



Best Place For Decentralize Exchange

W H I T E P A P E R

Table Of Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
Key Features	3
Problem Statement	5
Eswap Solution	6
What are the Benefits of Decentralized Finance?	8
What is a Smart Contract?	10
Key Components of Defi	12
Decentralized vs. Centralized Exchanges	14
Liquidity remains a Key Concern	17
Eswap Yield Farming	18
Our Goal	20
The Eswap Liquidity Model	22
Benefits	25
Tokenomics	26
How would this project be marketed?	26
Disclaimer	

Abstract

This whitepaper introduces one of the most exciting Dex platforms of Quatro ecosystem; Eswap, which was built on the Ethereum smart contract. The main function of Eswap includes Swap, Pool, AMM and liquidity mining THROUGH THE TUBE protocol.

Our token economy is designed and introduced to help Eswap grow to a decentralized financial network that enables swap, yield farming, automated market making and liquidity pools (an autonomous open-source facility deployed to the Ethereum blockchain.)

We intend to return the power of finance to the end user to promote financial inclusion and democratization.

Introduction

Historically, the financial infrastructure for payments, savings and lending is a closed, centralized and capital intensive system. Capital movement and allocation between different systems is usually associated with high transaction cost and low efficiency, especially across the border and geographic movement (CGAP, 2008). This central system design makes financial institutions the ideal target for cyber-attacks and cyber risk has emerged as a key threat to financial stability, following recent attacks on financial institutions (Lagarde, 2018). More importantly, the capital intensive nature creates high barriers to entry and power concentration.

Decentralized finance or DeFi is the latest development of the blockchain industry, and it is used to describe the cluster of applications, offering financial services based on decentralization. Decentralized finance (often called Defi) refers to a shift from a traditional centralized financial system to peer-to-peer finance enabled by decentralized technologies built on the Ethereum blockchain. From swap, yield farming, automated market making and liquidity pools. DEX has launched an expensive network of integrated protocols and financial instruments. Now with over \$7 billion worth of value, locked in Ethereum smart contracts, decentralized finance has emerged as the most active sector in the blockchain space, with a wide range of use cases for individuals, developers and institutions.

Decentralization of financial services can be achieved through smart contracts where rules are embedded in computer codes and enforced automatically. All the data about transactions is stored in a distributed ledger. This way, no actor has complete control over transactions, thus preventing censorship or corruption. As such, Decentralized Finance (DeFi) is the movement that leverages decentralized networks to transform old financial products into trust-less and transparent protocols that run without intermediaries. The breakthrough of DeFi is that crypto-assets can now be put to use in ways not possible with fiat or “real-world” assets.

Decentralized exchanges, synthetic assets and flash loans are completely novel to the applications that can only exist on blockchains. The paradigm shift in financial infrastructure presents a number of advantages with regards to risk, trust and opportunity.

In this paper, we introduce a decentralized frictionless swap, automated market making, liquidity pools and mining without the flaws of existing approaches, enabling the proper money market to function and creating a safe positive-yield approach to storing assets.

Key Features

● The Unique Liquidity Aggregator Finds The Best Spot Price

Eswap boasts a custom-designed matching engine, which connects to dozens of different exchanges in real-time. It uses their combined order books to allow the trade of cryptocurrencies at the most advantageous prices, enabling Eswap to pass the savings to its users. In addition to unbeatable savings and convenience, Eswap's engine is built into a traditional exchange interface and provides the largest list of supported currencies on the market.

● Internal Price Matching Engine

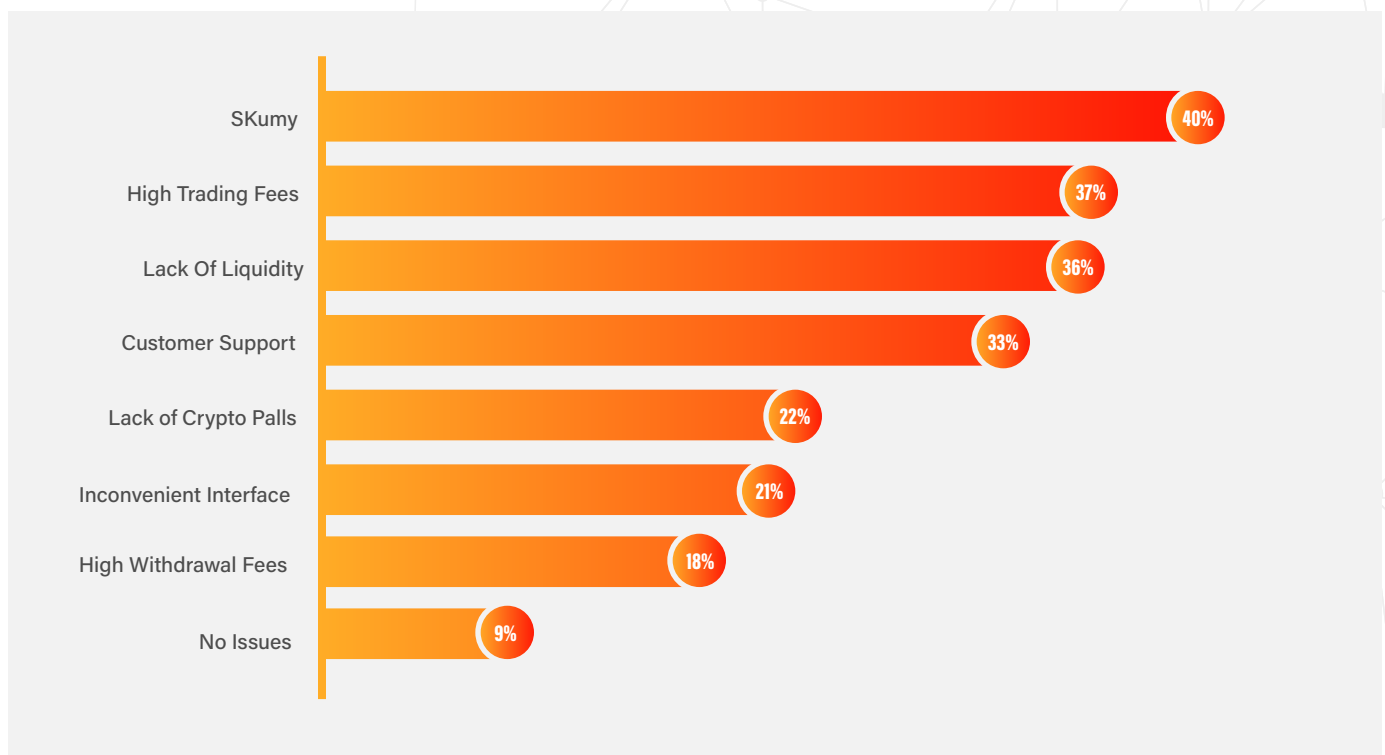
As the number of users increases, the platform will match orders effectively against each other on a peer-to-peer basis using our own internal DEX, further decreasing reliance on third-party exchanges. With the rise of user-friendly decentralised exchanges (DEXs), Eswap will be connected to more and more of these peer-to-peer cryptocurrency marketplaces. Users will increasingly be able to enjoy near-instant executions of their orders without risk.

● A Non-Custodial Platform

Users don't give control of their funds, ever. Eswap allows users to transfer cryptocurrencies directly to an external wallet immediately after they have been purchased, meaning that no funds need to be held on the platform. Cold storage and users-controlled wallet vastly reduce the risks of hacking, theft and downtimes that are common in centralized crypto exchanges.

Problem Statement

Despite overcoming many challenges during its evolution, the blockchain ecosystem still suffers from several problems. According to the survey conducted by Encrybit, 91% of 4 cryptocurrencies exchange users runs into problems while trading on the existing markets. One of the most problematic exchange platforms is the Centralized exchange which will be discussed below.



● Centralized Exchanges

Centralised exchange in many ways is similar to the traditional stock exchange. However, it deals in crypto assets instead of shares. A CEX typically uses order books to facilitate trade between users. The order book records every buy and sell orders placed by individual traders-each order has a specified amount of currency and the price to be bought or sold at. Centralized exchanges are subject to a tremendous number of challenges simply because they contravene one of the cardinal laws of the cryptocurrencies-the owner of the private key is also the owner of the asset.

The centralised exchanges may take control of user funds and uses them for market manipulation. Instead of having the custodian working for the customer, they have their own interests at heart. Centralised Exchanges Remains Highly Unregulated. Another problem facing centralized exchanges that act as custody holders is the lack of regulations. “Like a bank, a custodial exchange is powered by their onerous user agreement to use user funds for whatever purpose they see fit. Like a bank, they can lend out user funds but unlike a bank, they are largely unregulated and they do not provide interests for payments.

Eswap Solution

Eswap offers solutions to the biggest downsides of CEX- such as third party influence, lack of transparency, flawed security and lack of anonymity.

ADEX is not based on internal servers and its own IT infrastructure but it acts as a decentralised app (dApp) on a blockchain. This allows the decentralised exchange to be free of third-party (such as authorities or finance regulators) involvement in monitoring or imposing regulators.

Transactions on Eswap are non-custodial, which means that assets, at any point of service or transactions, aren't controlled or possessed by an outside party. instead, the exchange of assets is regulated by smart contracts--self-executive series of code that runs on blockchain networks. This means that the actual asset never passes through the hand of an intermediary.

The implementation of distributed ledger technology solutions allows DEX to increase the privacy of transactions and asset management. Users have access to their private keys and have complete control over their assets. Blockchain significantly increases security and minimizes the risk of privacy to hacking attacks. Unlike CEX, decentralised exchange offers anonymity to its users. There is no need to pass KYC and upload personal documents online, nor are there AML measures in place.

CEX	DEX
Under regulatory supervision and legal regulations	Independent from government regulations, requirements and monitoring
Third party involved in the trading process	Direct trading. No third party involvement
No access to private keys, third parties have access and some control over assets	Each user has full access to their private keys and therefore, full control of their digital assets
Lack of anonymity	Anonymity
Requirement of passing authentication process	No authentication procedure
Higher hacking risk	Increased safety due to implementation of blockchain solutions
Lower server reliability	Reliability, inaccessibility due to server failures is virtually impossible
Low Liquidity	High Liquidity
Transactions through server	Transactions through blockchain network
consolidated functionalities	Targeted functionalities
More difficult to use	Easy to use
Fiat trading pairs	No fiat trading pairs

What Are The Benefits Of Decentralized Finance

Decentralized finance leverages key principles of the Ethereum blockchain to increase financial security and transparency, unlock liquidity and growth opportunities and support an integrated and standardized economic system.

Programmability

Highly programmable smart contracts automate execution and enable the creation of new financial instruments and digital assets.

Immutability

Tamper-proof data coordination across a blockchain's decentralized architecture increases security and auditability.

Interoperability

Ethereum's composable software stack ensures that DeFi protocols and applications are built to integrate and complement one another. With Defi, developers and product teams have the flexibility to build on top of the existing protocols, customize interfaces and integrate third-party applications. For this reason, people often call DeFi protocols "money legos."

Transparency

On the public Ethereum blockchain, every transaction is broadcast to and verified by other users on the network (note: Ethereum addresses are encrypted keys that are pseudo-anonymous). This level of transparency around transaction data not only allows for rich data analysis but also ensures that network activity is available to any user. Ethereum and DeFi protocols running on it are also built when open source code that is available for anyone to view, audit and build upon.

Permissionless

unlike traditional finance, DeFi is defined by its open, permissionless access: anyone with a crypto wallet and an internet connection, regardless of their geography and often without any minimum amount of funds required, can access DeFi applications built on Ethereum.

Self Custody

By using Web3 wallets like MetaMask to interact with the permissionless financial applications and protocols. DeFi market applicants always keep custody of their assets and control of their personal data.

What Is A Smart Contract

A smart contract is a self-executing contract with the terms of the agreement between buyers and sellers being directly written into lines of code. The code and the agreements contained therein exist across a distributed, decentralized blockchain network. The code controls the execution and transactions are trackable and irreversible. Smart contracts are potentially one of the most useful tools associated with blockchain and they can enable the transfer of everything from bitcoin and fiat currency to goods transported around the world. Here's what they do and why they're likely to gain traction.

How Smart Contract Mimics Business Rules

Smart contracts are not really “smart” nor contracts in the legal sense. They're no more than business rules translated into software.

“People often ask what makes smart contracts different from business rules automation software or stored procedures. The answer is that conceptually, the principle is the same; smart contracts can support automating processes that stretch across corporate barriers, involving multiple organizations, existing ways of automating business rules can't do that” Bennett said.

In other words, because smart contract code is running atop an open blockchain ledger, rules can be applied not only within the corporate that coded the smart contract but to other business partners permitted to be on the blockchain.

Why We Use Ethereum Smart Contract

The smart contracts are stored on the blockchain. It is extremely difficult for the system to be corrupted as it would require enormous computing power to override the whole network which is possible For everyone to achieve! A smart contract is a protocol intended to digitally facilitate, verify or enforce the negotiation of a contract.

It also facilitates credible transactions without the involvement of a third party. After being first proposed by Nick Szabo who coined the term in 1994, smart contracts have recently caught the attention with various ERC standards coming forth,, and numerous platforms facilitating a decentralized approach to run a code.

Some of the key properties of a smart contract are:

- **Autonomy**
- **Decentralization**
- **Auto sufficiency**

Autonomous means after a smart contract launches, the person who was the initiator of the transaction does not have to participate anymore in the process. It is a decentralized system, so due to this property, it does not require the presence of intermediates at the time of signing deals.

An example of smart contracts code. This is a Simple Escrow contract, written in solidity to be deployed on Ethereum blockchain, which does the same work as an escrow, dealing between a buyer and seller by introducing an arbiter.

Some Advantages Of Smart Contracts Are

- **Security**
as the distributed ledger is impregnable and immune to alterations.
- **Disintermediation**
enables parties to enter into agreements with reduced dependence on middlemen.
- **Near Real-time Execution**
as it takes place almost simultaneously for all parties across participating computers, once the necessary criteria are satisfied.
- **Transparency**
creates an environment of trust as the logic and information in the contract is visible to all participants in the blockchain network

Key Components Of Defi

Today, there are more DeFi apps than ever. These applications are already saving businesses, customers' time and money. In fact, DeFi platforms have begun to emerge across many financial sectors. As the DeFi sector expands, it is important to understand what characteristics all DeFi Dapps have in common. Here are the most common.

Open Source

DeFi application should be open-sourced. Open-source coding refers to the fact that the code should be made public. In this way, anyone can audit it and validates its functionality, security, and capabilities. Open-source codes are far more stable and secure than private codes because of the community interaction. Additionally, it provides more confidence in the platform because users can rest assured that no hidden malicious coding is operating in the background.

Transparency

DeFi provides the world with new levels of transparency. Since most DeFi apps function on public blockchains such as Ethereum, all transactions are publicly available. In fact, all activities on the blockchain are public. The main difference in this approach versus a traditional bank account is that the accounts are not tied to anyone directly. Instead, accounts are pseudo-anonymous and only list a numeric address.

While the accounts are not linked to anyone's name, in particular, there are ways for researchers to figure out who owns them if required. Programs such as block explorers can help people track and trace decentralized transactions of non-privacy focused coins.

Global Audience

Dapps represents an expansion in the way developers envision financial platforms. Anyone from around the world can participate in DeFi platforms. You just need a Smartphone with internet access and you can enter the DeFi community in minutes.

Consequently, DeFi Dapps have the ability to provide the unbanked of the world access to financial services for the first time in recorded history. The openness is a huge upgraded system that leaves about 40% of the global population without any form of banking.

Importantly, when you think of unbanked populations, it is easy to picture a village somewhere in the tropics or the desert but the reality is so much more different. For example, a recent study shows that 25% of the US householders remain unbanked. It is in these locations that DeFi has an immediate effect.

Permissionless

The DeFi sector functions without gatekeepers. As such, anyone can develop a DeFi application and offer it to the world. Additionally, anyone can participate in DeFi Dapps without concern for approval. This strategy is a far cry from today's financial system that requires potential users to transverse a myriad of regulatory verification systems before they can participate in the global economy.

Interoperability

Another pillar of the DeFi community is interoperability. Interoperability is critical because it ensures that as more developers enter the space, all the previous work is not lost. Instead, users can stack their DeFi products to expand their exposure to this new age economy. For example, it's common for a stable user to utilize stable coins, decentralized exchanges and wallets together. This strategy is possible due to the seamless integration DeFi application process.

Flexibility

Due to the open nature of the DeFi environment, developers are able to exercise more flexibility in their platforms. Users gain considerable options through the integration of third-party application integrations as well. In fact, users can even choose to build their own interfaces if they find the current options insufficient.

Decentralized Vs Centralized Exchanges

A centralized exchange operates in a similar way to a bank. You deposit your tokens and the exchange serves as a custodian. It is up to the exchange to safeguard the funds and ensure that it makes good on any withdrawal requests.

If you keep your funds in any cryptocurrency wallet, then you have your own private keys and digital assets are recorded on the blockchain as belonging to you. Users of exchanges don't have private keys. The blockchain record will show the exchange as the owner of the funds and the exchange keeps a record of which token belongs to each user.

A DEX works differently, in that the exchange never takes custody of funds. Although the underlying mechanism for a DEX can vary, in general, there is an order matching protocol and funds are transferred between individual wallets, using smart contracts to execute trades automatically.

DEXs are developed as a decentralized application on a particular blockchain platform, which determines the token that can be traded on it.

Why Use A Decentralized Crypto Exchange?

1 Security

Centralized exchanges hold large amounts of funds from investors, making them a prime target for hackers.

In 2015, Bitstamp, a Slovenia-based exchange, was hacked by an anonymous hacker who gained access to the exchange's operational hot wallet and stole 19,000 bitcoins (worth \$5 million at the time). The most famous bitcoin hack in history was Mt. Gox, a cryptocurrency exchange that no longer exists. It was hacked twice in 2011 and 2014, resulting in the loss of more than 750,000 Bitcoins. Investors had no way of retrieving their funds or maintaining the loss of this day.

With the increasing trading volume of cryptocurrencies, centralized exchanges are becoming more attractive to hackers. Decentralized exchanges are becoming more user friendly and common, simultaneously providing better security for investors.

2 Control Over Your Funds

Hacking is not the only issue with centralized exchanges: in such environments, users do not have complete control over their funds, but the centralized exchanges do. This can impose many constraints and even financial losses for investors.

In January this year, crypto exchange HitBTC started freezing user accounts, purposely ahead of a planned event by users to withdraw all their funds from centralized crypto exchanges in a single day. The event called "proof of keys" was an attempt by the crypto community to ensure that the exchanges could make good on deposits, similar to how banks run.

Another example from earlier this year when it emerged that the owner of Canadian cryptocurrency exchange QuadrigaCX had died, and he was the only person who had the private keys to the exchange storage wallets, leaving debts worth \$200 million. It also later transpired that the owner had been deeply irresponsible with the user funds.

Once again, the non-custodial nature of DEXs means that funds are under your own control and no central authorities can freeze or lose your access to them. If the exchange goes down tomorrow, your funds will be unaffected as you've retained possession of them.

3 Privacy

Centralized exchanges are classed as money service providers (MSPs) in many jurisdictions, meaning that customers are required to undergo mandatory know-your-customer (KYC) and anti-money laundering (AML) checks. In many cases, however, people are reluctant to provide their private information to third party entities, because they have no control over what happens with their data and to which authorities-domestic or foreign_gain insight.

Decentralized exchanges are on the other hand are not under any central control: therefore, there are often no registration requirements for using the exchange beyond having a wallet address.

4 Financial Inclusiveness

In response to increasing regulatory pressure, many centralized exchanges have restricted access to users in particular countries. Most recently, exchanges have begun withdrawing from providing services to US users, due to the risk of being seen to suffer unregulated trading of securities. In June, Binance announced that it would be geo-blocking US users from its platform ahead of rolling out its plans for a US-specific compliant exchange.

Decentralized exchanges offer a way for individuals in any location to trade cryptocurrencies, as they are not run by a centralized authority that can be subject to a shut-down order. Investors can invest as little as they want to benefit from trading activities and the peer-to-peer transactions are much lower than those on traditional exchanges.

Liquidity Remains A Key Concern

Liquidity is arguably the key driver for the adoption and user growth of cryptocurrency exchanges. Liquidity refers to the ease at which an asset is converted into cash without affecting the price of the said asset. In a trade order, a bid refers to an order to buy and an ask refers to an order to sell. The spread refers to the difference between the highest bid and the lowest ask. A lower spread indicates a more liquid market, while a higher spread indicates a more illiquid market.

There are two key components to assess liquidity:

- **Ease which is the speed and effort required to convert the asset.**
- **Price slippage, which is the difference between the expected price and the execution price on a large order.**

Who Can Supply To Liquidity Pools?

Anyone with an internet connection can supply supported digital assets to a pool, provided they have digital assets. All you need is an interface or an app that is connected to Compound. Liden App is one such interface. You are free to supply or withdraw your digital assets (digital dollars) at anytime, provided there is enough liquidity in a particular asset pool when you need to withdraw. When you supply digital assets on Eswap, a record of your deposit is produced and recorded on the Ethereum blockchain. These records are tokens that are stored in your wallet. There are no binding durations, meaning you don't need to commit to a predefined term length to start accruing interest.

Eswap Liquidity Mining And Yield Farming

The rise in DeFi tokens has encouraged "yield farming"-the act of using one or multiple DeFi protocols to generate as many returns as possible. Yield farming has become even more popular with the rise of so-called "liquidity mining", or earning a protocol's newly minted native token in addition to regular returns.

Liquidity mining refers to a situation when a yield farmer participates in the market, contributing needed liquidity to a specific coin or token and in doing so earns the return, plus an extra unit of the protocol's token.

Eswap Yield Farming

Anyone using swap will be subjected to 0.4% liquidity provider fee. Users will be rewarded from platform asset TUBE 2 for staking LP token in the farming. Yield Farming incentivizes users to provide liquidity.

Individuals with long-term investments in Eswap Liquidity pool as a source of additional earning or return on their investment. For example, a user that owns a particular token can supply it to the pool and earn interest without having to do anything other than contributing to the pool. With free access after stacking their coins into selected pairs on Eswap which is (i) Etube1 (ii) Etube1 + TUBE2 (iii) TUBE2 + ETH

AMMs in Ethereum

Alan Lu from Gnosis has been the first in the Ethereum company to propose the simplest version of AMM: a pool with two tokens that respects the constant formula $k = x * y$, measuring that the multiplication of the tokens' balance is a constant. Urufinance can be seen as a generalization of the constant product rule, allowing for 2 or more tokens as well as the choice of arbitrary value weights for each token. The weights represent the share of value each token represents in the total pool value.

Automated Market Making

Automated Market Makers (AMMs) have been around in their simplest forms for as long as trade can be automated in the conventional financial markets. AMMs are essentially automated agents that are controlled by algorithms that define rules for trades. Usually, AMMs are continuously active in both directions of a trading pair. The liquidity provider's profit comes basically from a spread between buy and sell prices.

Smart context platforms like Ethereum have brought AMMs to a whole new level. For the first time in history, they have combined both the custody of assets traded by AMMs and also the algorithms indicating how the assets should be traded. This led to interesting new features like atomic trading, instant feedback loops for correcting prices offered by an AMM among others.

As previously described, price fluctuations are the norms in the free market, however, we have to solve the issue of over-speculation. We propose an AMM, as a method which to mitigate the issues of over speculation 'smoothes out' strong price fluctuations. In order to achieve this, a reasonable price valuation model must be proposed that is based on a robust economic and quantitative trading framework. The price valuation model enables the blockchain network to determine the theoretical price (reasonable price). The goal of AMM research is to provide a suite of solutions. The AMM is a universal model that can estimate the price of tokens, providing a scientific mining model for deflationary tokens. Furthermore, the AMM also solves the difficult problem of a comprehensive method on deflationary token staking rewards.

Our Goal

As the world's most innovative DeFi ecological platform, QUATRO will create four DEX in the ecosystem. Tswap, Uswap, Bswap and Eswap through the tube protocol. As one of the most exciting DEX platforms of the QUATRO ecosystem, Eswap was built on Ethereum smart contract. The main function of Eswap includes Swap, Pool, AMM and liquidity mining.

Eswap aims to develop a fully decentralized financial ecosystem to promote financial inclusion and efficiency with autonomous lending agreements secured through blockchain and smart contract technology. Our Goal is to create a DEX platform that enables both swapping, AMM, liquidity pools, and yield farming.



Liquidity pools are the backbone of Eswap. Liquidity providers add equal values of two tokens in Eswap to create a market. In exchange, liquidity providers earn liquidity provider fee on all trades proportional to their shares of the pool (Liquidity pool). Eswap will activate the liquidity mining function to allow user to freely receive the mapped platform asset TUBE2 with free access after staking their coins into selective pairs on Eswap which is (i) Etube1 (ii) Etube1+ TUBE2 (iii) TUBE2 (iv) TUBE2 + ETH (liquidity mining).

Eswap also adopts a constant product market maker (AMM). AMM is based on the function of $x*y=k$, which determines the price of two tokens based on the available quantity (liquidity) of each token. To maintain a constant product K, when the supply of token X increases, the supply of token Y will correspondingly decrease, and vice versa (AMM).

Eswap will implement token burning mechanism to reduce circulating quantity of Etube1 and tube2 from the liquidity provider fee earned by the platform.

The Eswap Liquidity Model

The Eswap Liquidity Model consists of three layers:

Decentralized Exchanges (DEX)

Decentralized Exchanges provide facilities to deposit single tokens, multi-tokens and off-chain tokens.

Staking Pools

The staking pool is a basket of diversified digital assets. A reserved fund provides liquidity by staking collateral tokens in the Staking Pool.

AMM's tokenomics layer

The AMM's tokenomics layer reflects the circulating supply of tokens and can be utilized by a trading bot to create profits via arbitrage trading. The AMM maintains price stability using a low-volatility token model and an arbitrage trading system, maintaining token liquidity and providing the off-chain capabilities of token redemption and user withdrawals.

The Volatility Effect

Eswap AMM is a price valuation model concerning the Volatility Effect. This section introduces volatility in the case of Bitcoin and stable coins. Established in 2009 Bitcoin was the first popular decentralized digital currency and the Bitcoin network grew as an open-source community. Bitcoinmarket.com, the first Bitcoin exchange, reported the price of Bitcoin was \$0.003 on the 17th March, 2010. By February 2011 Bitcoin had reached the price of \$1.00, on par with the US dollar. Between 2009 and 2013, most Bitcoin markets traded in the US dollars. However, figure 1 shows that the market valuation reflects the high volatility of Bitcoin's price over time. For investors, this means that when cash flows are needed for a future date, selling Bitcoin has a higher chance of a shortfall, resulting in a risk of trade losses. Such a risk of losses due to high exchange rate volatility in the BTC/USD trading pair adversely affects interest in cryptocurrency of investors.



FIGURE 1: THE BITCOIN PRICE HISTORY DURING 2009 AND 2019

In June 2016, Tether described the possibility of building fiat currencies on top of the Bitcoin blockchain. Tether are fiat-backed tokens that are fully reserved in a 1:1 ratio with the US dollar to solve the high-volatility issue.

This is referred to as a stable coin. A stable coin can also be backed by a basket of assets (or "pegged", "collateral backed"); a stable coin basket allows the investors to reduce the volatility risks previously mentioned. In summary, stable coins are cryptocurrencies designed to maximize cryptocurrency price volatility. However, some stable coin projects have been shut down for regulatory reasons. For example, the stable coin project basis that raised over \$100 million in funds was shut down in December 2018, due to US regulatory concerns.

We believe that a "perfect token" should have low volatility characteristics and further that the properties of its blockchain network should determine its price change (volatility), so that price adjustment can be achieved through arbitrage trading. In theory, the Eswap protocol can gradually develop TUBE to be a "perfect token".

In conclusion, the Eswap protocol provides the benefits needed by the next generation cryptocurrencies to investors, stakers and arbitrageurs.

Benefits

For Investors

The Eswap protocol enables the investors to avoid the risk of over-speculation losses. When cash flows are required at a future date, selling tokens reduces the risk of losing funds. The Eswap model implements a low volatility AMM model that ensures a low exchange rate in crypto trading pairs.

For Stakers

Eswap protocol allows stakers to deposit multiple assets based on the volatility of each asset. In addition, the Staking Pool can ensure token liquidity by employing the AMM swap algorithm.

For Arbitrageurs

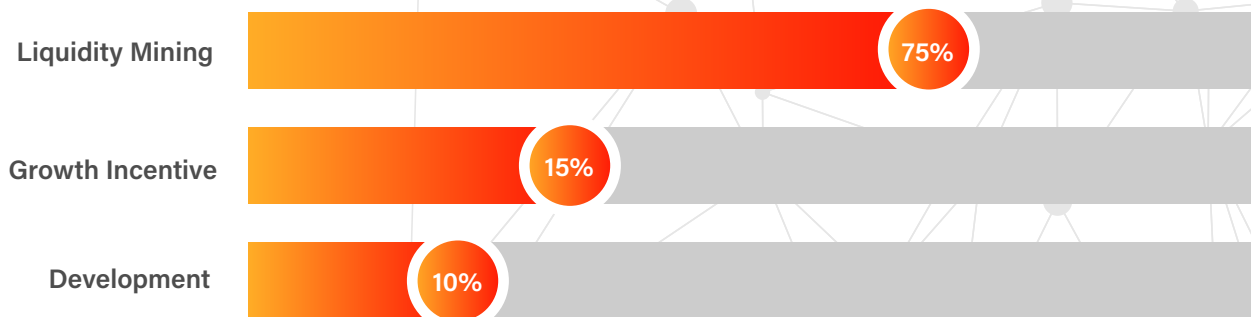
AMM allows traders to arbitrage transactions between the DEX-Token Exchange and other exchanges.

For Quants

Quantitative trading algorithms do not need to use technical indicators as a basis and in theory do not require historical trading data

Tokenomics

All the TUBE2 supplies are used for liquidity mining, while 15% will be allocated for marketing strategy of Eswap and 10% will be distributed to the Eswap developer pool.



How Would This Project Be Marketed?

Partnerships

Eswap will partner with several financial institutions and blockchain companies to help promote its coin globally.

Social Media Marketing

Social media today is an efficient marketing strategy for every industry. Eswap will adopt all social media marketing strategies to help market its coin and services carried out. This platform will be used for paid ads including bing, google, facebook, instagram, twitter, linkedin, etc.

Airdrop and Bounty Campaigns

Airdrops and bounty campaigns are one of the best marketing strategies for every crypto project. Free coins will be given out all through.

Blockchain Events

As a global coin, Eswap will host several blockchain summits in various continents of the world. These events will bring various crypto influencers together promoting our token.

Word-Of-Mouth

In today's business, word of mouth is the most efficient marketing strategy. We will ensure to offer 24/7 support to our customers and use of the coin. This is to help us maintain a high level of customer satisfaction. With customer satisfaction, we will get positive reviews that will skyrocket the project to success.

Blockchain Forums

Cryptocurrency forums today serve as a major tool for promotion. Forums like bitcointalk have great influence on every blockchain project. Our project will be listed on various cryptocurrency forums which is to help us get a good target audience, partners and investors to our project. These forums give room for asking questions and getting positive replies from the owners of the projects.

Disclaimer

This paper is for the purposes of general information. It does not constitute investment advice, recommendation or a solicitation to buy or sell any investment and should not be used in the evaluation of the merits of making any investment decisions. It should not be relied upon for accounting, legal or tax advice, nor investment recommendations.

This paper reflects current opinions of the authors and is not made on behalf of paradigm, its affiliates or individuals associated with paradigm. The opinions reflected therein are subject to change without being updated.