

# Blockchain Foundations

Ronald M. Tucker

President + Founder ADCA

PROMOTING BLOCKCHAIN  
INNOVATION IN AUSTRALIA



## About ADCA

---



**ADCA is the industry body that represents Australian businesses participating in the digital economy through blockchain technology.**

**ADCA aims to encourage the responsible adoption of blockchain technology by industry and governments across Australia as a means to drive innovation in service delivery across all sectors of the economy.**



# About ADCA

---

## Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

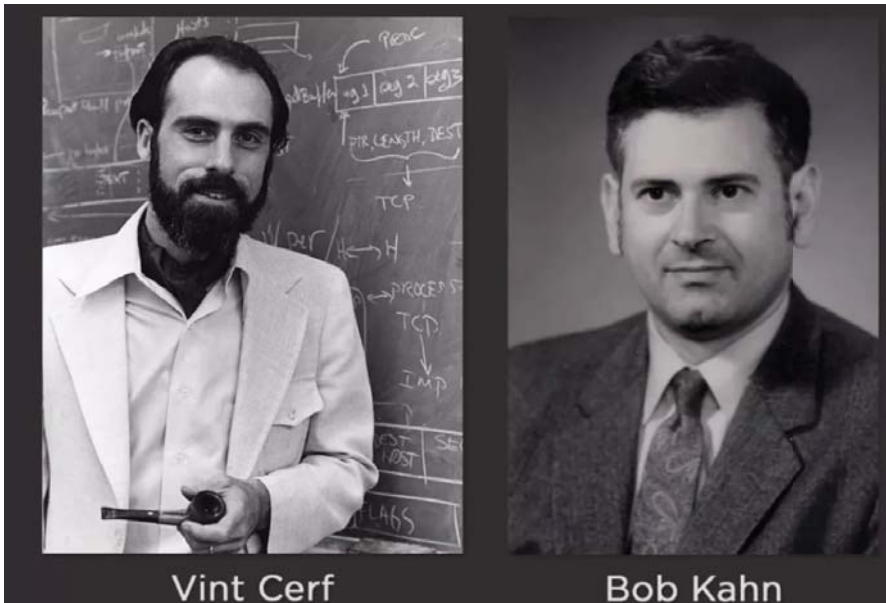
Satoshi Nakamoto  
satoshin@gmx.com  
www.bitcoin.org

**Abstract.** A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.



# “Fathers of the Internet”

---



- Co creators of the TCP/IP protocol
- Cerf is now vice-president of Google while Khan is now chairman CEO and president of the Corporation for National Research Initiatives

(The real brains to the operation.)



# Everybody is Talking About Blockchain



# Blockchain Asset Markets

Cryptocurrencies ▾ Watchlist USD - [← Back to Top 100](#)

#	Name	Symbol	Market Cap	Price	Circulating Supply	Volume (24h)	% 1h	% 24h	% 7d	...
1	Bitcoin	BTC	\$129,919,514,697	\$7818.50	17,053,162	\$5,982,000,000	0.11%	-0.45%	-5.61%	...
2	Ethereum	ETH	\$60,408,232,462	\$606.21	99,648,363	\$2,769,820,000	0.53%	1.16%	-10.20%	...
3	Ripple	XRP	\$24,881,122,985	\$0.634885	39,189,968,239 *	\$428,760,000	0.03%	3.40%	-4.89%	...
4	Bitcoin Cash	BCH	\$18,259,502,766	\$1064.93	17,146,200	\$772,833,000	-0.02%	3.33%	-11.37%	...
5	EOS	EOS	\$10,981,178,199	\$12.52	877,266,083 *	\$2,193,670,000	-0.96%	11.22%	-0.37%	...
6	Litecoin	LTC	\$6,980,217,836	\$123.14	56,684,298	\$339,454,000	0.42%	2.03%	-6.80%	...
7	Stellar	XLM	\$5,519,225,278	\$0.297086	18,577,870,643 *	\$42,718,800	0.69%	2.75%	-5.14%	...
8	Cardano	ADA	\$5,424,176,500	\$0.209209	25,927,070,538 *	\$126,746,000	0.37%	-0.11%	-13.17%	...
9	TRON	TRX	\$4,774,397,749	\$0.072617	65,748,111,645 *	\$553,359,000	-0.36%	-0.36%	8.43%	...
10	IOTA	MIOTA	\$4,301,295,318	\$1.55	2,779,530,283 *	\$65,645,900	1.30%	2.13%	-10.15%	...
11	NEO	NEO	\$3,657,173,000	\$56.26	65,000,000 *	\$113,098,000	2.06%	4.84%	-3.27%	...
12	Dash	DASH	\$2,797,532,835	\$345.82	8,089,587	\$93,892,500	0.26%	-0.10%	-10.21%	...
13	Monero	XMR	\$2,777,882,243	\$172.92	16,064,644	\$41,521,800	0.08%	-1.44%	-9.41%	...
14	Tether	USDT	\$2,510,575,596	\$1.00	2,507,140,814 *	\$3,037,370,000	0.23%	-0.02%	0.09%	...
15	NEM	XEM	\$2,452,905,000	\$0.272545	8,999,999,999 *	\$14,996,000	0.22%	1.81%	-9.34%	...
16	VeChain	VEN	\$1,985,522,381	\$3.77	526,047,017 *	\$67,748,500	1.24%	1.62%	-9.07%	...
17	Ethereum Classic	ETC	\$1,593,978,217	\$15.65	101,834,725	\$183,300,000	-0.09%	1.70%	-8.30%	...



# Bitcoin & Blockchain

---



- *“Peer-to-peer electronic cash that allows online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution”*
- Proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto in May 2008
- Bitcoin “Genesis Block” in January 2009
- Current market value approx. USD 40 Billion

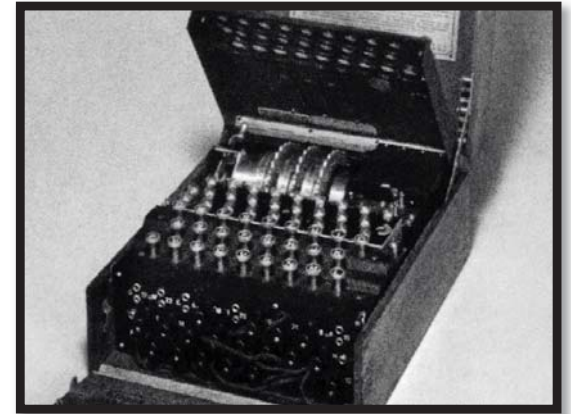
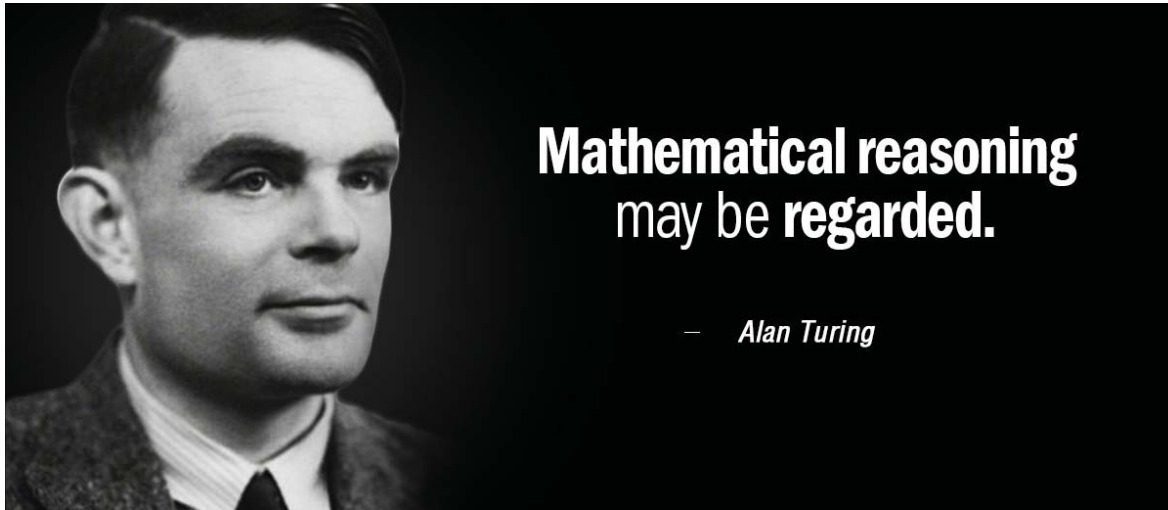


- Underlying technology for Bitcoin
- A distributed database that contains blocks of timestamped transactions linked together in a continuous chain
- Supports consensus methodology and data immutability
- Allows creation and trading of an electronic asset

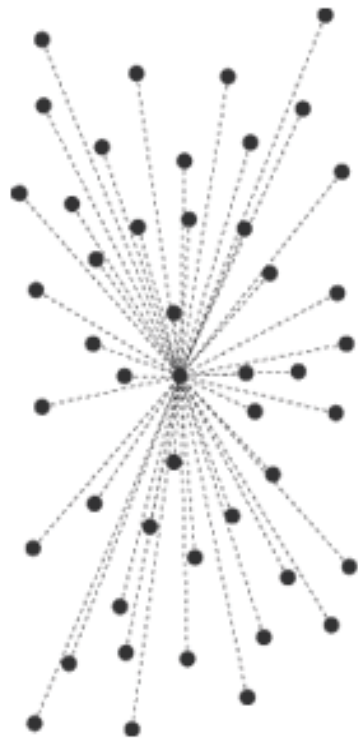




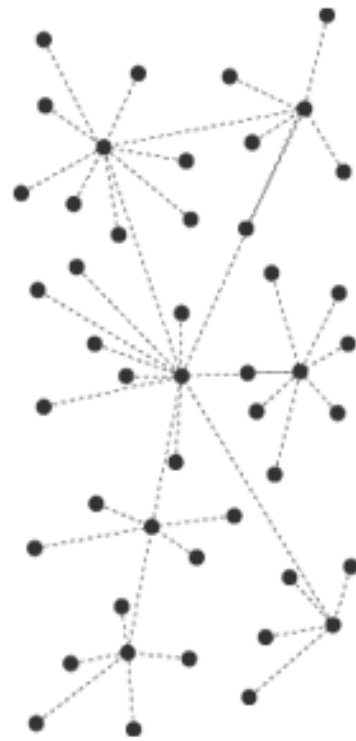
## Hashing ('Mining')



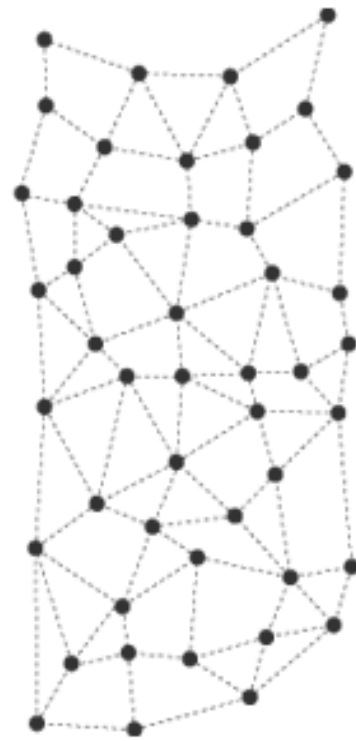
# Distributed Ledger Provides TRANSPARENCY



CENTRALIZED



DECENTRALIZED



DISTRIBUTED

## — Single Source of Truth

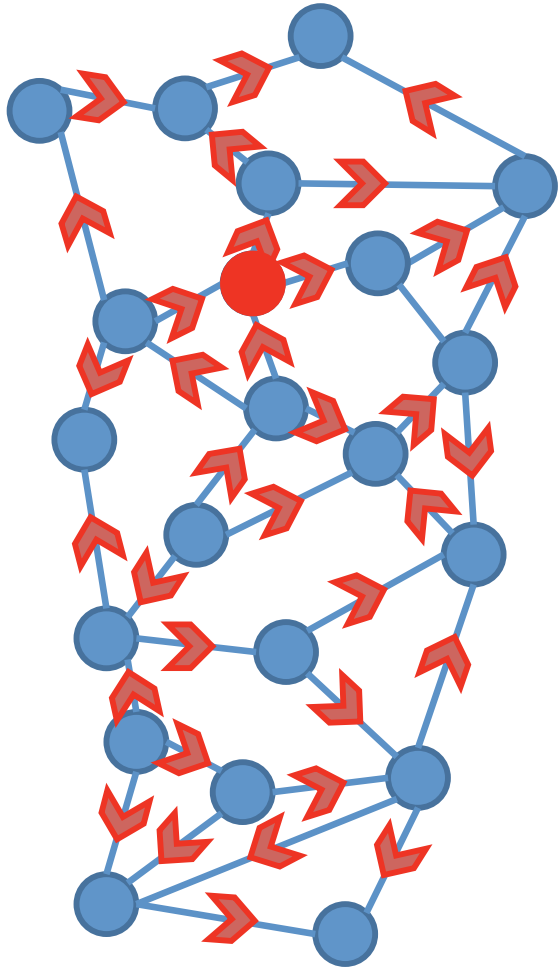
---



*I see what you see*

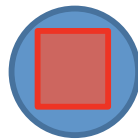
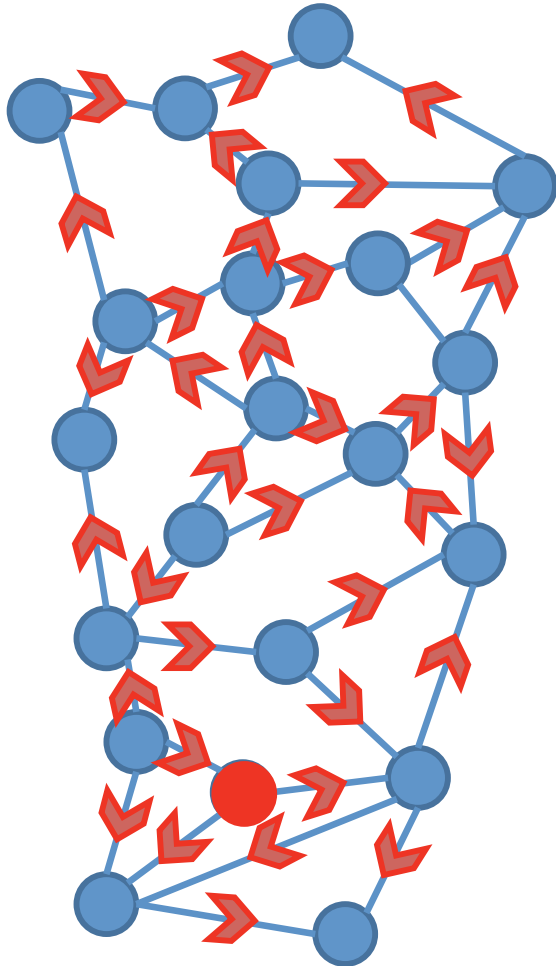


## Consensus Protocol establishes ACCURACY



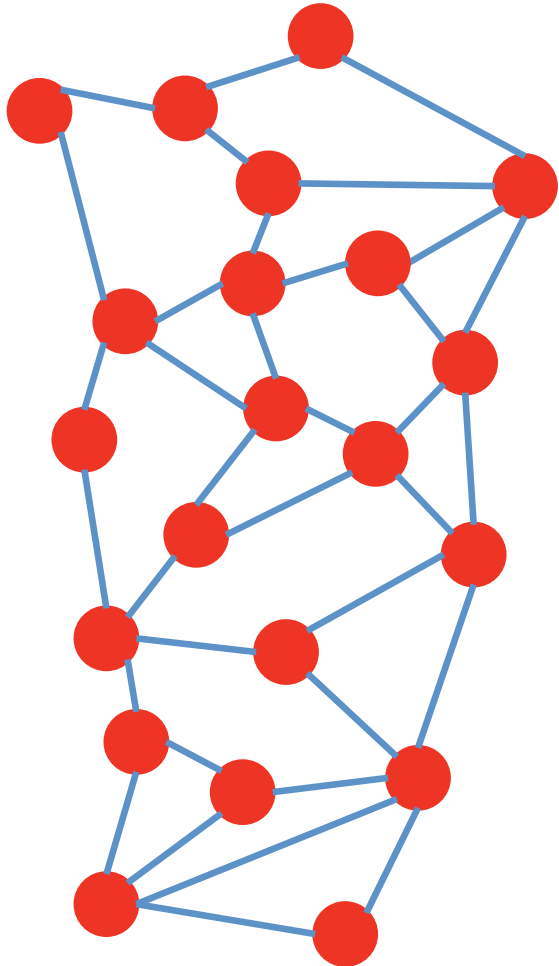
1. A new **transaction** is created on one node
2. The transaction is broadcast to all nodes

## Consensus Protocol establishes ACCURACY



1. A new **transaction** is created on one node
2. The transaction is broadcast to all nodes
3. Each node competes to collect new transactions into a “block”
4. A **random** node ‘wins’  
- and broadcasts the new block to other nodes.

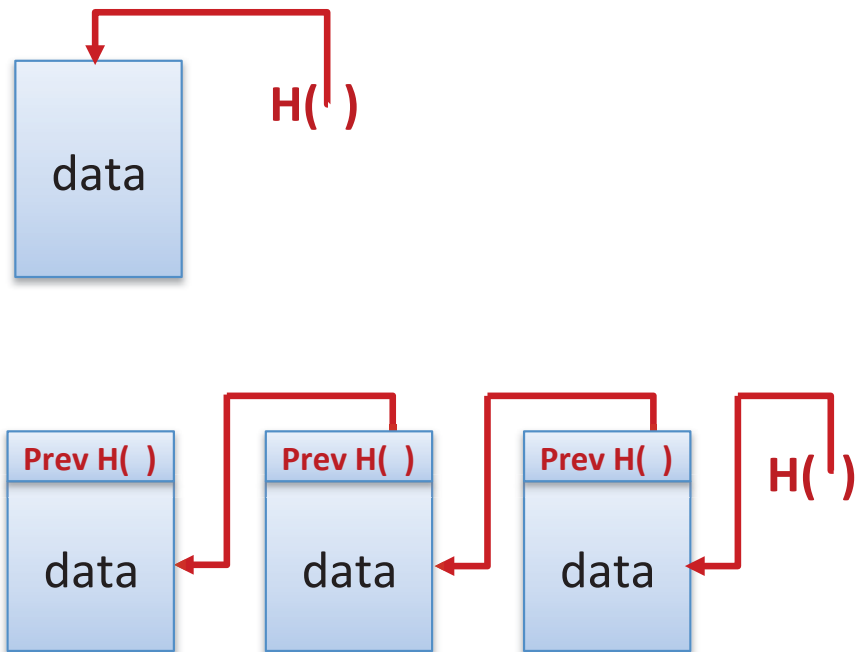
## Consensus Protocol establishes ACCURACY



1. A new **transaction** is created on one node
2. The transaction is broadcast to all nodes
3. Each node competes to collect new transactions into a new “block”
4. A **random** node ‘wins’  
- and broadcasts the new block to other nodes.
5. All other nodes add the new block to their blockchain.

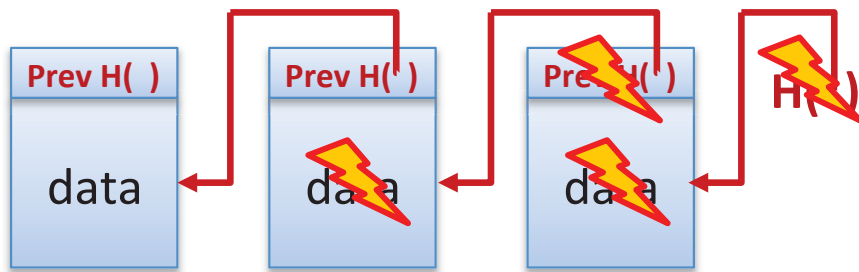


## Blockchain provides IMMUTABILITY



- A hash-pointer is a cryptographic reference to a piece of data
- SHA-256 is a standard compression algorithm
- The hash is **uniquely associated** with the underlying data
  
- In a Blockchain each new block contains the hash function of the previous block.
- To verify the whole chain – **and every transaction in it** – you only need to be able to confirm the most recent hash

## Blockchain provides IMMUTABILITY



- If the data is corrupted (accidentally or deliberately) then the next hash and all subsequent blocks fail
- This creates a **tamper-evident ledger**



# The Elements of TRUST

SECURITY



ACCURACY



TRANSPARENCY



IMMUTABILITY



# Public, Permissioned and Private Blockchains



## Public, Permissioned and Private Blockchains

Different use cases require different solutions.

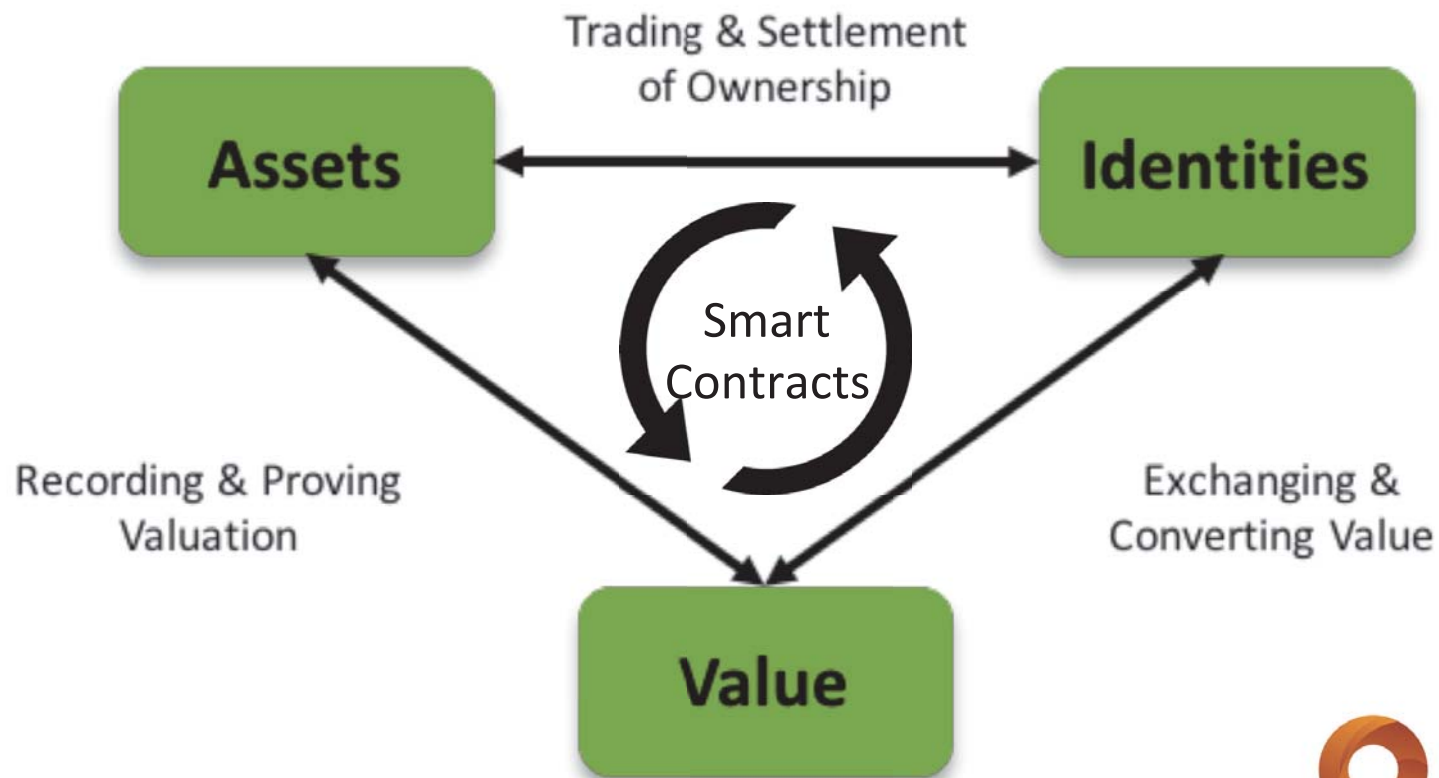
Trade offs include:

- Security
- Consensus mechanism
- Speed



# 2. Smart Contracts

# Future Blockchain Ecosystem



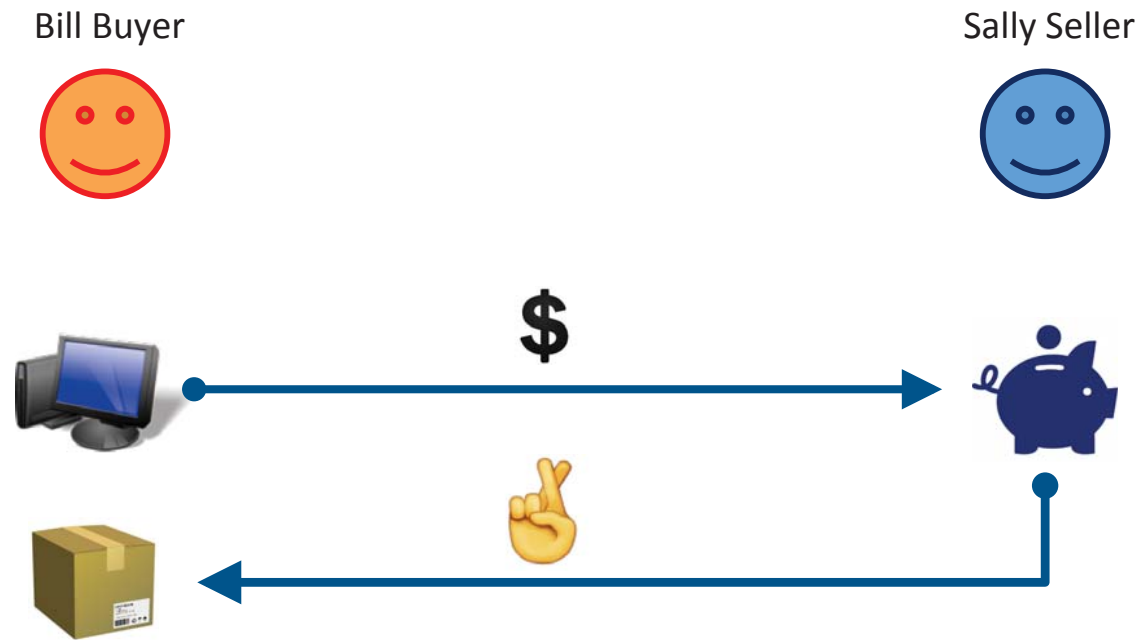
## Smart Contracts

---

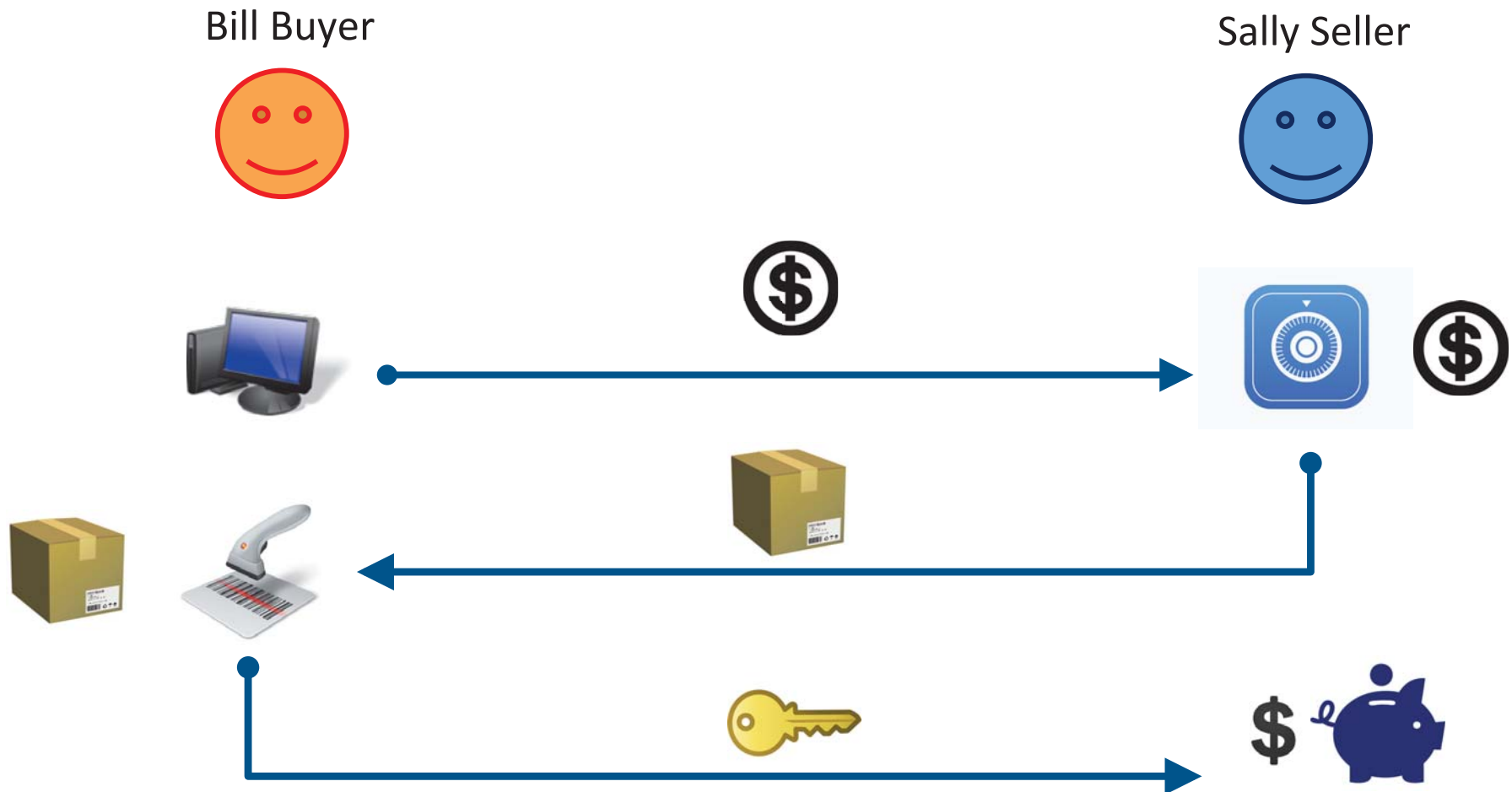
Features of a Smart Contract:

- computer programs that emulate (key) contractual clauses
- stored on a blockchain to give all parties confidence that they will operate as intended

# Online Escrow Use Case for a Smart Contract



# Online Escrow Use Case for a Smart Contract





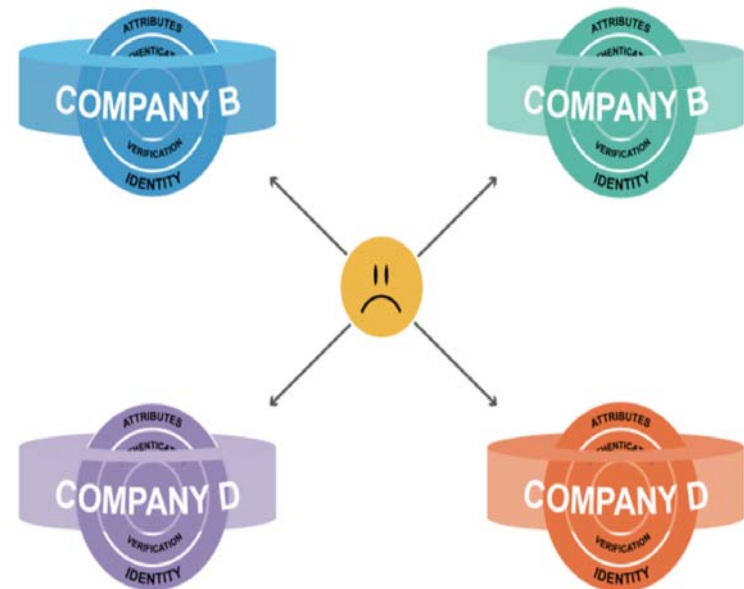
# Solving Identity



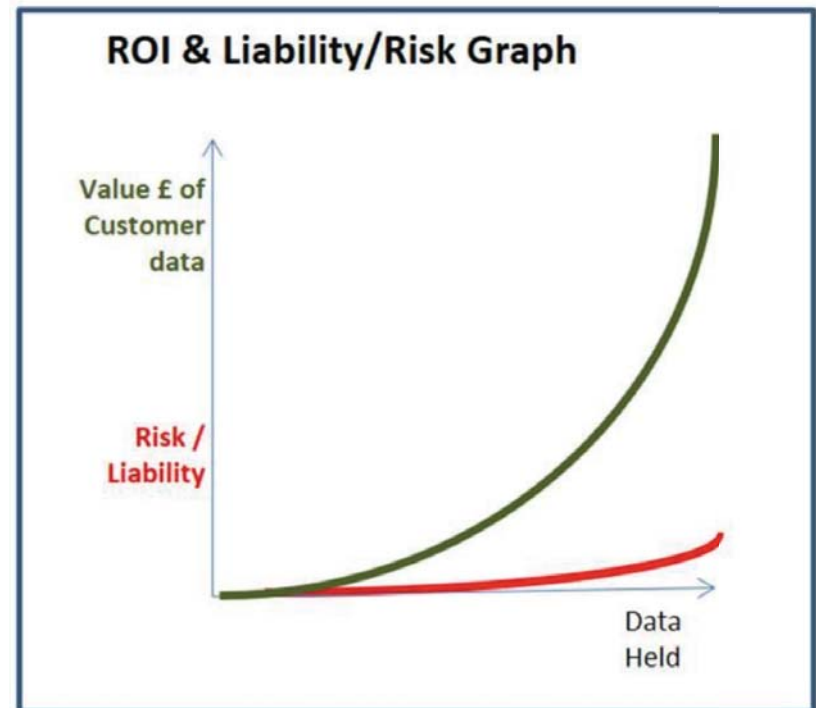
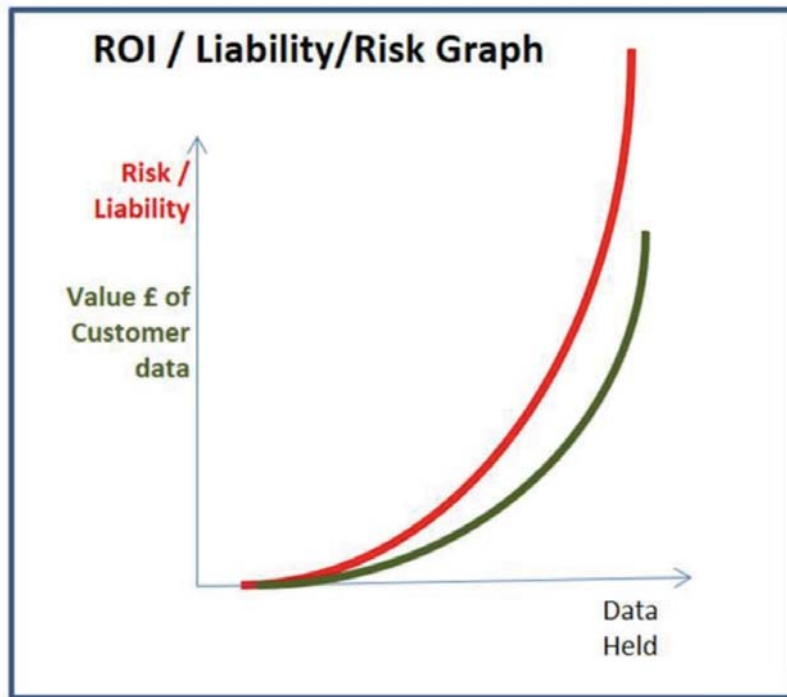
# Identity is a Broken System

Identity information is currently held by companies about an individual:

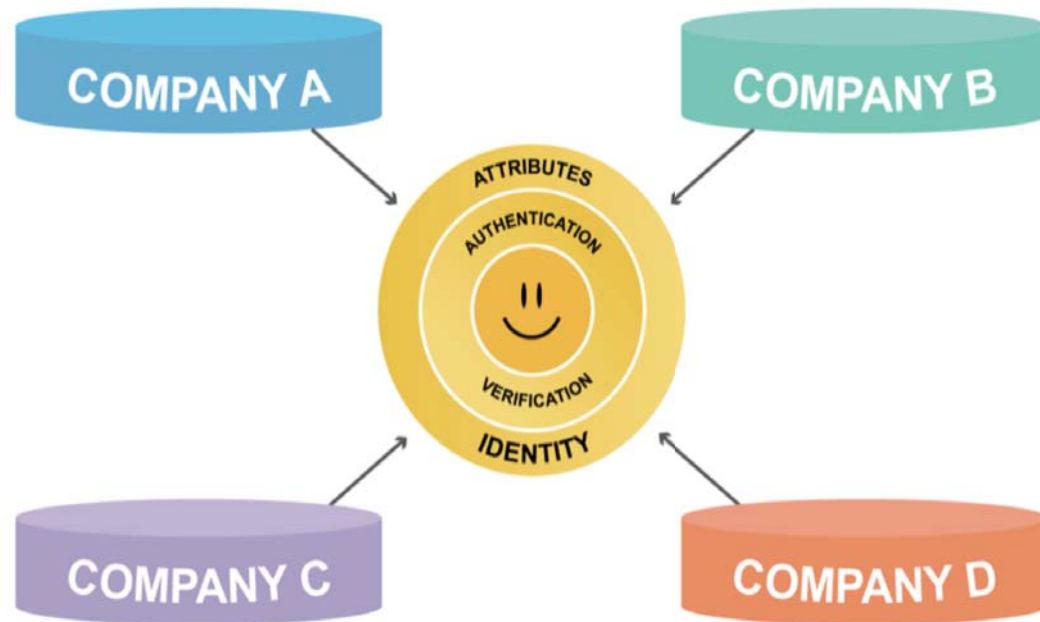
- Duplication
- Sensitive data sent to multiple parties
- Company liable for storage
- Many 'honeypots' for hackers to attack



# Identity is a "Toxic Asset"



# Blockchain could enable "Self-Sovereign Identity"



# Australian Blockchain Innovators



## Proof of Event



# Remittances

---



# Energy Markets

---





## Agricultural Supply Chain & Finance

---

agri digital



## Water Rights Management

---



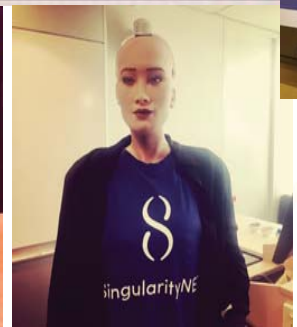
civic ledger



## Implications

---

- Valuation of Digital Currency Assets
- Investment “advice”
- Valuation of Tokens
- Token Offerings





PROMOTING BLOCKCHAIN  
INNOVATION IN AUSTRALIA

RONALD M. TUCKER

[rtucker@adca.asn.au](mailto:rtucker@adca.asn.au)

WeChat: leo\_8100



# Self Sovereign Identity

CONVERGING FORCES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



# *What is Self Sovereign Identity?*



# Definition: Self Sovereign Identity

A system for user control of personal information, requiring consent to share subsets of that data with third parties, and a web of signed claims to build trust.





# Agenda

1. Historical Background
2. Evolving Technologies
3. The Human Story
4. Converging Forces:
  - a. Human
  - b. Business
  - c. Legal
  - d. Technical
5. Current Trials
6. Proposed Solution
7. Demo
8. Questions



# Historical Background

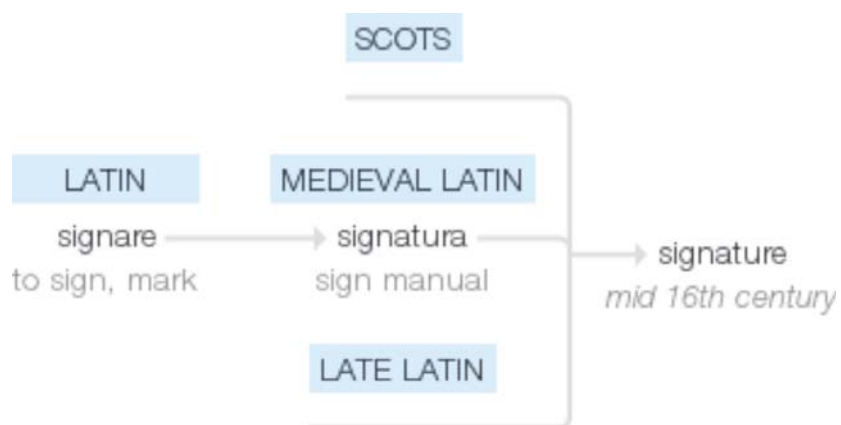


# An Ancient Problem



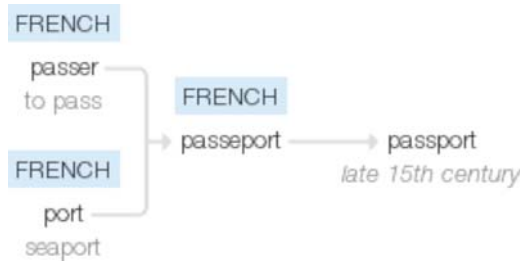
[1] Why Cylinder Seals? Engraved Cylindrical Seal Stones of the Ancient Near East, Fourth to First Millennium B.C. Edith Porada, *The Art Bulletin*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (Dec., 1993), pp. 563-582

# Ancient Infrastructure



[2] Why Do We Sign for Things?, <http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=345820789>

# Ancient Infrastructure



[3] A Brief History of the Passport <http://www.theguardian.com/travel/2006/nov/17/travelnews>

# *Technologies Evolving*



# Identity on the Internet

TCP/IP - computers are distinguished by IP addresses

An IPv6 address (in hexadecimal)

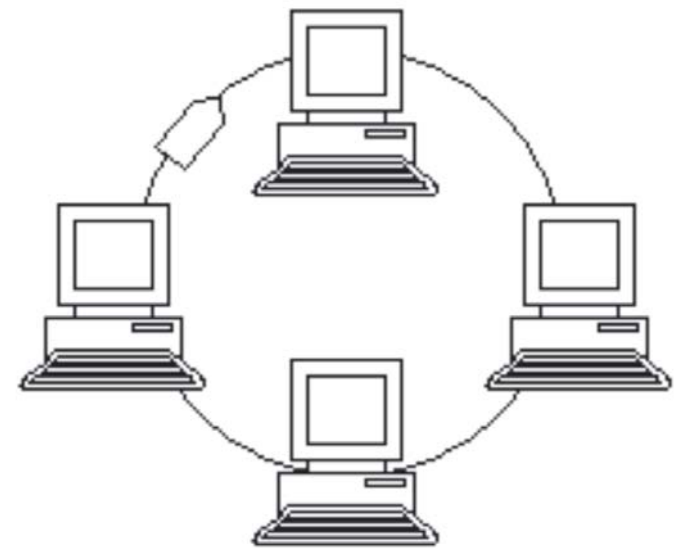
**2001:0DB8:AC10:FE01:0000:0000:0000:0000**



**2001:0DB8:AC10:FE01::** Zeroes can be omitted

0010000000000001:0000110110111000:1010110000010000:1111111000000001:

0000000000000000:0000000000000000:0000000000000000:0000000000000000



# URIs and the World Wide Web

- Resources identified with
- Hyperlinks between docu

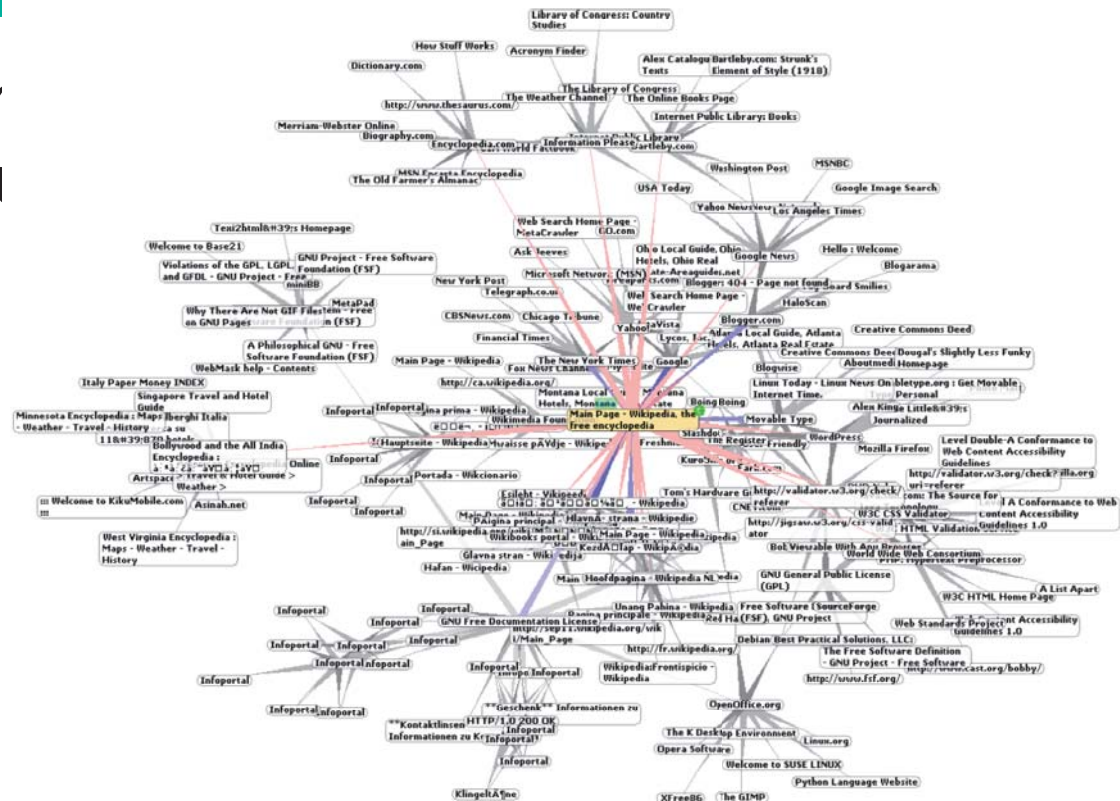


Image licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) license. Attribution: [Chris 73 / Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chris_73)



# Identity on the Internet

MAC addresses - identifiers for c



# The Missing Piece of Internet

Who is behind the keyboard?  
Infrastructure

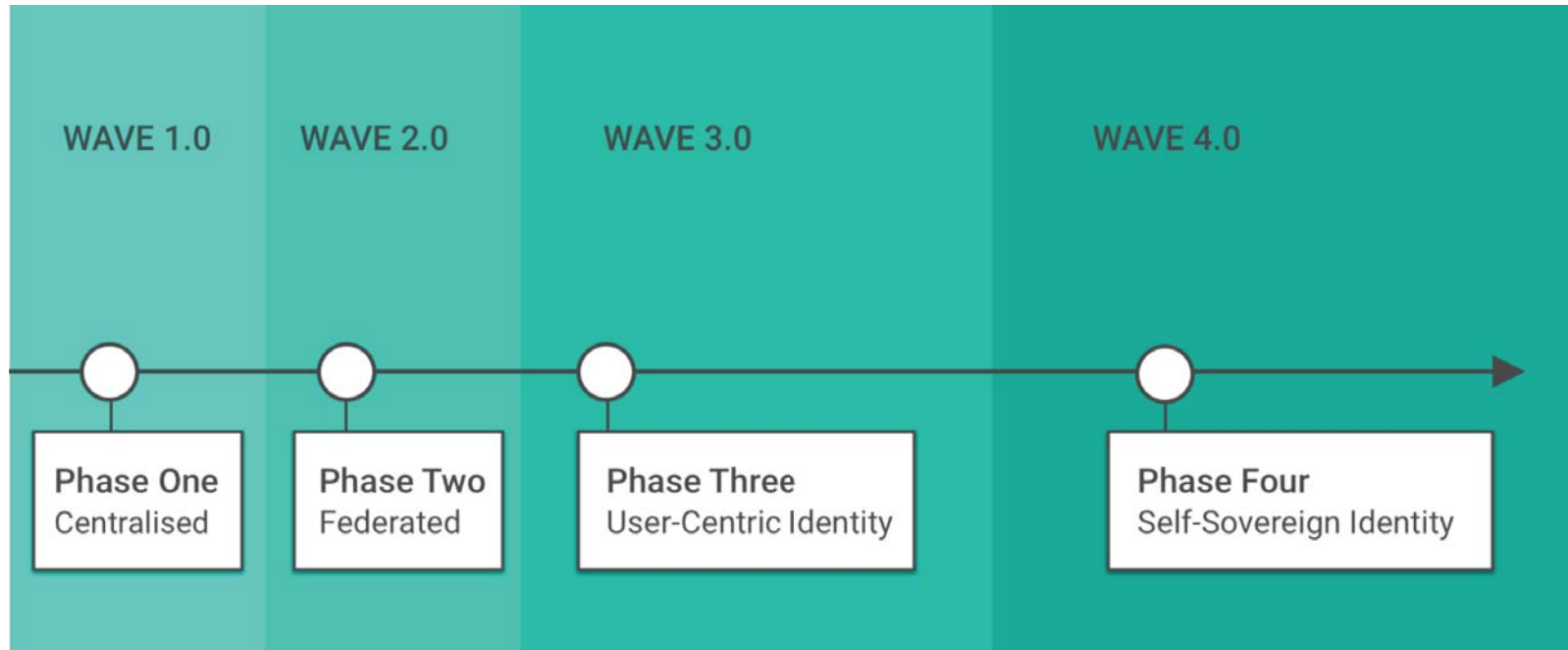


*"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."*

Image from *The New Yorker* cartoon by Peter Steiner, 1993.

# Path to Self Sovereign Identity

Evolution of identity in the past 30 years



# The Windhover Principles

- Self-Sovereign Identity & Control of Personal Data.
- Transparent Enforcement and Effective Lite Governance.
- Ensuring Trust and Privacy.  
Open Source Collaboration.



The Windhover Principles for Digital Identity, Trust and Data [https://idcubed.org/home\\_page\\_feature/windhover-principles-digital-identity-trust-data/](https://idcubed.org/home_page_feature/windhover-principles-digital-identity-trust-data/)



# Christopher Allen's Principles of Sovereign ID

<http://www.lifewithalacrity.com/2016/04/the-path-to-self-sovereign-identity.html>

**Existence.** *Users must have an independent existence*

**Control.** *Users must control their identities*

**Access.** *Users must have access to their own data*

**Transparency.** *Systems and algorithms must be transparent*

**Persistence.** *Identities must be long-lived*

**Portability.** *Information and services about identity must be transportable*

**Interoperability.** *Identities should be as widely usable as possible*

**Consent.** *Users must agree to the use of their identity*

**Minimalization.** *Disclosure of claims must be minimized*

**Protection.** *The rights of users must be protected*



# Human Story



# Karen, 25, urban professional, Sydney

- Recent Masters Degree graduate
- First year of work, developing skills and competencies
- Applying for a personal loan



# Pain Point - Manual Duplicated Processes

- Must upload photos and documents to relying party
- Fill out the same form at multiple banks
- Relying party must check documents against 3rd party verification services
- Cannot easily prove employment history





# Amena, 27, Syrian refugee in Suruc, Turkey

- Recently fled Kobane after ISIS attacked.
- Only possessions are the clothes on her back.
- No identity documentation.
- Seeking refugee status in Turkey, to establish a new bank account, and seek work.



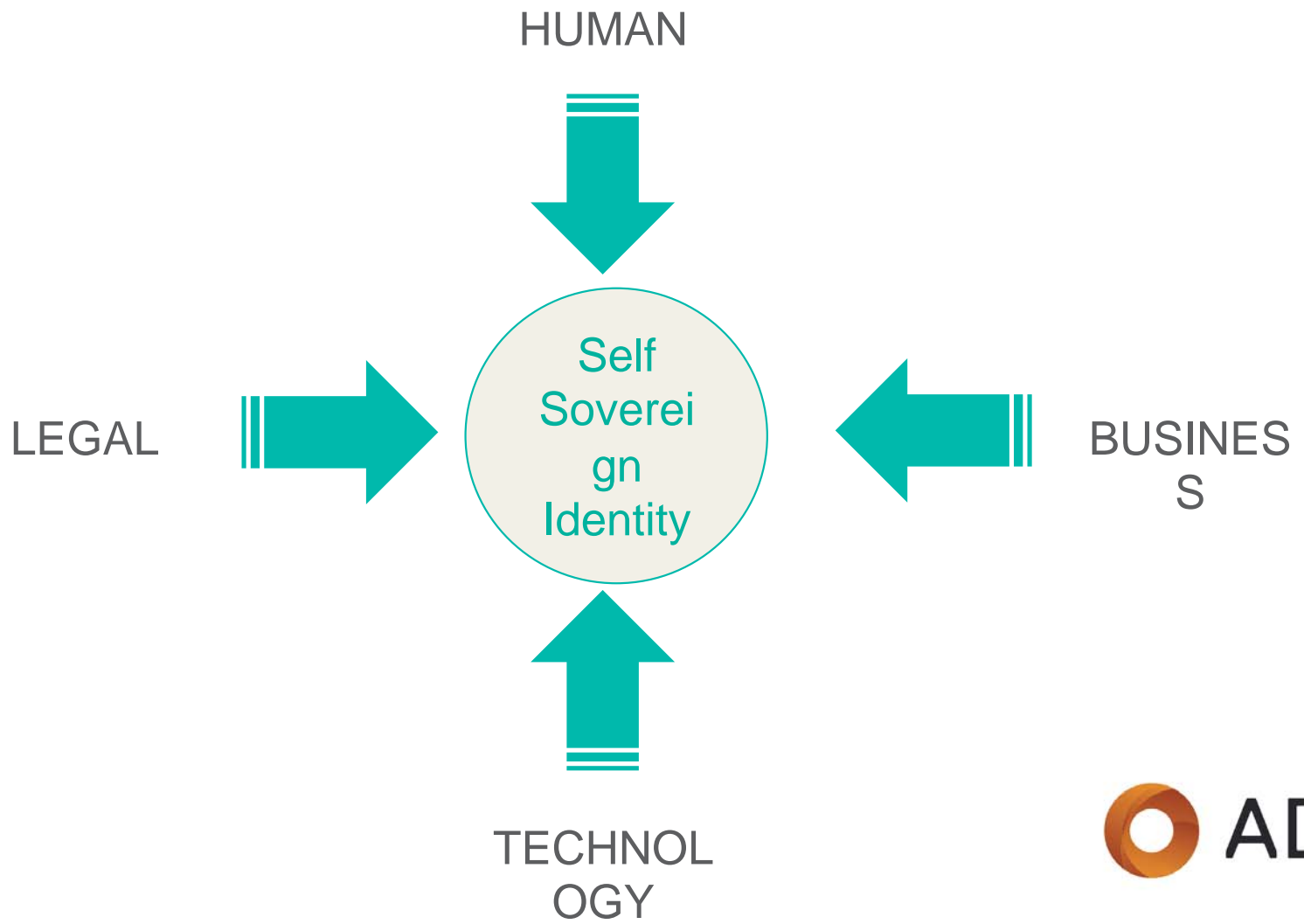
# Pain Point - No Documents to Verify

- Turkish government has no starting point for proving Amena's identity
- Banks cannot verify Amena's identity or her credit worthiness
- Employers cannot verify Amena's work history



# Converging forces







**Human**

# Behaviour and Attitudes

Increasing awareness of surveillance and concerns over privacy (snowden effect, facebook and cambridge analytica, data breaches etc)

Expectations of more personalisation from service providers

Ad-blockers and online behaviour

Entering of inaccurate data

# Taking Ownership of Personal Data

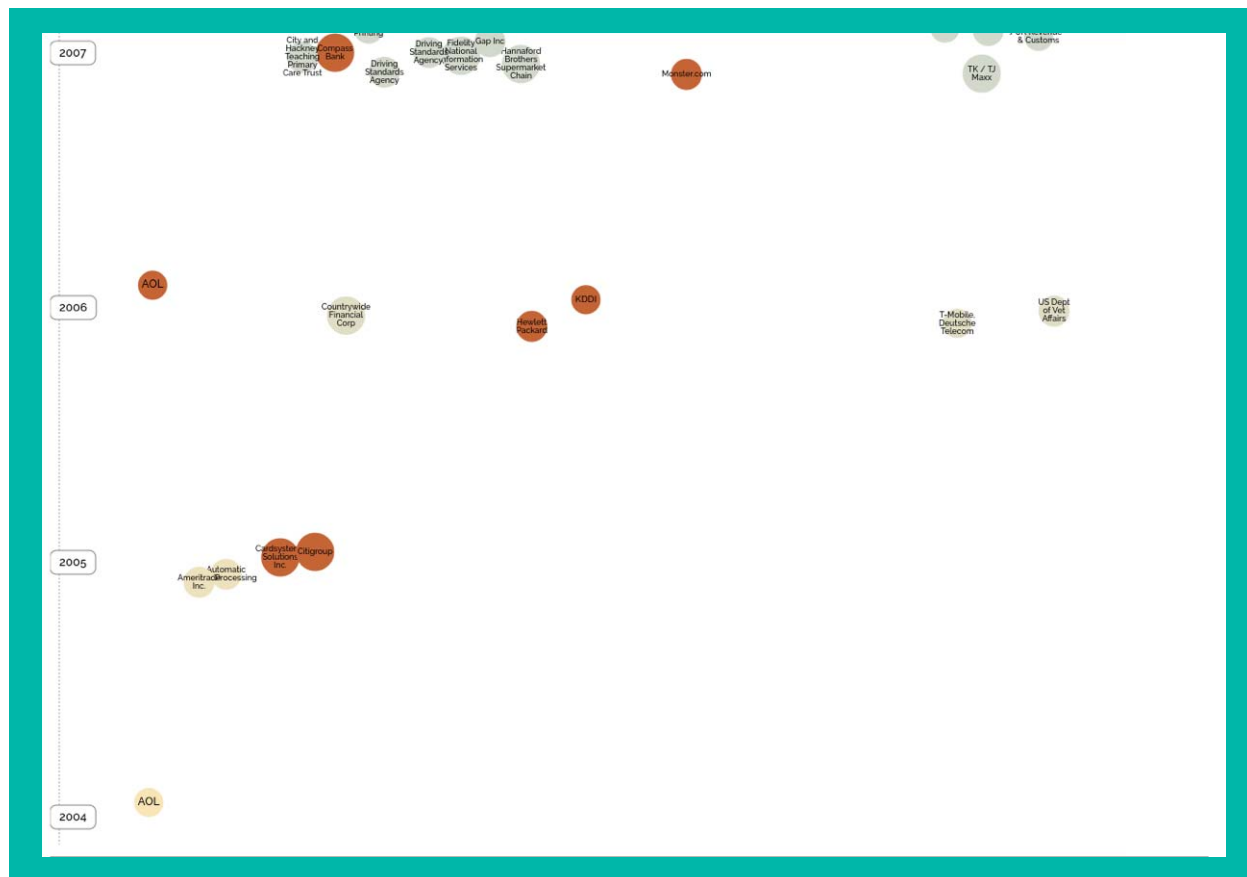
- Consumers are increasingly aware of how their personal information is used by companies to advertise products to them.
- Data breaches prove companies cannot be relied upon to secure customer data
- Decentralised technologies offer an alternative paradigm to the issue of ownership.
- Fundamentally, sovereign identity is about giving individuals control over their personal data.



# *Data Breaches*

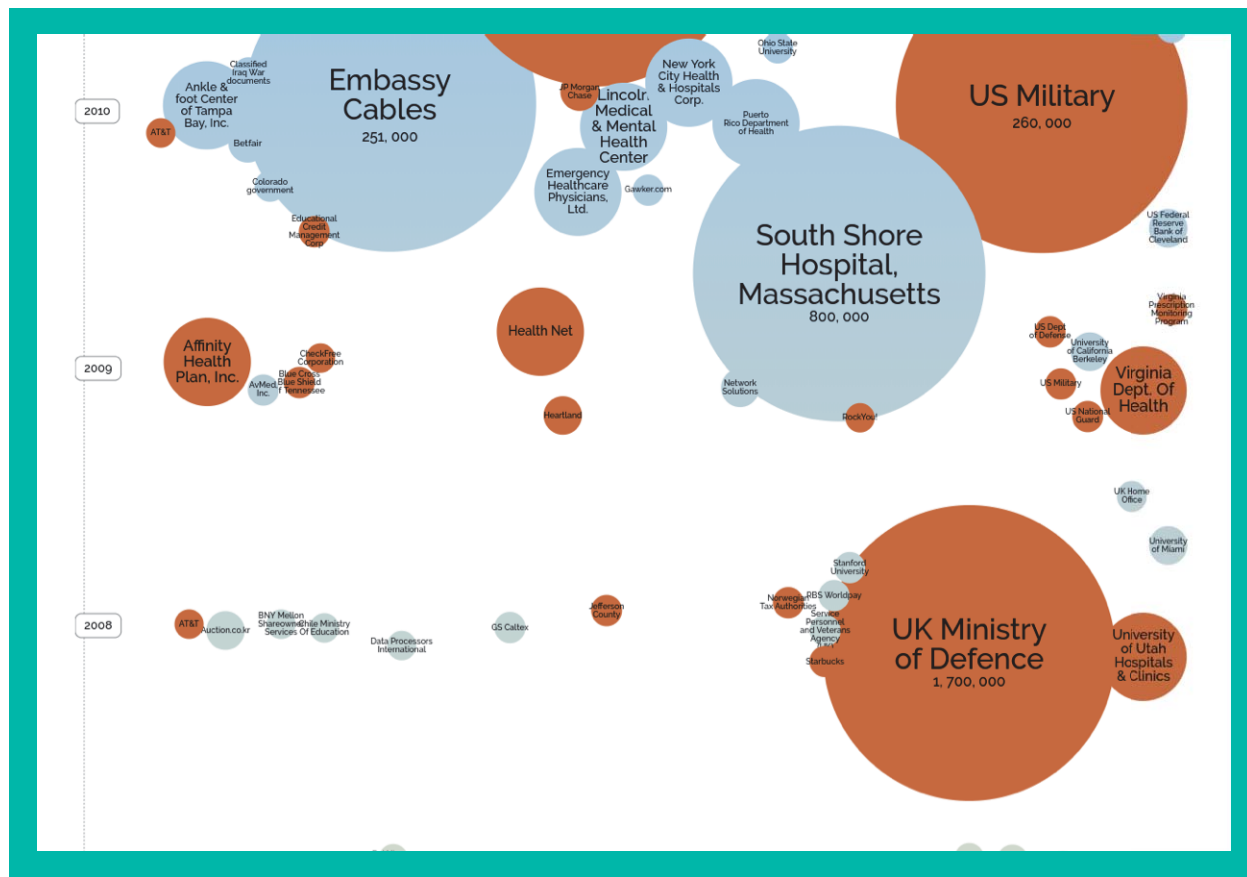






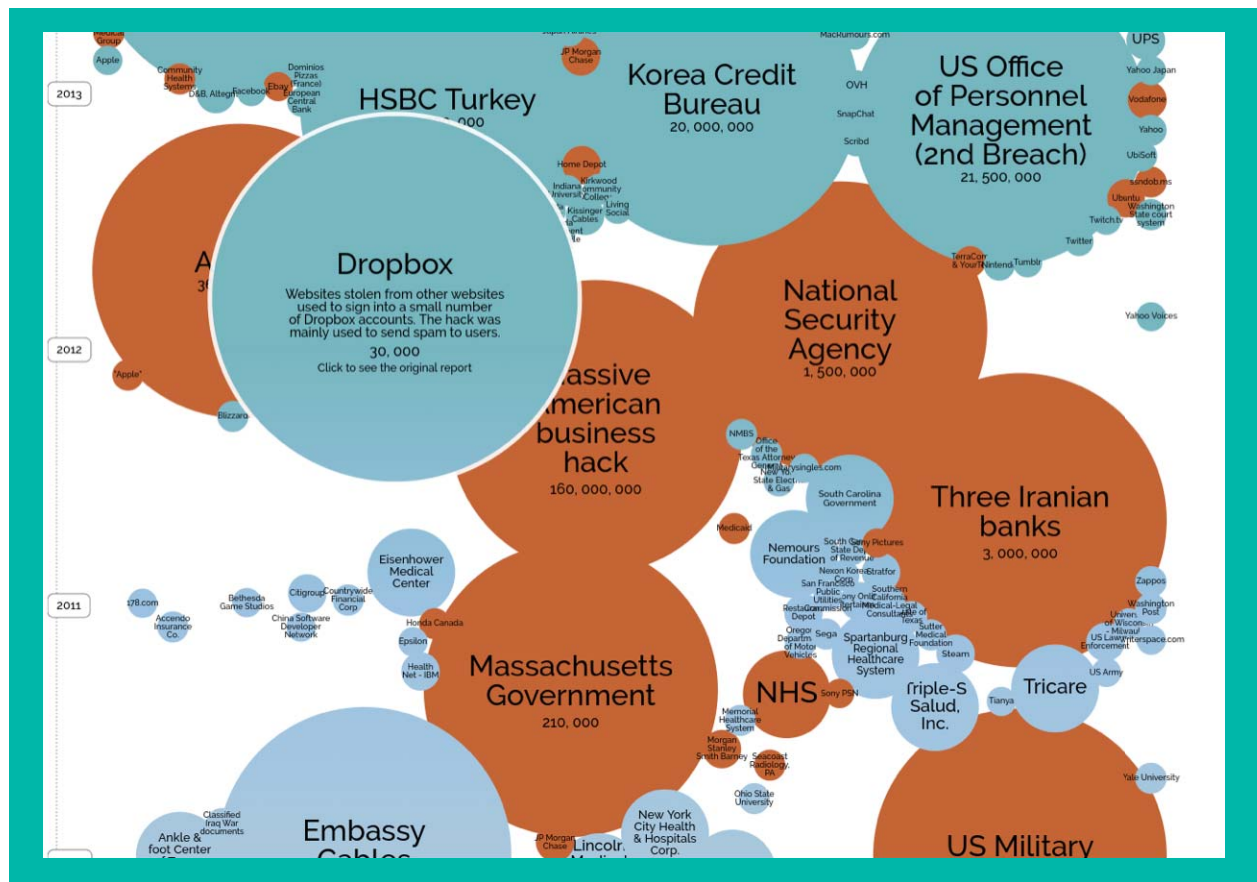
<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>





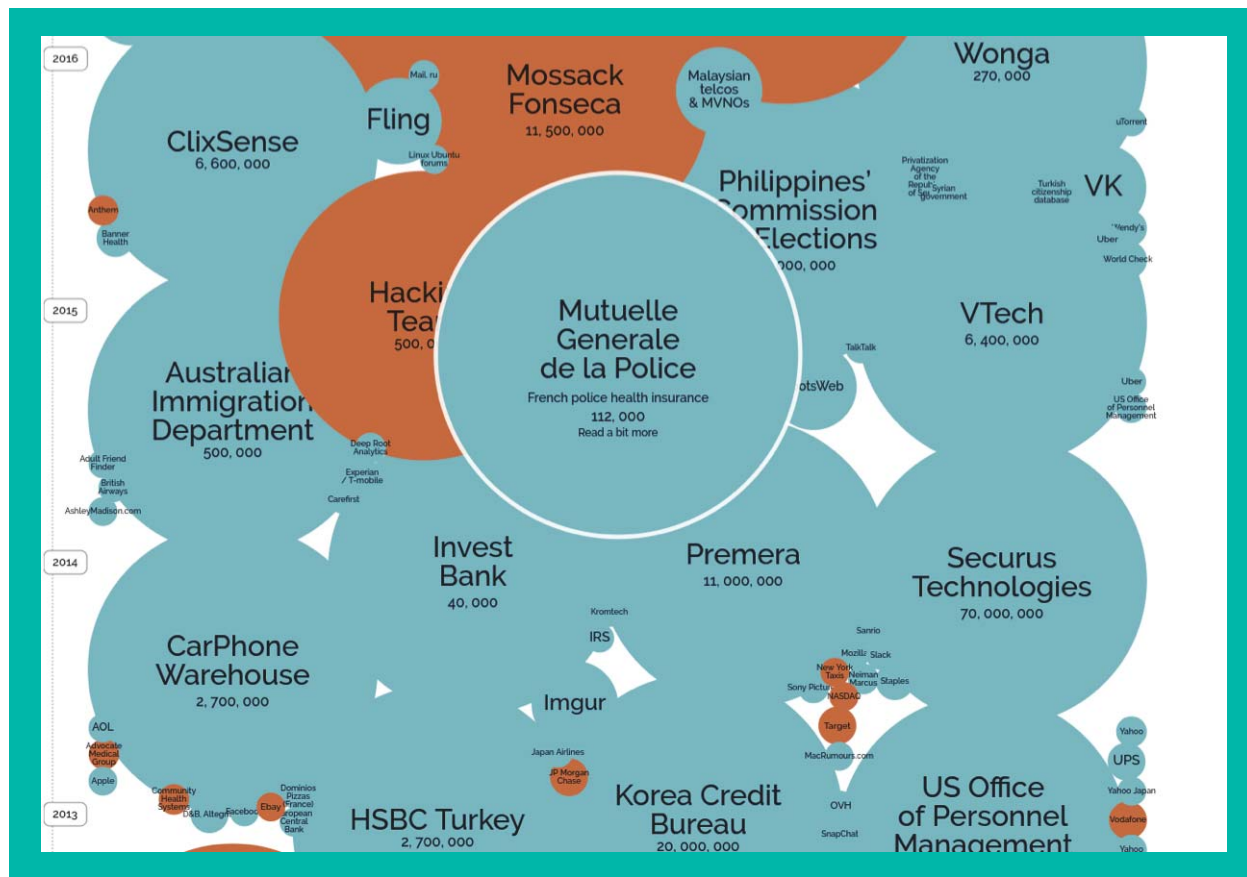
<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>





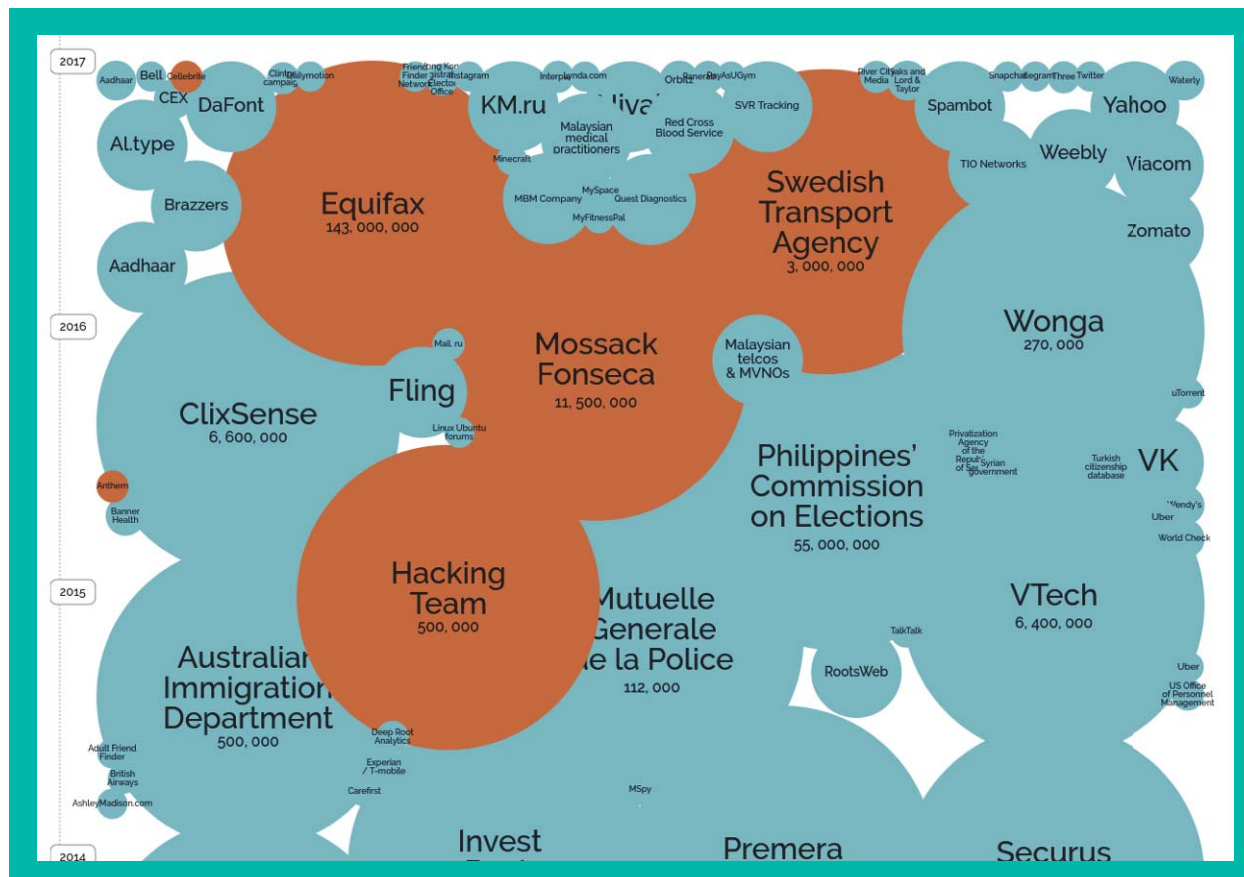
<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>





<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>





<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/>



# Example: Equifax Hack

- Hackers stole **145 million** Americans' Social Security numbers, birthdays, driver's license numbers, tax identification numbers, driver's license states and issuance dates, and addresses
- Equifax **stock price dropped 35%** in response

**EQUIFAX**





**Business**

# Business

Changing business models. "People as the product" no longer viable

Greater reliance on accurate, up-to-date data

Customer demand for great personalisation

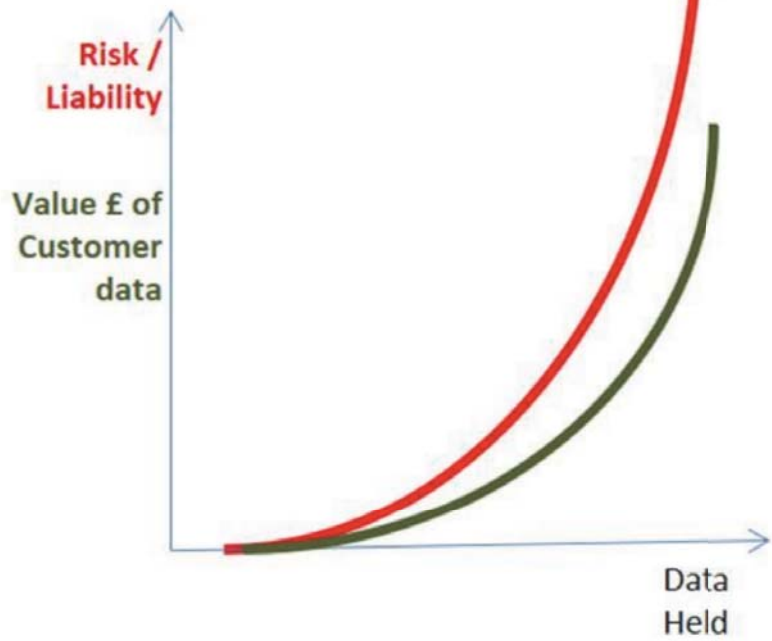
Customer demand for more transparency in data practices

Competitive advantage is crucial as it is easier for customers to switch providers





### ROI / Liability/Risk Graph



### ROI & Liability/Risk Graph



A wooden gavel with a silver ferrule is positioned diagonally across the frame, resting on a matching wooden block. A teal circle with a white border is superimposed over the center of the gavel's head. The word "Legal" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font within this circle. The background is a plain, light gray surface.

**Legal**

# Legal

Regulations like GDPR and ePrivacy are forcing business to put greater emphasis on privacy, consent requirements, transparency in what data is being used, why it is being used, when it is processed and needed, and for how long access is required.

Breach notifications and reporting requirements

Open Banking initiatives in Europe and Asia Pacific requiring more interoperability and access to peoples financial data through public APIs



# Definition: Personal Data

EU's GDPR: 'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person;

Australia's Privacy Act: personal information... information or an opinion, whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

Philippine's Data Privacy Act: *Personal information* refers to any information whether recorded in a material form or not, from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can be reasonably and directly ascertained by the entity holding the information, or when put together with other information would directly and certainly identify an individual.



# Financial System Inquiry

“Australia’s current approach to identity management results in **significant process duplication**, as individuals apply to, and government and businesses undertake to, verify and re-verify identities at multiple points... Anti-money laundering (AML) projects have resulted in an estimated **\$725 million in expenditure**... In 2011, Australians lost an estimated **\$1.4 billion through personal fraud** incidents.”

# Identity and Human Rights

UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.9: “to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by the year 2030”.

[World Bank's Identification for Development Global Dataset](#) - 15 percent of the global population or **1.1 billion people** lack an official ID.

*Without an ID we have no access to financial services, or a social safety net, we cannot own property, we are unaccounted for and our needs are not met.*





**Technology**

# Technology

Increasing **adoption** and understanding of blockchain technologies and decentralised and distributed networks

DPKI - people being able to control their own keys.

BIP39 - Mnemonic generation. Seed phrases making it easier to deal with than a random string of letters and numbers.

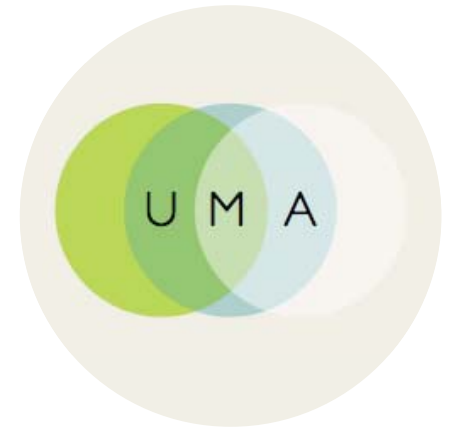
There is now a **commercial imperative** to solve these problems that didn't exist previously

Zero-knowledge storage and **lower barriers to use** and adoption





# Oauth, OpenID, User Managed Access



Examples of technologies for User Centric Identity



# Standards and Consortia

## Consortiums and standards emerging for Self-Sovereign Identity

Decentralised Identity Foundation



World Wide Web Consortium

Working groups and emerging standards

- DIDs - Decentralised Identifiers
- 

# Current Trials



# World Food Programme - Building Blocks

- Blockchain trial for cash transfers to deliver aid
- 100,000 Syrian refugees receive transfers via a blockchain based system to purchase goods at participating shops.
- Biometric authentication through iris scans at point of purchase

<http://innovation.wfp.org/project/building-blocks>

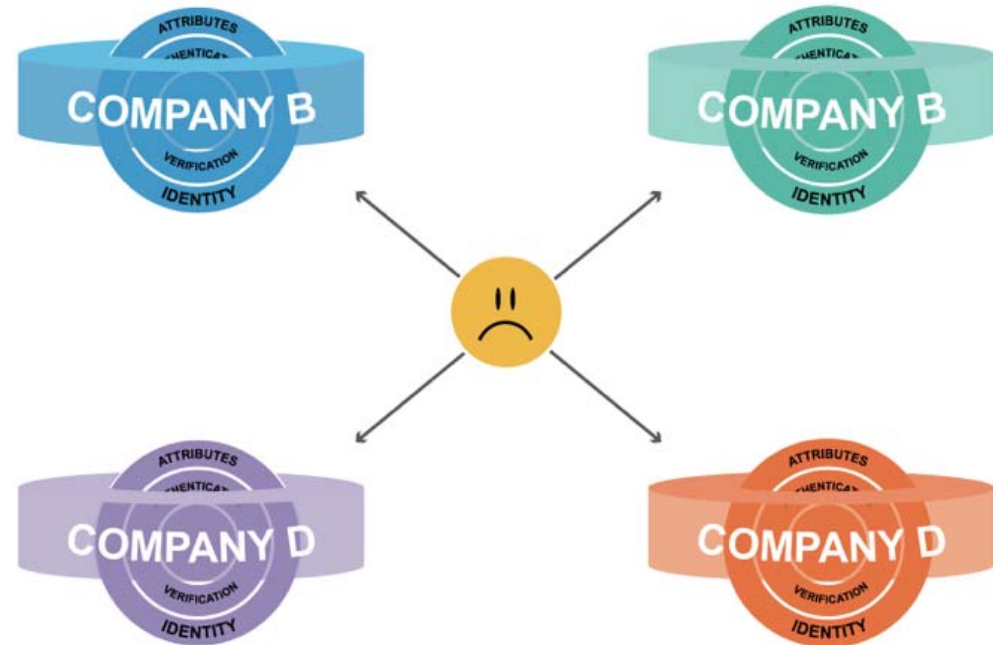


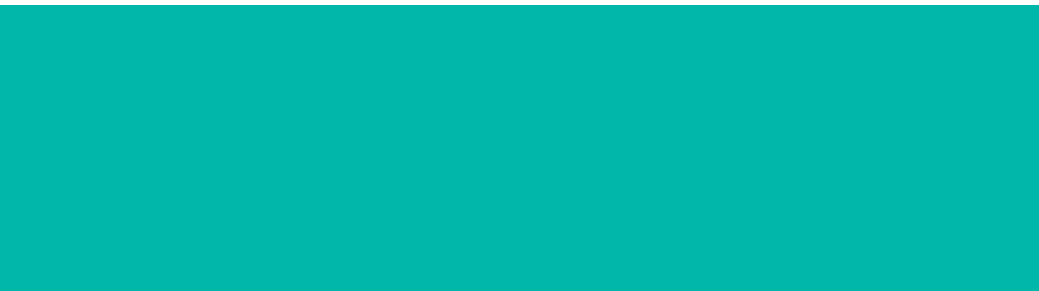
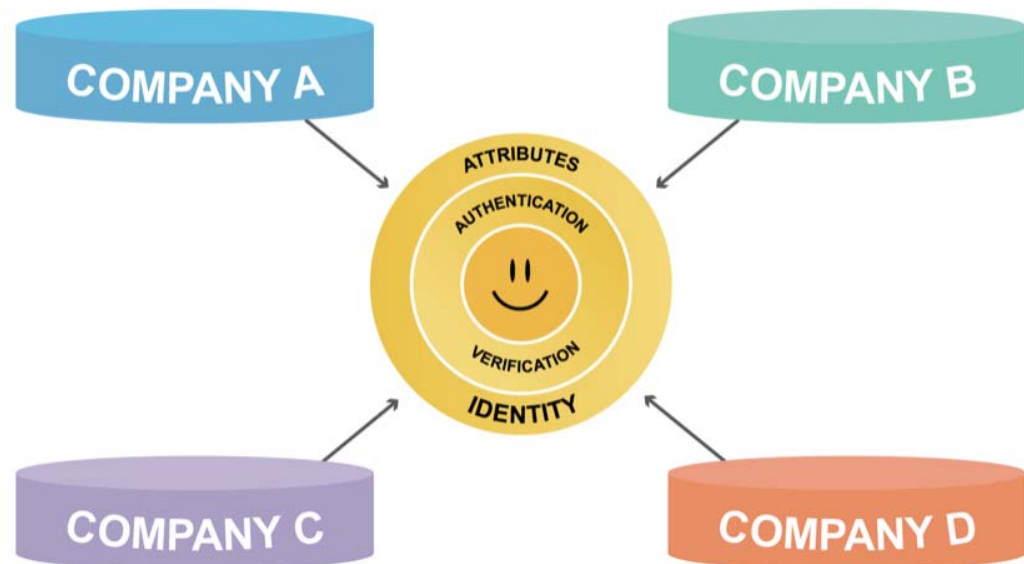
# Where Do We Go?



## The Current Model:

- Information duplication: sensitive information sent to multiple parties.
- Liability of storage for each party.
- Many 'honeypots' for hackers to attack.





## The Proposed Model:

- Data held in zero knowledge storage.
- Signed 'attestations' develop trust over time.
- Canonical source of data.
- Identity remains under the ownership of the individual.
- Mutual value exchange and asset realisation.

**Control**

**User permits  
access to Id**

**Audit**

**Access is logged**

**Security**

**No walled  
honeypots**





**Less Liability**

**Separate  
transaction data  
from id**

**Veracity of Data**

**Current and  
latest**

**Realtime  
Updates**

**Instead of 'one  
chance to ask'.**



# Self-Sovereign ID - Karen

- Proving who you are is as simple as logging in using your identity.
- Bank requests a set of attributes
- Karen consents to the request and shares attributes and verified claims.
- Through progressive disclosure, financial services can be personalised to Karen



# Self-Sovereign ID - Amena

- Amena's identity is bootstrapped with verified claims based on 1st and 2nd degree relationships
- Web-of-trust need not rely on government as the source of authority
- Amena can prove work history using verified claims to get a job in a foreign country.



# Demo





PROMOTING BLOCKCHAIN  
INNOVATION IN AUSTRALIA

RONALD M. TUCKER

[rtucker@adca.asn.au](mailto:rtucker@adca.asn.au)

WeChat: leo\_8100