



DOTC White Paper

The world's first decentralized digital
asset OTC trading platform

ETH HECO BSC TRON

Version 1.08

www.dotc.pro

Table of Contents

1. Background.....	3
2. Project Overview.....	11
3. Current Project State.....	12
4. Market Analysis.....	17
5. Project Benefits.....	25
6. peration process.....	34
7. Token Issuance.....	38
8. Product Planning.....	41
9. Development Prospects.....	41
10. Disclosure.....	45
11. Disclaimer.....	46

1. Background

In 1969, the birth of the Internet ushered in the era of the information revolution. The Internet is the greatest technological invention of mankind since the Industrial Revolution. It solves the reliable and nearly zero-cost information transfer between anyone and has reshaped our way of life in just two decades. Today, the information revolution has profoundly affected the development of all walks of life around the world, and people are sharing all the conveniences brought about by the information revolution.

However, the current Internet still has many shortcomings. Among them, the biggest pain point is the inability to fundamentally solve the problem of trust establishment, resulting in the transfer of value having to rely on intermediaries, which is costly and inefficient.

Block Chain technology is considered to be the most disruptive technological innovation since the invention of the Internet. It relies on ingenious distributed algorithms of cryptography and mathematics, and does not require any third-party centers on the Internet where trust cannot be established. The

participation of the participants can make participants reach a consensus and solve the problem of reliable transmission of trust and value at a very low cost. An important application of blockchain technology, blockchain finance, is considered to be a disruptor of traditional finance.

The birth of Bitcoin in 2009 set off a new round of financial revolution. The application of blockchain technology builds a free flow of value network, which makes the flow of value break through the traditional centralization restrictions, and is no longer restricted by countries, regions, and nations. As the value carrier of blockchain, digital assets are also widely accepted by the world. It is recognized that blockchain technology will bring about a more thorough reform, which will set off a technological change and thinking trend with the main purpose of decentralization, rebuilding trust, and value transmission on a global scale.

In the 12 years since Bitcoin was born, the types and influence of projects have increased day by day, and the digital asset market has flourished. Ethereum, which uses blockchain technology as the underlying technology, and various derivative digital currency markets have experienced explosive

development.

At present, there are more than 1,300 types of digital assets traded in the market, and the economic volume exceeds 800 billion U.S. dollars, and it maintains exponential growth. The market potential is huge. At the same time, governments and enterprises of various countries have noticed the huge potential and value of blockchain in the fields of value transmission and information transmission, and digital assets and trading platforms are emerging one after another. The formation of fair prices of digital assets, exchange transactions between different digital assets, digital asset derivatives transactions, and related customer services are the basic needs of the digital asset market.

Currently carrying this part of the demand is a variety of centralized digital asset trading platforms. In the short-term development of digital assets, trading platforms have played a great role.

But such large digital asset exchanges basically have various problems: for example, some platforms have very slow withdrawal speeds, some have small market shares, weak stability, and high

risks. We can understand that today's exchanges are playing these roles in today's society. They receive digital currency to issue IOUs (IOUs), collect legal currency to issue IOUs, process order matching, and finally redeem IOUs. Each of these roles requires a high degree of trust, and will directly face counterparty risk (counterparty risk: the risk of the counterparty's failure to fulfill its financial obligations in a transaction), because the transaction information comes from the IOU issued by the exchange.

In order to obtain better liquidity and lower spreads, most people will gradually concentrate on trading on a few core exchanges, so everyone faces the same counterparty risk.

It often takes a long time to wait when funds enter or put forward the exchange, which means that the funds will stay on the exchange during this period of time. This will significantly amplify the risks of exchange users. Whenever the exchange is found to have a huge security breach, there will be huge selling pressure. At this time, hackers who steal coins will want to quickly sell their stolen coins, while ordinary users I also hope to be able to sell before the hacker sells it.

On the other hand, the country's lack of rigorous supervision has also led to numerous transaction problems. From the perspective of national policies, various countries have different regulatory attitudes towards cryptocurrency and digital asset exchanges.

Japan is friendly to cryptocurrency. Although South Korea is also vigorously developing the cryptocurrency economy and blockchain technology, it is still lacking in exchange supervision. In the near future, South Korea will also introduce new policies to implement the supervision of exchanges. The UK still lacks a regulatory framework for digital currencies;

U.S. states have different attitudes towards digital currencies, and some states are cautious about digital currencies. In the context of great changes in regulatory policies, a decentralized transaction model is bound to be the general trend.

As one of the important infrastructures for the application of blockchain technology and the digital economy era, DeFi is the outlet of the blockchain industry in recent years. It is

generally understood as decentralized finance, that is, a financial system built on a distributed network. Some well-known financial projects in the Ethereum ecosystem are represented.

Since this type of DeFi is completely based on the operation of on-chain assets and smart contracts, it does not need to be interfered by the accuracy and effectiveness of off-chain information, so it has become a scene where the application of blockchain is progressing rapidly. It currently involves decentralized transactions and decentralized transactions. Centralized lending, stablecoins and many other fields. In the DeFi 2.0 era, better integration with physical scenes and the application of blockchain and DeFi will lead the development of the digital economy.

With the correct top-level design and development direction, how to ensure operation in an effective manner is a common problem faced by every high-quality platform. From the traditional family development to today's corporate structure, in the digital age, the development of the company appears stale and inefficient. How to effectively tap the potential of the platform and a brand-new organizational structure will become

the key to solving the problem.

With the explosive growth of the demand for the circulation of digital assets on the blockchain, the trading platform as a key link connects the primary and secondary markets of digital assets, and has almost become the only bridge between the project party and the blockchain investors, and controls the block. The absolute right to speak in the chain industry, and even the lifeblood of the global blockchain industry, digital asset-related exchange transactions, derivative financial appeals, regulatory compliance, user services and other aspects have put forward higher requirements for trading platforms.

However, most exchanges currently have serious shortcomings such as weak underlying infrastructure, backward security protection technology, opaque data and rules, and frequent security incidents where huge assets suffer serious losses. More importantly, most traditional exchanges exist. Due to the highly centralized nature, this seriously violates the core nature of blockchain-decentralization, and its core operating mechanism has been unable to meet the high-level requirements of the new digital asset era.

Full transparency and self-certification of assets and transactions are possible under blockchain technology. In the future, asset transactions will produce huge changes in the environment of continuous development of blockchain technology, in order to promote the global blockchain industry to enter a state of healthy development. , The market urgently needs a compliant, safe, credible, stable, caring, and trustworthy trading environment to cope with the upgrading and iteration of the blockchain industry and to promote the formation of a more benign competition pattern for global exchanges.

Therefore, people from the consensus of the decentralized organization DAO, based on a deep understanding of the blockchain revolution and the goal of making a key contribution to the global blockchain industry, have launched the DOTC.PRO decentralized over-the-counter trading platform. , To reshape the global trust mechanism and business structure, and build a new generation of decentralized financial infrastructure.

In the era of rapid development of the emerging financial ecosystem, DOTC will use the valuable experience of outstanding pioneers as the basis, look far, lay out the future, and create a new pattern of centralized digital asset business.



2. Project Overview

DOTC, as the first ever decentralized digital asset OTC trading platform (www.dotc.pro), provides global users with secure, open and transparent OTC services.

The logo of the platform is combined from the two words of Decentralized and OTC. The two arrows symbolize that DOTC links traditional financial market to cryptocurrency market and fulfills the mission of this new era by enabling free circulation of legal tender and encrypted tokens and channeling investment inflow and outflow.

DOTC is purposed to facilitate the transformation of encrypted token market from centralization to decentralization, create a self-governed, secure and compliant OTC platform for blockchain digital assets and build a highly trusted, transparent, stable, robust and healthy trading ecosystem committed to providing infrastructure for decentralization finance.

DOTC was developed and founded by Distributed Developer Organization: DeFi Tech Lab, a decentralization organization

in pursuit of creating a decentralized trading ecosystem and building a secure, equality and transparent trading environment. Its development team is comprised of technology talent from more than ten countries and regions including US, UK, Switzerland, Japan, Russia and South Korea with development conducted in a distributed and collaborative manner.

DOTC strictly upholds the idea of self-governed community and its roadmap, method of operation and arbitration are all decided by votes from DOTC token holders. It is a global self-governed community-based decentralization platform based on the token economy and fully implements the idea of mutually created, built, governed and shared community.

3. Current Project State

Current digital asset trading platforms can be commonly divided into two categories: trading platforms that involve the legal tenders of various countries and provide exchange between digital asset and legal tender, and those that purely trade digital assets and most of which are decentralized ones.

Centralized trading platforms provide diverse services like

asset trusteeship, trading intermediation, asset clearing, asset exchange and account system. User assets are endorsed and centrally trusted to a 3rd party to significantly accelerate trading. In simple terms, a centralized trading exchange centrally deposits all user assets into wallet accounts on the platform and transactions made by users simply transfers asset among these accounts.

Today's mainstream centralized trading exchanges cover massive user base and trading volume. They provide excellent user experience in terms of trading depth and liquidity, but the biggest challenge—security, stems from their centralized trusteeship.

Centralized trading platforms consolidates all the power to the platform and play a multitude of roles, such as user asset management, system risk control and trading data storage. In addition, all assets on the platform are centrally deposited in a few wallets, once compromised by hackers may cause tremendous loss to the entire platform.

In addition, centralized platforms vest excessive and undisputable power in the trading exchange, which may lead to

possible transparency and security issues. With non-transparent user data, trading data and trading process, trading platforms can become potential hotbeds for malicious behaviors. Users are unable to monitor the platform as they cannot access the authentic data regarding trading and asset management.

In today's market, the lack of innovation and excessively high service expense have posed challenges commonly seen in digital asset service market, and this substantially limits the growth of digital asset service platform industry.

Existing traditional decentralized trading platforms are employing underlying technologies with significant shortcomings, unable to meet demands for higher-level services and essentially obstructing the growth of digital asset market. It now faces key challenges as following:

- 1) High token listing fees: most trading platforms will charge rather expensive fees for listing digital asset and consequently, trading platform tends to select digital asset that maximizes immediate return while promising projects with growth potential may face difficulties in obtaining listings

in trading exchanges due to expensive listing fees.

2) Asset security concerns: digital assets with hundreds of millions in value are centrally deposited in the wallet accounts on the platform, which are vulnerable to hacking and also exposed certain vulnerabilities in terms of platform asset management.

In 2014, the then world' s largest Bitcoin exchange MTGOX lost 650,000 Bitcoins to theft and were unable to recover the loss, resulting in bankruptcy;

In 2016, one of the largest trading platforms in the world at that time lost 120,000 bitcoins for theft, causing its subscribers to lose 36% of their bitcoin digital assets;

In June 2018, active wallets of two South Korean exchanges (Coinrail and Bitthumb) were attacked and as a result, Coinrail lost nearly USD40 million and Bithumb lost nearly USD31 million;

In February 2019, QuadrigaCX, the largest digital asset exchange in Canada announced the untimely death of its founder

and his private key for controlling all user assets has been lost since then. More than 115,000 users lost 26,500 Bitcoins and other digital assets;

In April 2019, the Attorney General of New York State accused a large exchange and a stablecoin operator of suspected embezzlement of its customers' provision money worth USD850 millionn;

In May 2019, the hot wallet of a leading exchange was attack and 7,000 Bitcoins worth about USD40 million were stolen;

In Oct 2020, the subscribers of a leading exchange became unable to withdraw their coins for the private key keeper was involved in a legal investigation.

Asset security is the fundamental requirement of platform users and digital asset security is the cornerstone for the long-term co-existence of a platform and its users. However, there are indications that the assets trusted by users to the accounts on centralized platforms are not only exposed to risks like hacking and inadequate asset management, but also embezzlement.

3) Lack of liquidity: floor trading platforms are unable to match bulk trade orders while OTC bulk trade platforms are all centralized in nature, whose asset management approach cause great concerns among traders;

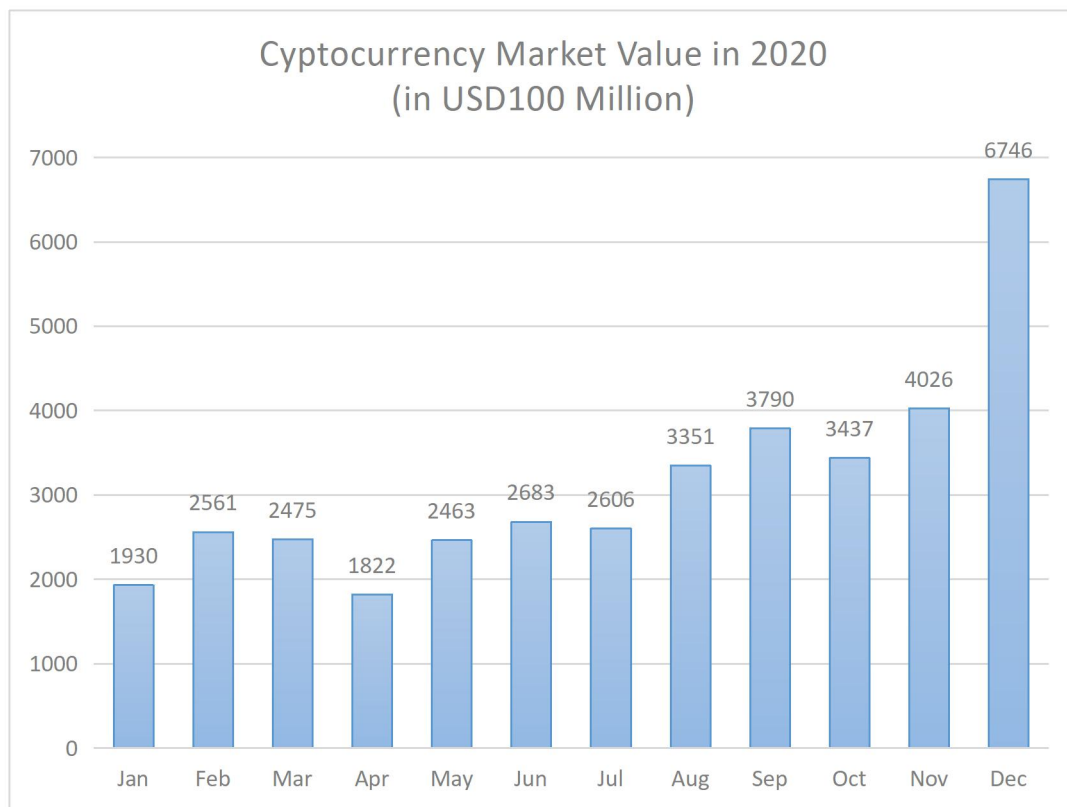
4) Market monopoly: few trading platforms such as Coinbase, Binance and Huobi firmly dominate global market and they' ve established a monopoly over traffic, users and funds and modified industry rules to favor their interests.

5) Lack of trust and transparency: sheer information inequilibrium resides between users and trading platforms, and trading process and actual costs are non-transparent.

4. Market Analysis

2020 is a milestone year in the history of cryptocurrency. Continuous spreading of the pandemic across the world created panic in world market and impacted world economy in an unprecedented manner. As traditional financial market faces momentous pressure, individual investors and investment organizations have turned their eyes to the cryptocurrency market, vigorously buying Bitcoins to offset inflation,

elevating the market to a new height. Total cryptoasset market value has since expanded by order of magnitudes, from USD193 billion at year beginning to today' s USD674.6 billion.

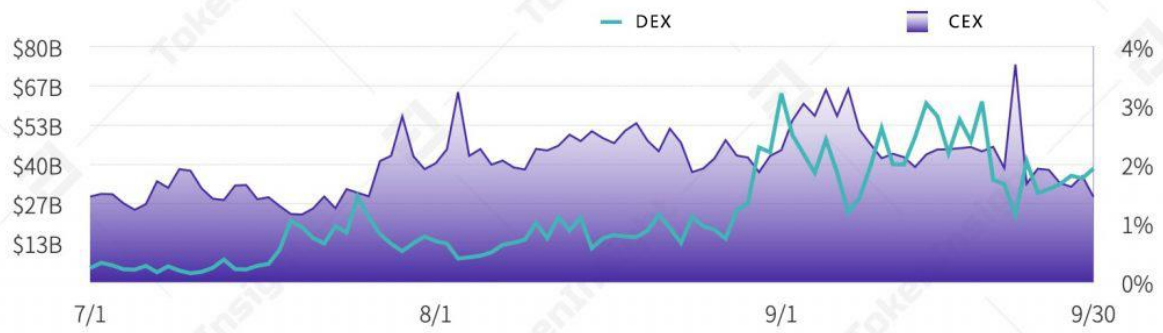


Trading volume in 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2020 respectively reached USD6.47 trillion, USD5.44 trillion and USD4 trillion. Totalling USD15.91 trillion, higher than USD13.8 trillion, the annual total of 2019.

As of 3rd quarter of 2020, total trading volume in digital asset market comprised of 241 centralized and 25 decentralized trading exchanges has reached USD4 trillion. In particular,

trading volume in DeFi, a decentralized trading exchange witnessed ultrafast growth, partially due to the opportunity of great wealth provided by DEX. Distinctively different from serving a secondary market at an exchange for the primary one, DEX invented the concept of a 1.5-layer market between the primary and secondary markets for its users, so that average users can access those best-performing undertakings not already available on the secondary market and achieve considerable wealth return through upfront investment.

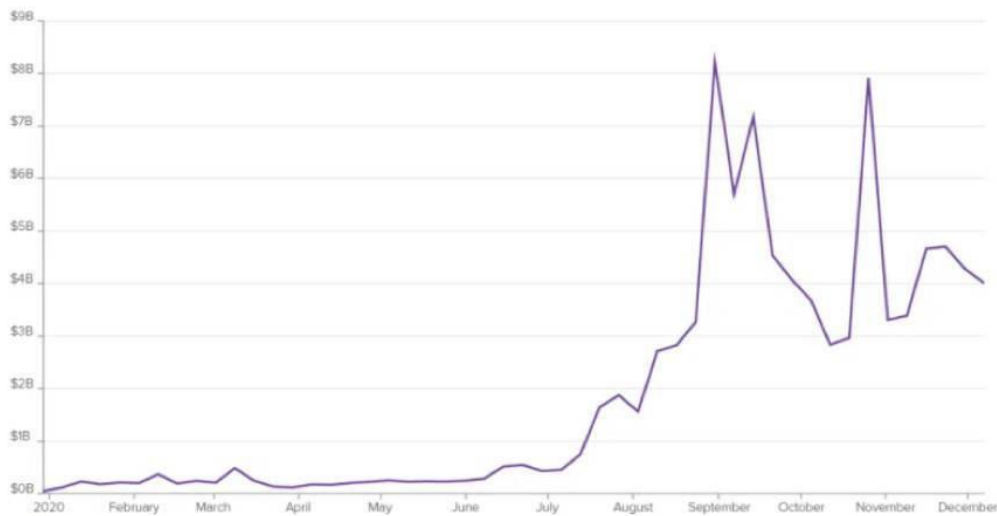
Most importantly, DEX revolutionized the relationship between start-up project owners and trading exchanges and liberated start-up project owners from their traditional predicament. Performance data intuitively proves market acceptance of DEX. In 3rd quarter of 2020, trading volume of decentralized trading exchanges kept climbing and closed at USD46.2 billion, or 12.3 times more than that of the 2nd quarter and 1.24% of total trading volume of the spot trading market. Monthly average growth reached 140.5%, 7.35 times of that of centralized trading exchanges.



Many decentralized trading exchanges went leaps and bounds in terms of growth in this quarter. Excluding those decentralized exchanges that started operation in the 2nd and 3rd quarter, decentralized exchanges achieving strongest quarter-on-quarter growth in the 3rd quarter are Balancer, Curve, linch, 0x and Tokenlon, among which Balancer achieved a growth of 27.8 times. In comparison, strongest growth among centralized exchanges was only 1.8 times, less than 7% of the growth realized by Balancer.



Weekly DEX Volume in \$USD



2020 DEX Trading Volume Growth Trend

As indicated by performance data, though the DEX industry as a whole is still in its infant stage, it is already gaining market interest and acceptance and eroding the market share of centralized exchanges, shaping a new industry competition landscape. Explosive industry growth and large number of new players reinforces the massive potential of DEX industry and the cryptocurrency trading market will undoubtedly become more decentralized.

Driven by increasingly higher Bitcoin price, OTC trading volume reached one after another historic highs. Genesis, a leading OTC trading platform recorded OTC trading value six times more than the peak in 2017; and OTC platform Circle recorded annual

trading volume growth by 1500%. According to Genesis, rapid growth of OTC trading volume is driven by the worldwide trend of working from home and new organizations like passive funds.

Coinbase points out that many organizations are accessing the cryptocurrency market through OTC. In practice, nearly all floor trading exchanges lack the infrastructure, liquidity and technology to support bulk order and bulk trading must be done via OTC. Tabb Group and US OTC platform KoiTrading both reported that OTC trading volume is 1.5 times to 3 times of that of floor trading.

As traditional leading financial investor individuals, families and organizations including Soros and the Rockefellers begin to establish their presence in the cryptocurrency market, OTC market is growing with unprecedented speed, promising enormous future potential.

The role of centralized exchanges in the future cryptocurrency market will progressively diminish and eventually their domination will be replaced by DEX exchanges. DEX exchanges will enable traditional investment organizations and high-net-worth individuals to access and invest in the

cryptocurrency market and enable assets to circulate across traditional financial market and cryptocurrency market.

The increasing importance of over-the-counter markets, in recent years, the trading volume of digital assets in the over-the-counter (OTC) market has surged. A variety of factors have contributed to the increase in over-the-counter transactions. The trading volume of the digital asset market has increased substantially in the past 3 years, especially in the over-the-counter market. The increase in non-market-oriented transactions such as mainstream currencies has boosted the trading volume in the over-the-counter market.

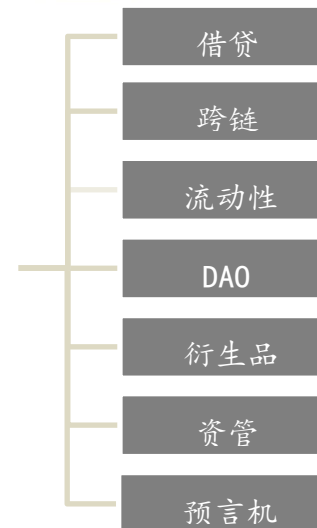
Data show that from 2019 to 2021, global digital asset over-the-counter transactions have increased by 53%. Digital asset over-the-counter transactions accounted for only 21% of interest rate derivatives transactions in 2019, and reached 46% by 2021.

At the same time, affected by global inflation expectations, investors turned to shorter-term digital asset transactions, which also boosted over-the-counter transactions. In addition,

structural changes in participants have also increased the transaction volume of the over-the-counter market.

Regulators' suppression of centralized digital asset trading platforms has led to the transfer of some transactions from on-exchange to off-exchange. Now the over-the-counter digital asset trading market can also provide the attractive functions of the exchange, while also providing more products and the ability to meet customized needs. These factors have led to the growth of the transaction volume of the digital asset over-the-counter market. It has greatly exceeded the growth rate of transactions on the market.

2020 is the year of the rise of DeFi, and "mining" has become a part of the asset allocation of the DOTC platform. DOTC will carry out a deep layout in the DeFi field, and users will receive a steady return on investment. Redefine the new financial order of basic credit, underlying assets and financial leverage through DeFi technology.



5. Project Benefits

5.1 Asset Security

User needs not to deposit asset into any platform account and the transaction principal is hosted by the smart contract, carries by himself/herself a wallet private key to 100% control asset ownership. It is no long necessary to centrally entrust assets to the platform, thus eliminating threats from hackers and embezzlement risks.

5.2 Network Security

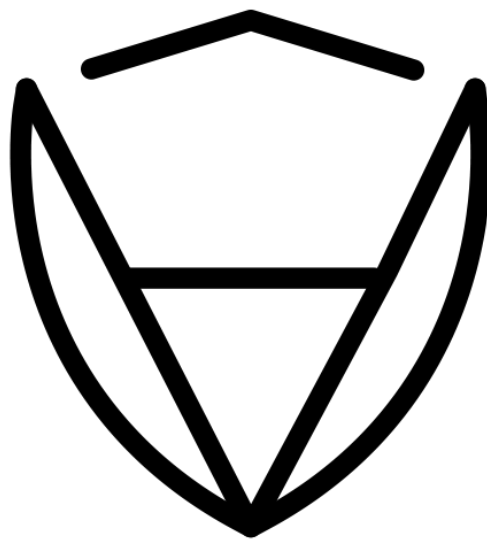
Based on blockchain technology, all smart contract codes are open-sourced and their programs are audited by authoritative international security organizations. Trading data is saved in distributed storage across the network and may not be altered at a single node. Hacking attacks at a single node will not affect the operations of the entire trading network, comprehensively protecting trading security.

5.3 Safety of tradement

The platform incorporates a complete AML anti-money laundering mechanism. Margin, sponsor and blockchain historic transaction record are used to validate transactions and prevent money laundering as well as card freeze. These preventive measures minimize the risk of fund inflow and outflow being utilized for money laundering and efficiently prevent card freeze, so that the interests of all stakeholders are protected and regulatory compliance of the platform is ensured.

5.4 Smart Contract Security

DOTC.PRO has chosen renowned security audit service provider Certik (www.certik.org) for intelligent contract auditing operations. Specialists from Certik conducts complete and strict security audit on the intelligent contract codes and uses various tools such as automatic formal verification engine, static and dynamic analysis and in-depth expert evaluation to analyze the intelligent contracts in detail. DOTC.PRO's intelligent contract design code and best available solutions can achieve the expected goals, maintain robust security, capable of withstanding known counterattack methods or vulnerabilities and successfully passed the security audit from certik.



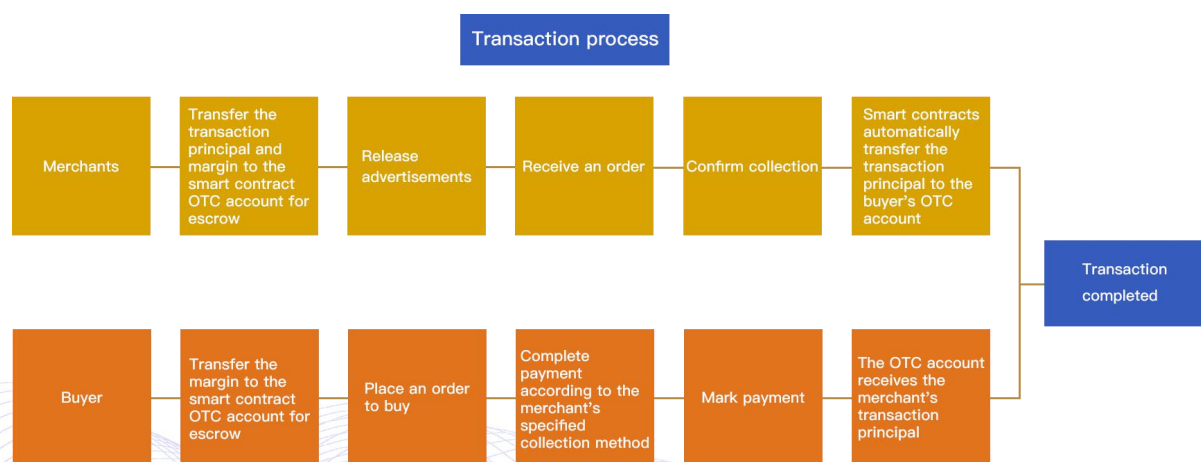
CERTIK

5.5 Data Transparency

Trading order is automatically and fully executed in blockchain through smart contract. Data and information is fair and transparent and can't be faked or tampered. User and the platform have equal right to access information.

5.6 Peer-to-peer transaction

In traditional centralized OTC, the platform functions as a middleman responsible for entrusting and transferring seller's assets, and its credibility depends on its comprehensive capabilities. DOTC will not involve any 3rd-party intermediaries and P2P trading between seller and buyer is enabled through smart contract hosting.



5.7 Privacy Protection

KYC authentication or user's real name is not required for transactions. Payment information is protected by asymmetric encryption mechanism and only exposed to the trading parties after authentication, minimizing the risk of asset loss caused by disclosure of private user information.

5.8 Margin System

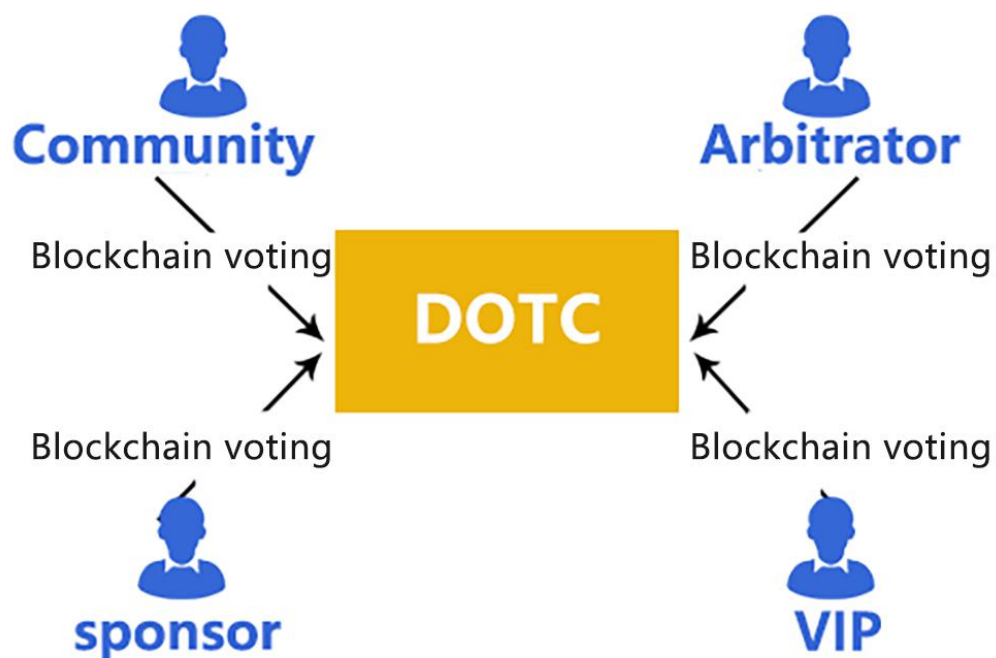
Before trading, trading parties need to deposit a margin. This can effectively minimize violations, ensure efficient execution of trading order, effectively prevent asset of unknown source from trading and prevent card freeze for fund outflow.

5.9 Sponsor System

A sponsor shall deposit a margin of amount same to that of the sponsored. A sponsor can receive sponsorship incentives but its margin will be jointly frozen if the sponsored trader violates trading rules. Setting up sponsors can improve quality of users and security of fund inflows and outflows.

5.10 Self-Governed Community

DOTC is completely based on the token economy, and system parameters, critical decisions and the platform's roadmap will be decided via voting through blockchain by the community's token holders. Users may request the appointment of arbitrator to handle any trading violations. The platform is mutually developed, governed and shared by the community's users.



5.11 Self-service token listing mechanism

Comprehensively change the currency listing model, eliminate high currency listing fees and long manual review, VIP users do not need to review, open, fair, transparent, and efficient self-service completion of currency launches, promote high-quality project parties to actively participate in platform construction, and serve global community users Launch excellent investment projects and establish a freer and more transparent cryptocurrency trading market.

5.12 DOTC repurchase destruction mechanism

Apart from USDT and DOTC, other types of currency' s default margin shall be used for repurchasing destruction of DOTC, which reduces the total circulation of the secondary market, and forms a deflationary economic model.

5.13 Pledge Bonus Pool

Two types of pledge bonus pools, A and B will be created and funded with USDT processing fees and USDT margins.

Type A Bonus Pool accounts for 50%, with at least 100DOTC

pledged and retired, and the bonus and interests are valid for 2 years, while Type B Bonus Pool also accounts for 50%, with at least 10DOTC pledged, and released after 30 days.

Within 7 days of last pledge redemption can be validated, Cannot be redemption within 7 days of the most recent reward collection time. Users may redeem their bonus for the first time after 30 pledge days, but there must be an interval of at least 30 days between redemptions.

Number of opening days of platform' s pledge = (current time - opening time of platform' s pledge) / 86400, and opening durations less than 24 hours are counted as 1 day; number of user' s position pledge days = (current time - pledge time) / 86400, and pledge durations less than 24 hours are counted as 1 day.

The calculation for pledge duration when users add to the pledged amount: pledge time = current time - (original pledged amount* days of original pledge + new pledge amount) / (original pledged amount + new pledge amount) * 86400;

When users redeem their pledge, the time of the remaining pledge

amount will remain unchanged. If all the amount is redeemed, the pledge time will be reset.

User' s Bonus = pledge amount * number of pledge days / number of opening days of platform' s pledge / toVtal amount of all users' pledge * amount of USDT in the bonus pool.

Monthly bonus pool distribution = 70% of the total bonus pool amount, the remaining 30% will be allocated to the bonus pool to be distributed next month.

6. peration process

6.1 Trading Rules

Before trading, trading parties need to deposit DOTC/USDT into a margin smart contract and the margins of both parties will be automatically frozen once a transaction is created. The margin transfer will be completed after receipt is confirmed. In case of default, both parties can initiate an arbitration to refund the margin; By default, the asset withdrawal is T+1 for first transaction between both parties, and T+10 minutes for subsequent transactions. Transaction records can be validated prior to initiating transaction; Daily transaction limit for ordinary users is 5000USDT, no transaction limit for VIP users.

6.2 Arbitration rules

To become an Arbitrator, you must pledge 500 DOTC and pay 100DOTC margin. If the amount of pledge is less than 500 or the deposit is less than \$20 DOTC, the arbitrator shall be disqualified. When the number of arbitrators reaches 11, the arbitration process may automatically begin.

Eleven arbitrators are randomly selected to vote on each arbitration, and the party with 6 supported votes from the arbitrators will be the winner. The arbitrators who support the winner will equally share the arbitration bonus, fine for failure to execute arbitrator's decision = DOTC equivalent to \$20.

Transaction violation arbitration: For each arbitration on transaction default, 11 arbitrators will be randomly assigned to arbitrate by vote, and the party winning the support of 6 arbitrators support is the winner. At the end of arbitration, the winning party will return the deposit; The winning party's arbitrators will equally share the arbitration commission of \$20DOTC + 100% DOTC deposit of the losing party; When the seller's transaction currency of the losing party is USDT, it will be transferred 100% to the pledge dividend pool; When the seller's transaction currency of the losing party is DOTC, 100% of the DOTC will be transferred to the risk control fund pool.

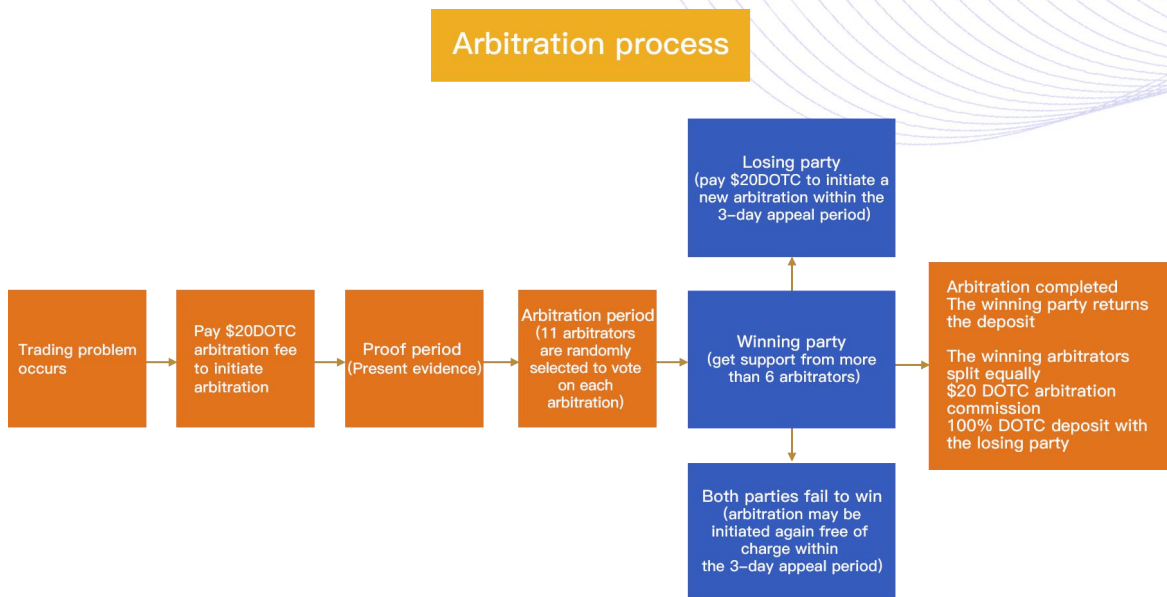
To initiate arbitration, the buyer or seller needs to pay \$20DOTC and upload relevant supporting materials. During the 3-day evidence presentation period, both parties can submit evidence for defense. At the end of the 3-day arbitration period,

the party with the supported of 6 arbitrators will be the winning party. The losing party may pay \$20DOTC to initiate a new arbitration within the 3-day appeal period. If both parties fail to win, arbitration may be initiated again free of charge within the 3-day appeal period. When both parties fail to win after the arbitration, the deposit will be returned to each party accordingly and the arbitration fee will be transferred to the trading mining pool.

VIP card freeze compensation arbitration:VIPs may initiate card freeze compensation arbitration once every 3 months, and the amount of compensation shall not exceed 10000 USDT and the cumulative transaction amount in the last 3 months. The DOTC funds for card freeze compensation come from the risk control fund pool.

An arbitration fee of \$20DOTC needs to be paid for card freeze compensation arbitration. For each arbitration, 11 arbitrators are randomly selected. A party winning the support of 6 arbitrators within the 3-day arbitration period will get arbitration compensation. The party which fails to get the support of 6 arbitrators fail the arbitration. After arbitration ends, the winning party's arbitrators will share

the \$20DOTC equally+The losing party 100% DOTC deposit.



6.3 VIP

Users with bonus pools in Type A and B pledged at 100 DOTC may apply to become an VIP , advertising and self-assisted listing is allowed and in case of a card freezing, its compensation arbitration can be initiated. When the pledge amount falls below the required value, the users' VIP status will be automatically disqualified. The DOTC funds for card freeze compensation come from the risk control fund pool.

6.4 Community Code

Unique community code ensures that by setting the code,

visibility of trading advertisement can be limited to those subscribers who enter the same community code. In this way, vertical trading community can be created to further reduce transaction default risk and safeguard inflow and outflow cash channels. Users in the same city can set a unified community code to realize transactions in the same city, and their advertising orders will not be displayed to users in other cities.

7. Token Issuance

7.1 The DOTC platform is deployed on the four public chains of ETH, HECO, BSC, and TRON. The platform token DOTC is issued based on the four public chains. The total issuance of each public chain is 21 million, and the distribution ratio is:

Institution investments: 10%, 2.1 million

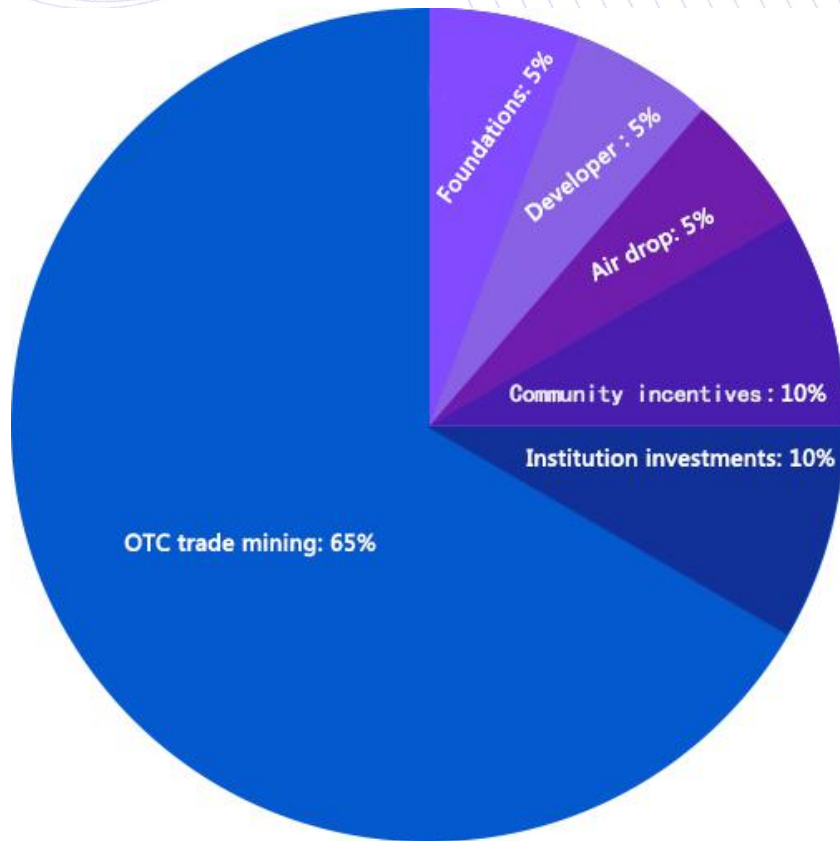
Community incentives: 10%, 2.1 million

Air drop: 5%, 1.05 million

TechToken: 5%, 1.05 million

Foundations: 5%, 1.05 million

OTC trade mining: 65%, 13.65 million

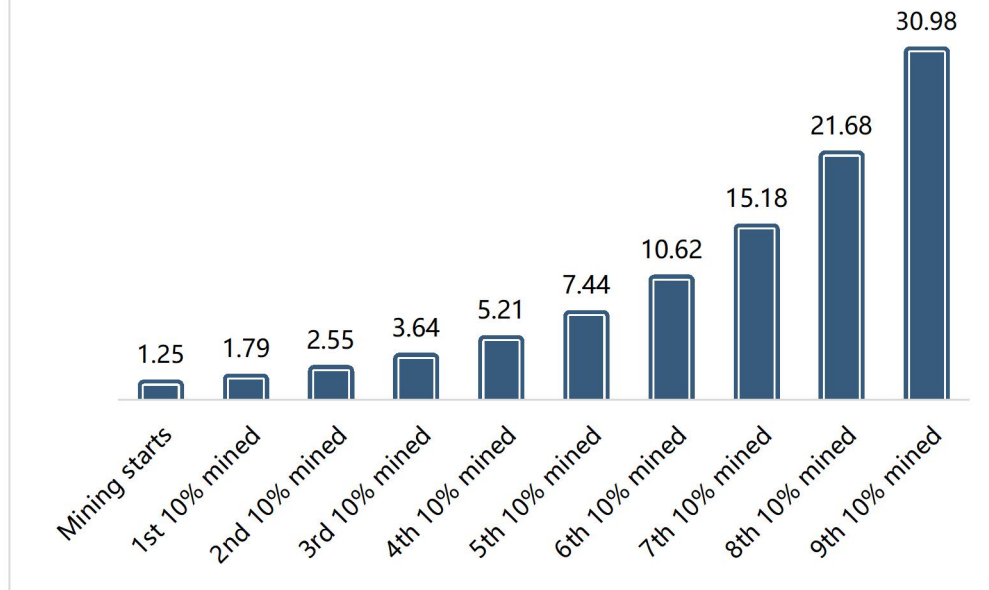


7.2 DOTC' s OTC mining

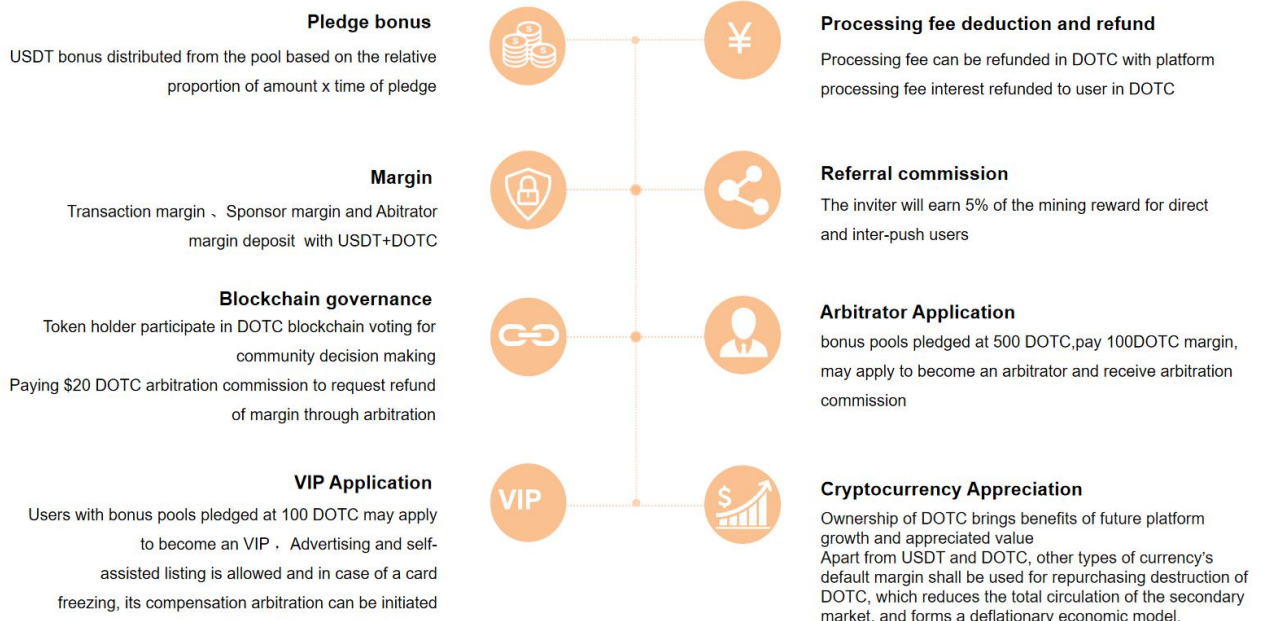
Processing fee will be refunded in DOTC upon transaction completion. Refunding ratio starts at 1:0.8 and for every 136,000 output of transaction mining, the return rate will be reduced by 30%.

The inviter will earn 5% of the mining reward for direct and inter-push users.

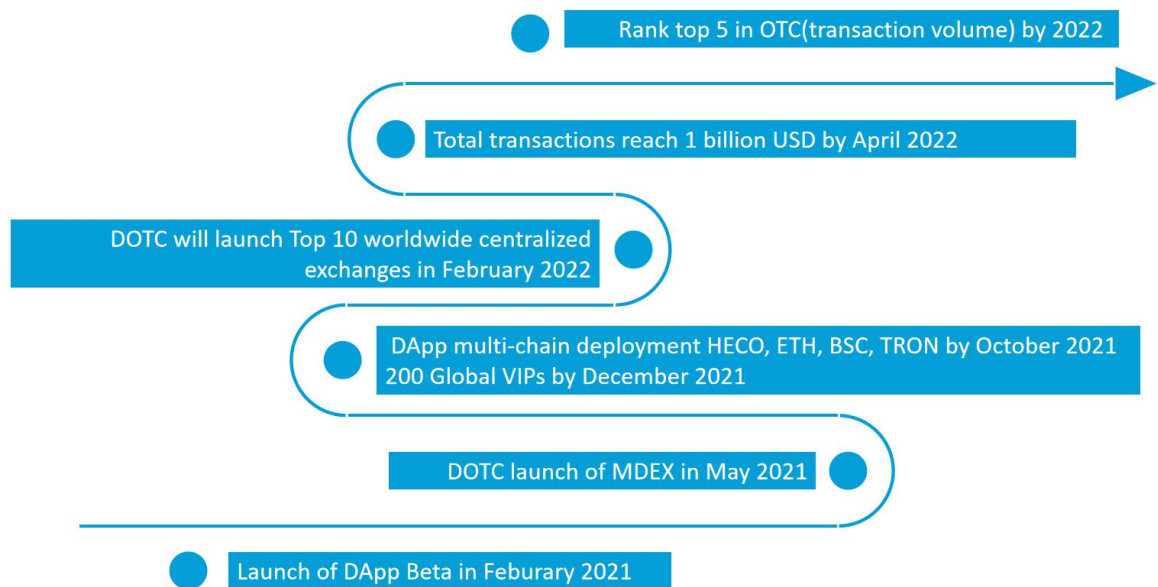
DOTC Mining Trend Chart



7.3 DOTC Application Scenarios



8. Product Planning



9. Development Prospects

Finance and payment is a field in constant change and the development of blockchain technology accelerates the free circulation of assets. Today the world is approaching an unprecedented distributed finance revolution.

As a transferable encrypted digital proof-of-stake, cryptoasset can have provide security, anonymity and growth than traditional assets, thus long coveted by investors the world over.

9.1 24x7 unrestricted trading: Business hours of traditional financial market are fixed, while cryptoassets can be traded 24x7. Moreover, they are not limited by national borders or regional limitations and can be traded freely anywhere in the world.

9.2 Small trading friction: trading on traditional financial market is under close regulation and strict rules for asset issuance and trading can create daunting entry barriers for investors and enterprises. In this relatively closed environment, start-up projects with strong growth potential can hardly be traded on the traditional financial market, costing organization and individual investors numerous precious investment opportunities. Cryptoassets based on blockchain network are highly transparent and are freely issued and traded. With relatively fewer regulatory limitations, they are inclusive for start-up projects and open to all investors, creating investment opportunities with lucrative return.

9.3 Enormous growth potential: cryptocurrency market is an emerging financial market still in its early development stage, with plentiful development potential and immense growth potential.

The renowned payment platform PayPal has already introduced its cryptoasset service that supports cryptocurrencies stored in its digital wallet, such as BTC, ETH, LTC and BCH, and provides services helping users to purchase, hold and sell cryptocurrencies. Paypal users can pay services and goods from more than 26 million merchants with digital assets in their hands. The action of Paypal shows that leading companies and organizations in traditional industries have fundamentally changed their mindset regarding cryptocurrency and begun to embrace it.

MicroStrategy, a company listed on NASDAQ, has bought more than 38,000 Bitcoins since August of this year. With DeFi's increasing popularity, a range of traditional companies are adopting it as a means of wealth management.

Broader acceptance of cryptocurrency prompts more traditional organizations to invest in it. Many leading investors from traditional industries, such as the investment bank JPMorgan, Japan's telecom giant LINE have begun to establish their presence in this market, directly driving the entire traditional financial market towards making cryptocurrency investments.

Total stock market capitalization of the world now has surpassed 100 trillion US dollars, while that of cryptocurrencies is 674.6 billion US dollars, or 0.67% of world's total stock market value, less than 1%. This can be understood as a extremely large future growth potential of cryptocurrency market and investments from traditional investors will certainly drive it to a new height.

OTC market is the main channel for traditional financial assets to access cryptocurrency market, and almost all investment organizations and high-net-worth individuals have started to make cryptocurrency investment over OTC. As OTC is an irreplaceable channel for massive traditional financial assets to flow into cryptocurrency market and to exit the market with their return on cyptocurrency venture investment, OTC is becoming the infrastructure of cryptocurrency market.

As world's first decentralized OTC exchange platform, DOTO will grow into a leader in OTC market, and drive vigorous growth in the blue sea market of cryptocurrencies by rapidly leveraging its pioneering advantage, partnering with traditional organizations to access the market, quickly expanding market share and building established brand

influence and generate value in world market.

10. Disclosure

10.1 Policy risk: blockchain technology is still in its early stage of development, and to date no countries have developed specific regulatory policy for it, therefore changes may occur to the operating entity and the management of the project .

10.2 Fluctuation risk: tokens issued by blockchain projects are not legal tender, tokens are only valid in blockchain projects and will inherently experience significant fluctuation in price. The investor must be able to tolerate these fluctuations.

10.3 Technology risk: as blockchain technology is evolving at a rapid pace, immunity from technology vulnerability and cyber attack in project operation cannot be guaranteed.

10.4 Team risk: if any developer leaves the project during the development of DOTC for any reason such as pressure and personal health, it is not guaranteed that his/her successor/replacement can ensure more robust project

development. Before participating in this project, please carefully read the white paper of DOTC project. You shall not join this project, unless you fully understand all contents in the white paper and possible risks disclosed.

11. Disclaimer

11.1 As a new form of investment, digital asset investment may entail various risks. Prospective investors shall prudently assess investment risks and their own risk tolerance capabilities.

11.2 This paper is authored to disclose the progress of DOTC project and can only be used to inform, its content shall not be conceived as solicitations or recommendations regarding trading in DOTC. All and any above information or analysis shall not be construed as investment decision. The paper does not recommend, suggest or instigate any investment.

11.3 This paper will not form or be understood as enablement of any trading behavior or any invitation for trading any form of security, nor does it establish any form of agreement or commitment.

11.4 Expressed intention: after a user fully acknowledges the risks associated with the DOTC project, once he/she makes investment, it can be deemed that he/she understands the project risks and is willing to undertake all and any outcome or consequence on his/her own.

11.5 The development team will not be responsible for any asset loss arising from or in connection to the DOTC project.



www.dotc.pro