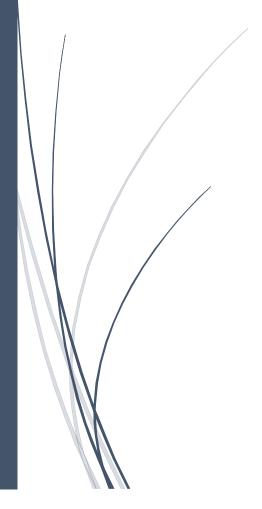
# UDPN PoC #2

User Manual for Implementing the "Travel Rule"



Version 1.0.0

PREPARED BY RED DATE TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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# **Document Revisions**

Date	Revision	Modifications	Modified by
Jul. 15, 2023	1.0.0	Document creation	Xu Miaomiao

#### 1. Summary

The UDPN (Universal Digital Payment Network) is an inclusive digital infrastructure built to connect all payment-related regulated stablecoin and CDBC (Central Bank Digital Currency) systems as well as provide all businesses equal access to these currencies so that they can connect their business IT systems to UDPN and enjoys the accesses and functionality that UDPN offers.

UDPN is an infrastructure and not a single application. Applications are built on top of UDPN to provide specific functions. Digital currency transfers and swaps are the two most basic services on UDPN. The network's true potential resides in allowing any Business Node operator to deploy or connect to any smart contracts on UDPN's permissioned blockchain network to process various business transactions with any other Business Node operator and/or its end customers.

In PoC2, we will demonstrate how the "travel rule" can be easily implemented when two financial institutions use UDPN to facilitate the transfer or swap of digital currencies for their end customers (in UDPN terms, digital currency always means regulated stablecoin or CDBC), even when the digital currencies themselves are anonymous, as in the case of USDC.

The "travel rule" requires "obligations to obtain, hold, and transmit required originator and beneficiary information in order to identify and report suspicious transactions, monitor the availability of information, take freezing actions, and prohibit transactions with designated persons and entities."

#### 2. Home

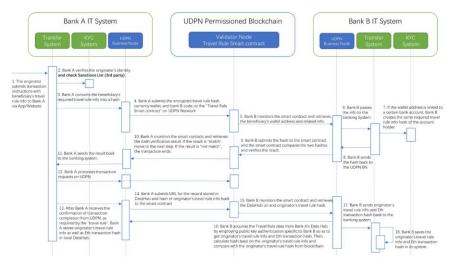
Users can view basic information about PoC2 and the transaction timing diagram below:

#### UDPN Use Case #2: Implementing the "Travel Rule"

The "Travel Rule" requires that two financial institutions involved in a digital currency transaction (KYC-based or anonymous) have "obligations to obtain, hold, and transmit required originator and beneficiary information in order to identify and report suspicious transactions, monitor the availability of information, take freezing actions". This use case demonstrates how two banks can exchange originator and beneficiary information during a linked anonymous stablecoin transfer or swap when the two parties belong to two different banks on the UDPN network.

The Travel Rule data exchange is fully encrypted and linked with the UDPN transfer or swap transaction. The use case's smart contract can be deployed by a bank, by a third party, or by the UDPN Alliance as a universal service.

UDPN is an infrastructure and doesn't provide specific business processes and procedures defined by smart contracts or applications unless the UDPN Alliance is the owner of the smart contracts. The following is the flow chart of the specific process and steps among Bank A's system, Bank B's system, and the "Travel Rule" smart contract.



#### 3. Bank A

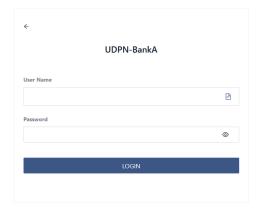
## 3.1 Client Application

This module is for end-users of Bank A and simulates the behavior of an end-user initiating a transfer transaction.

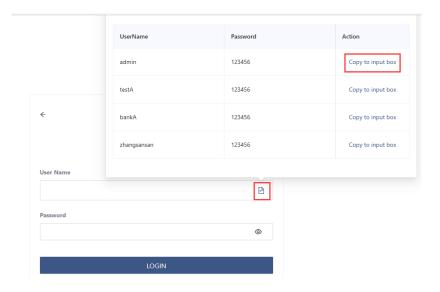
# 3.1.1 Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID

## 3.1.1.1 Login

When first time entering the "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page, you need to enter the username and password to log in (the user information can be added in "Bank A -> Admin Application -> User Management" page, you can refer to section 3.2.1 User Management for details on how to achieve this).

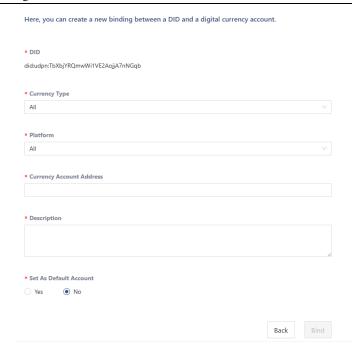


If you already have created users in the system, you can also click on the icon in the "Username" input box when login. Find the username and copy the information into the input box, and then click on the "Login" button.



## 3.1.1.2 Create a Binding

Before trading on the UDPN, your DID information must be bound to your digital currency wallet. Login to "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page, your DID has been generated by default, click the "Creating a Binding" button to enter "Create" page:



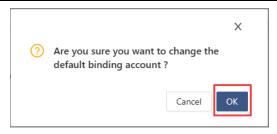
You can select "Currency Type" and "Platform", enter the "Digital Currency Wallet Address" and the description of that currency, and set whether the entered wallet address as the default wallet. Then, click the "Bind" button to complete the binding operation. There can only be one default binding wallet under the same platform and currency type.

#### 3.1.1.3 Set as Default Account

You can reset the default account in "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page by clicking "Set as Default Account" in the Action column.



Click "**Confirm**" in the pop-up window to change the default binding wallet. There can only be one default binding wallet under the same platform and currency type.



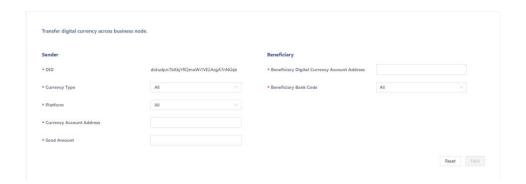
#### 3.1.1.4 Query

You can query all wallet information bound to your DID by selecting different platforms and currencies.

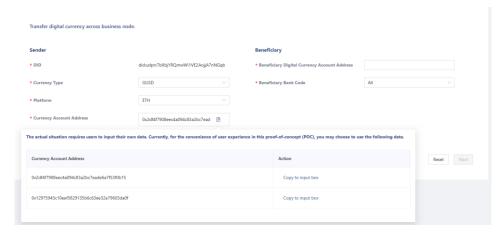


#### 3.1.2 Transfer

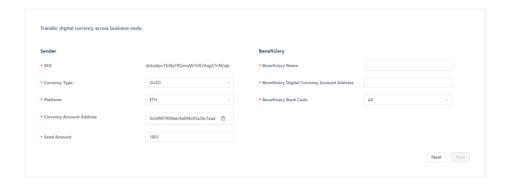
To transfer out digital currencies, you need to select the sender's "Currency Type", "Platform", enter the wallet address that holds digital currencies, and the amount you want to send; also, you need to enter the beneficiary's digital currency wallet address, and select the "Beneficiary Bank Code" to complete the transfer transaction.



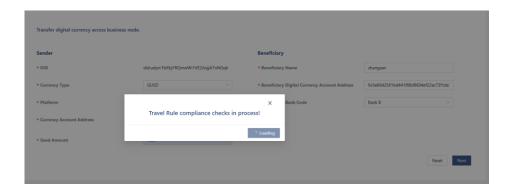
The wallet address you have input in the sender's digital currency wallet address must have sufficient balance to support the completion of the transfer transaction. In this case, instead of entering the wallet address manually, you can copy and paste the recorded wallet address into the input box after selecting the digital currency type and the platform.



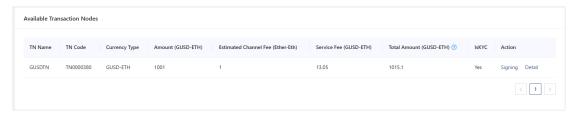
Note: When the transfer amount is greater than or equal to 1,000 EUR/USD, the system will first verify the "Travel Rule" information before completing the transfer transaction. At this time, the "Beneficiary Name" is in need.



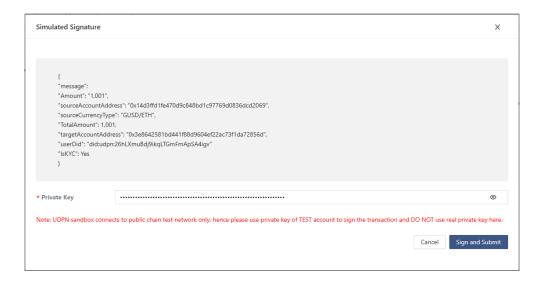
Input beneficiary's name and wallet address and select the bank code. Click "Next" button and the system will verify the Travel Rule information.



After passing the verification (for transfers less than 1,000 EUR/USD, there is no need to verify the Travel Rule information), click on the "Confirm" button and you will be taken to the page where you can select a transaction node (TN) for the transfer transaction:

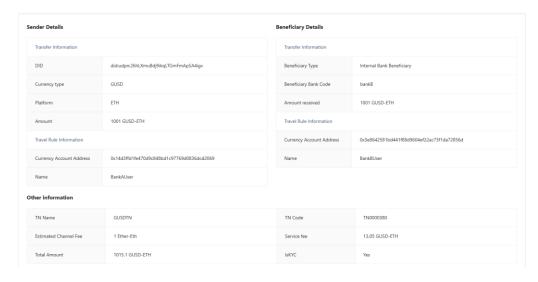


Sign: When a transfer transaction is executed, it needs to be signed by the initiator first. Click the "**Sign**" button and the system will simulate the signing of the transaction by an end-user.



After inputting the private key string, click "**Sign and Submit**" button to submit the transaction. If the transaction is submitted successfully, you will get a transaction key and you can use it to check the execution status of that transaction in "**Admin Application**"-> "**Send Transaction History**" page.

➤ Detail: Before executing a transfer transaction, you can view the details of the TNs that may execute this transaction.



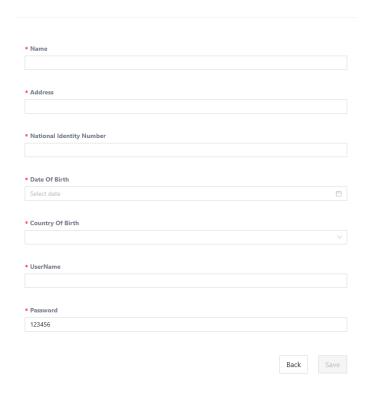
## 3.2 Admin Application

This module is mainly for bank staff, and it simulates the behavior of managing users and checking historical transactions.

## 3.2.1 User Management

#### 3.2.1.1 Add a User

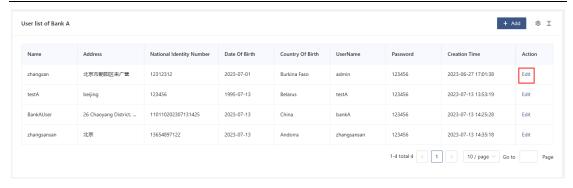
On the "User Management" page, click the "Add" button to add a new user.



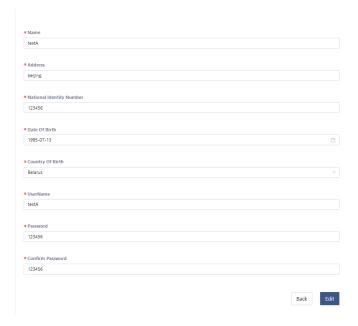
Input the name, address, national identity number, date of birth, country of birth, username and password, and then click the "Save" button to create a user.

#### 3.2.1.2 Edit the User

In the list of users on the "User Management" page, click the "Edit" button in the Action column:



Enter the "**Edit**" page, edit the name, address, national identity number, date of birth, country of birth, username and password, and then click the "**Save**" button to update the user information.



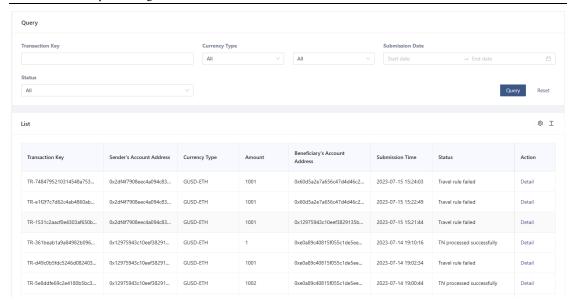
# 3.2.2 Sent Transaction History

Here you can check all the transfer transaction information initiated by the user of Bank A.

## 3.2.2.1 Query

You can enter the transaction key, select the currency type, submission date and status, etc., and click the "Query" button to query the transaction information.

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#### 3.2.2.2 Detail

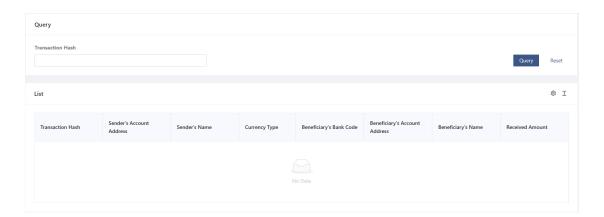
On the "Sent Transaction History" page, click the "Detail" button in the Action column to view the transaction details.



## 3.2.3 Received Transaction History

Here you can query all transaction information when the user of Bank A is the beneficiary of the transfer transaction.

Input the transaction hash and click the "Query" button to query the transaction information.



#### 4. Bank B

## 4.1 Client Application

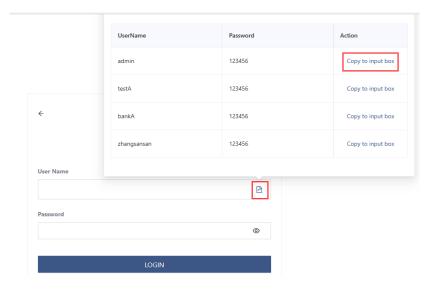
## 4.1.1 Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID

# 4.1.1.1 Login

When first time entering the "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page, you need to enter the username and password to log in (the user information can be added in "Bank B -> Admin Application -> User Management" page, you can refer to section 4.2.1 User Management for details on how to achieve this).

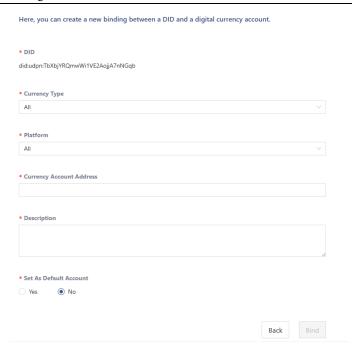


If you already have created users in the system, you can also click on the icon in the "Username" input box when login. Find the username and copy the information into the input box, and then click on the "Login" button.



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Before trading on the UDPN, your DID information must be bound to your digital currency wallet. Login to "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page, your DID has been generated by default, click the "Creating a Binding" button to enter "Create" page:



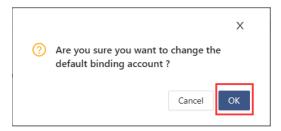
You can select "Currency Type" and "Platform", enter the "Digital Currency Wallet Address" and the description of that currency, and set whether the entered wallet address as the default wallet. Then, click the "Bind" button to complete the binding operation. There can only be one default binding wallet under the same platform and currency type.

#### 4.1.1.3 Set as Default Account

You can reset the default account in "Link Digital Currency Account to UDPN DID" page by clicking "Set as Default Account" in the Action column.



Click "**Confirm**" in the pop-up window to change the default binding wallet. There can only be one default binding wallet under the same platform and currency type.



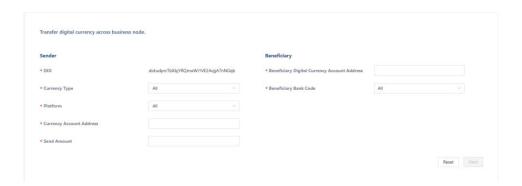
#### 4.1.1.4 Query

You can query all wallet information bound to your DID by selecting different platforms and currencies.

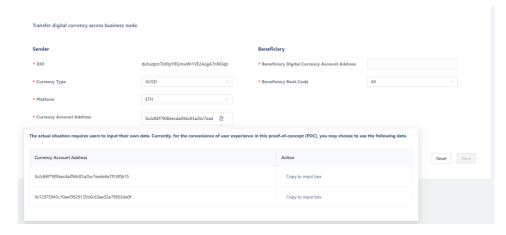


#### 4.1.2 Transfer

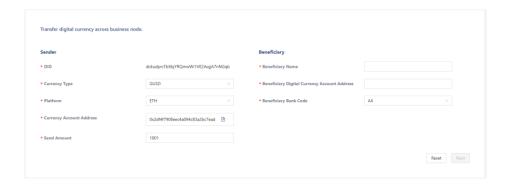
To transfer out digital currencies, you need to select the sender's "Currency Type", "Platform", enter the wallet address that holds digital currencies, and the amount you want to send; also, you need to enter the beneficiary's digital currency wallet address, and select the "Beneficiary Bank Code" to complete the transfer transaction.



The wallet address you have input in the sender's digital currency wallet address must have sufficient balance to support the completion of the transfer transaction. In this case, instead of entering the wallet address manually, you can copy and paste the recorded wallet address into the input box after selecting the digital currency type and the platform.



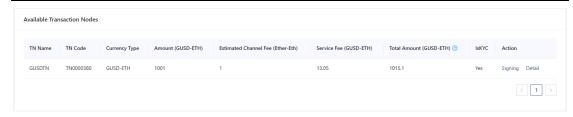
Note: When the transfer amount is greater than or equal to 1,000 EUR/USD, the system will first verify the "Travel Rule" information before completing the transfer transaction. At this time, the "Beneficiary Name" is in need.



Input beneficiary's name and wallet address and select the bank code. Click "Next" button and the system will verify the Travel Rule information.



After passing the verification (for transfers less than 1,000 EUR/USD, there is no need to verify the Travel Rule information), click on the "Confirm" button and you will be taken to the page where you can select a transaction node (TN) for the transfer transaction:

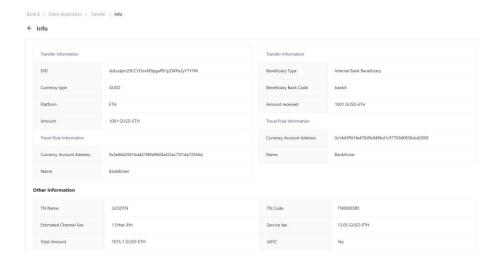


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After inputting the private key string, click "**Sign and Submit**" button to submit the transaction. If the transaction is submitted successfully, you will get a transaction key and you can use it to check the execution status of that transaction in "**Admin Application**"-> "**Send Transaction History**" page.

➤ Detail: Before executing a transfer transaction, you can view the details of the TNs that may execute this transaction.



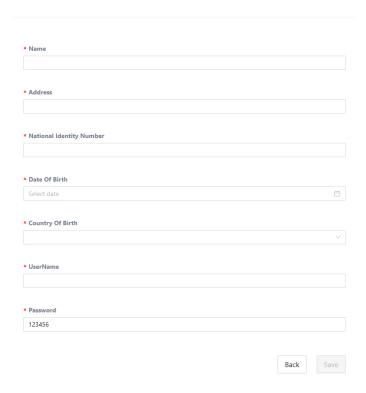
## 4.2 Admin Application

This module is mainly for bank staff, and it simulates the behavior of managing users and checking historical transactions.

## 4.2.1 User Management

#### 4.2.1.1 Add a User

On the "User Management" page, click the "Add" button to add a new user.

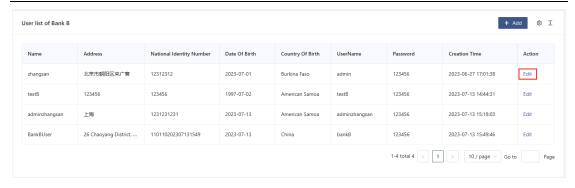


Input the name, address, national identity number, date of birth, country of birth, username and password, and then click the "Save" button to create a user.

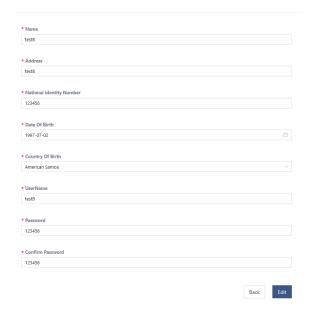
#### 4.2.1.2 Edit the User

In the list of users on the "User Management" page, click the "Edit" button in the Action column:

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Enter the "**Edit**" page, edit the name, address, national identity number, date of birth, country of birth, username and password, and then click the "**Save**" button to update the user information.



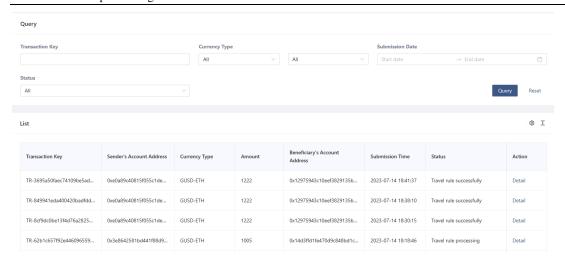
# 4.2.2 Sent Transaction History

Here you can check all the transfer transaction information initiated by the user of Bank B.

## 4.2.2.1 Query

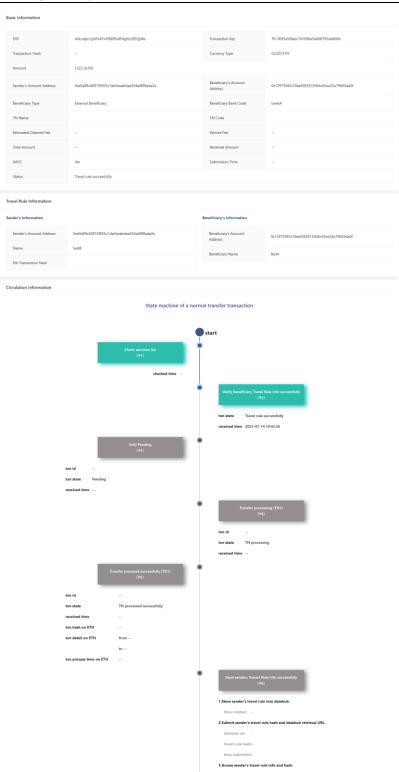
You can enter the transaction key, select the currency type, submission date and status, etc., and click the "Query" button to query the transaction information.

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## 4.2.2.2 Detail

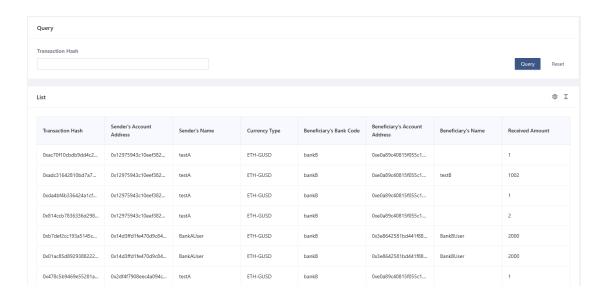
On the "Sent Transaction History" page, click the "Detail" button in the Action column to view the transaction details.



#### 4.2.3 Received Transaction History

Here you can query all transaction information when the user of Bank B is the beneficiary of the transfer transaction.

Input the transaction hash and click the "Query" button to query the transaction information.



#### 5. Validator Node

The Validator Nodes are at the heart of the UDPN. Any transaction on the UDPN will be validated by a cluster of Validator Nodes which are connected with all the other stakeholders via a secure and encrypted connection. The Validator Nodes store the full set of transaction data on the UDPN.

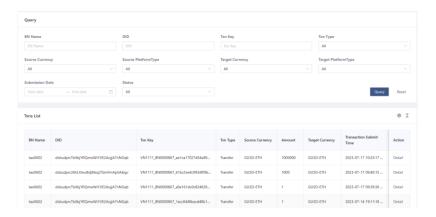
Each transaction submitted from the Business Nodes will be randomly assigned to certain Validator Nodes to validate. All transactions are validated and written to the peer of Validator Node which reads, endorses, and writes transactions to the distributed ledger Blockchain ledger. The Validator Nodes are connected to the Business and Transaction Nodes through secure APIs.

The validator nodes module in the PoC2 shows the transactions submitted by all business nodes.

## 5.1 Transaction History

# **5.1.1** Query Transactions

Users can query the transaction by entering BN name, DID and transaction key, or selecting transaction type, source currency, target currency, submit date and status.



## 5.1.2 Transaction Details

This page is used to display detailed information about the transaction, including basic information and circulation information.

