

# Public Ledger Fees

## Definitions for various fees for writes to the Sovrin Public Ledger

More background on what is written to the ledger can be found here.

<https://sovrin.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/What-Goes-On-The-Ledger.pdf>

### Public DID Write **\$10**

Public DIDs are the public identifier of organizations who wish to issue credentials. At a minimum, an organization issuing credentials only needs one DID. If desired, a given organization could have different DIDs for different business units or departments, however in general an organization should only need a relatively small number. This is a one-time registration fee for a permanent DID—there are no renewal fees. Rotating the keys of an existing DID is also \$10.

### Schema **\$50**

Schemas define the attributes or claims that can be included in a credential. While some organizations issuing new types of credentials will need to write their own schemas, as usage grows many organizations will find an existing schema that fits their use case and thus will not need to write their own. Note that the claim types defined by a schema are reusable across different credential definitions.

### Credential Definition **\$25**

Credential definitions are written to the ledger by the issuer of a credential—every kind of credential to be issued needs its own unique credential definition. A credential definition can reference claim types from a single schema or from different schemas. For example, there could be a single Driver's License schema that is shared between all 50 states in the USA, however each state must have its own credential definition for its own driver's license credential. There is no limit to the number of credentials that can be issued from a single credential definition, and there is no cost beyond the one-time registration fee.



**Revocation Registry** **\$20**

A Revocation Registry is a large number residing on the ledger representing a cryptographic product of all the “serial numbers” of validly issued credentials based on a specific credential definition. This number enables a credential holder to prove a credential they have been issued hasn’t been revoked by the issuer. A revocation registry is an optional part of a credential definition and must be included in the credential definition for any credential that is revocable. The only time this ledger write is necessary is when the revocation registry that was created as a part of the credential definition is insufficient and an additional one is required.

**Revocation Update** **\$0.10**

A Revocation Update is done whenever an issuer wants to revoke a credential. The issuer writes a new value to the Revocation Registry that removes the “serial number” of the revoked credential from the cryptographic product. Once this happens, the credential holder can no longer produce a proof of non-revocation, i.e., a proof that the credential is still valid. However, no one can look at the Revocation Registry and tell which credentials have been revoked, thus preserving privacy. Note that the credential will still reside in the holder’s digital wallet, but the holder can no longer prove it has not been revoked. Also note that a single write to a revocation registry can revoke any number of issued credentials in a single action.

