



NY RWA Platform

Taking a real-world position from paper to a verified, settled digital asset without ever holding the money.

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Powered by Dignity Gold · operated by UnyKorn LLC (Wyoming)

Abstract

Private placements, bank instruments and "M1 files" move through a trade full of unverified documents, receivers, paymasters and frozen accounts. NY RWA is a desk and a set of rails that refuse to move money or mint anything until the bank that holds the position confirms it bank-to-bank. Every file is fingerprinted, screened against official registers and sanctions lists by on-chain-identified agents, and only then issued as permissioned units that settle delivery-versus-payment. Fees are fixed milestones; introducers are paid flat amounts by a contract in one transaction. Nothing is custodied by the platform. This paper describes the gate, the receipt, the agents, the settlement rails, the economics, and, plainly, which parts are live today and which are not.

1. The problem

A confirmation of funds is a document. In the trade it is treated as money: receivers are appointed, credit lines are drawn, tokens are minted so a balance "shows on an explorer", and percentages are promised down a chain of introducers. Every freeze, every receiver who got greedy, every deal that stalled for months came from the same place: moving before the bank spoke. A compliance desk freezes what surprises it. A number on a block explorer that no bank stands behind is a number somebody typed.

NY RWA inverts the order. The bank speaks first. Everything else, including fees, is designed so the desk earns its money on the verification work whether or not a file passes, and nobody is paid a percentage of money that may not exist.

2. The gate: three steps a client sees, ten a desk runs

The client experience is three steps. Upload the file. We check it. Your bank confirms. Behind those three steps the desk runs a ten-item checklist, and a deal advances only when it earns the next column.

Stage	What has to be true	Who does it
Intake	A file number exists; the first document is fingerprinted (SHA-256).	Client or broker, via the drop page or the Partner API
Documents	Formation papers, register of members, beneficial owners, signatory ID, bank letter naming the holding bank.	Client, chased by the desk
Checks	Entity, principals and banks screened: GLEIF, SEC EDGAR, bank directories, UN/OFAC/EU/UK sanctions, wallet risk.	Desk agents; a person records the result
Bank asked	The holding bank sends an MT799/MT199 bank-to-bank to a named receiving bank; an officer calls back on a published number.	The client's bank; the desk records the reference
Verified	Attestation recorded; screening clear; checklist items 1 and 2 verified.	Desk, automatically once both exist
Settlement	Units issued in tranches, each against its own bank message; delivery-versus-payment, both legs or neither.	UnyKorn rails, reporting back to the desk

Most files stop at the bank step. That is the gate working, not failing. The verification fee is earned either way, and the files that pass are worth the work.

3. The trust receipt

The desk keeps hashes, not files. Every document on a file receives three things anyone can recompute without seeing the file:

Artefact	Definition	Why
Fingerprint	SHA-256 of the exact bytes received.	Change one character and it changes; disputes end at the hash.

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Content ID	IPFS CIDv1, raw codec, sha2-256 multihash, base32. Equals <code>ipfs add --cid-version 1 --raw-leaves</code> for files up to 256 KiB.	The address the file would have on a content-addressed network. Computed, not published: the platform never posts the file.
Merkle root	RFC 6962 shape: leaf = <code>H(0x00 sha256(file))</code> ; node = <code>H(0x01 left right)</code> ; odd node paired with itself; leaves sorted. One root per deal, one proof per document.	Auditors, banks and counsel can verify any single document belongs to the set, offline.

The root and proofs are served to the client tracker and the Partner API. On-chain anchoring of the root (AttributionAnchor contract) is designed and tested but not deployed; see section 8.

4. The agents

Screening is performed by a directory of agents on the UnyKorn twin (twin.unykorn.org), each with its own ERC-8004 identity on Base and paid per call over the x402 protocol. The six Global Capital Desk agents used by NY RWA:

Agent	Identity	What it does
Sanctions Screen	#96609	Every name on the file against the UN, OFAC, EU and UK lists, fetched from the publishers.
Bank Verification	#96610	The holding bank and the counterparty bank in the bank directories.
GLEIF Registry	#96611	Legal-entity record: name, LEI, jurisdiction, status, reported parents.
SEC EDGAR	#96612	US public-company filings and financials when a public company is on the file.
Counterparty Report	#96613	All of the above as one signed PDF with a public verify page.
Wallet & Chain Risk	#96614	Any wallet, token or contract on the file, scored for risk.

On the desk itself a deterministic next-step engine reads every file and states the one thing it needs now, who owes it and what to say; a coaching guide (Claude) sees the whole desk; a voice guide walks the operator through the floor and verifies each part is live as it goes. Automation prepares the work. A person signs off before anything moves. Money approvals are reserved to the principal.

5. Settlement rails

XRP Ledger. Units are issued as an issued currency with RequireAuth, so only authorized trust lines can hold them, and Clawback enabled for regulatory recovery. Delivery-versus-payment uses fill-or-kill offers: the unit leg and the stablecoin leg either both execute in one ledger close or neither does (tecKILLED). Conditional escrow (PREIMAGE-SHA-256) holds tranches until the bank message for that tranche is recorded. Settlement currency is RLUSD on mainnet.

EVM. A permissioned token in the ERC-3643 pattern (IdentityRegistry gating transfers), an EIP-712 AttestationRegistry recording bank attestations, and a SubscriptionDvP contract that releases units against funded stablecoin in a single transaction. DealRegistry enforces the status machine on chain; FeeEscrow holds milestone fees and pays the broker and up to eight introducers in one transaction when milestone M1 lands, refunding the client if the deal is declined (Chainlink Automation checks readiness).

Non-custodial. UnyKorn operates the software gateway. Client funds and units sit in the client's own accounts or with a qualified custodian contracted in the client's own name. No custodian is engaged today and none is named here.

6. Economics

Milestone	Amount (USD)	Released when
M0 Verification	25,000	Screening begins
M1 Design	50,000 + broker flat fee + introducer chain	Bank confirmation recorded (VERIFIED)
M2 Mainnet	50,000	Units issued (TOKENIZED)
M3 Settlement	25,000	Delivery-versus-payment complete (SETTLED)

No percentages, to anyone, ever. No receivers, paymasters or credit lines against unverified files. Introducer amounts are flat, declared before funding, and paid by the contract. Amounts above are the service schedule in force at publication and are set by UnyKorn LLC.

7. Architecture

Layer	Implementation
Desk	Cloudflare Worker with a Durable Object (SQLite) store; operator and principal sessions; broker and client API keys stored as SHA-256 hashes; idempotency keys; rate limits; v2 HMAC-signed webhooks.
Client surfaces	Drop page with tracker and receipt; plain-words M1 page; installable phone app (PWA) with Web Push alerts (RFC 8291/8292), QR invites, broker and client onboarding, voice guide.
Rails	bank.3fs.app rails console; signed inbound from the desk; status reports back (TOKENIZED, SETTLED).
Command center	Redacted event feed to the UnyKorn MCP hub; full export behind authentication.
Quant	Paper market-making and arbitrage engine on live XRPL data (Avellaneda-Stoikov, order-flow imbalance, closed-form CPMM arbitrage, capped Kelly, risk metrics). Paper only.

8. Status, stated plainly

Per the operating rules this platform is built under, every subsystem is labelled by its real backend state.

Subsystem	State	Note
Desk, API, tracker, receipts, app, push	REAL	Live at desk.3fs.app; verified end to end.
Screening agents on the twin	REAL (external)	Live on twin.unykorn.org; the desk's automated adapter is off until its agent wallet is funded, so results are recorded by hand.
EVM contracts (DealRegistry, FeeEscrow, AttributionAnchor, token, DvP)	LOCAL-DEMO	56 passing tests; deployed to a local chain and the sandbox; not on mainnet.
XRPL rails	LOCAL-DEMO (testnet) / staged mainnet	22-transaction testnet run complete; mainnet accounts generated and unfunded, pending principal approval.

Subsystem	State	Note
On-chain anchoring of receipts and onboarding records	ABSENT	Hashes are fixed and queued; the anchor contract is not deployed and no signer is funded.
AI guide and intake assistant	SKELETON until credited	Wired and tested; the model account needs credits.
Trading bots	LOCAL-DEMO (paper)	No execution path exists; going live requires principal approval and a signing executor.

9. Roadmap

Fund the XRPL mainnet accounts and run the first live tranche in the sandbox. Deploy DealRegistry and FeeEscrow to Base and connect FeeEscrow to Chainlink Automation. Deploy AttributionAnchor and write receipt roots and onboarding hashes on chain. Fund the desk's agent wallet and switch screening to automatic. Engage a qualified custodian in the client's own name for clients who need one. Each item is a one-way door and goes through the principal's approval queue.

10. What NY RWA is not

NY RWA is a brand of UnyKorn LLC (Wyoming). UnyKorn LLC is a technology and administration service provider. It is not a bank, broker-dealer, exchange, custodian, trustee, transfer agent, appraiser, auditor, investment adviser, money transmitter, or issuer. Any qualified custody described is provided by an OCC-chartered qualified custodian contracted in the client's own name. Nothing in this paper is legal, tax or investment advice, and nothing in it is an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any security.

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