GazOTC

the world's first DOTC platform

white paper

N0.1Introduction

- Trust is the foundation of financial industry. In order to maintain trust, the development of financial industry has spawned a large number of intermediaries with high cost, low efficiency and single point of failure, including custodians, third-party payment platforms, notaries, banks, exchanges and so on. Blockchain technology uses brand-new encryption and authentication technology and decentralized consensus mechanism to maintain a complete, distributed and unchangeable account book, so that participants can ensure the security of funds and information through a unified account book system without mutual cognition and trust relationship. This is of great significance to financial institutions.

  Nowadays, Visa, Master and Alipay are all operated by centralized institutions, and currency transfer has to go through third-party institutions, which makes the cost of cross-border transactions, currency exchange rate, internal accounting and time consumption too high, and brings risks to capital. Blockchain can simplify and automate the lengthy financial service process, reduce the interaction between foreground and background, and save a lot of manpower and material resources, which is of great significance for optimizing the business process of financial institutions and improving the competitiveness of financial institutions.

  Third-party payment and OTC, as the entrance of Internet economy, have helped many industries such as consumer finance and air tourism to achieve transformation and upgrading in the past by virtue of scene penetration and data precipitation, and also met the increasing diversified needs of users under the background of consumption upgrading, thus becoming the driving force in the innovation of economic and industrial structure.

- The DeFi market broke out in 2020, and once the decentralized exchange (DEX) based on currency trading business was launched, it was supported and recognized by blockchain users. In 2020, the Uniswap agreement supported more than $58 billion in transactions, up 15,000% from $390 million in 2019.

However, behind the DeFi boom, there is still a big gap between Dex trading volume and centralized exchange trading volume. We believe that the reason is that Uniswap only provides blockchain users with the infrastructure for currency transactions. However, OTC transactions, as the connector between blockchain assets and legal tender assets, are still controlled in centralized exchanges. OTC is the gateway for users to enter the blockchain world and the entrance for traffic. Without an excellent DOTC product, it is difficult for DeFi market to usher in a real outbreak. The blockchain world will continue to be firmly controlled by centralized exchanges, and users' asset freedom will never be realized.

Therefore, DOTC is a new track of Defi ecology, and Gaz technical team first proposed--GazOTC, a decentralized OTC platform based on legal tender transactions.

- At present, in DEX plate, there are spot transactions and futures options derivatives transactions, and the lack of OTC plate leads to a bad credit situation. No matter whether users participate in any Defi project, no matter lending, spot trading, derivatives trading, etc., they still need to go through the centralized OTC platform when entering and leaving gold. It is undeniable that the centralized trading platform will run away or suspend currency withdrawal. If this phenomenon occurs, it will cause inevitable losses to users.

If the DeFi protocol can complete the payment problem of the legal tender, then the DeFi protocol ecology can complete self-closed loop, and can freely enter and exit without the participation of centralized exchanges.

To put it simply, users directly use wallets to deposit and withdraw money through DeFi protocol version of OTC, exchange cryptocurrency through uniswap, trade derivatives in dydx and MCDEX, borrow money in aave and compound, and so on. It saves the process for DeFi players to go to the exchange to get in and out of gold, and solves the problem directly by DeFi protocol.

Therefore, decentralized OTC is not simply to make centralized OTC into DeFi, but to reshape the whole DeFi transaction process and form a complete DeFi transaction chain.

Project Mission

GazOTC is a combination of gaz + otc, the first three characters of Gazelle and the token name of the project, and otc is the industry name, which is different from swap series.

Gazelle means antelope and gazelle, which are fast and agile animals. Although it is small, it runs fast and jumps high, which means that this project can grow rapidly; Zelle is a well-known fast transfer network in America, and Gazelle has financial attributes. Therefore, gazelle is committed to providing users with small and sophisticated DOTC services, creating a safe, convenient and community-autonomous DOTC platform, and making gazotc a "gazelle enterprise" in DOTC industry.

1.*Asset security mechanisms:*

Asset security assurance, like other DEFI projects, is managed through smart contracts. When the seller transfers the assets to the smart contract, the assets are free and the seller can retrieve the assets at any time without the buyer taking the order. After the buyer takes the order, the assets to be purchased are locked, and the assets can only be transferred between the two parties to the transaction.

If the payer cancels the purchase, the cancellation can only be triggered by the payer; If the seller receives legal tender, the money release can only be triggered by the payee. Neither the platform nor any third party has the right to use or lock this asset.

2. *Dispute resolution mechanism:*

Dispute resolution is mainly through decentralized arbitration mechanism. The project has two rounds of arbitration and three lines of defense. General complaints can be settled through the first round of arbitration. Although the second round of arbitration and the third line of defense are rarely used, without the existence of such a mechanism, assets may be "locked up". In addition, the platform prevents arbitrators from doing evil by reducing the probability of doing evil and increasing the cost of doing evil.

3.Anti-money-laundering mechanisms:

Although the advantages of decentralized OTC are not anti-money laundering and anti-freezing cards, most of the "black money" can be kept out of the door through smart contracts, deposits, binding of real identity and wallet address, and face recognition, even better than centralized OTC platform. If the funds are frozen, they can be paid by the buyer or the insurance pool.

Characteristics

Safety
Assets are managed by smart contracts, so there is no need to worry about assets being occupied and controlled.

Convenient
There is no need to register the transaction, the assets are released immediately, and the margin is deferred. It not only satisfies the buyer's urgent need for assets to be realized, replenished margin or other application scenarios, but also ensures the seller's concern about the safety of funds.

Community autonomy
Platform parameters are set by community voting, and in case of disputes, they are decided by centralized arbitration mechanism on the chain.

NO.3.GazOTC Trading System
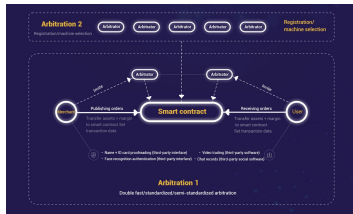
Participants

GazOTC is a pure C2C trading system, and all participants in GazOTC can be merchants, users and arbiters.

Merchant	User	Arbitrator
Order publishers and liquidity providers do not need to freeze digital assets when issuing orders, freeze corresponding digital assets when issuing sales orders, and freeze deposits proportionally when users make orders.	For the bidder, the margin ratio shall be set by the merchant.	Customer service, similar to centralized OTC, accepts the representations of traders, and requires mortgage deposit in the arbitration process.

Trading Rules

Order publishing rules

- When a merchant issues a sale order, it needs to recharge the assets into the smart contract first;
- Merchants do not need to have assets before issuing purchase orders;
- The deposit is not frozen when the order is issued, but when the user places an order, if the deposit is insufficient, the order will fail;
- When no user places an order, the deposit and assets can be freely withdrawn;
- When the user places an order, the corresponding assets and margin are frozen;
- Merchants can modify the quantity and unit price in the order;
- Merchants can make published orders in a rest state, and users can't place orders at this time;

User ordering rules

• Whether the user needs to pay the deposit and the proportion when placing an order is customized by the merchant when issuing the order;

• If the merchant issues a sales order, the assets received by the user after placing the order are in the smart contract, and the user can withdraw cash at any time;

• If the merchant publishes a bill, the user needs to recharge the asset to the smart contract before placing an order;

• After the user places an order, the assets and deposits of both parties are locked into the contract;

• Assets and margin can only be transferred between both parties to the transaction;

• Cancellation can only be triggered by the payer, and there is no handling fee for the contract when canceling the order;

• Money release can only be triggered by the payee, and the system will deduct the handling fee when releasing money;

• If there is no payment after placing an order or no money after payment, you can make representations.

Margin rules

• In version 1.0, usdt is used for trading margin, and in subsequent versions, gaz will be used for trading margin;

• The merchant margin ratio is a global parameter, which can be adjusted by community voting;

• The user margin ratio is set by the merchant;

• The deposit will be released after 3 days of money release;

• Both parties reach an agreement to release the deposit in advance;

• Before the release of the deposit, either party can trigger the suspension of the release;

• In order to prevent malicious suspension, when triggering suspension, the margin needs to be more than 10%;

• After the suspension of release, if both parties to the transaction cannot reach an agreement, they can make representations.

Arbitration Rules

Qualification of arbitrator

- Arbitrators need to sign up first and mortgage a deposit not less than the minimum requirements of the system;
- ·The arbitration deposit shall be gaz;;
- After successful registration, the contract will be numbered in sequence, and n arbitrators will be randomly selected to participate in arbitration;
- Margin can not be added, and an address can only have one number at the same time;
- Participating in arbitration will release part of the deposit, and the deposit can also be withdrawn;
- Participating in the second round of arbitration will temporarily freeze the deposit until the end of arbitration;
- After the deposit is lower than the minimum requirement, the system will recover the address number;
- The vacancy number is filled by the nth address after the number;
- If the address corresponding to n arbitrators are empty, it is filled by the last address;
- If an arbitrator commits evil, the community can propose to dismiss the arbitrator.

Arbitration 1

- The subject matter of the first round of arbitration may be assets or deposits;
- Both parties to the transaction invite no more than M arbitrators respectively, but only one arbitrator needs to vote in favor;
- The arbitration fee must be paid proportionally when inviting;
- Each arbitrator can only be invited by one party to the same order;
- The arbitrator can only make a positive vote of the invited party, and does not need to vote or vote for the other party;
- When voting, the arbitrator must meet four conditions at the same time:

1) Invited by one of the trading parties of the order;

2) The number of arbitrators is within n digits, and both parties to the transaction invite arbitrators with no more than m digits respectively, but only one arbitrator needs to vote in favor;

3) The balance of the deposit is greater than the balance required by the arbitration order;

4) If the case does not participate in the second round of arbitration, the deposit will not be frozen;

- When voting, the corresponding deposit will be deducted from the balance of the arbitrator's deposit;
- After one party makes an affirmative arbitration, the other party shall make an arbitration result within the specified time;
- After the expiration, if only one party makes affirmative arbitration, that party wins;
- The arbitrator of the winning party can receive the arbitration fee paid by the invited party;
- If the losing party also pays the arbitration fee, it will make up for it to the winning party;
- If both parties have made positive arbitration within the specified time, they will enter the second round of arbitration;

Arbitration 2

- Entering the second round of arbitration, the assets will not be arbitrated separately, and the assets and security deposit will be arbitrated at one time (except that the assets have been released);
- At the same time, the second round of arbitration will arbitrate the arbitration behavior of the first round. If the arbitrator in the first round commits evil, the deposit can be deducted;
- The second round of arbitration adopts the registration system, which must meet the following conditions:

1) The arbitrator's number is within n;

2) The balance of the deposit is greater than the balance required by the arbitration order;

3) If you do not participate in other cases of the second round of arbitration, the deposit will not be frozen;

- Up to k arbitrators can participate in the registration;
- After the registration, j arbitrators with the largest random number enter the arbitration panel;
- You can only register once at one address for the same order;
- The deposit balance of the applicants is temporarily frozen until the arbitration is over;
- The arbitration panel jointly discusses the arbitration plan and votes on the plan;
- The plan with more than half of the voting rights is passed;
- The adopted plan needs to be adopted by one of the two parties to the transaction. If it is not adopted within the specified time, the arbitration panel will be dissolved and the second round of arbitration will be restarted;
- After restarting, the original arbitrator's deposit is unfrozen and can be registered again;
- After the plan is adopted by one party, within the specified time, if the other party or any other interested party has objections, the plan can be revoked through community governance;
- After voting, the community decided to uphold the original judgment or send it back for retrial. If the original judgment is upheld, the plan will be final and the chain governance will end. If it is sent back for retrial, the original arbitration panel will be dissolved and the second round of arbitration will be restarted;

Rules for Freezing Funds and Paying Compensation

If the seller's funds are frozen after the deposit is released, he can apply for insurance pool compensation;
- The arbitration committee is responsible for the fund management and compensation audit of the insurance pool, and the arbitration committee is composed of qualified arbitrators;
- The applicant must pledge the insurance premium to the insurance pool before the frozen transaction;
- For the same frozen fund, you can apply for compensation once a month;
- The accumulated amount of compensation is not greater than the maximum amount of compensation;
- The maximum compensation amount is the minimum of the following three situations

1) 50 times of the insurance mortgage amount;

2) Frozen funds;

3) The transaction amount that caused the freeze;

• The initial fund of the insurance pool is 2% of the total circulation. When the total fund in the pool is less than 1% of the total circulation, the balance of transaction fees will buy back gaz in the market to supplement the margin; When it is more than 2%, stop supplementing.

NO.4.GazOTC Contract
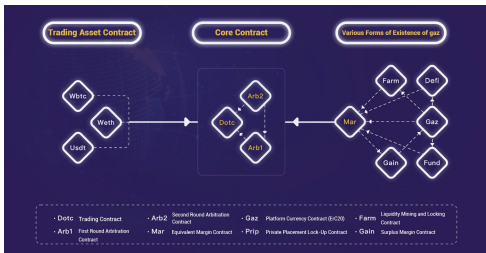
Master Trading Contract

◆ Recharge and cash withdrawal

(1) Any asset can be recharged to the contract, but only approved assets can issue orders;

(2) Assets recharged to the contract can be freely withdrawn without issuing a sale order, and are not bound by any third party (including the project party);

(3) Issuing a sell order will lock in the corresponding number of assets, which cannot be withdrawn.

◆ Margin transfer

(1) The margin cannot be recharged directly from the outside, but can only be transferred from the recharged assets;

(2) The contract address of margin assets is set by the project party and cannot be changed once set.

◆ Issuance of orders

(1) Only approved assets can issue orders;

(2) When issuing an order, do not check the margin balance;

(3) When issuing a sell order, the corresponding asset quantity should be locked;

(4) The unit price can be modified separately, and the unit price does not participate in the internal calculation of the contract, or can be published outside the chain;

(5) The quantity can be modified separately. If the quantity of selling orders is modified, the locked assets will be calculated;

(6) The orderer can set the margin ratio that the counterparty needs to pay.

◆ Place an order

(1) When placing an order, the margin of both parties to the transaction will be allocated;

(2) The margin of the publisher is a global ratio. If the system opens the NFT contract, the discount ratio of the publisher will be returned from the NFT contract;

(3) The margin ratio of the orderer is set by the orderer and can be 0;

(4) When placing an order, the quantity in the published order will be reduced and the quantity in the transaction order will be increased;

(5) If the purchase order is taken, the assets of the orderer will be allocated and the balance of locked assets will be increased at the same time;

◆ Currency release and cancellation

(1) The transaction fee has a minimum value, and if it is lower than the minimum value, it will be executed according to the minimum value;

(2) If the NFT contract is opened, the discount ratio of the orderer will be returned from the NFT contract;

(3) Under normal circumstances, currency release can only be triggered by the payee, and cancellation can only be triggered by the payer;

(4) In the case of arbitration, currency release can be triggered by the payer and cancellation can be triggered by the payee;

(5) If it is money release, money release and deposit release shall be implemented separately;

(6) If it is cancelled, the money release and the deposit release shall be carried out at the same time;

◆ Release of security depo

(1) Under normal circumstances, the margin is deferred release, timed from the time when the asset is released, and no suspension is triggered;

(2) Before the expiration, either party of the transaction may suspend;

(3) If it is tentatively triggered by the user, it is necessary to meet the minimum margin requirements. If the margin is insufficient, the margin can be replenished;

(4) If both parties reach an agreement, they can also be released in advance;

(5) If arbitration participates, the margin distribution ratio will be changed.

◆ Setting of arbitration parameters

Asset ownership arbitration and deposit redistribution arbitration can only be set up by the first round of arbitration contract and the second round of arbitration contract, and meet a certain time interval after placing an order;

First Round of Contract Arbitration

Enrollment and withdrawal — Invitation of arbitrators — Arbitration — Enforcement of arbitration

■ Enrollment and withdrawal

(1) To become an arbitrator, you must register first;

(2) The deposit mortgaged at the time of registration cannot be lower than the minimum requirements of the system;

(3) After registration, you can't add a deposit or repeat registration;

(4) A number will be returned when registering;

(5) Only addresses within a specific number can participate in arbitration;

(6) The arbitrator is free to put forward the deposit without freezing the deposit;

(7) Participating in the second round of arbitration will temporarily freeze the deposit, and the freezing status will be lifted after the arbitration;

(8) When the deposit is put forward, the remaining deposit is lower than the minimum requirement of the system, and the arbitrator number will be recovered;

(9) After participating in the first round of arbitration voting, part of the deposit will be released. After the release, the remaining deposit is lower than the minimum requirements of the system, and the arbitrator number will be recovered;

(10) After the arbitrator's number is recovered, the address can be registered again, and the deposit will accumulate the rest of the last time;

(11) After the arbitrator's number is withdrawn, it shall be filled by the following number;

(12) Place filling rules: It is not a sequential place filling. For example, if the system stipulates that the top 100 people can participate in arbitration, when the fifth place number is withdrawn, it will be filled by No.105, and the vacant place of No.105 will be filled by No.205, and so on. If the position x05 is empty, the last position will fill the position;

(13) Withdrawal deposit can only be in person or the second round of arbitration contract;

(14) The arbitrator number can be withdrawn by community voting.

■ Invitation of arbitrators

(1) The first round of arbitration is an invitation system, and only one of the order traders can participate in the arbitration at the invitation;

(2) Each person may invite up to x arbitrators;

(3) But only the first affirmative vote is valid;

(4) Inviting arbitrators must pay arbitration fees in proportion.

■ Arbitration

(1) Assets and deposits are arbitrated separately;

(2) The arbitrator's number must be within the specified limit or hold a specific NFT, and the deposit is not locked;

(3) When voting, the corresponding deposit will be allocated to the arbitration parameters. If the deposit is lower than the minimum requirement after allocation, the arbitrator number will be withdrawn;

(4) The amount of deposit allocated is equal to the amount of deposit of the merchant in the order;

(5) The arbitrator may only vote in favour of the invited party, abstain from voting, cannot vote against it, and cannot vote for the opposite party;

(6) Each party only needs to cast one vote, and only the first vote in favor is valid;

(7) The first person to participate in the arbitration vote is the starting time of arbitration, and the opponent must complete the arbitration within the specified time, otherwise, the first voter will be automatically judged to win;

(8) If it is margin arbitration, both parties to the transaction must first set the margin redistribution ratio;

(9) Both parties to the transaction can also negotiate the margin redistribution ratio. In this case, arbitrators may not be required to participate, but the trader can only implement the counterparty's distribution plan;

(10) If both parties vote in favour, a second round of arbitration shall be held.

■ Enforcement of arbitration

(1) If only one party wins, arbitration can be executed after the waiting time is over;

(2) Executing arbitration is divided into setting arbitration parameters in the main transaction contract and allocating arbitration fees;

(3) When allocating arbitration fees, the trader of the winning party needs to allocate the arbitration fees paid by himself to the invited arbitrators first, and then get compensation from the counterparty;

(4) If the opponent fails to pay the arbitration fee, it means that the arbitrator has not been invited;

Second Round of Contract Arbitration

1.Registration

(1) The second round of arbitration adopts the arbitration panel system;

(2) The system sets the maximum number of applicants and the number of arbitration panels, as well as the number of votes passed by the scheme;

(3) The arbitrator must take the initiative to sign up;

(4) The qualification of arbitrators is the same as that of the first round;

(5) There is only one chance for an address;

(6) A random number is generated when registering, and N individuals with the largest random number enter the arbitration panel (N is the number of arbitration panels);

(7) Before the deadline for system registration, the N individuals with the largest random number only temporarily enter the arbitration panel and may be replaced by the later applicants;

(8) If the registration is successful or temporarily successful, the deposit will be locked until it is replaced or the arbitration panel is dissolved;

(9) If the total number of applicants is less than N before the registration deadline, delay the deadline until there are N applicants;

(10) If the total number of applicants reaches the upper limit of the system before the registration deadline, the registration will be closed in advance.

2.Scenario setup and voting

(1) If the second round of arbitration is entered without the release of assets, the assets and security deposit shall be arbitrated simultaneously;

(2) This round of arbitration will also arbitrate the arbitrator's behavior in the first round of arbitration. If there is intentional evil behavior, the deposit can be deducted;

(3) The arbitration fee of the members of the second round arbitration panel is consistent, but it shall not exceed the maximum value stipulated by the system;

(4) Each arbitrator can only vote for one scheme, that is, one person, one vote;

(5) Within the validity period, the members of the arbitration panel may withdraw their votes and re-vote for another scheme after voting in favor of a certain scheme;

(6) When a scheme reaches the valid number of votes, the scheme must be adopted by one of the traders before it can take effect;

(7) If there is no valid vote plan or no trader adopts the plan within the specified time, the arbitration plan will become invalid, the arbitration panel will be dissolved, and a new arbitration panel will be re-registered;

(8) Within the waiting time after the scheme with valid votes is adopted by one of the traders, the other party or anyone may ask the community to vote against the arbitration scheme and reorganize the arbitration panel.

NO.5.Gazlle DAO

Almost all DEFI projects have DAO, because projects cannot be born perfect and need governance. However, DOTC governance is somewhat different from other DEFI governance. The governance of most DEFI projects takes place before or after the transaction, while the governance of DOTC will take place during the transaction, which is the decentralized arbitration mechanism.

GazelleDAO is the core governance structure of Gazeelle to resolve disputes arising in the transaction process and encourage the community to participate in joint governance and maintenance.

How to Resolve Disputes

The difference between OTC and other DEFI tracks is that smart contracts can't identify the trading behavior under the chain, and the transfer of assets needs to be triggered manually, so there may be complaints during the trading process.

Centralized OTC, users can complain to the platform, and the platform judges the ownership of assets according to the offline transaction evidence provided by both parties. Because the Dotc project party has no right to use the user's assets, the user's complaint is completed by the decentralized arbitration mechanism.

Under the principle of reducing the probability of doing evil and increasing the cost of doing evil, gazotc has three lines of defense to protect users' assets in order to give consideration to safety and efficiency。

Arbitration Mechanism

First of all, when there is a dispute between the two parties to the transaction, either party can apply for arbitration. This round of arbitration mainly focuses on efficiency. When this round of arbitration ends, only one party wins, and the arbitration ends. If both parties are equal, they need to enter the second round of arbitration.

The second round of arbitration mechanism is to randomly select a number of arbitrators to form an arbitration panel, and make a distribution plan for the deposits of traders and the first round of arbitrators.

In addition, there is a third line of defense, and the dissatisfied party to the transaction can initiate a community proposal to cancel the arbitration scheme.

When a trader initiates a complaint, he needs to pay a complaint fee, and the party who wins the complaint can get compensation from the loser. Arbitrators who successfully complete representations can receive representations fees.

The platform will also allocate a portion of the transaction fee income, and users will subsidize the successful party and arbitrator.
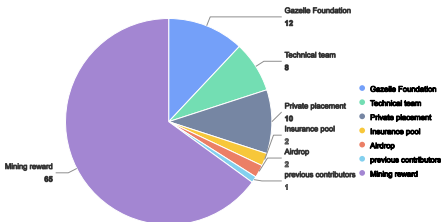
Parameter Settings

Important system parameters are set by community voting.

NO.6.Token Model

Total tokens6300W pieces;

Token distribution percentage

●	Gazelle Foundation
●	Technical team
●	Private placement
●	Insurance pool
●	Airdrop
●	previous contributors
●	Mining reward

Gazelle Foundation 12
Technical team 8
Private placement 10
Insurance pool 2
Airdrop 2
previous contributors 1
Mining reward 65

Token release rules

1. Release rules for foundations and technical teams: 20% will be released before the official launch, and it will be released linearly in 3 years after the launch;

2. Private placement release rules: release 20% before the official launch, and release linearly in one year after the launch;

3. Airdrop, early contributors do not lock the warehouse;

4. The mining is dug in five years, and it decays by 20% every six months. In the first six months, 50,000 tokens are awarded every day;

5. The insurance pool is managed by the Arbitration Commission.

Token application scenario

1. Arbitration deposit. To apply for becoming an arbitrator, Gaz needs to be mortgaged as a deposit;
2. Insurance pool mortgage and compensation funds;
3. Trading margin, usdt is still used as margin in V1 version, and Gaz is used as margin after V2;
4. Holding NT dollars can participate in community governance voting.

Token repurchase and destruction mechanism

1. 30% of the transaction fee is used to promote rebates and 70% is used for repurchase;
2. When the funds in the insurance pool are less than 1% of the total circulation, repurchase gaz in the market with the balance of handling fees to supplement the insurance pool until the amount of funds reaches 2%;
3. In addition to promoting rebates and repurchasing tokens to supplement the insurance pool, the remaining handling fees are used for repurchase and destruction until the circulation reaches 21 million pieces.

NO.7. Ecological Incentive Mining

•Pledge award (30%)

Arbitration pledge mining;

Insurance pool pledge mining,

•Award for issuing orders (20%)

Issue a sell order reward;

Issue purchase order rewards;

•Transaction award (10%)

Trading mining (two-way);

•Promotion award (30%):

Promote mining, and reward the promoters in proportion to the mining income of the recommended users;

•Dex fluidity mining (10%):

Provide trading pairs on the decentralized trading platform;

Ecological Incentive Mining

Dex fluidity mining
10

Pledge award
30

Promotion award
30

Transaction award
10

Award for issuing orders
20

- Pledge award
- Award for issuing orders
- Transaction award
- Promotion award
- Dex fluidity mining
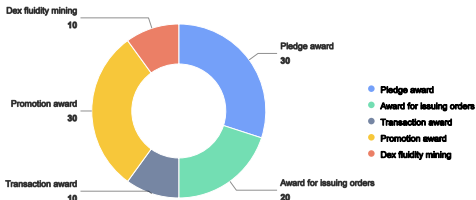
NO.8.Development History and Planning

2020-October
DOTC core contract and front end was developed

2021-Q2
Private placement; Formation of community

2021-Q4

The DOTC project plan was put forward and the development team was formed

2021-Q1

Safety audit of contract; The beta version was online

2021-Q3

DOTC products will be officially launched; Gaz will go online to the exchange

NO.9.GazOTC's Future

GazOTC is a completely decentralized guarantee agreement, which can be integrated into a decentralized wallet. Users can directly buy and sell digital cash with legal tender through the wallet without going through a centralized exchange.

GazOTC has no national boundaries and is suitable for any exchange of legal tender with digital currency. The official front end of GazOTC will make appropriate differences to adapt to the laws of various countries or regions. 65% of the platform token gaz is generated through mining, and anyone can participate in GazOTC ecology to obtain tokens by publishing orders or transactions; Anyone who mortgages gaz can become an arbitrator of the platform, keep the platform safe like miners in the public chain, and get rewards from the platform at the same time.

GazOTC can also be packaged as a payment guarantee tool for the exchange of physical objects under any chain. Especially if digital cash is used as a payment means for e-commerce in the future, GazOTC is a good payment tool, which is equivalent to decentralized Paypal or Alipay, but it has lower cost and freer funds.

GazOTC can also integrate currency C2C function. At this time, GazOTC has become a full-featured spot OTC trading platform, which can not only buy digital cash with legal tender, but also buy another digital cash with one digital cash.

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