



Easy, fast and save time to transfer your Fiat by using Blockchain

Abstract.

In economics, cash refers to money in its tangible form, including banknotes and coins. In the context of bookkeeping and financial accounting, cash is classified as current assets that consist of currency or equivalents that can be readily accessed, such as funds in money market accounts. Cash serves as a reserve for making payments, particularly during periods of structural or incidental negative cash flow, and acts as a safeguard against potential declines in financial markets.

Since the 1980s, the prevalence of banknotes has steadily declined, giving way to credit and debit cards, leading us toward what is often referred to as a cashless society. This concept describes a system where all financial transactions are conducted through digital means, such as debit and credit cards, rather than using physical cash like banknotes and coins. The idea of cashless societies has historical roots, as early human civilizations engaged in barter and various exchange methods for trade. Although the transition to a cashless society has been anticipated for over four decades, cash continues to be the most commonly utilized payment method globally, across all continents.

Digital currency refers to a broad category of methods designed to facilitate secure transactions for the public, utilizing a distributed ledger technology like blockchain for decentralized asset management. The advent of blockchain 1.0 has paved the way for the integration of virtual digital currencies into the marketplace, particularly in areas such as money transfers and payment systems. This concept also includes the development of an electronic version of national currency, which would be issued and supported by a central bank. In contrast, virtual currency represents a form of value that is not issued by any central bank or governmental authority, exemplified by Binance. Additionally, Facebook's diem initiative is centered around a token that would be backed by a collection of financial assets, including a variety of national currencies.^[1]

^[1] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cash>

Following the pandemic and various conflicts, numerous countries have faced sanctions, complicating trade amid a global economic downturn. In this context, sanctioned nations are compelled to rely on physical cash for transactions rather than utilizing digital transfer methods like the SWIFT system. The Key Test Telex method has been reintroduced in certain regions, although many countries have discontinued its use since the implementation of the SWIFT system.

Due to challenges in cross-border payments, digital tokens backed by fiat currencies, such as USDT, have gained significant popularity. These tokens help circumvent delays and banking sanctions that can occur in international transactions.

USDW is a digital token that offers individuals and organizations a secure and decentralized means of value exchange, utilizing a familiar accounting unit within their own ledger accounts. The underlying block chain technology serves as an audit-able and cryptographically secure global ledger.

The USDW token is supported by assets from private ledger accounts, allowing transactions in various familiar and less volatile currencies. To ensure accountability and price stability, we propose maintaining a one-to-one reserve ratio, where one (1) USD is equivalent to one (1) USDW. This ratio is supported by real-world assets, with other currencies being exchanged for USD to back the USDW token, thereby stabilizing its exchange price. This approach employs block chain technology, Proof of Reserves, and other auditing methods to guarantee that all issued tokens are fully backed and reserved at all times.

Introduction

A wide variety of assets are available globally, which individuals select as a means of storing value, facilitating transactions, or making investments. Our assert that the investor offers superior technology for the transaction, storage, and accounting of these assets. Current estimates offer to us place at approximately twenty (20) billion dollars, with a significant portion still managed by banks and comparable financial entities. The transition of these assets to the token on block chain signifies a substantial opportunity for us.

Binance(BNB) was developed as "an electronic payment system that relies on cryptographic proof rather than trust, enabling two willing parties to engage in direct transactions without the necessity of a trusted intermediary." This innovation gave rise to a new category of digital currency, known as decentralized digital currency or cryptocurrency.

The key benefits of crypto currencies include;

- low transaction fees
- the ability to transfer funds across borders without restrictions
- trustless ownership and exchange
- pseudo-anonymity
- real-time transparency
- protection from issues associated with traditional banking systems

The reasons for the current restricted adoption of cryptocurrencies in mainstream markets often cited are;

- significant price volatility
- a lack of widespread understanding of the technology
- challenges in usability for individuals who are not technically inclined.

The concept of asset-pegged cryptocurrency gained traction within the Binance(BNB) community through the Master coin white paper written by J.R. Willett in January 2012^[2]. Currently, we are witnessing the development of these concepts through platforms. Additionally, nearly all existing financial institutions and payment providers that enable the holding of fiat value or other assets offer similar functionalities. This white paper will concentrate on applications where fiat value is stored and transmitted using open-source software that is cryptographically secure and employs distributed ledger technology, representing a genuine cryptocurrency.

The objective of any effective crypto currency is to entirely remove the need for trust; however, each of the previously mentioned implementations either depends on a trusted third party or presents various technical, market-related, or procedural challenges and limitations.

In our framework, we refer to fiat-pegged crypto currencies as "USDW." Initially, all USDW will be created on the BNB block chain using the Binance, functioning as cryptocurrency tokens. Each USDW unit introduced into circulation is backed at a one-to-one (1:1) ratio (for instance, one USDW equals one US dollar) by the corresponding fiat currency held in reserve by Dwin Intertrade Company Limited, based in Labuan, Malaysia. USDW can be redeemed or exchanged for the underlying fiat currency according to Dwin Intertrade Company Limited's terms of service, or, if preferred by the holder, for the equivalent market value in BNB. Once issued, a USDW can be transferred, stored, or spent in the same manner as USDT or any other stable coins. The fiat currency held in reserve adopts the characteristics of a cryptocurrency, with its value consistently linked to that of the fiat currency.

Our implementation offers several advantages compared to other fiat-pegged crypto currencies;

- USDW are established on the Binance's blockchain, distinguishing them from less mature that operates on centralized databases.
- USDW function similarly to USDT, allowing transactions in a peer-to-peer, pseudo-anonymous, decentralized, and cryptographically secure setting.
- Integration of USDW with merchants, exchanges, and wallets is as seamless as that of USDT or any other cryptocurrencies.
- USDW benefit from the features of the Binance, which encompasses a decentralized exchange, browser-based open-source wallet encryption, and BNB-based transparency, accountability, multi-party security, and reporting capabilities.
- Dwin Intertrade Company Limited (Dwin) utilizes a straightforward yet effective method for conducting Proof of Reserves, which significantly mitigates counter party risk associated with the custody of reserve assets.
- The issuance or redemption of USDW will not encounter pricing or liquidity limitations, allowing users to buy or sell any quantity of USDW swiftly and at minimal fees.
- USDW are insulated from market risks, as reserves are maintained on a one-to-one basis rather than depending on market dynamics.
- The one-to-one backing of USDW is more comprehensible for non-technical users compared to collateralization methods or derivative strategies.

At any moment, the amount of fiat currency in our reserves will match or exceed the total number of USDW in circulation. This straightforward arrangement effectively facilitates a dependable Proof of Reserves process, which is essential for ensuring price parity between the circulating USDW and the fiat currency held in reserves. In this document, we present evidence indicating that current exchange and wallet audits are highly unreliable, revealing shortcomings in Proof of Solvency methods. We recommend that exchanges

[2] <https://www.investopedia.com/term/c/crypto-token.asp>

and wallets delegate the custody of user funds to us through USDW.

Users have the option to acquire USDW through any wallet that has been developed for BNB can accommodate all types of USDW, or from various supported exchanges, which accepts USDW for both deposits and withdrawals. Additionally, users can manage and store USDW using any BNB compatible wallet, such as MetaMask, or Uniswap Wallet. We invite other exchanges, wallets, and merchants to contact us regarding the integration of USDW as an alternative to conventional fiat payment methods.

We acknowledge that our current implementation is not entirely decentralized, as Dwin Intertrade Company Limited (Dwin) serves as a centralized custodian for reserve assets, even though USDW in circulation function as a decentralized digital currency. Nevertheless, we are confident that this implementation lays the groundwork for future innovations aimed at addressing these limitations, establishing a strong platform for new products and services, and enhancing the growth and utility of the Binance block chain in the long term. Potential innovations include:

- Mobile payment solutions that enable transactions between users and various entities, including other individuals and merchants.
- Rapid or nearly instantaneous transfer of fiat currency among decentralized participants, such as different exchanges.
- Implementation of smart contracts and multi-signature functionalities to enhance overall security measures, ensure Proof of Reserves, and introduce additional features.

CHALLENGES TO TRADITION MODULES

- Legal considerations - Not all central banks have the authority to issue digital currencies and expand account access, and issuance may require legislative changes, which might not be feasible, at least in the short term. Other questions include whether a CBDC is “legal tender” (ie a legally recognized payment instrument to fulfill financial obligations) and whether existing laws pertaining to transfers of value and finality are applicable.
- AML/CFT Concerns and requirements - Central banks would also have to take account of AML/CFT concerns and requirements if they were to issue CBDC. To date, it is not clear how AML/CFT requirements can be implemented practically for anonymous forms of CBDC. Forms of CBDC that can be easily transferred across borders or used offshore are especially likely to present significant challenges in this respect. As such, the reputation risk to the central bank for a general purpose CBDC must be considered.
- Degree of Privacy - The use of central bank and commercial bank deposits typically provide some level of privacy (for individual bank and agents, respectively), while the use of cash provides anonymity to all users. The appropriate degree of privacy, as also judged by society, is a challenge in a digital environment. For CBDC, the appropriate degree of privacy of the currency would need to be considered carefully, which could entail difficult public policy design choices for a central bank.
- Cyber security - Cyber security is currently one of the most important operational challenges for central bank systems and the financial industry more generally. Cyber threats, such as malware, and fraud are risks for nearly every payment, clearing and settlement system. They pose, however, a particular challenge for a general purpose CBDC, which is open to many participants and points of attack. Moreover, the potential effect of fraud could be more significant because of the ease with which large amounts could be transferred electronically. Robust mitigation methods of cyber risk would therefore be a prerequisite for CBDC issuance.
- Robustness of the new technology - More generally, the robustness of possible new technologies in ensuring a sound risk management framework is uncertain. Because central bank services are essential to the smooth functioning of an economy, very robust requirements for reliability, scalability, throughput and resilience are necessities. Central banks therefore typically

have very rigorous operational requirements for their systems and services. Some of the proposed technologies for issuing and managing CBDC (such as DLT) are still relatively new, and even the private sector is in the early phase of developing and applying DLT for commercial use. Many questions surrounding operational risk management and governance need to be answered before deployment can be envisioned. This may especially be the case for countries at earlier stages of financial infrastructure development.

- **Central Bank Economic Involvement** - The introduction of a CBDC would raise fundamental issues that go far beyond payment systems and monetary policy transmission and implementation. A general purpose CBDC could give rise to higher instability of commercial bank deposit funding. Even if designed primarily with payment purposes in mind, in periods of stress a flight towards the central bank may occur on a fast and large scale, challenging commercial banks and central banks to manage such situations. Introducing a CBDC could result in a wider presence of central banks in financial systems. This, in turn, could mean a greater role for central banks in allocating economic resources, which could entail overall economic losses should such entities be less efficient than the private sector in allocating resources. It could move central banks into uncharted territory and could also lead to greater political interference.

Main Concept

1 USDW = 1 USD

USDW pegged by cash(USD) in Custodian Account (Investment Bank)

- **POR-OFF Chain only** (We do not create on chain function to support our token pegging.)
- The asset as cash/fiat is transferred from clients to the Labuan City Bank Limited in custodian account and reserved to back up the token USDW. The custodian account is in Labuan, Malaysia which must report to the authority weekly that means it is audited by financial auditor every week, so the USDW user able to trust and confidence that the USDW is genuine a stable coin for exchange following the token creation purpose.
- The USDW supplies token following the customer transactions that reserve the fund in the custodian account. Then we can mint and burn when customer require to pay to their wallet. Our system created for off chain only because all customer is privilege. We create the token follow the client demands. It is not a general token as USDT (Tether) or USDC even quite similar code or function as the stable coin

The Impact of Blockchain on the Financial Sector

Since their introduction, blockchains have represented a groundbreaking advancement, enabling individuals to possess and transfer their assets independently of trusted intermediaries within an open network. Across various sectors, blockchains have shown significant impact by delivering highly lucrative solutions.

For instance, asset tokenization has notably lowered costs while facilitating global access to assets, thereby enhancing liquidity. This has afforded individuals a distinctive opportunity to not only acquire assets but also utilize them as a medium of exchange and a store of value. Currently, the total value of digital assets exceeds USD 650 billion, highlighting the critical need for effective risk management. USDW maintains a value equivalent to the US Dollar, providing a "price guarantee" that fosters trust by addressing the volatility commonly associated with crypto currencies. With a multitude of crypto currencies in circulation and a lack of regulatory oversight, individual risks may be heightened.

USDW seeks to mitigate these risks through various tools and strategies designed to enhance safety. Regulated by the BNB smart contract, USDW aims to maximize trading profits while effectively managing associated risks.

Key Objectives of USDW

- We intend to leverage a diverse range of funds and fiat currencies, subsequently integrating them into digital blockchain technology. This encompasses all forms of collateral, assets, and similar items.
- The funds and credit can be transferred to our custodian account through various electronic methods.
- We plan to utilize the funds from our token sales to amplify our message, enhancing community awareness.
- Our goal is to engage with a larger audience while raising capital will provide us with a significant global advantage.
- We focus on executing our strategic objectives in marketing, operational efficiency, and profit distribution.

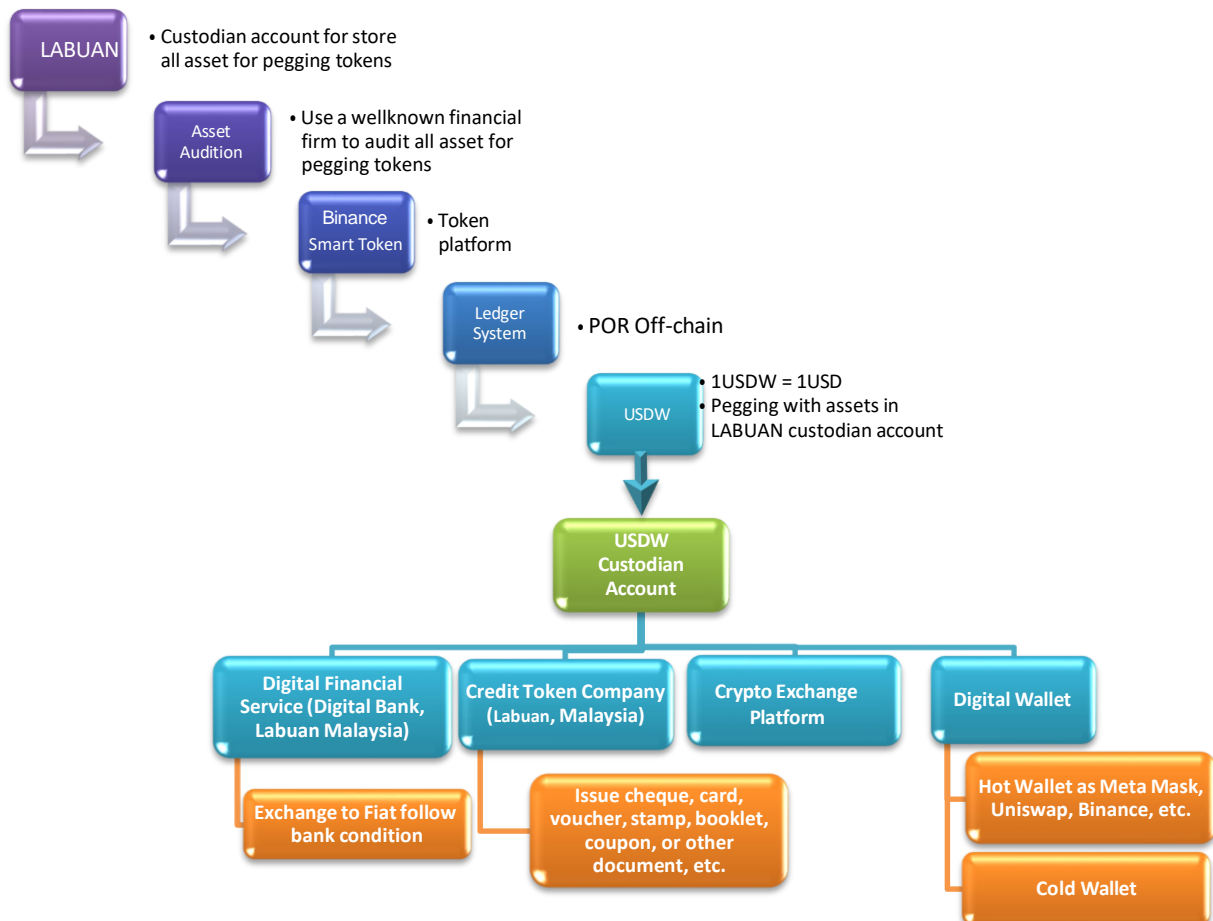
Technology and Procedures USDW Technology Framework, Fund Flow Procedure, and Proof of Reserves Fiat.

Technology Framework

Each USDW issued into circulation will be backed in a one-to-one ratio with the equivalent amount of corresponding fiat currency held in reserves at Labuan, Malaysia based Dwin Intertrade Company Limited as the custodian of the backing asset we are acting as a trusted third party responsible for that asset. This risk is mitigated by a simple implementation that collectively reduces the complexity of conducting both fiat and cryptoes audits while increasing the security, provability, and transparency of these audits.

USDW Diagram

The stack consists of various features, which are most effectively illustrated through a diagram.



Explanation of USDW Diagram

1. Labuan City Bank serves as a custodian responsible for maintaining all assets in a ledger account, which must report weekly asset balances to the Labuan FSA authority. Once these reports are submitted, the assets and accounts undergo an audit by the authority, ensuring that USDW is adequately backed by assets.
2. Binance functions as a fundamental technology that can create (grant) and burn (revoke) digital tokens, represented as metadata within the Binance blockchain. In this context, the fiat currency is backed by cash held in the trust account, which can then be converted into USDW.
3. Monitor and report the circulation of USDW through bscscan.com.
4. Provide users with the ability to transact and store USDW and other assets/tokens in a peer-to-peer, pseudo-anonymous, cryptographically secure environment. This can be facilitated through open-source, browser-based, encrypted web wallets like MetaMask or Uniswap, as well as through off-line cold storage solutions.
5. Following the issuance of the stable token USDW, which is pegged to assets, a portion of USDW will be deposited in a custodian account at a Credit Token Company in Labuan, Malaysia, to facilitate various guarantees for trading activities. Another portion will be held in a custodian account at a digital service provider, such as in a Digital Bank in Labuan, Malaysia, for investment projects in Malaysia and Asia. The remaining USDW will be launched on a token trading platform for exchange purposes.

Flow of Funds Process

The lifecycle of a DWIN token consists of distinct steps, which can be more clearly illustrated through a diagram.



1. A user transfers fiat or other assets into their account with Labuan City Bank.
2. Labuan City Bank generates and logs transactions in the ledger account. The company's IT team developed USDW.
3. Labuan City Bank is required to report the received credit to the authority in Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA), which is subject to auditing by the authority.
4. Additionally, the white paper and smart contract must be submitted for a Security Audit Blockchain review. Once all reports are approved, USDW can be launched in the blockchain market.
5. USDW is launched into circulation. The quantity of fiat currency deposited by the user corresponds to the quantity of USDW allocated to the user (for instance, a deposit of 10,000 USD leads to the issuance of 10,000 USDW).
6. Users engage in transactions using USDW. They have the ability to transfer, exchange, and store USDW through a peer-to-peer open-source platform on BNB that offers pseudo-anonymity.
7. The user submits USDW to Labuan City Bank for conversion into fiat currency.
8. Labuan City Bank burns the USDW and sends fiat currency to the user's bank account.

Users have the option to acquire USDW through exchanges or from other individuals, in addition to the previously mentioned method. Once a DWIN token is in circulation, it can be traded freely among any businesses or individuals. For instance, users can buy USDW from BNB, Meta Mask or Uniswap and so on, with additional exchanges expected to be available shortly.

The Flow of Funds diagram primarily illustrates that Labuan City Bank is the sole entity authorized to issue USDW into circulation (create them) or remove them from circulation (burn them). This process is essential for maintaining the system's solvency.

Proof of Reserves Fiat

The concepts of Proof of Solvency, Proof of Reserves, and Real-Time Transparency have gained significant traction within the cryptocurrency sector.

Currently, audits of exchanges and wallets are often unreliable. The BNB has witnessed multiple instances of insolvency due to hacks, mismanagement, or outright fraud. Users need to exercise caution when selecting exchanges and remain vigilant while using them. However, even the most informed users cannot completely eliminate the associated risks. Additionally, certain users, such as traders and businesses, are required to maintain substantial fiat balances on exchanges, which introduces what is known in financial terms as "counterparty risk" when storing value with a third-party.

It is reasonable to assert that the existing audit processes for exchanges and wallets lack reliability. These audits do not assure users of the solvency of custodians or exchanges. While there have been significant advancements in enhancing audit methodologies, such as the Merkle tree approach, critical shortcomings persist.

Dwin's Proof of Reserves framework is innovative as it streamlines the verification process, ensuring that the total liabilities represented by USDW in circulation are consistently matched by an equivalent amount of fiat currency held in reserve. In this framework, each DWIN USD corresponds to one US dollar in reserves, establishing a one-to-one ratio. This means that the system is fully backed when the total number of USDW matches the USD balance in reserves at any given moment. Since USDW operates on the Binance blockchain, verifying and accounting for USDW is straightforward. In contrast, the total USD held in reserves is validated through the publication of the trust account balances and regular audits

conducted by professionals. Further details on this implementation are provided below: Labuan City Bank issues all USDW on the BNB platform and utilizes Web3 for all operations, including the redemption, burning, and minting of USDW, as well as maintaining transactional history. We employ bscscan.com to document and verify transactions, allowing us to cross-check and confirm these transactions against our ledger system reports.

- The total supply of USDW issued from the asset will be equivalent to the value of USDW issued, as we have established that 1 USD is equal to 1 USDW.
- USDW = "Total Property Tokens" @ <https://bscscan.com/address/0x3AB6c736aa54917e11e58CC2Cc12e1638233B265>

0x3AB6c736aa54917e11e58CC2Cc12e1638233B265

- Labuan City Bank maintains a custodian account that facilitates the receipt and disbursement of fiat currency for users engaging in the purchase or redemption of USDW directly.
- The total amount deposited into this account be denoted as Credit.
- The total amount withdrawn from this account be denoted as Debit.
- The dollar balance of the custodian account be denoted as USD.

$$\text{Total USD} = \text{USD credit} - \text{USD debit}$$

While the USDW supplied balance of the custodian account be denoted as USDW.

$$\text{Total USDW} = \text{USDW credit} - \text{USDW debit}$$

Each USDW issued will be supported by an equivalent amount of currency (one USDW is equal to one dollar). By integrating the aforementioned cryptocurrency and fiat accounting methods, we derive the "Solvency Equation" for the DWIN System. The Solvency Equation can be expressed as $\text{USDW} = \text{USD}$.

Every USDW that is issued or redeemed, as recorded on the Binance, will correspond to a deposit or withdrawal from the custodian account. The verification of USDW is dependent on the Binance as previously mentioned. The verification of USD will involve several processes: We will publish the custodian account balance on the transparency page of our website. Professional auditors will routinely verify, sign, and publish our actual bank balance and financial transfer statements. Users will have access to this information on our transparency Page.

Choosing Investment Bank Limited as the custodian for asset and cash management offers distinct advantages over traditional banks.

Investment banking is an advisory-based financial service for institutional investors, corporations, governments, and similar clients. Traditionally associated with corporate finance, such a bank might assist in raising financial capital by underwriting or acting as the client's agent in the issuance of debt or equity securities.

An investment bank may also assist companies involved in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and provide ancillary services such as market making, trading of derivatives and equity securities, FICC services (fixed income instruments, currencies, and commodities) or research (macroeconomic, credit or equity research). Most investment banks maintain prime brokerage and asset management departments in conjunction with their investment research businesses. As an industry, it is broken up into the Bulge Bracket (upper tier), Middle Market (mid-level businesses), and boutique market (specialized businesses)^[3].

Dwin has chosen an investment bank in Labuan, Malaysia to manage the reservation of assets and fiat from clients, as our primary operation focuses solely on creating a stable token for exchange purposes. We do not aim to cater to a large customer base; instead, we offer our services exclusively to privileged clients who can transfer a minimum amount of ten million United States dollars (USD \$10,000,000).

[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investment_banking

Labuan IBFC, situated in Malaysia near Thailand, serves as an ideal location for establishing our investment bank, allowing us to effectively manage and safeguard all assets and fiat currencies from our clients.

Labuan IBFC, located in a region with a high density of clients, attracts a wide variety of professional service providers and intermediaries. The growing network of service providers in Labuan, which features numerous prominent trust companies with international ties and respected accounting firms, creates a crucial ecosystem within the Labuan IBFC.

Labuan IBFC hosts over 50 banks that provide a diverse array of wholesale commercial and investment banking services. Like Malaysia, Labuan IBFC features a dual financial system that includes both conventional banking and Islamic finance. Most banks in Labuan are part of international banking groups, particularly from the Asia Pacific region. These institutions serve as a regional hub, capitalizing on the increasing business flows, cross-border trade, and investment prospects in Asia. The banking services offered encompass project and infrastructure financing, structured loans, trade and export financing, treasury services, and financial advisory. Additionally, Labuan IBFC supports digital financial services, including digital banking. A Labuan bank may operate as either a branch or a subsidiary and can set up offices in other parts of Malaysia outside of Labuan to enhance their operations^[4].

Price Assurance Program

The USDW team assures that every USDW reserve available on our platform will consistently equate to one (1) USD in either BNB.

USDW is tailored for newcomers eager to explore the cryptocurrency landscape securely and without exorbitant expenses. In 2017, the digital currency market surged by 3171%, reaching a market capitalization of \$700 billion. However, the cryptocurrency sector has encountered numerous challenges stemming from the traditional banking system. Stringent regulations and conservative financial institutions have created unnecessary obstacles. Many traders and exchanges faced account closures, compounded by unfavorable media coverage. Additionally, verification processes have infringed upon the privacy of the cryptocurrency community.

Despite these challenges, the potential for significant investment and economic opportunities remains. While we observe growth, many individuals remain hesitant due to a lack of technical knowledge and security concerns. The cumbersome and protracted processes have further complicated matters for many users.

Unlike traditional currencies, which can be manipulated by central banks, cryptocurrencies maintain their value independently. Token exemplifies this shift, representing the crypto revolution and positioning banks as an expensive alternative, thereby transforming the financial landscape permanently. The current changes are a response to a deleveraging economy—the moment for transformation has arrived.

Many experts and cryptocurrency advocates believe that those who invest in cryptocurrency today will hold substantial wealth in the future while USDW serves as an entry point, providing an accessible opportunity for all.

Limitations of Current Fiat-Pegging Systems

The following outlines several prevalent drawbacks and limitations associated with current fiat-pegging systems.

[4] <https://www.labuanfsa.gov.my/areas-of-business/financial-services/banking>

- These systems operate on closed-source software and utilize private and centralized databases.
- The pegging mechanisms frequently depend on hedging derivative meta-assets, efficient market theory, or the collateralization of the underlying asset, which can lead to challenges related to liquidity, transferability, security, and other concerns.
- There is a notable absence of transparency and auditing for custodians, whether they are dealing with crypto, fiat, or their internal ledgers, mirroring the issues found in closed-source and centralized databases.
- These systems often rely on traditional banking infrastructures and trusted third parties (such as bank account holders) for the transfer and settlement of reserve assets.

Financial Audit and Token and Security Audit

Labuan City Bank, having registered with Labuan FSA, is required to report its transactions on a weekly basis. The authority will conduct audits to review and assess the value of these transactions each week. Additionally, the token system and Security Audit will be certified by a Blockchain's auditor, who will issue a report for publication on the blockchain, confirming that the system and security measures are safe and operational.

Why is our token sale advantageous for participants?

A well-organized token sale offers our company more than just financial support; it creates a range of benefits for our users and investors, who are essential to our success.

- Our token sale aims to attract potential investors and users from around the globe.
- With a high liquidity ratio, our tokens can be easily converted through exchanges.
- The growing demand for our token will enable our investors to access a wider market.
- The strategies we employ are reliable and have a proven track record in generating funds.
- Our token operates under a smart contract, ensuring secure transactions and payment safety.

USDW Wallet Features

Many cryptocurrency companies employ a manual system. Their customers may endure many hours to buy a token or a withdrawal. Our developer team has developed a fully automated program that will enable customers to buy and withdraw funds within few minutes via Binance blockchain confirmation. Customers can pay BTC, ETH or even legal currency (USD) to pay for purchase USDW.

We provide several payment methods to customers which includes:

- PayPal: The traditional payment method where customers can pay legal currency to buy USDW. It is fast, secure, and easy to use.
- Pay by BTC or ETH (Coin Payments).
- Deposit other tokens to our Digital Financial Service and we can exchange to USDW, or Fiat.
- Pay by credit/debit card.
- Purchase via bank transfer.
- Customers also can check account balances, transaction history and exchange rates.
- Other payment methods.

Target Market

Our research team is trying to source out the obstruction and regulation from government and bank procedure to match funder, investor and entrepreneurial to meet in the middle of development stage. We are proposing easy and quick access to convert funding into investment. Main target as below

1. Investor
2. Funder
3. Exchanger
4. Pioneer who wants to raise funds
5. Group of institutions who want to diversify investments.

Main Applications

This section will provide a summary and analysis of the primary applications of USDW within the Binance and broader blockchain ecosystem, as well as its relevance to global consumers. We categorize the beneficiaries into three distinct user groups:

1. Exchanges
2. Individuals
3. Merchants

While the key advantages that apply to all groups include:

- Characteristics of Binance extended to various asset classes
- Reduced volatility and a recognizable unit of account
- Global assets transitioning to the Binance

Compare the Exchange system by Financial Institute and Blockchain

Exchange operators recognize that managing fiat deposits and withdrawals through traditional financial systems can be fraught with challenges, including complexity, risk, delays, and high costs. Some of the key issues they face are:

- Selecting appropriate payment providers for the exchange
- Considerations include irreversible transactions, fraud protection, and minimizing fees
- Integrating with banks that lack APIs
- Engaging with these banks to ensure compliance, security, and establish trust
- High costs associated with small value transfers
- International wire transfers taking 3 to 7 days to process
- Unfavorable currency conversion rates

By utilizing USDW, exchanges can eliminate these challenges and enjoy additional advantages, such as:

- Accepting crypto-fiat as a method for deposits, withdrawals, and storage instead of relying on traditional banks or payment providers.
- This enables users to transfer fiat in and out of the exchange more efficiently, quickly, and at a lower cost.
- Transferring fiat custodial risk to Dwin, allowing the exchange to focus solely on managing cryptocurrencies.
- Seamlessly incorporating other tethered fiat currencies as trading pairs on the platform.
- Ensuring the security of customer assets through accepted cryptocurrency processes.

- Including multi-signature security, cold and hot wallets, and cold wallets conduct audits easier and more securely in a purely crypto environment.
- Anything one can do with Bianace as an exchange can be done with USDW.

Exchange users know how risky it can be to hold fiat currencies on an exchange. With the growing number of insolvencies events, it can be quite dangerous. As mentioned previously, we believe that using USDW exposes exchange users to less counter-party risk than continually holding fiat on exchanges. Additionally, there are other benefits to holding USDW, explained in the next section.

Profits for individual exchange

There exists a diverse array of individual Bianace users across the globe today. This includes traders aiming for daily profits, long-term investors seeking secure storage for their Bianace, tech-savvy consumers wanting to bypass credit card fees or enhance their privacy, and philosophical advocates aspiring to effect global change. Additionally, there are users focused on efficient global remittances, individuals in developing countries accessing financial services for the first time, developers innovating new technologies, and many others who have discovered various applications for Bianace. We believe that USDW can provide valuable benefits to each of these user groups in comparable ways, such as:

- Conduct transactions in USD or fiat currency in a pseudo-anonymous manner, eliminating the need for intermediaries.
- Safeguard USD or fiat currency by managing personal private keys in cold storage.
- Mitigate the risks associated with holding fiat on exchanges by facilitating seamless transfers of crypto-fiat in and out of these platforms.
- Bypass the necessity of establishing a fiat bank account for storing fiat currency.
- Effortlessly upgrade applications that are compatible with Bianace to also accommodate tether.
- Any action that an individual can perform with Bianace can similarly be executed with DWIN.

Profits for merchant's exchange

Merchants prefer to concentrate on their core business activities rather than managing payment processes. The ongoing absence of affordable, accessible global payment solutions continues to hinder merchants of all sizes worldwide. They deserve better options. Here are several ways in which Dwin can assist them:

- Price products in USD or fiat currency instead of Bianace, eliminating fluctuating conversion rates and purchase time constraints.
- Bypass the need for conversion from Bianace to USD or fiat, along with the related fees and complexities.
- Minimize charge backs, lower transaction fees, and enhance privacy.
- Enable innovative services through fiat-crypto functionalities, such as micro tipping and gift cards.
- Merchants can perform all Bianace - related transactions using Dwin as well.

Legal and Compliance

LABUAN Investment Bank Limited is the investment bank incorporated pursuant to the Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA) located at Office Suite 1638, Level 16(A), Main Office Tower, Financial Park Complex, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 Labuan F.T.

Dwin is implementing customer due diligence, record-keeping, and reporting practices that align with the regulations set forth by the Labuan FSA, through these and additional measures.

LABUAN presently maintains accounts under its own custodian account, with both parties being informed and assured that Dwin's business model is deemed acceptable.

The investment bank express their satisfaction with our procedures and confirm that our operations align with offshore regulations. All financial institutions were asked to verify this with their legal, compliance, and head office teams prior to account openings, which was also our request. From the outset, we aimed to maintain a compliant operation and ensure the highest level of assurance for our banking partners. Furthermore, these investment bank are currently collaborating with other businesses in the Binance ecosystem.

Conclusion

Dwin is recognized as the pioneering fiat-pegged cryptocurrency built on the Binance, which is renowned for its security and extensive testing. The USDW tokens are fully backed on a one-to-one basis, ensuring they remain unaffected by market fluctuations, pricing variations, or liquidity issues. Dwin employs a straightforward and dependable Proof of Reserves system and is subject to regular professional audits. Our robust banking partnerships, compliance measures, and legal framework establish a solid foundation for managing reserve assets and issuing USDW. Our team comprises seasoned and reputable entrepreneurs from both the Binance ecosystem and other sectors.

We are dedicated to facilitating integrations with established businesses within the cryptocurrency industry, including exchanges, wallets, merchants, and more. Currently, we have integrations with platforms such as Coin Market Cap (CMC), Meta Mask, Coinbase, Chain link, Uniswap, and additional partnerships are in progress. We invite you to contact us for further information.