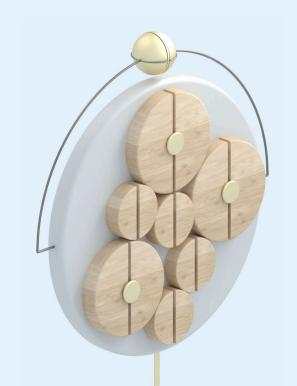


Zero-Knowledge Proofs in KYC Procedures

Overview, Use Cases and Regulation



Sebastian Hepp MME 2

Zero-Knowledge Proofs Concept

- What is Zero-Knowledge Proof?
 A cryptographic process between two parties that allows one party to prove to the other party that a given statement is true without revealing the information beyond the statement.
- Introduced in 1985 by Shafi Goldwasser, Silvio Micali und Charles Rackoff
- Types:
 - Interactive ZKPs
 - Non-interactive ZKPs

Secret Data & Proofs



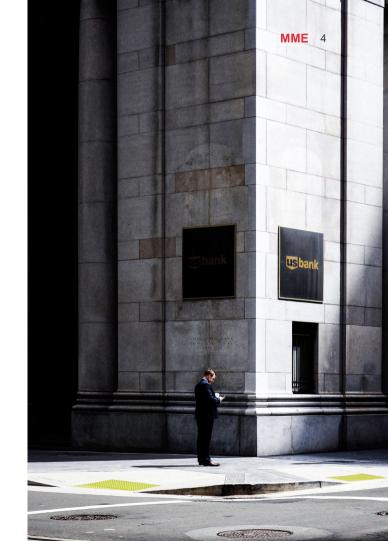
Zero-Knowledge Proofs Use Cases

- Why do we need Zero-Knowledge Proofs?
- Use Cases of Zero-Knowlegde Proofs on Blockchains:
 - Verification of Transactions
 - Proof of Assets
 - Improvement of Scalability
 - Zero-Knowledge KYC (zkKYC)



Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA)

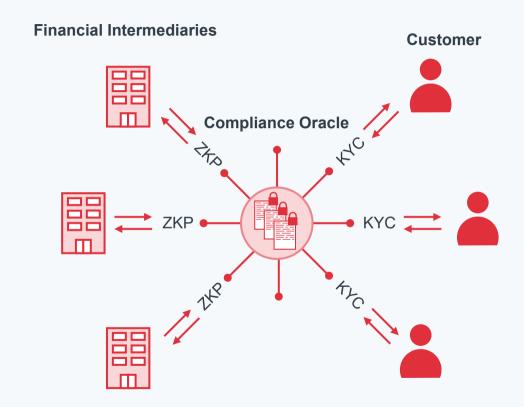
- Scope: Financial intermediaries and traders.
- Obligations by law (non-exhaustive):
 - Identification of the customers (Art. 3 AMLA)
 - Identification of the beneficial owners (Art. 4 AMLA)
 - Duty to keep the records (Art. 7 AMLA)
- Are zkKYC procedures compatible with the current AML regim in Switzerland?
 - Short answer: No



Compliance Oracle

• Functionality:

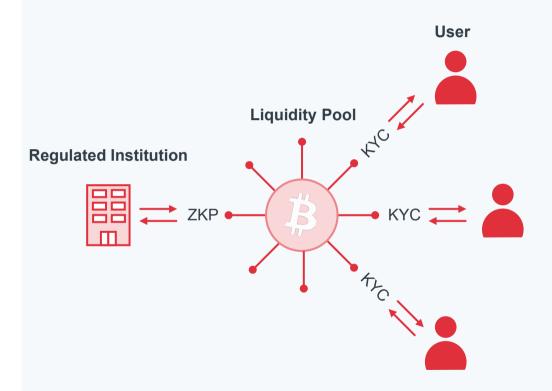
Onboarding new customers by a centrally trusted company (compliance oracle) which stores all the personal data. Improvement of reusability and storage of data.



Access to DeFi-Protocols for regulated Institutions:

Functionality:

With the ZKP technology, financial intermediaries can verify that all users of a DeFi-Protocol have been identified and wallet addresses are not contaminated, without having to know details about the individuals and/or wallet addresses.



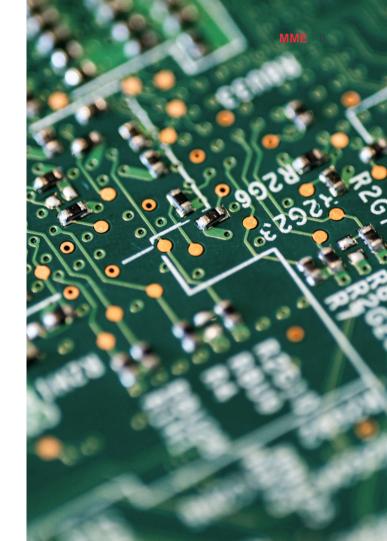
Federal Act on Data Protection (FADP)

- Scope: Processing Personal Data.
- Specific rights by law (not-exhaustive):
 - Right to correct false personal data (Art. 6 FADP)
 - Right to delete personal data (Art. 6 FADP)
 - Right to access personal data (Art. 25 FADP)
- Can Zero-Knowledge Proofs be used to solve the privacy issues in blockchain transactions?
 - Short answer: Yes.



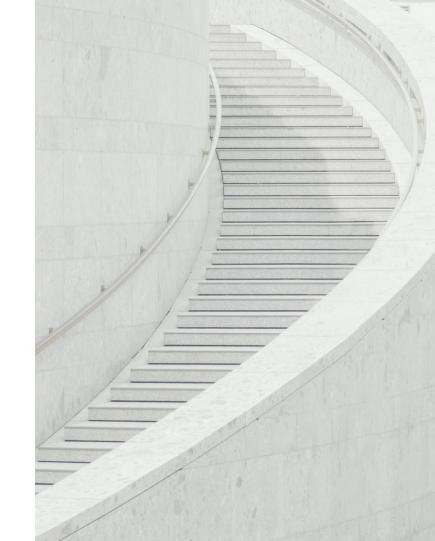
Sanctions Law

- Scope: No business with sanctioned individuals and entities.
- Specific obligation by law:
 - Obligation to identify customers before enter into a contract.
- Zero-Knowledge Proofs as a solution to comply with sanction laws?
 - Short answer: Yes



Conclusion and Outlook

- Anti-Money Laundering Act: Under the current Swiss AML regime the technology of ZKP is not applicable to perform KYC-checks on new customers (alternative approaches: compliance oracle and access to DeFiprotocols for regulated institutions).
- Federal Act on Data Protection: ZKPs are a very good solution to improve privacy in blockchain transactions.
- Sanctions Law: ZKP are also a very good solution to perform KYC-checks and onboard new customers in the unregulated sector (e.g. e-commerce).





Questions?

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