



DPROTEIN

White Paper

USING BLOCKCHAIN AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO SAVE
LIVES AND CREATE EFFICIENCIES



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DPROTEIN Introduction

The purpose of this whitepaper is to provide information regarding the DPROTEIN project, its core conceptual ideas, business model, competitive advantages, team, token distribution event details and roadmap towards the full commercialization of the MVP . A more technical description of the platform, core architecture and APIs will follow in the subsequent chapters.

DPROTEIN is a web-based, peer to peer platform designed to keep an immutable record of every legitimate drug ever produced. Using the Blockchain technology, it is at the forefront of preventing counterfeit drugs getting into the supply chain therefore preventing death and suffering of patients, be it in the developed or the developing world. Further, the use of AI and machine learning technologies also benefit commercial operations of the pharmaceutical industry, increasing efficiency and revenue.

Secure the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain by removing inefficiencies and fake drug with a Blockchain and AI enabled DPROTEIN platform - codenamed DPROTEIN

1.1 Platform Strengths

Our platform DPROTEIN is a web based, peer to peer platform designed to keep an immutable record of every legitimate drug produced.

DPROTEIN is a true use case for Blockchain technology in respect of its ability to create immutable records thereby satisfying regulators requirement of incorruptible data as well as track and trace obligations. Using Blockchain as a foundation allows DPROTEIN to create commercially viable products for the pharmaceutical industry.

Safe and Simple

Installation for manufacturers, distributors, logistic companies and retailers



Immutable

Our system creates permanent records for users and the general public



Artificial Intelligence

Our system ensures that supplies are provided at just the right time in the right place, for the right patients

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Executive Summary

The pharmaceutical industry is critical for the preservation of life and health of society. It is a US\$1 trillion industry, and generates some of the highest profits among all the commercial sectors. Despite the importance of this industry, it is currently struggling with numerous challenges as a result of criminal enterprises, ineffective stock control and lack of visibility of its supply chain.

Major challenges for the pharmaceutical industry are currently:

- ① **Proliferation of Counterfeit Drugs:** Fake drugs result in the death of hundreds of thousands of individuals each year. As shown in this paper, organised crime has infiltrated the pharmaceutical supply chain because of high profits and lenient sentencing.
- ② **Increase of Online/Digital Prescriptions :** The increase in on-line purchases and the growing acceptability of virtual prescriptions have made it far easier for counterfeiters to set up fake online pharmacies, with law enforcement agencies struggling to permanently shut them down.
- ③ **The Regulatory Environment:** As threats to pharmaceutical company profitability are increasing, the regulatory burden is increasing as well, and the patent cliff is becoming more dangerous: The most profitable drugs will soon be produced by lower margin generic producers. Such dynamics affect the most vulnerable members of society - sick people fighting against cancer, HIV, malaria and other life-threatening diseases.
- ④ **Chain Inefficiencies :** Such inefficiencies distort the price of medicines as well as reduce the R&D budgets of many pharmaceutical companies. Inefficient supply chain also means there are shortages in some countries and oversupply in others.
- ⑤ **Growing demand for personalized medicines:** The growing demand for personalized medicines requires a secure, transparent and permission-less solution which is accepted globally.

Such dynamics affect the most vulnerable members of society - sick people fighting against cancer, HIV, malaria, and other life-threatening diseases. As a result, DPROTEIN firmly believes and is confident in its ability to provide a uniform approach to solve these challenges faced by the pharma industry. Blockchain technology has the potential to fundamentally transform this industry, and will significantly help address these challenges.

The advances in technology, the increase in the regulatory burden, and the need to reduce costs means that the industry is looking for a commercially sensible, global, regulatory and system neutral solution to the problems plaguing the industry.



The DPROTEIN solution will revolutionize the pharmaceutical industry both in terms of costs and assurance. The customers will be provided with the guarantee that the vital medicines are genuine and, therefore, effective.

With the advancement of Blockchain technologies as well as the developments in AI and encryption, DPROTEIN believes there is an international, cost effective, co-operative solution to solve the problems affecting the pharmaceutical industry



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The Regulatory Environment

By 2018, most major pharmaceutical companies and their distributors will be under significant pressure to serialize and provide a more rigorous level of track and trace for the distribution of their supply. As a result, such companies must now significantly invest in solutions that enable serialization and the exertion of better control over their supply chain.

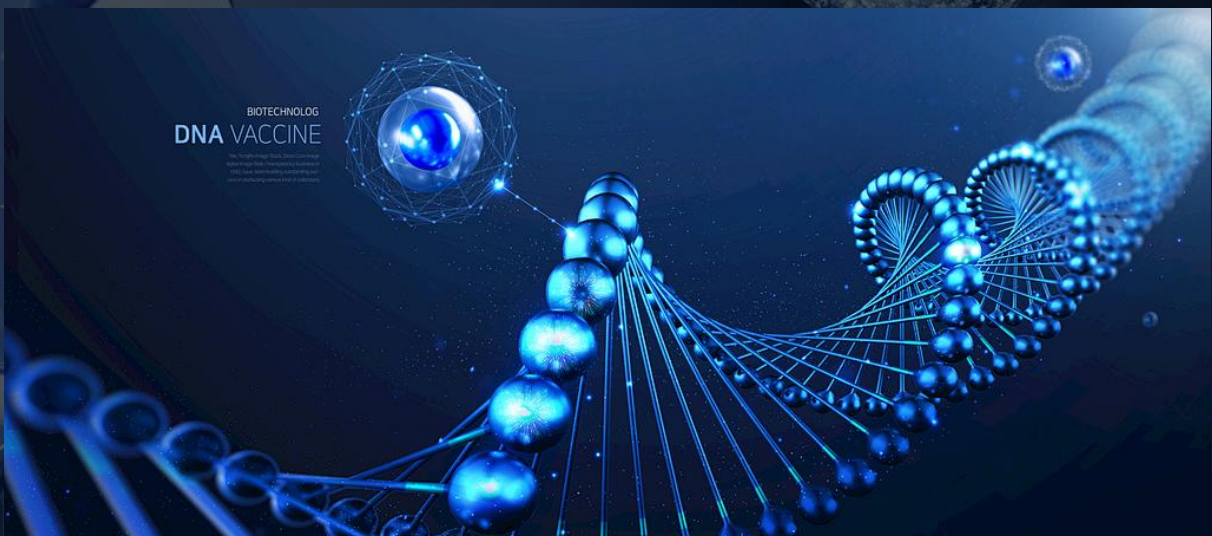
What makes this such a complex challenge is that regulatory requirements for serialization and track and trace significantly differ from region to region and country to country. What complicates attaining visibility is the fact that few tracking and reporting standards are in place; each participant within the supply chain has different systems and processes. This is contributing to high overhead costs and a high-level of coordination needed to maintain records for individual package tracing.

For those falling under United States regulatory regimes, according to the 2015 Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA), manufacturers will be required to “mark packages with a product identifier, serial number, lot number and expiration date by November 2017” and by November 2018 all repackages will be required to serialize

This is a worldwide problem we are facing.

Those companies who manufacture, sell or dispense pharmaceuticals within the European Union must comply with track and trace regulations as of February 2019 under the Falsified Medicines Directive (FDM).

Given the above and the fact that most of pharmaceuticals are sold to one of these two locations and are distributed in countries covered under different regulatory conditions, pharmaceutical companies are eager to address their serialization and track and trace needs.



4 Proliferation Of Counterfeit Drugs

The counterfeit drug industry is massive. It is worth an estimated \$200BN. “We have more fakes than real drugs in the market,” said Christophe Zimmermann, the WCOs anti-counterfeiting and piracy coordinator. “In 2007–2008 alone, it rose 59.6 percent”. The significance of the fake drugs problem is shown in the following statistics:

- ① Up to 30% of medicines sold in developing countries are counterfeit.
- ② The value of the counterfeit drug market is estimated at \$200 billion annually.
- ③ In 2015, it is estimated these criminal products cause the death of between 100,000 and 1,000,000 people each year.
- ④ A ten-day crackdown against counterfeit drugs coordinated by Interpol in May 11–21, 2014, led to 8.4 million doses of counterfeit drugs being confiscated.
- ⑤ In 2009, 20 million pills, bottles and sachets of counterfeit and illegal medicines were seized in a five-month operation coordinated by Interpol across China and seven of its south-east Asian neighbours; 33 people were arrested, and 100 retail outlets closed.

4.1 The Scale Of The Problem

The scale of the counterfeit drug problem is difficult to assess because in many circumstances people and authorities have no real way of knowing whether a drug is fake or not.

Usually counterfeits are detected after a fatality, sometimes in large scales or through international co-operation. However, through various recent studies over the last decade, the significance of the problem has become evident, and it is a global issue affecting everyone in the East and the West.

In 2013, for example, according to statistics released by state media, security services in China arrested nearly 60,000 people for violating intellectual properties to fake pharmaceuticals.

The total estimated value of the counterfeits and fakes seized by China was \$28 billion (173 billion Yuan). Over 90 million tons of counterfeit goods were seized by security services across China in 2013. Included were 300 million counterfeit drug pills worth \$360 million. 1,260 organized crime gangs who were involved in counterfeiting were also broken up during the year.

It is a global issue, affecting everyone in the East and West.

Apfizer-sponsored study, one of the largest investigations conducted in 14 European countries, estimated that western Europeans spend more than US\$ 14 billion a year on illicitly-sourced drugs, many of them counterfeit (including so called “life-style” drugs). One European study found that out of 370 seized Viagra samples, only 10 were genuine.

In 2009, a series of raids in Egypt found counterfeit medicines worth hundreds of millions of dollars and exposed a criminal network feeding consumers across the Middle East. And in Europe, customs officers seized 34 million counterfeit pills in just two months in 2009, a haul that the European Union’s industry commissioner Guenter Verheugen said “exceeded our worst fears”.

The consequences of taking counterfeit drugs can be fatal. Each year, it is estimated these criminal products cause the death of between 100,000 and one million people. A new UC San Diego School of Medicine report confirms the full scope and prevalence of this global problem is poorly understood.

In Africa, fake antimalarial medication has been threatening efforts to control malaria. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2011, 64% of Nigeria’s imported antimalarial drugs were fake. Nigeria is Africa’s largest drugs market, and over 70% of its drugs are imported from India and China, considered the “biggest source of fake”. There have been approximately 100,000 deaths relating to fake malaria drugs in Africa alone.

In Pakistan, over 100 heart patients died after administration of adulterated drugs by the Punjab Institute of Cardiology. Pakistan did not have any regulatory enforcement on production of medicines until this crisis occurred. In response to the crisis, a regulatory body was finally set up in February 2012.

Even western markets are affected. In Boston, the New England Compounding Center meningitis outbreak took place in 2012; 64 people were killed, and 750 were infected by fungal meningitis. Between 2007 and 2008, 149 Americans were killed after taking counterfeit heparin, a blood thinning drug.

In another case, in the USA, vials of the cancer medicine Avastin were found to contain no active ingredients. The vials were sourced in Turkey, shipped to Switzerland, then Denmark, finally to the United Kingdom from where they were exported to U.S. wholesale distributors.

4.2 Online Pharmacies

With the increase in use of online services and preference of smart mobile communications, patients are generally turning to “virtual pharmacies”. In many respects this is a bigger problem than physical pharmacies, because of the ease of establishing a website or on-line portal. Further, since they exist merely in the virtual world, they are in many cases difficult to regulate. The problem is further increased by the availability of prescription drugs on the dark web, which has little visibility to law enforcement personnel.

6 times out of 10, medicines bought online turned out to be fakes

It is estimated that in 2016, 40 million doses of medicines in the developed countries were counterfeit, many of whose were sold in online pharmacies.

It is estimated that 97% of online drug sellers are not legitimate, and that 62% of medicines purchased online are fake or substandard.

According to the EAASM (European Alliance for Access to Safe Medicines) 6 times out of 10, medicines bought online turned to out be fakes.

In 2012 raids in Operation Pangea (an international police campaign against illegal online pharmacies) involved 100 countries and shut down more than 18,000 online pill-pushers.

The trend to seek medical aid online has made it easy for bogus medicines – containing anything from paint and antifreeze to brick dust and floor wax – to be mailed around the world. The Alliance for Safe Online Pharmacy in the EU (ASOP EU) warns that 130 million people in Europe are risking their health by ordering from the 30,000 illegal pharmacy websites that have flooded the Internet .

4.3 Supply Chain Inefficiencies

Due to the variety of ways in which drugs are sold, because of the global outsourcing function, and because of the significant number of participants in the pharmaceutical supply chain mechanism, with each participant using different IT systems and Enterprise Resource Management Systems (ERMS), there are significant supply chain inefficiencies leading to distortions in price, because of shortages in one area and over-supply in another.

Furthermore, because pharmaceuticals are required globally, and due to the differences in distribution systems in developed and emerging market countries, there are market and supply distortions. In some territories paper documentation and ordering systems are used whereas in other areas ERMS systems and ineffective supply projections do not allow for drugs to go to territories which most need them.

4.4 Executive Management Acknowledgement And Tax Implications

It is estimated that 94% of pharmaceutical executives are concerned about counterfeit drugs, and that 30% of drugs in the market are counterfeit. In circumstances where there are drug shortages, counterfeiters can increase the prices as much as 600%.

Criminal gangs are increasingly interested in the pharmaceutical sector. This not only affects the profits of pharmaceutical companies but also tax revenues for whole national economies.

For instance, a pill of ecstasy costs between €0.20 and €0.30, and it is generally sold at €5. A Viagra pill costs around €0.15, and it is sold via an illicit website at around €8 to €10. A kilo of counterfeit Viagra pills (1,700 units) costs €255, and the retail value is from €13,600 to €17,000.20.

The director of the Colombian Tax and Customs enforcement agency stated that the profit margin for criminals selling counterfeit drugs is between 500 to 1,000 percent. For example, a fake Viagra pill that costs \$1 to manufacture can be sold for \$5 to \$10.21

The effect of these various issues has a significant impact, not only loss of life but also loss of jobs for the legitimate industry and reduction in tax revenues for the government. Lower profits resulting from substitution by counterfeit drugs means pharmaceutical companies have less to spend on R&D. This is ultimately hurting patients in need of efficient cures.

For these reasons, regulators are increasing requirements to track and trace drugs, both regarding pharmaceutical companies and distributors.

We believe that the DPROTEIN solution, with its simplicity, platform-neutral approach and mobile-first background will considerably alter the effectiveness of the pharmaceutical supply chain. Our simple apps, which can be used on a smartphone or through SMS, mean that the DPROTEIN system can be used with legacy systems and ensures that pharmaceutical distributors are always aware of the stock levels in each territory.

DPROTEIN provides cross-platform capabilities, will work in any jurisdiction, optimizes



5

The DPROTEIN Platform

To combat fake pharmaceuticals, a robust solution needs to be employed that will stop counterfeits from contaminating the supply chain. As shown above, the problem is getting worse. Current technologies such as tamper-proof and/or holographic labels and unique serial numbers are not sufficiently effective.

The solution is to track pharmaceuticals through a supply chain that links digital systems to pharmaceuticals moving in the physical world. This is important because when you add a unique digital reference to a drug and a physical copy of that drug, it is much harder to erase or duplicate one without the other and therefore enables accurate tracking through the supply chain. With a unique ID combined to a digital supply chain the DPROTEIN solution will reduce or eliminate copies or undocumented drugs getting into the supply system.

When you have a unique digital identity and the physical item moving through the supply chain it is easier to spot any potential fakes or compromised items entering the supply chain.

Our platform DPROTEIN is a distributed and interoperable pharmaceutical supply chain exchange (SCE) to realise the above solution with Blockchain as the underlying technology. The platform will:

- ① Provide pharmaceuticals companies, their packagers, distributors, pharmacies and regulators the visibility needed to make critical decisions that can greatly reduce supply chain costs;
- ② Identify gaps across varying compliance regimes, recoup costs lost through counterfeits;
- ③ Protect consumers and brand through reduction of fake pharmaceuticals that find their way into the supply chain.

The platform will create a network of pharmaceutical brands, contract manufacturers and suppliers, logistics and shipping companies, wholesalers and distributors as well as pharmacies and hospitals. This network will then become a trusted system to ensure that medicines and related products are indeed the genuine product.

5.1 Target Architecture

The DPROTEIN architecture for the target state will be microservice-driven, componentized with plug-and-play capability to create robust, scalable and highly performant solutions.

The core is built with a future-proof approach to enable our system to become integral part of IOT applications. This architecture guarantees business agility by providing flexibility and reduction in time-to-market.

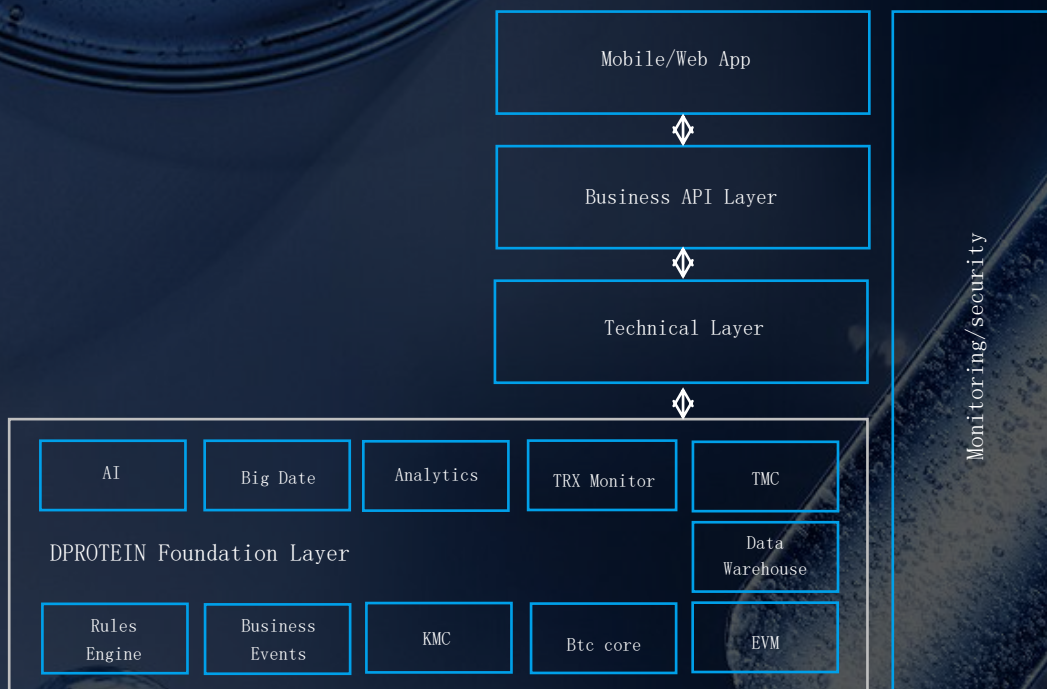


Figure 1 – Target Architecture

The architectural layers of DPROTEIN:

- 1. The architectural layers of DPROTEIN:** Wallet creation and KYC-like authentication and authorisation to track DOTE tokens. During the registration, our Know Your Customer process will ensure a valid identity and background to meet regulatory and compliance requirements.
- 2. Business API Layer:** Any client will be able to connect to our ecosystem, exposed via our endpoints that will consume JSON data and respond with JSON data. Minimum data is required to call our technical layer.

3. Technical Layer: Wallet creation and KYC-like authentication and authorisation to track DOTE tokens. During the registration, our Know Your Customer process will ensure a valid identity and background to meet regulatory and compliance requirements.

4. Foundation Layer: Core processing components to build the foundation resides here. Data from social, mobile apps, cloud and other side Blockchains and private Blockchains are extracted, loaded and transformed for analytics. APIs from the technical layer communicates with various resource in this foundation layer to solve problems athand.

5. Monitoring and Security:Business monitoring, application monitoring and infrastructure monitoring occurs here to ensure the health of platform and business. At the same time security measures are taken at every level.

5.2 Blockchain

The technology behind Bitcoin, referred to as Blockchain, was established as a shared ledger of transactions across disparate business without the need for control by any single central entity. This “distributed ledger” ultimately reduces and in some cases, obviates the need for intricate and expensive relationships and system integrations required to provide integrity_x0002_verification and trust for transactions that cross business entities that traditionally have required third-party intermediaries.

It is a shared immutable ledger between all parties in a business network. Immutability prevents disputes in transactions and is achieved through cryptography. “Smart Contracting” enable two or more parties to sign an immutable contract which can be automatically fulfilled. A smart contract details the asset exchange terms (including but not limited to the fees). The immutable nature of the contract prevents later denial of the agreement (much as a paper contract signed by lawyers and witnessed, stamped, etc.)

The Blockchain is an open network where anyone can add blocks or review the entire.Blockchain from the start of the Genesis block to its destination

Blockchains are difficult to hack, their data is cryptographically secured such that the costs associated with brute-force attacks are so excessive that such attacks are simply not worthwhile. They also guard data against losses as they are distributed and constantly verified to preserve their integrity. Access and changes can also be monitored and perpetually stored

so that changes made to a Blockchain can be forever tracked in the Blockchain itself. We believe the Blockchain will have a profound impact on pharmaceutical industry, including:



Access: The Blockchain is an open network where anyone can add blocks or review the entire Blockchain from the start of the Genesis block to its destination.

Trust: Individuals and pharmaceutical companies alike can trust each to transfer valuable information such as serial numbers knowing that the Blockchain keeps the information cryptic using cryptography.

Redundancy: The Blockchain is a like a ledger where information is replicated on servers across the globe, so there is no single point of failure.

Anonymity: People and companies can exchange information anonymously

Real Time Capability: Blocks can be verified and added to the Blockchain in near real time.

Security: Strong cryptographic algorithms keep the information secure.

Decentralization: With Blockchain there is no central authority managing the data; everyone is keeping a copy of the information.

5.3 Blockchain Application To The Pharma Supply Chain

We attempt to disrupt the value chain in the pharma industry by causing disruption in the manufacturing platform and distribution services. The journey for us starts at the manufacturer chain.

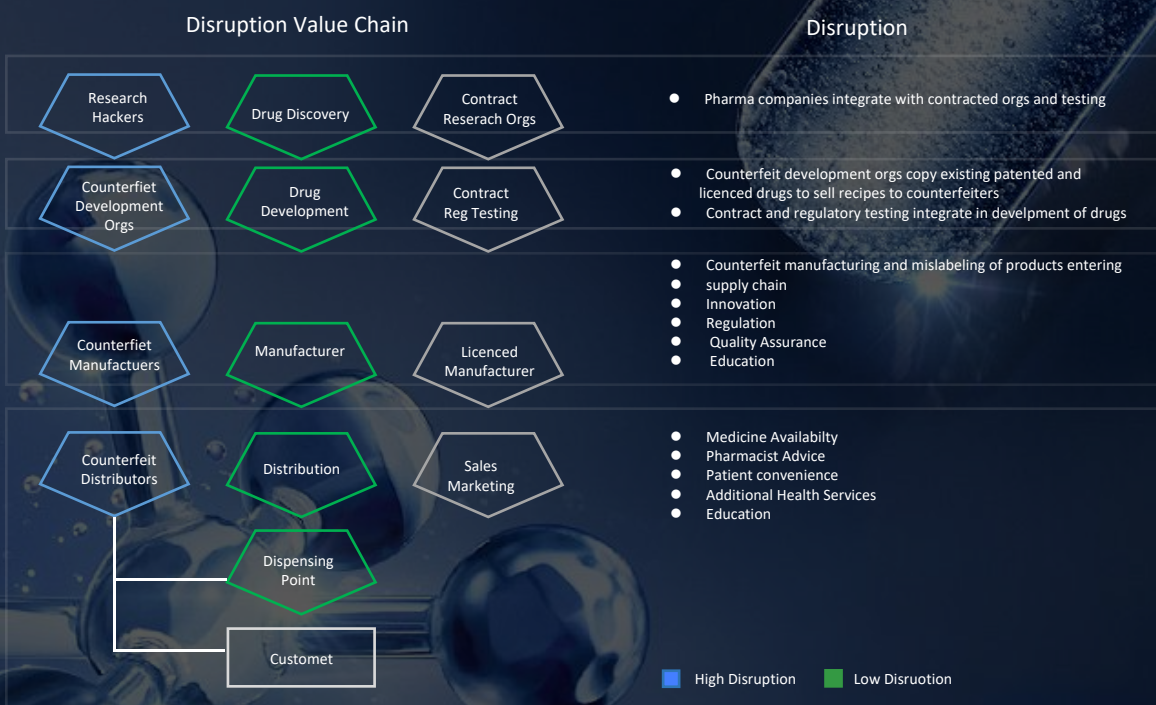


Figure 2 - Value Chain Disruption

5.4 Current Supply Chain

As shown below in the diagram, the tracking of packets throughout becomes a challenge because of the complexities and numerous actors involved in the pharma supply chain.

The logistics of integrating all supply chain management systems, ensuring common data standards and processes is an almost unthinkable and costly undertaking that requires a high level of coordination across the various entities within the entire supply chain.

The challenge in the pharma supply chain is that the supply chain exchange visibility breaks down the further the packet gets from the manufacturer.

For example, it may be manufactured by a pharma company based in the United Kingdom whose primary distributor passes it onto a local distributor in Nigeria.

In turn the Nigerian distributor may decide to pass some locally within Nigeria but may decide to send some to a local supplier in Indonesia. Routing of packets downstream becomes unclear upstream.

What makes it more challenging, even if cooperation existed amongst all parties, is integration between each party's supply chain management systems. This gets even more challenging the further down the supply chain the drug packet goes. Getting thousands of parties within the supply chain to integrate systems is next to impossible.

You therefore need a mechanism that considers the following:

- ① Existing supply chain management systems - there should be minimal changes to legacy systems.
- ② Existing supply chain processes for each participant should remain unchanged.
- ③ Minimal involvement required from IT departments.

5.5 The DPROTEIN Supply Chain Exchange

The DPROTEIN platform is easy to integrate for companies with a large and highly competent IT department as well as those who do not have such resources, for example small non_x0002_chain pharmacies in developing countries with no point-of-sale (PoS) system.

It provides the ability for all parts of the supply chain to access the Blockchain and the pedigree of the drug packet. If there is any issue, the platform will flag the packet as suspicious.

To achieve the goal of maintaining a pedigree for each drug packet, the serialization is written to the Blockchain. This is done in a very lightweight approach ensuring each actor in the supply chain does not have to change internal processes and systems.

- ① The process begins with the manufacturer. After the drugs are packed, they are serialized and written to the manufacturer's supply chain system with the relevant and appropriate data.
- ② At this point, drug packets are packed into lots and prepared for shipment.
- ③ The next downstream distributor is designated in the SCM system with the shipping logistics company. This designation along with the lot is written to the Blockchain by the smart contract. This means the only one who can take ownership of this lot is the intended receiver.
- ④ When the lot gets received by the next distributor, they will scan the packets into their SCM system, which in turn will take ownership, via the smart contract on the Blockchain, designating it as the current owner of the lot and the packets within that lot.

Currently, each of the above points of the supply chain maintain their own supply chain management system, processes and levels of compliance. To add to the complexity, the pharma company is often unable to plan or predict the route the drugs will take.

It may start off with a primary distributor in the United Kingdom as one batch, and real_x0002_time inventory needs require batches to be split and distributed across multiple secondary distributors in different countries and compliance regimes.

5.6 Functional View

Utilizing Blockchain technology, each entity within the supply chain merely needs to interface their supply chain management system into the DPROTEIN platform to authorize and communicate ownership transfer of pharmaceutical packets without the need for the various entities of the supply chain to coordinate or communicate directly or even know about each other.

Of course, two adjacent entities would need to authorize and accept packets from each other. The diagram below illustrates the Blockchain application to DPROTEIN Supply Chain Exchange from a functional standpoint.

5.7 DPROTEIN Architecture

In the DPROTEIN platform, user registers for access to a multi-signature (multi-sig) wallet with KYC characteristics. The user creates a shared account for multiple party access.

Each user has a private key to authorize a transaction, 7 of 9 multi-sig capability will allow DPROTEIN platform to track the flow of tokens.

For example, Pharmaceutical Company has the Holder token and provides a Utility token to each of the parties involved in the DPROTEIN Supply Chain Exchange (See DOTE Token section). Our DPROTEIN API is installed and hosted on our client's infrastructure. This API monitors the token flow and the transfer of ownership. This exchange is realized via API integration to the actor's ERP system which is used to record despatch and/or receipt of product from upstream and/or downstream partners.

The final step in the process is to allow the consumer to use our mobile app with a QR code scanner to verify the authenticity of the product.

Tracking of the packet is possible via a serialization process, and at its beginning the utility token is linked. At the end of the packet journey it expires. The diagram below illustrates the flow. Our packet tracking node monitors the inbound and outbound transaction during the token journey. Transactions are verified before being stored in DHT or IPFS and submitted to the Blockchain of any type.

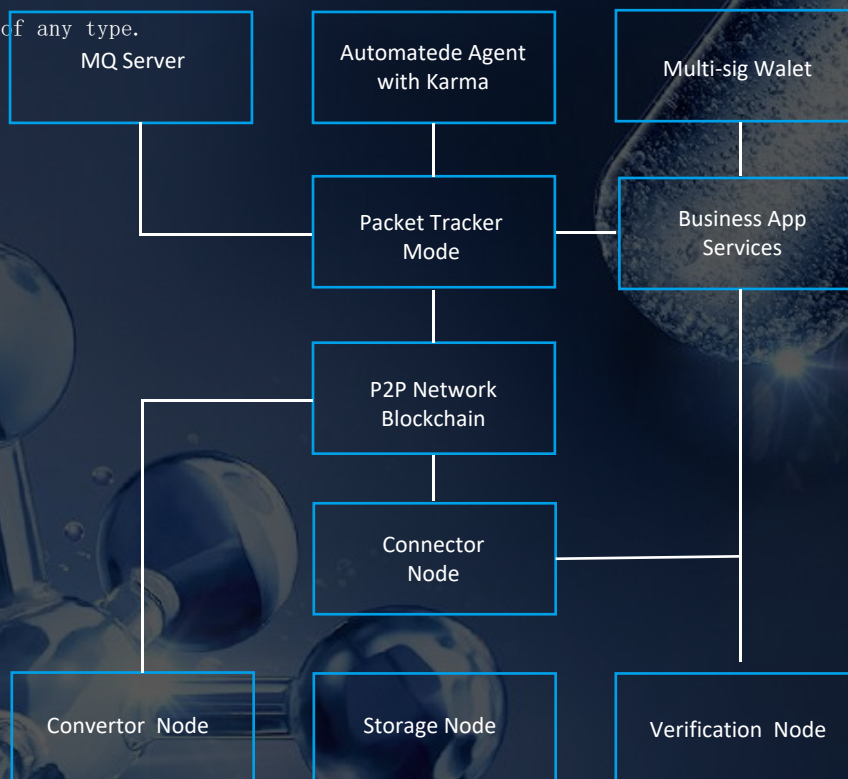


Figure 3 -- DPROTEIN Architecture



Connector node and converter nodes enable interoperability with other Blockchains. Automated apps used ML algorithms to optimize the distribution route and learn from the data insights to make dynamic decisions. We will use ML algorithms such as shortest path in various flavours to optimise routing paths and time, ensuring minimum cost for the route.

In Phase II, automated agents (with their own wallets) and developers can use tokens from these wallets for many different purposes. We have message queuing to provide scalable components and guaranteed data delivery. In Packet Tracker node, location of the asset is determined by data stored in Blockchain and asset contract.



6

The Economy Of Tokens

6.1 Token Allocation

The DOTE token combines medicine, education, finance, and artificial intelligence 4.0 technology, aiming to verify the authenticity and effectiveness of the platform in the pharmaceutical field through artificial intelligence algorithm optimization, as well as purchase artificial intelligence and other services.

Token Name: DOTE

Total Amount Of Tokens: 500 million pieces

6.1.1 Token Allocation Plan

IDO: 10%

Technology: 25%

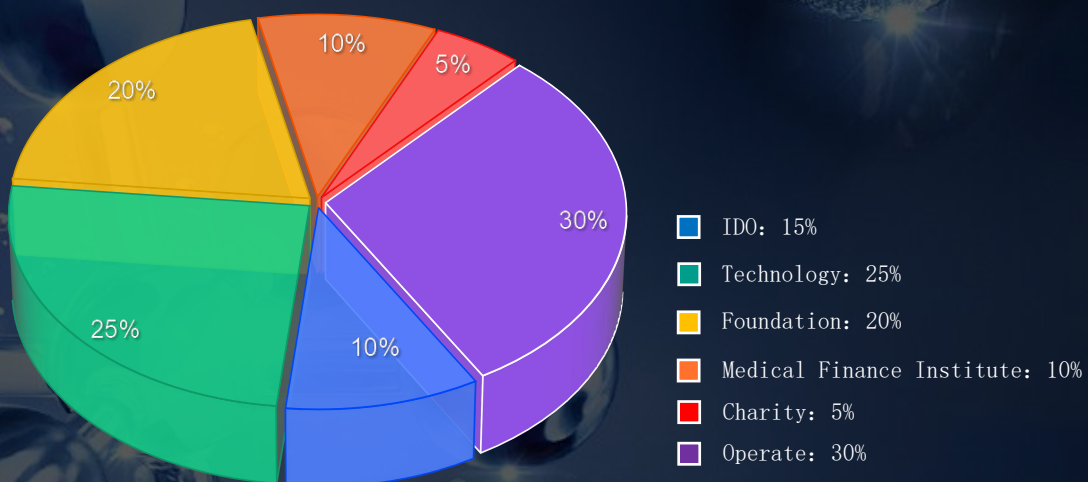
Foundation: 20%

Medical Finance Institute: 10%

Charity: 5%

Operate : 30%

Token Allocation As Shown In The Figure:



6.2 DOTE Token Policy

Our token design is based on a Holder-Utility token model. We will issue Holder tokens (DOTE) on the ERC20 token standard. Each DOTE will operate as follows:

- ① The individual DOTE Holder token will generate or mint 500 utility tokens per week upon creation and issuance. The number of utility tokens generated will increase by 10% from the initial quarter, and such increase in utility tokens continues for the period of 6.5 years.
- ② Each utility token is required to track an individual medicine packet through the supply chain life cycle (there are billions of medicinal packets flowing through the supply chain).
- ③ The utility tokens will be “burnt” at the end of the route of the particular item, when it has reached its destination. The data created during the journey, will be stored on the Blockchain available for those that wish to verify it. By doing so, the supply of the utility token depletes as the usage of the system increases. Therefore the minting process is required to maintain adequate supply.
- ④ On expiry after 6.5 years, the DOTE Holder token will cease to generate new utility tokens (but will remain valid) until the DOTE Holder token is either sold, or transferred to another wallet (this prevents hoarding and keeps liquidity in the system);
- ⑤ The utility token generation is capped across all DOTE Holder tokens to a full one year supply of generated utility tokens, if minting at the highest value which in this case would be 91,000 utility tokens.
- ⑥ On sale or transfer of the DOTE Holder token, it resets and begins the process generating utility tokens again for tracking packets through the supply chain.

As noted above, since billions of packets flow through the supply chain, there needs to be sufficient supply of utility tokens to provide access to our platform and therefore require enough active DOTE Holder tokens minting or generating such utility tokens. As the popularity of our system grows, the demand for DOTE Holder tokens increases, although the supply of DOTE Holder tokens is limited to those made available during the DOTE .

In addition to access the system, DOTE tokens may be used to purchase DPROTEIN services including AI, machine learning, automated payments and regulatory reporting as well as other future services which are develop.

7 Team Introduction



Adrian (CEO)

Graduated from Nanyang Business School in Singapore with a degree in Banking and Finance. Adrian once served as the general manager of an import and export trading company with a revenue of \$80 million, before switching to the cryptocurrency business. Adrian is also an active member of the Reddit Bitcoin community.



Brian (CTO)

Brian has 12 years of operational experience in marketing, blockchain, and business development. Currently, Brian is focused on the operation and incubation of blockchain projects, as well as the evaluation of the security of blockchain underlying architecture technology. Before joining DPROTEIN, Brian was the General Manager of Operations at OCBC Bank, a well-known financial institution in Singapore.



Edgar (COO)

Edgar has over 10 years of experience in software engineering and blockchain technology. As a technical expert, he worked at a computer and software services company specializing in the Internet of Things. Meanwhile, Edgar is also a member of the Singapore Blockchain Association, starting his business in the blockchain and payment fields at the age of 25.



Janice (CFO)

Graduated from a public university in Singapore and obtained an MBA degree. Before joining DPROTEIN, Janice worked as the Chief Accountant at Dahua Bank, a well-known financial institution in Singapore. Earlier, she also served as the Deputy Director of Finance for Globespan Group (Asia Pacific region) in the United States. Janice has over 10 years of work experience in the finance field, with locations across major regions around the world such as Singapore and the United States.

8 Disclaimer

8.1 Disclaimer

이 문서는 정보를 전달하는 데만 사용되며 투자 제안, 투자 의도 또는 투자 교사를 구성하지 않습니다. 본 문서는 어떠한 형태의 증권 매각 또는 매매 요청을 제공하거나 어떠한 형태의 계약이나 승낙도 제공하지 않는 것으로 구성되지 않습니다.

DPROTEIN은 DOTE 테스트와 관련된 사용자가 DPROTEIN 프로젝트의 위험을 잘 알고 있다는 것이 분명합니다. 일단 투자자가 투자에 참여하면 그들은 프로젝트의 위험을 이해하고 받아들이며 그에 상응하는 모든 결과나 결과를 직접 부담하기를 원한다.

DPROTEIN은 DPROTEIN 프로젝트 참여로 인한 어떠한 직간접적 손실(포함 및 이에 국한되지는 않음)도 책임지지 않을 것임을 분명히 합니다.

- (1) 사용자의 거래 조작으로 인한 경제적 손실;
- (2) 개인의 이해로 인해 발생하는 어떠한 오류, 부주의 또는 부정확한 정보;
- (3) 각종 블록체인 디지털 자산의 개인 거래와 그 행위로 인한 손실;
- (4) DPROTEIN 프로젝트에 참여할 때 어떠한 국가의 돈세탁 방지, 반SDOTE 반테러 용자 또는 기타 규제 요구를 위반한다.
- (5) DPROTEIN 프로젝트에 참여할 때 본 백서에 규정된 모든 진술, 보증, 의무, 승낙 또는 기타 요구를 위반했다.

DOTE 정보

DOTE는 DPROTEIN 프로젝트와 모든 제품에 사용되는 공식 디지털 토큰입니다.

DOTE는 투자가 아닙니다. DOTE가 가치를 증가시킨다는 보장은 없습니다. 경우에 따라서도 마찬가지로입니다. DOTE를 잘못 사용하는 사람은 DOTE를 사용할 수 없으며 심지어 DOTE를 사용할 권리도 잃을 수 있습니다. DOTE는 소유권이나 제어권이 아니며 DPROTEIN 프로젝트 또는 DPROTEIN 응용 프로그램에 대한 소유권을 나타내지 않습니다. DOTE는 DPROTEIN이 명시적으로 승인되지 않는 한 DPROTEIN 프로젝트 또는 DPROTEIN 응용 프로그램에 대한 어떠한 참여, 제어권도 부여하지 않습니다.

8.2 Risk Warning

- **Safety:**

Many financial credit investigation platforms have stopped operating because of security issues. We attach great importance to security and have reached strategic partnerships with the industry's top security team and the company, but there is no absolute 100% security in the world, such as various losses caused by force majeure. We commit to doing everything possible to keep your transaction safe.

- **Competition:**

We know that the field of blockchain credit investigation is a field with broad space but fierce competition. There are thousands of teams that are planning and developing payment tokens. The competition will be cruel, but in this era, any good concept, startup or even mature company will face the risk of such competition. But for us, these competitions are the impetus in the development process.