



PITCHDECK



Forword

- Metaverse is a decentralized hotline technological network of 3D virtual worlds subjected to converge physical, augmented, and virtual reality in a shared online space powered by an open blockchain technology that encompasses digital assets and digital identities. Being pioneered to lead an expansive, innovative digital economy, Metaverse has already manipulated prominent tech giants towards customizing their platforms with 3D functionality and digitizing their assets such as rare goods, intellectual property, and right to return financial instruments. Blockchains- a central structure to Metaverse- provide a transparent solution for digital proof of ownership, digital collectability, transfer of value, governance, accessibility, and interoperability: the key factors upholding the virtual ecosystem in the discussion. While the Metaverse is wildly protruding within a world of hi-tech by connecting standalone stores of value to an internet of value via smart contracts, ecommerce is taking itself on a troll, launching a novel concept to Metaverse- the first craigslist to Metaverse known as the ‘DOGE CAPITAL’.

Introduction

- The DOGE CAPITAL is the first decentralized classified Metaverse platform built on DOGECHAIN. Doge Capital has rooted its credibility amongst its target clients by enriching them with a one-stop-shop experience that is seamless, immutable, and secure; it is determined to provide its users uncensored advertising opportunities via privacy-protected, community-driven, e-commerce. The users, in addition to posting advertisements for jobs, garage sales etc, can stake their Doge Capital native tokens on the platform, making Doge Capital the first Auto-compounding and Auto-staking platform that provides an attractive APY of 399,399.1%. Coupled with numerous distinctive properties, and inevitable design structures, Doge Capital intends to expand its platform with the incorporation of Metaverse.

The indulgence of Metaverse

- Metaverse has formulated Doge Capital into a platform prioritized above other advertising platforms such as Altimark or Gumtree. The innovative e-commerce platform provides access to a diversity of products ranging from financial assets such as NFT's, in-game assets, consumer goods, virtual real estate, all of which are subjected to a virtual examination before the purchase- thanks to the Metaverse. A 3D examination preceding a purchase eliminates all sorts of frauds and discards the chances of buyers interacting with the sellers advertising for shoddy products. Thus, in precision, Metaverse corroborates a strong, secure foundation for both buyers and sellers.

Trading On Doge Capital

- Doge Capital has greatly advantaged its target market. It has equipped the sellers with control over dictating the terms of their businesses: their audience, their products, and the currency they're willing to be paid in. There is no cost levied on the sellers for putting an ad; instead, they are only required to hold a certain number of Doge Capital native tokens in their wallet- a number which initially will be decided by the platform but the policy is expected to change through governance decisions. The buyers, in turn, can proceed with the payments in various cryptocurrencies such as USDC, WDOGE, or the native token \$DCP. The buyers on Doge Capital are promised security and anonymity in return for their trading activism.

Auto Staking & Compounding

How Does Auto-Staking Work?

- The DCP Auto-Stake feature is a simple yet cutting-edge function called Buy-Hold-Earn, that provides the ultimate ease of use for \$DCP holders.
-
- Buy-Hold-Earn - By simply buying and holding \$DCP token in your wallet, you earn rebase rewards as interest payments directly into your wallet. Your tokens will increase every 15 minutes.
-
- Using a Positive Rebase formula, Dogecapital makes it possible for token distribution to be paid directly proportional to the epoch rebase rewards, worth 0.02355% every 15 minute epoch period of the total amount of \$DCP tokens held in your wallet. The rebase rewards are distributed on each EPOCH (15 minute rebase period) to all \$DCP holders.
- This means that without moving their tokens from their wallet, Dogecapital holders receive an annual compound interest of 383,025.80%

If you started with a balance of only 1 \$DCP on day 1, after a year, your balance will have grown to 3829.45 \$DCP.

$$APY = \left(100\% + \frac{R}{N} \right)^N$$

- Where R is the APR, N is the compound frequency which is the number of times we reinvest per year.
- in this scenario, $N = 365 \times 96$ as the compound frequency is 96 times in 24 hours thus 35040 times annually. As N is much larger than the R the above-mentioned formula is reduced to:

Calculating the Staking

$$APY = \left(100\% + \frac{R}{N} \right)^{\frac{R}{N}} \rightarrow e^R$$

- Reward Based on the product of effective collateral and time, ERC2917-a new standardization for on-chain calculation of staking reward- calculates the reward a user can get at any time, and realize the real decentralized DeFi. Here below is the formula for the calculation of reward for a user U:

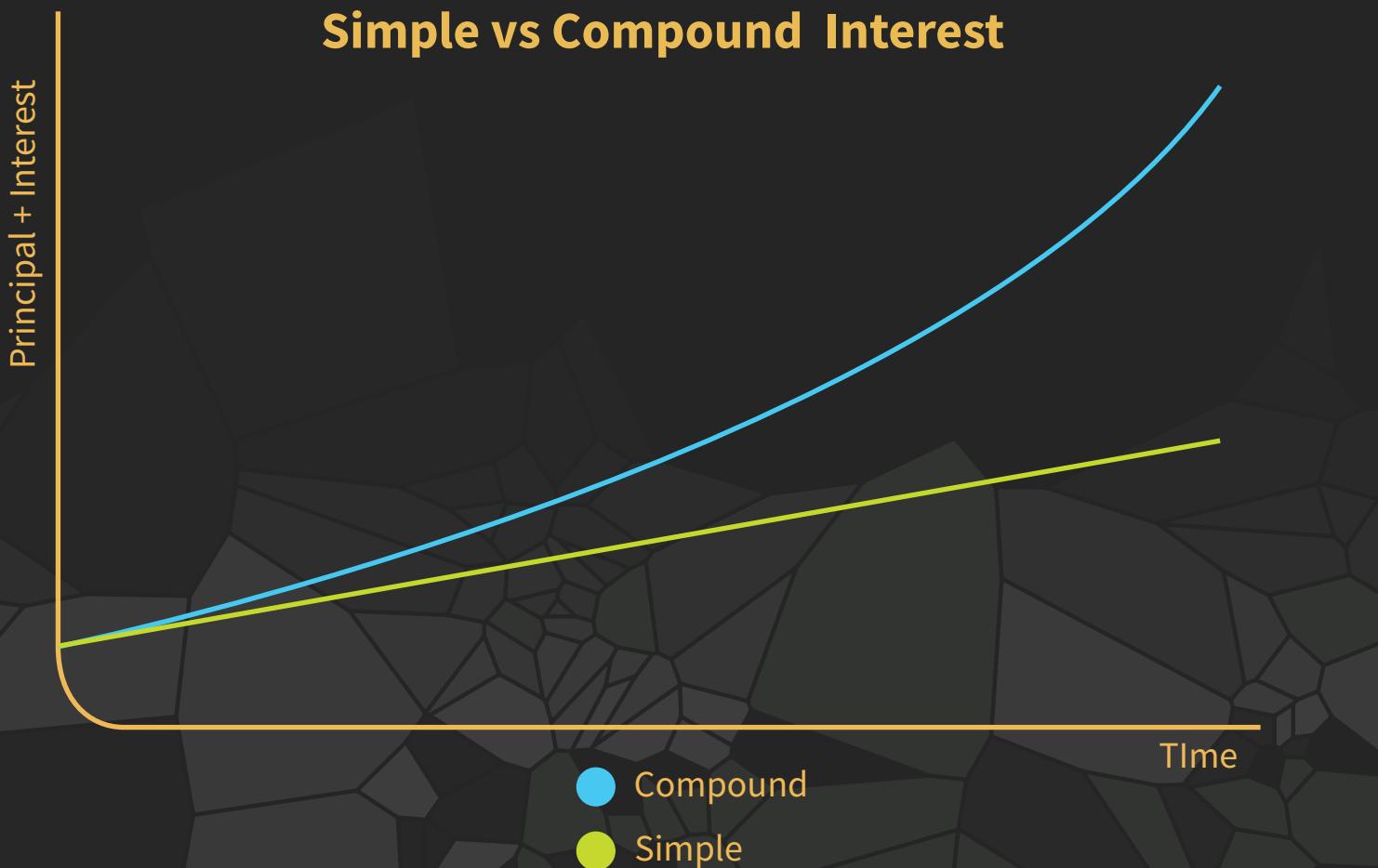
$$Reward_U = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\Delta p_i}{\Delta p_i} \times \Delta G_i \\ i=1 \end{array} \right. \quad n$$

- Where Δp_i denotes individual productivity of the user U between the consecutive block numbers t_{i-1} and t_i , ΔP_i denotes global productivity between the consecutive block numbers t_{i-1} and t_i , and ΔG_i denotes gross product between the consecutive block numbers t_{i-1} and t_i . The formula ensures that there is no benefit in case of exiting earlier or entering later in the computation. The reward a user can get for a period is based on his total productivity during that specific time. The formula has been simplified through Solidity and generalized design to make it available across all DeFi products.

Compound vs Linear Interest

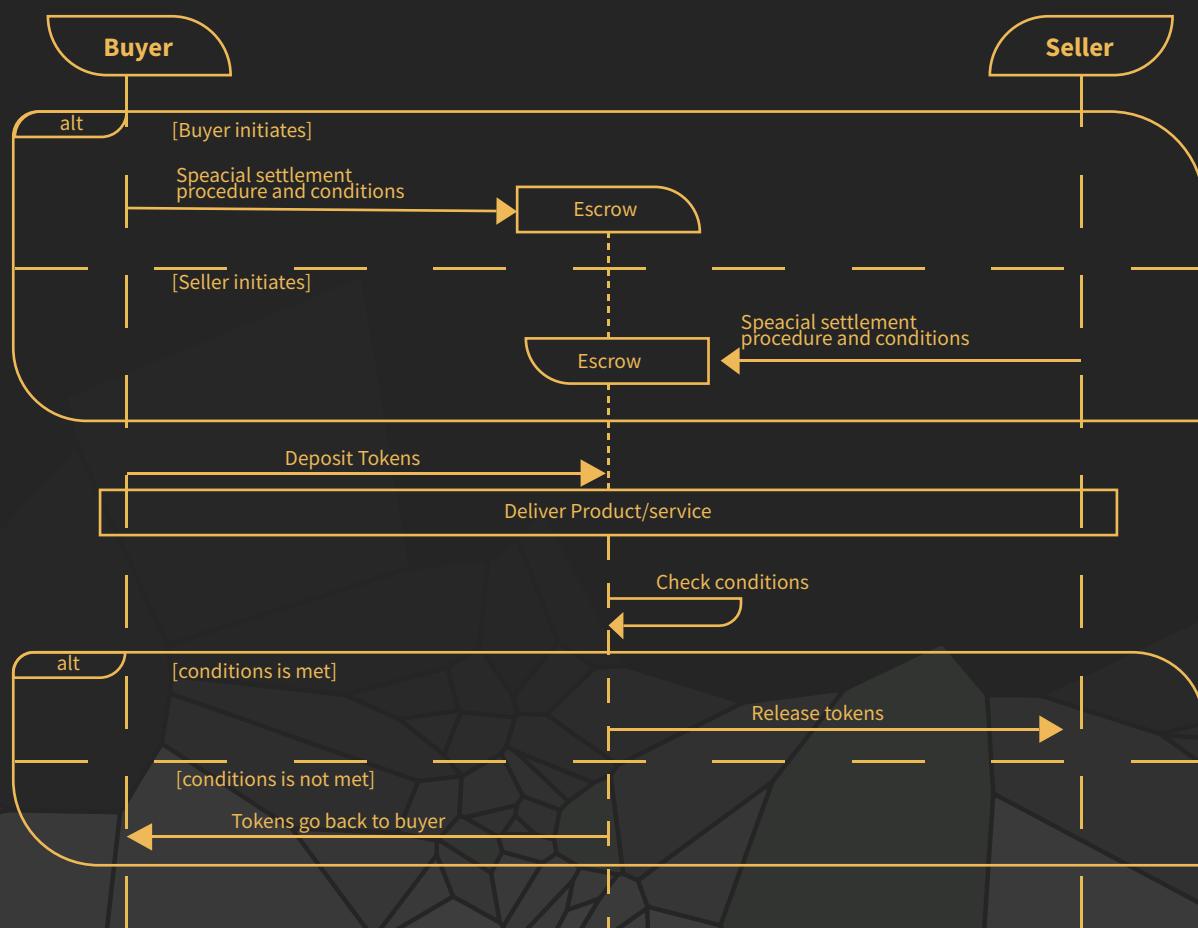
- Compound interest is an excellent way to snowball wealth exponentially. Coupled with automation using smart contracts, the power of compound interest is the core value proposition for seamlessly maximizing users' yield. Simple interest, on the other hand, guarantees a linear growth of interest.

Simple vs Compound Interest



Security and Governance Reforms

- The Doge Capital is a business platform that involves the active participation of both buyers and sellers and it's not too rare that the interaction between both parties could lead to a dispute. Handling all sorts of clashes during transactions and purchases was an evident challenge, and, thus, to combat such a crisis while making certain a friendly business activity, Doge Capital introduced a system of escrow and arbitrators.



Escrow

- Escrow is a legal concept that describes a financial instrument whereby an asset namely securities, funds, escrow money etc is held by third party-the arbitrators- on behalf of two other parties that are in the process of completing a transaction. The funds of any order placed through Metaclass will be held in the escrow until both parties agree fully to the fulfillment of goods or services, thus ensuring safe and trustworthy exchange of merchandise on the platform.

As learned in the figure above, a smart contract can be installed to play the role of an escrow that holds the funds until payment conditions are satisfied. It takes place in four simple steps.

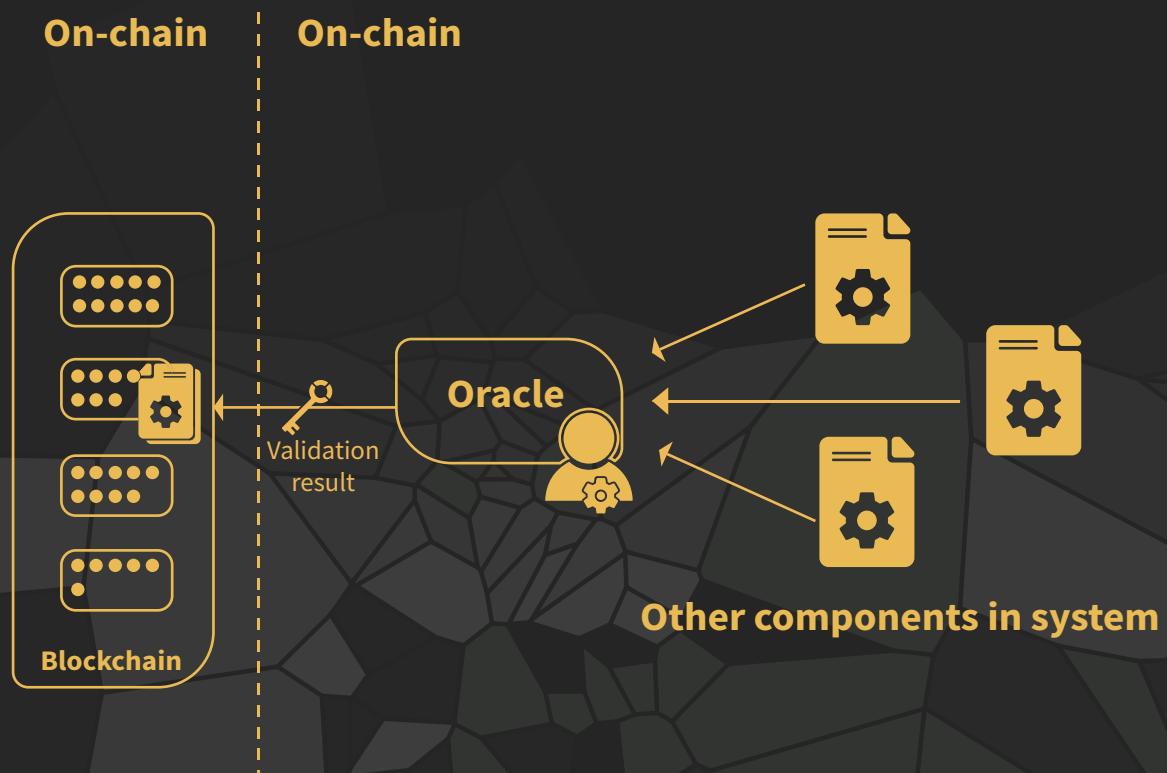
1. Either the buyer or the seller deploys and specifies the settlement procedure and conditions on a smart contract.
2. The buyer transfers the tokens to the escrow smart contract.
3. If the token release conditions are met by providing the desired product or server, the respective event is informed to the escrow smart contract.
4. The escrow validates the pre-defined conditions and releases the tokens to the seller.

However, if the respective event is not informed to the escrow within the stipulated time or the event indicates that the product/service was not delivered as per the agreed terms, the tokens are sent back to the buyer.

The payment conditions depend either on on-chain data or external data both of which will have independent, distinct pathways for passing delegations to the escrow. If the payment conditions rely only on on-chain data then a delegated call will be made to the escrow contract, informing it of, for example, the delivery of a product or service. On the other hand, if there is an involvement of external data like the shipment of a product, the oracle pattern must be observed to direct desired data to the escrow. Smart contracts employ intense security to escrow functionality due to the smart contract code which is immutable once deployed on the block-chain, thus confining confidence within the parties involved in the transaction of not being cheated during the trade. Furthermore, extensive care must be taken to ensure that the specified settlement conditions provided to the smart contracts are unambiguous.

Oracle Pattern

When external systems are introduced into the closed blockchain execution environment, the oracle pathway is observed to direct desired data to the escrow. An oracle queries and verifies the data sources and then relays it onto the blockchain in the form of a transaction forming an authoritative record of data. The independent, third-party service-the oracle- connects the closed execution environment of blockchain with the external world; it will query and verify the external data needed by a smart contract function and then submit that data to the smart contract using a transaction. The data inserted by the oracle is considered trustworthy by the respective smart contract due to the authenticity of its identity and the digital signature of the transaction.



Arbitrators

The arbitrators are the third party aforementioned in the escrow voted through governance. During a quarrel, the arbitrators will have the ability to voice for either the seller or the buyer; as a result, the funds from the escrow will be transferred to the party elected. For the services performed by the arbitrators, the platform will reward them with native \$DCP tokens. To be chosen as an arbitrator, the user must succumb to the following three conditions:

1. Must have completed a 100 transactions on Doge Capital
2. Must have a possession of an NFT
3. Must undergo a Governance selection process

Doge Capital Buy and Sell Fee

On Doge Capital, the transaction fee is charged to the seller and none to the buyer. The returns are generated via trading revenue with respect to featuring ads, and the transacting fee which is utilized effectively to maintain and expand the Doge Capital. The income is distributed in the following way:

1. Buy Back and Burn of Tokens

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the protocol and high passive revenues for the token holders, Doge Capital will proceed to the burn of tokens and buy back when prices drop thus promising a steadfast price pool during the course.

2. Development of the platform

A proportion of funds will be dedicated to the development of the platform: introduction of advanced features, partnerships with other leading marketing firms, or increasing incoming traffic to the platform.

Revenue Model

Doge Capital levies a transaction fee of 0.5%-1% on each transaction made and the fee model involves the following mathematical function:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-St} X (f + KT) dt$$

According to the above mentioned formula, the fee charged K should always be less or equal to F-f. The fee functions like a tax that increases the value the consumers, specially the sellers, pay and decreases the equilibrium quantity to $qdX(f+Kt)$.⁸ d is the interest rate while d is the subscript of the inverse of demand function.

Additional Features of Doge Capital

- A Decentralized Classified Metaverse Ads platform

The MetaClass is a decentralized classified ad platform integrated with Metaverse. It provides advertising opportunities to its users and helps them bring intense traffic to their businesses. The buyers are offered a 3D examination of the goods prior to them being bought, thus eliminating the chances of fraud or dishonesty.

- Diversified Market Structure

Doge Capital specializes in advertising for multiple different products including regular goods, real estate, financial tangible and intangible tokens, NFTs in a single platform that too with an integrated Metaverse.

- Dogechain

The Doge Capital is constructed on DOGE which is a multi-chain interoperable system consisting of diverse applications built on a value transmission network featuring a comprehensive yet basic infrastructure.

- An uncensored communication

Doge Capital allows its online buyers and sellers to communicate with each other in a safe, uncensored way via messaging, live chats, and meetings through virtual reality.

- Payment Method

The payments on Doge capital are made through various currencies such as USDC, WDOGE, or the native token \$DCP which are temporarily locked into the escrow until both the parties agree to the fulfillment of goods or services.

- Zero Fees

The buyers on DCP are not charged any transaction fee; instead, the transaction fee is directed to the sellers. This assures high traffic on the platform due to the leverages it equips the customers with.

- Staking

The users can stake the native token \$DCP to earn an APY of 196,868.1% via an auto-staking and auto-compounding feature.

- Governance

Token holders of DCP native currency are eligible to vote for various policies such as organizational policies, selection of arbitrators, the introduction of probable features etc, thus making the users an active participant in the entire ecosystem.

- Holding NFT's

The users can use their \$DCP tokens to buy NFTs-the non-fungible tokens that represent digital certificates of ownership. In addition, on 50 completed trades, the user will receive a trusted/verified badge while on a hundred completed trade orders, he will be entitled to collect an NFT which can be traded in the marketplace to earn profits or used as an updated profile picture. The purchase and resell of NFT's will provide a passive income to the users hence enhancing user credibility.

Roadmap

Phase - 1

Priority Checklist
Website Development
Pitchdeck Documentation
Build Phase - Smart Contract
Pre-sale Marketing
Smart Contract Audit
Pre-sale on Pandasale
Pre-Launch Marketing
Dex Listing

Phase - 2

Build Phase - dApp V1 Dashboard
Deployment Phase - Smart Contract - Testnet
Deployment Phase - Smart Contract Deployment - Mainnet
Deployment Phase - dApp V1 Dashboard
Twitter Marketing Campaign
YouTube Marketing Campaign
CoinMarketCap Listing
Airdrop Campaign
CoinGecko Listing
SEO

Phase - 3

Staking
Classified ad platform
Featured ads
Escrow
Marketing
100K users on platform
Mobile application and wallet
Dcp Ecosystem Explain

Phase - 4

5,000 Token Holders
10,000 Token Holders
50,000 Token Holders
100,000 Token Holders
10 Million Market Cap
50 Million Market Cap
100 Million Market Cap
2 Million Users
5 Million Monthly Page views
1 Thousand Daily Posts

\$DCP Buy and Sell Fees

Market Fees

DCP buy and sell fees are an important component of the DogeCapital. They provide capital for performing critical functions to the protocol.

Other protocols utilize selling bonds to support the same functions as Dcp fees, but we believe that approach is riskier because if bonds are not purchased, the token can lose its support and spiral downward in price as we have seen with several of these bond based protocols.

Selling bonds also costs token holders. It reduces the amount of APY that can be offered and eliminates the ability to offer a stable APY.

The amount of the fees (7.5% for buys and 9.5% for sells) allows Dogecapital to provide \$DCP holders with the stable high yield of 383,025.80% annually.

Trading Fees Explained

Buy Trading Fees:

2.0% - LIQUIDITY

3.0% - DCIF

1% - TREASURY

2.5% - FIRE PIT

Sell Trading Fees:

2.0% - LIQUIDITY

3.0% - DCIF

1% - TREASURY

2.5% - FIRE PIT

Placement:

LIQUIDITY - Trading fees goes to backing the liquidity of the WDOGE/DCP pair on Yodaswap ensuring an ever-increasing collateral value of \$DCP.

DCIF - Trading fees are stored in the DCP Insurance Fund which helps sustain and back the staking rewards provided by the positive rebase.

Treasury - Trading fees go directly to the treasury which supports the DCIF and provides a marketing budget for DCP and funds new product development.

Fire Pit - 2.5% of all \$DCP traded are burnt in the Fire Pit. The more that is traded, the more get put into the fire causing the fire pit to grow in size, larger and larger through self fulfilling auto-compounding which in return acts to reduce the circulating supply of \$DCP and keeping the DCP protocol stable.

\$DogeCapital Insurance Fund (DCIF)

DCIF is the acronym for the DCP Insurance Fund which is a separate wallet in DCP's Dogecapital system. The DCIF uses an algorithm that backs the Rebase Rewards and is supported by a portion of the buy and sell trading fees that accrue in the DCIF wallet. In simple terms, the staking rewards (rebase rewards) which are distributed every 15 minutes at a rate of 0.02355% are backed by the DCIF parameter, thus ensuring a high and stable interest rate to \$DCP token holders.

5% of all trading fees are stored in the DCP Insurance Fund which helps sustain and back the staking rewards provided by the positive rebase.

- DCIF Keeps holders safe by:
 - Avoiding flash crash through price stability
 - Achieving longterm sustainability and future growth of the DCP Protocol
- Greatly reducing downside risk

The Treasury

DCP Treasury

The Treasury plays a very important role in Dogecapital's DCP protocol. It provides three extremely critical functions for the growth and sustainability of DCP.

The treasury functions as additional financial support for the DCIF. This additional support can become important in the event of an extreme price drop of the \$DCP token or unforeseen black-swan event. It helps to establish a floor value for the \$DCP token.

The treasury may also be used to fund new Dogecapital products, services, and projects that will expand and provide more value to the DCP community as well as providing funding for marketing.

The Fire Pit

2.5% of all \$DCP traded are burnt in The Fire Pit. The more that is traded, the more get put into the fire causing the fire pit to grow in size, larger and larger through self fulfilling Auto-Compounding, reducing the circulating supply and keeping the DCP stable.

The other benefit to an everlasting burn of circulating supply is that due to the deflationary nature of it, equates to a higher value of each \$DCP token, therefore increasing the individual value.

DCP Auto-Liquidity Engine

Auto Liquidity

Market Liquidity is of utmost importance and plays a vital role in allowing the buy & sell of \$DCP tokens on Yodaswap.

In layman's terms, think of Liquidity as a big pool of money that is split 50/50 between \$DCP tokens VS \$WDOGE tokens. There is a conversion ratio that is set to the amount of \$DCP you can get with WDOGE, for example: 1 WDOGE = 24.66 DCP.

When somebody buys DCP, the price per DCP will go up and the ratio above will also change at the same time to account for this. The same goes in the opposite direction for sells.

Liquidity allows for anybody to buy & sell their DCP/WDOGE at anytime, however the less money/liquidity there is in the pool, the worse price you get so what our DCP Auto-Liquidity Engine does, is add more liquidity to that pool by itself and therefore solving that issue.

Here is how the DCP Auto-Liquidity Engine works:

Every 48 hours our DCP Auto-Liquidity Engine will inject automatic liquidity into the market. On each buy or sell order there is a 4% tax fee that automatically gets stored into an Auto-LP wallet and built into our protocol's smart contract is the mechanism which smartly takes the 50% of the amount of DCP stored in the wallet, and will automatically buy WDOGE at the current market price.

The remaining 50% of DCP in the Auto-LP wallet will be used for the DCP side of liquidity, therefore giving equal an 50/50 weighting of DCP/WDOGE which will then be automatically added as new, additional liquidity into the market pair and raising the amount of liquidity in the pool.will automatically buy BNB at the current market price.amount of liquidity in the pool.make sure the APY is upheld for the entire life of DCP.

Token Economics

Initial Supply	325,000
Private Sale	3%
Pre-sale	40%
Liquidity	30%
Staking Reward	15%
Eco-system	12%

Mission and Vision

The Doge Capital is a craigslist of Metaverse that aims to become one of the top classified marketing websites in terms of traffic across the globe. Every year, Doge Capital spends \$19 billion on advertisements for an overall impact of more than

\$300b+ in terms of business across its users. To enhance user experience, Doge Capital

is involved in presenting other crypto features such as the trade of NFT's and auto staking, auto-compounding of native Doge Capital tokens. Doge Capital intends to broaden the scope of the platform for both buyers and sellers and thus is actively utilizing generated funds for new development projects.

The only tokens owned by the Treasury will be collected via accumulating trading fees. We are committed to the longevity of the project and thus the \$DCP team cannot dump on you.

- NO EXTRA MINT OR HIDDEN TOKENS - The \$DCP smart contract has NO ability to mint extra tokens nor can the supply be manually increased or used in an artificial way to change the initial supply by awarding ourselves free tokens. The initial supply is 325,000 tokens only (please see the breakdown above).
- NO RUG PULL - Liquidity will be locked for 13.5 years via trusted Unicrypt.Network which cannot be touched or released early. (This means that you as a token holder will ALWAYS have the freedom to buy/sell whenever you like without restrictions or complications - your tokens that you buy are yours and remain in your wallet always and are never 'locked').
- NO BOTS - All front run and sniper bots will be instantly blocked by the DCP smart contract by the blacklist feature. Our smart contract cannot block normal wallets, only contracts ie bots.



THANKS

References

- <https://research.csiro.au/blockchainpatterns/general-patterns/blockchain-payment-patterns/escrow-2/#:~:text=Before%20making%20a%20transaction%2C%20tokens,the%20payment%20conditions%20are%20satisfied.&text=The%20parties%20involved%20in%20the,delivered%20and%20payment%20is%20made.>
- <https://research.csiro.au/blockchainpatterns/general-patterns/interacting-with-the-external-world/oracle/>
- <https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2917>