

CMTAT-Confidential

From public amounts to confidential ones

Ryan
(Taurus/CMTA)

The logo for Taurus, featuring the word "TAURUS" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font. A small pink square is positioned above the letter "T". The text is set against a dark purple rectangular background.

TAURUS

The logo for the Capital Markets and Technology Association (CMTA). It features the lowercase text "cmta." in white, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a vertical line composed of a series of small white dots. The entire logo is set against a blue rectangular background.

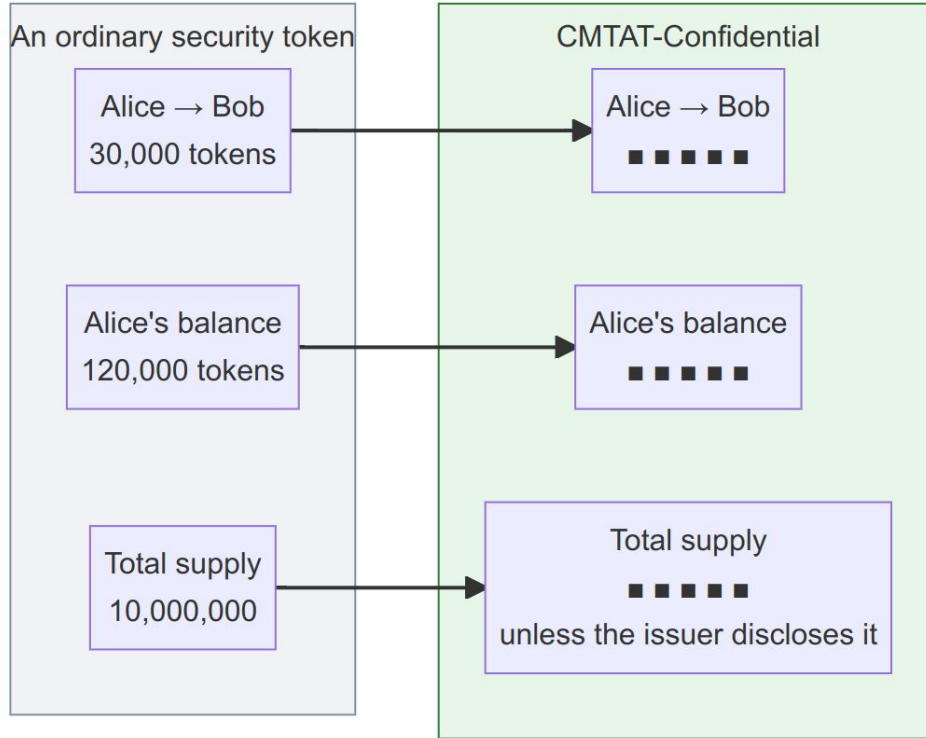
cmta.

capital markets
and technology
association.

What you will learn today

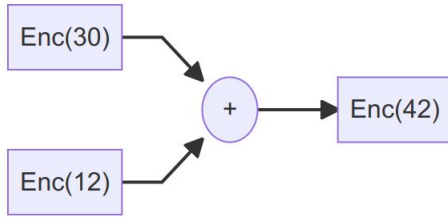
- What CMTAT-Confidential is for
- How the technology works: FHE, the coprocessors, and who holds the keys
- What the token is: CMTAT + ERC-7984, what is encrypted and what is not
- Who can read what: permissions, observers, the total supply

Public to Confidential



How the technology works

How Zama works — computing without decrypting



- Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE) computes directly on encrypted data, called a ciphertext, without ever decrypting it.

Example: $\text{Enc}(a) + \text{Enc}(b) = \text{Enc}(a + b)$

- Data is encrypted with a global public key, the same one for the whole network,

- Any contract can compute on any other contract's encrypted values (composability).

How Zama works: computation

- The computations are run by the coprocessors (5 operators)
 - They work with the evaluation key, a public key that computes but cannot decrypt.
- They hold every encrypted value of the network, but can not read them

How Zama works: no one has the key

- The private key, the only one that could decrypt, is held by nobody;
 - it is secret-shared across 13 independent organisations, the Key Management Service (KMS).
- Decryption is a multi-party protocol:
 - Each KMS party computes a partial decryption with its own share and the parts are combined.
 - The key itself is never reassembled, on any machine, at any moment.



What if the key leaks, or is lost?

How Zama works: no one has the key

What if the key leaks?

There is no single key to leak.
5 of 13 organisations would have to
be breached at the same time

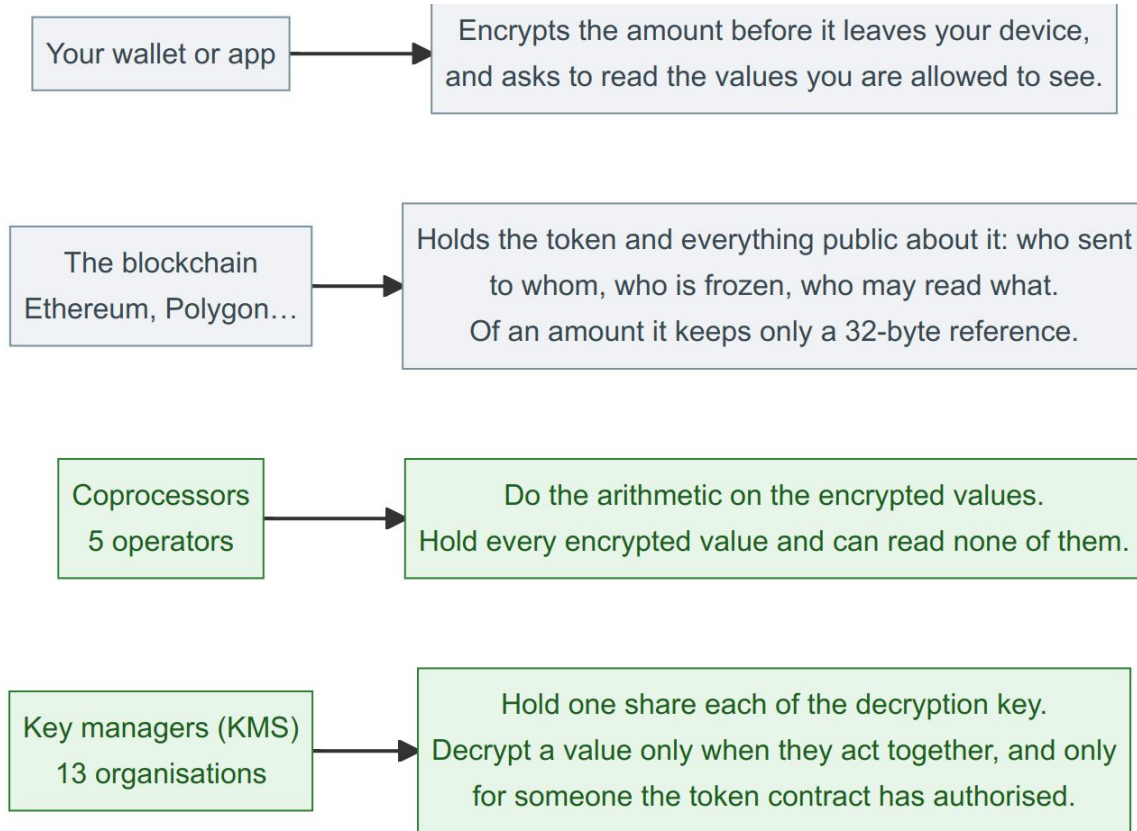
What if the key is lost?

Shares are redundant and can be
re-shared, without ever rebuilding the key

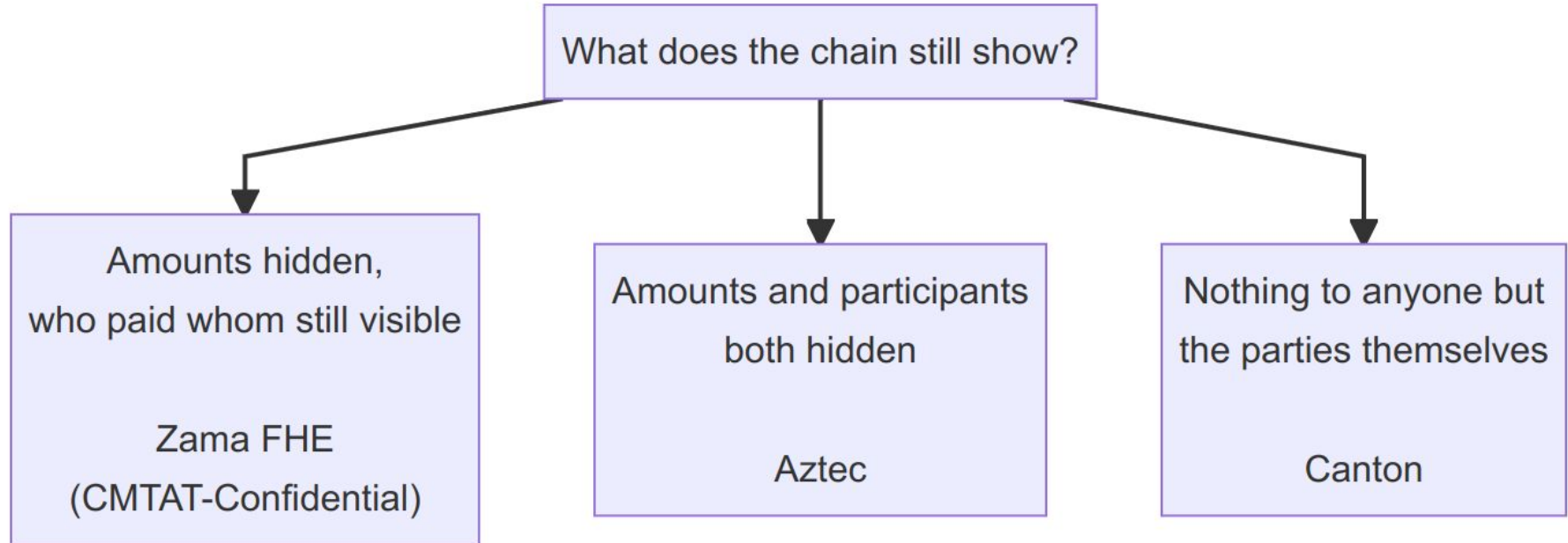
What about the public key
and the evaluation key?

Both are published.
Encrypting and computing are not secrets

What does what

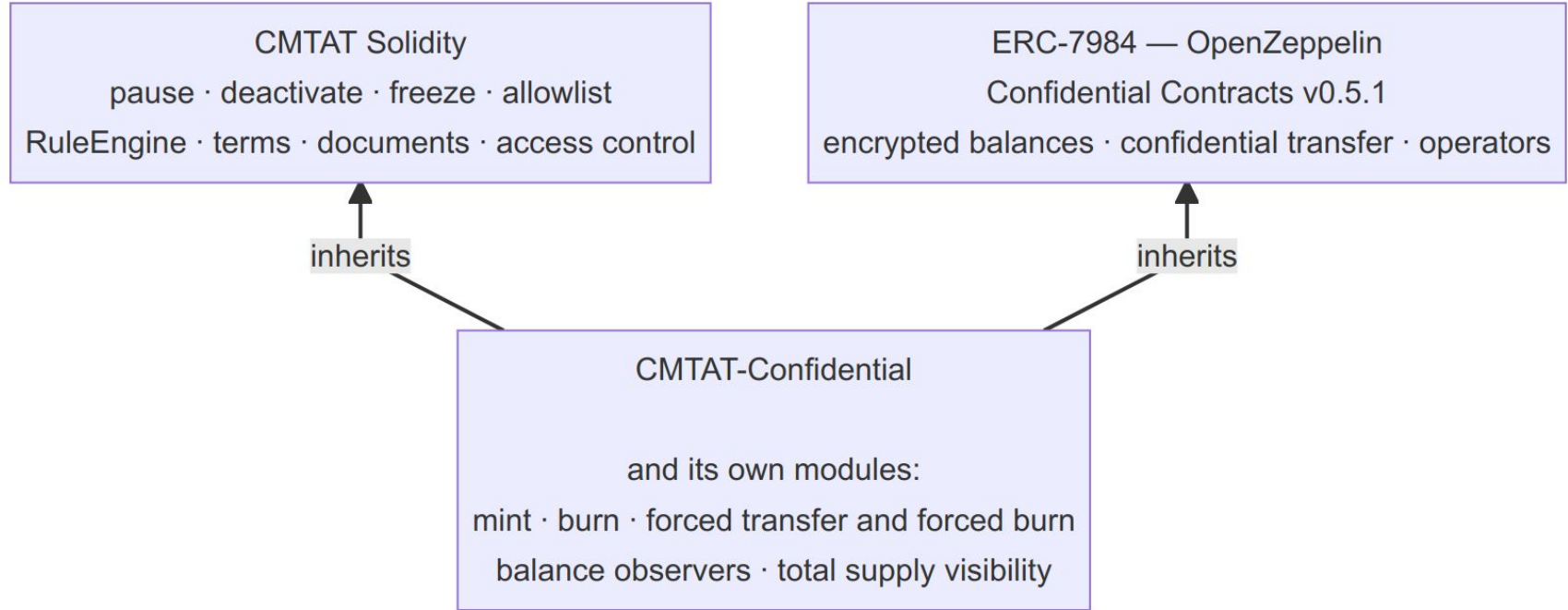


Difference with other privacy blockchains



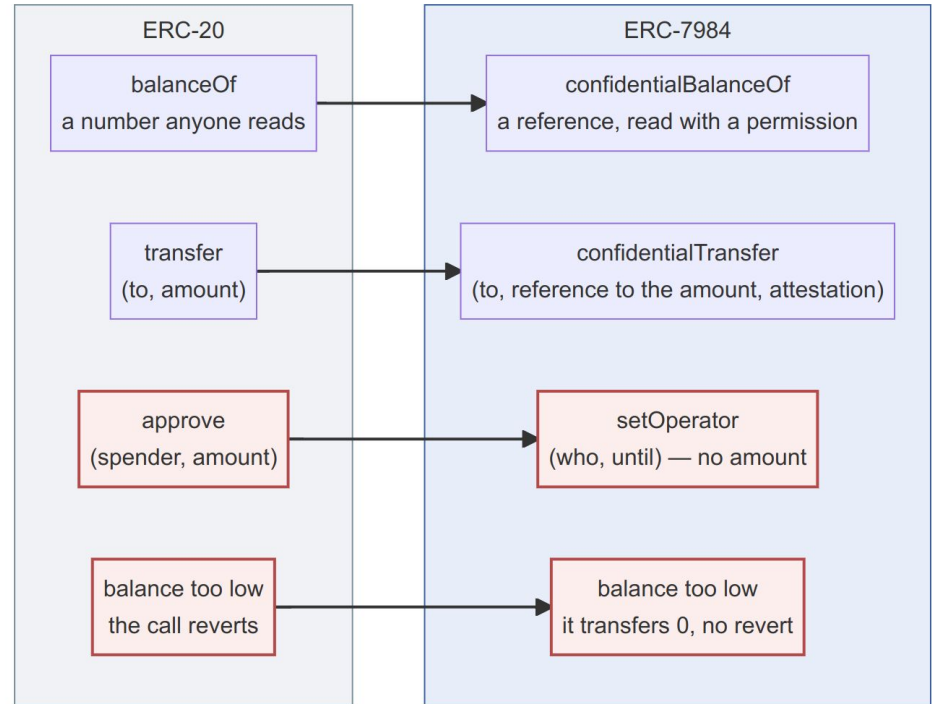
What the token is

CMTAT-Confidential building block

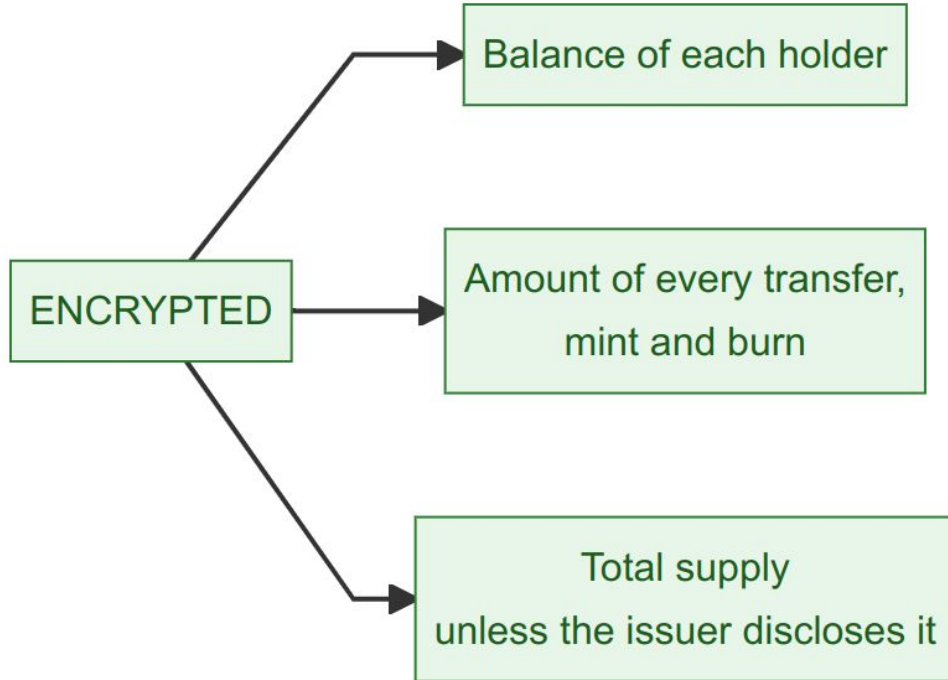


ERC-7984 Confidential ERC-20

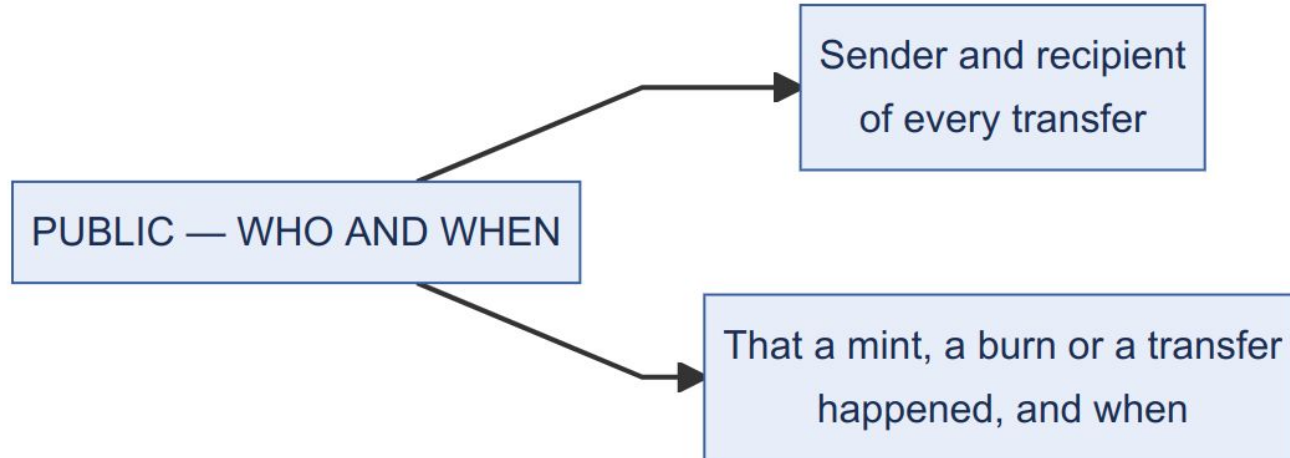
- ERC-7984 is the confidential counterpart of ERC-20;
- Drafted by OpenZeppelin with Zama;
- Reference implementation available on OpenZeppelin;
- CMTAT-Confidential is built on top of that implementation.



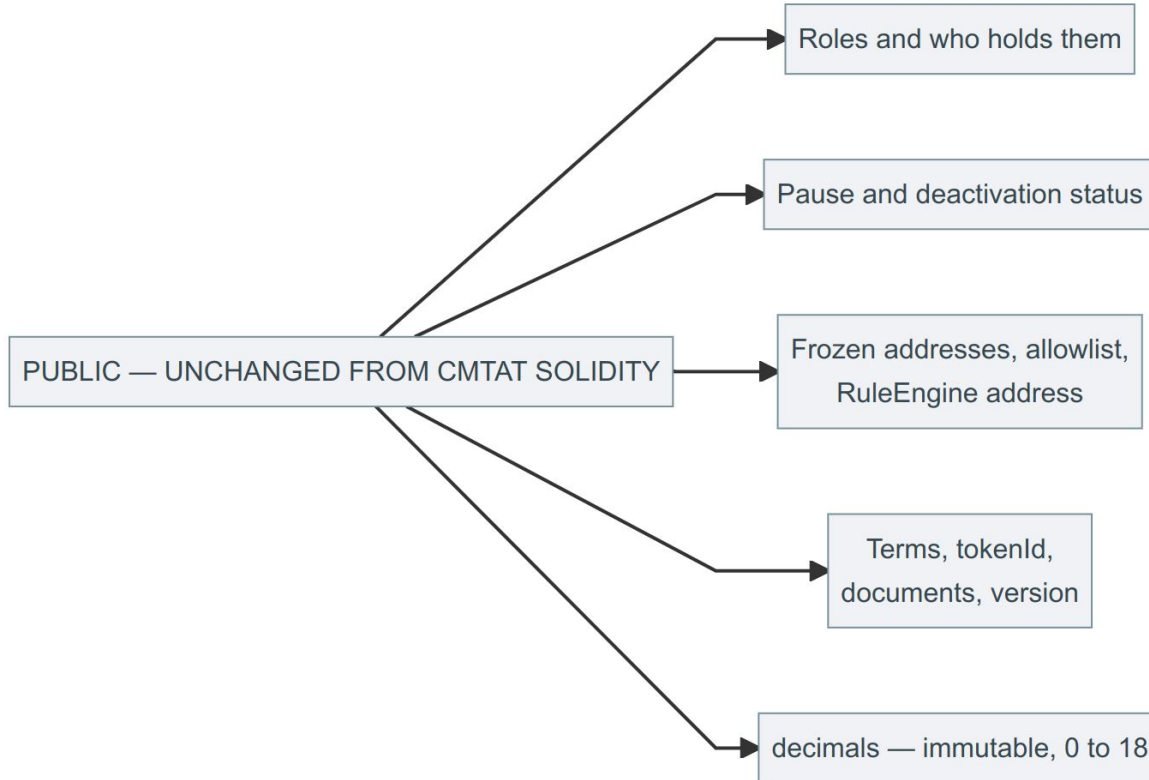
Encrypted: three elements



Public: who and when



Public: unchanged from CMTAT Solidity



Who can read

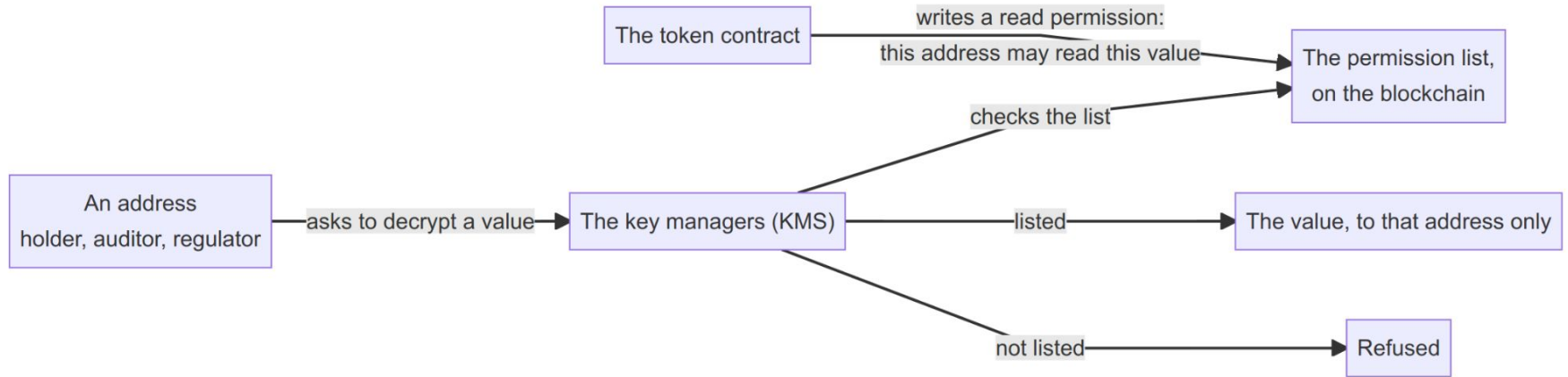
Who can read what and how

- Every actor uses an ordinary Ethereum ECDSA key pair;
- Reading an encrypted value requires a read permission recorded on-chain by the token contract;

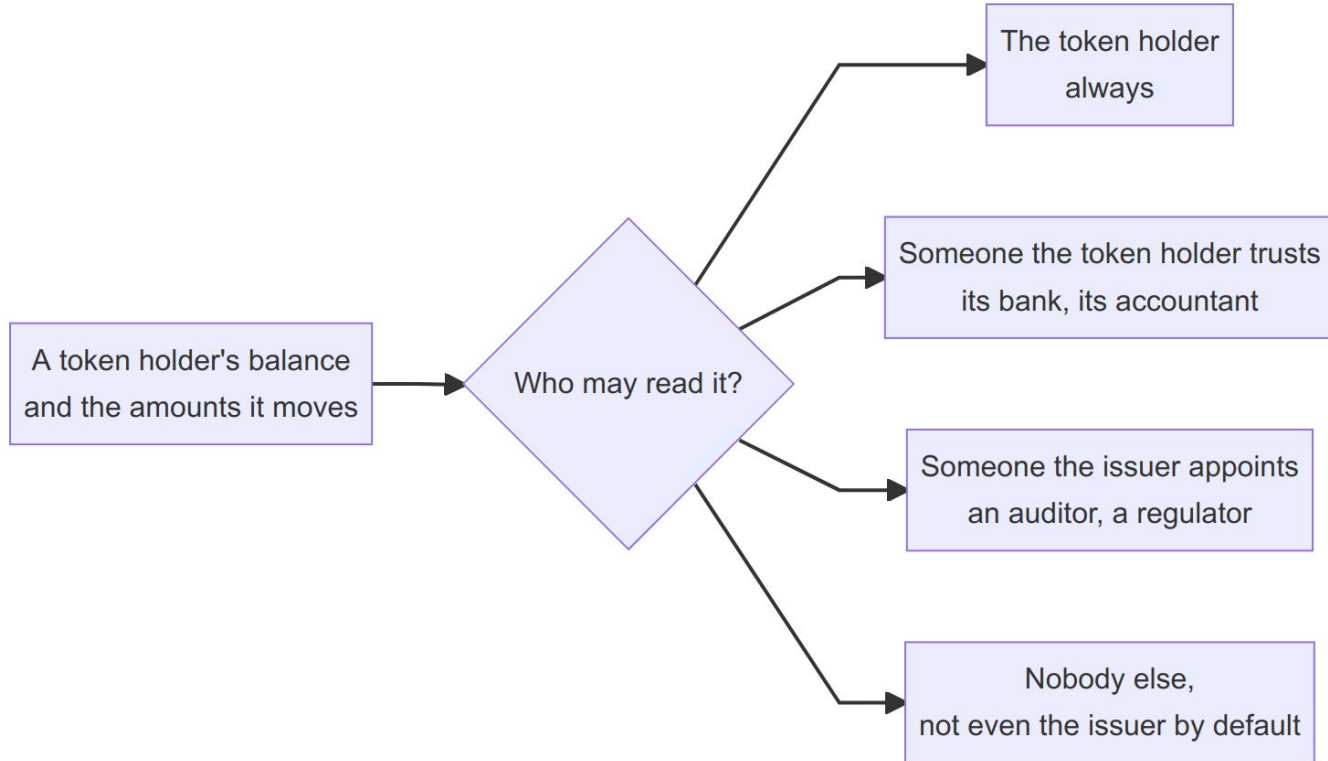
Handle (on-chain pointer)

- A permission is attached to one handle and is permanent: it cannot be revoked;
- Every operation produces a new handle;
- These permissions allow an issuer, an auditor or a regulator to request a decrypted version of the encrypted data (amount, total supply) from the KMS.

Who can read what and how



Observers - How it works



Total supply: private or public information

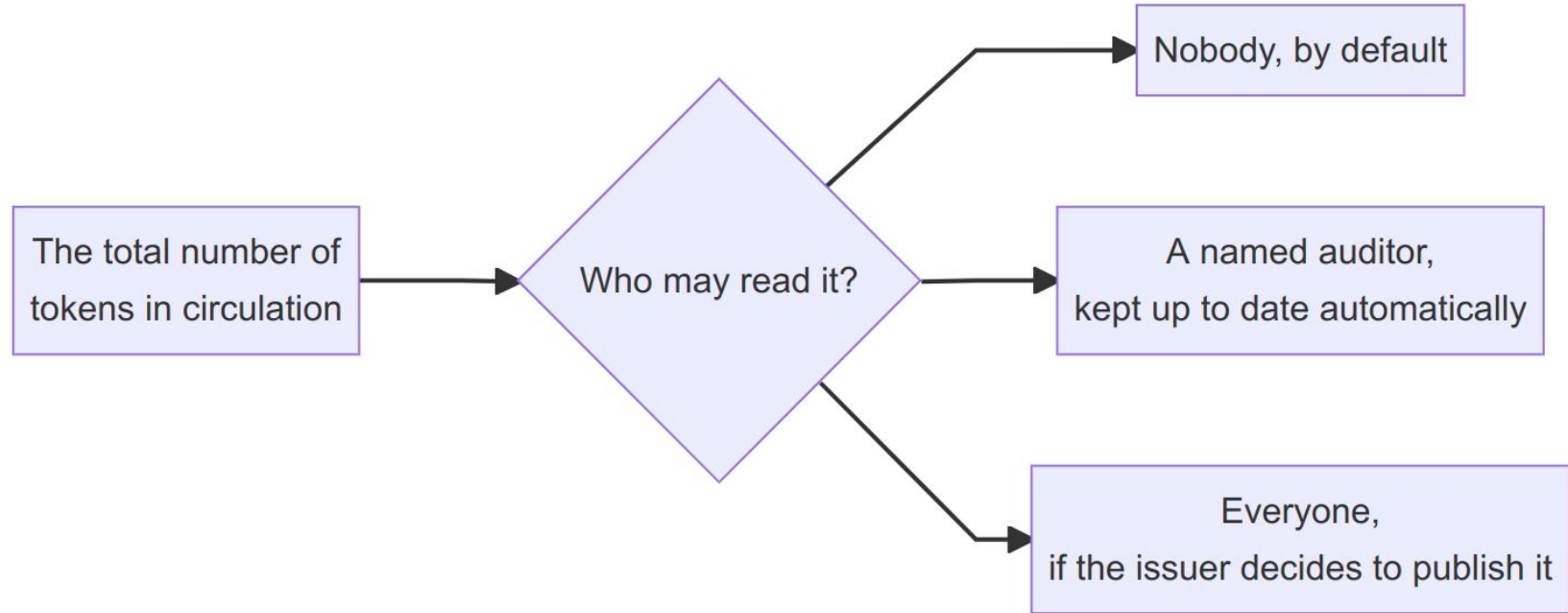
Why should the total supply be kept public?

- Total supply is required to compute the token value
- Information valuable for current token holders but future token holders if the token is available on the open market
- Problem: leak burn and mint amounts
- Alternative: keep the total supply private, restricted to the issuer and a named audit firm. The auditor is then responsible to attest publicly of the total supply

How it is implemented in CMTAT-Confidential

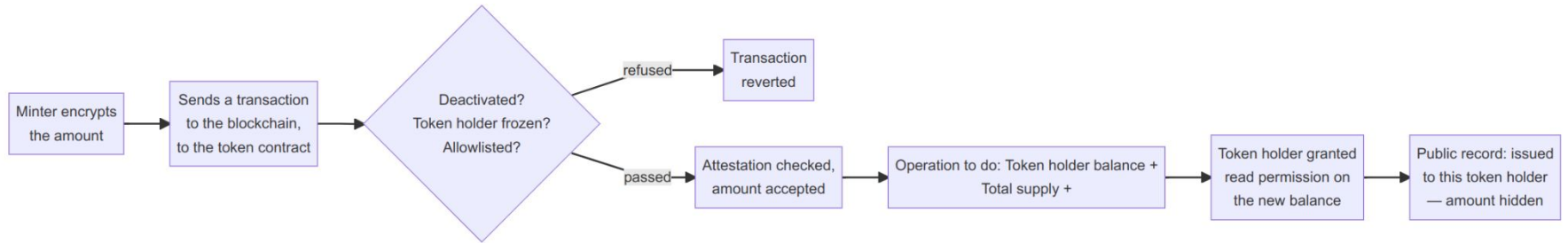
- Encrypted by default, in every deployment variant.
- The issuer may appoint named readers (an auditor, a regulator).
 - Their view is refreshed automatically after every mint and burn.
- Or publish it to everyone, once, with a transaction.

Total Supply Visibility

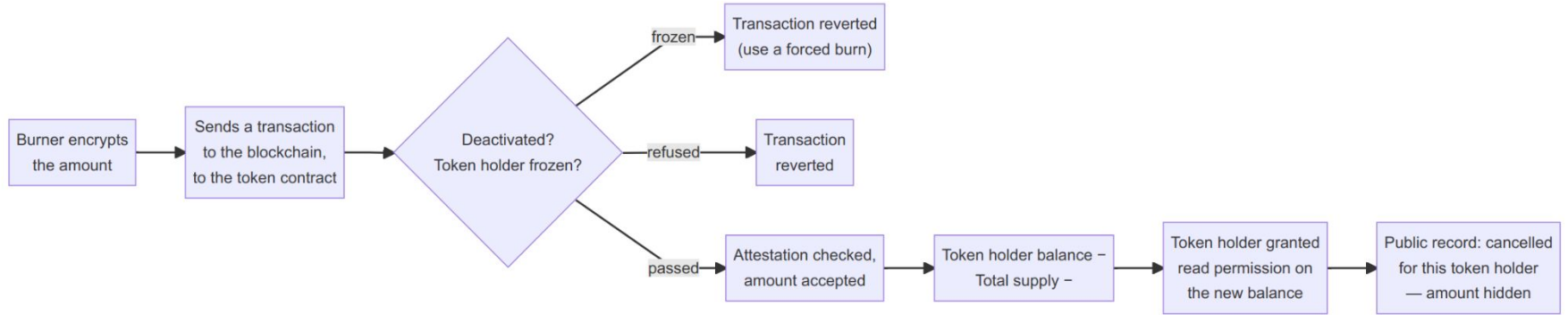


What it does

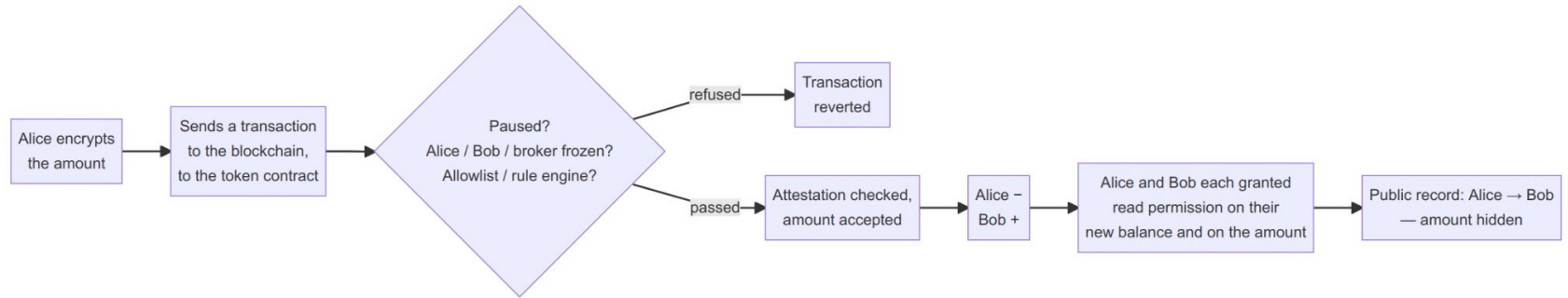
How a mint works



How a burn works



How a transfer works

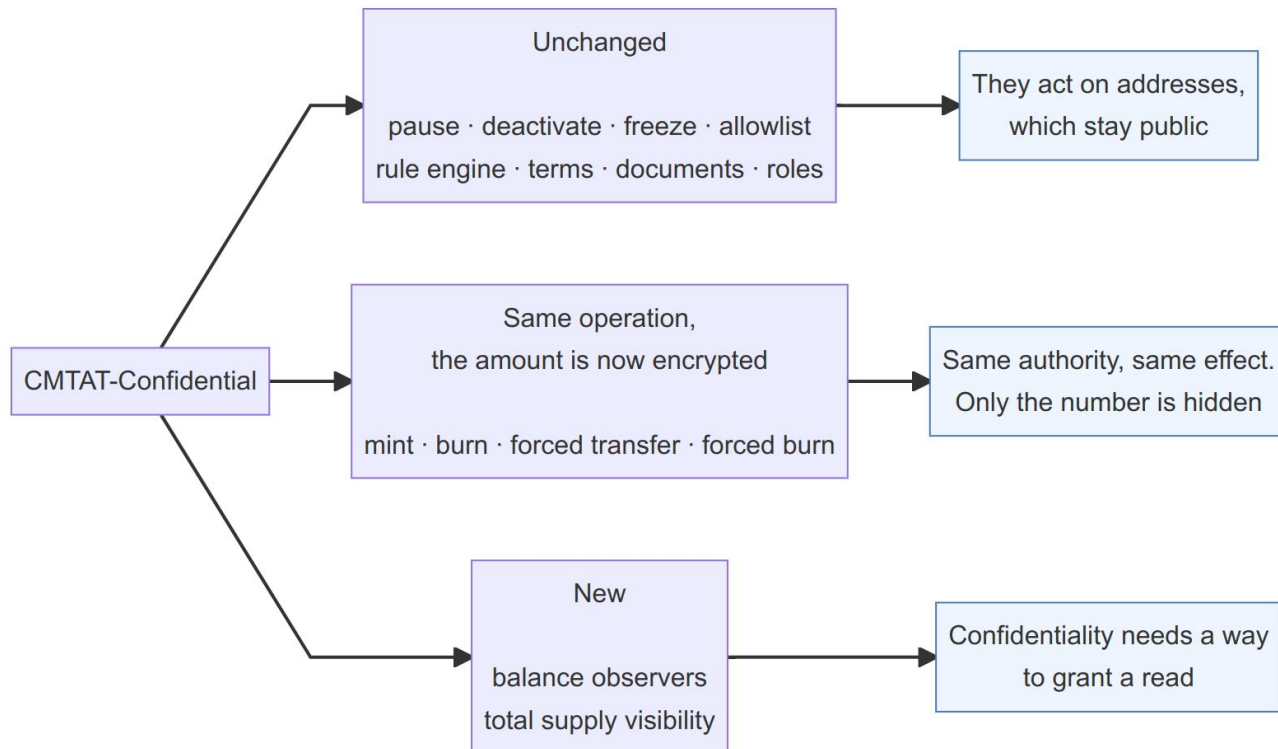


Closing

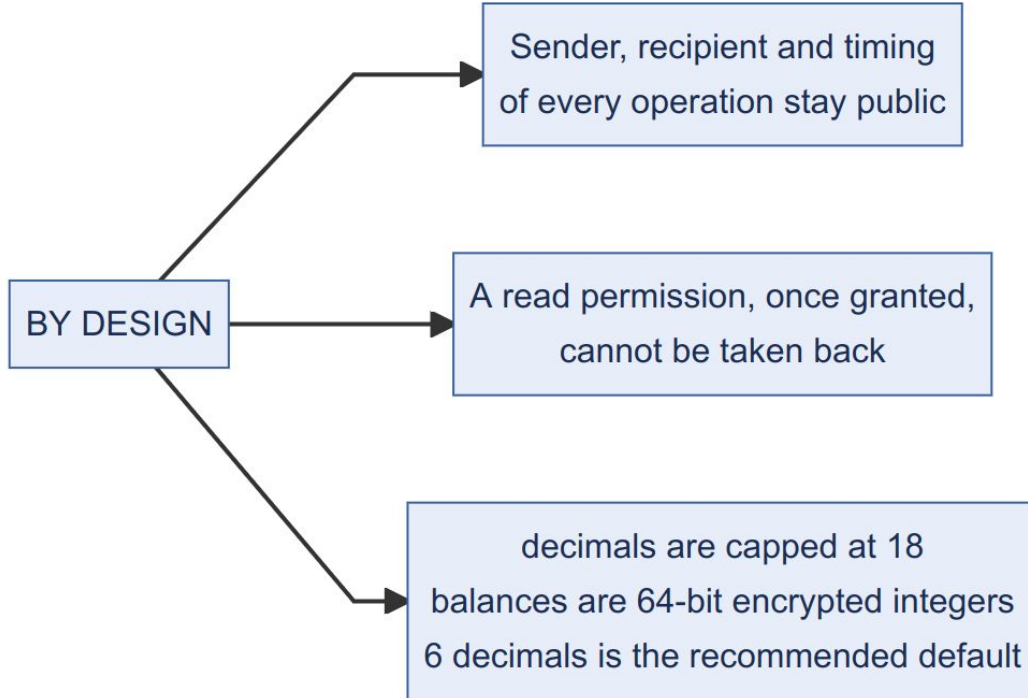
Development and review process



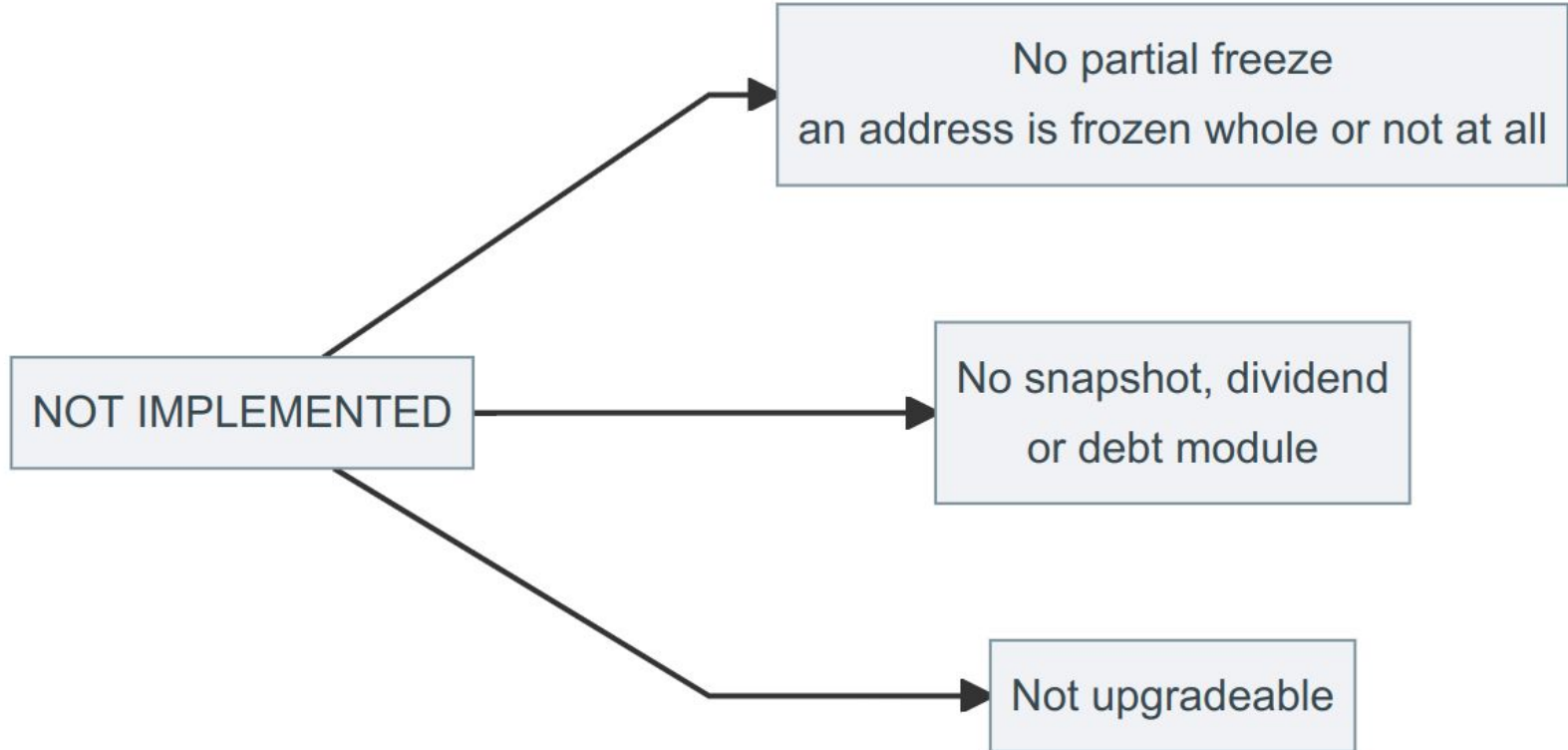
Conclusion



Limitations: by design



Limitations: not implemented





CMTAT-Confidential (GitHub)



LinkedIn
(personal account)