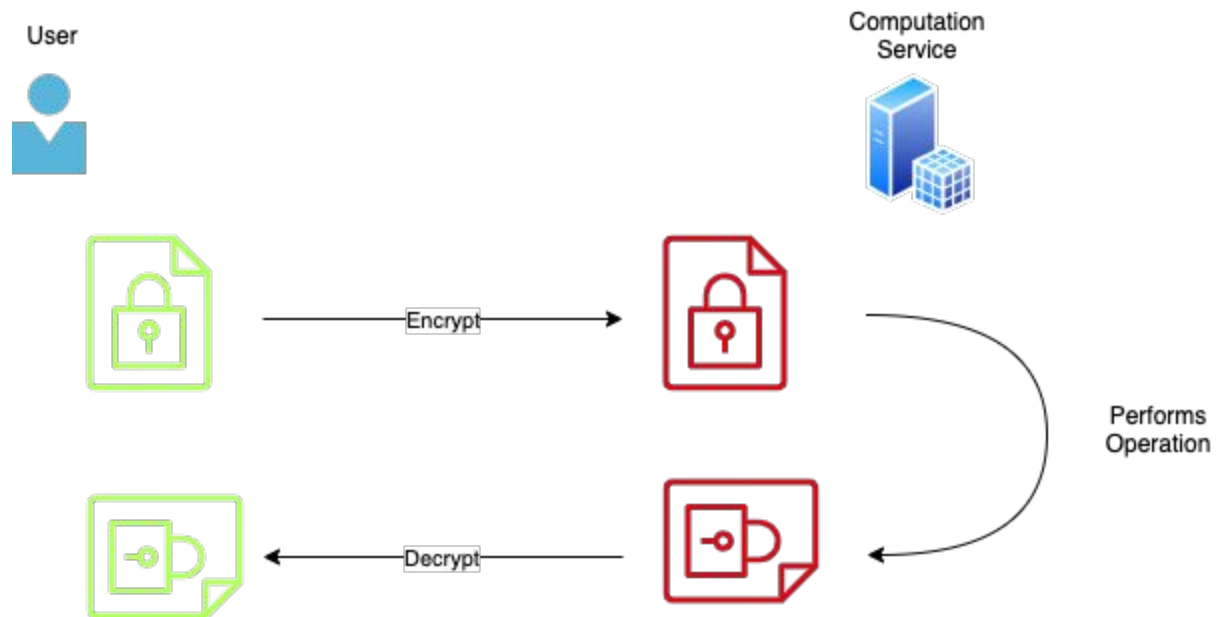


# Associated Technology

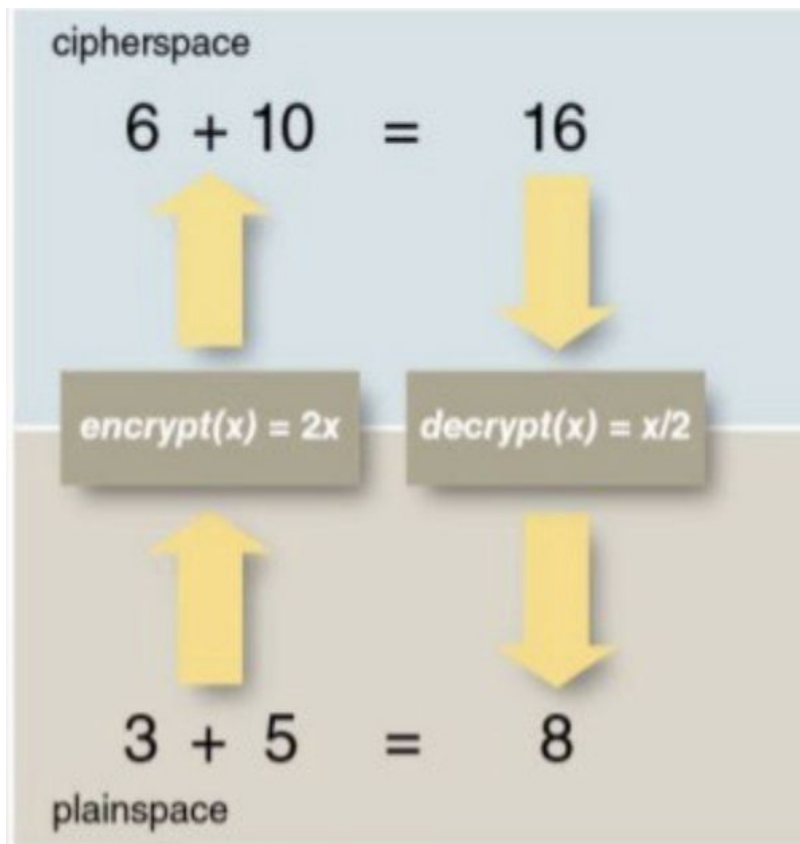
# Homomorphic Encryption

Fully or Somewhat





EXTROPY.IO





# Applications

- Analysis of medical data
- Preventing satellite collisions
- Machine Learning on encrypted data

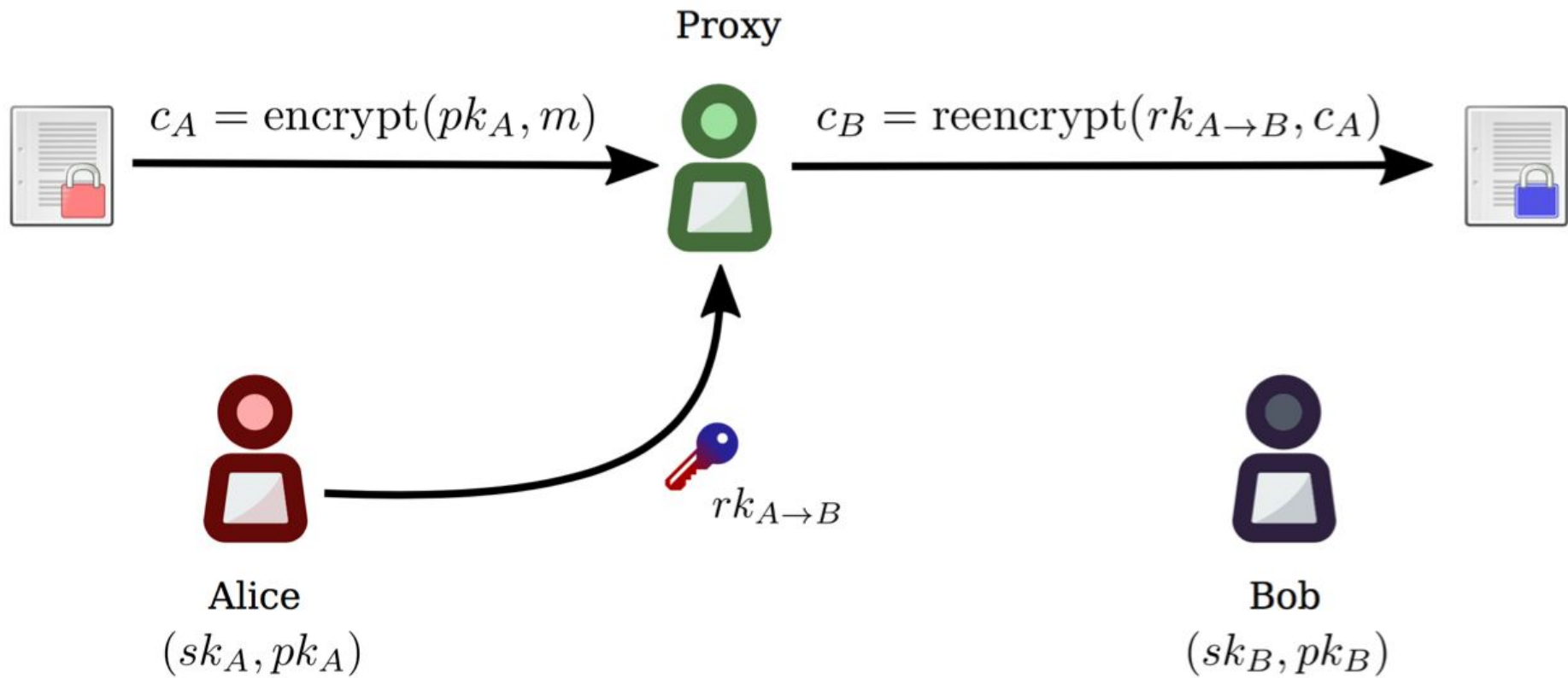
# Proxy Re-encryption

Key Management problems

## [NuCypher KMS](#)

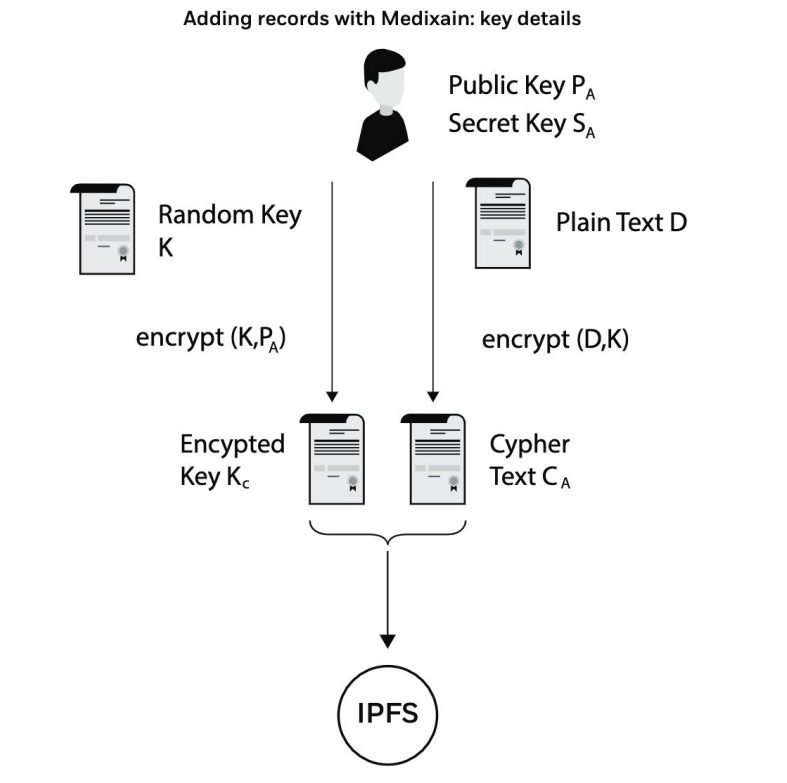
NuCypher KMS is a decentralized Key Management System (KMS) that addresses the limitations of using consensus networks to securely store and manipulate private, encrypted data [1]. It provides encryption and cryptographic access control, performed by a decentralized network, leveraging proxy re-encryption [2]. Unlike centralized KMS as a service solutions, it doesn't require trusting a service provider. NuCypher KMS enables sharing of sensitive data for both decentralized and centralized applications, providing security infrastructure for applications from healthcare to identity management to decentralized content marketplaces. NuCypher KMS will be an essential part of decentralized applications, just as SSL/TLS is an essential part of every secure web application.

[Blog](#)



# Medixain

## White Paper







EXTROPY.IO

Some recent projects using NuCypher

[This feed is always for sale](#) - Harberger Tax on digital assets

[NuBox](#) - Browser plugin for IPFS

[Snowden](#) - Encrypting social media messages

# Threshold Proxy Re-encryption

Umbral is a threshold proxy re-encryption scheme that powers the NuCypher network. Alice (the data owner) can delegate decryption rights to Bob for any ciphertext intended to her, through a re-encryption process performed by a set of semi-trusted proxies.

When a threshold of these proxies participate by performing re-encryption, Bob is able to combine these independent re-encryptions and decrypt the original message using his private key.

[Umbral Paper](#)

# Decentralised Identifiers

# Overview of technology

## W3 standard

DIDs are URLs that associate a [DID subject](#) with a [DID document](#) allowing trustable interactions associated with that subject. Each [DID document](#) can express cryptographic material, verification methods, or [service endpoints](#), which provide a set of mechanisms enabling a [DID controller](#) to prove control of the [DID](#).

[Service endpoints](#) enable trusted interactions associated with the [DID subject](#). A [DID document](#) might contain semantics about the subject that it identifies.

A [DID document](#) might contain the [DID subject](#) itself (e.g. a data model).

## W3 Standard for verifiable credentials

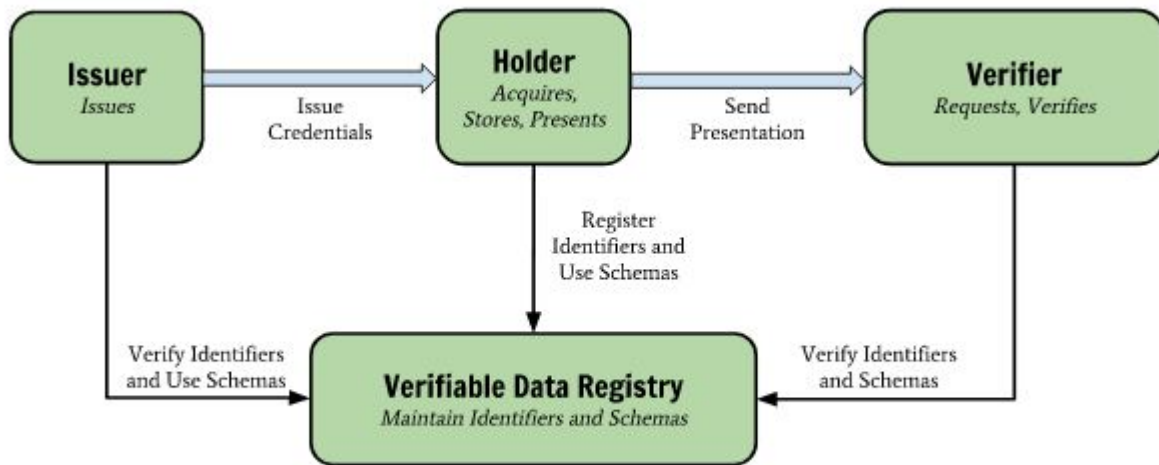


Figure 1 The roles and information flows forming the basis for this specification.

## SSI Wallet and Verifiable Credentials

The Wallet contains verifiable credentials that can cryptographically prove to any verifier:

1. Who (or what) is the issuer;
2. To whom (or what) it was issued;
3. Whether it has been altered since it was issued;
4. Whether it has been revoked by the issuer.

# Hyperledger Indy / Aries

Hyperledger Aries provides a shared, reusable, interoperable tool kit designed for initiatives and solutions focused on creating, transmitting and storing verifiable digital credentials. It is infrastructure for blockchain-rooted, peer-to-peer interactions. This project consumes the cryptographic support provided by Hyperledger Ursa, to provide secure secret management and decentralized key management functionality.

- A blockchain interface layer (known as a resolver) for creating and signing blockchain transactions
- A cryptographic wallet that can be used for secure storage of cryptographic secrets and other information (the secure storage tech, not a UI) used to build blockchain clients
- An encrypted messaging system for allowing off-ledger interaction between those clients using multiple transport protocols.
- An implementation of ZKP-capable W3C verifiable credentials using the ZKP primitives found in Ursa.
- An implementation of the Decentralized Key Management System (DKMS) specification currently being incubated in Hyperledger Indy.
- A mechanism to build higher-level protocols and API-like use cases based on the secure messaging functionality described earlier.



# Major Companies in this space

- Spherity (MPC from Unbound)
- Microsoft (<https://didproject.azurewebsites.net/docs/overview.html>)
- Evernym (Sovrin blockchain)
- uPort
- Civic

# Sphernity



## Decentralised Identifiers

W3C Decentralised Identifier standard

Unique, permanent, discoverable and verifiable decentralized identifier can serve as a lifetime address



## Verifiable Credentials & Data

W3C Verifiable Credentials standard

Secure storage of verifiable data, that are cryptographically secure, privacy-respecting, and machine-readable



## Secure Key Management

Advanced Key management with MPC

Multi-Party Computation for secure management of private keys and simplified transfer of ownership



## Access Management

Secure Access Control management

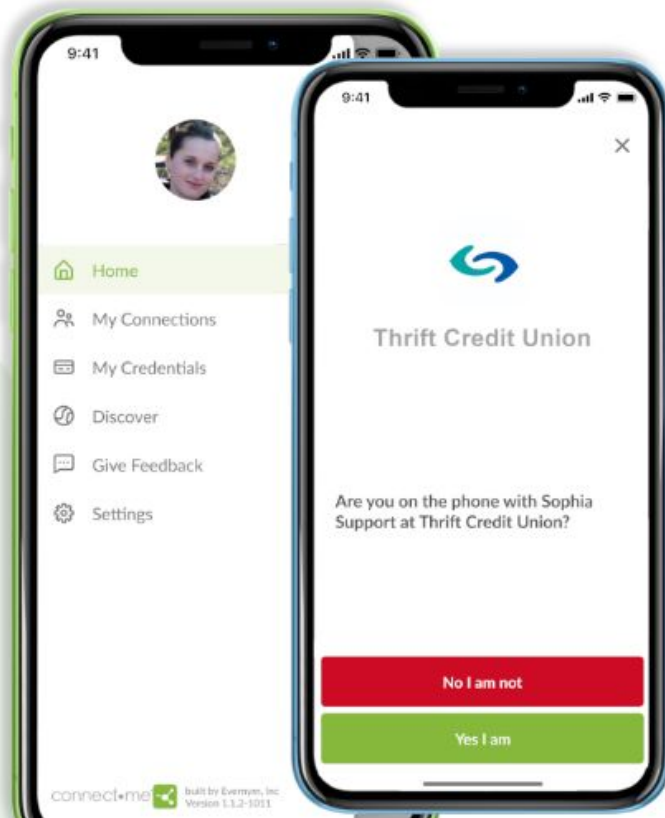
Configuration service for access control and privacy of data with role based access management (RBVAC) & attribute based access management (ABAC)

[Sphernity Details](#)

# Connect.Me

- ✔ Enable customers and end users to manage all of their digital credentials from the safety of their own phone.
- ✔ Create secure, 1:1 communication channels with peers and organizations.
- ✔ Share information with confidence, knowing that it will only be seen by you and your connection.
- ✔ Use zero-knowledge proofs to eliminate excess data collection.

The original SSI mobile wallet app, already powering live pilots across the financial services and healthcare industries.



# KYC providers

- SecureKey (<https://securekey.com/partner-directory/>)  
Notable partners: Hyperledger, Intel
- Opus ([www.opus.com](http://www.opus.com))  
Notable partners: Experian, Financial Times
- FICO (<https://www.fico.com>)  
Notable partners: Honeywell, Thames Water, Santander
- Onfido
- Yoti

# General Use Cases

- Websites and other services can verify that patrons are of a legal age, without needing name, location, age, or even birthday;
- Individuals can prove that they are employees of a certain company, or citizens eligible to vote; that they have a certain credit score; that their anonymous tip or whistleblowing is credible, etc., all without revealing their names, addresses, or other personal data;
- Pharma companies can have direct, private connections with patients who have verifiable prescriptions for their medications, without knowing who or where those patients are;
- When privately selling a car or other property, owners can prove their legal ownership without revealing any personal details;
- Internet users can participate pseudonymously in gaming, social, or other online communities.