







Blockchain Technology can significantly amplify the benefits of United Payment Interface (UPI).



UPI for instance does not have third party proof of payment facility.

If X pays to Y, but needs to prove it to Z, there is no easy way to do it other than sharing screenshots.



In many UPI transaction scenarios, like suppose you want to buy a bus ticket from an unknown bus agent, you want a third party to ensure that the Bus Agent is paid only when the tickets are delivered.



But the bus agent will not issue tickets to a stranger unless he got the payments first.



So both of them can approach a third party who takes the money first from purchaser.

Then they ask the bus agent to issue the tickets as money has been received.



And the third party can release the funds to the bus agent when the purchaser confirms that tickets have been received.



In current UPI architecture, there is **no way** a vendor can **see that purchaser** has made payments to a third party.



There are also cases when X can pay directly to Y through UPI.

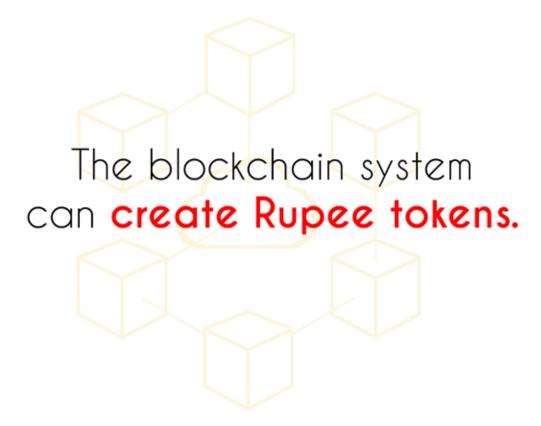
And in case of disputes, X may show his bank statement endorsing the payment, but Y can simply refuse and claim the statement is fabricated.

UPI system does not offer any neutral direct third party verification on basis of transaction ID.



A third party proof of payment can easily be provided using a blockchain system.







Such a facility will be a massive capability magnifier for UPI.

It is compliant with current banking guidelines as it not a tradeable Cryptocurrency.



The purchaser sends

UPI transaction to a third party.

The third party gives the blockchain based Rupee token to vendor proving payment was received.

Vendor delivers the service and presents the Rupee token back to the third party along with proof of delivery.

The third party release the funds the vendor.

Flow of Rupee tokens can be publicly seen in the blockchain.







Sometimes you want to commit your money right now. But the payment should be made only after a time delay.

There is no easy way in UPI to do this.



In a blockchain system, using the Rupee token system, we can block the UPI payment against Rupee token right away.

And then release the Rupee token to intended receiver after a programatic delay through Blockchain.

The receiver can **encash** his Rupee tokens **back into** an incoming UPI payment anytime after he is in possession of Rupee tokens.







There are payment scenarios when the many different senders send money to different receivers in small piecemeal amounts through one service provider.

Like many passengers wanting to book different buses routes each operated by a different company through one common agent.



Blockchains can handle these payment scenarios very easily.



The cutomers send payment to one blockchain agent who then issues small Rupee tokens to different companies.

At the end of the day, each company aggregates its Rupee tokens, send it back to the blockchain agent and collects back one big amount.



This **reduces** the number of UPI transactions sent from agent to receiving companies.

