# DisLedger® – Distributed Concurrence Ledgers

#### **Blockchain**

- Provenance records
- All data is public on the network
- Example: Aircraft
  maintenance records.
  Every part and repair is
  recorded for the life of the
  aircraft. Vendors, airlines,
  and safety regulators all
  need full access to the
  data. 1-60 minute latency
  is acceptable.

#### **DisLedger®**

- High speed transactions
- Each counterparty has its own ledger so totally private
- Example: Payment system.
   Thousands of transactions per second. Regulations require data to be kept private so account information and PII isn't exposed. Subsecond speed is required.

There are two classes of Distributed Ledger Technology: DisLedger and Blockchain.

Blockchain is suited for long term, transparent systems like land title registries.

DisLedger is for high volume transactions like capital markets clearing and payments.

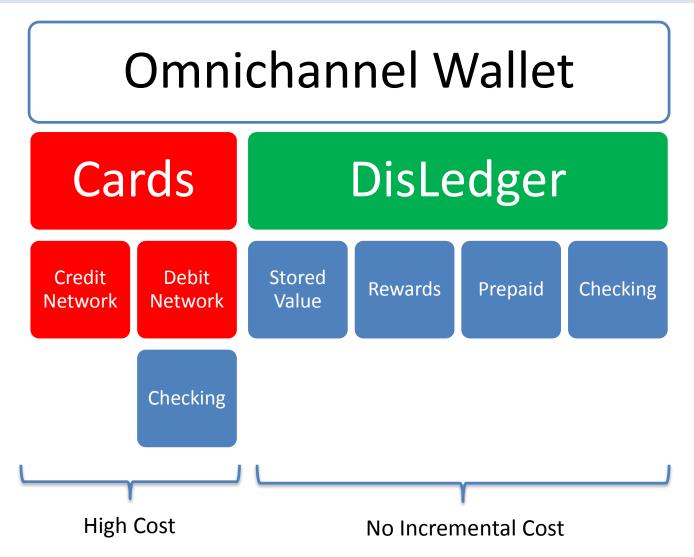
#### DisLedger® - Fast, Secure Transactions

- The Intellectual Property for DisLedger® Distributed Concurrence Ledgers is patent pending.
- DisLedger is a fast, scalable distributed ledger that handles hundreds of thousands of transactions per second with complete privacy.
- It provides the real-time, definitive, final settlement that blockchain cannot.
- There is no delay caused by a blockchain consensus network which allows DisLedger to process hundreds of thousands of transactions per second.
- There is no mining, so zero incremental cost per transaction.
- There is no cryptocurrency, so no alt-asset risk (Bitcoin, Ether, XRP, etc.)

# DisLedger® for a Scalable Payment Rail

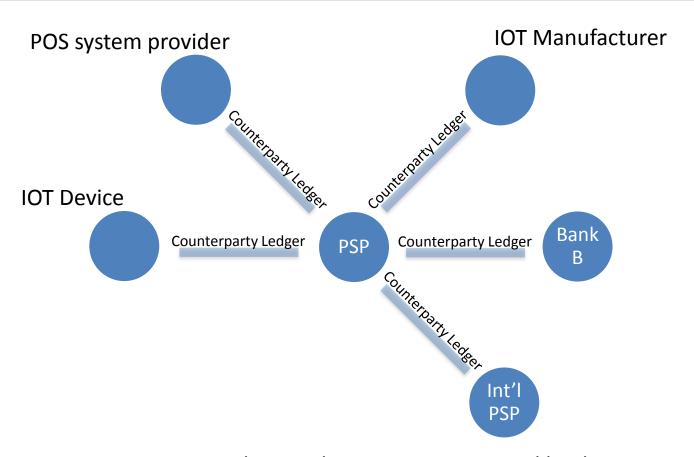
- Scales to hundreds of thousands of transactions per second for large P2P,
   B2B, or IOT systems.
- Eliminates the credit/debit card and ties directly to the store of value, rewards program, or bank account.
- Zero incremental cost per transaction for low value and micropayments in IOT systems.
- Real-time, 24/7/365, immediate settlement of any currency or asset type.

#### Future Payment Rail for Retail Wallets



DisLedger technology can support retail payments, but due to competition in the retail card market we focus on IOT micropayments in the U.S.

## DisLedger® - Payment Rail for IOT

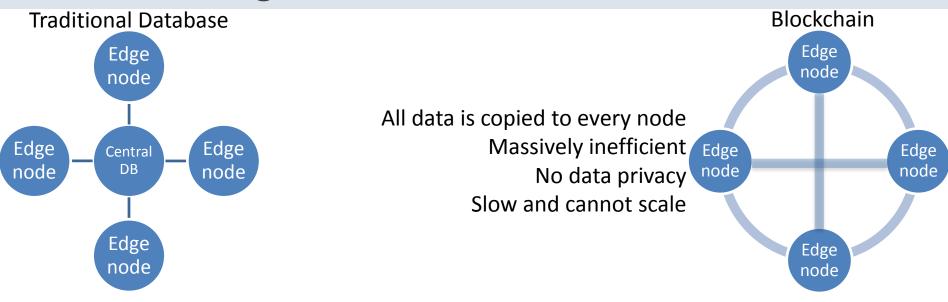


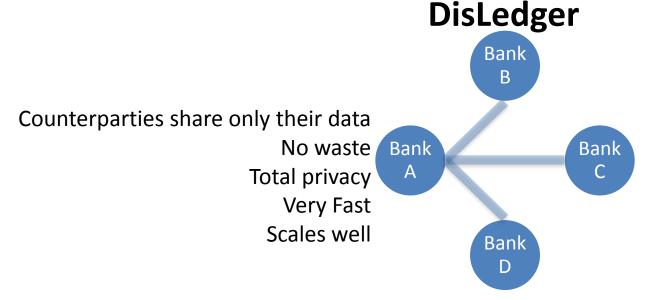
In U.S.A., Payment Service Provider may be an existing national bank, consortium of national banks, IOT focused SPNB, or unchartered fintech company.

Internationally, the PSP may be a bank, regulated PSP, or card clearing company depending on jurisdiction.

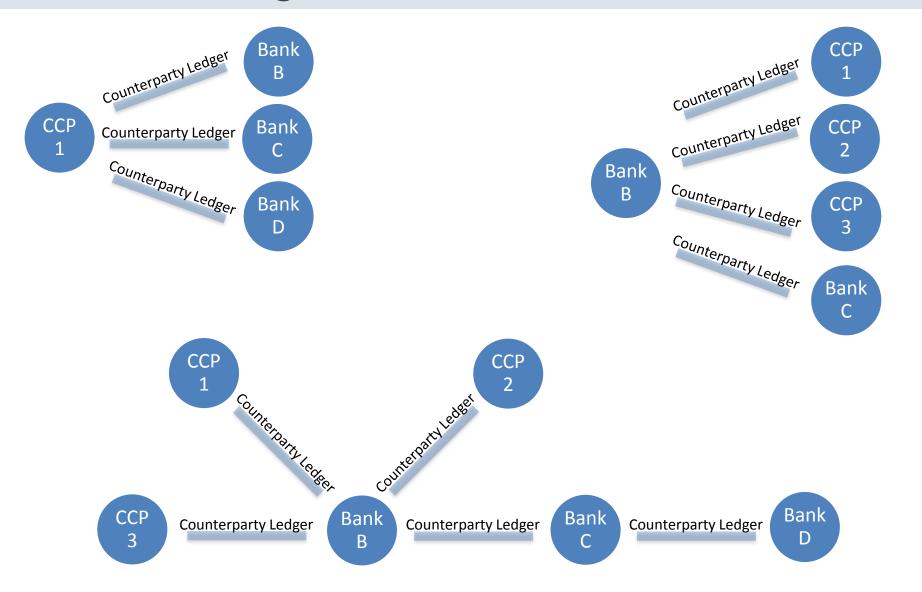
# DisLedger® Technical Information

## DisLedger® vs. Blockchain Architecture

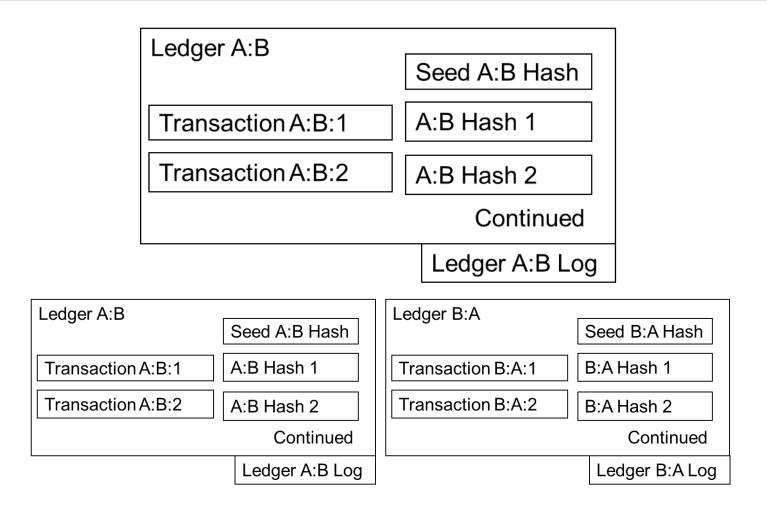




#### DisLedger® Distribution Architecture

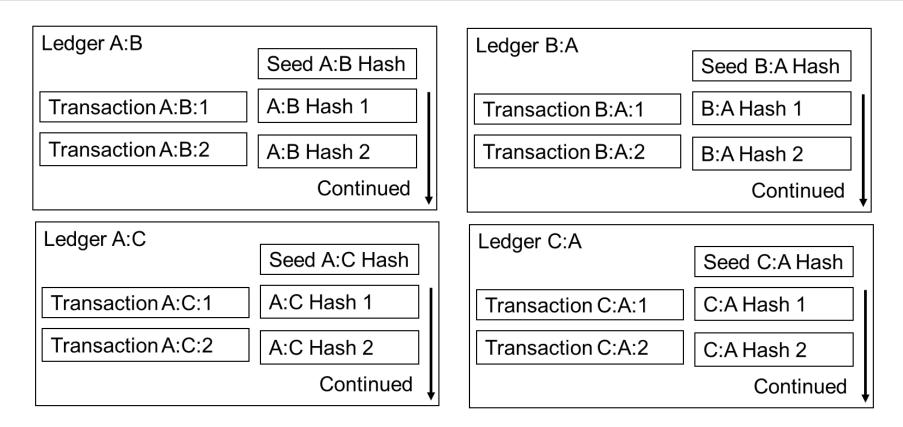


## DisLedger® Counterparty Ledgers



The Counterparty Ledger that Bank A holds against Bank B (Ledger A:B) is the exact same as that held by Bank B against Bank A (Ledger B:A). The chain of hashes of each transaction creates the immutable record.

# DisLedger® Counterparty Ledgers



The banks have a Counterparty Ledger for each bank with which they transact. Each Counterparty Ledger is separate and no information is leaked about the transactions or the deal flow.

#### DisLedger® Flowchart

#### **Initial Agreement**

Party A view of the agreement

Party B view of the agreement

A and B hash their transactions independently and compare them

**Transaction Concurrence** 

Party A hash '10110'

Party B hash '10110'

A and B hash their ledgers independently and compare them

Chain Concurrence

'00101'

Party A counterparty ledger hash Party B counterparty ledger hash '00101'

Ready for next transaction

Periodic Hash Check

Bank A counterparty ledger hash '00101'

Bank B counterparty ledger hash '00101'

Verifies that both parties agree to the transaction

Verifies that both parties updated their records and the data is stored accurately

Verifies over time that the records are still accurate

# DisLedger®

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