Secure Asset Transfer Protocol (SATP)

Updates: Use Cases (draft-ietf-satp-usecases-03)

V. Ramakrishna (IBM), Thomas Hardjono (MIT)

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SATP Architecture Interoperation Modes

Use cases exemplify combinations of these operations in practical scenarios
Draft Updates

• Additions made since IETF 117
  • New and compelling use cases suggested by Zainan Victor Zhou (Namefi by D3Serve Labs) and Dr. Chunchi (Peter) Liu (Huawei Research)
  • Discussions in the SATP mailing list from Q4-2023 to Q1-2024

• Two use cases that cover the existing interoperability modes and slot into application areas that were already called out in Use Cases draft v2, but which illustrate new scenarios that are practically useful

• One use case that prompts thinking about existing internet protocols and showcases future possibilities whereby such protocols can be made more trustworthy using distributed ledger technology (and SATP)
Use Cases Taxonomy (based on Field of Application)

Section 3
International Trade and Supply Chains
Linking networks specializing in portions of these processes

Section 4
Decentralized Finance and CBDC
Transfers, settlements, and transfers across networks specializing in currency management and financial instruments

Part of a series of experiments (in 2021) exploring the potential for a Digital Euro
Showcased at the Hyperledger Global Forum (HGF) in Dublin, Ireland in September 2022

(v3) Section 4.4
Stock Options Contract Fulfilment
Data sharing and asset exchanges across (i) Stock Network comprising of brokerages, exchanges, and OCC, and (ii) Payment Network

Use Cases Taxonomy (Continued)

Section 5

Decentralized Commerce

Sales of, and payment settlements for, tokenized goods and services across networks specializing in content management and currency payments

(v3) Section 6

Internet Protocol Trust Augmentations

Enable DNS resource record (SLD) migrations across owners and registries using EPP augmented with distributed ledgers and SATP

- SLD names can be tokenized/monetized and maintained in different distributed ledger (e.g., blockchain) networks comprising of TLD registries (e.g., Verisign), registrars (e.g., Squarespace, GoDaddy), and registrants (SLD owners)

- SATP enables the movement of records across networks if needed, burning and minting tokens representing the records via smart contract operations. This will be very useful if an EPP is occurring between registrars that are not well-reputed or have no mutual trust.

- EPP itself occurs in Stage 0 (currently out of scope in the SATP charter) and provides the transaction context. SATP-Core (Stages 1-4) is used to implement and verify a transfer decision already made in the context of that EPP instance.

(v3) Section 5.2

Payment for Streaming Services

Transferring media content and atomic payment settlements across (i) Streaming media content networks, and (ii) Payment Networks
Thank you and Q/A