

EquiCoin

Zero-Trust Cross-Chain DEX

Whitepaper

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1. Summary

The EquiCoin platform revolutionizes the DeFi ecosystem by addressing critical interoperability issues, enhancing security, and reducing transactional risks and costs. Today, transferring assets across different blockchain networks involves significant challenges, including potential financial loss due to reliance on third party custodians, delays, security issues, and complex user scenarios.

EquiDEX is a Automated Market Maker (AMM)-based cross-chain exchange that relies on Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC) to atomically execute cross-chain swaps. This approach eliminates the need for additional trusted entities and offers a combination of deep liquidity and price stability usually associated with AMM-based exchanges, alongside uncompromising security typically found in intrachain DEXs. Since the protocol doesn't make any trust assumptions for the participants, we define it as a Zero-Trust Cross-Chain DEX.

The platform provides a straightforward, secure, and quick solution for swapping native tokens across multiple blockchains without the need for bridging or wrapping. Additionally, EquiDEX will be seamlessly integrated into the Telegram messenger, enabling users to manage and trade assets directly within the messaging app.

The EquiCoin Wallet is a non-custodial, decentralized wallet integrated with EquiDEX and designed to provide users with full control over their digital assets. It addresses key issues in the DeFi space, such as asset security and ease of use, by ensuring that users manage their private keys directly. The wallet supports seamless cross-chain interactions, allowing users to hold, trade, and manage assets across multiple blockchains without third-party reliance. Additionally, it will be accessible through a dApp interface, offering a simple and secure experience for managing crypto assets within the EquiCoin ecosystem.

The EquiCoin platform integrates EQC, a native utility token that powers the entire ecosystem. EQC can be used for governance, staking, and pay fees for services on both EquiDEX and the EquiCoin Wallet. Furthermore, EquiCoin links to a physical business component, providing real-world asset backing and a stable revenue stream. This ensures that the ecosystem remains financially sustainable, even during crypto market volatility, reinforcing both trust and long-term growth.

2. Problem statement

One of the main problems in the DeFi ecosystem is the lack of interoperability between different blockchain networks. This presents a significant challenge for users looking to move their assets between different networks to access new trading and investment opportunities.

Another major challenge is the high volatility of many crypto assets, which often lack tangible, real-world backing. This volatility creates uncertainty and risk for investors, making it difficult for DeFi projects to gain long-term trust and stability.

The risk of losing assets during the transfer process is another significant challenge. Moving assets between different blockchain networks require users to entrust their funds to third-party custodians or exchanges, which can be vulnerable to security breaches and hacks. This puts traders' funds at risk, potentially leading to significant financial losses.

The process of converting crypto assets can be costly and time-consuming, making it difficult for users. The complexity of user scenarios may lead to accidental permanent loss of funds. The flow may be interrupted by KYC/AML procedures and delayed without any user control.

Currently, traders use for cross-chain swaps various tools having their pros and cons: Centralized Exchanges (CEXs), Bridges, DeFi Aggregators, etc. A product that solves all mentioned problems will be more secure, reliable, and beneficial for all parties. So, it will bring unique value to the Web3 ecosystem.

3. Solution

EquiDEX addresses the cross-chain swaps problem by introducing the Automated Market Maker (AMM)-based DeFi protocol with cross-chain swaps implemented via Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC). Such a solution results in eliminating the need for second-layer solutions, intermediaries, or third parties. This approach minimizes user risk associated with security breaches and significantly enhances the transaction speed.

In AMM-based protocols, traders express their intention to swap a specific amount of an asset for another one by interacting directly with a liquidity pool. The pool automatically determines the swap rate based on the current reserves of the two assets using a predefined formula (typically the constant product formula, $x * y = k$). The protocol facilitates the swap by executing the trade at the rate set by the pool. Unlike RFQ-based protocols, AMMs do not require human market makers, and trades are executed instantly without the need for a negotiation process. The swap price dynamically adjusts according to supply and demand within the pool.

HTLC-protocols (also known as “Atomic swaps”) allow to exchange crypto assets atomically, i.e. either both parties receive the intended amount of assets or the exchange fails entirely. In the event of misbehavior by any of the participants, the transaction is canceled, and all involved parties receive a full refund of their assets.

Both AMM and HTLC protocols are described in detail in Chapter 5.

The HTLC based solution has the following main advantages:

- No additional trusted entities: service eliminates the need for protocol intermediaries or trusted third parties, ensuring that the participants have full control and ownership of their funds in used networks.
- No accidental permanent loss of funds: at any moment, the user funds are controlled only by the user and are not blocked in any intermediary protocol.
- Guaranteed rates: the protocol offers guaranteed rates for transactions, ensuring transparency and eliminating any surprises or unexpected fees. Users can confidently calculate and predict the costs associated with their transactions in advance.
- Predictable transaction time (no KYC): by removing the need for Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, such a solution enables fast and predictable transaction times. Additionally, transaction execution time is always predictable due to the HTLC protocol used. Each transaction has a fixed execution time, depending on the specific blockchain network.
- Simple user scenarios: user-friendly interface and streamlined processes make it easy for users to navigate and engage with the platform.

EquiCoin Wallet and the EQC token offer a unified solution to key challenges in the DeFi space, such as interoperability, asset security, and volatility. EquiCoin Wallet, designed as a non-custodial wallet, allowing users to manage and transfer assets seamlessly across various blockchains, integrating cross-chain functionality without intermediaries. EquiCoin Wallet integration with EquiDEX simplifies asset management and allows newcomers to get started in the world of cryptocurrency faster. All in one app!

The EQC token addresses volatility by being backed by real-world assets, which adds a layer of stability compared to more speculative tokens.

4. Product

4.1 Mission

Our mission at EquiCoin is to make it easy and fair for everyone to access financial services, no matter where they live. We're building a cross-blockchain decentralized platform that provides a reliable and secure way to trade cryptocurrencies without the restrictions of banks or centralized services. By offering a simple, user-friendly solution, we aim to help people around the world, including those living in unbanked and underbanked regions, take control of their financial future.

The first step towards achieving our mission is enabling people to seamlessly swap any crypto asset for any other. We aim to provide a secure, reliable, swift, and cost-effective means of conducting these cross-chain swaps. This capability forms the bedrock of our platform, facilitating the fluid exchange of value across multiple blockchain ecosystems and laying the foundation for a more inclusive financial landscape.

4.2 Value proposition

EquiCoin provides a decentralized cross-blockchain platform that allows users to effortlessly trade and gain yield on their crypto assets across multiple blockchains without the need for bridging or wrapping. Using the AMM-protocol combined with HTLC smart contracts, leveraging the power of the blockchain for speed and security, and integrating seamlessly with Telegram messenger and dApp, EquiCoin offers a user-friendly and accessible solution that empowers individuals to manage their digital assets while maintaining full control.

At the core of the platform is EQC (EquiCoin's native token), which not only powers transactions but also serves as a bridge between the digital and physical realms. EQC token holders gain access to unique features, including opportunities for staking and yield farming, enabling them to earn rewards directly from their participation in the ecosystem. EQC's tokenomics are designed to foster a sustainable economy, with a portion of the platform's revenue being reinvested into buybacks, thus providing steady support to the token's value.

EquiCoin goes beyond the digital space by being backed by a real-world physical business, ensuring a robust foundation that brings stability and value to EQC. The income generated from these physical assets is reinvested into the ecosystem, creating a revenue stream that benefits token holders. This approach not only strengthens the EquiCoin economy but also provides added security to investors, as they have a tangible asset base supporting the platform.

4.3 Description

EquiCoin, the next-generation cross-blockchain trading platform, is designed for the effortless exchange of crypto assets across multiple blockchains without the need for bridging or wrapping. EquiDEX is a Automated Market Maker (AMM)-based cross-chain exchange that relies on Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC) to atomically execute cross-chain swaps. This approach eliminates the need for additional trusted entities and offers a combination of deep liquidity and price stability

usually associated with AMM-based exchanges, alongside uncompromising security typically found in intrachain DEXs.

We refer to this as a zero-trust cross-chain DEX because it operates on the principles of zero-trust architecture and decentralization. It is designed to provide secure and transparent peer-to-peer trading of digital assets without the need for a central authority or intermediary. On such a DEX, to convert native tokens on one blockchain into native tokens on a different blockchain, the user only needs to connect the necessary crypto wallets and execute the transaction as if they were converting tokens on the same blockchain, without needing to trust any third party, or make any assumptions about the trustworthiness of entities within a system. All transactions and operations are verified and validated using cryptographic protocols and algorithms, without relying on a centralized party to oversee or authenticate the transactions.

EquiCoin will be seamlessly integrated into Telegram messenger, enabling users to manage and trade assets directly within the messaging app. This integration will also open up possibilities for peer-to-peer transfers of digital assets.

EquiCoin also offers earning and yield-gaining options:

1. Provide liquidity and earn a share of protocol fees.
2. List and sell your tokens, create liquidity pools, and earn trading fees.

4.4 Principles

- **Zero-Trust protocol**

No trust assumptions can be made on behalf of participants about the trustworthiness of assets, blockchains and other participants of the protocol.

- **Truly decentralized, DAO-governed**

EquiCoin platform will be operated under a DAO governance model, ensuring major decisions are made by the community and empowering stakeholders to shape the protocol's future development.

- **Catering to inexperienced users**

While catering to both inexperienced and experienced users, we focus on democratizing access to financial services for everyone, everywhere, in line with our mission.

- **Developer-friendly and open-sourced when possible**

We offer SDK and open-source code to enable developers to easily integrate our platform with their products and services

- **Prioritizing reputable projects**

Though we are decentralized and open to everyone, including those who want to list their own tokens, we prioritize working with reputable projects to minimize financial risks for inexperienced users. DAO will make decisions on selecting specific projects.

- **Ecosystem impact**

Our approach goes beyond developing our product; we also contribute to the growth of the TON blockchain ecosystem and the broader DeFi landscape. We consider this impact while building our product and devising our market and product strategy.

4.5 How it works

A typical user flow for using EquiDEX can be described in the following steps, which are similar to those found on any DEX:

1. **Wallets connection**

The user connects two wallets to access their token balances and authorize transactions. Unlike a typical DEX, which requires connecting only one wallet, EquiDEX calls for connecting two wallets to enable cross-chain swaps.

2. Select trading pair

The user chooses the trading pair they want to exchange, such as swapping Token A for Token B. These tokens may be on different blockchains.

3. Enter the desired amount

The user enters the amount of Token A they want to exchange for Token B, or vice versa. EquiDEX's protocol calculates the exchange rate and displays the estimated amount of Token B the user will receive.

4. Review and confirm transaction

The user reviews the transaction details, including the exchange rate, any associated fees, and the estimated amount of Token B to be received. If satisfied, the user confirms the transaction using their wallet. Unlike a typical DEX that requires fees to be paid in native tokens (e.g., ETH for swaps on the Ethereum blockchain), EquiDEX intends to offer gasless transactions when the fee is deducted from the Token A amount. This eliminates the need to hold a native token in the wallet solely for paying gas. However, this feature will be possible only when the necessary infrastructure, such as wallets, supports it.

5. Transaction processing

EquiDEX processes the transaction through the routing mechanism.

6. Transaction confirmation

Once the transaction is complete, the user receives a confirmation and can view their updated token balances in their connected wallet.

4.6 Benefits

For end-users:

- Seamless cross-blockchain trading without bridging or wrapping.
- Full control over crypto assets during transactions.
- Integration with Telegram messenger for easy access and user-friendly experience.

For professional market makers:

- Access to diverse markets
- Additional liquidity access
- Arbitrage opportunities without the need to maintain open positions in corresponding assets
- Reduced counterparty risks due to a trustless environment
- Increased trading opportunities profiting from spreads

For liquidity providers:

- Earn a share of exchange fees by providing liquidity.
- Additional yield through staking tokens and earning liquidity mining rewards.

For developers:

- Access to SDK and open-source code for easy integration.

- Leverage EquiDEX's cross-blockchain capabilities in their own projects.
- Contribute to the development of a decentralized financial ecosystem.
- Potential for increased adoption and visibility of their projects.
- Opportunity to create liquidity pools for own tokens and earn trading commissions.

4.7 Business model

We are including a snapshot of our business model to demonstrate how EquiCoin is integrated within the crypto industry and how we engage with various stakeholders.

Key partners:

- TON, TRON, Polygon, and other blockchain communities
- Professional market makers
- Liquidity providers (retail and institutional)
- Developers building on TON, Solana, Ethereum and other blockchains
- Token issuers
- Crypto-focused investment firms, traditional asset management firms, family offices, and other investment vehicles

Key activities:

- Developing and maintaining the cross-chain trading platform
- Integrating multiple blockchains
- Promoting the platform's trading opportunities and potential for yield growth
- Establishing and maintaining relationships with market makers
- Expanding the platform's features (e.g., limit order book, margin trading, gasless swaps)
- Fostering partnerships within the Ethereum community and beyond

Key resources:

- Development team and technical expertise
- IT infrastructure
- Liquidity from providers
- Token and tokenomics
- Community support and network effects

Value propositions:

- Seamless cross-blockchain trading without the need for bridging or wrapping
- Fast, secure, and decentralized platform powered by the Ethereum blockchain
- Integration with Telegram messenger for an enhanced user experience
- Multiple earning and yield-gaining options for market makers and liquidity providers
- Developer-friendly platform with SDKs and open-source code

Customer relationships:

- Community-driven DAO governance model

- Developer support and collaborations
- Transparent communication with end users, market makers, liquidity providers, and developers

Channels:

- EquiCoin platform
- Partners
- Crypto and blockchain community social media

Customer segments:

- End users: crypto enthusiasts, traders, and individuals including those in unbanked or underbanked regions
- Professional market makers
- Liquidity providers: retail and institutional investors
- Developers: creators of blockchain projects, developers building on Ethereum and other blockchains

Cost structure:

- Development and maintenance of the platform
- IT infrastructure
- Marketing
- Security measures and audits
- Payouts to liquidity providers and stakers

Revenue streams:

- Trading fees generated by the platform

4.8 Innovation

The innovative and distinguishing aspect of EquiCoin is addressing the cross-chain swaps problem by implementing the Automated Market Maker (AMM) DeFi protocol combined with Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC). Such a solution allows the implementation of direct cross-chain swaps and eliminates the need for intermediaries or third parties. This approach minimizes user risk associated with security breaches and significantly enhances the transaction speed.

In addition to this, EquiCoin introduces a groundbreaking token model that integrates security, utility, and real-world asset (RWA) components into a single asset. This hybrid token not only enables seamless on-chain functionality but also establishes a bridge to real-world applications, creating tangible value and stability within the ecosystem.

EquiCoin also pioneers the concept of a physical business integrated with cryptocurrency, offering an innovative alternative to traditional exchanges. During times of economic instability or crises, the physical business model can support the exchange, providing users with access to liquidity and essential goods or services while maintaining the benefits of blockchain transparency and efficiency. Conversely, during stable periods, the exchange reinforces the ecosystem by driving token liquidity and adoption.

The revenue generated by the physical business provides an additional layer of financial security, ensuring that, even in cases of errors or losses on the exchange, the project can compensate users for their damages. Furthermore, this revenue will be directed towards buying back EQC tokens and reinvesting in the development of the project's ecosystem, creating a self-sustaining and growth-oriented financial model.

This dual-functionality approach ensures resilience and adaptability, allowing EquiCoin to navigate market volatility and offer a sustainable, scalable model that combines the best of decentralized finance with real-world practicality.

5. Technology

In this chapter, we explore the technologies, the existence of which make it possible to develop trustless AMM Based cross-chain DEX.

Section 5.1 reveals trustless swaps using Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC). HTLCs provide a robust and secure mechanism for executing cross-chain swaps without relying on intermediaries, offering users the ability to trade directly across different blockchain networks.

In Section 5.2, we introduce the AMM (Automated Market maker) based cross-chain DEX, which presents a novel approach to achieving asset transfers between blockchains. This section provides an overview of the protocol, outlining its key features of enabling cross-chain transactions without slippage.

Section 5.3 describes Multichain AMM DEX used for market making of **EQC** token and as an additional source of liquidity in the blockchains.

Section 5.4 explores the concept of staking as a mechanism for incentivizing active participation in protocol governance.

5.1 Trustless swaps with Hashed Timelock Contracts (HTLC)

As mentioned before, EquiCoin protocol uses HTLC, also known as Atomic Swaps.

HTLC exhibits two fundamental properties that ensure a secure and reliable exchange of assets:

- **Atomicity:** if all parties involved in the swap abide by the protocol, the transaction occurs seamlessly. That is, either both parties receive the intended assets, or the exchange fails.
- **Refundability:** in the event of any misbehavior by any of the participants, the transaction is canceled, and all parties involved receive a full refund of their assets.

These properties provide a reliable guarantee to users that their assets will remain safe throughout the exchange. It is worth noting that most blockchains rely on digital signatures to track the ownership of the coins. Thus, the proposed protocols for atomic swaps make use of smart contract capabilities.

Let's define $HTLC_c(X,A,B,H,T)$ - Hashed Timelock Contract on Blockchain C that controls deposit X and has following capabilities:

- **Hash lock:** if the secret pre-image S is exposed, so that $H = \text{Hash}(S)$, the deposit locked in the contract is transferred to address B.
- **Time lock:** if the secret is not exposed before timeout T passed, the deposit can be refunded to address A.

With these properties, the swap is considered trustless, in the sense that the participants don't need to trust their funds to any additional intermediary other than the blockchains on which they have assets.

Let's review in more detail how it works:

Consider Alice, a user of blockchain C who desires to exchange X tokens with Bob, a user of blockchain D, for Y tokens. We assume that a common cryptographic hash function Hash, is available on both blockchains. Alice controls wallet A_c on blockchain C and wallet A_d on blockchain D. Similarly, Bob controls wallets B_c and B_d on respective blockchains. Furthermore, Alice and Bob must agree on the timelocks T_1 and T_2 , so that $T_1 < T_2$, which are functions of the blockchains

involved, block times, and confirmation times. For the sake of brevity and clarity, we omit the signing of transactions in the description.

Setup:

1. Alice generates a secret pre-image S and calculates $H = \text{Hash}(S)$.
2. She deploys the contract $\text{HTLC}_c(X, A_c, B_c, H, T_2)$, funds it with deposit X and sends the address of the deployed contract to Bob.
3. Bob reads the contract's properties and verifies that HTLC_c is properly constructed.
4. If it is valid, then Bob generates $\text{HTLC}_d(Y, B_d, A_d, H, T_1)$ on blockchain D with the same hash lock h but with the time lock T_1 , funds it with deposit Y , and sends its address to Alice.
5. Alice verifies that the HTLC_d is properly constructed.
6. If it's valid, Alice supplies the secret s to the contract HTLC_d and receives the deposit Y .
7. Bob monitors the blockchain D and once he sees the exposed secret S , he supplies it to HTLC_c and receives deposit X .

Refunds:

- If Bob on Step 3 decides that HTLC_c is invalid, he doesn't deploy the contract and Alice gets the refund of deposit X after T_2 passes.
- If Alice on Step 5 decides that HTLC_d is invalid, she doesn't expose the secret S . In that case Bob gets the refund after T_1 passes, and Alice gets the refund after T_2 passes.

5.2 AMM Based cross-chain DEX

To enable the implementation of decentralized exchanges based on the Automated Market Maker (AMM), three key actors are involved:

- Traders
- Liquidity providers (LPs)
- The Protocol

5.2.1 Protocol definition

In the AMM-based protocol, the Trader interacts with an Automated Market Maker pool to trade assets between different blockchains. The Trader wants to sell an amount x of asset X on source blockchain C and receive asset Y on target blockchain D in return. The Trader has preconfigured wallets A_c and A_d on these blockchains.

The trading process involves the following steps:

1. The Trader initiates the trade request through the user interface (UI). This request contains information about the blockchains, assets, and wallet addresses.
2. The Protocol interacts with the AMM pools to calculate the exchange rate for the requested trade. The AMM pools maintain liquidity for various asset pairs across blockchains and use algorithms to determine exchange rates based on available liquidity.
3. The AMM provides a quote for the exchange rate between asset X and asset Y based on the current liquidity. This quote includes the amount y of asset Y the Trader would receive in exchange for x of asset X , as well as expiration timeouts T_1 and T_2 for the trade.
4. The Protocol communicates the quote to the Trader, along with the expiration timeouts T_1 and T_2 . If the Trader accepts the quote, they generate a secret pre-image S and calculate $H = \text{SHA256}(S)$. They then proceed to initiate the swap on the source blockchain C .

5. The Trader creates a transaction that deposits the amount x of asset X into an HTLC contract on blockchain C , denoted as $HTLC_c(x, A_c, AMM_c, H, T_2)$. Here, AMM_c is the AMM's designated wallet address on blockchain C .
6. The Protocol monitors blockchain C and, once it sees the HTLC transaction, sends a deposit notification to the AMM.
7. The AMM then creates a transaction on blockchain D that deposits the corresponding amount y of asset Y into an HTLC on blockchain D , denoted as $HTLC_d(y, AMM_d, A_d, H, T_1)$, where AMM_d is the AMM's designated wallet address on blockchain D .
8. The Protocol monitors blockchain D and, once it detects the HTLC transaction on D , it sends a deposit notification to the Trader.
9. The Trader generates a transaction on blockchain D that exposes the secret pre-image S and claims the amount y of asset Y from the HTLC on D .
10. The Protocol notifies the AMM that the secret S has been exposed.
11. The AMM uses the revealed S to create a transaction on blockchain C , exposing S and claiming the deposit x of asset X from the HTLC on C .

5.2.2 Protocol fees

The protocol fees for the trades are deducted from Trader's deposit and collected on HTLC contracts on source blockchain. The LPs receive fee settings for specific trade together with AMM and calculate taking fees into account.

The blockchain fees are paid by the participant that generates the corresponding transaction.

The trading fee for basic Constant Product Pools is 0.15%:

- 0.07% fee goes to the liquidity providers as a payment by increasing the size of the pools
- 0.08% fee goes to the EquiCoin protocol

5.3 Multi-chain AMM DEX

We have implemented AMM DEX mechanics on the EVM and no-EVM blockchains to provide an opportunity to trade tokens, the liquidity of which cannot be provided by LPs, and to implement **EQC** token liquidity pool and staking.

In AMM DEX, users provide liquidity to the platform by depositing cryptocurrencies into liquidity pools, which are then used to facilitate trades between tokens. The price of tokens is determined by the ratio of tokens in the pool, rather than by order books or bid/ask spreads. This allows for peer-to-peer trading of cryptocurrencies without the need for a central authority or order book.

The EquiCoin AMM DEX protocol is a set of main smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain. Read more about AMM architecture on our [documentation portal](#).

5.4 Staking

Staking is a mechanism that enables users to actively participate in protocol governance (DAO) and contribute to the overall functioning of the protocol.

Protocol governance refers to the decision-making process involved in managing the protocol through governance tokens. These governance tokens are distributed among staking participants, providing them with the power to make decisions and proposals.

Participants gain the opportunity to engage in protocol governance while earning rewards in the form of additional tokens.

To stake tokens and participate in protocol governance, users lock up their tokens by depositing them into a smart contract. This smart contract acts as an automated system that ensures the integrity of the staking program.

The smart contract determines the distribution of rewards among participants and the time step over which these rewards will be disbursed. Rewards are distributed depending on the total tokens staked by each participant and also consider the duration of the staking period.

When tokens are staked, the staking contract mints governance tokens and sends them to the user.

At the end of the staking period, smart contract allows the user to unstake tokens. Upon unstaking the governance tokens becomes inactive.

5.5 Physical business

The integration of a physical business into the EquiCoin ecosystem establishes a unique synergy between blockchain technology and real-world economic activities. This approach provides a sustainable foundation for the project's financial stability and ensures value generation that extends beyond the digital sphere.

5.5.1 Integration of Physical and Digital Economies

The physical business serves as a dual-purpose asset within the EquiCoin ecosystem:

1. **Revenue Generation:** It creates a stable income stream that complements the volatile nature of cryptocurrency markets, providing the project with predictable and consistent funding.
2. **Crisis Mitigation:** During market downturns or exchange disruptions, the physical business can act as a fallback mechanism, ensuring the liquidity and usability of EQC tokens while maintaining user trust and engagement.

Revenue generated by the physical business will be allocated strategically to:

- **Compensate for Losses:** In the event of unforeseen errors or security breaches on the exchange, the revenue will guarantee compensation for user damages, ensuring the project's reputation and reliability.
- **Token Buybacks:** A portion of the revenue will be used to repurchase EQC tokens, reducing supply and enhancing token value over time.
- **Ecosystem Development:** Funds will be reinvested into the growth of the EquiCoin ecosystem, including infrastructure improvements, user incentives, and partnerships.

The physical business is directly tied to the EQC token through its revenue streams and usability. Users can utilize EQC tokens for discounts, special offers, or exclusive access to products and services provided by the physical business. This integration strengthens token utility and aligns with the project's mission to bridge decentralized finance and real-world applications.

5.5.2 Revenue Streams from Physical Business

Of all the possible options, the project team sees potential in developing a physical business related to oil production, alternative energy, real estate, manufacturing and other similar niches. The profitability of the oil and gas business is very high. According to our business model, one well can pay for itself in a year, bringing in more than \$100,000 per month before taxes.

More details: [Business model table](#)

5.6 Physical Business Benefits

For Businesses and consumers:

By combining physical business operations with blockchain-based services, EquiCoin effectively diversifies risk. Described in detail in section 5.5.1

6. Customers

6.1 Target customer segments

6.1.1 End-users

- **General description:**

Individuals who are interested in managing and trading their crypto assets across multiple blockchains in a decentralized, secure, and user-friendly environment. These users may have varying levels of experience with cryptocurrencies, from beginners to experts.

- **Location:**

Worldwide, including those living in unbanked or underbanked regions, where access to traditional banking systems is limited or unavailable, driving the need for alternative financial solutions like cryptocurrencies.

- **Use cases:**

- Trading cryptocurrencies.
- Sending money to peers in the form of cryptocurrencies or directly within a messenger app.

- **Needs and goals:**

- Explore and obtain additional sources of income, such as holding, trading, and arbitraging cryptocurrencies.
- Feel connected and be part of technological innovations, including those that democratize access to the financial system.

- **Behavioral patterns:**

- The target users predominantly rely on mobile devices rather than desktop computers or laptops, which influences their behavior patterns and preferences. They extensively use messaging apps.

6.1.2 Professional market makers

- **General description:**

Professional traders, investment firms, or financial institutions standing ready to buy or sell assets at quoted prices.

- **Needs and goals:**

- Access broad markets to diversify their operations and manage risks.
- Find profit opportunities from the spread between buying and selling prices of assets.
- Develop reliable trading infrastructure to execute trades quickly and manage their positions effectively.
- Access additional liquidity for better arbitrage opportunities.

- Lower counterparty risks to enhance their operational security.

6.1.3 Liquidity providers

General description:

Both retail and institutional participants who seek to earn additional profits on their crypto assets beyond holding and capitalizing on their price growth. These are individuals and businesses focused on expanding their presence within the decentralized finance (DeFi) space.

Retail liquidity providers:

- Largely similar to the end-user profile, but typically possessing higher amounts of crypto assets.
- Individuals with varying levels of experience in cryptocurrencies, interested in exploring additional income sources by providing liquidity to the platform.
- Willing to diversify their crypto holdings and engage in multiple blockchain ecosystems.
- Appreciate the user-friendly experience and seamless integration with Telegram messenger, which caters to their mobile-first behavior patterns.
- Motivated by earning opportunities such as getting a share of exchange fees and liquidity mining rewards.

Institutional liquidity providers:

- **Dedicated liquidity providers:**
 - Businesses specializing in providing liquidity to various platforms, aiming to earn yield on their assets.
 - Focused on identifying and participating in platforms with high growth potential to maximize returns.
- **Crypto-focused investment firms:**
 - Interested in diversifying their asset portfolios across multiple blockchain ecosystems.
 - Seeking additional drivers for growing their assets by providing liquidity.
 - Keen on forming partnerships within the growing crypto community.
- **Traditional asset management firms, family offices, and other investment firms:**
 - Managing substantial portfolios and interested in diversifying their investments into the crypto industry.

6.1.4 Developers

They primarily focus on building their own projects on EVM and other blockchains. Developers require funding to support their projects' growth and development, and actively explore additional or alternative sources of funding beyond traditional methods like venture capital. Thus, they are interested in creating and launching their own tokens as a means of raising funds for their projects.

7. Market

7.1 Industry overview

Decentralized finance (DeFi) has become increasingly popular in recent years. According to the [DeFiLlama](#) aggregator, as of October 1, 2024, the TVL volume amounts to \$88.93 billion, which is almost 150 times higher than four years ago. This growth is a clear indication of the increasing demand for DeFi services.

The range of financial instruments available in DeFi is expanding every year, and in 2024 it includes not only decentralized exchanges but also lending protocols, bridges, CDPs (collateralized debt protocols), liquid staking protocols, insurance, liquidity aggregators, launchpads, NFT marketplaces, derivative protocols, and decentralized storage. This variety of protocols is a reflection of the crypto community's interest in decentralized services that work in a trustless format.

As a result of this demand, the DeFi market is constantly evolving. New protocols are being developed and existing ones are being improved to meet the expectations of users. For example, there is now a growing interest in decentralized cross-chain exchanges. While THORSwap was the pioneer in this area, it created its own blockchain to implement swaps between blockchains. Interswap, on the other hand, is developing its solution based on Layer Zero, an omnichain interoperability protocol for the cross-chain applications. EquiCoin is also developing cross-chain exchange functionality based on its own infrastructure on EVM blockchains.

However, it should be noted that the cross-chain exchange segment in DeFi still has a huge growth potential with a number of protocols remaining small. Currently, multiple companies are working on cross-chain functionality, including Circle and Hashflow. This is a clear indication of the growing demand for decentralized cross-chain solutions. It is likely that we will see more projects in this area in the near future.

7.2 Market trends

After the FTX crash in 2022, a significant number of crypto traders started looking for decentralized solutions to trade with. This was seen as a natural response considering the high level of trust and transparency offered by decentralized exchanges. In addition, many users were concerned of the risks of hacks and loss of funds on centralized exchanges. As a result, DEX trading gained significant momentum, and trading volumes on decentralized platforms began to show stable growth.

Despite the initial skepticism, decentralized exchanges are becoming closer to centralized ones in terms of functionality and user experience (UX). More and more DEX platforms are offering features usually found in CEXes, such as limit orders, margin, and futures trading.

- There is also an increasing level of regulation of cryptocurrencies by regulatory bodies such as the SEC and CFTC, especially centralized exchanges and stablecoins. This is pushing users towards DeFi, as it offers more flexibility and freedom in trading, borrowing, and lending. DeFi is also gaining popularity as it is seen as a more secure and transparent way to transact value without intermediaries.

The following trends can also be noted in DeFi:

- **Emergence of Cross-Chain DeFi:** DeFi protocols are increasingly exploring cross-chain solutions that allow users to move their assets between different blockchain networks. This is important because it increases liquidity and reduces the risk of being locked into a single blockchain.
- **Growth of NFTs:** Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) have exploded in popularity in recent years, and this trend is expected to continue. DeFi protocols are increasingly integrating NFTs into their platforms, allowing users to use them as collateral, earn interest on them, and more.
- **Increasing Focus on Security:** As DeFi continues to grow, security has become an increasingly important concern. DeFi projects are investing heavily in security measures such as audits, bug bounties, and insurance to protect users' funds from hacks and exploits.

7.3 Market size & opportunity

We define TAM (Total Addressable Market) as the total fees earned by all types of crypto exchanges because it is the main source of revenue for trading platforms.

The daily average trading volume on crypto markets according to [Coinmarketcap](#) is around \$101 billion, the yearly amount is approximately \$114.51 trillion. The average commission is 0.3% ([The average fee](#), cents to a few dollars.). Therefore, the TAM can be estimated as \$343 billion.

We define SAM (Serviceable Available Market) as the total fees earned by cross-chain protocols.

Annual volume of cross-chain operations is estimated at \$1-4 trillion. The average market fee in this case is 1%. With this calculation, the SAM amounts to \$10-40 billion. By 2027, according to forecasts, the volume of the cross-chain transactions market will reach \$4-12 trillion, which corresponds to a SAM of \$40-120 billion.

8. Competition

8.1 Competitive analysis

In considering the competitive landscape for our product, it's essential to view competition in a broad sense. Users have various options to perform cross-chain token swaps, both centralized platforms and decentralized. Here is a list of alternative solutions that users might consider when looking to exchange tokens between different blockchains:

- **Centralized exchanges (CEXs)**

Users can trade tokens on centralized platforms like Binance, Coinbase, Kraken, and others. Although these platforms support various blockchains, users need to trust the centralized entity with their funds and personal information.

- **Bridges and wrapped tokens**

Users can convert native tokens into wrapped tokens on another blockchain. This requires trusting a custodian to hold the original tokens and using bridge services to facilitate the swap

- **Cross-chain DEXs**

Platforms like THORSwap, Hashflow, or Symbiosis have their own unique features and ecosystems, offering users a variety of options for their cross-chain trading needs. The primary drawback of these protocols is the introduction of trusted entities, like oracles for cross-chain messaging. These trusted entities are the main vector of attacks on these protocols making them vulnerable to hacks.

- **DeFi Aggregators**

Projects like OpenOcean allow to perform cross-chain swaps using third-party DeFi protocols, inheriting trust assumptions of underlying protocols. While allowing the user to choose an optimal swap route in terms of price, they usually don't provide the user with a clear estimation of security risks and price slippage risks.

- **Multi-chain wallets**

Wallets like Exodus or Atomic Wallet support multiple blockchains and offer built-in exchange features. Users can easily swap tokens between different networks, but they may not always get the best exchange rates or the lowest fees.

8.2 Differentiation

Differentiation from substituting solutions:

Category	How EquiCoin is different
Centralized exchanges (CEXs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atomic transactions • Trustless • Guaranteed rates
Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No long-term exposure of bridged assets to security risks • Trustless • Wide range of assets
Cross-chain DEXs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustless • Wide range of assets
DeFi Aggregators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustless • No price slippage
Multi-chain wallets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustless • Lower fees

Table 1. EquiCoin differentiation

9. Regulatory environment

Neither the company nor the owners can access the user's assets. The token swap protocols of EquiDEX are ownerless and non-custodial. Therefore, AML and KYC regulations do not apply.

Behind the EquiDEX protocols, there's a Decentralized Autonomous Organisation (DAO), the members of which vote for the protocol's strategy (the principles of its work, fee rates, etc.) and manage the Treasury (e.g., issue grants) in a decentralized way.

10. Milestones & timeline

10.1 Current state

At the current state, EquiDEX is an AMM DEX built on the EVM blockchains.

In creating the DEX we achieved the following main features:

- Made it possible to directly swap Ethereum for any token on the EVM blockchains.
- Liquidity providing.
- Integrated all the most popular wallets from the Ethereum ecosystem.
- Started a bug bounty program.
- Published the source code of DEX core smart contracts.

Our current focus is on developing the cross-chain AMM-based DEX.

Cross-chain technology will enable our protocol to provide seamless cross-network operations between the EVM and non-EVM networks initially, allowing for the transfer of assets and data between the two networks.

We aim to create a seamless and interconnected decentralized finance landscape that will be governed by our **EQC** token.

10.2 Traction

Since EquiDEX v0.1 launched in November 2024, we have made significant progress in various fields:

- Made a lot of partnerships and integrations with other projects from the Ethereum ecosystem.
- Built a large and active community around our product. Over 80,000 community members actively participate in discussions, provide feedback, and support the growth of our protocol.
- Started an incentives program. About 40,000 people participated through our Telegram bot in our activities

10.3 Roadmap

Q4 2024

- **Integrated swaps in wallet.** Swaps with EquiCoin available in the major wallet in TON ecosystem.
- **Referral system.** Launch a referral program for user acquisition.
- **DEX Testnet Launch.** Launch a testnet version of EquiDEX.
- **P2E game launch.**

Q1 2025

- **Cross-chain swap TON <-> ERC20 USDT .** Swaps between TON and ERC20 USDT will be available on DEX without bridges and wrapped tokens.
- **Telegram Web Application.** Develop a native bot in Telegram with user-friendly UI to provide all Telegram users with the full cross-chain utility of an EquiCoin platform.
- **Physical business start.**

Q2 2025

- **EVM chains: Ethereum, BNB, Polygon, etc.** Integrate more networks in the cross-chain protocol.
- **DAO launch.** Launch DAO governance platform.
- **EQC token launch.**
- **Telegram Web Application.** Develop a native bot in Telegram with user-friendly UI to provide all Telegram users with the full cross-chain utility of an EquiCoin platform.

11. Marketing strategy

11.1 Go-to-market plan

EquiCoin is currently operating as a EVM-based financial platform, allowing users to trade EVM-based assets and add them to liquidity pools. Our upcoming plans include introducing EVM-TON-TRON-SOL cross-chain swaps, which will expand our reach to additional customer segments interested in exchanging ETH, TON, SOL and TRON-based assets. Following this, we aim to further extend our platform by integrating other blockchains.

2025 go-to-market plan overview: focusing on the EVM blockchains

1. Market and customer research

- Conduct further thorough research on the EVM and TON blockchain ecosystems and their respective user bases.
- Identify target customer segments, such as end users, liquidity providers, and developers, as well as their specific needs, preferences, and potential use cases focused on EVM-TON cross-chain swaps.

2. Product development and testing

- Continue to develop the product, focusing on seamless integration of EVM-TON cross-chain swaps.
- Conduct extensive testing of the cross-chain swaps feature to ensure security, reliability, and user-friendliness.
- Develop and introduce a cross-chain SDK for developers.

3. Marketing

- Develop and implement a comprehensive marketing strategy and a promotion plan targeting EVM and TON blockchain users.
- Leverage social media, content marketing, and public relations to build awareness and generate buzz around the upcoming cross-chain swap feature.
- Collaborate with influencers and thought leaders in the EVM and TON ecosystems to promote the EquiCoin DEX.

4. Partnerships and integrations

- Continue to establish strategic partnerships with key players in the EVM and TON ecosystems, such as token issuers, infrastructure and applications developers, wallet providers, and other DeFi projects.
- Work closely with developers to support the integration of the EquiCoin DEX into their projects, leveraging the SDK and open-source code.

5. Launch and onboarding

- Roll out the EVM-TON cross-chain swaps feature and provide support materials to educate users on its benefits and usage.
- Offer incentives, such as limited-time promotions or rewards, to encourage users to try the cross-chain swaps feature and provide liquidity.

6. Post-launch support and improvement

- Collect feedback from users and monitor the performance of the new cross-chain swaps feature to identify areas for improvement.
- Provide customer support to address any issues or concerns that users may have.
- Continue to develop the platform's features and improve user experience based on user feedback and market trends.

7. Community building and transition to DAO governance

- Continue to develop an engaged community around the EquiCoin platform.
- Launch DAO and encourage users and community to participate in decision-making processes through the DAO governance model.
- Organize offline and online events to educate users on the platform's features and empower them to contribute to its future development.

8. Ongoing marketing and growth initiatives

- Continue to promote EquiCoin through various channels, targeting new customer segments and expanding its reach within the DeFi space.

- Monitor the competitive landscape and adapt marketing strategies to maintain and grow the platform's user base and market share.

9. Expansion to additional blockchains

- After successfully implementing and introducing to the market the EVM-TON cross-chain swaps, begin working on integrating additional blockchains, such as Polygon and TRON networks.
- Promote the expanded cross-chain trading capabilities to attract users and liquidity providers from these new ecosystems.

11.2 Promotion strategy

The promotion strategy includes now and will include in the future the following key elements:

• Content marketing

Create informative and engaging content to educate users about DeFi, DEXs, and the benefits of using EquiCoin's cross-blockchain trading solution, as well as content targeting specific segments like end-users, liquidity providers, and developers. This includes blog posts, articles, interactive long reads, and tutorials.

• Social media marketing and community management

Leverage social media platforms like Telegram, Twitter, Reddit, and Discord to engage with the community, share updates, and provide customer support. Participate in discussions and answer questions to establish EquiCoin as a thought leader in the industry.

• Influencer marketing

Partner with prominent crypto influencers to review and endorse EquiCoin, increasing brand visibility and credibility among the target audience.

• PR and media outreach

Share important product updates with prominent crypto media outlets to gain coverage and reach a broader audience.

• Event sponsorship and participation

Attend and sponsor industry offline and online events, conferences, webinars, and hackathons to engage with the community and demonstrate EquiCoin's expertise in the field.

• Strategic partnerships

Form partnerships with reputable projects within the Ethereum and other blockchain ecosystems to further drive adoption and integrate EquiCoin into their platforms.

• Referral and incentive programs

Implement referral programs and incentives for users who bring new participants to the platform, creating a network effect and promoting organic growth.

• Search engine optimization

Optimize the EquiCoin website for search engine visibility to reach potential users actively searching for blockchain trading solutions.

• Search engine marketing and targeted advertising

Research and, when possible due to regulation, run targeted paid advertising campaigns.

12. Challenges and risks

• Regulatory challenges

As a decentralized financial product, EquiCoin may face regulatory restrictions in different jurisdictions.

- **Competition**

The DeFi and DEX space is highly competitive, with many established and emerging players.

- **Security risks**

As with any financial product, especially in the crypto space, there are potential security risks, such as hacks or exploits.

- **User adoption**

It may be a challenge to convince users to try and adopt EquiCoin, especially those who are new to the DeFi space or already using other platforms.

- **Technical challenges**

Implementing cross-chain functionality and integration with different blockchains, such as TRON, Polygon, and others, can be technically challenging, and any issues or delays could impact user experience and adoption.

- **Market volatility**

The cryptocurrency market volatility can create uncertainty for users and affect the value of assets traded on the platform.

- **Governance risks**

As a DAO-governed platform, decision-making and platform development could be slower or less efficient than a centralized model, and there is a risk of disagreements within the community affecting the platform's growth and direction.

How we are going to address these challenges and risks:

Challenges and risks	Ways to mitigate
Regulatory challenges	Regulatory compliance Stay informed about regulatory changes and work closely with legal experts to ensure compliance in different jurisdictions.
Competition	Competitive differentiation Continuously improve the platform's features, user experience, and cross-chain capabilities to stay ahead of the competition. Focus on unique selling points, such as seamless integration with Telegram and an emphasis on serving unbanked and underbanked users.
Security risks	Robust security measures Implement and maintain strict security measures to protect users' assets. Regularly conduct external audits and penetration tests.
User adoption	Marketing and education efforts Develop targeted marketing campaigns to attract new users and raise awareness of EquiCoin's features and benefits. Provide educational resources to help users understand the platform and the advantages it offers over competitors.
Technical challenges	Technical expertise Continue building a strong technical team to address the challenges of implementing cross-chain functionality and integrating with various blockchains. Continuously improve the platform's performance and scalability to ensure a seamless user experience.
Market volatility	Risk management Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of market volatility on the platform and its users. Offer educational resources to help users understand and manage the risks associated with trading cryptocurrencies.

Challenges and risks	Ways to mitigate
Governance risks	Efficient governance Establish clear governance processes and mechanisms to ensure efficient decision-making within the DAO. Encourage active participation from the community. Address potential disagreements by promoting open communication and transparency in decision-making processes.

Table 2. Challenges and risks

13. EquiCoin tokenomics

The protocol introduces the utility, security and RWA token **EQC** on TON Blockchain integrated into the core mechanics of the protocol. **EQC** token also allows its holders to participate in the protocol governance and vote through long-term staking.

The **EQC** token has a deflationary model, so token supply is limited to initial minting and **EQC** minter smart contract guarantees that minting of additional tokens in the future is prohibited. The **EQC** tokens will be burned over time, reducing total supply. The additional utility of **EQC** token, such as fees reduction for token holders is determined via DAO governance process. More details on token redistribution over time can be found in Section 13.3.

13.1 Initial allocation

The initial supply of **EQC** is 100M tokens. It is distributed among all key areas with a main focus on providing tokens to the community via DAO:

- **DAO Allocation:** 50% of **EQC** tokens. Includes DAO-governed treasury, incentives program, marketing activities, and operations.
- **Team & Advisors:** 19% of **EQC** tokens. Distributed to founders, team, and advisors.
- **Investors:** 43% of **EQC** tokens. Distributed to pre-seed investors and private round investors.

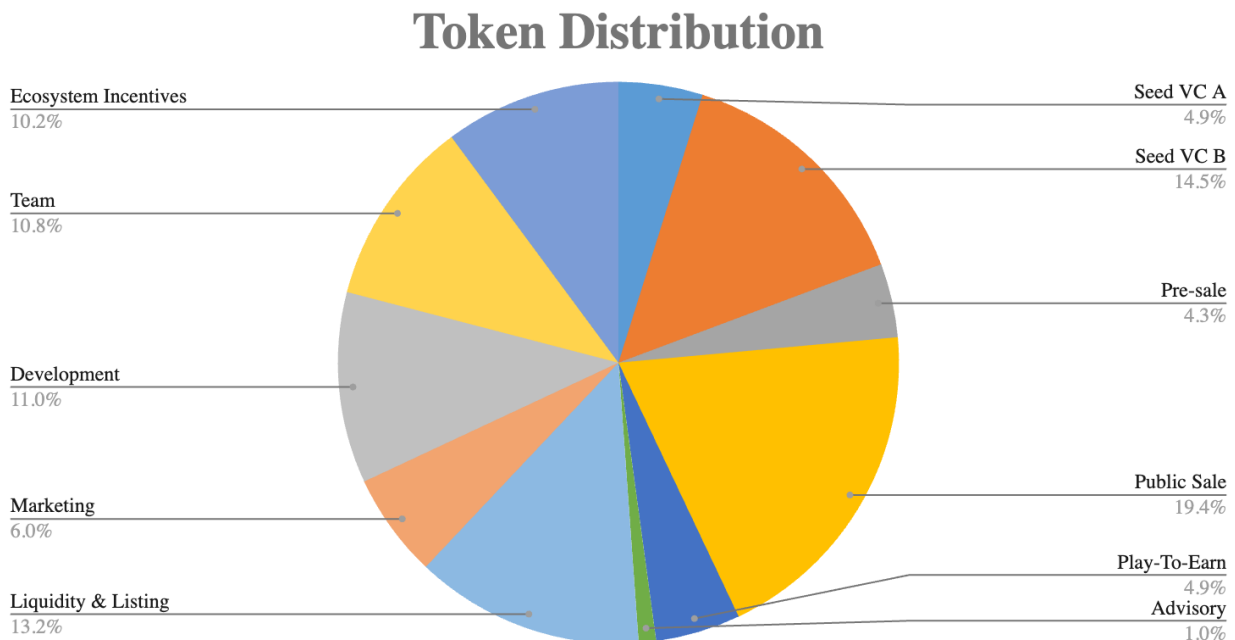


Figure 1. **EQC** token distribution chart

13.1.1 EQC token vesting

A lock-up is a period of time, when an individual receiving the tokens is not allowed to sell or transfer them. At the end of the lock-up period, the share of tokens specified in the “Initial

unlock” column is immediately vested. The remaining tokens are linearly unlocked over the vesting period that starts immediately after the lock-up period.

Category	Tokens	Percent	Initial unlock	Cliff	Vesting
Seed VC A	4,850,000	4,85 %	7.0 %	16	32
Seed VC B	14,450,000	14,45 %	5.0 %	6	46
Pre-sale	4,250,000	4,25 %	10.0%	3	44
Public sale	19,400,000	19,4 %	9.0%	0	28
Liquidity & Listing	13,200,000	13,2 %	17.0%	0	20
Development	11,000,000	11 %	5 %	2	30
Team	10,800,000	10,8 %	0.7%	4	44
Marketing	6,000,000	6 %	0 %	0	36
Advisors	1,000,000	1 %	0 %	3	28
Play-to-earn	4,900,000	4,9 %	0 %	1	48
Ecosystem Incentives	10,150,000	10,15 %	0.5 %	1	60

Table 3. EQC vesting

The emission chart of EQC token:

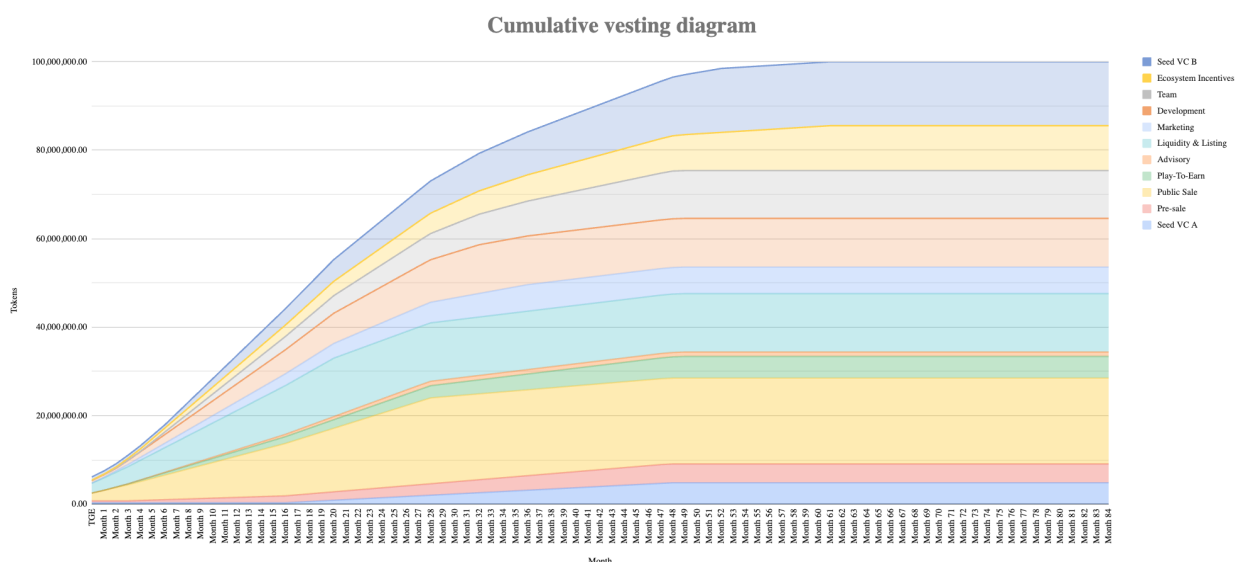


Figure 2. EQC emission chart

13.1.2 Distribution

- Seed VC A - 4.85M tokens, 16-month cliff, linear vesting over 32 months. The share allocated to early-stage venture capital investors at the seed level.
- Seed VC B - 14.45M tokens, 6-month cliff, linear vesting over 46 months. Additional allocation for venture capital firms participating in the later seed stage.
- Pre-sale - 4.25M tokens, 3-month cliff, linear vesting over 44 months. Allocation for investors who participated in the pre-sale round.
- Public Sale - 19.4M tokens, 9% unlocked at TGE, vesting over 28 months. Tokens allocated for the public token sale event.
- Liquidity & Listing - 13.2M tokens, 17% unlocked at TGE, vesting over 20 months. This share is designated to provide liquidity for CEX and DEX listings.
- Development - 11M tokens, 5% unlocked at TGE, 2-month cliff, vesting over 30 months. Tokens allocated to fund protocol development and long-term ecosystem growth.
- Team - 10.8M tokens, 0.7% unlocked at TGE, 4-month cliff, vesting over 44 months. The share allocated to EquiCoin's founders, employees, and future team members.
- Marketing - 6M tokens, 0 tokens unlocked at TGE, vesting over 36 months. A token reserve for marketing activities, including airdrops, promotional campaigns, and strategic partnerships.
- Advisors - 1M tokens, 3-month cliff, linear vesting over 28 months. The share allocated to current and future EquiCoin advisors.
- Play-to-Earn - 4.9M tokens, 1-month cliff, linear vesting over 48 months. Allocation for incentivizing play-to-earn gaming mechanics and community engagement.
- Ecosystem Incentives - 10.15M tokens, 0.5% unlocked at TGE, 1-month cliff, vesting over 60 months. A DAO-controlled token pool used for rewards, referral incentives, and liquidity mining.

13.2 Protocol Fees

Protocol fees are deducted from all trades on the EquiCoin platform. Specific mechanics depend on protocol type (RFQ or AMM) and the blockchains of trade.

EquiCoin protocol implements a means to automatically convert all collected fees to **EQC** tokens on Ethereum Blockchain and redistribute them according to DAO decisions. The architecture of fee distribution smart contracts is demonstrated below:

The following smart contracts are used for fee distribution:

- Fee converter: receives protocol fees in various tokens and converts them to the **ETH** token using AMM DEX and liquidity pools on EquiDEX AMM DEX.
- Fee distributor: collects all fees in the form of **ETH** token on Ethereum Blockchain and distribute between liquidity providers, liquidity pools and the protocol.

13.3 Deflationary model of EquiCoin token

EQC token has a deflationary model, which refers to an economic model where the token supply is constant and does not change over time and is gradually bought back by the project. This reduction in supply is achieved by buying back tokens with funds generated by the physical business.

EQC token buyback is the process of buying back **EQC** tokens from the open market. A portion of these bought back tokens are staked, which effectively reduces the circulating supply and makes the remaining tokens more valuable.

The combination of token buybacks and staking aims to achieve a deflationary effect by reducing total supply of tokens over time and thus increasing demand.

14. EquiCoin DAO

The DAO Governance allows DAO members to create and vote on proposals related to the EquiCoin protocol updates, adding new networks, fee models, and asset additions/removals.

The EquiCoin protocol becomes more flexible and responsive to market demands. Additionally, incorporating governance ensures that changes are made transparently and democratically.

14.1 Principles

As with any organization that is 'built to last', the DAO sets forth a set of inalienable principles that guide overall strategy along with the individual activities of members.

- **Transparency:** provides open communication channels to ensure all stakeholders can access information and participate in decision-making processes.
- **Decentralization:** aims to distribute decision-making power across its members, avoiding centralization of power and control.
- **Accountability:** holds its members and decision-makers accountable for their actions, with processes for addressing violations or conflicts of interest.
- **Flexibility:** aims to adapt and evolve as the DEX protocol and its ecosystem change.
- **Efficiency:** aims to structure to make decisions in a timely and efficient manner.
- **Sustainability:** aims to ensure the long-term sustainability and growth of the EquiCoin protocol and its ecosystem.

14.2 DAO Governance

Members of the organization will decide on the development of EquiCoin. The organization aims to promote the growth and development of the platform and its community.

The governance process will be voted on by **EQC** token stakers. EquiCoin Development LLC will be responsible for the direct development of the project with token compensation from the DAO.

DAO members may vote for the following changes:

- **Asset Listing/Delisting.** To list a new asset, users need to make a special proposal. If the proposal gets enough votes, the token will be added to the protocol
- **Support new blockchain.** A community can add a new blockchain to the protocol by voting. The new blockchain needs software that connects it to EquiCoin protocol, and EquiCoin Development LLC is responsible for developing this software.
- **Protocol Updates.** Community members can propose new protocol features through voting. If the proposal is approved, EquiCoin Development LLC will be responsible for developing and implementing the new features.

14.3 Governance process

This section describes our perspective on how the governance process operates. Please note that the final implementation may vary in subsequent versions of this document.

Furthermore, it is important to consider that the governance process may undergo modifications based on user proposals.

1. **Request for proposal (RFP).** The governance process usually starts with a request for proposal (RFP). The RFP outlines a proposal for a change or improvement. The request can range from a small change to a major strategic shift.
2. **Check the Request by voting members.** Once the RFP is received to the DAO platform, it is reviewed by voting members and evaluates the proposal and determines if it aligns with the organization's mission, vision, and values.
3. **Governance Proposal.** If the proposal is approved, the DAO members create a governance proposal. This proposal includes a detailed plan for implementation, the expected outcomes, and the resources required.
4. **Voting period.** The proposal is presented to all DAO members for voting on the DAO platform. There are two kinds of votes, for or against. The voting period typically lasts for a specified period, such as two weeks or a month.
5. **Voting result.** After the voting period, the result will be announced. If the proposal receives the required number of votes, it will be accepted. If it does not receive enough votes, it is rejected.
6. **Implementation of proposal.** After the proposal is accepted, the organization or community can implement the changes.

15. Contacts

- Vadim Launov (CEO, Founder, [linkedin](#))
- Daniil Onufrikius (CTO-Frontend, co-founder, [linkedin](#))
- Igor (CTO-Backend, co-founder, [linkedin](#))

16. Conclusion

In this whitepaper, we have covered the business strategy and technical details of implementing and bringing to market a new version of project EquiCoin — DeFi platform and part-time physical business.

Our approach addresses critical issues with most existing blockchain solutions by addressing interoperability, scalability, volatility, improving security, and reducing transaction risks and costs. This is achieved by introducing physical business into the project economy, unifying the platform, reducing the number of processes executed by consumers, and implementing an AMM-based cross-chain swap that relies on Hashed-Timelock Contracts (HTLCs) to execute cross-chain swaps atomically. This approach eliminates the challenges of crisis situations, eliminates the need for additional trusted entities, and offers a combination of deep liquidity and price stability typically associated with AMM-based exchanges, along with the uncompromising security typically found in on-chain DEXs.

Details on further development of the platform and additional information are published on the website equicoi.n.tech and on the documentation portal at equicoi.n.gitbook.io.