



Privacy & Security Considerations of CBDC and Stablecoins

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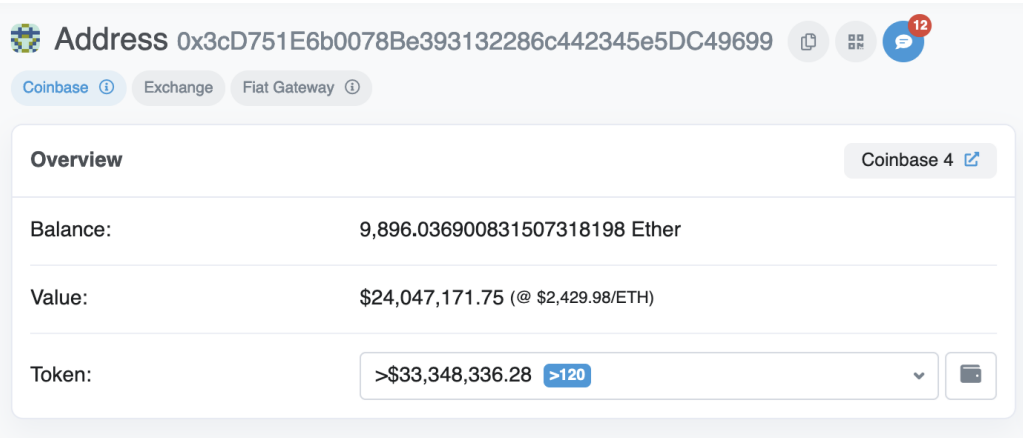
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The Importance of Privacy on Blockchain

Blockchains are NOT private by default.

Transactions can be read and linked by anyone.

Tools exist to inspect the data stored on blockchains (e.g.: Ethereum)



The screenshot shows a user interface for inspecting a blockchain address. At the top, it displays the address: 0x3cD751E6b0078Be393132286c442345e5DC49699. Below the address are three buttons: 'Coinbase', 'Exchange', and 'Fiat Gateway'. The main section is titled 'Overview' and contains the following information:

Balance:	9,896.036900831507318198 Ether
Value:	\$24,047,171.75 (@ \$2,429.98/ETH)
Token:	>\$33,348,336.28 >120

Most users are not aware of the non-private nature of blockchains & DLs

Pros

- More difficult to hide criminal activity and fraudulent behaviour
- Governments can audit blockchains to track the wellbeing of the system

Cons

- People can take advantage of public data to identify users and monetize on private data
- Validators of blockchains can front-run the transactions by adding theirs before



WHAT IF THERE EXISTED A TOOL THAT PROVIDES THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS?

- Cryptography can unlock all the value of applications while maintaining the privacy of the data and the individual, and ensuring that trust is not needed in interactions
- Cryptography can also enable checks on usage to ensure proper behavior of individuals and prevent fraud and criminal activity. Furthermore, authorities can audit

State-of-the-art of Privacy-Enhancing Techniques

1. Zero-Knowledge Proofs

- enables integrity of computation and privacy of data
- used today on blockchains for scalability and to preserve privacy of transactions, can unlock auditability
- in CBDC can be used for gov to audit financial behavior

1. Multi-Party Computations

- enables computation on private distributed data
- used today for private key management (multi-signature, key recovery, ...)
- in CBDC can be also used to enhance future apps

3. Homomorphic Encryption

- enables cloud computations on private data
- used today for basic statistical aggregation, future use includes machine learning on private data
- in CBDC can be used for credit score computation

4. Differential Privacy

- enables private analysis of data, deriving macro results
- used today to aggregate data from users without revealing individual users(US census, mozilla firefox)
- in CBDC can be used for macro-usage of financial sys.

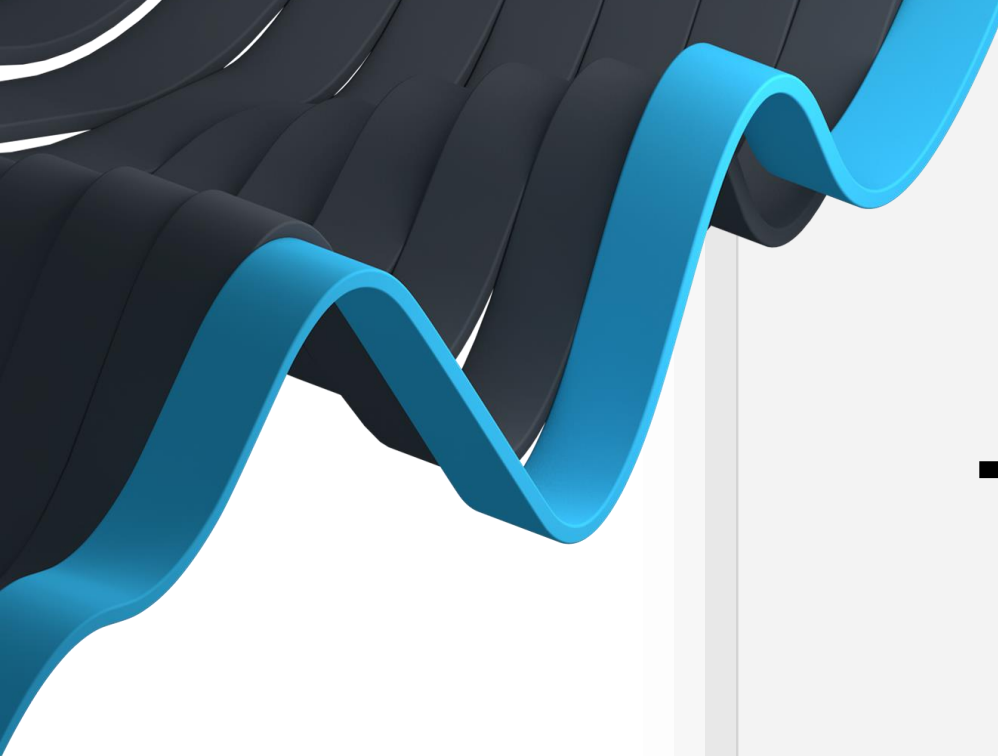
Unlocking the Full Value of CBDC and Stablecoins

For CBDC to succeed we need

- **Censorship resistant system**
- **Trustless interactions**
- **Privacy of transactions and data**
- **Unique user identification**
- **Integrity of the system, prevent fraud**
- **Auditability of behavior and taxes**

In fact, IDENTITY is core aspect

- **Single identity onboarded**
- **Transactions are not linkable**
- **Anonymous interactions**
- **Privacy of transactions and data**
- **Authority can deanonymize behavior only when fraudulent triggers happen**



THANK YOU