BLOCKCHAIN INNOVATION BUSINESS MODEL

CODE IS LAW!

DISTRIBUTED BUSINESS COLLABORATION SYSTEM

TRUSTED COMMERCIAL DIGITAL COMMUNE MEMBER NOTIFICATION V1.0

IN A DISTRIBUTED BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, ALL BUSINESSES CAN BE REDONE

THE DISTRIBUTED BUSINESS COLLABORATION SYSTEM IS A NETWORK SALES PLATFORM BASED ON THE TRUSTED BUSINESS DIGITAL COMMUNE (CTT DC BLOCKCHAIN), FULLY DECENTRALIZED BUSINESS TRUST, DECENTRALIZED BUSINESS CHANNELS, AND LOW-COST COMMERCIAL ACCESS

catalogue

1 The idea of creating digital commune

The "Trusted" Commercial Digital Commune (Ctt DC) is committed to providing quality assurance and value evaluation services for "transaction" targets on electronic trading platforms that implement the "Trusted" Commercial Transaction Protocol (TCTP). The "transaction" referred to here includes both physical transactions of goods, as well as service transactions such as healthcare, education, finance, or public affairs management. The 'trusted' commercial digital community is one of the core components of the Distributed Business Collaboration System.

The "Trusted" Commercial Digital Commune aims to create a distributed commercial endorsement trust mechanism based on commodity (service) standards and market regulatory regulations, combined with artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms and blockchain community autonomy (DAO). The establishment and operation cost of this trust mechanism is much lower than that of existing centralized commerce; At the same time, trust is genuine and reliable, which can minimize human manipulation.

The purpose of creating a "trustworthy" commercial digital commune is to solve the problem of high transaction trust costs under information asymmetry, allowing producers (service providers) to sell goods (services) locally at a low cost. Producers (service providers) in a distributed business environment do not necessarily rely on commercial advertising, brands, and third-party channels, Instead, it is possible to realize the value of goods (services) in a distributed business environment of decentralized business trust and decentralized business channels without investing sales funds in advance.

The 'trusted' commercial digital community is closely integrated with physical commercial applications. Unlike Bitcoin and Ethereum, their TOKEN value comes from huge commercial profits and can be self virtuous cycle and realized within distributed commercial systems; In addition, as the most important component of the Value Internet, "Trusted" commercial digital communities undertake the innovation of future business, as well as blockchain operation and profit models from 0 to 1.

If a person's wisdom is reflected in their local knowledge, then the greatest wisdom of humanity is to find and discover an order that allows everyone's local knowledge to freely collaborate and expand. This is the ultimate goal pursued by "trustworthy" commercial digital communities.

2 Distributed business collaboration system

Distributed Business Collaboration System is a business platform that is different from existing business models and forms, consisting of the following two parts:

Part1： "Trusted" Commercial Digital Commune, which is a vertical application blockchain, mainly provides commodity (service) value evaluation and quality assurance services for electronic trading platforms that have implemented the "Trusted" Commercial

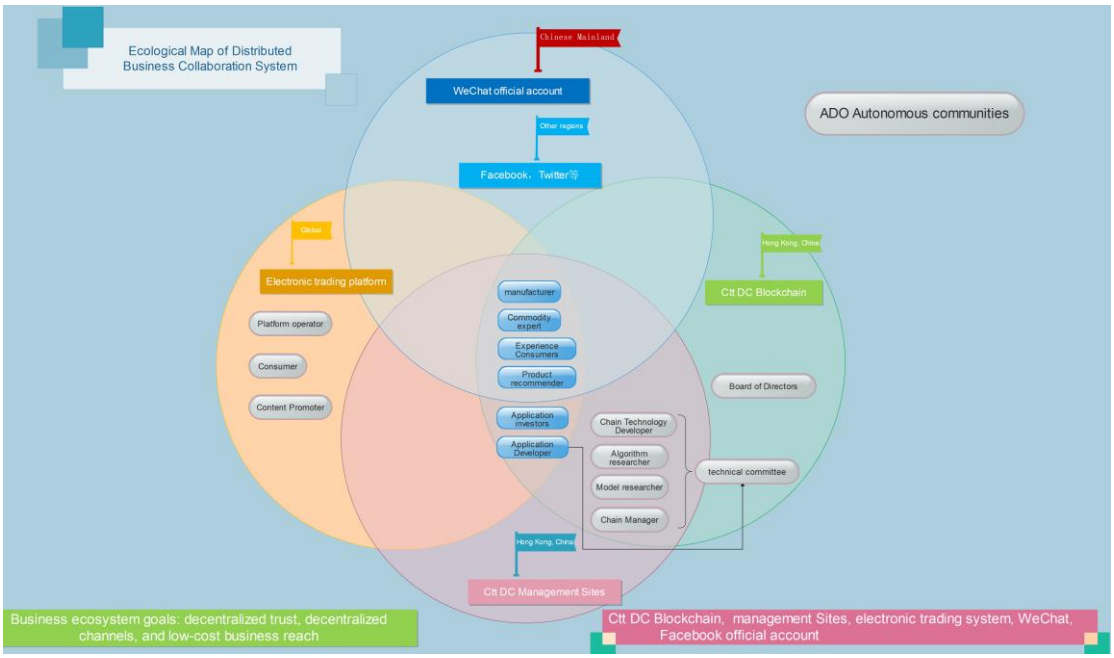
Transaction Protocol (TCTP protocol).

Part 2：An electronic trading platform that implements the Trusted Commercial Trading Protocol (TCTP). The first product name that has been developed and launched is the "Subtraction" app e-commerce. The electronic trading platform developed based on the Trusted Business Transaction Protocol (TCTP) is typically different from the current "matchmaking" platform. Its core concept is: to mainly transmit the value of goods, supplemented by commercial transactions "matchmaking", and to help manufacturers quickly and conveniently realize the value of goods (services) in a distributed business environment.

Distributed Business Collaboration System is composed of producers, product experts, experiential consumers, product recommenders, and consumers, A "distributed" business collaboration platform composed of IT service providers. Its trust in traded goods (services) is decentralized, that is, goods (services) in a distributed business environment Value evaluation and quality assurance are not determined by the endorsement of a centralized commercial platform, national certification agency, experts, or commercial advertisements, but by the consensus competition among numerous product experts and experiential consumers in the blockchain.

In addition, the Distributed Business Collaboration System also has typical decentralized business channels and low-cost business reach. The ultimate goal of platform construction is to build a low-cost product sales channel and value realization platform for "trusted" product manufacturers. The sales of products in a distributed business environment no longer rely on the sales funds provided by manufacturers, but on whether the product parameters released by manufacturers are true, complete, and trustworthy.

2.1 Business Ecology and System Composition



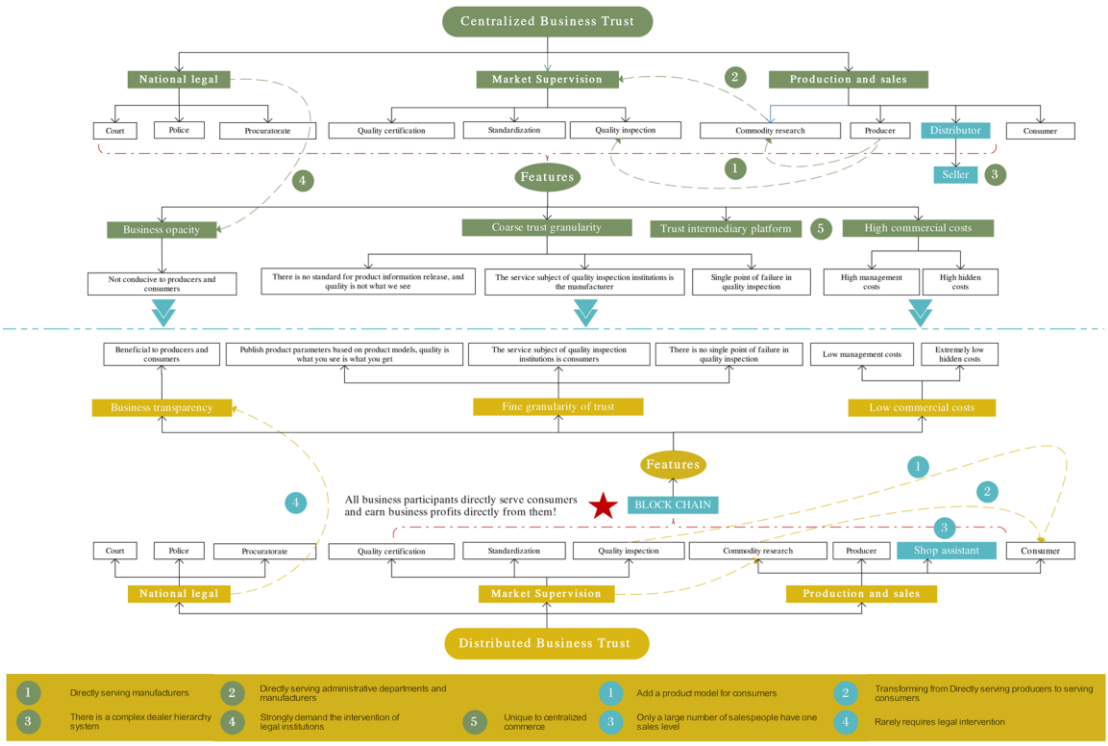
Distributed business collaboration system consists of "trusted" business digital commune, chain management platform, electronic trading system (including goods, services, public affairs management and other trading behaviors, without limiting the number of application access), and WeChat official account, Facebook, Twitter official account; The participants include manufacturers, product experts, experiential consumers, product recommenders, chain technology developers and application developers, algorithm researchers, model architecture designers and application investors, ecological promotion and promotion users, and the relationship between each participant and the system is shown in the following figure:

2.2 Distributed commercial endorsement trust mechanism

The organizational structure of the existing centralized business trust system and distributed business trust system is shown in the following figure. The participating roles in the distributed business trust system are completely the same as those in the existing centralized business trust system; The difference is that a blockchain technology layer has been added between product standards and research institutions, quality inspection departments, commodity producers, and commodity sellers, resulting in two changes:

The first change is that the product research department has been renamed as a product expert, providing consumers with a product quality model based on product standards (a digital twin technology of product dynamic modeling and product quality). Based on this, manufacturers release product information, and the revenue is that for each product sold, the product expert can share a portion of the commercial profit.

The second change is the transformation of quality testing institutions into experiential consumers, who conduct quality testing by purchasing actual products and issuing testing reports to consumers. The driving force is that experience consumers who win the competition can receive a share of the total network experience fee (see 2.10 Profit Model).



Transition Diagram of Centralized Business Trust System and Distributed Business Trust System

The two changes mentioned above result in a completely different trust model from existing businesses. Firstly, the granularity of trust is very fine. Because manufacturers can freely publish parameters based on the product model, the so-called freedom means that manufacturers can only publish 2 parameters or 30 parameters. However, the fewer parameters published, the smaller the experience value, the less likely the experience consumer is to win, or ultimately there is no experience consumer participating. Through such market means, manufacturers are driven to release more and more product parameters, ultimately achieving quality as you see is what you get. Secondly, quality testing institutions serve consumers, and the more reasonable the testing process, the more delicate the experience, and the higher the experience value. Thirdly, unlike existing trust systems where only one quality inspection report is required for each product, the more consumers each product experiences in a distributed business environment, the higher the visible authenticity and trust. Therefore, there will be no single point of failure of trust; On the contrary, the trust level of products without experiencing consumers is very low, even if you have a statutory quality inspection report. In a distributed business environment, a statutory quality inspection report is only a necessary condition for product trust, but not a decisive condition.

This fine granularity of trust determines that commodity trust in a distributed business environment does not have irreparable hard wounds and fatal defects in existing business trust models. Business is relatively transparent and trustworthy, with low frequency of legal intervention, and low intangible costs such as social management costs and commercial

fraud. Therefore, the cost of trust can be de facto minimized.

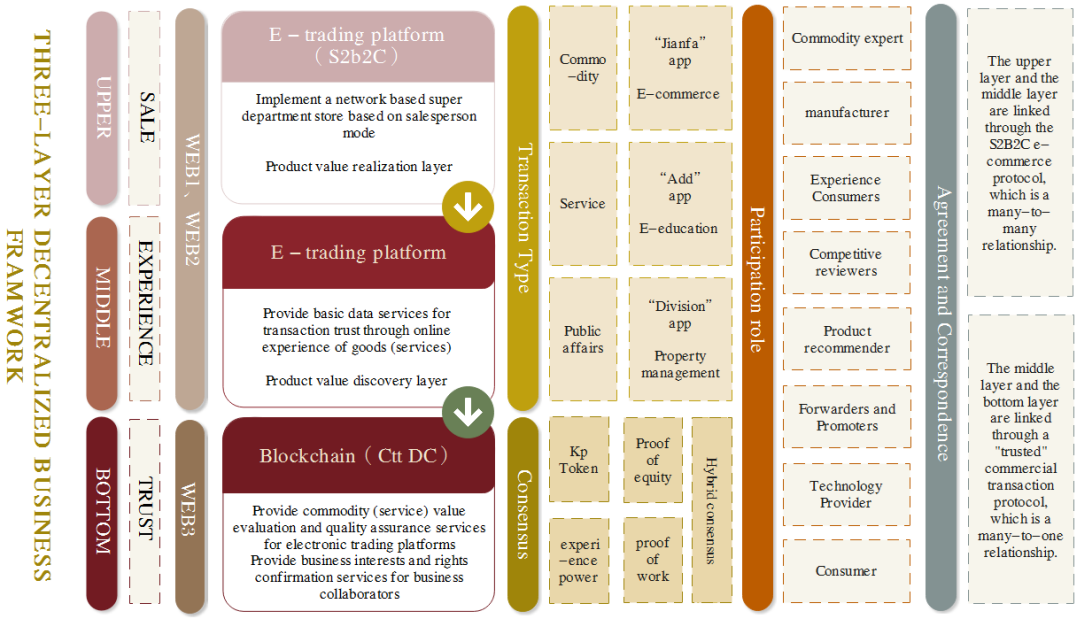
2.3 Distributed Business Framework and Business Prospects

The first level (at the lowest level) is the trust layer, implemented by decentralized WEB3, which is a "trusted" commercial digital commune that implements community autonomy. It mainly provides commodity value evaluation and quality assurance services for connected electronic trading platforms, as well as rights confirmation services for the distribution of commercial benefits among various commercial partners.

The second and third layers (middle layer and top layer) are the discovery (experience) layer of product value and the realization (sales) layer of product value. Currently, they are provided by electronic trading platforms (WEB1, WEB2), organized in a corporate form, and can be listed through compliant financing. It should be noted that these two layers have a many to many relationship and can form decentralized business channels; Moreover, these two layers are not unique, and any electronic trading platform that implements a "trusted" commercial trading protocol can access the underlying blockchain.The second and third layers (middle layer and top layer) are the discovery (experience) layer of product value and the realization (sales) layer of product value. Currently, they are provided by electronic trading platforms (WEB1, WEB2), organized in a corporate form, and can be listed through compliant financing. It should be noted that these two layers are not unique, and any e-commerce platform that implements a "trusted" commercial transaction protocol can access the underlying blockchain.

Especially important is that if this trust model proves feasible in commodity trading, its related technologies can be fully replicated in service fields such as education, healthcare, and finance; Therefore, the commercial value of a project has no ceiling.

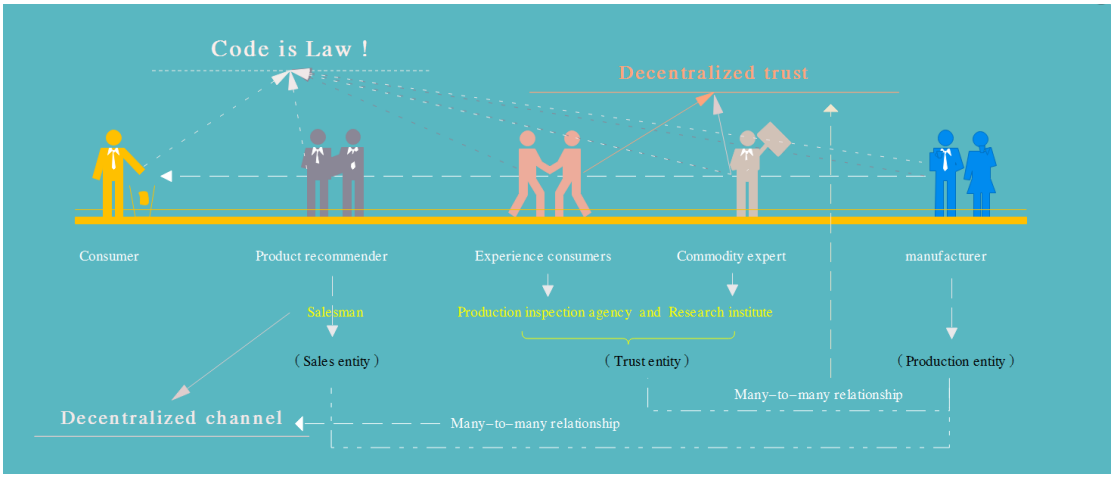
In a distributed business environment, all businesses can be redone!



Decentralized three-layer business framework and business prospect map

2.4 Business Model and Marketization Management Mechanism

Distributed Business Collaboration System empowers salespeople and shopping guides in physical stores through a platform to achieve higher sales efficiency and profitability, thereby achieving a fully decentralized trust and decentralized channels that are compatible with product standards and market regulatory regulations of various countries. It can cross regions or borders, and is a low-cost, networked super department store. Its commercial reach can rely on low-cost DAO community autonomy without the need for commercial advertising or traffic purchases.

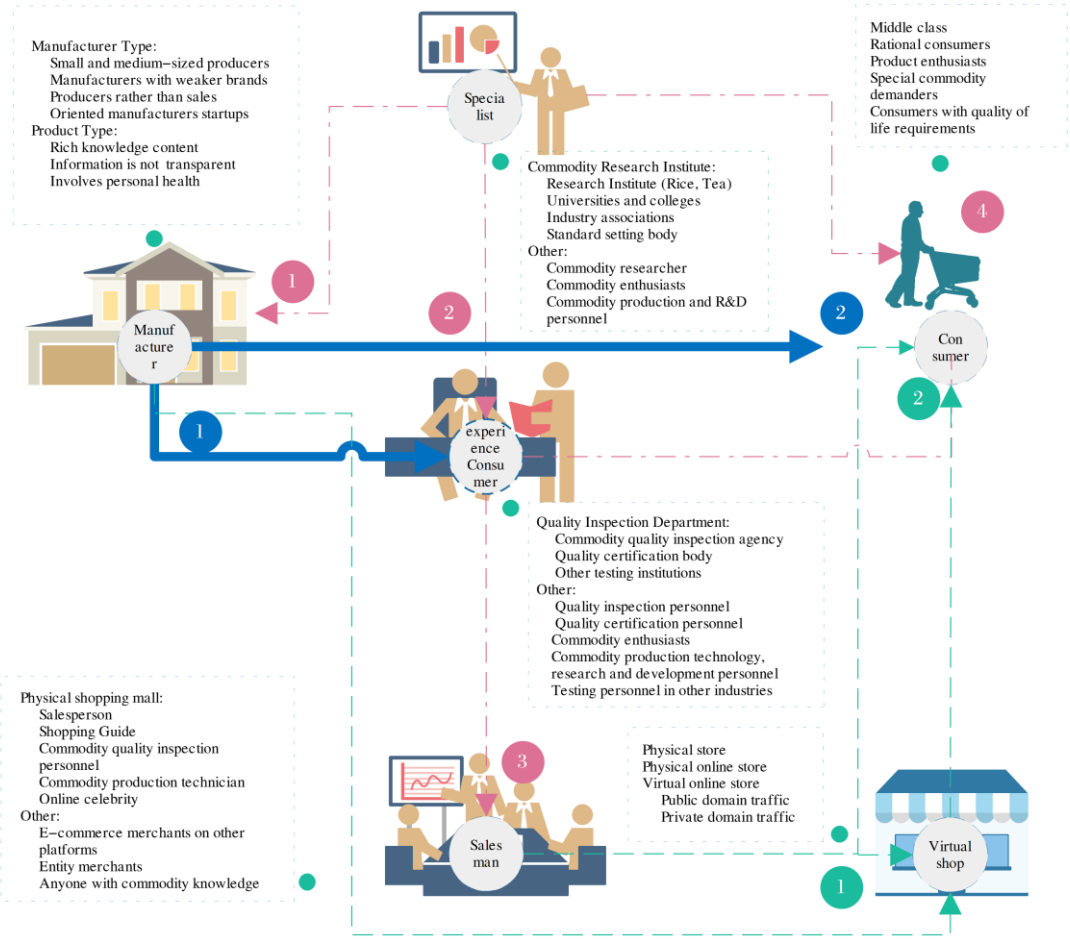


The Distributed Business Collaboration System maximizes the use of blockchain technology to replace artificial administrative management methods in the market, ultimately achieving "code is law" in the commercial field.

Once realized, this blockchain serving "trusted" physical commerce will certainly become the most important part of the next generation of value Internet, and the proof-of-work and voucher carried by its core business consensus will most likely become a new, de facto "world currency" with the underlying business transaction value.

2.5 Target Customers and Business Collaboration Entities

In the initial stage, the distributed business collaboration system mainly serves small and medium-sized production enterprises that do not have brand premium capabilities, have R&D and local production advantages, or products with high knowledge content, opaque information, and are related to personal health. Its core target customers are relatively rational, middle-class consumers who pursue a certain quality of life. But once this business transaction platform that conforms to the underlying business logic is implemented, it can quickly penetrate various industries and fully have the ability to serve all manufacturers, products, and consumers.



2.5.1 Manufacturer

2.5.1.1 Manufacturer type

1. Small and medium-sized producers
2. Manufacturers with weaker brands
3. Production rather than sales oriented manufacturers
4. New production enterprises

2.5.1.2 Product Type

1. Rich knowledge content
2. Information opacity
3. Involving personal health

2.5.2 Product experts

1. Research Institute (Rice, Tea, etc.)
2. Universities and colleges
3. Industry associations

4. Standard formulation agency

5. Product researchers and enthusiasts

6. Product production, research and development, and testing personnel

2.5.3 Experience Consumers

1. Quality Testing and Supervision Department

2. Commodity quality testing institutions

3. Quality certification agency

4. Other testing institutions

5. Quality testing and certification personnel

6. Product enthusiasts

7. Product production technology and R&D personnel

8. Testing personnel from other industries

2.5.4 Product recommenders

1. Salesperson and sales guide

2. Product quality inspection personnel

3. Product production technician

4. Online celebrity personnel

5. E-commerce merchants on other platforms

6. Physical merchants

7. Anyone with knowledge of the product

2.6 Basic technological innovation

To achieve the functions and objectives stated in the distributed commercial operating system, blockchain technology is needed to solve the authenticity and effectiveness issues of transaction targets, that is, whether the product parameters provided by the manufacturer are true, complete, and trustworthy, and whether the provided product content meets production standards and regulations; Secondly, we need a fair and just method to reach a consensus on the value of goods, which needs to indicate who are the participants in the consensus? What is the logic of business trust? Thirdly, we need to have a simple, convenient and feasible arbitration mechanism to solve the evaluation problem of ambiguity in commodity value evaluation. Finally, we need to establish a business platform suitable for this trust model, which facilitates manufacturers to quickly realize product value.

In response to the above needs, we have the following four basic technological

innovations:

1. Product dynamic modeling technology based on product standards, product quality digital twin technology similar to the "meta universe", and product experience and competitive review technology.

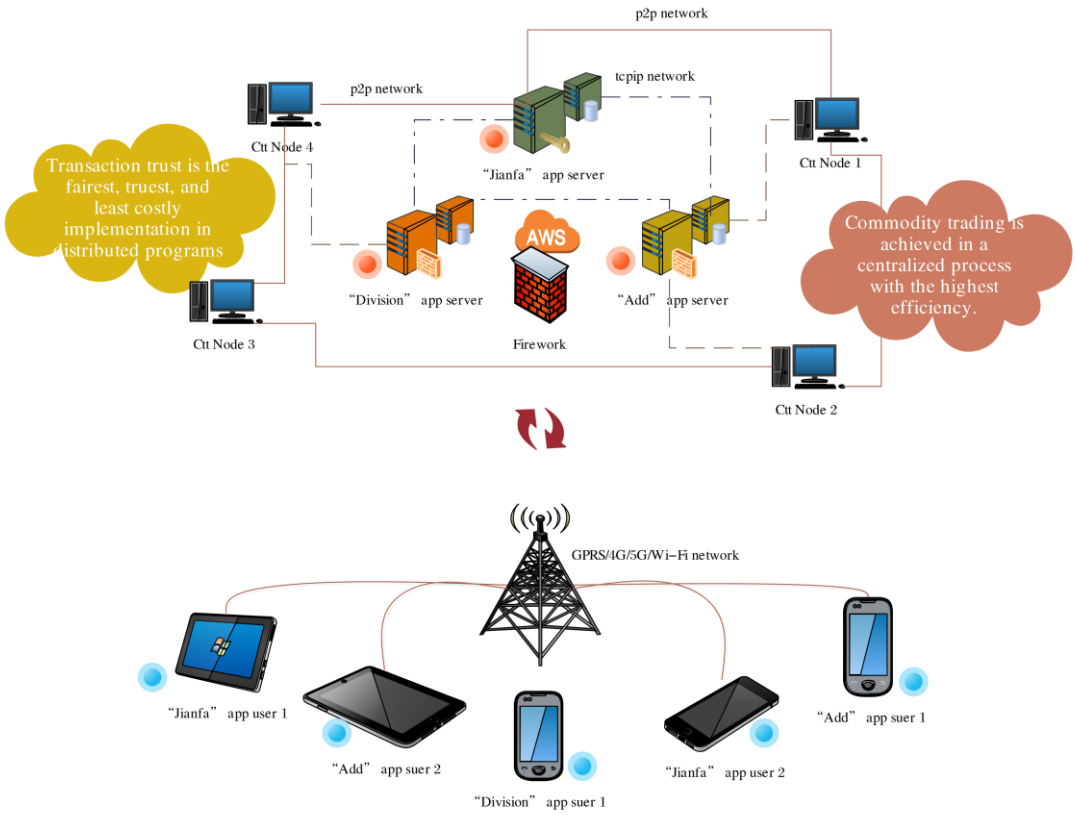
2. Mixed consensus mechanism based on proof-of-work and nominee's rights and interests proof of "experience goods".

3. An adaptive voting system based on "experiential computing power".

4. Implemented a "trusted" commercial transaction protocol, based on the salesperson model (S2b2C) commercial transaction platform.

2.7 IT Technology Architecture and Commercial Characteristics

The technical architecture of the Distributed Business Collaboration System consists of two parts: a centralized program and a distributed program. We still implement commodity (service) transactions in a centralized program, and blockchain does not participate in the settlement of commodity (service) transactions, but is only a machine for trust and value transmission of commodities (service).



IT technical architecture and deployment diagram of distributed business collaboration system

We believe that commodity (service) trading is the most efficient in a centralized platform, while transaction trust is the most fair, reliable, and cost-effective in a distributed

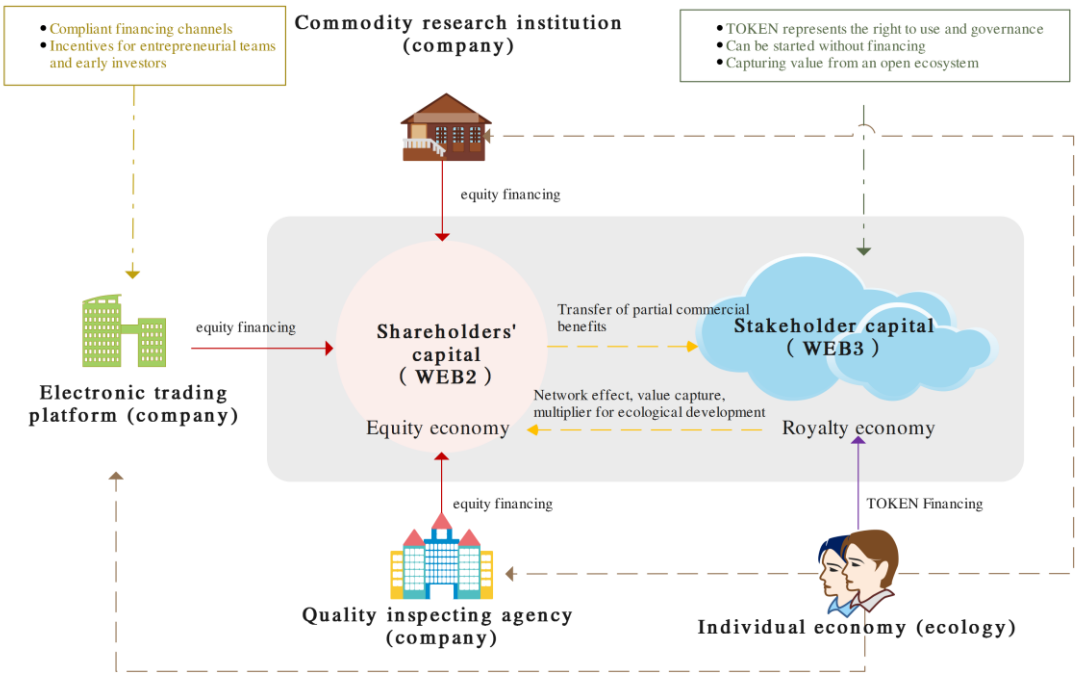
program. Once implemented, this commercial platform that balances efficiency, cost, and fairness is highly likely to be the ultimate form of commercial development in human economic and social development.

2.8 Economic System and Financing Mechanism

Obviously, the distributed business collaboration system no longer adopts the traditional business model of internet traffic thinking, but mainly focuses on delivering business value. Its economic model, organizational structure, and financing mechanism are fundamentally different from traditional economies.

In a distributed business environment, electronic trading platforms (WEB1, WEB2) are still composed of equity capital and can be used for compliant financing, but they need to transfer a portion of commercial benefits to stakeholders representing WEB3 as the value foundation of tokens in the WEB3 economy.

Therefore, a distributed business collaboration system is a deep integration of traditional shareholder capital (equity) and stakeholder capital (usage rights), which can create a business ecosystem and market that exceeds the scale of the existing internet economy.



Economic System and Financing Mechanism

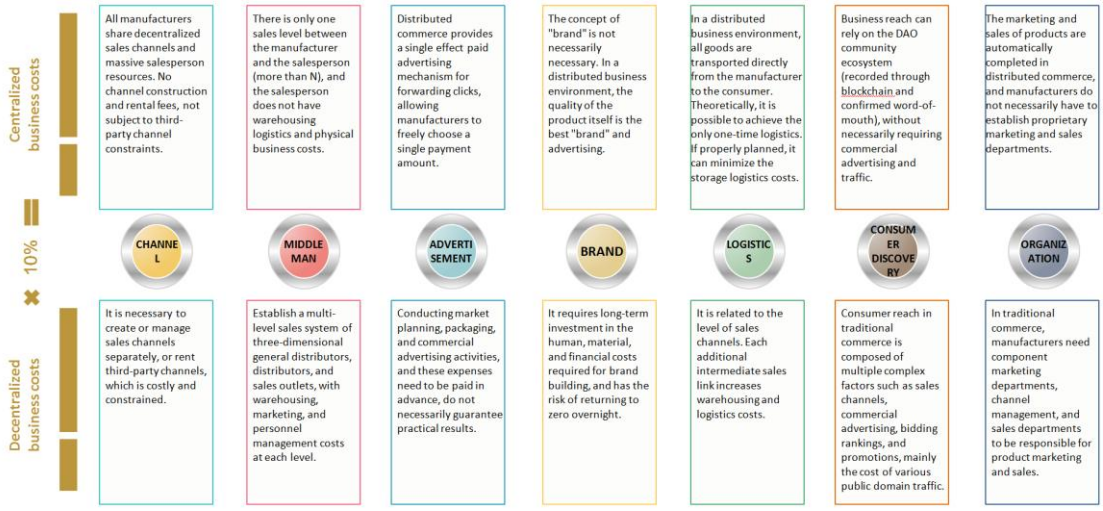
2.9 Core competitiveness (commercial costs and operational advantages)

Modern commercial costs mainly consist of intermediary costs, channel costs, warehousing and logistics costs, transaction trust, and commercial reach costs. We

compared the commercial cost data of existing business models such as Alibaba, JD, Youzan, Pinduoduo, as well as shopping centers and hypermarkets, and found that the commercial cost in a distributed business environment is much lower than other models. (The specific comparison of commercial costs is shown in the figure below)

In project operation, we embed e-commerce laws, tax laws, as well as product standards and regulatory regulations into distributed business collaboration systems, making "code as law" a reality and project management relatively simple. In addition, various commercial collaborators in a distributed environment mainly invest in business knowledge and time, and do not necessarily require a large amount of funds, resulting in relatively controllable financial risks.

Especially important is that the focus of the operation of the Distributed Business Collaboration System is no longer limited to commercial matchmaking, but rather the trust transmission of product value evaluation and quality assurance. The project itself is not on the same track as the existing commercial product platforms mainly focused on marketing, but rather a higher dimension of commercial competition, which is an innovation from 0 to 1.



Comparison of Distributed Business and Centralized Business Costs

2.10 Profit Model and Capability

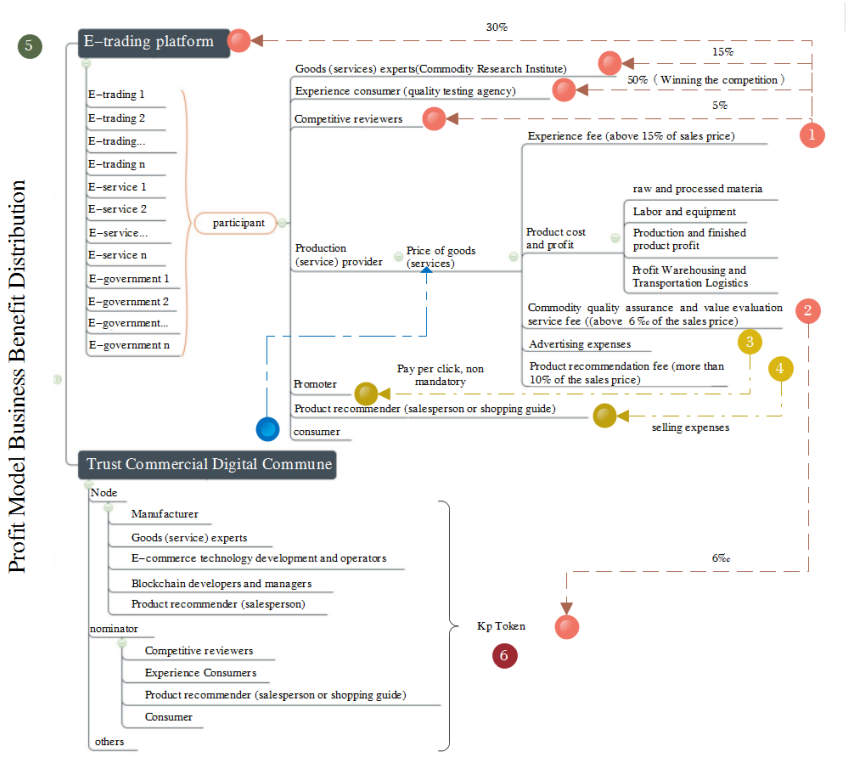
The profit model and distribution of commercial benefits of the Distributed Business Collaboration System are shown in the following figure. The electronic trading platform must pay a service fee of no less than 6% of the sales revenue of Ctt DC as compensation for providing transaction trust services, which is the value foundation of Kp Token.

The profit model of sales sharing is adopted in the early stage of system operation. Unlike centralized commercial platforms, manufacturers in a distributed commercial environment do not necessarily have to pay for channel construction, advertising, market promotion, or brand building fees, but only need to pay product experience fees and recommendation fees upon completion of sales. Every time the system completes an order, it

accumulates a distributable experience fee. If the total sales volume within a consensus cycle is 20 million and the average experience fee is 15%, then the total distributable funds within this consensus cycle are 3 million. 10%, or 300000 yuan, can be allocated to corresponding product experts; 50%, or 1.5 million yuan, will be allocated to experience consumers who have won the top competition; The remaining 40%, or 1.2 million yuan, will be allocated to e-commerce platforms. In addition, six thousandths of the total sales of goods (20 million yuan) in a distributed business environment, or 120000 yuan, need to be paid to participants in a "trusted" commercial digital community.

You can imagine that when the annual sales revenue of the distributed commercial collaboration system reaches trillions of yuan, the total experience fees available for allocation will be 150 billion yuan, of which 10%, 15 billion yuan, will be allocated to corresponding product experts; 50%, 75 billion yuan will be allocated to experience consumers who have won the competition, and the remaining 40%, 60 billion yuan, will be allocated to e-commerce platforms. In addition, six thousandths of the total sales, or 6 billion yuan, are shared by participants in the "trustworthy" commercial digital community.

After the system operation matures, various electronic trading platforms can charge manufacturers, product experts, experience consumers, and product recommenders a certain annual service fee in the form of membership through their services.



Profit Model and Business Benefit Distribution Diagram

2.11 "Trusted" Business Transaction Protocol

The "Trusted" Business Transaction Protocol (TCTP): Electronic trading platforms that

follow and comply with the "Trusted" Business Transaction Protocol can seamlessly connect to the Ctt DC, jointly build a community ecosystem, and equally enjoy all community resources.

Based on the product model created by product experts and based on product standards and regulations, manufacturers release products to experience consumers purchasing goods, and then form core experience data such as product parameters, product identification and testing, using (tasting) and competitive reviews to participate in product experience competition. Winners can receive excess experience rewards. Based on this, product recommenders (salespeople) publish product selection articles to provide recommendations and sales services for ordinary consumers.

The core content of a "trusted" commercial transaction agreement includes two parts: technical terms and business strategy, which are described as follows:

2.11.1 Technical Terms

1. The goods (services) provided by electronic trading platforms need to establish a quality model based on national laws, industry regulations, and product (service) standards. Each product (service) quality model consists of three parts: product parameters, identification and testing, and usage (tasting).

2. Electronic trading platforms need to establish a review and evaluation mechanism based on "competitive" reviews.

3. Manufacturers publish product parameter articles, experience consumers publish identification, testing, and usage (tasting) articles, and the "trusted" commercial digital community ultimately achieves the core of the above three articles, forming the experience computing power of experiencing products after competitive reviews.

4. Product recommenders (salespeople) publish product selection articles and promote and sell products based on their content.

2.11.2 Business Strategy

Any manufacturer (service provider) joining the Distributed Business Collaboration System must comply with the following rules to establish a product promotion strategy:

1. Establish an experience consumer reward system, which reserves a fixed proportion of experience consumer reward funds from sales revenue according to the requirements of electronic trading platforms. The reserved proportion shall not be less than 15% of the selling price of the goods in principle.

2. Market oriented, develop digital market distribution strategies for product recommenders (salespeople). The ultimate beneficiaries of advertising include creators, reposters, and advertising channels (electronic trading platforms), including graded sales pricing, and advertising distribution strategies for pay for results.

2.12 Rights and Obligations of Electronic Trading Platforms

2.12.1 Rights

1. Anyone who joins the electronic trading platform of the Ctt DC chain can enjoy the quality assurance and value evaluation services of goods (services) provided by the "trusted" commercial digital community.

2. Share the user resources of the digital community with numerous electronic trading platforms, including but not limited to product experts, experience consumers, product recommenders, application developers and operators, chain technology developers and managers, as well as promotion and dissemination personnel.

3. All participants in the distributed business ecosystem, including manufacturers, product experts, experiential consumers, and product recommendations

2.12.2 Obligations

1. All electronic trading platforms connected to Ctt DC must comply with the basic requirements and rules of the TCTP application protocol.

2. Electronic trading platforms are required to pay a service fee of no less than 6% of sales revenue as compensation for Ctt DC's basic trust services such as product (service) value evaluation and quality assurance.

3 Description of the legality of operations

Distributed Business Collaboration System computerizes commodity standards, market operation, regulatory regulations, consumer protection law, e-commerce law and other relevant legal provisions and rules, and finally realizes "code is law". Therefore, the operational strategies of the Distributed Business Collaboration System and the 'Trusted' Commercial Digital Commune (Ctt DC) are not artificially risk averse, but rather the design and operation of projects and program architectures that require compliance with 'no legal issues arising'.

3.1 Business regulations embedded in the system

The laws and regulations embedded and followed by the Distributed Business Collaboration System include but are not limited to:

1. Product related standards and specifications, such as:

- Production standards
- Testing standards

2. Quality method

3. Market regulatory regulations, such as:

- Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Cosmetics
- Regulations on the Supervision of Infant Formula Milk Powder
- Regulations on Food Safety, Hygiene, and Production Supervision

4. E-commerce Law

5. Consumer Privacy Protection Law

6. Contract Law

7. Tax Law

3.2 Definition and Declaration of Non STO

The full name of STO is "Security Token Offering", which refers to the issuance of securitized tokens and is subject to the constraints and regulations of securities laws in various countries.

As a global commercial application public chain, the 'Trusted' Commercial Digital Commune (Ctt DC) represents the use rights of the system, without the concept of shares or dividends. All users accessing Ctt DC, including manufacturers, product experts, experience consumers, and product recommenders, need to consume tokens for their data upload behavior; At the same time, all tokens are equally entitled to the right to exchange commercial benefits obtained from electronic trading platforms, which are automatically burned after exchange. Therefore, the Token of a "trusted" commercial digital community has a clear application scenario, where its exchange price and revenue expectations are related to the connected electronic trading platform, rather than the buyer's expectations for future profits.

Secondly, the operation of a "trusted" commercial digital commune is identical to that of Bitcoin, and can be launched without financing. All participants have a public and indiscriminate right to information disclosure. The original funds of "trusted" commercial digital commune tokens, as well as the issuance, redemption, exchange, and burning of tokens in an inflationary economy, are all executed by smart contracts without any possibility of human involvement or manipulation (please refer to Section 6 "Operations and Cold Start" for the specific process); At the same time, block competition in "trusted" commercial digital communities requires participants to experience high-quality goods, with a higher degree of decentralization than Bitcoin. The value realization of its tokens does not rely on the project initiator, a certain company, or a centralized entity, but rather on the joint labor and efforts of all token owners.

In addition, the buyer of a token must be a participant in the application business, and after purchasing, they must participate in the operation of the electronic trading platform (including but not limited to the creation and maintenance of product models, product experience, providing basic data for commercial trust, or technical development, operation,

and management services, etc.), providing basic services for transaction trust for distributed commerce, and obtaining commercial benefits from it, Instead of obtaining benefits from the efforts of the initiator or third parties.

In summary, the Token of a "trusted" commercial digital community does not meet the definition of securities in the HOWEY TEST; Moreover, this indiscriminate information disclosure and completely decentralized operation model ensures de facto equality for both project initiators and small and medium-sized participants, meaning that the interests of all participants are ultimately fully protected through technical means rather than legal judgments.

The financial laws and regulations referred to in the above non STO definitions and statements include but are not limited to:

1. US Securities Act and Securities Exchange Act

2. Declaration on Initial Token Issuance issued by the Hong Kong Securities Regulatory Commission

3. Guidelines for the Issuance of Digital Certificates issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore

4. Announcement of the People's Bank of China, the Central Cyberspace Administration, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, etc. on Preventing Financing Risks in Token Issuance

5. Notice on Further Preventing and Dealing with the Risks of Speculation in Virtual Currency Transactions

6. Initiatives of China Internet Finance Association, China Banking Association and China security Association on Preventing Financial Risks Related to NFT

4 Digital Commune Governance

The Ctt DC developed based on the underlying architecture of Subustate inherits and adopts many cutting-edge and innovative democratic governance mechanisms, mainly including:

1. Are there any defects in all changes and upgrades to the Ctt DC itself, including application related experience computing and ranking, computing complaints, and model creation? Questioning fraudsters and other behaviors can be submitted to a democratic referendum by Ctt DC in the form of a proposal.

2. All governance rights belong to the owners of Kp Tokens weighted by experiential computing power, and each Kp Token calculated by experiential computing power has equal rights.

3. The Ctt DC code has the ability to self evolve and upgrade. After passing the code referendum, all verification nodes will automatically upgrade, effectively avoiding the "hard

fork" of the community.

4.In addition to the regular proposals for security and functional upgrades of Ctt DC itself, there are specialized proposals related to electronic trading platforms and TCTP application protocols:

- Adjustment of weight of experience computing power coefficient
- Optimization of computing power and changes in rules
- Changes in the architecture of the product (service) model
- Experience computing power complaints and adjustments to penalty and confiscation rules
- Model review and adjustment of penalty and confiscation rules
- Application access application and licensing

4.1 Governance subjects

4.1.1 Kp Token Holder

Kp Token is the only metric used by Ctt DC to record participants' contributions to the community. Kp Token holders can increase their voting weight through experiential computing power or lockdown time.

Kp Token holders can do the following related things:

1. Propose a referendum;

2. Optimization of the referendum sequence;

3. Vote in all active referendums;

4. Vote for board members;

5. Elect as one of the members of the board of directors;

6. Kp Token holders nominate validators or conduct validator elections after weighting the experience computing power value. Namely, node and nominee mortgage;

7. Operational collateral for electronic trading platforms;

8. Pay transaction fees (gas). The transaction types include chain and electronic trading platforms, among which the application transaction types are:

- Model publishing articles
- Product release articles
- Experience articles
- Selected articles

- Complaints about computing power
- Model review
- Management of model editors
- Order payment status
- Competitive reviews
- Application access application and licensing

9. Apply dividend redemption. Kp Token holders can voluntarily participate in the redemption of income dividends granted by electronic trading platforms, and Kp Token will be destroyed after redemption;

10. Financing redemption. Under the legal permission of the host country, the proceeds from the financing issuance are used to redeem the Kp Token in the early stage, which is burned after redemption.

4.1.2 council

In order to represent those who are not active and may not be able to vote in every referendum, Ctt DC has launched a council, consisting of 3-7 members elected, with the aim of proposing reasonable modifications in future referendums.

Council members have the right to veto some future modification proposals. After the end of a 'cooling off period', these previously rejected proposals can be resubmitted, and board members who have previously rejected these proposals cannot veto them again.

4.1.3 Technical Management Committee

The Technical Management Committee can propose an emergency referendum together with the Council, allowing for quick voting and implementation. These emergency referendums are only used in emergency situations.

The Technical Management Committee is composed of personnel responsible for chain technology development, TCTP application protocol development and operation, model research and algorithm implementation. It is the main technical management team in the Ctt DC community, and members can be added or removed from the Technical Management Committee through a simple majority vote of the council. Free elections are allowed in the absence of the aforementioned personnel.

4.2 Proposal and referendum

Each Ctt DC proposal requires a referendum to be completed. The referendum proposal includes an important code execution instruction: set_ Code, which has the ability to change any aspect of the system, including the governance mechanism itself.

4.2.1 Who can propose a referendum?

There are several ways to initiate a referendum:

1. Publicly submitted proposals (public proposals);

2. Proposals submitted by the council by a majority vote or unanimous approval;

3. Proposals submitted as part of the implementation of the pre referendum;

4. Urgent proposals submitted by the Technical Management Committee and approved by the Council.

4.2.2 Referendum

Anyone can deposit the minimum amount of Kp Tokens to initiate a referendum, and if someone agrees to this proposal, they can deposit the same amount of Kp Tokens to support it, known as the 'stack' vote. This referendum will have a positive voting bias, as detailed in 4.2.4. The proposal that receives the highest binding support will be selected as a referendum proposal. The bound Kp Token will be released after the proposal is submitted (i.e. submitted for voting).

4.2.3 Council referendum

All members of the council agree - when all members agree to a proposal, it can be transferred to a referendum. This type of referendum will have a negative voting bias, as detailed in 4.2.4.

Majority of Council Members Agree - When only a simple majority (60%) or more of the Council members agree, a referendum can also be voted, but at this point, the standard voting curve must be followed for majority consent to pass.

Only one referendum can be held at any time, unless there is an emergency referendum.

4.2.4 Self adaptive voting mechanism

In order to solve the problem that the number of voting results may not be 100%, Ctt DC has an "adaptive voter bias" mechanism. The quorum is traditionally defined as the minimum number of participants who can pass a valid voting resolution.

The adaptive voting mechanism of Ctt DC will change the situation where a super majority is required to propose a referendum based on the proportion of voters participating.

1. A referendum with a positive voting rate bias, the lower the voter participation, the more likely it is that a majority of voters will need to vote in support to pass; That is to say, the smaller the number of votes cast on the mortgage, the greater the number required to pass the proposal. When voting participation increases to nearly 100%, it becomes a simple case of a majority vote.

2. For a referendum with a negative voting rate bias, the lower the voter participation, the more likely the majority of voters will need to cast a negative vote in order to reject it;

That is to say, the smaller the number of votes cast on the mortgage, the smaller the number required to pass the proposal. When voting participation increases to nearly 100%, it becomes a simple case of a majority vote.

When a proposal that is beneficial to the council is elected by the council through a non unanimous vote, using a negative bias voting mechanism will yield benefits. Therefore, a referendum must be achieved through the use of a standard curve, which is a simple majority vote. This is done to be more fair and reduce the possibility of malicious attacks.

4.3 Locking and Weighted Voting

Ctt DC adopts two weighted vote counting methods, one is the weighting of the account's own experience computing power, and the other is time lock.

4.3.1 Experience computing power weighting

The account can use the experience computing power obtained from its own product experience to calculate weighted votes, and the calculation formula is:

Max votes=Kp Token * vote_ Multiplier

Vote_ The rules for multipliers are as follows:

1. The account itself lacks experience computing power, vote_ Multiplier is 0.1;

2.When the value of account experience computing power divided by 100 is less than 1, vote_ Multiplier is the actual value mentioned above;

3.When the value of account experience computing power divided by 100 is greater than 1, vote_ Multiplier=the root square of the actual computing power value mentioned above * adjustment coefficient

4.3.2 Time lock

In addition, Ctt DC allows Kp Token holders to increase their voting rights by declaring a lock on Kp Token time. The maximum number of votes per Kp Token holder will be calculated using the following formula:

Max votes=Kp Token * vote_ The specific locking rules for multipliers are as follows:

Lockout time (week)	vote_multiplier
0	0.1
1	1
2	2
4	3
8	4
16	5
32	6

5 Inflation economic model

Ctt DC provides a unified value metric (Kp Token) as a reward for contributors to the ecological development of digital communities. There are three main participants in community contribution. One is the core business participants, namely the trust subjects in commercial transactions, composed of creators of product (service) models and experience consumers. These participants are the cornerstone of trust in "trusted" commercial digital communities; Secondly, it is the technology developer and manager of the chain, providing solid and reliable technical support and guarantee for the operation and development of digital communes. In addition, the development, operation, and investors of electronic trading platforms, as well as all distributed commercial collaborators, provide partial funding to the community through the purchase of Kp Token after being licensed by the electronic trading platform. These participants are the core participants of distributed commerce, enjoying the right to distribute commercial profits; At the same time, it can also be a funding provider for Ctt DC, participating in the promotion and promotion of DAO community ecology.

Kp Token is defined as a functional token that does not have STO attributes and represents the usage rights of a distributed business collaboration system. It can be redeemed and redeemed, and will be automatically burned after redemption.

5.1 Original Fund Account

Ctt DC adopts the inflation economic model, and the original total issuance of Kp Token is 1 billion. In Genesis, 1 billion Kp Token is allocated to three original fund accounts at one time. During the operation and development period of digital communes and electronic trading platforms, through the Kp Token governance mechanism, contributors to the distributed business collaboration system, as well as creators and chain technology developers and managers of commodity (service) models, are released from the original fund accounts step by step, in batches.

The specific allocation of the three original fund accounts in Genesis Block is as follows:

- Application development and operation fund: 600 million Kp Token.
- Model initial creation fund: 100 million Kp Token.
- Chain development and management fund: 300 million Kp Token.

5.1.1 Application Development and Operations Fund

The total amount of application development and operation fund is 600 million Kp Token, mainly used for the operation of electronic trading platforms (see fund issuance purposes for details), which is fundamentally different from other public chains; In addition, the issuance of application development and operation funds is only targeted at specific objects licensed by electronic trading platforms and does not have STO attributes. They can

voluntarily accept supervision under the laws of the host country (please refer to 3.2 "Non STO Definitions and Declarations" for details).

5.1.1.1 Purpose of fund issuance

When joining the Ctt DC ecological community on an electronic trading platform, a certain number of Kp Tokens are required for the following purposes:

1. Mortgage a certain number of Kp Tokens based on the application type as a basic guarantee for complying with operational rules, as shown in the table below.

2. When operating an electronic trading platform, all interactions between various participants (including manufacturers, product experts, experience consumers, product recommenders, etc.) and Ctt DC require gas fees.

3. Individual roles involved in electronic trading platforms, such as the creator of product models, need to mortgage a certain number of Kp Tokens as a guarantee of complying with model creation rules.

4. Due to business needs, electronic trading platforms require certain governance rights from Ctt DC and actively participate in community governance work.

NO	Application Classification		The Model of License Rewards		Operational Mortgage (KPT)		
	root directory	First level directory: Key value name	Number of models	KPT Rewards	Initial mortgage amount	Number of advanced mortgage models	Number of advanced mortgages
1	commodity	Universal type: community_ General	250	5,000	5,000,000	10	1,000,000.00
2		Vertical type: community_ Vertical	75		2,000,000	5	400,000.00
3		Special single category: community_ Special	20		1,000,000	5	250,000.00
4	service	Education: service_ Education	50		5,000,000	10	1,000,000.00
5		Health and Exercise: Service_ Health	50		5,000,000	10	1,000,000.00
6		Finance: service_ Finance	25		10,000,000	5	1,000,000.00
7		Medical: service_ Medicine	250		10,000,000	20	1,000,000.00
8	social governance	Legal treaty: governance_ Legal	100		5,000,000	10	1,000,000.00
9		Management regulations: governance_ Rules	50		5,000,000	10	1,000,000.00

5.1.1.2 Legitimacy of fund issuance

1. Through technical means such as complete decentralization rather than legal constraints, voluntarily accept legal supervision in the host country through full information disclosure (see 6 "Operations and Cold Start" for details).

2. The distribution target is application participants who have been authenticated and licensed by the electronic trading platform.

5.1.1.3 Issuance process

1. Develop and launch an electronic trading platform that complies with the Trusted Commercial Trading Protocol (TCTP).

2. The electronic trading platform initiates an application license proposal to Ctt DC, which includes specific content such as application type, administrator key, application server key, etc. Multiple application server keys can be applied for.

3. Participants of the electronic trading platform initiate financing role applications to the electronic trading platform in the app (electronic trading platform client), which are approved by the electronic trading platform and sent to Ctt DC.

4. Participants of electronic trading platforms propose financing ratio issuance proposals in the app as financing roles.

5.After the proposal is approved in the referendum, the redemption and exchange contract will be initiated.

6. Redemption and redemption contract deadline: Start the application development and operation fund Kp Token issuance contract.

5.1.1.4 Legal supervision and responsible parties

Due to the automatic triggering of redemption and redemption during the issuance of application development and operation funds, the legal responsible parties are as follows:

1. Operating entities of electronic trading platforms

2. Application participants licensed for electronic trading platforms

5.1.2 Model Creation Fund

In order to encourage commodity experts to actively create product (service) models, a model creation fund has been established, with a total amount of 100 million Kp Tokens.

5.1.2.1 Model Creation Fund Issuance Conditions

Ctt DC maintains a global goods (services) table, as shown in the following figure. When each product (service) model is first created, it can receive an initial reward of 5000 Kp Token.

NO	Product categories		Product subcategories	
	root directory	First level directory	Secondary directory	id
1	FOOD	beverage	Chinese Baijiu	100010001
2			Whiskey	100010002
3			vodka	100010003
4			Gin (gin)	100010004
5			brandy	100010005
6			Rum	100010006
7			Agave wine	100010007
8			Wine	100010008
9			Huangjiu	100010009
10			Japanese sake	100010010
11			Japanese sake	100010011
12			fermented milk	100010012
13			beer	100010013
14		tea	Chinese teas	100020001
15			Indian black tea	100020002
16		Liquid milk	milk	100030001
17			Sheep milk	100030002
18		water	Natural carbonated water	100040001
19			natural mineral water	100040002
20		coffee	coffee	100050001
21		cocoa	cocoa	100060001
22		Bee products	honey	100070001
23			Royal jelly	100070002
24			propolis	100070003
25		Grain and oil	rice	100080001
26			flour	100080002
27			vegetable oil	100080003

5.1.2.2 Model Creation Fund Issuance Process

1. Product experts register on electronic trading platforms, create product models, and publish product model articles.

2. After approval by the electronic trading platform, send the Ctt DC.

3. Does the Ctt DC check if the model ID exists? Is this the first creation? Is the mortgage Kp Token sufficient? If the model ID exists and is created for the first time, the model is successfully created and a 5000 Kp Token is awarded.

4. The advanced mortgage rules for KP Token during model creation are detailed in the table below.

序号	Application Classification		he Model of License Rewards		Model KPT Mortgage			
	root directory	First level directory: Key value name	Number of models	KPT Rewards	Initial mortgage amount	Advanced mortgage coefficient	Advanced Times	Number of advanced mortgages
1	commodity	Universal type: community_ General	250	5,000	10,000	0.20	2.00	14000.00
2		Vertical type: community_ Vertical	75		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000.00
3		Special single category: community_ Special	20		10,000	0.25	3.00	17500.00
4	service	Education: service_ Education	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000.00
5		Health and Exercise: Service_ Health	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000.00
6		Finance: service_ Finance	25		10,000	0.10	1.00	11000.00
7		Medical: service_ Medicine	250		10,000	0.10	1.00	11000.00
8	social governance	Legal treaty: governance_ Legal	100		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000.00
9		Management regulations: governance_ Rules	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000.00

5.1.3 Chain Technology Development and Management Fund

The technology development and management fund of the chain is divided into five aspects, namely the technology developer of the chain, the TCTP application protocol developer, the experience algorithm, model architecture research, and the operation management and promotion of the chain. The allocation level and locking rules are shown in the table below:

CODE	Application type	Total Number of Funds	Fund Allocation		Members Single Reward Rule		Locking Period	
			Proportion	kpt Number	Hierarchy	kpt Number	Years Annual	Unlock Rate
LV1	Chain Development and Management	¥300,000,000.00	50%	¥150,000,000.00	1	16.00%	5	20%
LV2	TCTP protocol development and management		17%	¥51,000,000.00	2	8.00%	4	25%
LV3	Model development and management		5%	¥15,000,000.00	3	3.00%	3	33.33%
LV4	Knowledge Algorithm		8%	¥24,000,000.00	4	1.00%	3	33.33%
LV5	Knowledge Algorithm		20%	¥60,000,000.00	5	0.10%	3	33.33%

The technical development and management of the chain, Kp Token, are issued, and emergency proposals are proposed by members of the technical management committee, which are voted upon by the technical management committee and council.

5.2 Inflation rate

Ctt DC adopts the inflation economic model, and its Kp Token value is realized through the joint provision of commodity value assessment and quality assurance services for the

electronic trading platform by commodity experts and experience consumers. In order to adapt to the rapid development of electronic trading platforms (increasing the number and transaction amount of connected electronic trading platforms), the inflation rate of Ctt DC can be dynamically adjusted, with a basic inflation rate of 2.63%. During the block issuance stage, the adjustment rules are as follows based on the participation of experiential computing power and the dynamic adjustment of mortgage rate:

1.The calculation basis of inflation rate is the sum of the actual issuance of three original fund accounts.

2. The basic inflation rate of 2.63% refers to the inflation rate when there is no experiential computing power in block creation.

3. When creating blocks, there is experiential computing power, but the inflation rate during block competition is 2.63%, which is not included × 2=5.26%.

4. The inflation rate during block competition is 2.63% × 4=10.52%.

5.In addition, the inflation rate is related to the mortgage rate. When the mortgage rate is 75%, it reaches an ideal equilibrium state.

The mortgage of Ctt DC is mainly divided into two parts. One part is the node operation mortgage (including the nominee mortgage), with an ideal mortgage rate of 50%. The higher the node mortgage rate and the greater the experience computing power, the higher the probability of winning the competitive block; The other is the electronic trading platform operation mortgage (including commodity model operation mortgage), with an ideal mortgage rate of 25%.

5.3 Proof of Rights and Interests Mechanism for Nominees Weighted by Experiential Computing Power (KP+NPOS)

Ctt DC adopts an experiential computing power weighted nominator rights proof mechanism. There are two types of roles in the network. One is the verifier, which is the miner node. Anyone can apply, but generally they are system technology supporters, experience consumers, product experts, and product recommenders; The other is the nominee, who can be considered as a retail investor holding a Kp Token. The nominee can use Kp Token to vote for a trusted validator node, pledge the Kp Token to this validator node, and earn interest. Note that the nominee Kp Token has not been transferred to the validator, it is only pledged on the Ctt DC network, and the validation node has no right to use the pledged Kp Token.

The number of validator nodes is limited and can dynamically change with the growth of the network. If you want to become a validator node, then you need to nominate someone to vote for the total number of Kp Tokens in your node, which is at the top of the weighted experience computing power. Otherwise, you can only be a candidate validator without any benefits. Please remember that successfully being elected as a validator is not a matter of peace of mind. The nominator has the right to switch to other nodes at any time. If the

nominator does not trust you, the total number of Kp Tokens voted for your node will fall behind after the experience computing power weighting. Sorry, you will lose your qualification as a validator and become a candidate validator.

Unlike the original NPOS mechanism of Substrate, in the Babe algorithm for block generation, Ctt DC takes the proportion of verification node experience computing power to total experience computing power as the probability of winning the bid, that is, the higher the verification node experience computing power, the higher the probability of block generation, and the more profits obtained.

The generation time of Ctt DC blocks is 6 seconds per block, and rewards are recorded once per session (4 hours) and calculated at each era (24 hours). In order to receive your stacking reward, someone must collect it for the validator you have nominated. The stacking reward is valid for 84 eras.

5.4 Kp Token Redemption and Burning

Kp Token is a unified metric for recording the workload of participants in digital communes. The ultimate purpose of these tasks is to provide value evaluation and quality assurance services for goods (services) accessed to electronic trading platforms, and to obtain commercial benefits. Therefore, there are essential differences between Kp Token redemption and other public chains as follows:;

1. Kp Token is the workload voucher of digital commune participants, while Kp Token redemption refers to the automatic destruction of the voucher after the workload is settled in legal currency.

2. A portion of the redemption funds (legal currency) are derived from the commercial profits of electronic trading platforms, which we call "service fee" redemption; The other part comes from the funds raised by the application development and operation fund, known as "financing" redemption.

3. The redemption mechanism is in the form of emergency proposals, automatically executed by smart contracts after community referendums, and the process is open and transparent.

5.4.1 Redemption Business Process

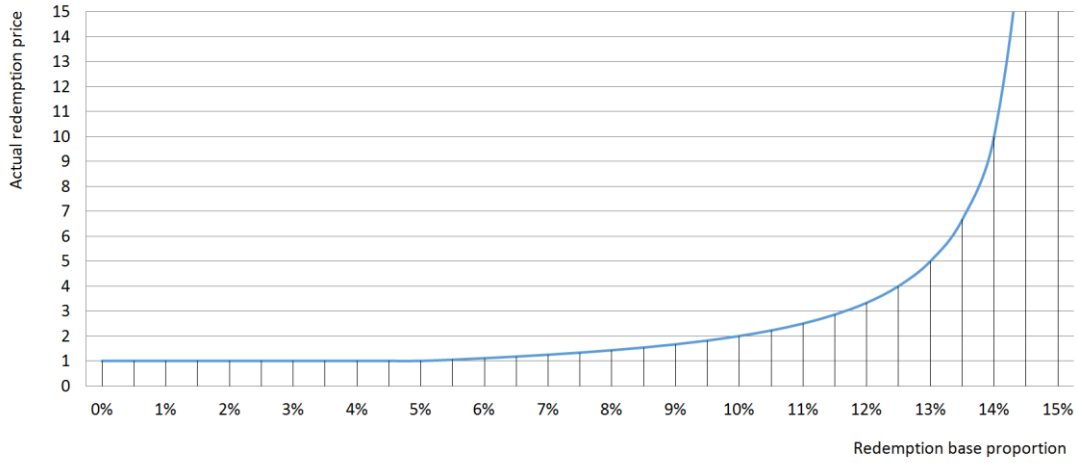
On the one hand, Ctt DC monitors the critical value between the service fee limit of the electronic trading platform and the mortgage rate, triggering the redemption proposal of the "service fee"; On the other hand, the application development and operation parties initiate a "financing" proposal to initiate the redemption process. The relationship between the redemption price and the proportion of redemption base (the ratio of redemption base to active Kp Token) is shown in the following figure. The redemption price follows: when the actual redemption price is less than 1 RMB, it is redeemed according to 1 RMB; Otherwise, the redemption will be based on the actual redemption price.

The specific redemption process is as follows:

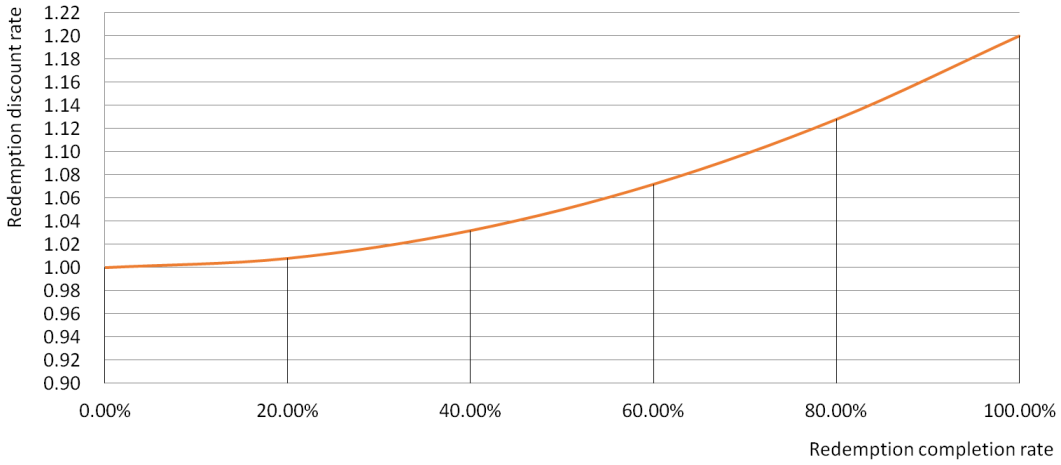
1. Kp Token holder (real name system) applies for redemption.

2. The electronic trading platform reviews the redemption application and pays the legal currency. After receiving the payment receipt, Ctt DC destroys the Kp Token.

3. After the redemption cycle ends, the remaining funds will be automatically redeemed by the electronic trading platform based on the discount rate for the pledged Kp Token, which means the position will be automatically closed.



4.After the redemption cycle ends, for exchange accounts that meet the redemption application requirements but fail to make payments on time, the electronic trading platform will be punished with additional compensation after the proposal referendum.



5.4.2 Legitimacy description of redemption

According to the requirements of the company law, labor contract law, and tax law of the host country, the redemption mechanism of Ctt DC follows the following principles:

1. The principle of labor remuneration. Kp Token holders, including product experts,

experiential consumers, and chain technology developers and managers, receive labor compensation through their own work in providing product value evaluation and quality assurance services for electronic trading platforms.

2. The subjects of redemption settlement are all real name companies or individuals. Among them, the payer is an electronic trading platform that complies with the Company Law, and as the payee, individuals must provide services to the electronic trading platform in real name and part-time; If the recipient is a company, a service invoice needs to be issued.

3. Pay taxes in accordance with the law. The individual of the payee must have their real name and sign a part-time contract with the electronic trading platform, and personal income tax will be deducted upon redemption; Overseas holders outside the host country must comply with the tax laws of the paying party's country, otherwise the redemption application will not be accepted.

4. Agreement on settlement exchange rate. The settlement currency shall be the local currency of the operating location of the electronic trading platform.

5.5 Experiential computing power

Ctt DC adopts Kp Token rights based on experience computing power weighting. In addition to the number of Kp Tokens, the owner's equity of digital communes is also related to experiential computing power.

The Ctt DC experience computing power is calculated based on the experience of goods (services), and consists of three articles: experience product parameter articles, identification (testing) articles, and appreciation (use) articles. The calculation of computing power for each article has the following dimensions:

1. The participant's participation coefficient.

2. Experience the competitive review popularity and review cost of articles.

3. Experience the business statistics of the article.

4. Expert comments and platform supervision.

The computational power of experiencing products is calculated and confirmed by Ctt DC, and stored as a transaction type in the blockchain. The parameters and weight coefficients for computing power can be modified through community referendums.

Anyone can question the calculation of computing power for a single experience product, which appears as a proposal for computing power complaints. After a successful referendum, computing power can be confiscated.

5.6 Application Proposal

Ctt DC can initiate any proposal related to digital communes, and its proposal template

itself is also a system upgrade. The public proposal templates related to applications mainly include the following types:

1. Adjustment of calculation force coefficient
2. Calculation and optimization of computing power
3. Complaints about computing power
4. Model Review
5. Redemption and redemption appeal
6. Application Access Application and License
7. Application Development and Operator Fund Kp Token Issuance
8. Model Creation Kp Token Issuance

6 Operation and Cold Start

The startup of Ctt DC is similar to Bitcoin and does not require capital investment. However, unlike Bitcoin, after startup, three original fund accounts need to be initialized and global variables need to be initialized; Secondly, it is necessary to elect management bodies (councils and technical management committees); Thirdly, the first allocation of funds for chain technology development and management needs to be carried out through emergency proposals; Finally, it is necessary to access the first electronic trading platform, and the entire process is fully open and operational.

6.1 Genesis Block and Operation Initialization

Create a super account sudo, three original fund accounts (application development and operation fund, model creation fund, and chain technology development and management fund), and the first operation node account initial (Hong Kong node) to launch the founding block. The three original funds will inject 600 million, 100 million, and 300 million Kp Tokens at once, respectively.

The initialization of global variables, including chain global variables and application global variables. The application global variables mainly include the application type table and the product (service) model table.

The application types are shown in the table below:

Some product (service) models can be found in 5.1.2.1.

Next is the creation of founder and co founder accounts, as well as the first election of the board of directors and technical management committee.

Create the second operation node account Singapore and the third operation node China mainland.

序号	Application Classification			id	Operational Mortgage (KPT)			The Model of License Rewards		Model KPT Mortgage			
	root directory	First level directory: Key value name	example	Coding Rules	Initial mortgage amount	Number of advanced mortgage models	Number of advanced mortgages	Number of models	KPT Rewards	Initial Mortgage Number	Advanced Mortgage Coefficient	Advanced Times	Advanced ortgage umber
1	commodity	Universal type: community_ General	Add app	100010001	5,000,000	10	1,000,000	250	5,000	10,000	0.20	2.00	14000
2		Vertical type: community_ Vertical	Clothing app	100020001	2,000,000	5	400,000	75		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000
3		Special single category: community_ Special	Drug app	100030001	1,000,000	5	250,000	20		10,000	0.25	3.00	17500
4	service	Education: service_ Education	Baby app	200010001	5,000,000	10	1,000,000	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000
5		Health and Exercise: Service_ Health	Ball Sport app	200020001	5,000,000	10	1,000,000	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000
6		Finance: service_ Finance	Wealth management app	200030001	10,000,000	5	1,000,000	25		10,000	0.10	1.00	11000
7		Medical: service_ Medicine	Cancer app	200040001	10,000,000	20	1,000,000	250		10,000	0.10	1.00	11000
8	social governance	Legal treaty: governance_ Legal	Property Management app	300010001	5,000,000	10	1,000,000	100		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000
9		Management regulations: governance_ Rules	Social Vocational Certificates app	300020001	5,000,000	10	1,000,000	50		10,000	0.20	1.00	12000

6.2 Issuance of Chain Technology Development and Management Fund

In order to reward the founders and co founders of Ctt DC, members of the Technology Management Committee initiated an emergency proposal for the Chain Technology Development and Management Fund. The specific allocation table is as follows:

NO	Business type	Member	account	kpt allocation	level	Chain Technology Development and Management Fund				Locked in years
						total	number of activations	number of locks	Ratio	
1	Chain Development and Management			¥24,000,000.00	LV1	¥34,800,000.00	¥7,020,000.00	¥27,780,000.00	34.40%	5
2				¥24,000,000.00	LV1	¥48,000,000.00	¥9,600,000.00	¥38,400,000.00	47.45%5	5
3				¥1,500,000.00	LV4	¥12,030,000.00	¥2,761,485.00	¥9,268,515.00	11.89%	3
4	TCTP protocol development and management			¥8,160,000.00	LV1					5
5				¥8,160,000.00	LV1					5
6				¥4,080,000.00	LV2					4
7				¥1,530,000.00	LV3	¥3,930,000.00	¥989,949.00	¥2,940,051.00	3.88%	3
8	Model development and management			¥2,400,000.00	LV1					4
9				¥2,400,000.00	LV1					5
10				¥1,200,000.00	LV2	¥1,200,000.00	¥300,000.00	¥900,000.00	1.19%	4
11				¥450,000.00	LV3					3
12	Knowledge Algorithm			¥3,840,000.00	LV1					5
13				¥1,920,000.00	LV2					4
14				¥1,920,000.00	LV2					4
15	Chain Operations Management			¥9,600,000.00	LV1					5
16				¥4,800,000.00	LV2					4
17				¥600,000.00	LV4	¥600,000.00	¥199,800.00	¥400,200.00	0.59%	3
18				¥600,000.00	LV4	¥600,000.00	¥199,800.00	¥400,200.00	0.59%	3
19		Totals		¥101,160,000.00		¥101,160,000.00	¥21,071,034.00	¥80,088,966.00	33.72%	

The allocation levels and rules for chain technology development and management funds are as follows:

code	Business type	Total number of funds	Fund allocation		Member Single Reward Rules		Locked in years	
			Proportion	Kpt number	Hierarchy	Kpt number	Age	Annual unlocking rate
LV1	Chain Development and Management	¥300,000,000.00	50%	¥150,000,000.00	LV1	16.00%	5	20%
LV2	TCTP protocol development and management		17%	¥51,000,000.00	LV2	8.00%	4	25%
LV3	Model development and management		5%	¥15,000,000.00	LV3	3.00%	3	33.33%
LV4	Knowledge Algorithm		8%	¥24,000,000.00	LV4	1.00%	3	33.33%
LV5	Chain Operations Management		20%	¥60,000,000.00	LV5	0.10%	3	33.33%

6.3 Access to electronic trading platforms

At present, the first application that has implemented a trusted "business transaction protocol" (TCTP application protocol) and has been put into operation for testing is called "Subtraction" app e-commerce, which is operated by Subtraction (Beijing) Commerce Co., Ltd. in Chinese Mainland. The following is the specific access process.

1. Create an application administrator account and an application key account, and submit the application access application and license proposal to Ctt DC by the electronic trading platform.

2. The Ctt DC conducts a referendum based on the application type, the number of mortgage Kp Tokens, and whether the proportion of service fees meets the criteria. After the proposal is approved, it returns the globally unique variable: application ID.

6.4 Transaction types and operation examples of application

After the electronic trading platform is connected, business operations can begin. The subtraction app is embedded in the Ctt DC wallet, and e-commerce users can create and apply for account keys after registering. After applying for the key, they can enter the app wallet, perform Kp Token transfers, vote, propose public proposals, and so on; Of course, ordinary consumers can ignore these operations. The types of application users related to Ctt DC include: product experts, manufacturers, experience consumers, and competitive review participants.

1. Product experts create product models through the subtraction app and publish model articles. After the application is approved by the backend, a model creation application is initiated to Ctt DC. Ctt DC checks the number of model creations and model ID numbers applied, as well as whether the Kp Token collateral is sufficient to decide whether to accept or not. Qualified models are issued Kp Token rewards from the model creation fund.

2. Model creation experts can edit the editorial board of the model, including adding or deleting editorial board members, and so on. Please refer to the electronic trading platform manual for the specific purpose of the editorial board.

3. The manufacturer creates products and publishes product parameter articles, which are approved by the application backend and filed with Ctt DC. Product parameter articles released by manufacturers are an essential component of experiential computing power.

4. Experience consumers purchasing products, conducting product experience activities, and publishing identification (testing) and usage (tasting) articles, which are reviewed by the application backend and sent to Ctt DC. After acceptance, the experience computing power is formed through algorithms.

5. After the consumer pays for the product, they initiate payment confirmation information to Ctt DC on the app end.

6. After the end of a settlement cycle, Ctt DC triggers and calculates the winning experience products as the basis for rewards on the electronic trading platform.

7. Consumers who have doubts about experiencing computing power can submit a computing power complaint proposal to Ctt DC through comments in the subtraction app, and execute the computing power complaint contract after the referendum.

8. Consumers who have objections to model creation can initiate a model review proposal and execute the model review contract after a referendum.

9. The association between the Ctt DC monitoring application service fee and the application mortgage Kp Token is triggered, and the "service fee" redemption contract is triggered when the conditions are met.

6.5 Application development and operation fund issuance

Unlike model creation funds and chain technology development and management funds, application development and operation funds are the only way to purchase Kp tokens with funds in a distributed business environment. In fact, various commercial collaborators in distributed commerce, especially electronic trading platforms, manufacturers, product experts, and experiential consumers all need a certain number of tokens to support the operation and development of their respective businesses. The specific issuance follows the following process:

1. Application participants in a distributed business environment submit an investor role account application to an electronic trading platform, which is reviewed by the platform and stored in Ctt DC.

2. Investors propose a financing ratio issuance public proposal in the subtraction app, which includes the financing account name, financing quantity, and exchange rate (no less than 1:10, i.e. the minimum price is 0.1 French currency to purchase 1Kp Token).

3. After the proposal is approved by the electronic trading platform, it will be sent to Ctt DC for a referendum.

4. After the proposal is approved by the referendum, the financing redemption contract will be initiated. Please refer to 5.4 "Kp Token Redemption and Burning" for details

5. After the end of the financing redemption contract, trigger and initiate the application development and operation of the fund issuance contract.

Note: Exchange rate=French currency/Kp Token

7 Ecological Development Process of Digital Commune

The development of the Ctt DC community ecosystem began in February 2019 and has gone through several stages so far, including the TCTP application protocol, subtraction app (electronic trading platform), Ctt DC implementation, application and Ctt DC integration, and product model creation. The specific development plan and future plan are as follows:

7.1 Development of Trusted Business Transaction (TCTP) Protocol

From Q1 2019 to Q4 2019

1. Parameter model
2. Identification and detection model
3. Appreciation and usage model
4. Competitive review of soft articles
5. Model interface display

7.2 Design and Development of the "Subtraction" App E-commerce Platform

From Q4 2019 to Q2 2021

1. E-commerce order process
2. Consumer Experience Process
3. Product selection and promotion process
4. Creation of core soft text
5. User and Role Management

7.3 Ctt DC Design and Development

From Q3 2020 to Q2 2021

1. economic model
2. Ctt DC White Paper
3. Experience computing power and algorithms
4. Equity issuance and redemption

5. Kp+NPOS consensus algorithm

6. Community Governance

7. App Wallet

8. Node Wallet

7.4 Ctt DC and application joint debugging

From Q1 2022 to Q4 2022

1. Experience computing power interface

2. Model publishing interface

3. Role Interface

4. Complaints about computational power and proposal for model review

5. Application License Proposal

6. Financing issuance proposal

7. Model Addition Proposal

8. Technical Development and Management Proposal

9. Redemption Proposal

7.5 Product Model Creation

From Q3 2021 to Q4 2022

1. Rice and Rice Commodity Model

2. Commodity model of Chinese Baijiu

3. Wine Product Model

4. Tea Product Model

5. Honey Product Model

6. Vegetable oil commodity model

7. Coffee Bean Product Model

8. Craft beer product model

9. Chinese ginseng product model

10. Dairy products - infant formula milk powder product model

11. Dairy Products - Liquid Milk Commodity Model

12. Cosmetics sunscreen product model

13. Cosmetics hair dye commodity model

7.6 "Addition" Education Service App (Service Class)

2023Q2 to 2024Q3

1. Education service parameter model

2. Education quality inspection model

3. Education effectiveness evaluation model

4. Interface display of education service model

7.7 "Property Management" App (Public Affairs)

2024Q1 to 2024Q4

1. Property management parameter model

2. Property management quality inspection model

3. Property management effectiveness evaluation model

4. Owners' Meeting

5. Public Property Management

6. Interface display of property management service model

8 Operation nodes and commercial application development plan and promotion

The "Trustworthy" Commercial Digital Commune is planned to be officially established and operated in Hong Kong, under the jurisdiction of Distributed Business Fund (Hong Kong) Limited, and is expected to generate a founding block in October 2023. Subsequently, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th operation nodes will be created in Singapore, Chinese Mainland, North America, the EU, Japan and South Korea. In addition, electronic trading platforms in a distributed business environment can spontaneously create and operate Ctt DC nodes for anyone including product experts, manufacturers, experiential consumers, product recommenders, and technical supporters. The operation of Ctt DC has the following characteristics:

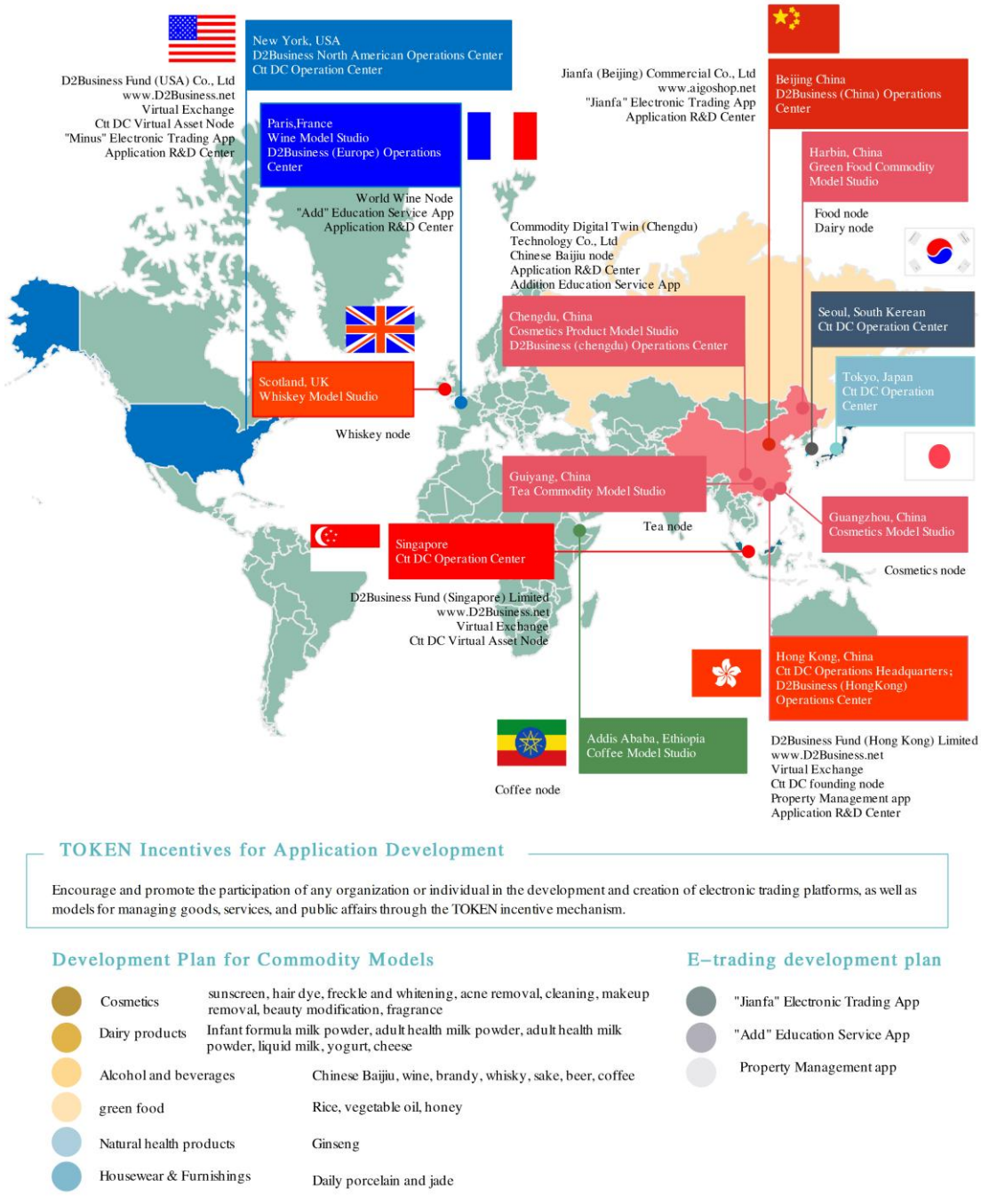
1. The operation of Ctt DC is global, divided into two parts: fully independent technology (business) and capital operation. Each region can choose a suitable local operation method based on its own national conditions and legal and regulatory requirements.

2. In Chinese Mainland, mainly develop Ctt DC application, namely technology (business) operation, create a new business transaction platform based on distributed business endorsement trust mechanism, maximize the reduction of business transaction costs, and facilitate value producers (service providers) to quickly realize product value.

3. In the Hong Kong and Singapore regions, capital financing is the main focus, fully leveraging the advantageous position of Hong Kong and Singapore as financial centers. At the same time, take advantage of Hong Kong's local service advantages. Secondly, develop a "service based" application system that matches the Property Management Law and conduct trial operations in mainland China or Hong Kong.

4. North America and other regions balance technology (business) operations and financing operations, and plan to establish a "subtraction" (North America) app commercial trading platform to engage in commodity (service) trading services; At the same time, capital financing needs can be initiated under local legal supervision.

Regarding accessible electronic trading application platforms, in addition to the "subtraction" e-commerce app, we will develop "addition" education service apps (for education) and "property management" apps (for public affairs management) according to the plan. At the same time, we encourage and promote the participation of any organization and individual in the development and creation of electronic trading platforms, as well as models for managing goods, services, and public affairs, through the Token incentive mechanism, and integrate them into trusted commercial digital communities for collaborative development.



TOKEN Incentives for Application Development

Encourage and promote the participation of any organization or individual in the development and creation of electronic trading platforms, as well as models for managing goods, services, and public affairs through the TOKEN incentive mechanism.

Development Plan for Commodity Models

Cosmetics	sunscreen, hair dye, freckle and whitening, acne removal, cleaning, makeup removal, beauty modification, fragrance
Dairy products	Infant formula milk powder, adult health milk powder, adult health milk powder, liquid milk, yogurt, cheese
Alcohol and beverages	Chinese Baijiu, wine, brandy, whisky, sake, beer, coffee
green food	Rice, vegetable oil, honey
Natural health products	Ginseng
Housewear & Furnishings	Daily porcelain and jade

E-trading development plan

- "Jianfa" Electronic Trading App
- "Add" Education Service App
- Property Management app

Application development and expansion, node operation business plan

9 Referenced standards and legal documents

Company Law of the People's Republic of China

Contract Law of the People's Republic of China

Tax Law of the People's Republic of China

Electronic Commerce Law of the People's Republic of China

Consumer Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Privacy Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Announcement of the People's Bank of China, the Central Cyberspace Administration, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and others on Preventing Financing Risks in Token Issuance

Notice on Further Preventing and Dealing with the Risks of Speculation in Virtual Currency Transactions

Initiatives of China Internet Finance Association, China Banking Association and China security Association on Preventing Financial Risks Related to NFT

Declaration on Initial Token Issuance issued by the Hong Kong Securities Regulatory Commission

Guidelines for the Issuance of Digital Certificates issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore

Securities Act and Exchange Act of the United States

10 Operations Management and Related Institutions

10.1 Operating entity

分布式商业基金（香港）有限公司

Distributed Business Fund (Hong Kong) Limited

Email: support@d2business.net

Website: www.d2business.net

Telephone number: (86) 10-18611397166 (852) 6542-9921

Address: Room 205, Unit C, 2nd Floor, Mongkok Branch Building, Guang'an Bank, 728-730 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

10.2 Technical Management Organization (Announcement on the Establishment of the Ctt DC Technical Management Committee)

The "Trusted" Commercial Digital Commune (Ctt DC) is committed to providing "transaction" target quality assurance and value evaluation services for electronic trading platforms that implement the "Trusted" Commercial Transaction Protocol (TCTP). The "transaction" referred to here includes both physical transactions of goods and service transactions such as healthcare, education, and finance. The 'trusted' commercial digital community is one of the core components of the Distributed Business Collaboration

Platform.

The "Trusted" Commercial Digital Commune aims to create a distributed commercial endorsement trust mechanism based on commodity (service) standards and market regulatory regulations, combined with artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms and blockchain community autonomy (DAO). The establishment and operation cost of this trust mechanism is far lower than the existing centralized business model; At the same time, trust is genuine and trustworthy, which can minimize human manipulation.

The code of Ctt DC is fully contributed and maintained by community participants, and each community participant can submit code or suggestions. After the technical management committee composed of core community developers votes based on the size of their contributions, Kp Token rewards are given from the technical development and management fund to jointly establish and maintain the prosperity and development of the community.

The Ctt DC Technology Development and Management Fund mainly involves participants in five aspects: chain technology development, application development, experiential algorithm implementation, model architecture design, and chain management. Each of the above roles is divided into four reward levels, with different levels. The lock in period of the reward fund varies. Please refer to the "Trusted Commercial Digital Commune Member Notification Letter" for the issuance of the Technology Development and Management Fund.

The Ctt DC Technical Management Committee is elected by the Board of Directors among the five types of personnel mentioned above (which can be freely elected in the absence of such personnel), and the voting weight during the election is related to the voting rights of the Board of Directors members and the rights and interests of the elected personnel;

Developer address: https://github.com/Ctt-block-chain

The right to interpret the terms of the "Notice to Members of the Trusted Business Digital Commune" belongs to the Ctt DC Technical Management Committee.

10.3 Related Institutions

10.3.1 Electronic trading platform

减法（北京）商业股份有限公司

Jianfa (Beijing) Commercial Co., Ltd

Email: support@aigoshop.net

Website: www.aigoshop.net

Telephone number: (86) 18611397166 (86) 59770515

Address: No. 17 Huanke Middle Road, Tongzhou District, Beijing, 26 Lianlian U Valley West District

10.3.2 Product Model

商品数字孪生（成都）科技发展有限公司

Commodity Digital Twin (Chengdu) Technology Development Co., Ltd

可信商业数字公社

TRUSTED COMMERCIAL DC

分布式商业基金（香港）有限公司
Distributed Business Fund (Hong Kong) Limited
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Guang'an Bank, 728-730 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong
Email: Consult@aigoshop.net

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Website: www.aigoshop.net
Address: No. 17 Huanke Middle Road, Tongzhou District, Beijing, 26
Liandong U Valley West District
Email: Consult@aigoshop.net

WEBSITE WEB WALLET WECHAT JIANFA COMMERCE