



Deep Dive into the Technological Consultation

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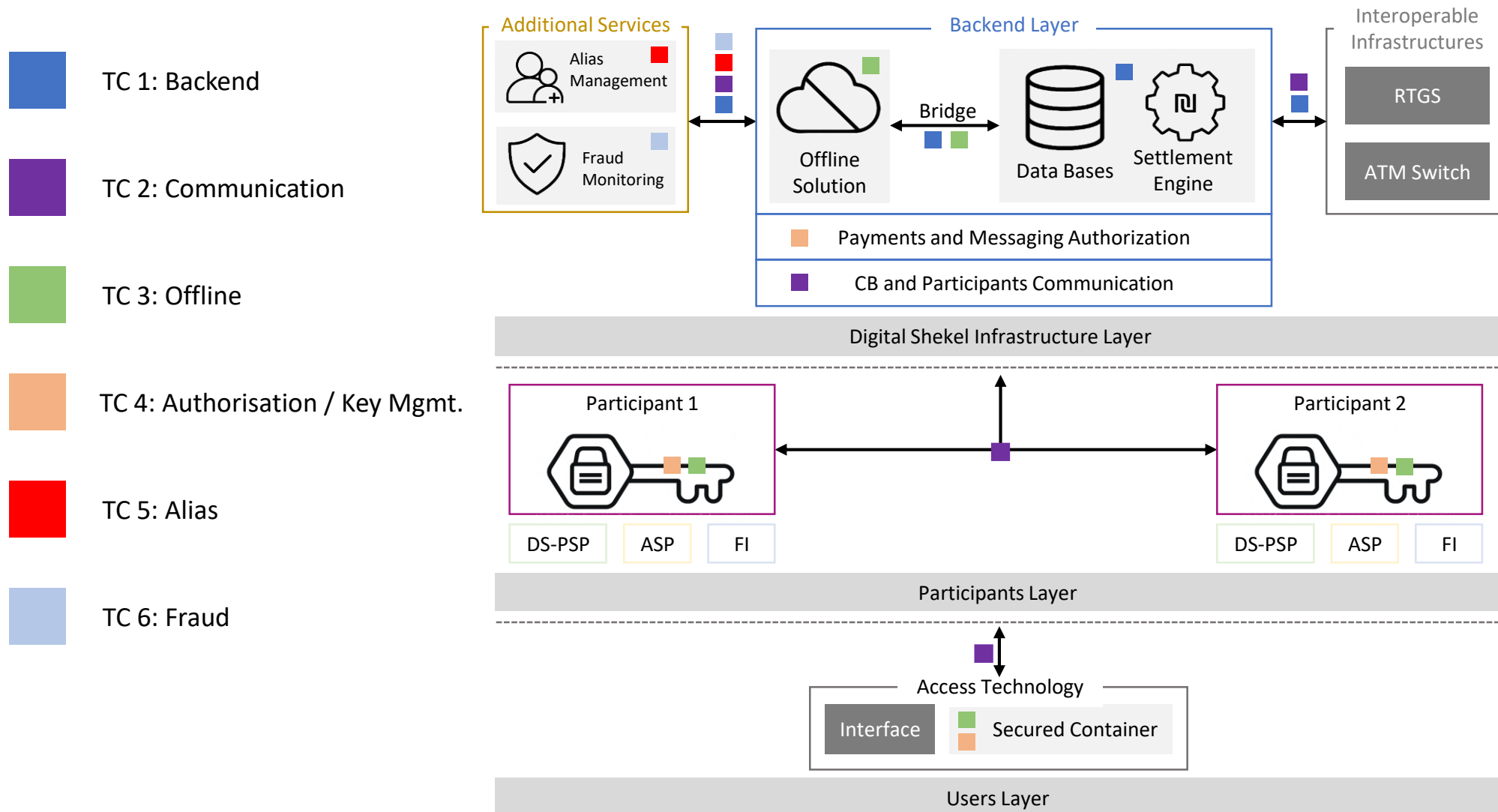
Today's Focus

The Technological Consultations

- Context to the TC requests
- Bol is exploring all technological options:
 - DLT, non-DLT; centralized, distributed, etc.
 - There is likely no 'one size fits all' solution
 - When responding to TCs, please justify *the reasoning of technological choices*
- Send questions to the Q/A!



Context of the TCs



TC1 – Backend Layer

Purpose

1. Authorize and record changes to balances in end users' wallets (in the database)
 - Use and store the minimum amount of information necessary
2. Settlement Engine - stateless

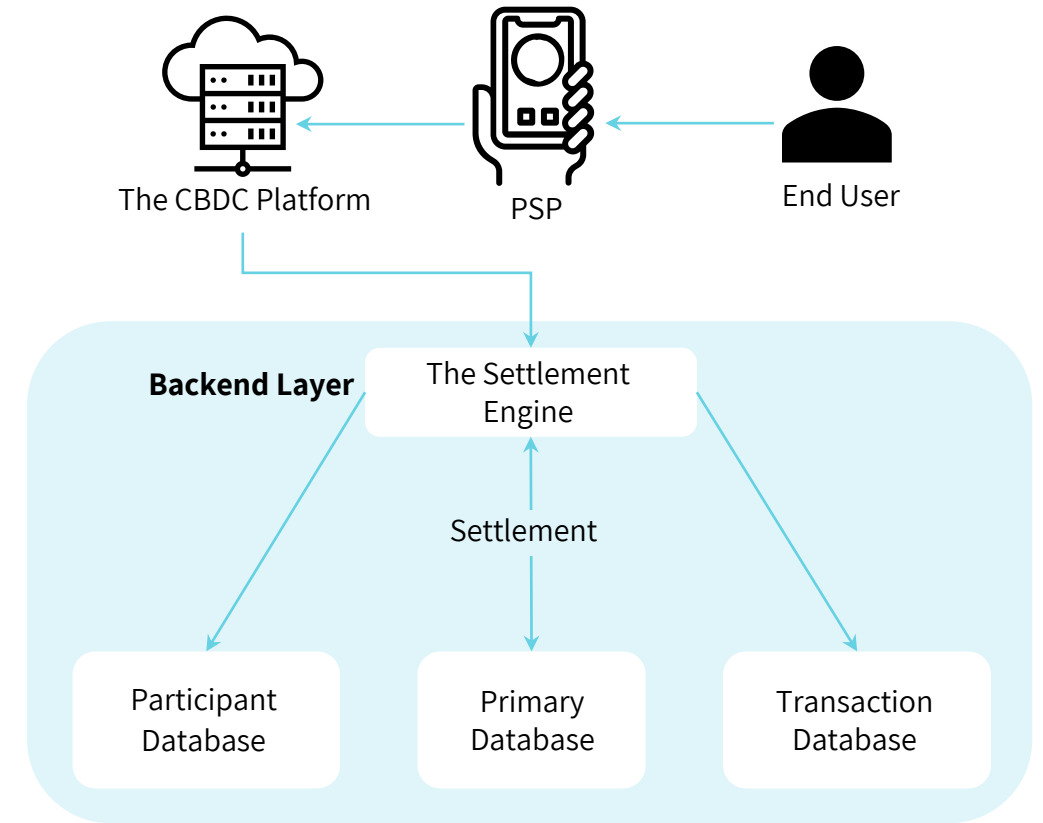
Important Considerations

Privacy
Data Management
Aggregated Transaction Database
Participant Database
Interoperability

Functionality

- Holding Limits
- Interest Payments
- Other policies
- Statistical and Operational Data

A Close Look at the Backend Layer



All technologies considered: DLT or non-DLT

TC2 – Secure Transaction Messages and Communication

Primarily communication between:

- Participants and Infrastructure Layers (shown to the right)

- Participants to/from Participants

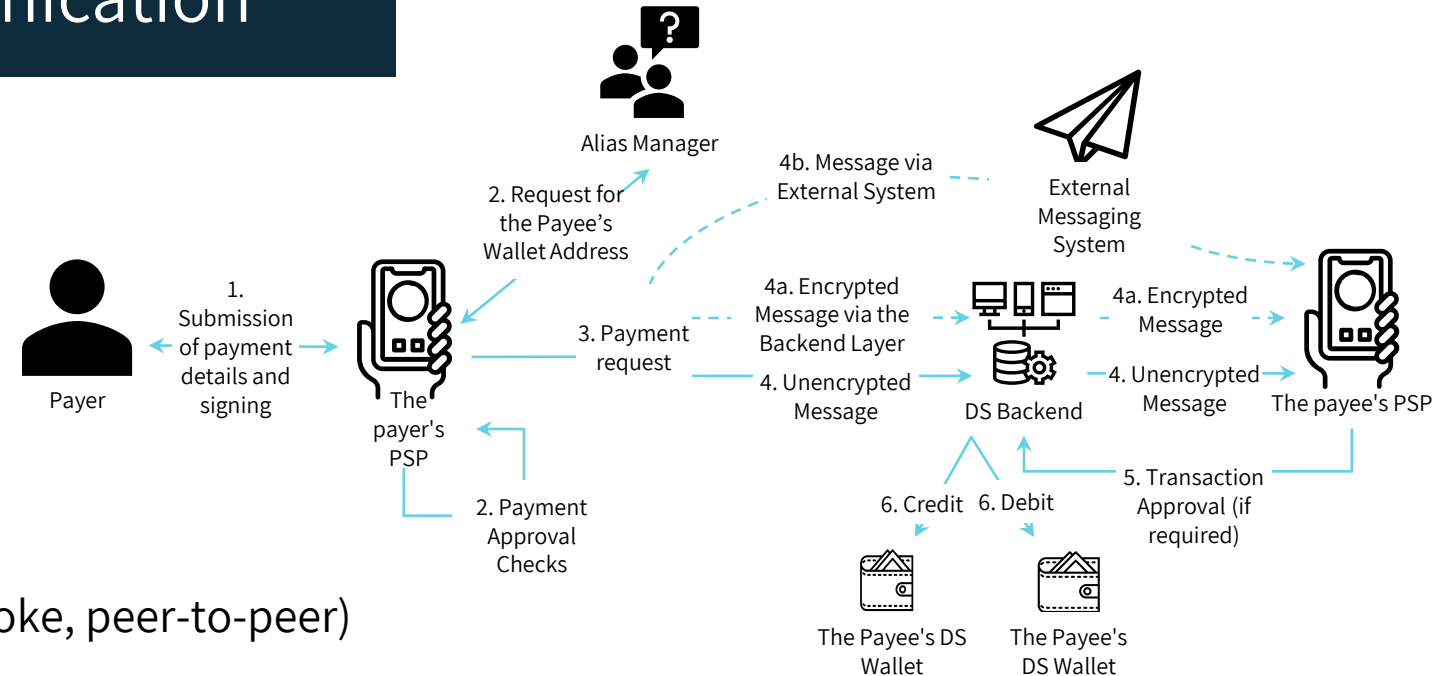
Some Considerations for response:

- Structure
- Method of transmission (e.g., hub and spoke, peer-to-peer)
- Need-to-know basis

Important:

Users should be authorizing payments via **private keys** (See TC4 – Secured Containers)

This means that the *payment* authorisation (which occurs in the Main Database the Backend Layer) may differ than the *message* authorisation (which occurs between Participants and the Infrastructure Layer or between participants themselves)



TC3 – Offline Capabilities

Offline functionality is subset of Access Technologies

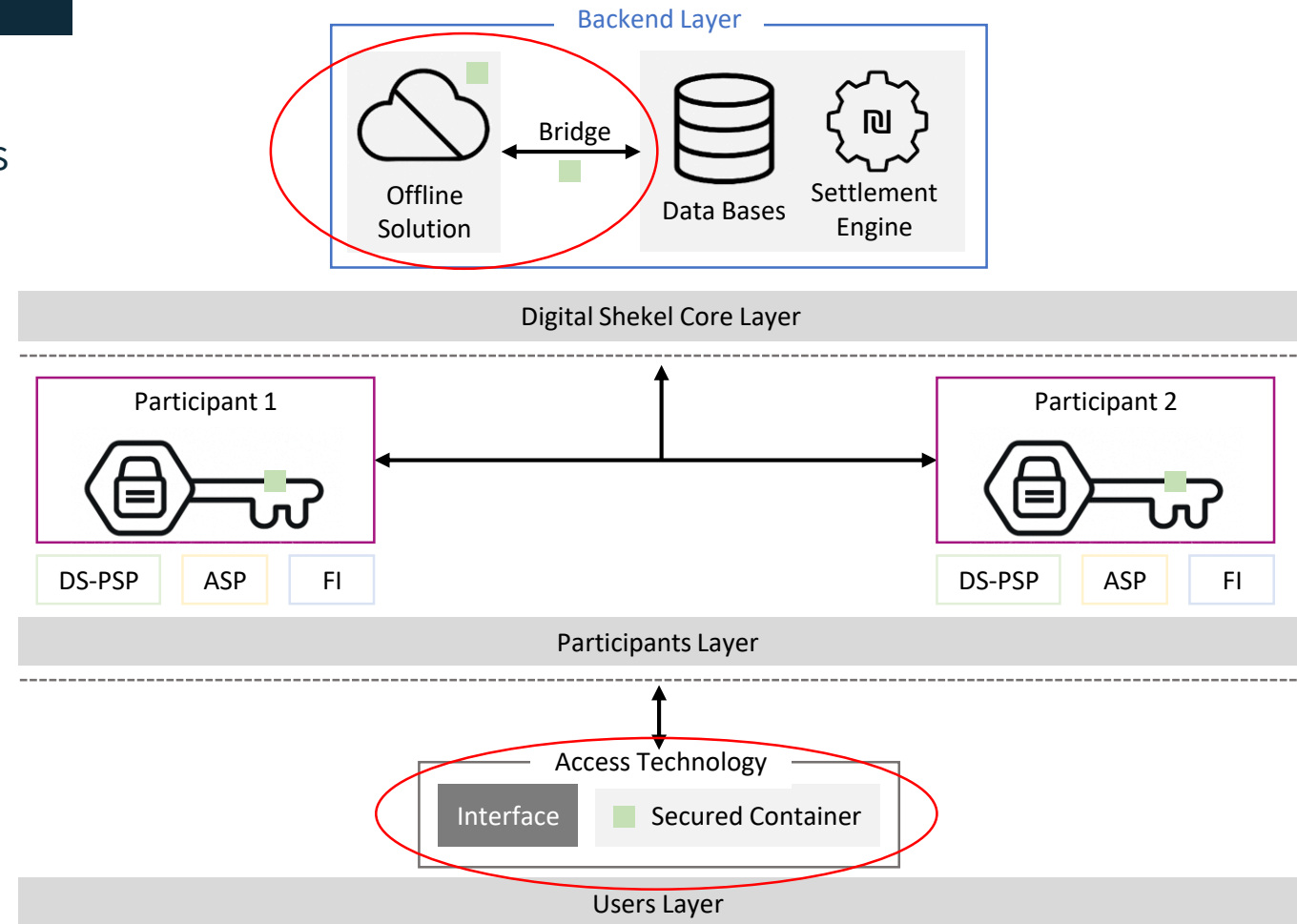
Finality and Settlement must be possible offline (without deferral)

Three types of Offline Payments:

- Fully Offline – (but challenges exist)
- **Intermittently Offline – primary focus**
- Staged Offline

Important considerations:

- Privacy – anonymous and non-anonymous
- Lifecycle of rules and lists
- Eventual synchronisation
- Dispute Resolution support
- Interoperability – incl. micropayments



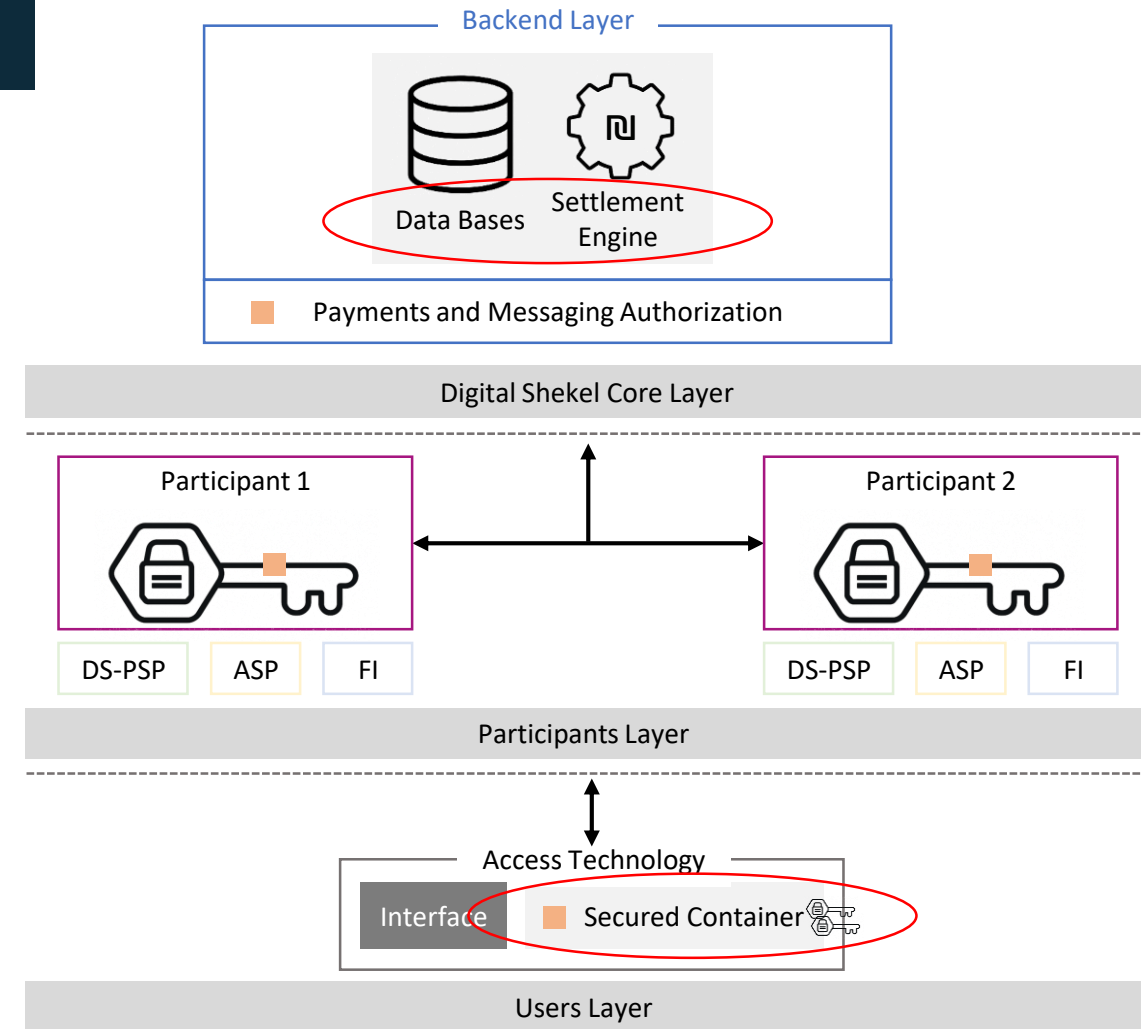
TC4 – Secure Containers & Cryptographic Key Management

Purpose

- **Authorization** of actions at the Backend Layer
 - Payments, balance queries, instructions
- Address *entire* key management lifecycle
 - Generation, registration, storage, distribution and installation, use, rotation, backup, recovery, revocation, suspension, and destruction

Technologically agnostic to Backend Layer

- Smart phones, limited-functionality phones, smart cards, PoS, cloud-based APIs
- Asynchronous and Synchronous Payments

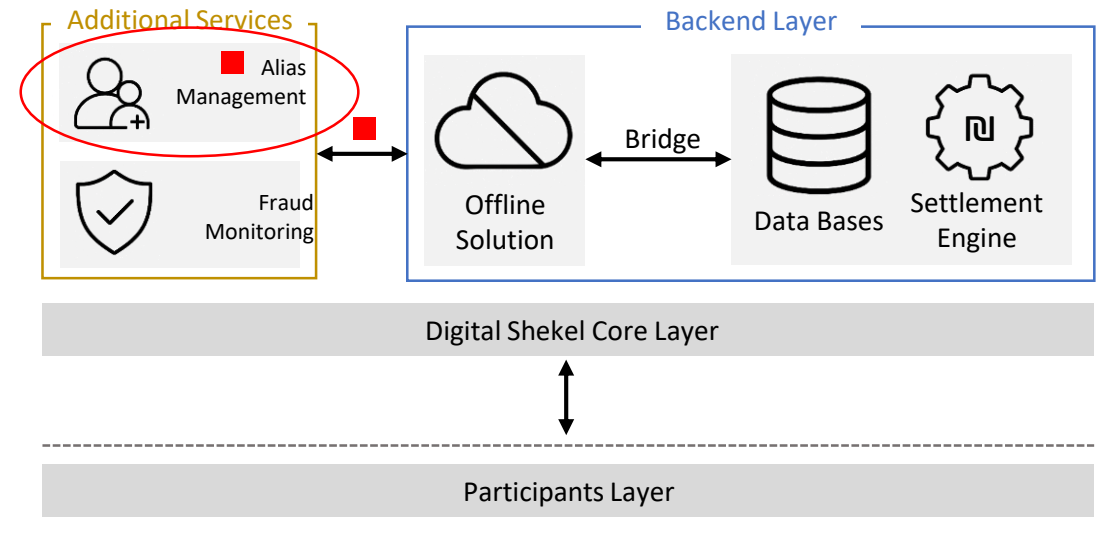


TC5 – Alias Management System

Purpose

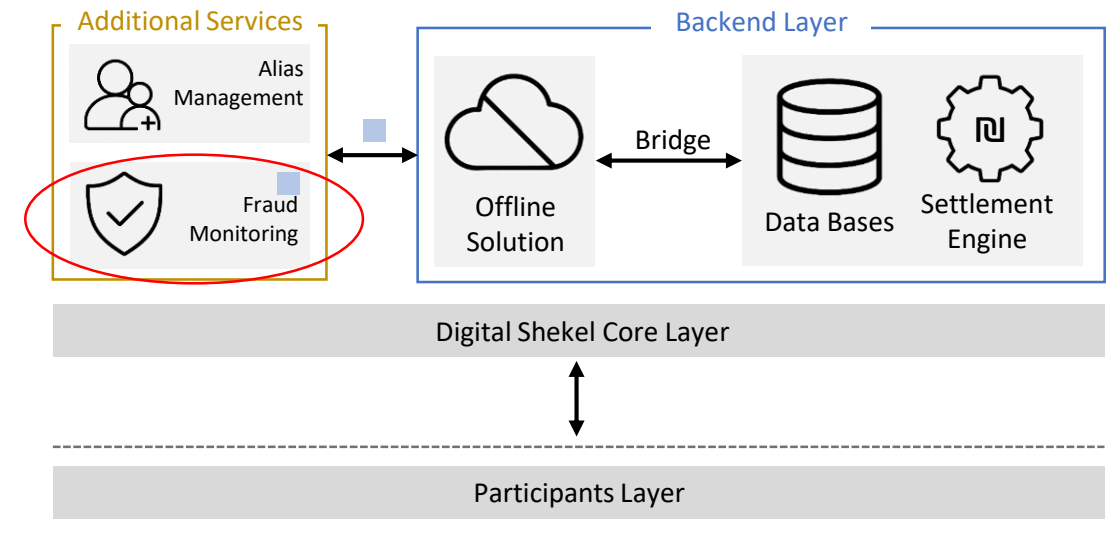
- Enhance convenient user experience
- Perform important operational role
- Ensure privacy and segregation of duties

End-users can use wallet lookup service through PSPs in order to send payments only based on the recipient's alias. e.g., a DS payment to a mobile phone number



TC6 – Fraud Monitoring System

- Importance of the system's reputation and trust
- Assist PSPs in decision making
- How to create effective information for fraud monitoring without access PII and compromising privacy (what data *needs* to be available, when, and to whom)
- Privacy considerations
- Data availability (DLT v. non-DLT, etc.)



Conclusion

Remember: The Digital Shekel System is one system with interlinked components

For Responses:

- Be as detailed and as technical as possible – e.g., if you are a vendor, why did you make certain design decisions?
- Seeking guidance on individual components or sub-components, algorithms, methods
- Include non-functional considerations like security, performance, resilience
- Feasibility regarding costs and maturity
- Looking for innovation:
 - What is the cutting-edge of research and how would it be part of a larger Digital Shekel System?

