



The First Blockchain-based Platform To Trade Food and Raw Materials

WHITE PAPER

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info@chaintrade.net

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Introduction

ChainTrade is the first blockchain-based platform for the trading of futures and options on food and raw materials (aka commodity derivatives). We aim to revolutionize a global market representing more than 2 trillion USD of trade per annum, by providing a decentralized platform that will be open to all, allowing small and big players to take part in the trade.

By utilizing blockchain technology, artificial intelligence, and Smart Contracts (as defined below), ChainTrade's lean and efficient platform will dramatically lower the fees in comparison to the existing commodity exchanges, making it easier and more profitable for all stakeholders to trade derivatives on food and raw materials. All traders worldwide will have equal access to the platform – no special advantages such as co-located servers or better fees for the biggest players.

ChainTrade will provide standard and well-defined processes that will make payments, clearing and settlement processes more efficient, leading to cost and fees reductions and increasing traders' profits. KYC and AML processes will be made more efficient thanks to artificial intelligence / machine learning.

Although ChainTrade is first and foremost a financial project with expectations of high profitability, our mission is also to contribute to more equal access of the world resources.

With a world population set to reach 9.8 billion people by 2050, while farming lands do not expand and more and more mines are depleted, food and raw material resources are likely to become more and more limited. In addition, fair trade and fair access to food and raw materials is not guaranteed today, as demonstrated in the aftermath of the 2007 financial crisis, when purchases made by major investors led to soaring food and raw materials prices.

Even though government authorities in the US and the EU have launched initiatives to tackle this problem, the issue of unfair access to food and raw materials still exists due to the centralization of commodity exchanges and the barriers for traders to access them equally.

Thanks to the blockchain technology allowing decentralization and distributed ledgers, ChainTrade wants to contribute to the solution by allowing anyone to buy and sell those fundamental products, irrespective of their country or wealth.

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1. Fundamentals on Exchanges of Food and Raw Materials

1.1 What is an option?

An option is a financial contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security or some other financial asset at an agreed-upon price (the “**Strike Price**”) during a certain period or on a specific date (the “**Exercise Date**”).

Options can be call options or put options.

Call Options gives the option to buy at a certain price, so a buyer who anticipates that the underlying security will rise, buys the option with the hope of selling the security for a higher price. However, if the market price falls, the buyer is not obligated to buy the option at the Exercise Date. He will, however, lose the amount paid for the option.

Put Options give the buyer the option to sell the underlying security at a certain price. If the market price falls below the Strike Price as expected, the buyer can decide to exercise his or her right to sell at that price and the writer of the option contract has the obligation to buy the security at the Strike Price. If the buyer exercises the put, he makes a profit which is the difference between the sales of the option to the put writer and the cost of the security in the market.

1.2 What is a Future?

Futures, also called futures contracts are financial contracts that give the buyer an obligation to purchase an asset, and the seller the obligation to sell the asset at a given price, at a future point in time. The point in time could be weeks, months, or years.

The items that are often traded in futures contracts are commodities like raw materials, grains, precious metals, oil, and natural gas. Other items like stocks and bonds are also traded in futures contracts.

Futures contracts are standardized, meaning that standard specifications are used for the underlying commodity’s quality, quantity, and delivery so that the prices mean the same thing to all participants in the market.

Buyers and sellers use commodity futures contracts to lock in the purchase of sale prices weeks, months or years in advance. For example, assume that a farmer is expecting to produce 100,000 bushels of soybeans in 12 months. Typically, soybeans futures contracts include the quantity of 5,000 bushels.

If the farmer's break-even point on a bushel of soybeans is \$10 per bushel and he sees that one-year futures contracts for soybeans are currently priced at \$15 per bushel, it will be wise for him to lock in the \$15 sales price per bushel by selling enough one-year soybean contracts to cover his harvest. In this example, that is $(100,000 / 5,000 = 20 \text{ contracts})$.

Commodity futures and options contracts allow farmers and raw materials producers, as well as industrial buyers, to hedge their risks. Those contracts are traded on commodity exchanges.

1.3 What is a Commodity Exchange?

According to J.F. Pyle, "Commodity exchanges are specialized organized markets which provide a place where their members buy and sell commodities or contract for future delivery under established rules and regulations."

It can also be defined as a public organization consisting of buyers, sellers, producers, traders, and dealers dealing in one or more commodities which constitute the articles of trade in the market.

The commodities which are generally traded in at the commodity exchanges include the following:

- Natural produce of the soil like soybeans, corn, wheat, tea, etc.
- Mineral products like gold, lead, copper, oil, etc.
- Manufactured products like hides, artificial jam, etc.

1.4 Functions of a Commodity Exchange

Commodity exchanges are generally utilized for wholesale dealings in agricultural commodities or the products of some important primary industries like lumbering.

These exchanges perform the following important functions:

a) Providing a Market Place

A commodity exchange provides a convenient place where the members can meet at fixed hours and transact business in a commodity according to certain well-established rules and regulations.

b) Regulating Trading

As organized markets, commodity exchanges establish and enforce rules and regulations with a view to facilitating fair trading. The rules define the duties of members and specify the processes for business transactions.

c) Collecting and Disseminating Market Information

The buyers and sellers on the commodity exchange enter into deals for settlement in future, after assessing the trends in price and the prospects of an increase or decrease in prices of a commodity. The commodity exchange acts as an association of these traders, collecting the necessary information and the relevant statistical data and publishing it for the benefit of traders all over the country.

d) Grading of Commodities

Commodities which are traded on the commodity exchanges are graded according to quality. This enables dealers to quickly enter into agreements for the purchase and sale of commodities by description.

e) Settling Disputes through Arbitration

The commodity exchange provides the mechanism for the arbitration of trade disputes.

1.5 Services Provided by a Commodity Exchange

While performing these functions, the commodity exchanges also provide a variety of valuable services to the producers, consumers, traders and others parties in the ecosystem.

The most important of such services are as follows:

- a) The exchanges provide a ready and continuous market for the purchase and sale of commodities. The producer is enabled to be independent of the middlemen.
- b) By providing hedging facilities, the commodity exchanges reduce the effect of fluctuations in price.
- c) The commodity exchanges provide the producers an opportunity to transfer their risk to professional risk-bearers.
- d) By providing continuity in the trading of commodities, the commodity exchanges induce bankers and financiers to lend against commodities.
- e) The commodity exchanges provide facilities and opportunities for arbitrating and thus equalize the price levels of commodities at various centers.

1.6 Commodity Exchanges and Clearing Houses

Commodity exchanges depend on clearing houses to manage payments between buyers and sellers. Clearing houses are usually large banks and financial services companies. They guarantee each trade and thus require traders to make good-faith deposits (called margins) to ensure that traders have sufficient funds to handle potential losses and will not default on the trade. The risk borne by clearing houses lends further support to the strict quality, quantity, and delivery specifications of futures contracts.

2. Current Landscape of Food and Raw Materials Trading

2.1 High Barriers to Entry and Complexity

Because of consolidation over the years, the trading of food and raw materials is controlled by a few exchanges, such as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and the Eurex Exchange. These exchanges trade in every kind of futures and options, including treasury bonds, indices and weather futures.

Because of this consolidation and centralization over the years, the current landscape is made of a few dominant organizations which charge high fees and dictate requirements that present high barriers to entry for small investors.

Additionally, unlike equity exchanges where there is active competition and liquidity is spread out, the structure and operations of these exchanges restrict the liquidity of futures, which creates significant challenges for traders who want to operate across markets in different continents. For example, a Chinese soybean farmer with customers in Germany who wants to hedge against a slowdown in the European economy will need to route his order through Eurex.

2.2 High Fees

Commodity futures exchanges are extremely profitable. For example, the CME Group had revenues of \$3.6 billion and a net profit margin of 43% in 2016. About 85% of this revenue was received from transaction and clearing fees, paid by both buyers and sellers for each contract exchanged.

It is fair to believe that these spectacular results are achieved thanks to the small number of players in the world and to high barriers to entry.

Also, centralized exchanges practice price discrimination to maximize profits. There are different categories of participants in the exchanges, such as high-frequency trading firms who hold for seconds and long-term traders who hold for months. Centralized exchanges charge these players different fees based on relationships and trading volumes. This practice makes the system very uncompetitive.

For trading the S&P 500 E-mini contract, fees that traders are charged can be as high as \$1.18 per contract. In addition to the transaction fees, individual traders are also required to pay brokerage fees ranging from \$0.85 to \$2.25, which makes the total cost of trading one S&P futures contract for an individual trader in the US about \$2.04 to \$3.44.

2.3 Complex Processes

Because the centralized exchanges have emerged due to consolidation over the years, their internal back-office systems tend to be complex, with several systems and processes for the different functions of the exchanges. These multiple systems and processes create significant operational costs which are passed on to the traders.

The lack of standardization and complicated processes affects productivity and makes the systems inefficient. This situation offers a strong opportunity for a player based on the blockchain technology to disrupt the market.

3. What is ChainTrade?

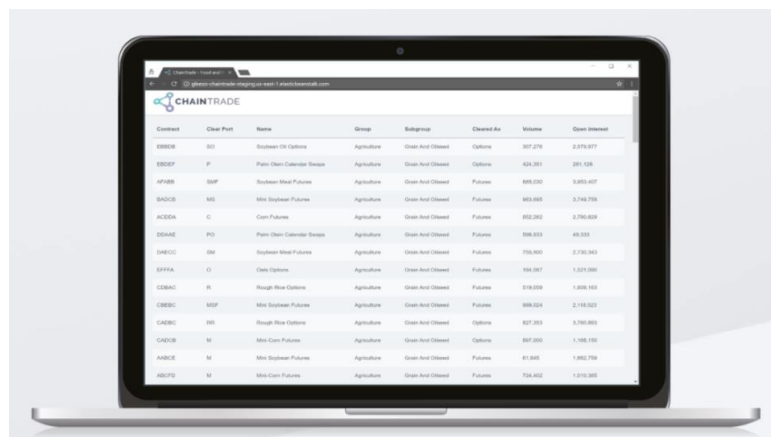
3.1 The Platform

ChainTrade is based on the CTT (standing for ChainTrade Token), an ERC20 compliant token. The token is used for all trading activities on the platform. The activities include but are not limited to trading, settlement of contracts, insurance, and leverage.

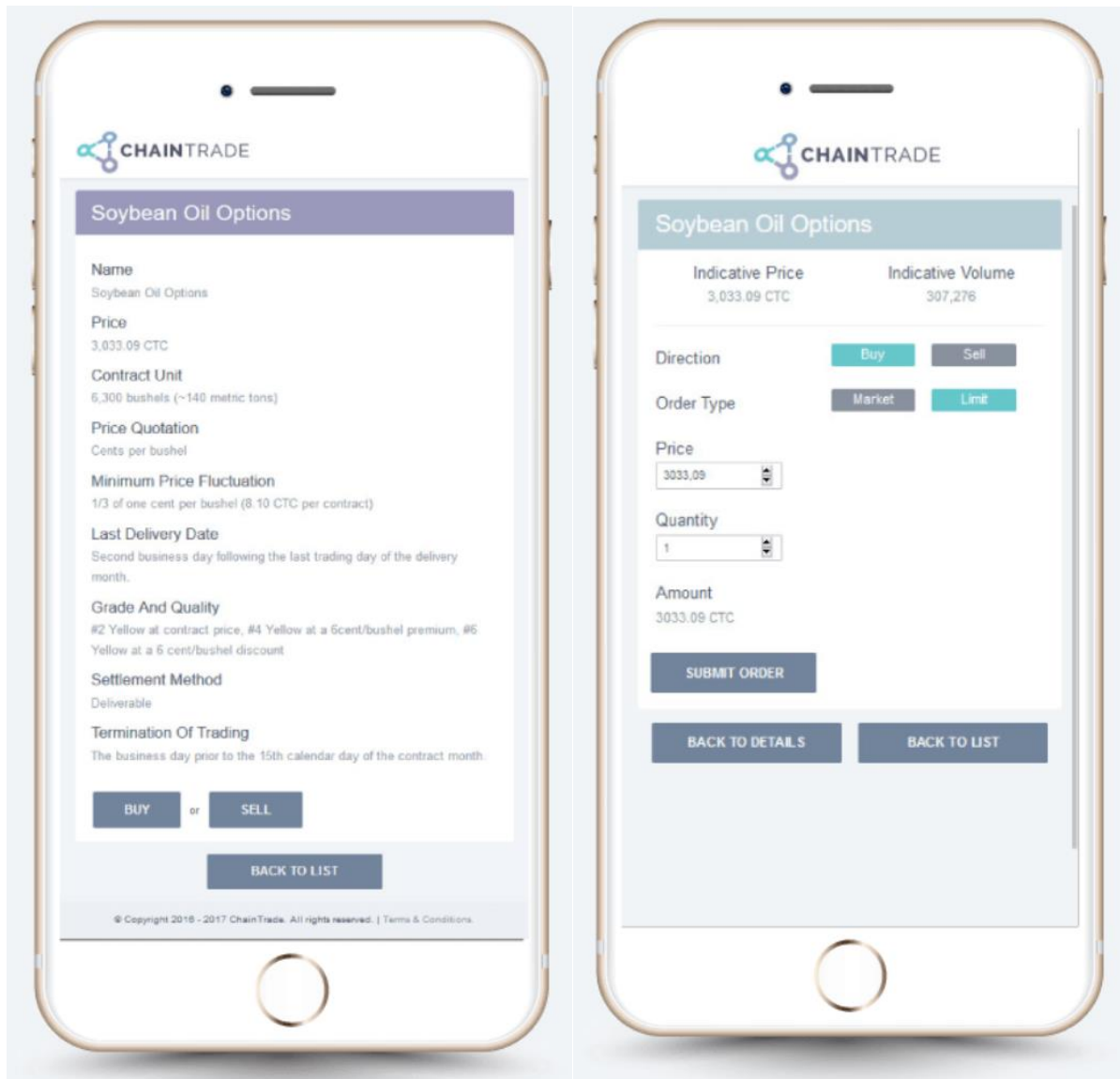
For now, the ChainTrade platform allows the trading of options and futures on commodities only (food and raw materials). However, in a second phase, we plan to extend the platform to the trading of futures and options on equities, treasury bonds, and other types of underlyings.

Token holders can operate on the ChainTrade platform as traders or insurers. Insurers guarantee each trade by providing insurance against the risk of default by the traders (counterparty risk).

Our current prototype allows users to list Smart Contracts, view contract details, see order books, and place buy and sell orders.



Contract	Clear Port	Name	Group	Subgroup	Cleared At	Volume	Open Interest
ES0004	SI	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Options	307,276	2,879,877
ES0007	P	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Options	424,261	391,108
IF0008	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	3,893,437
IF0009	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	3,749,758
IF0010	C	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0011	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	40,000
IF0012	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0013	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0014	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0015	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0016	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0017	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0018	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0019	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0020	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0021	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0022	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0023	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0024	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0025	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0026	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0027	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0028	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0029	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838
IF0030	SWP	S&P 500 E-mini Futures	Agriculture	Open And Closed	Futures	885,030	2,780,838



3.2 Trading Process

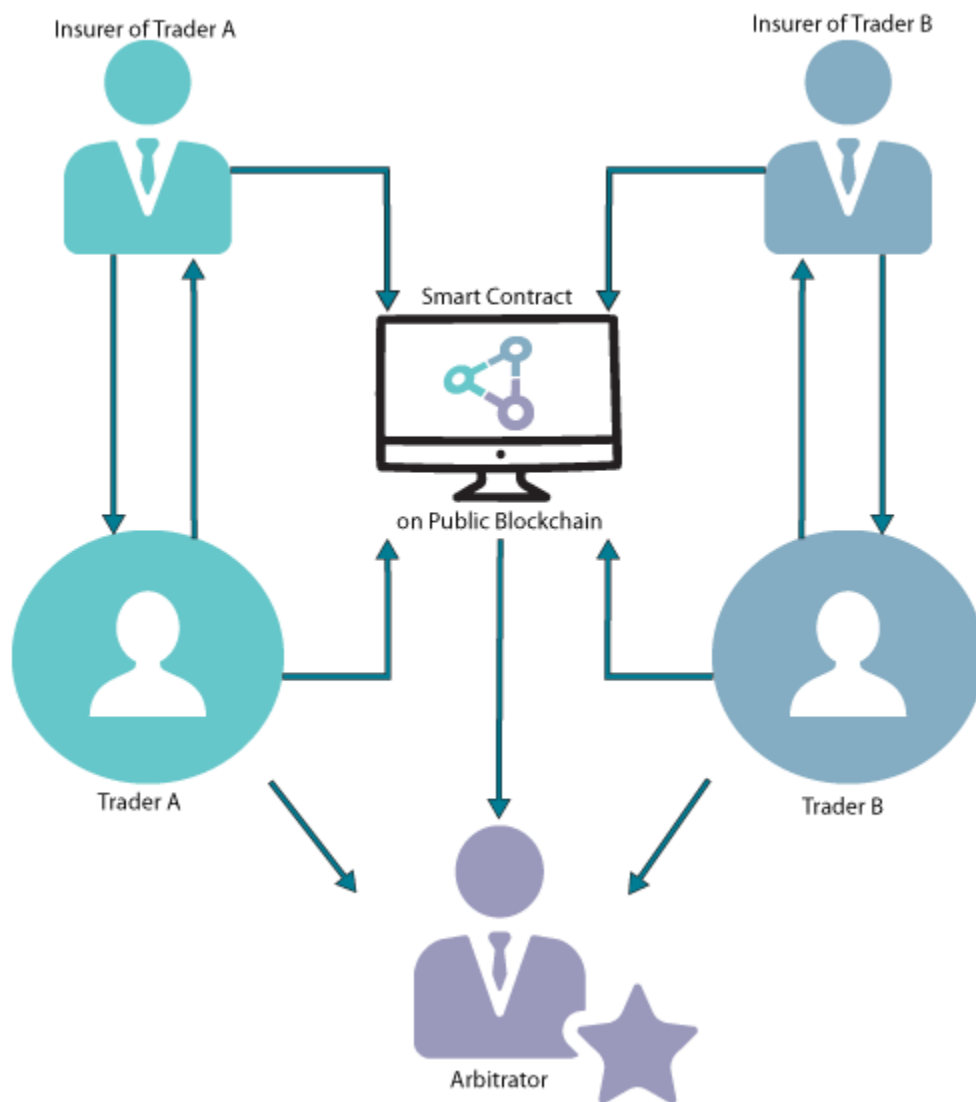
ChainTrade's ecosystem consists of Traders (which can be food and raw materials producers, buyers, or speculators), Insurers, and Smart Contracts.

The flow of activities in the ecosystem is described as follows:

1. Trader A chooses an insurer and deposits collateral. Traders can choose insurers based on their preferences and on the conditions requested by each Insurer.
2. Trader B, the counterparty, chooses an insurer and deposits collateral with it. The insurer can be the same with as Trader A's insurer or a different insurer.
3. Trader A selects the options required for the contract and submits his order.
4. Trader B selects his own options and submits his order too.

5. The system selects the potentially matching orders, verifies that both traders have the required capital requirements for the trade by querying the records of their insurers. If the verification is successful, the trade is recorded on the public blockchain. To complete the process, ChainTrade initiates the associated Smart Contract with the parameters of the trade.
6. The system monitors the contract and if the need arises for a margin call, the Smart Contract for that scenario is called to execute.
7. When the contract expires, the system reports the price at expiration and closes out the contract by settling any payments with CTT tokens.
8. In case of any potential technical glitch, human error, or issue with the settlement, an arbitration procedure ensures a fair and equitable outcome between the stakeholders.

Below is a diagram showing a high-level overview of the process flow / infrastructure:



3.3 Smart Contracts

A commodity contract (future or option) requires two parties: the buyer and seller. ChainTrade will utilize Smart Contracts to implement futures and options contracts. The Smart Contract defines the parameters of the trade such as date and place of delivery, and execute automatically on the exercise or expiration date of the contract.

In order to protect investors and traders against the potential volatility of the CTT token, Smart Contracts may refer to another currency of reference, whether it be a fiat currency or a cryptocurrency. For example, a Smart Contract for delivery of corn in 6 months may refer to USD or Bitcoin as currency of reference. All trades are however effectively paid with the CTT token: the amount in CTT is set by the exchange rate between the currency of reference and the CTT at the date of the trade.

3.4 Insurers

ChainTrade's platform allows certain people and financial institutions to cover for the counterparty risk of the traders. These risk undertakers are called insurers. The insurer guarantees the trade in case the insured trader defaults, i.e. they will pay the other trader the amount that is due.

To understand the role that insurers play, let's first describe the requirements of margin in the trade.

A margin in the futures market is the amount of cash an investor must put up to open an account to start trading. This cash amount is the initial margin requirement and it is not a loan. It acts as a down payment on the underlying asset and helps ensure that both parties fulfill their obligations. Both buyers and sellers must put up payments.

Initial Margin

This is the initial amount of cash that must be deposited in the account to start trading contracts. It acts as a down payment for the delivery of the contract and ensures that the parties honor their obligations.

Maintenance Margin

This is the balance a trader must maintain in his or her account as the balance changes due to price fluctuations. It is a fraction (e.g. 75%) of the initial margin for a position. If the balance in the trader's account drops below this fraction, the trader is required to deposit enough funds or securities to bring the account back up to the initial margin requirement. Such a demand is referred to as a margin call.

The trader can close his position in this case but he is still responsible for the loss incurred. However, if he closes his position, he is no longer at risk of the position losing additional funds.

To make a transaction, traders first need to select an insurer to deposit their collateral with. The deposit is managed through a Smart Contract according to parameters agreed to by both parties.

Insurers have the flexibility to set their own margin requirements and form part of an open market. Insurers are paid by traders for the length of time that a trade is unsettled.

Insurers have the responsibility of making margin calls when a trader's loss goes beyond the minimum margins for a contract. They are entitled to close positions early when a trader defaults.

3.5 Arbitration Procedure

In case of technical glitches, material human errors, litigation between an insurer and a trader, issues with the settlement, or any other issues related to a Smart Contract, an arbitration procedure allows to settle the disputes in a fast, effective and low-cost way.

Arbitrators may be individuals, companies, financial institutions, or other entities. The list of available arbitrators is public, along with their fees, and each Smart Contract must include an uneven list of arbitrators (typically three) appointed to settle any dispute related to that contract.

The goal is to settle any dispute within two weeks, and most disputes within a few days.]

3.6 Blockchain

ChainTrade's trading platform will be based on Ethereum. This allows us to take advantage of the blockchain features of Ethereum for decentralized trading. All trades will be recorded on the public Ethereum blockchain and Smart Contract will be used for implementing futures contracts and for margin deposits with insurers.

Ethereum provides a good platform for ChainTrade due to its wide adoption, active development support, and growing ecosystem of distributed applications.

However, ChainTrade will not record non-trade related data on the Ethereum blockchain, due to speed and cost considerations. These will be recorded on a separate delegated proof of stake chain.

In order to conform with the execution time of transactions on the Ethereum blockchain (which takes several seconds at least), buy and sell orders will not be matched in real time. Instead we will implement a periodic settlement of orders, currently planned to take place every 5 minutes. Execution of orders and Smart Contract quotation will therefore follow a similar process to the opening and closing cross mechanism commonly used by various stock exchanges in the world.

4. What makes ChainTrade unique

4.1 Blockchain Technology

A blockchain is a distributed ledger, that is made up of unchangeable, digitally recorded data in packages called blocks. These blocks of data are stored in a linear chain. Each block in the chain is cryptographically encoded with information from the block preceding it, ensuring that all data in the chain is immutable and remains unchanged.

Blockchain technology can essentially replace intermediaries or centralized systems as the underlying technology provides a mechanism for different parties to transact without the need for trust.

A research conducted by Autonomous estimates that back office costs such as costs of clearing, settlement of trades, reconciliations, regulatory reporting, etc., represent about 30% of the cost of a commodity exchange. Blockchain technology has the potential to cut those costs by at least 80%.

ChainTrade's platform will be based on the Ethereum blockchain and will utilize Smart Contracts to facilitate the execution of contracts, reducing the need for intermediaries or expensive back office

processes. This will result in a lean and efficient platform that will offer fees that are significantly lower than current centralized commodities exchanges, making trading more profitable to all participants on the platform.

4.2 No Barriers to Entry

The trade of commodity futures is controlled by large entities like the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), and the Eurex Exchange. These exchanges have requirements that present high barriers to individual or smaller investors that want to participate in trading on the exchange.

ChainTrade will provide a platform that will allow smaller investors to trade on its platform with minimal initial capital. ChainTrade will provide the CTT token, which any investor will be able to purchase on cryptocurrency exchanges, and which will give instant access to the trading platform.

4.3 Low Fees

The total cost of trading a futures contract for an individual trader in the US is about \$2.04 to \$3.44 with centralized exchanges.

ChainTrade aims at cutting these fees by more than half, thanks to the blockchain technology allowing to remove intermediaries and streamline processes.

4.4 Ensuring Liquidity

Liquidity is key to the success of the platform and ChainTrade's plan includes several aspects aiming at ensuring a high liquidity of the Smart Contracts.

To attract traders from traditional exchanges, ChainTrade's processes and interface will be designed to reduce the learning curve of experienced traders.

Its initial Smart Contracts will mirror traditional futures and options contracts to smoothen the transition of current investors to the ChainTrade platform, and allow them to interchangeably buy and sell contracts on traditional exchanges and on ChainTrade.

This will attract high volume investors and ensure liquidity in the system.

4.5 Using Artificial Intelligence for KYC and AML

Traditional methods for implementing "Know Your Customer (KYC)" and "Anti-Money Laundering (AML)" policies are manual, costly, error prone and inefficient.

Implementing KYC is expensive: for example, according to a recent survey by Thomson Reuters, an average bank spends about \$48 million a year on KYC compliance. As a trading platform, ChainTrade is submitted to KYC and AML obligations, which has a cost.

However, ChainTrade will use Artificial Intelligence to enforce KYC and AML good practices, so as to dramatically reduce the cost of being KYC and AML compliant. Our primary objective is to build the AI tool internally (leveraging our team's experience in AI), however an alternative would be to partner with existing AI crypto tools such as Civic or Coinfirm.

Artificial Intelligence will cover link analysis, data analysis, and pattern recognition to ensure that only genuine traders participate in the platform – not criminal or terrorist organizations.

5. Business Model

5.1 Growth Strategy

ChainTrade will pursue a strategy of aggressive marketing and sales to achieve its goal of securing 5% of the global volume of food and raw materials trading by 2020.

ChainTrade plans to attract traders and investors to its platform by providing highly competitive fees. Based on its lean and efficient platform, traders can expect to pay less than half of the fees they are currently paying at the current exchanges for each contract.

5.2 Transaction Forecast

ChainTrade plans to disrupt a market of circa 10 billion transactions per annum.

As an illustration, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group (CME) recorded a revenue of \$3.5 billion in 2016, with an average daily volume of 15.6 million contracts and about 3.9 billion contracts for the year. Eurex recorded 1.72 billion contracts and a revenue of €1 billion in 2016.

Based on its market research and estimate of the potential, ChainTrade's Business Plan aims at reaching transaction volumes of:

- H2 2018 – 5 million transactions
- 2019 – 80 million transactions
- 2020 – 500 million transactions

6. The ChainTrade Token

ChainTrade is based on the CTT token (ERC20 compliant). The total number of CTT tokens is 42,034,200.

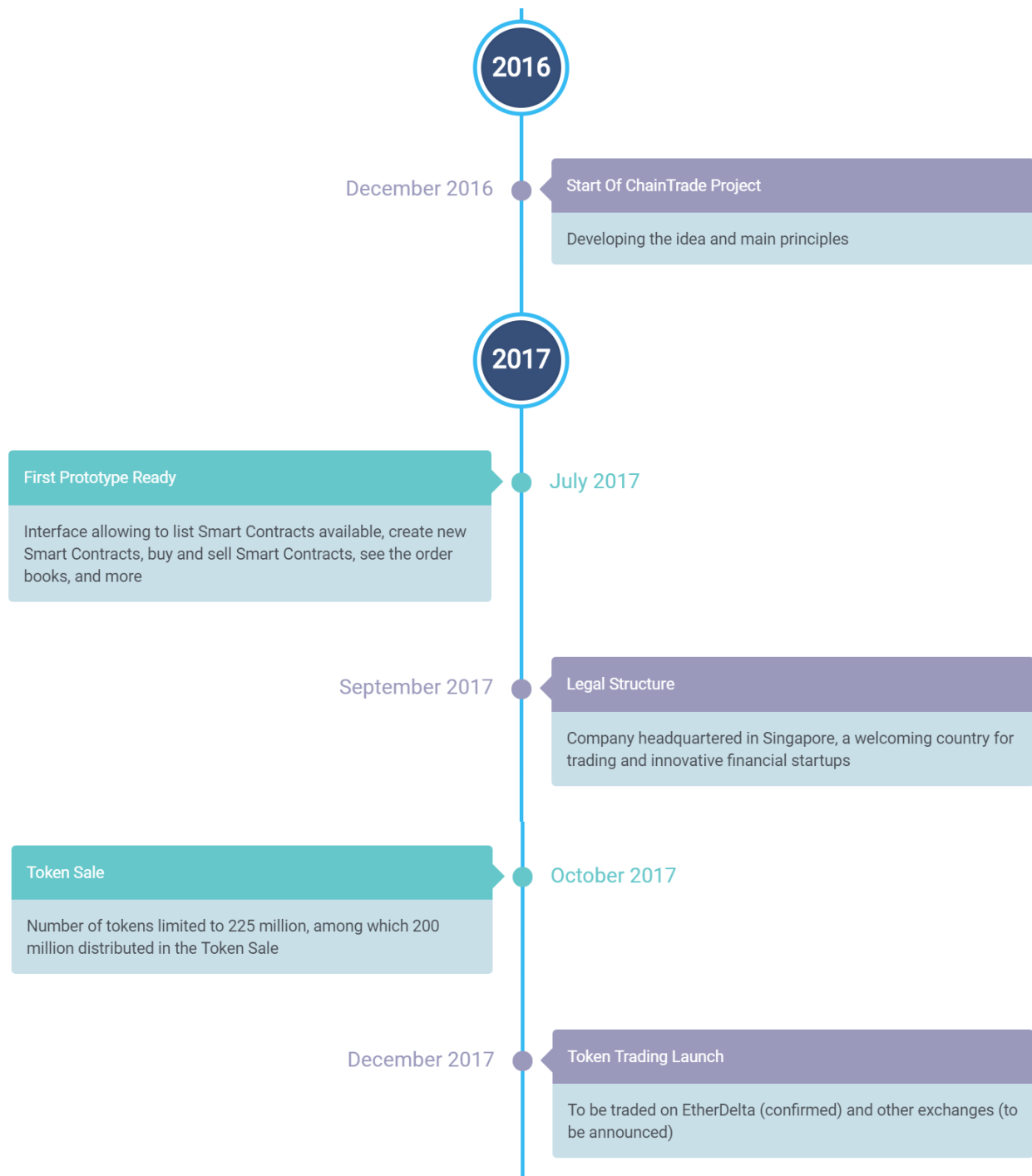
The CTT token is a utility token that allows its holders to use the ChainTrade platform, pay transaction fees, and trade the Smart Contracts available on the platform.

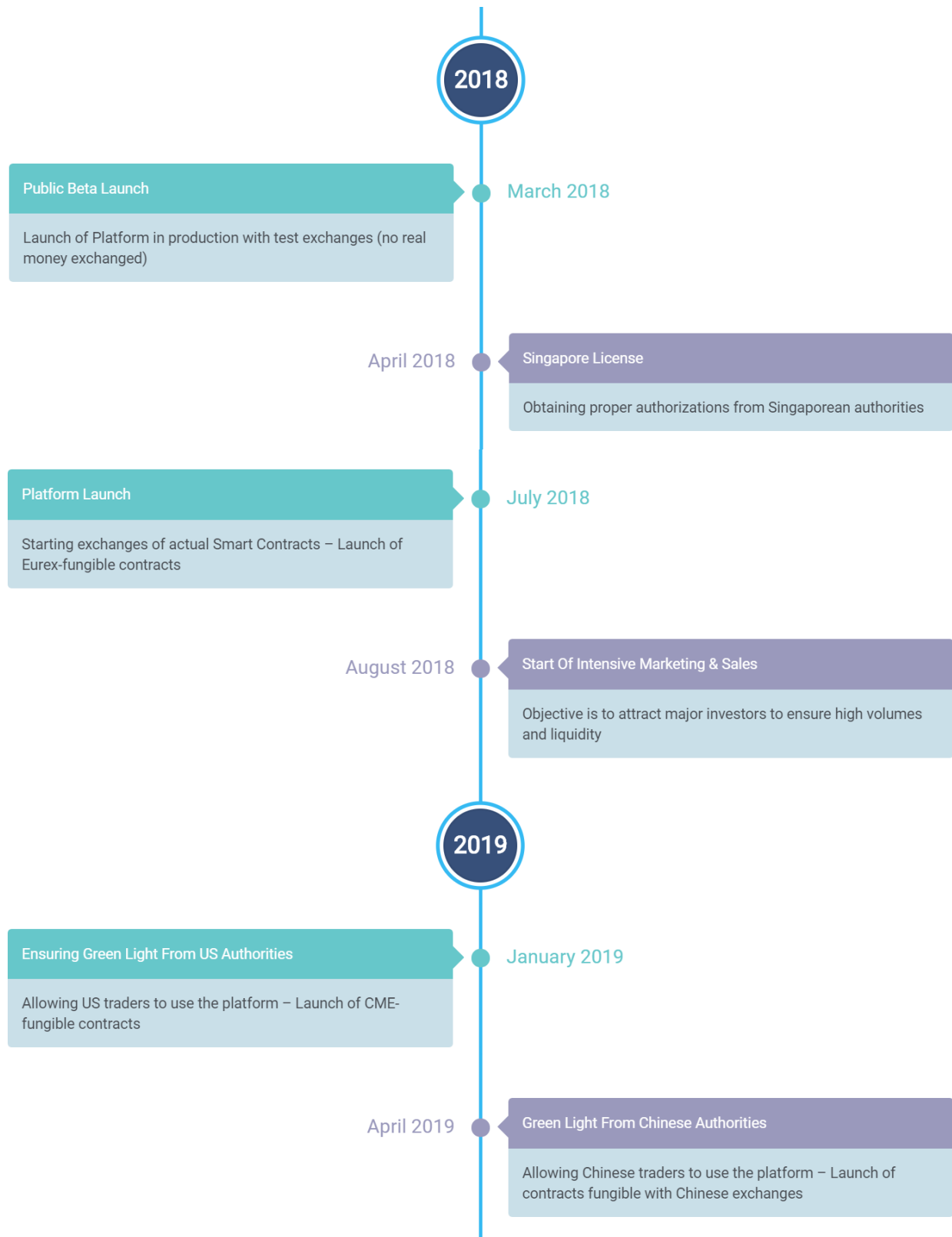
7. Project Roadmap

ChainTrade is working with an aggressive three-year timetable to ensure that the project progresses within the shortest possible timeframe.

For purpose of legal compliance, Morgan Lewis Stamford LLC has been engaged as solicitors to the company as to Singapore law.

The history and roadmap for the project are as follows:







8. Project Team

We have a strong team made of experienced tech entrepreneurs, excellent blockchain developers, technical advisors, former traders and bankers, former Strategy Director of NYSE and Euronext, VC partners interested in blockchains,...

They are bringing their interdisciplinary experience and combined passion for blockchain to make ChainTrade a successful company.



Vincent Jacques
CEO

Started his career in Investment Banking. 2 years at BCG as a Strategy Consultant. Successfully founded a \$25m machine learning startup (Planorama). Prior roles include CTO (managed 25 developers) and CEO (managed 90 people). As a student, created a virtual trading platform for students to trade courses and other assets.



Laurent Boinot
Sales & Marketing

Seasoned tech consultant specialized in digital transformations and internal communication. Former PwC Senior consultant and Manager. Former Finance Inspector of a global industrial company. Founded and sold a tech startup (MOOCs). Global Solutions Program at Singularity University.



Boris Ivanov
Blockchain Developer

Full stack developer specialized in building Blockchain systems. He has been working with Ethereum, Smart Contracts, exchange platforms and Solidity for 3 years. Achievements include Liquid Democracy voting module, ICO crowdfunding Smart Contracts, user wallets, and lending and investing apps.



Yassine Zerguine
Senior Blockchain Developer

Full stack developer with strong experience with Blockchain, Ethereum, Smart Contract development. Experience in Artificial Intelligence projects. Prior roles include CTO and Chief Architect. Co-founded 2 tech startups where he was leading the technical side.



Omar Saadoun
Blockchain Developer

Mobile, web apps and blockchain expert. Co-founder of InMind IT Solutions. Tech enthusiast, always looking to enhance or create business for my customers through new technologies, especially mobile.



Batu Zaya
Blockchain Developer

Blockchain / cryptocurrency developer with full-stack capability. Technical lead and software architect. Working across all layers of modern web applications, from database to server-side and client-side applications. Experienced with reliable & scalable SaaS applications.



Zo Tahiana
Full Stack Developer

Full Stack Developer specialized in both front-end and back-end development. Strong experience in Artificial Intelligence projects. Solid foundation in MEAN application development. Analytical thinking, customer focus (UI/UX, process flows), attention to details.



Delphin Rakotonindrina
Full Stack Developer

Full Stack Developer in various languages, including AngularJS and Node.js. Experience in Ionic Cordova for hybrid mobile apps. Overseeing deployment and administration of EB cloud servers.



Robert Strong
Technical Adviser

Technical Lead at a major global bank (SG). Advanced knowledge of bank software and financial software requirements. Blockchain developer and passionate.



Minh Trinh
Adviser

More than 10 years of experience in trading at various banks. Acute knowledge of all types of financial markets, including food and raw materials. Former Senior Consultant and Manager at Accenture. CAIA diploma (Chartered of Alternative Investment Analyst). Studied at UCLA Anderson (MBA).



Yannick Robert
Adviser

More than 15 years of experience in trading. Acute knowledge of all types of financial markets. Thought leader / speaker for his views on financial markets. Co-founded 3 tech startups and 2 fintech startups.



Philippe Tastevin
Adviser

Former Director of Strategy at NYSE and at Euronext. Seasoned strategy executive specializing in financial markets. 17 years in 6 capacities at NYSE Euronext and MTS Group + Board seats. Major contribution to growth and profitability by leading strategic/transformational projects, incl. IPO, M&A, PMI and restructuring. Studied at ENA, HEC, INSEAD.



Jacques Putzeys
Adviser

Former CEO and co-founder of Easdaq (later Nasdaq Europe). President of the Market Authority of Easdaq. Over the last 17 years lead a consulting practice in Corporate Finance with a focus on pre-IPO advise, mergers & acquisitions and funding of technology companies. Co-founder of Talent4Boards. Before co-founding Easdaq Jacques was the President and CEO of Banque Nagelmackers a Belgian bank.



Pascal Quiry
Adviser

23 years of experience in Corporate Banking at BNP Paribas (one of the world's leading banks). Renown finance teacher in various top universities for 31 years, including HEC. Co-author of the number 1 finance textbook in French-speaking countries (Vernimmen).



Ethan Pierse
Adviser

Managing Partner at Nest Innovation and Ventures, based in Paris and Singapore. Nest is an early-stage startup venture capital fund based in Hong Kong, that creates bespoke innovation programs with leading corporations and governments to drive economic development through digital transformation.



Oliver Prock
Adviser

Founder & CEO at Salus Alpha Group – an innovative investment fund. CIO at Salus Alpha Capital GmbH. Chairman of AIFM Federation Austria.



Ugochukwu Ugbor
Adviser

Extensive network of raw materials production and trading partners. Worked 10 years at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). 7 years at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Currently working Sustainable Energy For All.



Jeremy Epstein
Adviser

CEO of Never Stop Marketing. 20 years of international marketing experience in helping to bring innovative technologies into the mainstream. Former VP Marketing at Sprinklr which grew from a \$20 million valuation and 30 people to \$1.3 billion valuation and 900 people in 3 years. Top-ranked speaker at multiple conferences including Microsoft Worldwide Partner Conferences and Microsoft CIO summit.



Richard Kastelein
Adviser

Founder of industry publication Blockchain News. Partner at ICO services collective CryptoAsset Design Group. Director of education company Blockchain Partners (Oracle Partner) and ICO event organiser at leading industry event CryptoFinancing. Award-winning publisher, innovation executive and entrepreneur.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
Legal Counsel

Global law firm of more than 2,000 legal professionals, with offices in Singapore, Beijing, US, Brussels, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Kazakhstan, London, Moscow, Paris, Tokyo.

9. Regulatory Environment

COMPLIANCE

Legal aspects are key to the success of the ChainTrade project, as we will need to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals in the market(s) where we will operate.

Singapore being the place of trading, we will first seek regulatory approval from the Singaporean authorities (the Monetary Authority of Singapore).

In the current state of the regulation, it is not yet known whether a separate regulatory approval will be required in other markets where traders will be located (but not ChainTrade). In view of the regulatory uncertainty to date, our roadmap also plans to seek green light or approval from European authorities, US authorities, and Chinese authorities (and potentially more authorities), progressively over time, if and when required.

In any case, ChainTrade will always endeavor to comply with any applicable law and regulation. We recognize the importance of complying with the regulations applicable in Singapore and potentially in other countries, with regards to token sales, cryptocurrencies, and trading derivatives. ChainTrade has therefore retained the services of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, a global law firm, to advise on the regulatory frameworks and ensure that all required licenses and authorizations are obtained, to trade futures and options legally on the blockchain.

We recognize the important role that regulators play in safeguarding markets and building trust, so we intend to work with them to ensure that our platform complies with regulations and provides a safe and reliable trading environment for all market participants.

THE CTT TOKEN

The CTT token is a tool to be used in trading on the ChainTrade platform. The CTT token should not be expected to gain value or have value outside of this role. A token is only used at the behest of the token owner, and any time it is used, there is a possibility that the token will lose value or be lost.

The CTT token is not an investment in any way and is not a security. The possession or ownership of the token does not grant any title, right, or interest in any company, enterprise, or undertaking, and does not grant the owner a share of any revenue or profits outside of the capital gains (or losses) he might realize in trading on the ChainTrade platform. Passively holding the token has no expectation of profit or value.

10. General Information

CAUTIONARY NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements contained in this Whitepaper, statements made in press releases or in any place accessible by the public and oral statements that may be made by the Distributor or its directors, executive officers or employees acting on its behalf, that are not statements of historical fact, constitute “forward-looking statements”. Some of these statements can be identified by forward-looking terms such as “aim”, “target”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “if”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “possible”, “probable”, “project”, “should”, “would”, “will” or other similar terms.

However, these terms are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements. All statements regarding the Distributor’s financial position, business strategies, plans and prospects and the future prospects of the industry which the Distributor is in are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements as to the Distributor’s revenue and profitability, prospects, future plans, other expected industry trends and other matters discussed in this Whitepaper regarding the Distributor are matters that are not historic facts, but only predictions.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual future results, performance or achievements of the Distributor to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expected, expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, amongst others:

- (a) changes in political, social, economic and stock or cryptocurrency market conditions, and the regulatory environment in the countries in which the Distributor conducts its respective businesses and operations;
- (b) the risk that the Distributor may be unable to execute or implement its business strategy and future plans;
- (c) changes in interest rates and exchange rates of fiat currencies and cryptocurrencies;
- (d) changes in the anticipated growth strategies and expected internal growth of the Distributor;
- (e) changes in the availability and fees payable to the Distributor in connection with its business and operations;
- (f) changes in the availability and salaries of employees who are required the Distributor to operate its business and operations;
- (g) changes in preferences of customers of the Distributor;

(h) changes in competitive conditions under which the Distributor operate, and the ability of the Distributor to compete under such conditions;

(i) changes in the future capital needs of the Distributor and the availability of financing and capital to fund such needs;

(j) war or acts of international or domestic terrorism;

(k) occurrences of catastrophic events, natural disasters and acts of God that affect the businesses and/or operations of the Distributor;

(l) other factors beyond the control of the Distributor; and

(m) any risk and uncertainties associated with the Distributor and its business and operations, the CTT tokens and the ChainTrade Initial Token Sale.

All forward-looking statements made by or attributable to the Distributor or persons acting on behalf of the Distributor are expressly qualified in their entirety by such factors. Given that risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual future results, performance or achievements of the Distributor to be materially different from that expected, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this Whitepaper, undue reliance must not be placed on these statements. These forward-looking statements are applicable only as of the date of this Whitepaper.

Neither the Distributor nor any other person represents, warrants and/or undertakes that the actual future results, performance or achievements of the Distributor will be as discussed in those forward-looking statements. The actual results, performance or achievements of the Distributor may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Nothing contained in this Whitepaper is or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or undertaking as to the future performance or policies of the Distributor.

Further, the Distributor disclaims any responsibility to update any of those forward-looking statements or publicly announce any revisions to those forward-looking statements to reflect future developments, events or circumstances, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Prospective purchasers of CTT tokens (as referred to in this Whitepaper) should carefully consider and evaluate all risks and uncertainties associated with the Distributor and its businesses and operations, the CTT tokens and the ChainTrade Initial Token Sale, all information set out in this Whitepaper and the T&Cs prior to any purchase of CTT tokens.

Main risks include, in addition to the risks set forth in the above section (but are not limited to): blockchain technology unable to meet business requirements, regulatory approval not obtained from the proper authorities, inability of the ChainTrade team to deliver the envisioned platform, etc.

If any of such risks and uncertainties develops into actual events, the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Distributor could be materially and adversely affected. In such cases, you may lose all or part of the value of the CTT tokens.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY INFORMATION AND NO CONSENT OF OTHER PERSONS

This Whitepaper includes market and industry information and forecasts that have been obtained from internal surveys, reports and studies, where appropriate, as well as market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Such surveys, reports, studies, market research, publicly available information and publications generally state that the information that they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such included information.

Save for the Distributor and its directors, executive officers and employees, no person has provided his or her consent to the inclusion of his or her name and/or other information attributed or perceived to be attributed to such person in connection therewith in this Whitepaper and no representation, warranty or undertaking is or purported to be provided as to the accuracy or completeness of such information by such person and such persons shall not be obliged to provide any updates on the same.

While the Distributor has taken reasonable actions to ensure that the information is extracted accurately and in its proper context, it has not conducted any independent review of the information extracted from third party sources, verified the accuracy or completeness of such information or ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Consequently, neither the Distributor, nor its directors, executive officers and employees acting on its behalf makes any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information and shall not be obliged to provide any updates on the same.

TERMS USED

To facilitate a better understanding of the CTT tokens being offered for purchase by the Distributor, and the businesses and operations of the Distributor, certain technical terms and abbreviations, as well as, in certain instances, their descriptions, have been used in this Whitepaper. These descriptions and assigned meanings should not be treated as being definitive of their meanings and may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage.

Words importing the singular shall, where applicable, include the plural and *vice versa* and words importing the masculine gender shall, where applicable, include the feminine and neuter genders and *vice versa*. References to persons shall include corporations.

NO ADVICE

No information in this Whitepaper should be considered to be business, legal, financial or tax advice regarding the Distributor, the CTT tokens and the ChainTrade Initial Token Sale. You should consult your own legal, financial, tax or other professional adviser regarding the Distributor and its business and operations, the CTT tokens and the ChainTrade Initial Token Sale. You should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risk of any purchase of CTT tokens for an indefinite period of time.

NO FURTHER INFORMATION OR UPDATE

No person has been or is authorized to give any information or representation not contained in this Whitepaper in connection with the Distributor and its business and operations, the CTT tokens and the ChainTrade Initial Token Sale and, if given, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the Distributor. The ChainTrade Initial Token Sale shall not, under any circumstances, constitute a continuing representation or create any suggestion or implication that there has been no change, or development reasonably likely to involve a material change in the affairs, conditions and prospects of the Distributor or in any statement of fact or information contained in this Whitepaper since the date hereof.

NO REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

The Distributor does not make or purport to make, and hereby disclaims, any representation, warranty or undertaking in any form whatsoever to any entity or person, including any representation, warranty or undertaking in relation to the truth, accuracy and completeness of any of the information set out in this Whitepaper.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

To the maximum extent permitted by the applicable laws, regulations and rules, the Distributor shall not be liable for any indirect, special, incidental, consequential or other losses of any kind, in tort, contract or otherwise (including but not limited to loss of revenue, income or profits, and loss of use or data), arising out of or in connection with any reliance on this Whitepaper or acceptance of the Terms and Conditions, or any part thereof by you.

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