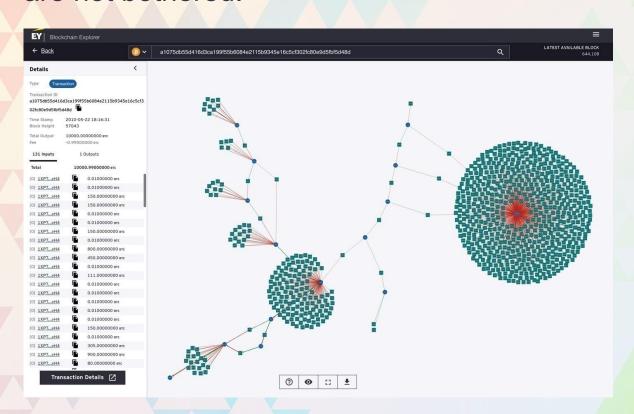


The New Era of Blockchain Privacy

Paul Brody

EY Global Blockchain Leader

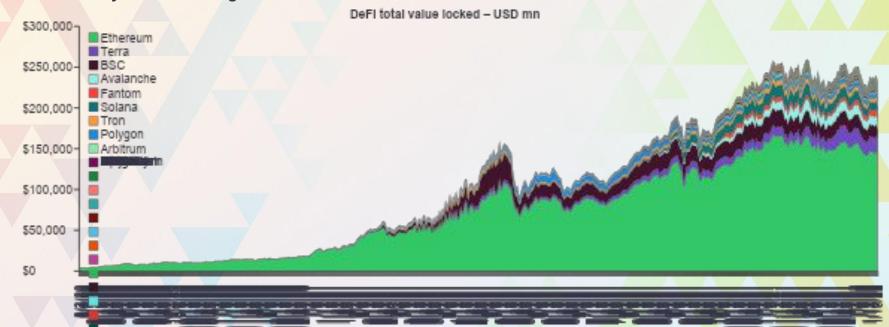
There isn't much in the way of blockchain privacy today, though many are not bothered.



- Nearly all transaction data is readable in the clear
- Swaps, exchanges and mixers and liquidity pools all provide an element of pseudo-anonymity for individual users
- Large scale traders find their moves impossible to conceal

The lack of privacy hasn't stopped the growth of some very powerful use cases.

The DeFi ecosystem is nearing \$300bn in value



Source: DeFi LLAMA

For many financial & industrial use cases, however, privacy is essential



- Money and products are easily represented by digital tokens
- Most enterprise assets are unique to the enterprise – so they're too easy to follow around on the blockchain
- Enterprise purchases are not swaps – they are often complex smart contracts that contain unique and sensitive business information

More than one kind of privacy tool is needed to unlock the universe of business applications

1 Asset Transfers and Payments

 Critical to keep what you're buying and how much you are paying overall, as well as when you buy and where it goes a secret from your competition

2 Smart Contract Terms

 The contract logic – the major terms & conditions, are also sensitive information because they usually contain price and rebate information based on expected volumes





Smart Contract



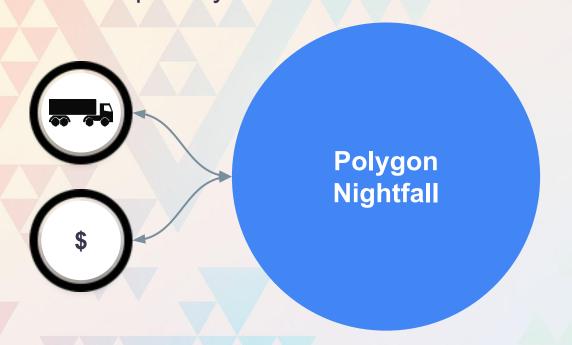
Buyer

Once we can handle both assets and logic, we can handle pretty much every transaction



6

Polygon Nightfall gets us down the first half of this path, around asset transfer privacy



- Once you have assets inside of Polygon Nightfall, there is no external visibility to how it moves to external viewers
- Assets can be put in and cashed out
- Auditable histories can be prepared but requires the cooperation of the sender or receiver
- Many new business models are unlocked by this

Polygon Nightfall is in production beta. Polygon Nightfall is a product of Polygon Technology, not EY. EY developed the original nightfall code and has contributed that code into the public domain. EY does not control or manage Polygon Nightfall and retains no ownership over the Nightfall code. Nightfall is a public domain, open-source initiative to which any person or firm can contribute and EY continues to contribute new ideas and code as well based on our own thinking about how privacy technology needs to develop to support widespread adoption. You can find the original Nightfall information at https://github.com/eyblockchain/ . If you want to learn about Polygon Nightfall, please visit https://polygon.technology

EY OpsChain Supply Chain Manager is our first product that leverages privacy for industrial users

Raw materials

- Purchase raw materials
- Create digital tokens to represent those assets

Manufacture

- Integrate items together into manufacturing output
- New digital token incorporates the materials

Transport

Put finished goods into an in-transit status

Warehouse

- Move into warehouse with a distributor
- Unload container and truck

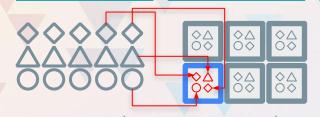
Sell

- Transfer to a retailer
- Transfer ownership first to retailer and then to end customer

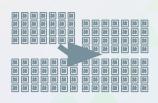
Support

Build true

 end-to-end
 traceability for
 product history











With privacy enabled, you can now track end-to-end multi-company value chains without disclosing sensitive business information to your competition

Nightfall remains public domain and open source and we believe there is more work to be done

It's	been	a ver	v long	haul:
100	DOOII	u voi	, 10119	III dall

Avg Per Tx Costs**

2017 Work Started

\$100

2018 Nightfall Prototype

\$5

2019 Nightfall Version 2

\$2.5

2020 Timber & Batching

\$1.00

2021 Nightfall Version 3

2022 Polygon Nightfall Production Beta



Delivered as public domain code free from any restrictions or conditions

Mainnet Beta Now Live as Polygon Nightfall

And there's a lot more to do:

Regulatory compliance tools



Improved audit integrations



Privacy-enabled swaps



NFT theft protection

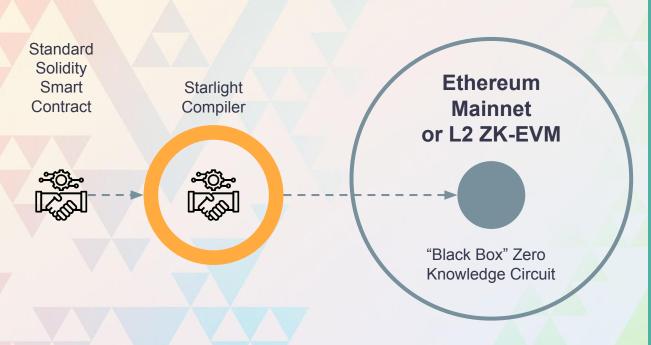


Metadata masking

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^{**} Transaction prices are approximate and will vary with network congestion and gas fees.

The next big challenge is making business logic private, a task we're focused on with Starlight



- Starlight enables on-chain logic that's not externally de-codeable
- Business relationships with specific terms & conditions can then be applied without disclosing them to the wider public
- Still subject to limitations of metadata "leakage" as transactions take place

eCommerce didn't take off without encryption and blockchain won't scale without privacy.



- SSL certificates became available starting in 1994 on the Netscape browser.
- Prior to that time, online credit card transactions were done in the clear, leading to low levels of consumer trust.
- The actual rate of online fraud in the early days was very low



Thank you!



Paul R. Brody

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blockchain.ey.com



Starlight

Devcon VI

Chaitanya Konda

Applied Cryptographer, Blockchain

Agenda

	1		
Intro to Starlight			
How does the transpiler work?			
zApp Architecture			
Example	4		

Zero Knowledge Applications, or zApps are Awesome but

They have a **steep** learning curve

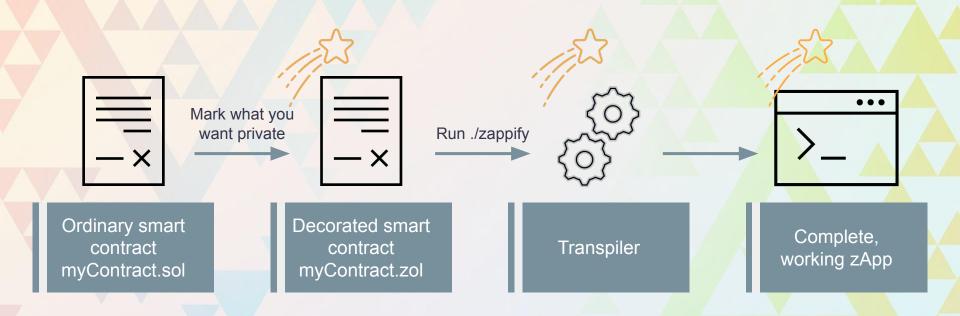
Experience with zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)

Take time to build

Specialist ZKP devs need to be hired

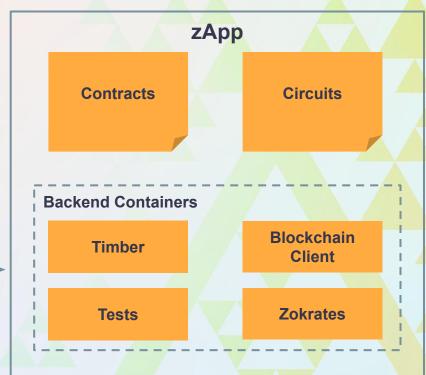
Starlight was born to solve all these problems.

Zero Knowledge Applications, or zApps are awesome but



How does transpiler work?





Decorators - Secret

- What it does?
 - Contents of the variable remain confidential
- For
 - State variables
 - Function parameters
 - Functions (future enhancement)
- Not for
 - Local stack memory declarations
- How it works?
 - Create a commitment for this state variable that binds and hides the value

```
contract Example {
 secret uint x; // owned by the contract deployer
 function add(secret uint y) public {
   known x += y;
```

Decorators - Known

- What it does?
 - Only the secret state variable owner can update it
- For
 - Incrementation statements of secret state variables
- How it works?
 - Proof of knowledge of existence of old commitment
 - Proof of knowledge of secret key of the public key in commitment
 - Nullifies old commitment
 - Create new commitment

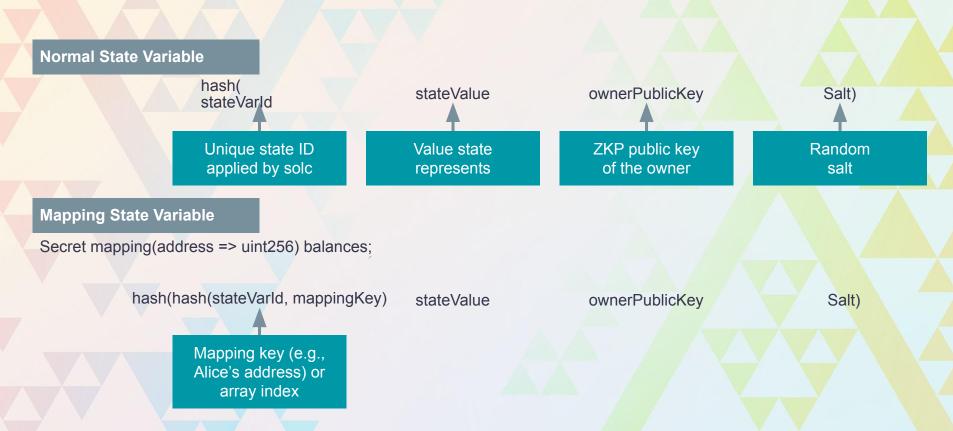
```
contract Example {
  secret uint x; // owned by the contract deployer
  function add(secret uint y) public {
    known x += y;
  }
}
```

Decorators - Unknown

- What it does?
 - Anyone can increment this secret state variable
- For
 - Incrementation statements of secret state variables
- How it works?
 - Create a new "part" commitment to hold only the value by which to update the amount
 - Secrete state variable is a partitioned variable whose value is a summation of all it's "part" commitments

```
contract Example {
 secret mapping(address => uint) balances;
 function deposit(uint amount) {
  balances[msg.sender] += amount;
 function transfer(secret uint amount, secret
address recipient) {
  balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
  unknown balances[recipient] += amount;
```

Commitment structure



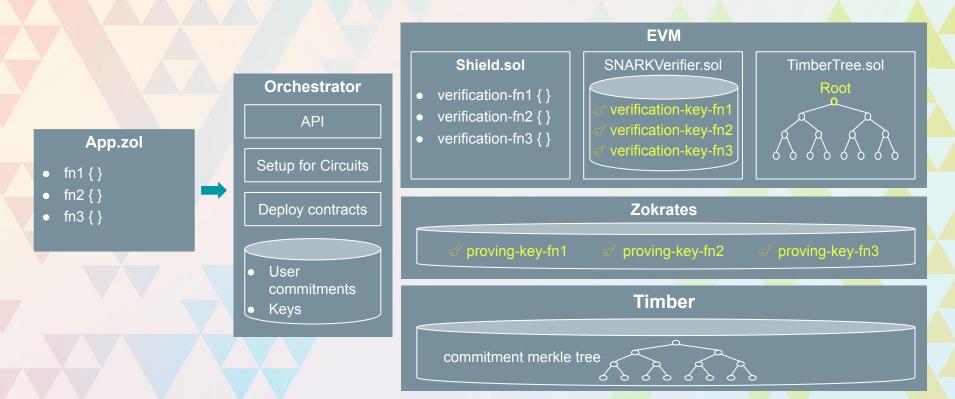
Transpilation Steps

- 1 Syntax verification
- 2 Dedecoration
- 3 Solc compilation
- 4 Redecoration

- 5 Generate Abstract Syntax Tree
 - a. Circuits
 - b. Shield contract
 - c. Orchestrator
 - d. Test

6 Code generation

zApp Architecture

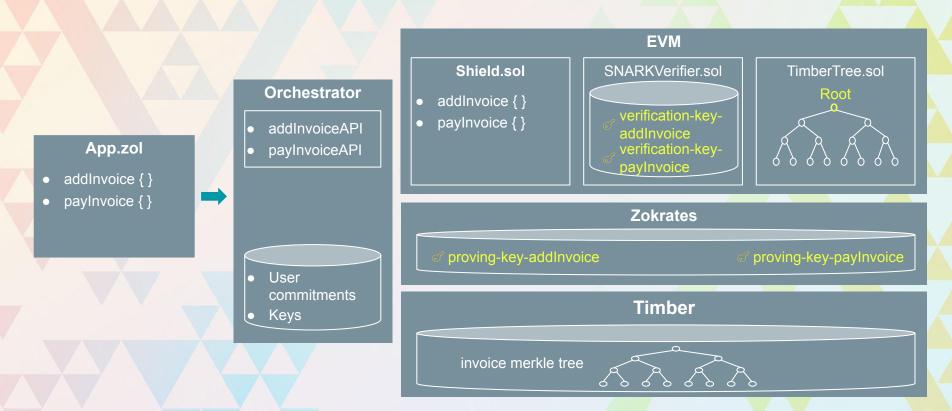


Example – Invoice.zol

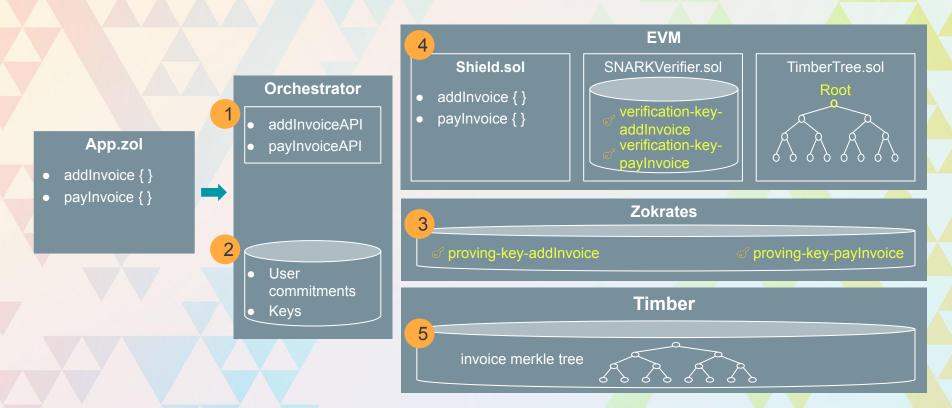
```
contract Invoice {
 secret mapping(address => uint256) invoices;
 address contractOwner;
 function addinvoice(secret address owner, secret uint256
amount) public {
  require(invoices[owner] == 0);
  unknown invoices[owner] += amount;
 function payInvoice(secret uint256 amount, secret address
owner) public {
  require(msg.sender == contractOwner);
  // imagine some payment here
  invoices[owner] - = amount;
```



Calling ./zappify on Invoice.zol



When user calls addInvoiceAPI





Thank you!

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create long-term value for clients, people and society and
build trust in the capital markets.

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ED None

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