



GAZOTC

The world's first decentralized
OTC platform

white paper

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chapter one.foreword

Trust is the foundation of the financial industry. In order to maintain trust, the development of the financial industry has given birth to a large number of high-cost, low-efficiency, and single-point-fault intermediaries, including custodian institutions, third-party payment platforms, notaries, banks, exchanges and so on. Blockchain technology uses brand new encryption authentication technology and decentralized consensus mechanisms to maintain a complete, distributed, and tamper-free ledger, allowing participants to secure capital and information through a unified ledger system without mutual recognition and building trust relationships. This has great implications for financial institutions.

Nowadays, both Visa, Master and Alipay are operated by centralized institutions, and currency transfer should be passed through third parties, which makes the cost of cross-border transactions, currency exchange rate, internal accounting and time spent too high, and brings risks to capital. Blockchain can simplify and automate lengthy financial services processes, reduce the front desk and background interaction, and save a lot of manpower and material resources, which is of great significance to optimizing the business process of financial institutions and improving the competitiveness of financial institutions.

As the entrance of the Internet economy, third-party payment and OTC have helped consumer finance, aviation tourism and other industries to achieve transformation and upgrading in the past through scene penetration and data precipitation, and also meet the growing and diversified needs of users under the background of consumption upgrading, and have become the driving force in the innovation of economic and industrial structure.

In 2020, the Defi market exploded. Once the decentralized Exchange (DEX) based on the currency trading business was launched, it was supported and recognized by blockchain users. In 2020, the Uniswap agreement supported more than \$58 billion, up 15,000% from \$390 million in 2019.





However, behind the Defi boom, the DEX trading volume still has a large gap with the centralized exchange trading volume. Our reason is that Uniswap only provides blockchain users with infrastructure for currency transactions. However, OTC transactions as blockchain assets and French currency assets are still in centralized exchanges. OTC is the gateway for users to enter the blockchain world and the entrance to traffic. Without a good decentralized OTC product, the Defi market is hardly a real explosion. The blockchain world will continue to be firmly controlled by centralized exchanges, and users' asset freedom will never be realized.

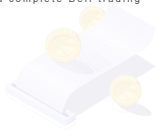
Therefore, DOTC is the new track of Defi Ecology, and the GAZ technical team proposed for the first time a decentralized OTC platform based on faro trading-GAZOTC.

At present in the DEX plate, there are spot trading and futures options derivatives trading, the lack of OTC plate, leading to anon-situation, no matter the user to participate in any Defi project, no matter of lending, spot trading, derivatives trading, etc., or need to go through centralized OTC platform, it is undeniable that centralized trading platform will run away or suspend currency, if this phenomenon will cause inevitable losses to users.

If the Defi protocol can complete the problem of French currency access to gold, then the Defi protocol ecology can complete the self-closed loop, and can have free access without the participation of a centralized exchange.

To put it simply, users directly use their wallet through the OTC version of the Defi protocol, exchange between cryptocurrencies through Uniswap, D ydx, MCDEX and other derivatives transactions, A ave, C ompound lending and so on. Save Defi players to the exchange access gold process, directly Defi protocol full solution.

Therefore, decentralized OTC is not simply making centralized OTC into Defi, but reshaping the entire Defi transaction process, forming a complete Defi trading chain.





chapter two. Project profile

Project mission

GAZOTC is a combination of GAZ + OTC, GAZ is the first three characters of Gazelle and the token name of the project, and OTC is the industry name, different from the Swap series.

Gazelle is antelope, gazelle, antelope is fast and agile animal, small, run fast, jump high, meaning the project can grow rapidly; Zelle is a well-known fast transfer network in the United States, Gazelle contains financial attributes. Therefore, Gazelle is committed to providing users with small and fine DOTC services, creating a secure, convenient and community-autonomous DOTC platform, and making GAZOTC a "gazelle enterprise" in the decentralized OTC industry.

one. Asset security mechanism

Asset security guarantees, like other Defi projects, are hosted through smart contracts. When the seller transfers the asset into a smart contract, the asset without the buyer is free and the seller can retrieve the asset at any time. After the buyer takes the order, the assets to be purchased are locked, and the assets can only be transferred between the parties to the transaction.

If the payer cancels the purchase, the cancellation can only be triggered by the payer; if the seller receives the French currency, the release can only be triggered by the payee. Neither the platform nor any third party has the right to use or lock in the asset.

two. Dispute resolution mechanism

Dispute resolution is mainly achieved through a decentralized arbitration mechanism, and the project has two rounds of arbitration and three lines of defense. A general complaint can be settled by the first round of arbitration. Although the second round of arbitration and the third line of defense rarely come in handy, without this mechanism, the assets can be "locked up". In addition, the platform prevents the arbitrators from doing evil by reducing the probability of doing and increasing the cost of doing evil.

three.Anti-money laundering mechanism

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

characteristic of project



safe

Assets are in custody by smart contracts and need not worry about assets being occupied and controlled.



convenient

businessNo need for registration, immediate release of assets, and delayed release of margin.It not only meets the buyer's urgent need of assets for realization, supplementary margin or other application scenarios, but also ensures the seller's concerns about the safety of funds.



Community autonomy

The platform parameters are set by community voting. If there is a dispute, it will be decided by the centralized arbitration mechanism.

chapter three.team introduction



Main body organization: UNITED KINGDOM GZELLE DEF

FOUNDATION

Partnership: Jumio, Certilk, Stripe NegotiChina Partnership: RBS Royal Bank of Scotland, 3i group plc.

team members

CEO

Edwards Bruce

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Wharton Business School.

- Oversee daily operations, including meetings with team leaders and audit activities.
- A push for AI and machine learning was implemented to assist in the ability to accomplish exponentially larger analysis tasks.
- Ensure that the company complies with all legal requirements and local regulations.
- Promote the management team.

CTO

Jerry Isler

MBA / MBA

1. Participate in the discussion of formulating GAZOTC development strategy, annual business plan and major decision-making matters.
2. Study the latest technology development information in the same industry, be fully responsible to grasp the technical route and development direction of the department, and formulate medium-and long-term technology development plans. Be responsible for the review and implementation of major technical decisions and technical plans; conduct standardization, accuracy and rationality of the design and development of specific projects.
4. Organize the relevant technical personnel to discuss the technical development topics, study, analyze, and deal with the technical problems encountered in the development.
5. Participate in the architectural design of the project, and guide the technical personnel to complete the specific development and design work.

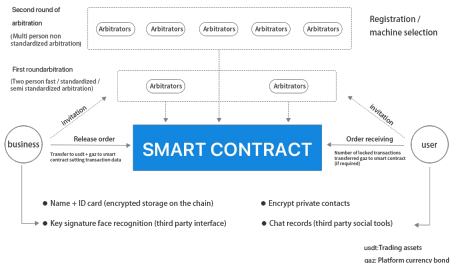
CMO

Robert Weaver

Fully responsible for GAZOTC brand building, marketing and public relations at home and abroad.

Dominated classic marketing projects such as "digital currency". He began his career in the United States and was a core member of its flagship product, the Office Global Product management team.

chapter four. The GAZOTC Trading System



participant

GAZOTC is a pure C2C trading system, and all participants in GAZOTC can be both merchants and users, as well as arbitrators.

seller

Order publisher, liquidity provider, do not need to freeze the digital assets when issuing the bill, and the users need to freeze the corresponding digital assets when issuing the sale order. Some users need to freeze the deposit in proportion when taking the order.

user

For the single bidder, the margin ratio shall be set by the merchant.

intercessor

Similar to the centralized OTC's customer service, accept the trader's claim, in the arbitration process, need a mortgage bond.

rules of transactions

Order release rules

Businesses that issue sell orders need to recharge their assets into smart contracts first;

Merchants issue purchase orders, do not need to have assets first;

The deposit is not frozen when the order is issued, but when the user takes the order, if the deposit is insufficient, it will lead to the order failure;

When there is no user auction order, the deposit and assets can be freely withdrawn;

When the user takes the order, the corresponding assets and security deposit are frozen;

Merchants can modify the quantity and unit price in the order;

Businesses can let the issued orders in the "shelf, shelf" state, when the users cannot take the order.



User order rules

- Whether the user needs to pay the deposit and proportion when taking the order is customized by the merchant when issuing the order;
- If the merchant issues a sale order, the assets received by the user after taking the order are in the smart contract, and the user can withdraw money at any time;
- If the merchant issues the bill, the user needs to recharge the assets to the smart contract before taking the order;
- After the user takes the order, the assets and deposits of both parties are locked into the contract, and the assets and margin can only be transferred between both parties to the transaction;
- The withdrawal can only be triggered by the payer, and the contract will not be charged at the withdrawal;
- Currilling can only be triggered by the payee, and the system will deduct the handling fee;
- No payment after the bill or no currency after payment, may be claimed.

margin rules

- In version 1.0, USDT is used for transaction margin, and in the subsequent version, platform currency GAZ;
- Merchant margin ratio is a global parameter that can be adjusted by community voting;
- The user margin ratio is set by the merchant;
- The deposit was released 3 days after currency;
- The two parties may reach an agreement to release the bond in advance;
- Before the margin release, either party may trigger the suspended release;
- To prevent malicious suspension, the margin needs to be above 10%;
- After the suspension of release, the two parties to the transaction cannot reach an agreement and may declare;

arbitration rules

Qualification as an arbitrator



- The arbitrator needs to register first and mortgage a deposit not less than the minimum requirements of the system;
- Platform currency GAZ for the arbitration margin;
- After successful registration, the contract will return to the number in order, and n arbitrators will be randomly selected to participate in the arbitration;
- Margin can not be added, an address can only have one number simultaneously;
- Participating in the arbitration will release part of the deposit, the deposit can also be withdrawn;
- Participating in the second round of arbitration will temporarily freeze the bond until the end of the arbitration;
- After the deposit is below the minimum requirement, the system recovers the address number;
- The vacancy number is filled by the N-bit address after that number;
- If the N address is empty, the last address;
- If an arbitrators does evil, the community may propose the removal of the arbitrator.

The first round of arbitration

- The subject matter of the first round of arbitration may be assets or security deposits;
- The parties to the transaction shall invite no more than n arbitrators respectively, but only one arbitrator shall vote in favor;
- The arbitration fee must be paid in proportion upon invitation;
- Each arbitrator can only be invited by the party to the same order;
- The arbitrator can only make an affirmative vote of the invitee, deny no vote and not for the other party.

When voting, the arbitrator needs to meet 4 conditions simultaneously:

- (1) Be invited by one of the order traders;
- (2) The arbitrator number is within n. Both parties shall invite no more than n of the arbitrator respectively, but only one arbitrator is required to vote in favor;
- (3) The margin balance is greater than that required by the arbitration order;
- (4) In a case not participating in the second round of arbitration, the bond will not be frozen.

The corresponding deposit shall be deducted from the balance of the arbitrator's deposit;

- After one party has made the affirmative arbitration, the other party shall make the arbitration results within the specified time;
- After expiration, if only one party makes affirmative arbitration, the party wins;
- The arbitrator of the winning party may receive the arbitration fee paid by the invitee;
- If the unsuccessful party also pays the arbitration fee, it will be paid up to the winner;
- If an affirmative arbitration is made by both parties within the prescribed time period, a second round of arbitration is entered;

The second round of arbitration

- Enter the second round of arbitration is not separate arbitration assets, one-time arbitration assets and deposit (except the assets have been released);
- The second round of arbitration arbitrates the first round of arbitration at the same time. If the arbitrators act in the first round to make evil, the deposit may be deducted;
- The second round of arbitration adopts the registration system, and the following conditions should also be met simultaneously

- (1) The arbitrator number is within the n position;
- (2) The margin balance is greater than that required by the arbitration order;
- (3) Cases that do not participate in the second round of arbitration, the bond will not be frozen;

- Up to k people can participate to register;
- After registration, the random number and largest number of j arbitrators enter the arbitration panel;
- One address can only be registered once for the same order;
- The margin balance of the applicants is temporarily frozen until the end of the arbitration;
- The arbitration group shall jointly discuss the arbitration plan and vote on the plan;



- Proposals with more than half of the voting rights were approved;
- The adopted plan shall be adopted by one of the two parties to the transaction. If it is not adopted within the prescribed time, the arbitration group will be dissolved and the second round of arbitration will be resumed;
- After the restart, the original arbitrator's deposit is thawed and can be registered again;
- After the program is adopted by one party, within the prescribed time, the other party or any other interested party objections, the program may be revoked by community governance;
- After voting, the community has decided to maintain the original judgment or remand for retrial. If the original judgment is upheld, the plan is the final judgment and the chain governance will end. If it is remand for retrial, the original arbitration jury will be dissolved and the second round of arbitration will be restarted.

Fund freeze and compensation rules

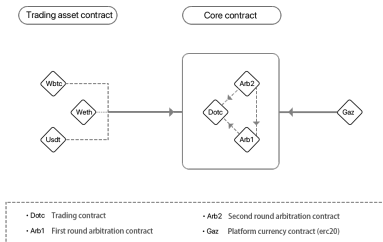
If the seller's funds are frozen after the release of the deposit, you can apply for the insurance pool compensation;

- The arbitration committee member shall be responsible for the management of the insurance pool fund and the audit of the compensation, and the arbitration committee shall be composed of qualified arbitrators;
- Applicants must pledge the premium to the insurance pool before the frozen transaction;
- The same frozen fund can apply for compensation once a month;
- The cumulative amount of compensation shall not be greater than the maximum compensation amount;
- The maximum compensation amount shall be the minimum of the following three cases
 - (1) 50 times the insurance mortgage amount;
 - (2) Frozen funds;
 - (3) Transaction volume causing freezing;
- The initial capital of the insurance pool is 2% of the total circulation. When the total capital in the pool is less than 1% of the total circulation, the balance of the transaction fees is repurchased in the market by GAZ to supplement the margin; and when the fund is greater than 2%, the supplement will be stopped.

Become an arbitrator

1. The arbitrator needs to register first and mortgage the deposit not less than the minimum requirements of the system;
2. Platform currency GAZ for the arbitration margin;
3. After successful registration, the contract will return to the number in order, and n arbitrators will be randomly selected to participate in the arbitration;
4. The deposit can not be added, one address can only have one number at the same time; the arbitration meeting will release part of the deposit, and the deposit can also be withdrawn;
5. Participate in the second round of arbitration and will temporarily freeze the bond until the end of the arbitration;
6. After the deposit is lower than the minimum requirement, the system recovers the address number;
7. The vacancy number is filled by the N-bit address after that number;
8. If the corresponding address after the N-bit is empty, the last address will fill it in;
9. If an arbitrator does evil, the community may propose the removal of the arbitrators.

Chapter Five.The GAZOTC Contract



Main transaction contract

◆ Top-up and withdrawal

- (1) Any asset can be recharged to the contract, but only the approved assets can issue an order;
- (2) The assets charged to the contract can be withdrawn freely without issuing a sale order, without any third party constraints (including the project party);
- (3) Issuing a selling order will lock in the corresponding number of assets, which cannot be withdrawn.

◆ Deposit transfer

- (1) The deposit cannot be directly recharged from the outside, but can only be transferred from the prepaid assets;
- (2) The contract address of the deposit assets shall be set by the project party and cannot be changed once set.

◆ Post an order

- (1) Only the approved assets can issue an order;
- (2) Issue the deposit balance without checking the order;
- (3) When issuing the sale order, to lock in the corresponding number of assets;
- (4) The unit price can be modified separately, and the unit price does not participate in the internal contract calculation, or can also be released outside the chain;
- (5) The quantity can be modified separately. If the quantity of sold orders is modified, the locked assets will be calculated;
- (6) The order may set the margin ratio of the counterparty.

◆ Take a single

- (1) The deposit of both parties will be transferred when the order is taken;
- (2) The margin of the person issuing orders is a global proportion, and if the system opens the NFT contract, it will return from the NFT contract Publisher's discount ratio;
- (3) The margin ratio of the auction bidder is set by the issuing order, which can be 0;
- (4) When taking the order, the order will reduce the number in the release order and increase the number in the transaction order;

(5) If the purchase order is taken, the assets of the bidder will be allocated, and the balance of the locked assets will be increased.

◆ Currency and cancellation

(1) The transaction fee has a minimum value, below the minimum value at the lowest value;

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

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

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

(5) If it is a currency release, the currency release and the release deposit are executed separately;

(6) If cancellation, the currency and release bond shall be carried out simultaneously;

◆ Release margin

(1) Under normal circumstances, the deposit is delayed release, from the asset release time, and no suspension is triggered;

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

(3) If the user triggers the temporary situation, the minimum margin needs to be met requirements. If the margin is insufficient, the deposit can be supplemented;

(4) If both parties agree, they can also be released in advance;

(5) If there is any arbitration participation, the proportion of margin distribution will be changed.

◆ Settings of arbitration parameters

The arbitration of the attribution of assets and the redistribution of margin can only be set by the first round of arbitration contract and the second round of arbitration contract, and can meet a certain time interval after placing the order;

First round of contract arbitration



◆ Registration and exit

- (1) Being an arbitrator must register first;
- (2) The mortgage deposit at the time of registration shall not be lower than the minimum requirements of the system;
- (3) No deposit increase can be made or repeated registration after registration;
- (4) A single number is returned upon registration;
- (5) Only addresses within a specific number can participate in arbitration;
- (6) The arbitrator is free to file the bond without freezing the bond;
- (7) The bond will be temporarily frozen to participate in the second round of the arbitration meeting, and the freeze state will be lifted after the end of the arbitration;
- (8) When the margin is filed, the remaining margin is lower than the minimum requirements of the system, and the arbitrator number will be recovered;
- (9) After participating in the first round of arbitration voting, a part of the deposit will be released, the remaining deposit after the release is lower than the minimum requirements of the system, and the arbitrator number will also be recovered;
- (10) After the arbitrator number is recovered, the address can be registered again, and the deposit will accumulate the remaining last time;
- (11) After recovering the arbitrator number, it shall be replaced by the later number.
- (12) Replacement rule: not sequential placement. For example, if the system stipulates that the top 100 people can participate in the arbitration, when the fifth number is recovered, it is replaced by No.105, and the position vacated by No.105 is replaced by No.205, and so on.If position x05 is empty, it is replaced by the last one;
- (13) The withdrawal deposit can only be myself or the second round of arbitration contract;
- (14) The arbitrator number can be recovered by the community vote.



◆ Invite the arbitrator

- (1) The first round of arbitration is an invitation system, and only one of the order traders invited can participate in the arbitration;
- (2) Each person can invite up to x arbitrators;
- (3) But only the first vote in favor is valid;
- (4) The invited arbitrator must pay the arbitration fee in proportion.

◆ arbitrate

- (1) Assets and margin arbitration separately;
- (2) The arbitrator number must be within the provisions or hold a certain NFT, and the security deposit is not locked;
- (3) The corresponding deposit during the vote will be allocated to the arbitration parameters. If the deposit is lower than the minimum requirement, the arbitrator number will be recovered;
- (4) The amount of margin allocated is equal to the amount of deposit of the merchants in the order;
- (5) The arbitrator can only vote in favor of the invitee party, can abstain, can not vote against it, or vote for the opposing party;
- (6) Each party only vote and only the first vote is valid;
- (7) The first person participating in the arbitration voting is the start time of the arbitration, and the opposing party must complete the arbitration within the specified time, otherwise, the first voting party will be automatically judged to prevail;
- (8) If it is margin arbitration, the two parties must first set the margin redistribution ratio;
- (9) The parties to the transaction can also negotiate the margin redistribution ratio, in which case without requiring the arbitrator, but the trader can only implement the opponent's distribution plan;
- (10) If both sides vote in favor, a second round of arbitration is conducted.

◆ Execution of arbitration

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

- (2) The execution of arbitration is divided into setting arbitration parameters in the main transaction contract and allocation of arbitration fees;
- (3) When allocating the arbitration fee, the trader of the winning party needs to first allocate his paid arbitration fee to the invited arbitrator; and then obtain compensation from the counterparty;
- (4) If the opposing party fails not pay the arbitration fee, it means that the arbitrator is not invited;

Second round of contract arbitration

1. Sign up

- (1) The second round of arbitration adopts the arbitration group system;
- (2) The system has set up the maximum number of applicants and the number of arbitration groups, as well as the votes that have passed the plan;
- (3) The arbitrator must take the initiative to register;
- (4) The arbitrator is the same as in the first round;
- (5) Only one chance for one address;
- (6) A random number is generated when registration, and the n individual with the largest random number enters the arbitration group (n is the number of arbitration groups);
- (7) Before the registration of the system, the largest random number of n individuals will only temporarily enter the arbitration group, and may be replaced by the subsequent applicants.
- (8) If the registration is successful or temporarily successful, the deposit will be locked until it is replaced or the arbitration group is dissolved;
- (9) If the total number of applicants is less than n before the registration deadline, the deadline will be delayed until there are n applicants;
- (10) If the total number of applicants reaches the system upper limit before the registration deadline, the registration ends in advance.

2. Scheme setting and voting

- (1) If the second round of arbitration is entered if the assets are not released, the assets and deposit shall be arbitration simultaneously;
- (2) This round of arbitration will also rate the arbitrators of the first round of arbitration. If there is an intentional malicious act, the penalty deposit can be deducted;

- (3) The arbitration fee of the members of the second arbitration round is consistent, but shall not be higher than the maximum value stipulated by the system;
- (4) Each arbitrator can only vote for one plan, one person and one vote;
- (5) Within the validity period, members of the arbitration panel may withdraw their vote for one plan, and revoke for another plan;
- (6) When a scheme reaches a 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 number of votes or no trader adopts it within the prescribed time, the arbitration plan shall be invalid, and the arbitration group shall be dissolved and re-registered to produce a new arbitration group;
- (8) Within the waiting time after the scheme of 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 form the arbitration panel.

3.Asset supervision

GAZOTC also guarantees assets security through smart contracts.

When the seller transfers the asset into a smart contract, the asset without the buyer is free and the seller can retrieve the asset at any time. After the buyer takes the order, the assets to be purchased are locked, and the assets can only be transferred between the parties to the transaction.

If the payer cancels the purchase, the cancellation can only be triggered by the payer; if the seller receives the French currency, the release can only be triggered by the payee.

Neither the platform nor any third party has the right to use or lock in the asset.

chapter 6.GAZelle DAO

Almost all Defi projects have DAO because projects can't be perfect when born and need to be governed. But DOTC's governance is somewhat different from other Defi governance. Most governance of Defi projects, occur before or after the transaction, and DOTC governance will happen in the transaction process, which is the decentralized arbitration mechanism.

GAZelle DAO is the core governance architecture of GAZelle to address disputes arising during the transaction process and motivate the community to participate in joint governance and maintenance.



How to resolve the dispute

The OTC is different from other Defi tracks in that smart contracts do not recognize transactions under the chain, and the transfer of assets needs to be triggered manually, so there may be complaints during the transaction.

Centralized OTC, users can appeal to the platform side, and the platform can judge the ownership of assets according to the offline transaction evidence provided by both sides. Since the DOTC project party has no right to use the user's assets, the user's complaint is completed by a decentralized arbitration mechanism.

In reducing the probability of doing evil, Under the principle of improving the cost of doing evil, in order to balance safety and efficiency, GAZOTC has three lines of defense to protect users' assets.

Arbitration mechanism

First, when the parties are in dispute, either party may apply for arbitration. This round of arbitration, mainly on efficiency, when the time of this round of arbitration ends, only one party wins, the arbitration ends, and if the two sides are flat, they need to enter the second round of arbitration.

The second round of arbitration mechanism, is to choose a random number of arbitrators to form the group of arbitrators and the first round of arbitration margin allocation plan.

There is also a third line of defense in which a dissatisfied trading party can initiate a community proposal to revoke the arbitration scheme.

The trader initiates a complaint, requiring the complaint fee, and the party who finally wins the claim can be compensated from the loser party. The arbitrator who successfully completes the claim may receive the claim fee.

The platform will also allocate a portion of the transaction fee proceeds, with users subsidizing the successful party and the arbitrator.

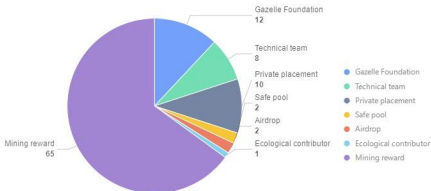
parameter setting

Important system parameters are set by the community voting.

Chapter VII.Token model

Total tokens 63M pieces

Token distribution percentage



Tokens release rules

1. Release rules of foundation and technical team: 20% will be released before official launch, and linear released in three years after launch;
2. Private placement release rules: 20% will be released before the official launch, and linear released in one year after the launch;
3. Air drop and early contributors do not lock the warehouse;
4. Excavation is completed in five years, declining by 20% every half a year. In the first half year, 50,000 tokens are awarded in the first half year;
5. The insurance pool shall be managed by the arbitration committee.

Coin application scenarios

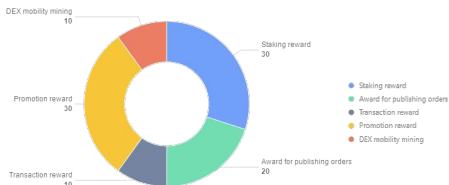
1. Arbitration security, application for arbitrator needs mortgage GAZ as security;
2. Mortgage and compensation funds of the insurance pool;
3. Transaction margin, V1 version will still use USDT as margin, and V2 will later use GAZ as margin;
4. Hold a platform currency and can participate in community governance voting.

Token repurchase and destruction mechanism

1. 30% of the transaction fee is used for commission promotion, and 70% is used for repurchase;
2. When the funds of the insurance pool is less than 1% of the total circulation, repurchase the GAZ in the market with the commission balance to supplement the insurance pool until the amount of capital reaches 2%;
3. Monthly fees In addition to the promotion of supplementary insurance pools for rebates and repurchase tokens, the remaining fees are used for repurchase and destruction until the circulation volume reaches 21 million yuan.

Chapter 8. Ecological incentive mining

Ecological incentive mining percentage



- **Pledge Award (30%)**
Arbitration pledge excavation;
Deposit pond pledge excavation
- **Release Order Award (20%)**
Publish a sell order reward;
Publish purchase order rewards
- **Transaction Award (10%)**
Trading mining (two-way)
- **Promotion Award (30%)**
Promote mining, and the promoters will be rewarded in proportion according to the mining income of the recommended person
- **DEX Liquidity Mining (10%)**
Provide trading pairs on a decentralized trading platform



Chapter 9. Development course and route

• The Roadmap for 2020



• The Roadmap for 2021



• The Roadmap for 2022





Chapter 10.GAZOTC Future

GAZOTC is without borders and suitable for any exchange of legal currency and digital currency, and the official front end of GAZOTC will make appropriate differences to adapt to national or regional laws. When 65% of the platform token GAZ is generated through mining, anyone can obtain tokens by participating in GAZOTC ecology by issuing orders or transactions; anyone can mortgage GAZ can become arbitrators of the platform to maintain platform security like miners in the public chain while receiving rewards from the platform.

GAZOTC can also be encapsulated into a payment guarantee tool for the exchange of any physical objects under the chain. Especially in the future, if e-commerce uses digital currency as a payment means, then GAZOTC is a good payment tool, equivalent to decentralized Paypal or Alipay, but it has lower cost and more free capital.

GAZOTC can also integrate the currency C2C function. At this time, GAZOTC becomes a full-functional spot OTC trading platform. It can not only buy digital currency with French currency, but also use one digital currency to buy another digital currency.

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