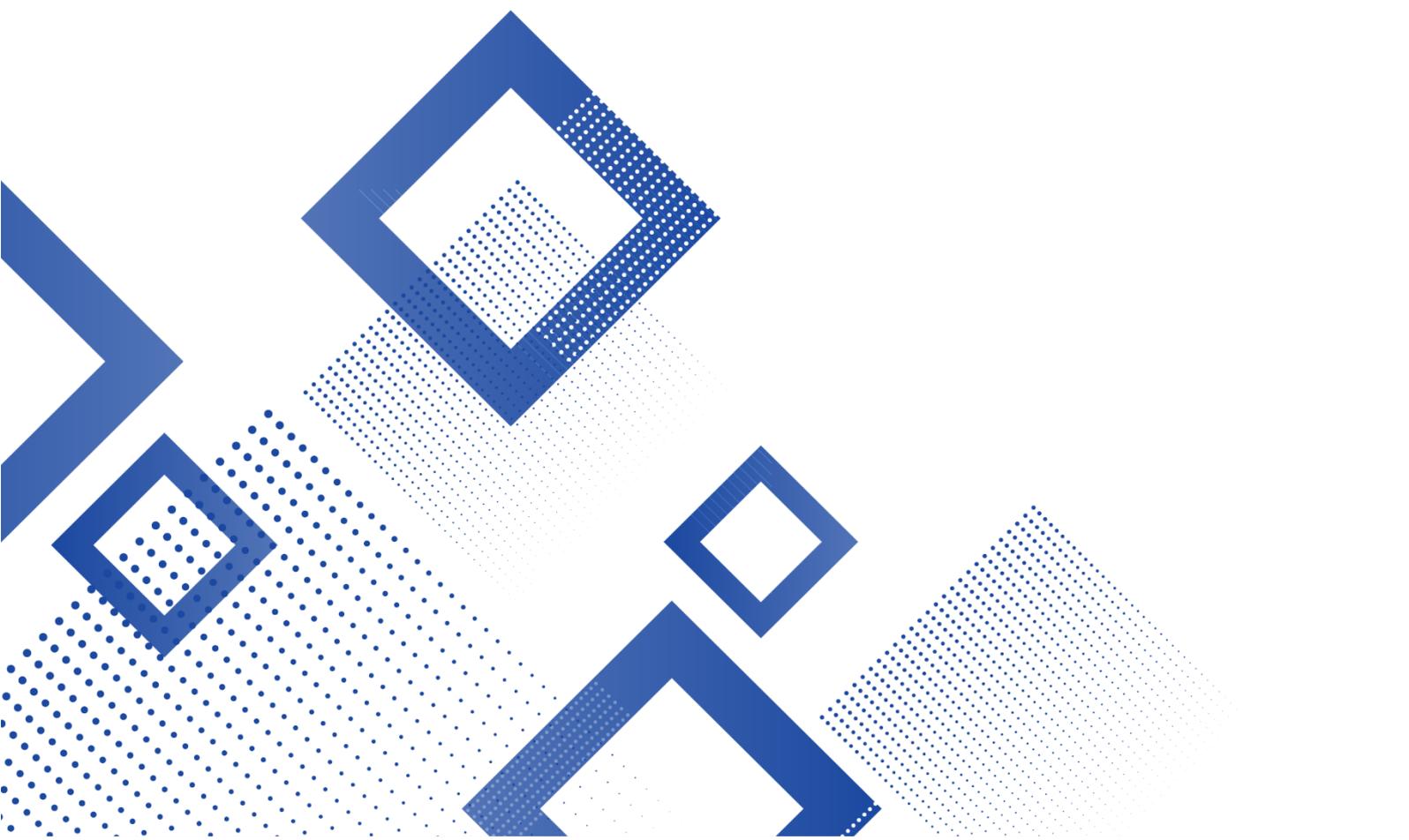


2021 Nov.



The Blockchain-based
Electronic Document & Contract Processing



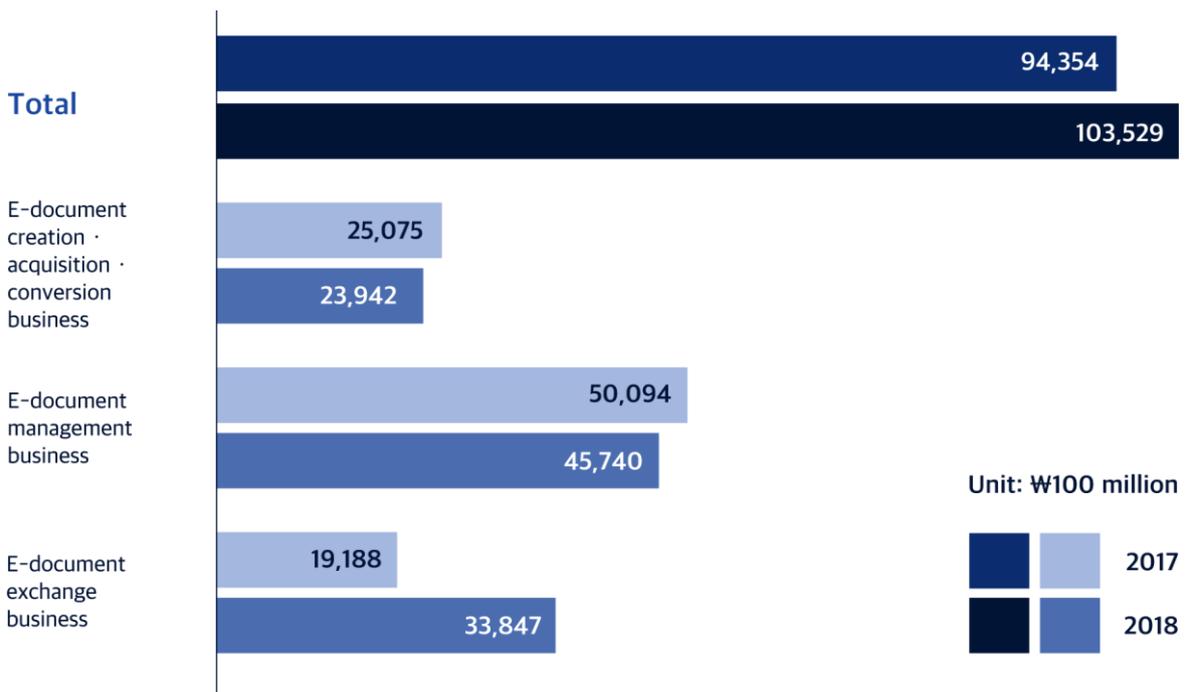
Contents

01	Abstract	03
02	Introduction	04
03	Market Status	05
04	Platform Overview	06
05	Service Details	08
	5-1. E-documentation of existing paper documents	08
	5-2. E-contract execution	08
	5-3. Indemnity insurance claiming platform service	09
06	Solana	10
	6-1. Solana Transaction Flow	13
07	NFT Outline	14
08	DocuChain NFT	17
09	Token Economy	18
10	Team & Advisor	19
	10-1. Development Team	19
	10-2. Advisor	19r
11	Roadmap	20
12	Disclaimer	21

01 Abstract

Physical paper documents have been used for a long time in modern society by companies, government offices, and financial agencies. In particular, in the case of representative credit card sales slips, about 1.5 billion sheets are issued annually, and credit card companies spend about ₩120 billion to collect and store them. Large companies such as Samsung Electronics and Hyundai Motors have a storage warehouse of about 35583.2 squared ft or more and store documents with a storage period of about 5 to 10 years. Of course, this physical document storage method is always at risk of loss, damage, and accident, and their classification, retrieval, and reference become more difficult as the number of documents increases.

Due to the reasons above and various issues, documents are gradually being digitalized, and in particular, with the acceleration of e-document introduction by companies and governments, securing technology for the authenticity of e-document and authentication has become an essential element.



| Korea Internet & Security Agency, "Domestic e-document industry sales exceeded ₩10 trillion... 7.7% increase from the previous year" 12/12/2019 |

As you can see from the chart above, sales of the e-document industry are about ₩10.3592 trillion, 9.7% increase from 2017. Assuming a CAGR of 10%, the market size is expected to expand to ₩18 trillion by 2022. The DocuChain project aims to establish a protocol and a platform that encompasses blockchain-based e-document/contract creation, sending, and authentication that have advanced from existing e-document/contract services in line with this trend.

02 Introduction

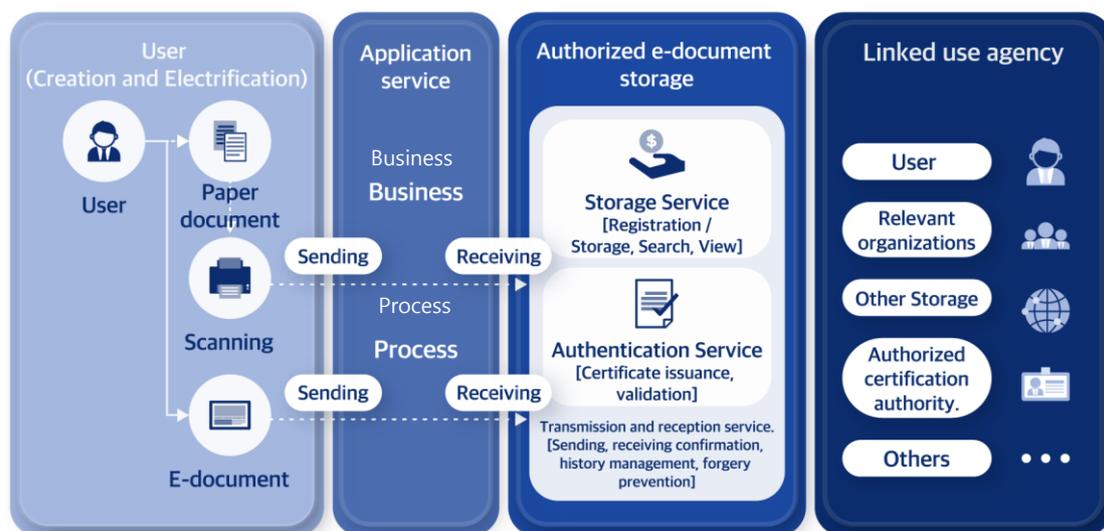
In other countries including the United States, e-signature systems such as DocuSign are actively used even for high-risk contracts. It was attributable to the quick introduction of the E-Signature Act in 2000 in the U.S., but it is no exaggeration to say that relatively high delivery costs of mail also contributed to acceleration of e-signature.

In Korea, with the passage of the E-Signature Act amendment in 2020, various authentication systems can be used beyond official certificates. Starting from May 2020, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport has gradually mandated e-contracts for real estate.

Through this flow, a lot of time and cost incurred in the existing physical contract will be largely eliminated, and the contractual errors and inconveniences are expected to be largely resolved by the automated method implemented in the simplified and convenient contract and system.



With the introduction of e-document and contracts, the agency responsible for authentication is trying to increase reliability in authentication by utilizing technologies in various ways. Although the e-document market is growing based on markets such as EDMS (Electronic Document Management System) and XML, the demand for proof of original version and inalterability of documents is also increasing.



| Existing authorized e-document storage structure map |

However, authorized e-document storage and contractual approaches, which are essentially centralized, pose inherent problems. If the server's weak security is attacked, it is easier to forge, alter and hijack than existing paper documents, and the most reliable way to solve this is to record on a decentralized blockchain and use NFT for authentication.

03 Market Status

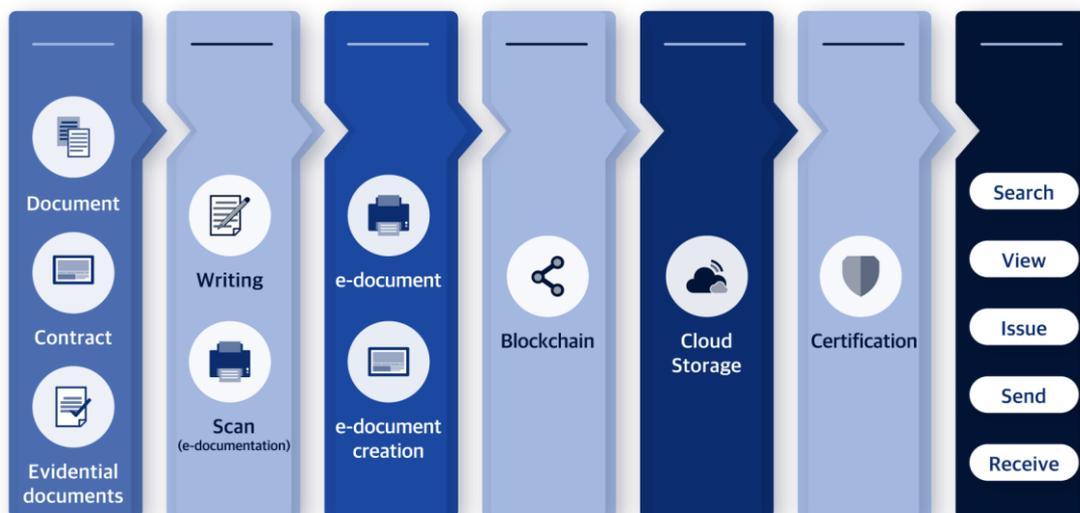
It is estimated that Korean companies and financial agencies spend more than ₩1 trillion annually on the distribution and storage of various documents. Due to the traditional storage method, it is difficult to use stored documents for search and reference. In particular, with the advancement of the industry, the volume of these documents is growing exponentially, but efficient operation against cost growth is approaching an almost impossible level.

Based on the solution to these inefficiencies and eco-friendliness, the flow of e-document projects led by the government is rapidly accelerating, and the industry is continuously expanding. The South Korean government is working on maintaining 775 related laws centered on users and administrative sites to implement the world's best e-government. It enacted and amended based on the Electronic Transaction Act to enable handling of offline-oriented laws by written or face-to-face and is establishing principles for electronically preparing and managing documents such as various public books, registers, and leaders. By preparing the legal basis for the introduction of e-voting and e-voting, enacting the compulsory digitalization of public agency records, enacting and revising personal information protection laws, etc., it is laying the foundation for the implementation of e-government. The e-government and G4B systems are planned and carried out on the premise of building and utilizing e-document infrastructure, and e-document-based administrative information services are reflected in the companies' e-business through G4B, which is expected to further accelerate e-business based on e-document.

04 Platform Overview

Blockchain technology, introduced to the world through Bitcoin, has continuously expanded its value and solidified its technological advantages through numerous trials and errors and experiments over a period of just over 10 years. It realized the innovative concept of decentralization through the concept of distributed ledgers and demonstrated that data in blockchain is physically almost impossible to forge, alternate. PoW (Proof of Work) mining blockchain, firstly introduced through Bitcoin, and blockchain, which has evolved into new consensus algorithms such as PoS (Proof of Stake) and DPoS (Delegated Proof of Stake), presented new possibilities with the advent of smart contracts and continue to prove that they can be applied to various industrial groups through the continuous successes of Defi and NFT.

Due to the recent revision of relevant laws and regulations in Korea, the legal effect of e-document is guaranteed along its raised status. Following this trend, the DocuChain team has questions about the security and safety of solutions based on the existing method, and wants to solve it with a blockchain-based method.

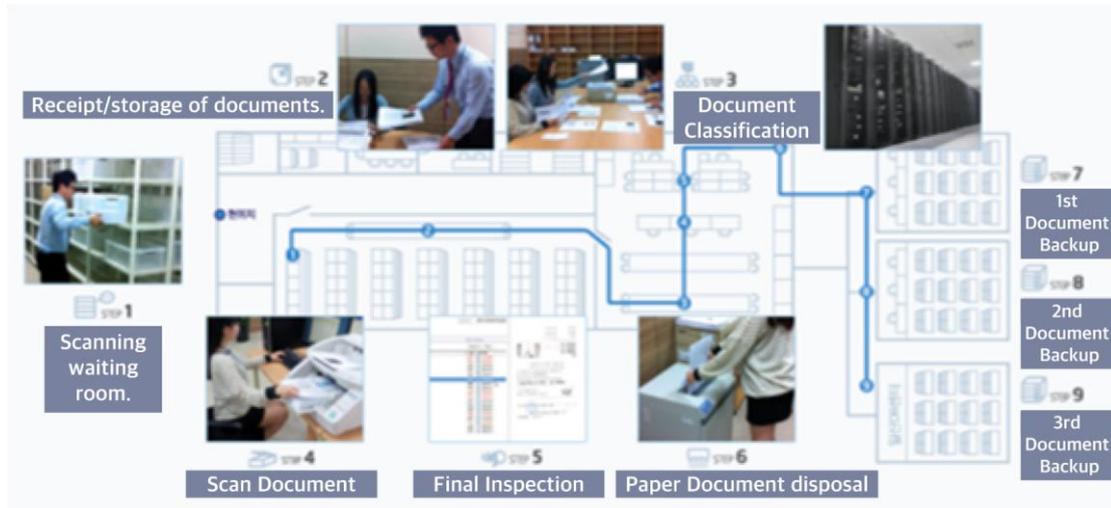


| DocuChain e-document platform service flow |

As shown in the diagram above, the biggest difference DocuChain has compared to traditional e-document services is borrowing blockchain-based decentralized systems rather than operating document repositories through centralized servers. This allows the document to have one-dimensional higher levels of inalterability and authenticity than conventional methods.

An entity that stores or certifies another person's e-document or performs other e-document tasks by the designation of the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy is called 'authorized e-document storage'. DocuChain intends to establish an advanced type of service based on the previously described platform upon obtaining the relevant qualification.

E-documentation of existing paper documents

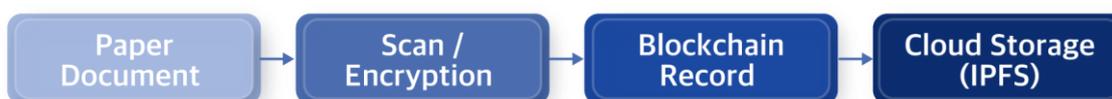


05 Service Details

In DocuChain Platform, users can use the following services.

5-1 E-documentation of existing paper documents

It is a service that can safely store existing paper documents by e-documenting them to DocuChain in which the e- documents are encrypted and verified on the blockchain and then safely stored in IPFS cloud storage. By the time DocuChain is qualified as an authorized e-document storage, existing paper documents are discarded and newly created e-documents are granted of legal status.



5-2 E-contract execution

The contracts can be easily signed by e-documentation, which processes authenticity and inalterability in DocuChain with blockchain-based smart contracts and NFT. The contracts between contractors are converted to NFT, and each contract entity has a kind of authorized certificate with the authenticity of the contract.



5-3 Indemnity insurance claiming platform service

Applying it to the indemnity insurance claim channel based on electronically validated documents and contracts in DocuChain Platform will help solve many of the problems that can occur in the structure of receiving documents and submitting them directly to Insurer.

Before applying DocuChain indemnity insurance claiming platform service

Sortation	Details
Issuance of proof and claim for loss insurance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit the hospital in person and issue a certificate. - Receipt of the insurance company's claim for loss insurance and visit to filling certificate
Service Process	



After applying DocuChain indemnity insurance claiming platform service

Sortation	내용
Issuance of proof and claim for loss insurance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply for hospital visit online, Issue certificate, Email Attach - Insurance company loss insurance online claim and paperless filing
Service Process	

06 Solana

Solana is the world's first Web-Scale Blockchain to significantly improve transaction speed and provide very low transaction fees, which has been a problem with existing blockchain protocols.

Blockchain network systems using PoW such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, support about 10 transactions (TPS) per second, but Solana blockchain networks use PoS and operate more than 200 nodes to support more than 50,000 TPS.

In addition, Solana is supporting Solana-based projects to grow further based on the following 8 core technologies.

PoH(Proof of History)

The Solana blockchain focused on optimizing the communication method of network nodes and developed Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) so that it can have a large scalability in data communication. By supporting multiple simultaneous data channels, the scalability of limited bandwidth is greatly increased. In addition, other blockchain networks require communication between valley data to agree on the passage of time, but Solana's valley data has built a system that maintains and manages its own clock by encoding the passage of time on SHA-256.

Tower BFT

Unlike PBFT, a typical PoS method, tower BFT values activity over consistency. PBFT allows nodes to reach an agreement by exponentially increasing the timeout, but the ledger can at the same time be a risk factor of being an unreliable source of time, allowing nodes to view the timeout of all other valley data present on the network.

Turbine

Solana's block propagation technology, Turbine, is divided into small packets with an Erasure code as the block is streamed, and then fanned out between random large sets of peers. When fanned out, the second layer of the network can cover 40,000 valley data, so it can propagate blocks with completeness. In terms of practicality, if each connection is 100 ms when there are 40,000 nodes, replication can achieve 400 ms and completeness can achieve 500 ms.

Gulf Stream

Gulf Stream plays the role of pushing Transaction Caching to the end of the network. Since all validators can know the next leader's information within the Solana architecture, the transaction time can be shortened, and the memory pressure that can occur in the unconfirmed transaction pool is reduced. In the network, blocks are presented approximately every 800 ms by selecting a confirmed recent block hash, preventing the rollback of timeouts that increase exponentially for each additional block. If the network progresses beyond the rollback point to the extent that the block hash referenced by the transaction expires, it can be confirmed that the transaction is not executed on the chain.

Sealevel

Sealevel is a high-speed parallel transaction processing engine designed to utilize and expand GPUs and SSDs to take advantage of Solana's high-performance network benefits. Other blockchains are like single-threaded computers, but Solana is the only blockchain that can support transaction execution as well as signature verification in a single shard. The Sealevel accurately indicates which state to read and write during transaction execution from the beginning, and allows to find state change functions that do not overlap each other in the block and process them in parallel. The Sealevel is Virtual Machine (VM), and is designed to allow developers to migrate applications on other major blockchain utilizing WASM such as Ethereum 2.0, PolkaDot, and EOS to Solana.

Pipelining

Transaction verification processing on the Solana network is used by Pipeline optimization technology, which is a suitable process for situations where data to be processed in stages is continuously entered or separate hardware exists. When the Transaction Processing Unit (TPU) in the Solana network starts exporting blocks to Valley Data, it already calls in the next set of packets to verify their signature and start reflecting tokens. Solara TPU can always process 50,000 transactions simultaneously during GPU parallel processing of a four-step pipeline, and the network can have the same efficiency as a single node through GPU offloading to Solara's TPU.

Cloudbreak

Solana developed Cloudbreak, a state architecture optimized for simultaneous reading and writing across RAID 0 specification SSD. As the storage capacity that a program can write on the blockchain increases, the efficiency of simultaneous reading and writing that the program can handle increases. Along with Solana's transaction design, the Cloudbreak architecture supports AOT (Ahead of Time) transaction processing. As a result, since the transaction can be executed even before the transaction is coded in the block, the time required for block time and determination can be much reduced.

Archivers

In Solana, data storage space is offloaded to valley data into a node network called Archivers. The archive does not participate in the agreement, but stores a small portion of the state, and utilizes Proof of Replication (PoRep) on order to prove the stored data. Solana can use historical proofs prior to the agreement to optimize PoRep, and the archive node that does not participate in the agreement uses PoH to generate proofs that fragments of the ledger are duplicated, and Valley data can also perform large-capacity verification processing smoothly through its GPU.

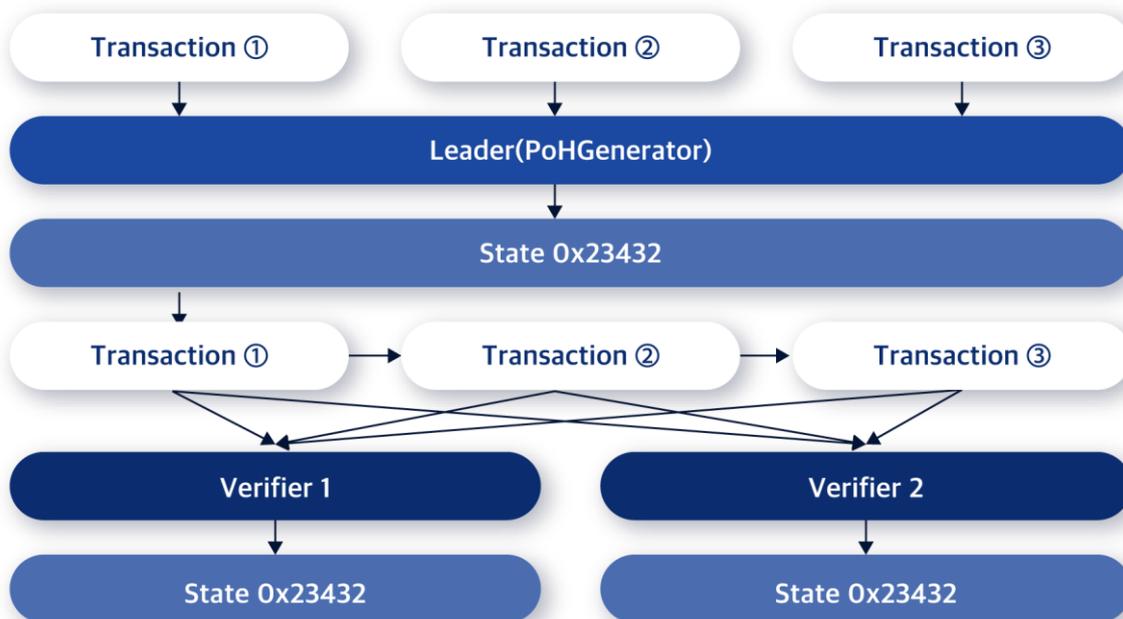


Solana provides a wide range of developer tools for Docuchain development teams to build platforms and configure blockchain networks. The performance of the network provided by Solana at the blockchain layer is very suitable for certified e-document platform services that are very sensitive to speed, cost, and security.

Solana-based Docuchain provides the transaction speed, low transaction fee, and UX/UI of the platform that many users expect. Through this, the reliability of the e- document service and electronic contract provided by the Docuchain platform can be increased, and the safety can be maximized through IPFS cloud storage compatibility.

As such, the Docuchain platform will also coexist with the Solana ecosystem through the Solana blockchain network, which is currently evaluated as the blockchain with the best performance, and will become a stepping stone for Docuchain to achieve great growth.

6-1 Solana Transaction Flow



1. Messages sent by users
2. Send each output in order to the node.
3. Governance vote for State confirmation.

As described above, in the Solana network, a system node that can provide a time and method that can be verified, is designated as a leader for generating a sequence for a certain period of time.

The leader maximizes processing speed and throughput by arranging user messages in chronological order and instructing other nodes in the system to process them more efficiently.

It also executes the current State transaction stored in RAM, posts the final State signature and transaction to Verifier, and the verifier executes the same transaction on the State copy, checks the calculated State signature, and publishes it.

Published confirmation documents can serve as indicators for consensus algorithms.

07 NFT Outline

NFT is a non-fungible token with rarity and uniqueness because each issued token has its own unique value and therefore has a different value.

It is impossible for NFTs to replace one token with another. Since each token has a unique value or information, it is not compatible with other tokens, and since no one, including the token issuer, can reproduce or transmit it at will, and therefore, the reliability and security of NFTs are very high.

NFT is growing rapidly as the market size expands along with the recent growth of the cryptocurrency market. NFT, which was widely used in trading rare items existing in online games, items that can decorate characters in limited edition items or Metaverse virtual spaces, is currently creating a wide variety of trading activities and markets, ranging from art, sports, fashion, and influencer. Famous artists, creators, sports stars, celebrities, entertainment companies, and large companies are entering the NFT business and directly participating in NFT issuance and investment, which is enhancing the growth potential of the market.

Typically, anything with unique value, such as game items, limited edition products, artworks, collections, digital art, fan art, and limited-edition goods, can be made into NFTs, and blockchain technology adds a unique identifier, Hash value, to own and manage intangible assets in the digital domain.

The reason to pay attention to NFT is that it is expected to play a key role in economic activities in metaverse virtual space. And furthermore, the application of NFT, which is strong in securing copyright and ownership according to the trend of digital assets, will continue to expand in the future, following the lead of MZ generation with high interest in metaverse and games.

Standard Token	NFT Token
Tokens for monetary means only.	Tokens that provide value.
Tokens can be replaced.	Tokens are non-fungible.
No discrepancy between tokens.	Each token has its own specific information.
Changes in value due to transaction price.	Value fluctuations according to rarity
No function for ownership.	Ownership can be identified.

The reason why the ecosystem of NFT and Metaverse virtual world can be combined is because it is easy to prove the nature of being non-fungible and the ownership of NFT, cannot be forged or altered, and transacted. Through NFT, users can expand their own world in a metaverse virtual space, and in it, users can trade assets between themselves by forming economic activities with other users and turning their assets into NFT.

In other words, NFT, which can play a role in connecting reality and virtual space, is a method of cashing digital assets acquired through economic activities in the digital world acquired in the metaverse virtual space. If NFT expands this utilization, although the real world and metaverse space are independent spaces, the usability of NFT, a new means of interconnection, has a bright future.

In addition, the combination of NFTs and digital systems can accelerate the full-fledged digital economy. As the value of digital assets and NFTs is recognized, general investors can search for more diverse investment targets and even invest using tokens.

NFT is not controlled by platform operators and grants ownership of the assets to token holders. There is a video that is generating steady profits on the video platform, but when the video platform service is terminated, profits for the video will also disappear. However, if NFT is introduced, all kinds of digital assets will be stored on the blockchain, allowing management of one's assets, such as transactions and transmission, regardless of whether the platform continues or not.

As a result, NFT technology is a technology that enables free management of ownership of digital assets and cashing in digital assets without platform or operator control, and in the future, it will be able to engage in economic activities by linking our traditional real assets and real products with virtual space.

Strengths of NFT

Non-forgable	Because it is difficult to duplicate and cannot be replaced, it is possible to maximize the scarcity of the token, it can be ensured that it is safe from the risk of hacking, and the token holder is not harmed by counterfeit money or arbitrary alteration by a third party.
Easy to track	As an advantage and characteristic of blockchain, data is open and transparent, so anyone can check information such as the source, issuance time, owner information, and transaction history of the NFT token in real time, making it easy to track.
Split Ownership	For example, artworks by famous artists are so valuable that individuals without financial resources are unable to purchase them. However, if the ownership is divided and sold using NFT, you can have the split ownership even for a very small amount.

IPFS

Due to the limitation of the block storage space of the block chain, it is very difficult to store the entire digital content in blocks. With Ethereum, for example, the block capacity of one Ethereum is less than 1 MB, and less than 20 transactions per block are included, so it is virtually impossible to store digital content itself in a block in a single block.

A service to respond to this is a distributed file storage protocol called IPFS (InterPlanetary File System). IPFS works by using the hash value converted from the data content to find the content distributed and stored in various computers around the world, breaking the data into small pieces, fetching it at high speed, and then combining it and outputting it as one. In the case of a hash table, information is stored as a key/value pair, and since numerous distributed nodes around the world store the information, IPFS is used to store data at a much faster speed and it is a protocol that allows easy storage of large data.

If the identification key value that can identify these distributed contents is stored as a hash value inside the NFT, digital contents can be viewed anytime, anywhere with just the identification key value.

Currently, as mentioned earlier, such NFT technology is showing a wide range of usability to prove ownership in a wide variety of fields. However, until now, no place has been used to verify the authenticity of documents by incorporating certification procedures for official documents or electronic contracts into NFTs. It is no exaggeration to say that most of them are for profit purposes that allow users to trade NFT tokens by issuing NFT, not using NFT technology itself.

However, DocuChain incorporated NFT technology for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of documents in e-documents or electronic contracts, not for the purpose of generating profits using NFT. NFT technology is intended to provide safety against external attacks and ensure reliability of documents by entering document issuers or contracting parties' information into NFT tokens when general documents are converted to e-documents or electronic contracts on the DocuChain platform.

As a result, the DocuChain platform aims to gain higher trust from users and become the safest platform.



Electronic documents
and electronic contracts



DocuChain

Data

Metaverse

Music Content

Collections

Goods

Video Content

Influencer

Games

Real Estate

Artwork

Stocks and bonds

08 Docuchain NFT

Using this NFT technology, Docuchain can issue electronic contracts as NFTs to determine whether the contracts are authentic or not, as a kind of certificate that can record the information of the parties to the contract and judge their authenticity, and prevent disputes between the contracting parties.

The Docuchain NFT also includes essential information related to the contract, such as the personal information of the contracting parties described in the electronic contract, contract details, contract date and time etc. Since an NFT containing contract information is issued and stored, it is possible to identify the subject of the contract under any circumstances, and the risk of loss to the contract may be eliminated in advance.

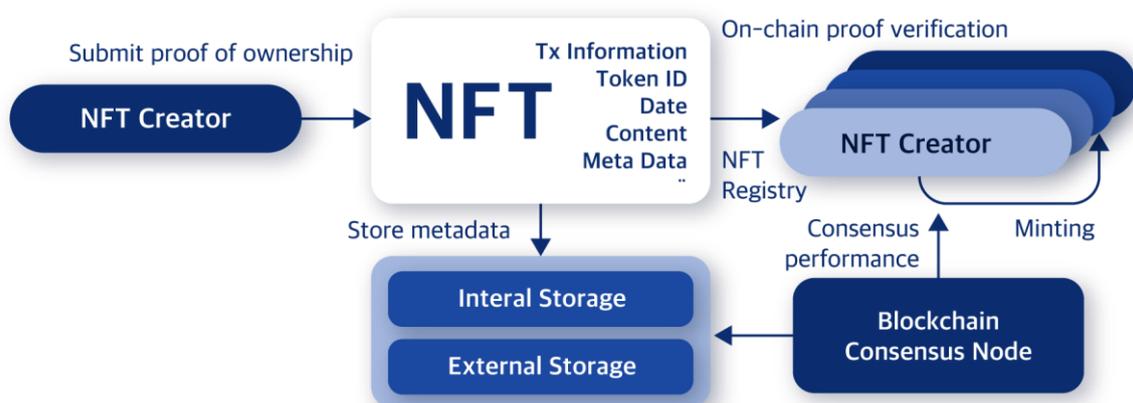
As such, NFT is another area that can be used as a means of digital authentication, and storing information such as identity and ownership data on the blockchain increases the rights and data integrity of many people, enabling protection of contract information or assets.

The direction of NFT technology promoted by the Docuchain project is based on Solana, but supports ERC-721 tokens as a standard. It intends to proceed in a way that integrates various NFT technologies, and more than 100 electronic documents and electronic contracts can be stored in one transaction.

In addition, an automatic issuance system is planned so that when not only professional blockchain developers, but also ordinary users electronic their own paper documents or contracts, the system automatically issues NFT tokens and records the information in NFT tokens.

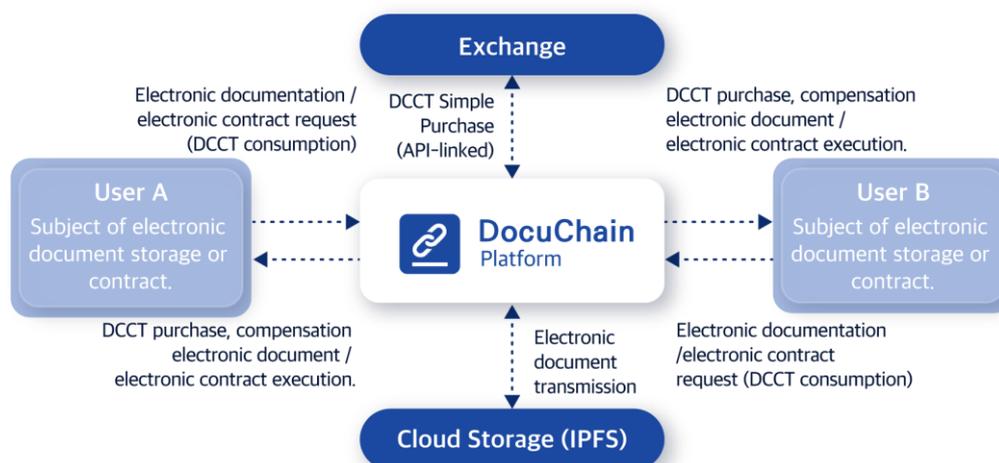
The fields where NFT technology is used the most are games, art, music, and celebrities. However, Docuchain is expected to create a significant synergy effect for the electronic document system by merging electronic documents and electronic contracts with NFT technology.

Docuchain NFT Process



09 Token Economy

DCCT, a token to be used on the DocuChain platform, will have the following flow.



| DCCT Flow Chart |

Token Overview

Token Name	DocuChain
Token Symbol	DCCT
Protocol	SPL(the token standard on the Solana blockchain)
Total Supply	2,000,000,000 DCCT

Token Distribution

Index	Rate
STAKING REWARD' ECOSYSTEM	45 %
CORE TEAM	10 %
MARKETING	10 %
R&D	10 %
OPERATION	15 %
PARTNERSHIP	5 %
RESERVE	5 %

10 Team & Advisor

Daniel

CEO

- Vice president of Icerti
- Blockchain platform / security Solution
- Certificate issue service
- B Publishing Representative Electronic contract service / IT solution
- Accelerator

Kevin

CSO

- Happysoft Representative
- Security Consulting / IT Solution

10-1 Development Team

Mingi Kang

- Encryption solution / Blockchain development
- Former PascalSoft
- 19 years of experience

Yongman Gung

- Application Soft / Blockchain Development
- Former LG Electronics software development team.
- 20 years of experience

Sangkwon Lee

- Application Soft / Electronic Document
- Former Hyundai Information Technology

Taehung Kim

- Document security platform
- Former IDC Tech

10-2 Advisor

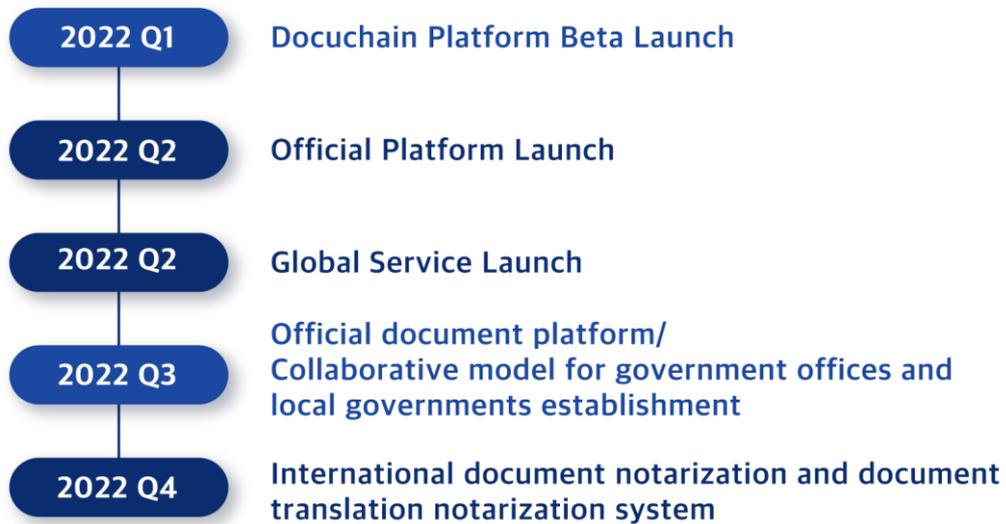
Daechul Shin

- B Trust Founder
- Software Development/ Integrated security service.
- Adjunct professor at Korea University Graduate School of Information and Communication.
- Former Director of Blockchain Association
- Former CEO of Blockchain Consulting

Sihung Bae

- Government Agency Venture Capitalist
- Former SM Investment
- Specialized in IT company Investment

11 Roadmap



12 Disclaimer

General

DCCT is regulated by the law governing the location of the Foundation. In addition, licensing, and obtaining approvals are not guaranteed in all jurisdictions and territories where DCCT is used.

DCCT is committed to operating in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations and obtaining the licensing and approval required to operate. DCCT-related services are affected by each country's regulations and policies, and we do not provide complete guarantees regarding regulatory approvals and licenses. Therefore, if appropriate approvals and licenses are not obtained in the service jurisdiction, DCCT's service may be restricted or the service may be refused in the App Store, etc.

01. The value of a virtual asset changes every day. Virtual asset transactions or balances can rise or fall sharply. Please keep in mind that there is a possibility that the price of virtual assets such as DCCT may become 0.

02. Depending on the cryptocurrency exchange's policy, DCCT may be subject to transaction suspension or delisting. DCCT assumes no responsibility for these situations.

03. DCCT may fail or suffer difficulties due to a decrease in the volume of transactions between individuals. Alternatively, depending on market conditions or size, the transaction price may be quoted at a fairly hostile price. As a result, there is a risk of transaction liquidity.

04. DCCT operates services and platforms in the cloud and IDC. We are working hard to conduct security audits, security patches, and service checks in accordance with each country's security regulations. However, service access may become difficult or fail due to security vulnerabilities, zero-day attacks, DDoS, etc. DCCT assumes no responsibility in these cases.

05. There is a risk that factors such as changes in the external environment can make it difficult to sustain the business. In this case, we can't continue to run the business. All procedures, including customer assets, are interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Foundation's location and are subject to the Bankruptcy Act, Corporate Act, Corporate Regeneration Act, Personal Regeneration Act and other related laws.

Tax and Income tax

06. With the exception of some countries, the relevant laws and tax regulations for most assets have not been finalized worldwide. Consult with your country's legal firm, tax accountant, or qualified professional for information verification. Acquisition and loss of capital from DCCT sales may be attributable to the Capital Acquisition Act and the Tax Act. DCCT has no responsibility for paying the customer's taxes. For additional information regarding the tax payment, please consult with the relevant tax accountants or qualified experts in your country.

07. DCCT is not responsible for any personal tax payment. According to each country's virtual currency regulations, DCCT may withdraw or terminate DCCT services in some countries.

Exclusion of Security-type tokens

08. DCCT's white paper and supplementary documents are not investment manuals or financial services proposals. They cannot be treated as a security investment product or regulated product in any country. This white paper and supplementary documents are not available for purchase and purchase proposals of DCCT and service products. DCCT owners are not entitled to claim any rights to DCCT operators and their associates in connection with DCCT's intellectual property, including income such as equity, shares, bonds, royalties on equity, profits and returns.

DCCT management and operation

09. DCCT management and operation (hereinafter referred to as the 'Foundation') manages the main wallet and wallets for each business purpose through a multi-signature wallet. The multi-signature wallet's key management entity is the Foundation. The DCCT Foundation's multi-signature wallet key is stored, managed, operated by the entities above, and cannot be sold, transferred, secured, or seized by others.

SAFT

10. DCCT may proceed with the sale of unissued DCCT as a SIMPLE AGREEMENT FOR FUTURE TOKENS ("SAFT"). The detailed contract related to SAFT is carried out by the Foundation through legal advice. The terms of this contract may not be disclosed externally depending on the manner of the contract.

Block deal and IEO

11. The outstanding coins may be sold through DCCT's block deal and IEO may sell at the discretion of the Foundation. Relevant detailed contracts are made by the Foundation through legal advice. The terms of this contract may not be disclosed externally depending on the manner of the contract.

Translation

12. This white paper and supplementary documents are published in Korean and English. All translations are for informational purposes only and no liability is assumed. We cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the translation. If there is any discrepancy between the original version and the English version of this white paper and supplementary documents, the content of the original version shall overrule.

Sending Restrictions

13. You shall not own or send this white paper and supplementary documents to any territories or countries where distribution or dissemination of this white paper and supplementary documents is prohibited or restricted. If you read this white paper online, DCCT has the right to a comprehensive disclaimer. Sending is restricted in countries such as the People's Republic of China where ICOs are prohibited.

Third party's information

14. This white paper and supplementary documents contain data obtained from third-party sources and reference information. Our management believes that such data is accurate and reliable, but has not undergone independent audits, verification or analysis by professionals of law, accounting, engineering, or finance. Therefore, there is no guarantee of accuracy, reliability, or completeness for that data.

DCCT's view

15. Opinions other than those expressed in this white paper and supplementary documents are those of DCCT and do not reflect the official policies or positions of any local government, quasi-governmental, authority, public agency or regulatory agency. This white paper has not been reviewed by any regulatory authority.

Risk description

16. This this white paper and supplementary documents notify you that there are significant risks to DCCT purchases and can lead to significant losses. Prior to purchasing DCCT, you shall carefully evaluate and consider the risks involved, including those listed in any other document.

17. Buyers shall not purchase DCCT for speculative or investment purposes. Please only purchase or trade if you fully understand the risks and nature of DCCT's business and accept the inherent risks of DCCT.

Solana Protocol

18. DCCT uses Solana-based blockchain technology. DCCT can form separate blockchain ecosystems and nodes such as CrossChain for the purpose of reducing transaction speed and fees.

Professional advice

19. You shall consult with an attorney, accountant, tax professional, and other professional advisors as needed to determine whether to purchase DCCT.

Notice regarding forward-looking statements

20. This white paper and the supplementary document contain assumptions and information regarding DCCT's businesses as well as forward-looking statements based on DCCT's belief. These forward-looking statements, predictions, are inherently accompanied by great risks and uncertainties.

21. DCCT and the management does not undertake comprehensive responsibility, and significantly different consequences from those expressed in forward-looking statements may occur. All forward-looking statements are based on the day they are made. DCCT and the management undertake no obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of making such statements or to reflect the occurrence of unforeseen events.

Security vulnerabilities

22. The open-source Ethereum Mainnet is exposed to a variety of security vulnerabilities. Solana, one of the main nets of the blockchain, is reliable, but may be exposed to vulnerabilities that developers and DCCT development teams do not know about.

Market promotion

23. The Foundation does not engage in transactions between DCCT holders within the exchange. However, if liquidity in the market or the exchange is insufficient, DCCT may supply liquidity to promote market stability. However, if market creation is prohibited by law according to the policy of the country where the exchange is located, DCCT will comply with the laws of each country.

Anti-Money Laundering Act (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT)

24. DCCT follows the policies of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT). DCCT is obliged to notify the relevant regulatory and legal agencies within seven days of money laundering or suspected terrorist funds. DCCT may be required to report suspicious transactions to local and international police and to refuse ICO participation or providing DCCT services to selected individuals or organizations under the Terrorism Act (cap. 325) and various regulations affecting U.N. Security Council resolutions.

Exclusion of financial agency's association with capital market products

25. DCCT is not a capital market product regulated by a financial regulatory agency. DCCT is not a financial product or capital market product regulated by the Financial Regulatory Agency as stocks, unsecured debt, business trusts, derivative contracts based on securities, and collective investment products. DCCT does not provide traditional financial dividends, and the DCCT owner cannot give or resell the issuer options for future value.

26. If DCCT is subject to the regulation of the financial regulatory agency, it can follow the regulatory guidelines, discontinue the business, and relocate the country of origin of the business. DCCT is committed to meeting the guidelines of the financial regulatory agency.

Token Ecosystem

27. DCCT's token ecosystem is considered as a pure donation currency for services to develop and operate a platform for various virtual asset services. As a result, we do not promise any dividends.

Compensation for damages

28. The Foundation shall not be liable to compensate for damages caused by delays in the approval of blockchain in DCCT, delays in connection, node failures, etc. Also, DCCT is not obligated to provide comprehensive compensation for cyberattacks, service failures, database loss, and server failures.

DCCT disclaims any liability for the risks, services, and resulting financial risks as set forth above. The Foundation recommends investors in each country to carefully evaluate risks and receive appropriate tax and legal advice regarding the regulations, market changes, and volatility of Crypto in each country.