

#### PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES & THEIR POTENTIAL FOR GLOBAL IMPACT

Rob Leslie, Founder and CEO, Sedicii

Webinar

Friday, 30 July 2021, 11:00 BST

#### A Word From Today's Chairman



2



**Robert Pay** Senior Associate Z/Yen Group





#### Today's Agenda



4

- 11:00 11:05 Chairman's Introduction
- 11:05 11:25 Keynote Presentation Rob Leslie
- 11:25 11:45 Question & Answer

#### Today's Speaker



5



**Rob Leslie** Founder and CEO Sedicii





#### Privacy Enhancing Technologies & Their Potential For Global Impact

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# 6th June, 2013







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#### Cambridge Analytica







#### Cambridge Analytica





## What are Privacy Enhancing Technologies?

PETs are a variety of cryptographic techniques and protocols, architectural designs, data workflows, and systems of hardware and software that enable organisations to **collaborate on sensitive data without needing to rely on mutual trust**.

## **Sedicii** What are Privacy Enhancing Technologies?

**Homomorphic Encryption** – cryptographically ensures that both the data and the result of a computation remain secret, removing the need to trust the location where the computation happens.

**Secure Multi-party Computation** – enables multiple, mutuallyuntrusting parties to collaborate on a joint computation on confidential data, preventing any participant from learning anything about the inputs provided by the other parties.

**Differential Privacy** – Its main goal is to protect the privacy of an individual who is providing his information to a database that is used for aggregate analysis.

## **Sedicii** What are Privacy Enhancing Technologies?

**Zero Knowledge Proofs** – allows data provided by one party to remain secret while being verified by another party. Can be used as an auditing system which allows the underlying information not to be exposed.

**Synthetic Data** – is an artificial data set that mimics the properties and relational characteristics of a genuine, confidential data set.

**Federated Machine Learning** – delivers machine learning models to the locations where the data is stored to perform the training locally removing the need to store all data in a centralised location.

**Trusted Execution Environments (TEE)** – is a hardware partition that secures the execution environment completely from the rest of the processing unit.



## What problems do PETs solve?

Handling sensitive data and sharing it with third parties imposes large liabilities which have prevented us from exploiting the full potential of the data ecosystem.

PETs enable data collaborations using confidential data without needing to trust the parties involved in that collaboration.

#### e.g. Healthcare, Financial Services, Law Enforcement, Cybersecurity



## What Opportunities do PETs create?

PETs adoption could unlock a trillion dollar opportunity by helping us extract more value from existing data, by enabling a new generation of services and use-cases to flourish.



## What Opportunities do PETs create?

McKinsey estimates that only 1% of the world's data is being used for analysis.

#### Two things to note:

- 1. At least **10% of the \$11.5T value** of the digital economy is based on analysing that 1% of data.
- PETs will allow us to utilise an additional 1% (at least) of the data available over the next 20 years and extract at least another 10% of value - that's \$1-2 Trillion of new value!



## What Benefits can PETs offer?

PETs' main goal is to increase the level of confidentiality when multiple parties collaborate together on sensitive data.

PETs drastically improve the trade off between generating value from data and respecting its secrecy but, depending on the technology chosen, can incur efficiency losses in doing this.

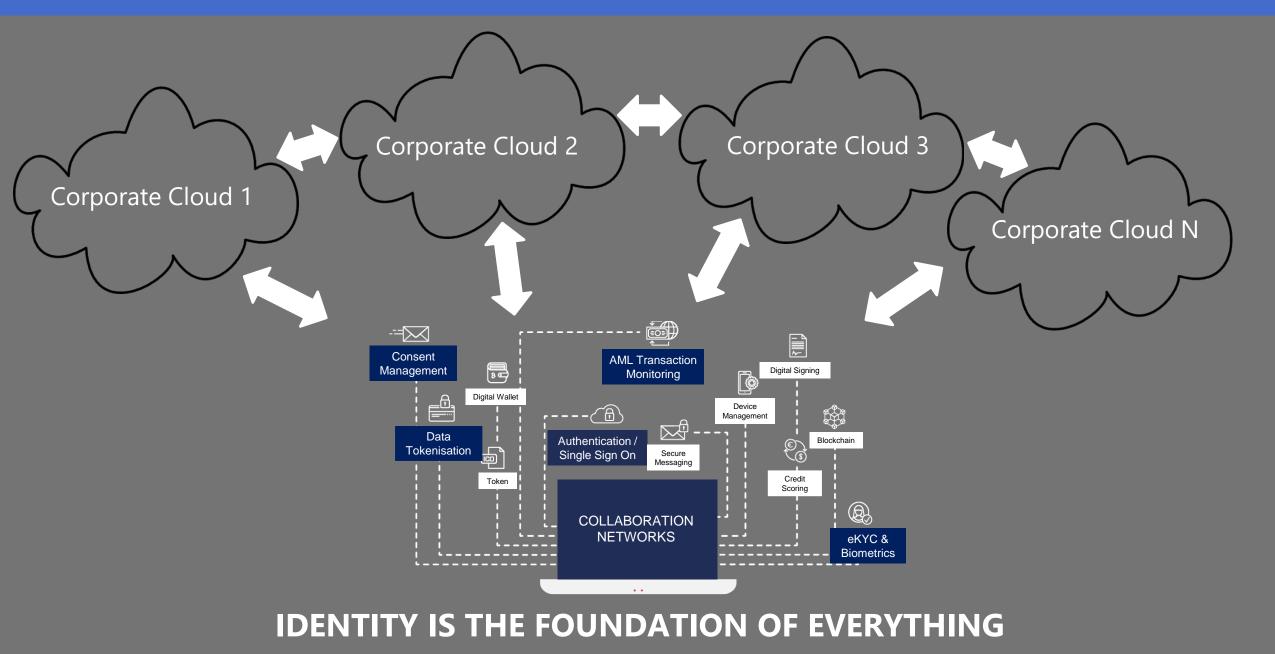


## Where can the inefficiencies arise?

- **Computational overhead** Computation on encrypted data is heavy
- **Communication overhead** Lots of parties mean lots of messages
- Network Latency Processing can take time to conclude
- Integration & Engineering complexity Tasks may require expert resources to design and build
- Legal & Governance Collaborations require legal frameworks to operate which can take time to put together

#### Collaboration Networks – Clouds' next great transformation







## Audience Poll

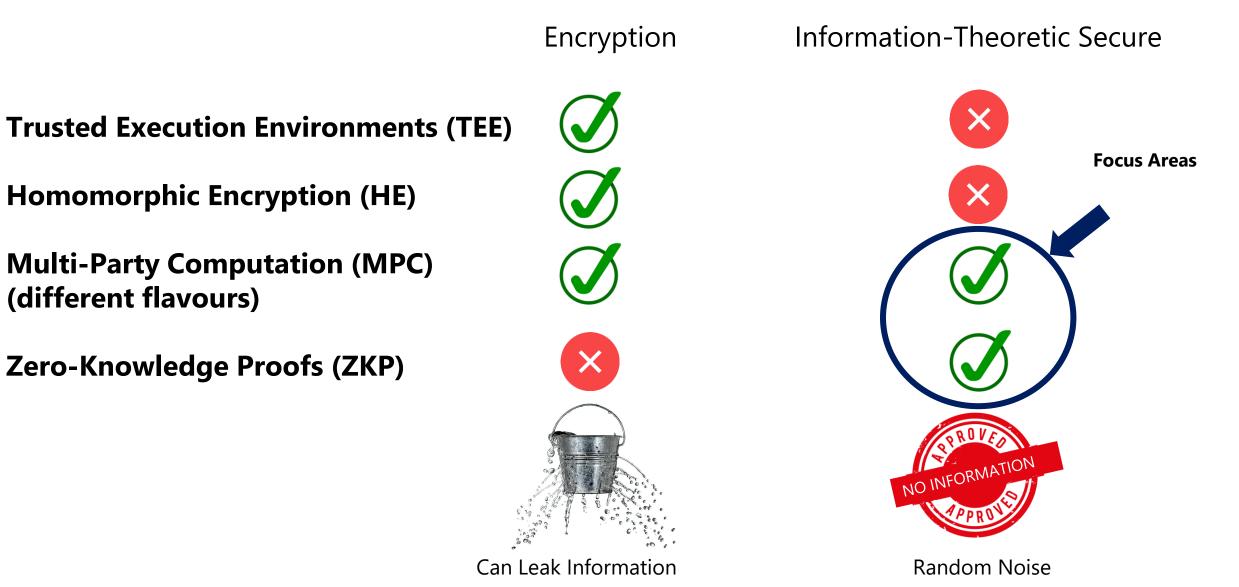
Would your business benefit from the use of Privacy Enhancing Technologies?

- a) Very significantly
  - b) Significantly
  - c) Somewhat
  - d) Not so much
    - e) Not at all

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## random string = $\alpha \bigoplus data \ string$

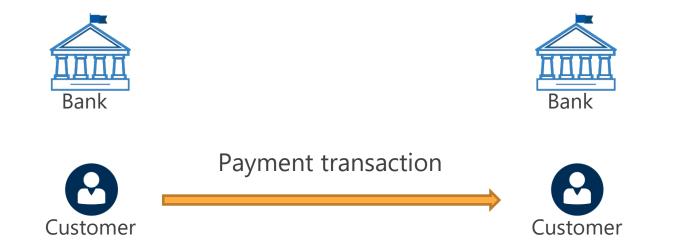
#### **Perfect Secrecy:**

**The random string does not leak any information about the string of data**, even if the attacker is equipped with infinite computational resources and time.

- Encryption and hashing <u>may</u> leak information
- One-time-padding <u>will not</u> leak any information

#### Example: Transaction Monitoring in the Context of AML



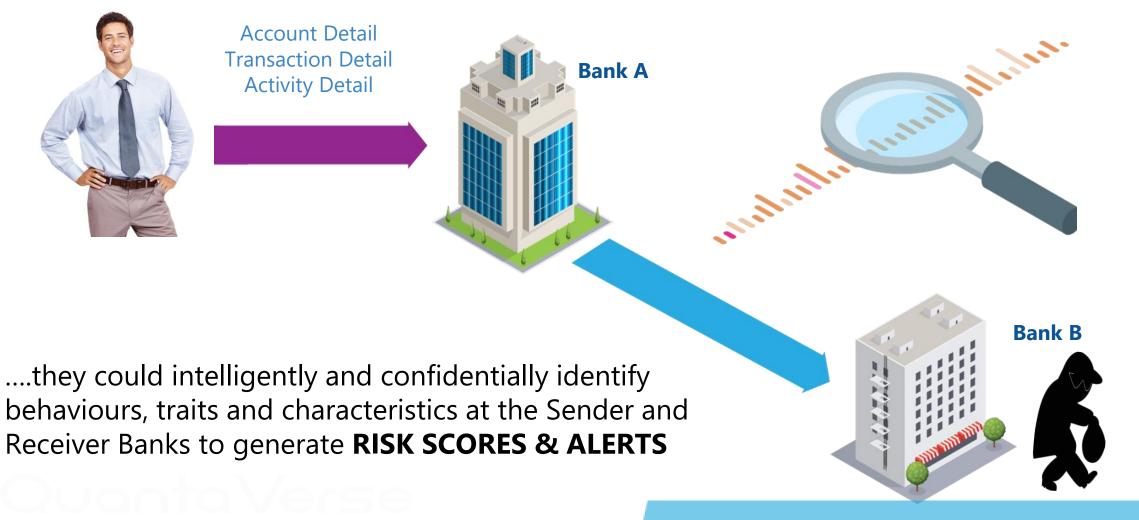


What is the Fraud / Money Laundering Risk associated with the transaction?

#### Example: Transaction Monitoring in the Context of AML



If banks could communicate with each other, to **create insight** legally, on a transaction or an account, **without sharing any customer data**......



#### Example: Transaction Monitoring in the Context of AML



#### Transaction Activity

- Number of outgoing payments
  - 1st party payment range
  - Frequency of payments
  - Rapid movement of funds
  - Number of cash deposits
  - Number of cross border
    - payments

SENDER BANK

#### **Client Attribute Profile**

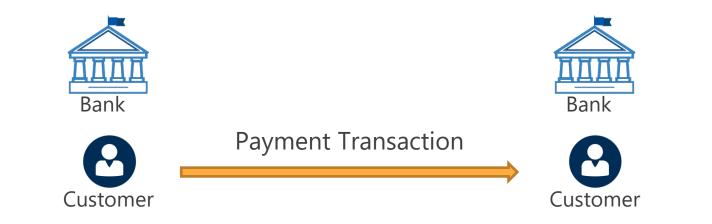
- Age range (if applicable)
  - Gender (if applicable)
    - Net worth
- Employment status
- Wealth profile (£,€,\$)
- Expected monthly income

#### Login Activity / History

- Typical bank log in medium
  - Typical IP address
- Typical region of activity
- Time of banking activity

RECEIVER BANK

#### Example: Transaction Monitoring in the Context of Fraud / AML



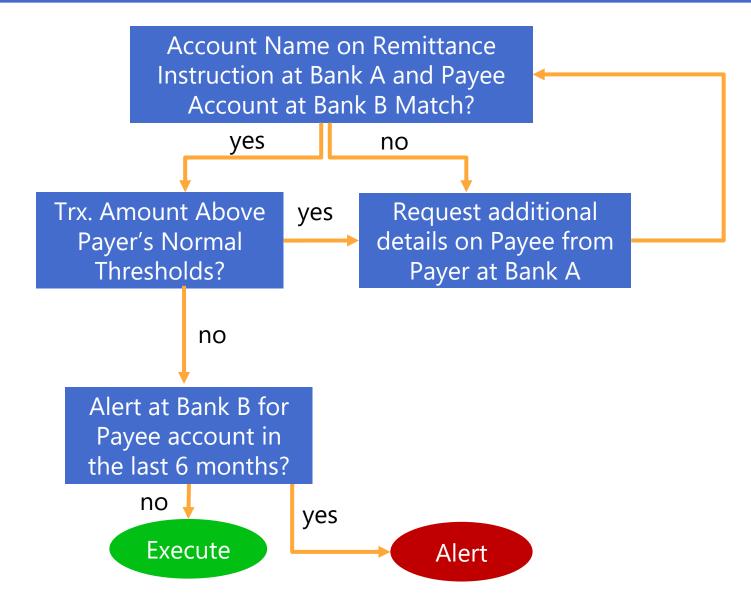
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#### What is the AML / fraud risk associated with the transaction?



#### Real World Problem – Authorised Push Payment Fraud





nk A Payment Instructi	on Data - Ashleigh Scott			Bank B - Identity check		
lame	British Telecom			Name	Russell Hunter	8
ccount Number	40250872			Account Number	40250872	
BIC	AIBKIE2D		<u> </u>	BIC	AIBKIE2D	
Address	1, Canada Sq. Canary Wharf			Address	Walton, Liverpool	8
Postcode	E14 5AB			Postcode	L4 5RL	8
Country	United Kingdom			Country	United Kingdom	
nk A - Suitability chec	ks			Bank B - Suitability chec	ks	
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Name British Telecom   Account Number 40250872   BIC AlBKIE2D   Address 1, Canada Sq. Canary Wharf   Postcode E14 5AB   Country United Kingdom   United Kingdom United Kingdom   The collaborative algorithm identifies account data at the beneficiary Bank B that does not match the remittance instruction at at the beneficiary Bank B that does not match the remittance instruction at at the beneficiary Bank B that does not match the remittance instruction is automatically   Once the difference is identified the transaction is automatically   Vear No	nk A Payment Instru	ction Data - Ashleigh Scott			Bank B - Identity check		
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KA - Suitability checks         the account holder resident in the UK         State account holder resident in the UK	ostcode	E14 5AB		_	Postcode	L4 5RL	8
k A - Suitability checks       Bank B that does not match the remittance instruction at Bank A.         the account holder resident in the UK       Note the different account name and address in Bank B for the same account number in Bank A         we the account holder active for more than one year       NO	ountry	United Kingdom		肌	Country	United Kingdom	
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as a SAR been filed in the last year stopped	_	esident in the UK				Vear	NO YES
volume of transactions in last month higher than normal NO YES Is volume of transactions in last month higher than normal NO	the account holder r	ctive for more than one year	Once the difference is iden	tified the	transaction is automa	atically	



## **Audience Poll**

What do you see as the greatest barrier to the deployment of Privacy Enhancing Technologies in your organisation?

- a) Legal and Regulatory uncertainty around data
- b) Lack of technical knowledge and understanding
  - c) Unwillingness to collaborate with others
    - d) Cost is too high
  - e) Benefit to the organisation is insufficient

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#### Possible Use Cases





**AML and fraud risks** can be confidentially calculated using data contributed by all parties involved in a transaction



**Health insurance claims** made by an individual can be confidentially verified at healthcare providers and pharmacies



#### **Insurance Claim Fraud** and other risks can be calculated to see if a similar claim has been submitted to another insurance company by the

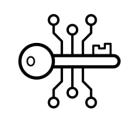
same individual



**Credit Reports** can be automatically calculated at the point of sale using data confidentially contributed by different service providers



**Confidential Data Analytics** can be generated using inputs from multiple parties where the inputs are not disclosed to other parties in the group



**Protection of Cryptographic Keys** used in the signing of digital documentation and instructions



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#### Comments, Questions & Answers









#### Thank You For Listening



#### **Forthcoming Events**

- Mon, 2 Aug (15:00-15:45) CCPs: You'll Never Walk Alone?
- Tue, 3 Aug (10:00-10:45) Augmenting The Augmentors How The Great Western Metaverse Will Be Built
- Thu, 5 Aug (11:00-11:45) A World Of Individual Opportunity: The Vision Of Egalitarian Capitalism

#### Visit <a href="https://fsclub.zyen.com/events/forthcoming-events/">https://fsclub.zyen.com/events/forthcoming-events/</a>