

Digital KYC Management Using Corda (Permissioned Distributed Ledger)



KYC

Traditional KYC

Lengthy and costly

Massive amount of
Paperwork

High operational
Costs



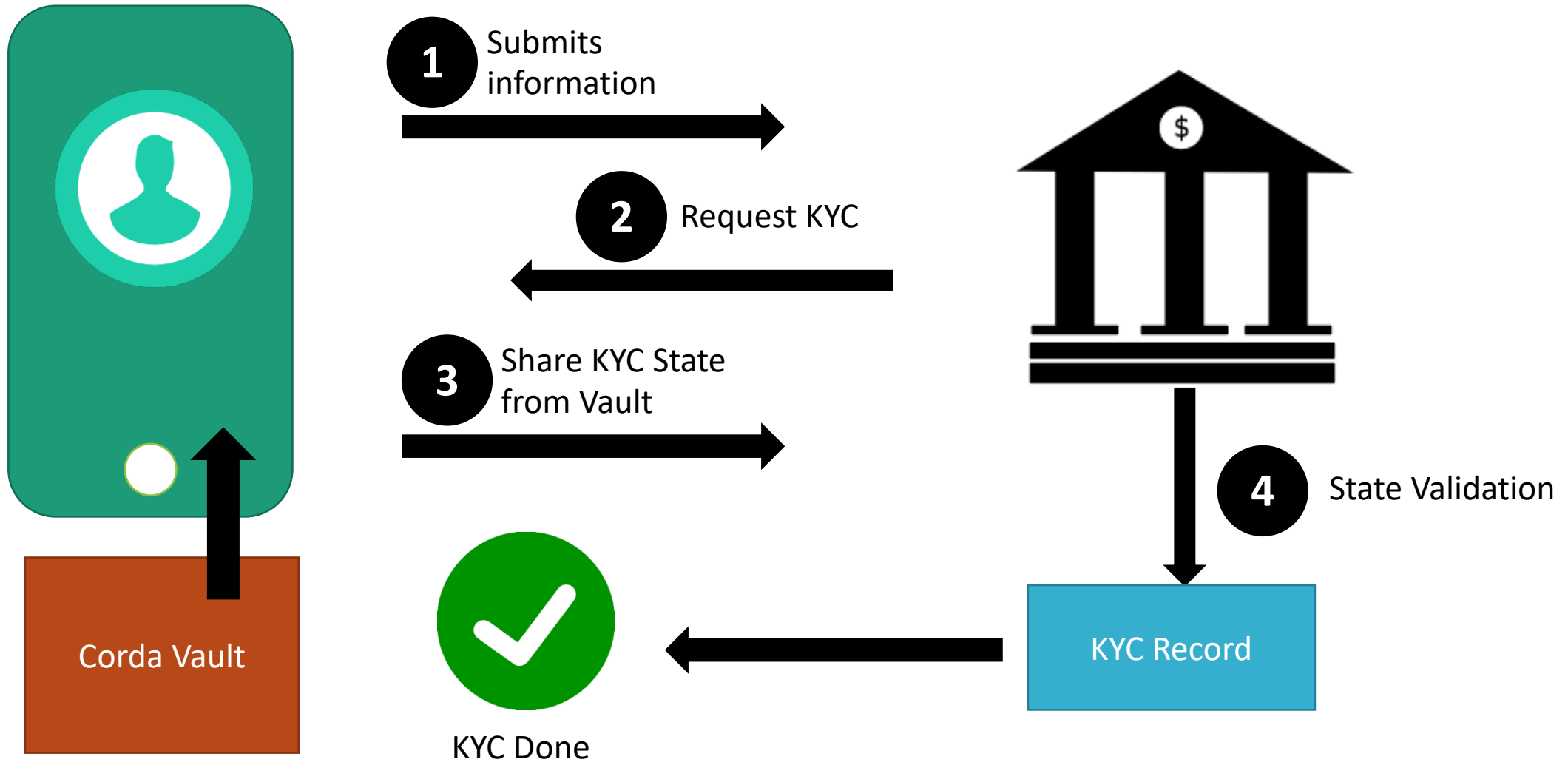
Our Approach

Individuals hold KYC digitally that contains his/her details, easily verifiable against public keys of authorities.

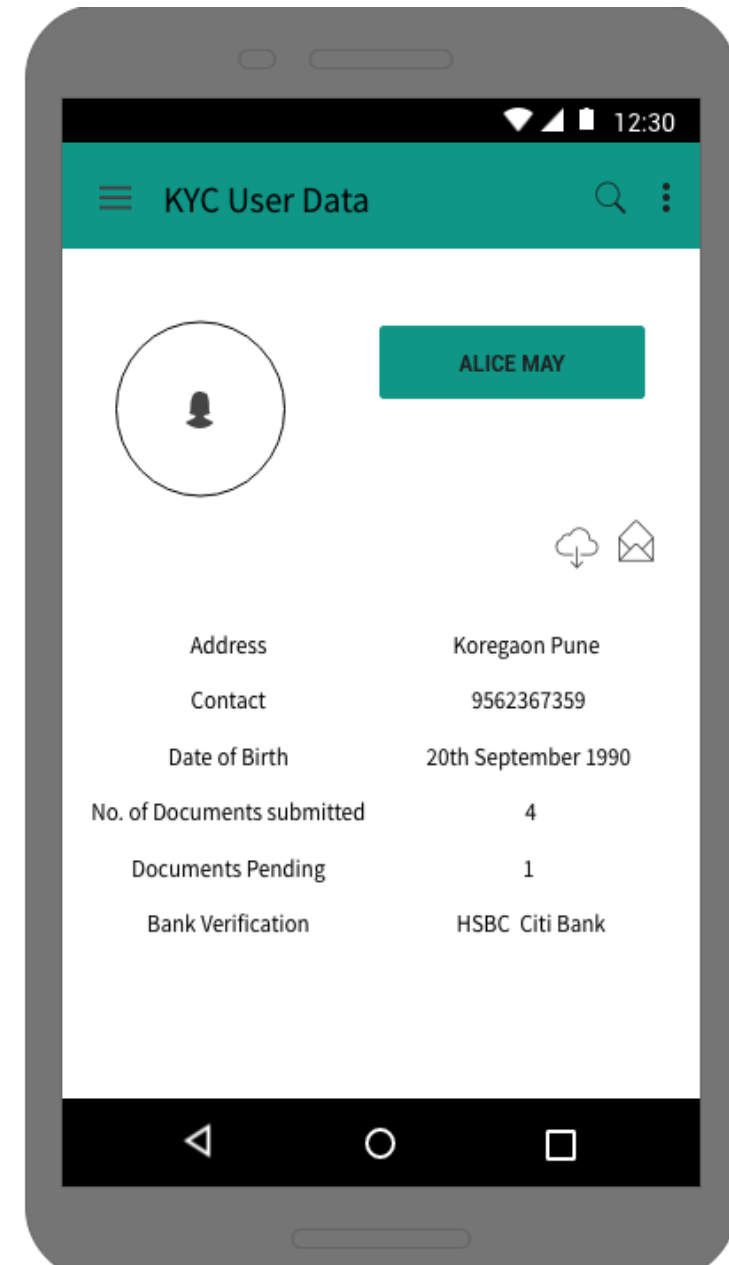
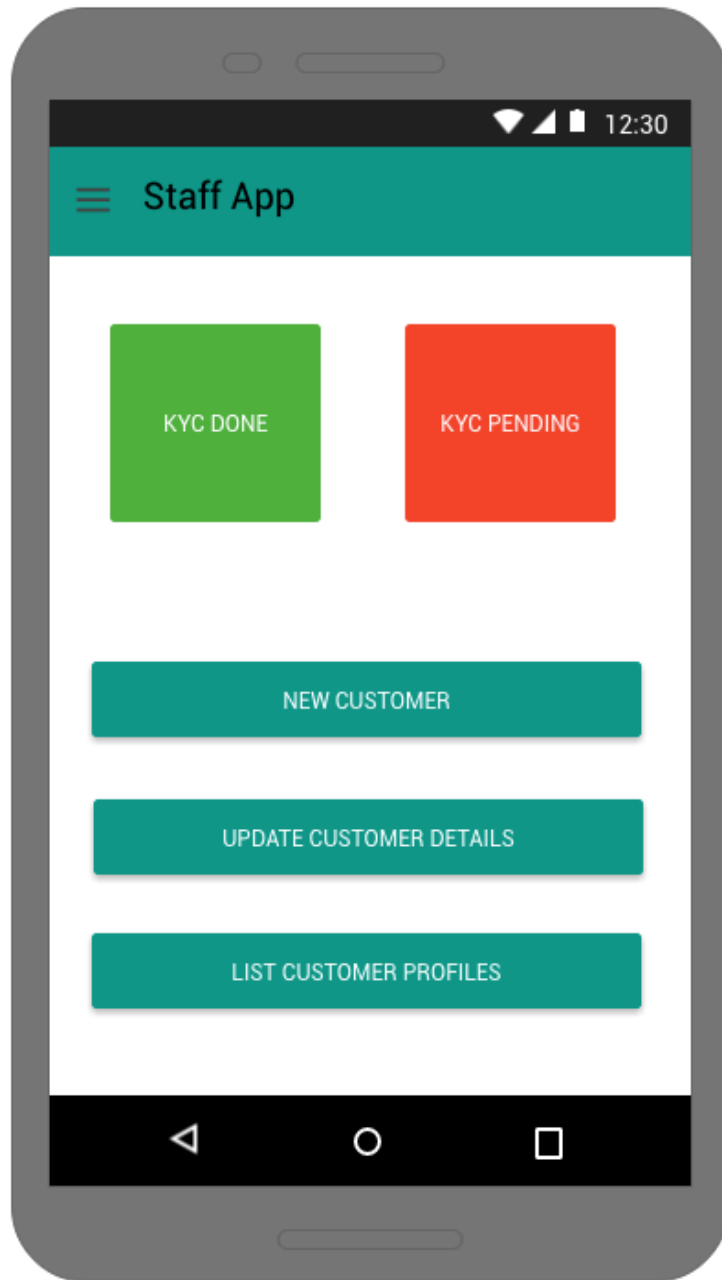
Benefits

- Cost Reduction
- Faster On-Boarding
- Negligible paperwork
- Full Transparency
- Proper Compliance
- Efficiency And Trust In Identity
- Privacy & Self-sovereignty
- Secured By Digital Signature

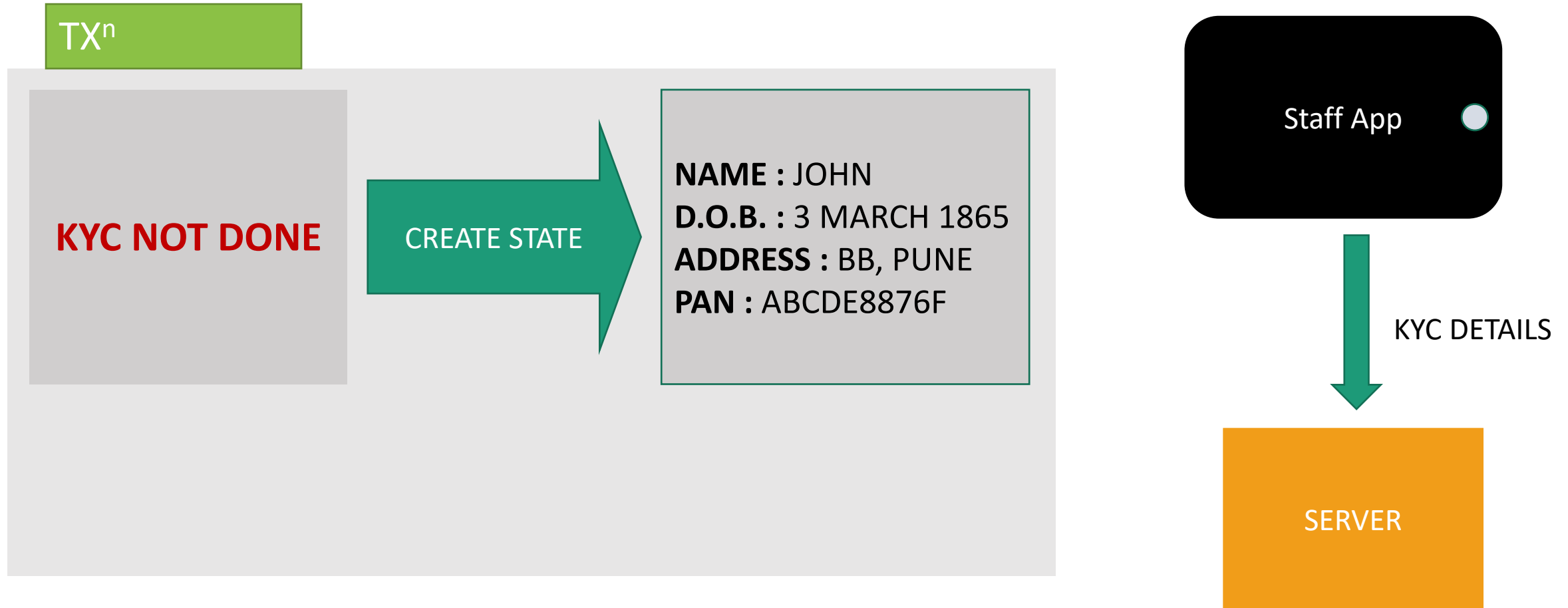
Digital KYC Re-Use Model



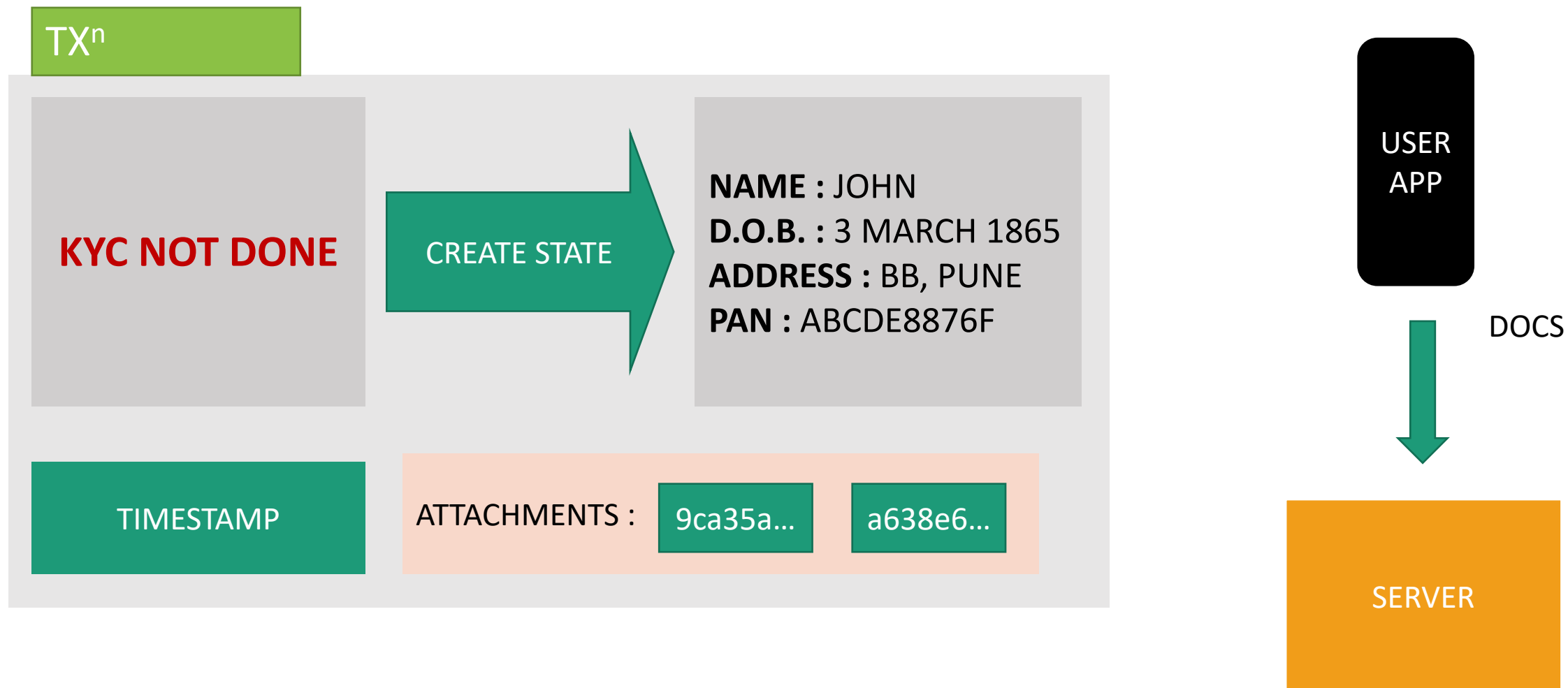
Interface



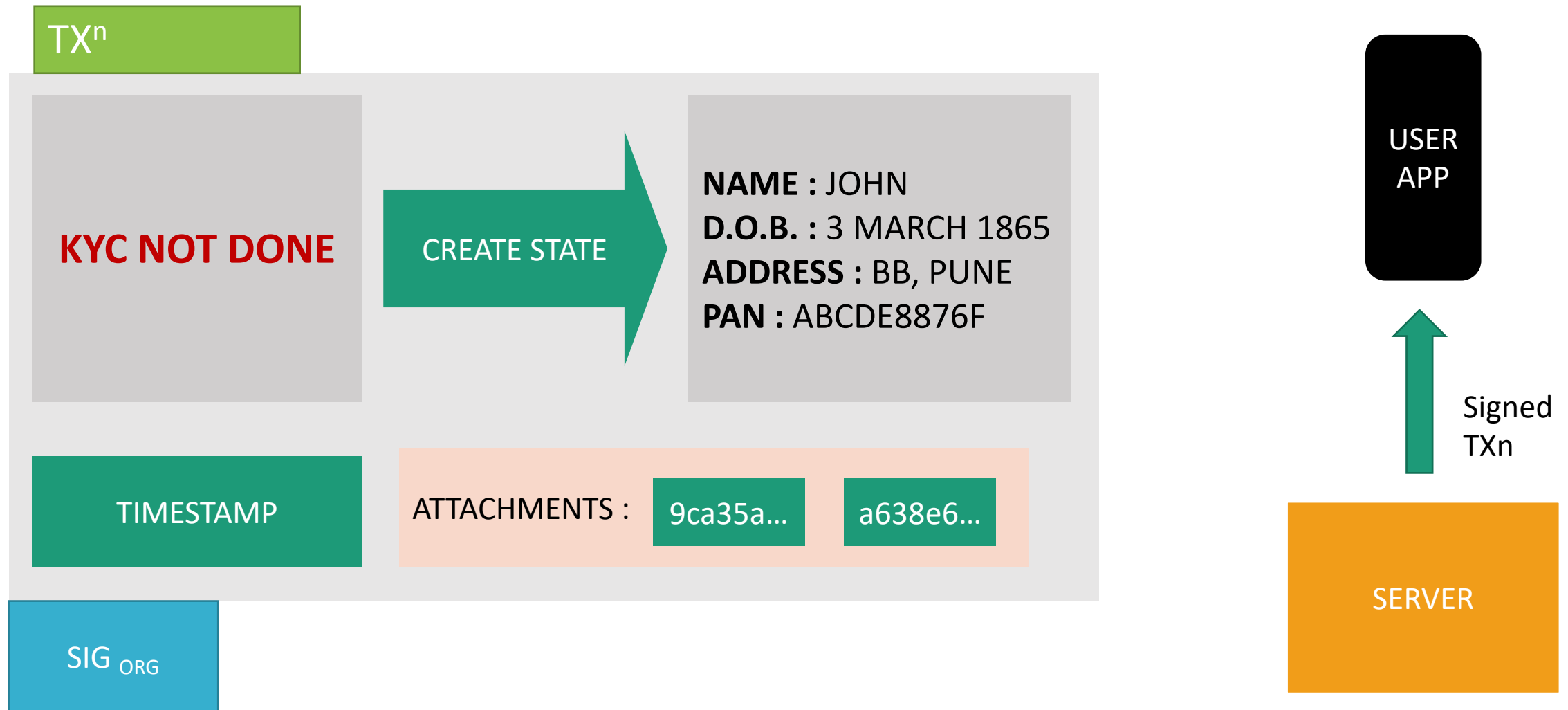
SERVER GETS STATE CREATION REQUEST WITH DETAILS



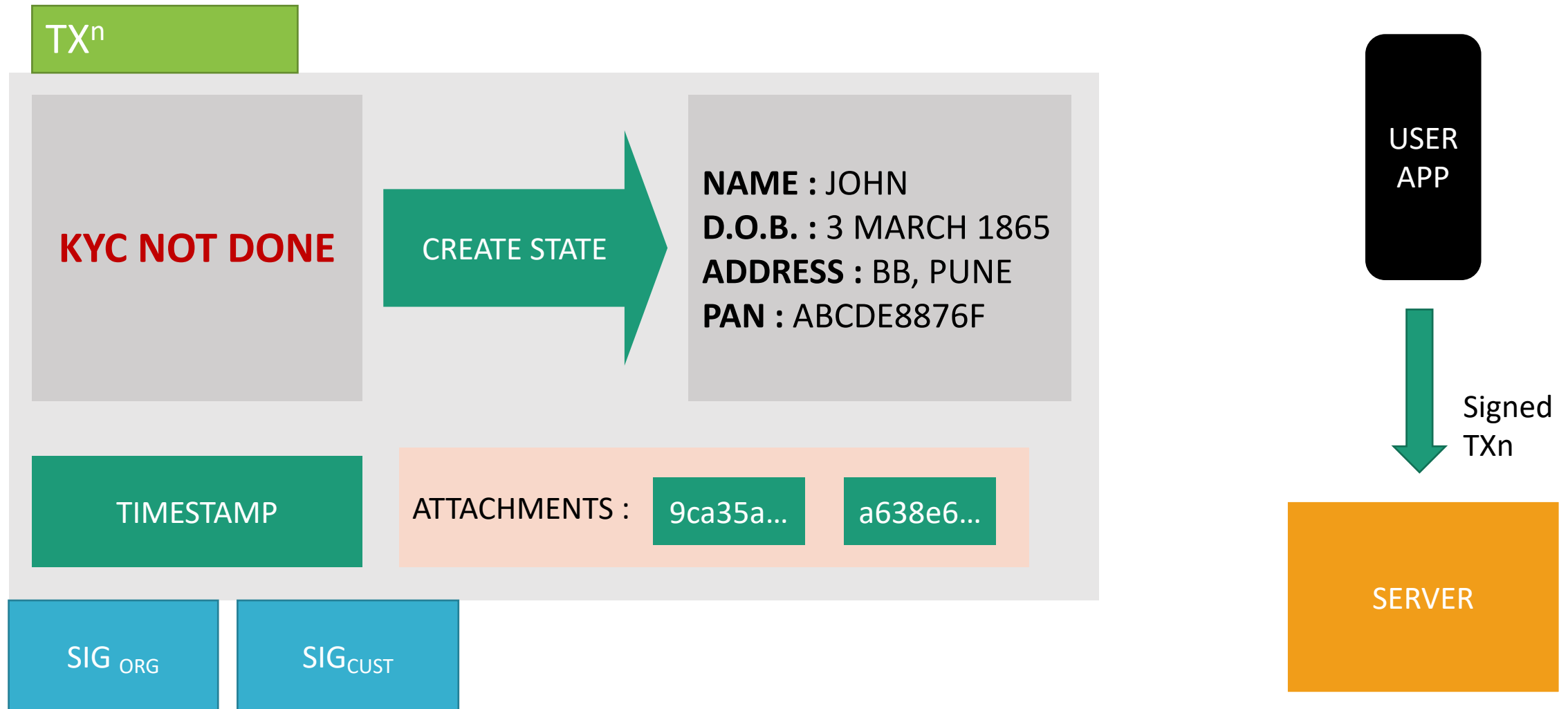
USER SENDS SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS



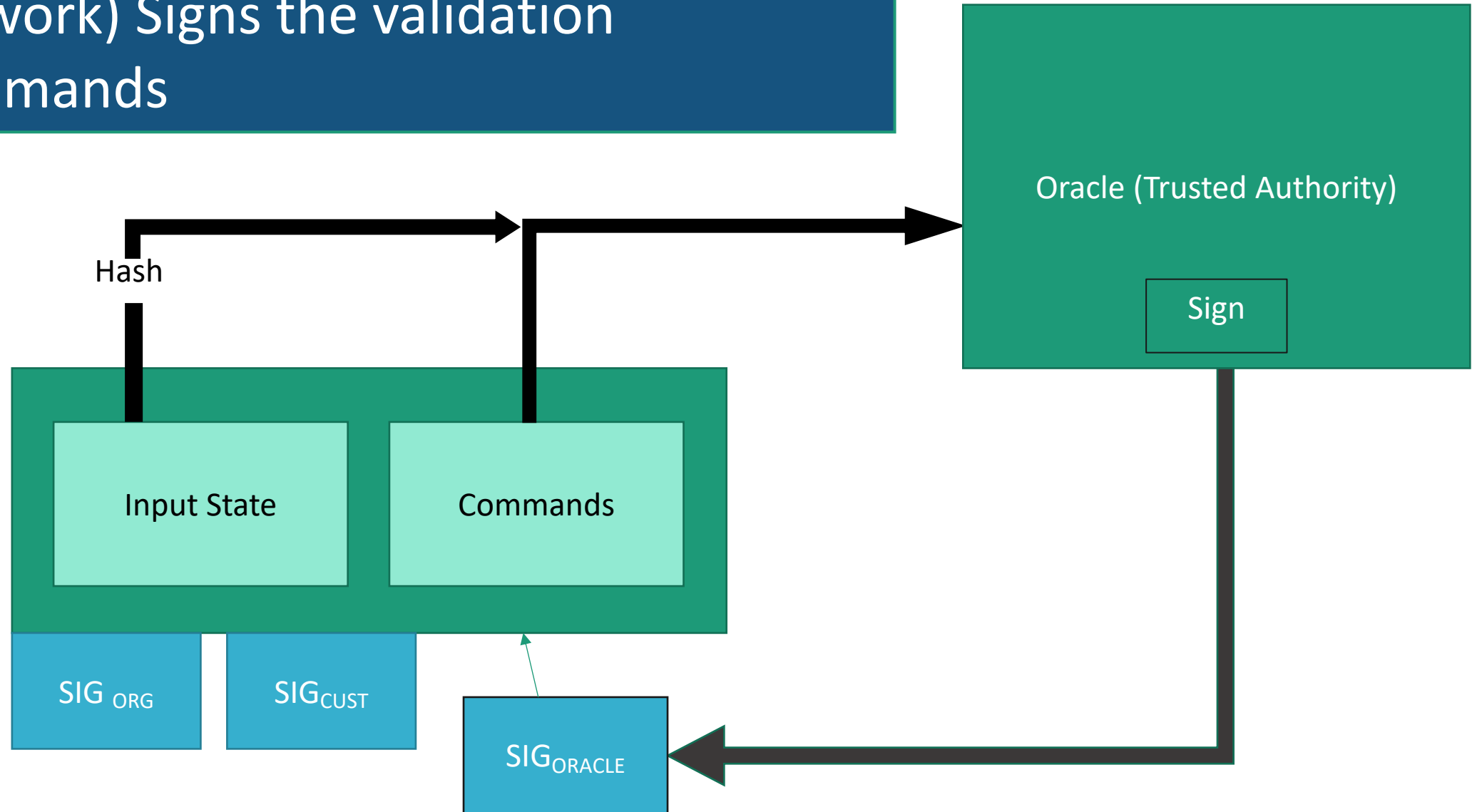
SERVER SENDS BACK SIGNED TXN



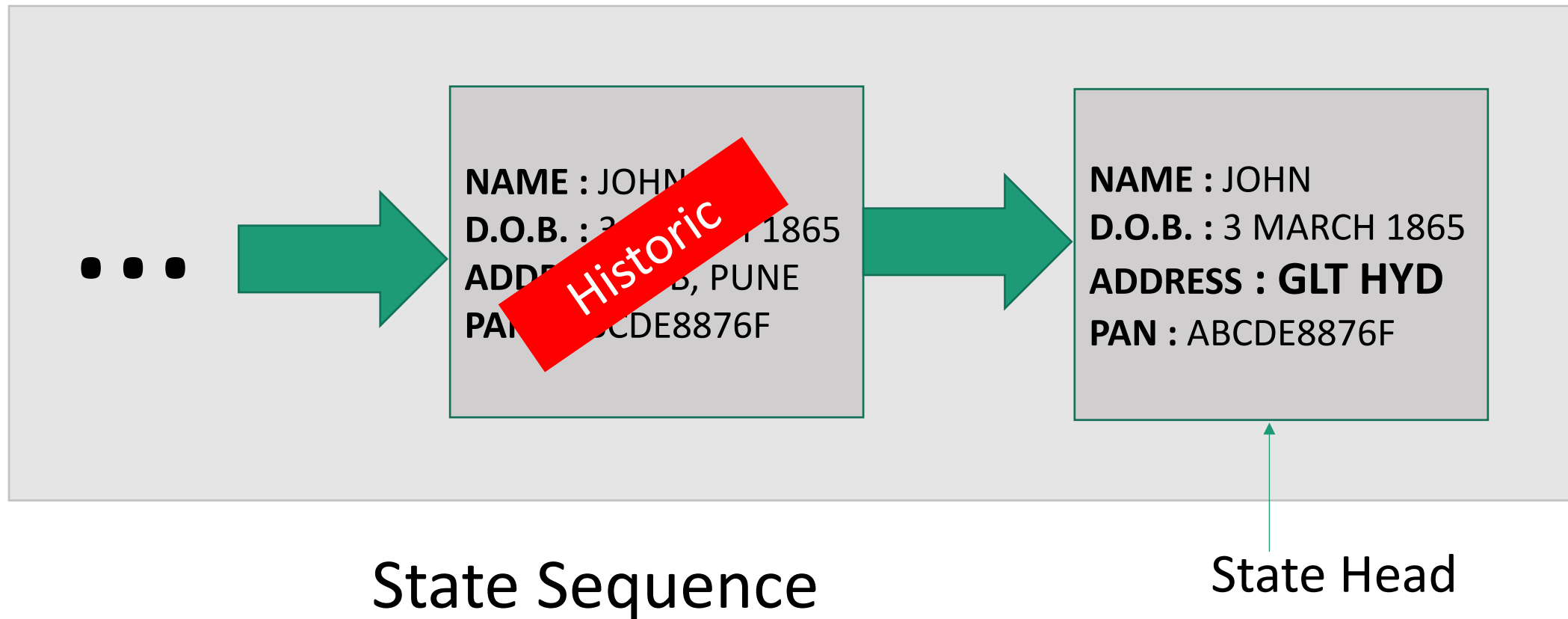
CUST SENDS BACK SIGNED TXN



Oracle (Trusted Third Party on the network) Signs the validation commands



New States Replacing Old States

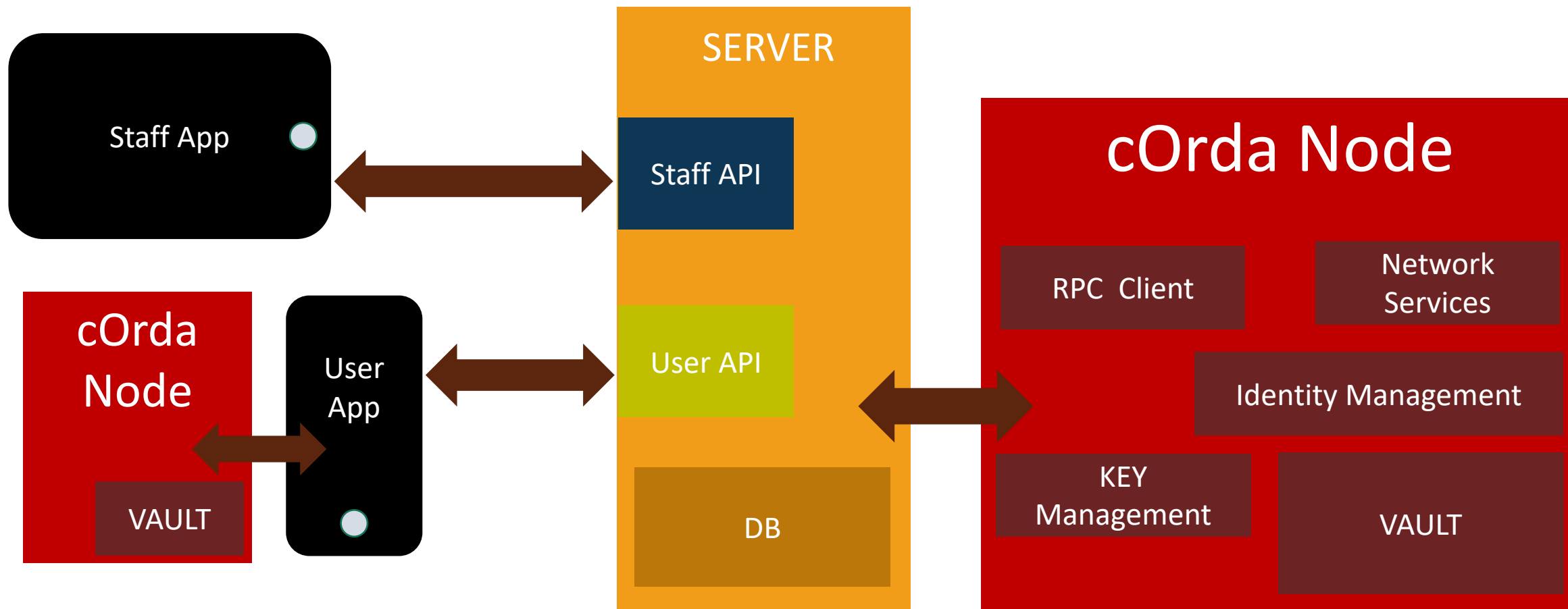


Future Scope

- KYC can be done for Customers from any region/country
- Android KYC Management app based on CORDA
- Building Oracle services and API's

Questions ?

Server Backend Architecture



Challenges

- Associating the oracle with the actual legal framework
- Running a Corda Node on a smartphone
- Creating constraints for validity of the KYC State



Corda vs Others – Why permissioned blockchain

- Keeps out anonymous unauthorized parties from access to data
- In Corda system, nodes are aware of each other's off network identity and allows for resolutions outside
- *UTXO* (unspent transaction output) model. Each transaction consumes a set of existing states to produce a set of new states.
- The alternative would be an *account* model. In an account model, stateful objects are stored on-ledger, and transactions take the form of requests to update the current state of these objects.