



DOCK

Dream Of Charitable Chain

Charity system based on blockchain

Whitepaper V1.0

Preface

To plant a seed of hope, a person's power is really small, especially in front of nature. But don't forget, one person becomes a tree, and everyone becomes a forest. A seed only costs 1 yuan, and it will become a sapling if it is planted. It will grow into a big tree in the future, and the earth will have an extra green shade; if 10 people do this, it will be a small forest, with 100 people...1000... 5000... one more forest. Don't do nothing for being small, thank you for planting a seed of hope for the earth!

Charity is never late. Charity is never meant to gain sympathy. Charity is a meaningful thing and everyone's right. Charity will bring change. A small act of kindness may change the destiny of a person or a group of people. , It is even possible that the desert becomes an oasis. Public welfare is to make such miracles happen, and then convey them to more people and create more miracles. Charity is more important than donation. As long as you spread it, you are doing charity. Everyone can participate in public welfare, thank you for your participation!

Find a group of like-minded people to do more meaningful things. DOCK believes that to build a beautiful home on the earth, a strong collaborative team is needed and talents from different fields are tolerated; we sincerely invite you to participate in the voluntary work of the organization, You can show your strengths in accordance with your ambition, and we will work with you to persevere in charity, convey your heart, and let love gather strength!

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1. Project background

Due to the lack of transparency, accountability, and restricted ways of accepting donations, charitable organizations often encounter obstacles on their path to success. How to make public welfare and charity a "transparent pocket" that everyone trusts is the wish of every public welfare person. Applying blockchain technology to charity and changing the traditional mode of information transmission of charitable donations, encrypted charity (or using blockchain technology to promote charitable donations) provides an alternative solution.

As a distributed ledger technology, blockchain has the characteristics of non-tamperable information, openness and transparency, and traceability. It can perfectly solve the pain points of public welfare and charity. When the user's donation enters the blockchain system, it will be automatically recorded On the blockchain and stamped with a time stamp, this record cannot be tampered with, and every donation and support is as traceable as an "express".

Basic information of blockchain technology

In essence, blockchain is a kind of blockchain-like data structure to verify and store data, distributed node consensus algorithm to generate and update data, cryptographic principles to encrypt data, and smart contract to operate Data infrastructure; its key features mainly include decentralization, encryption, and smart

contracts.

1. Decentralization

It is worth noting that although blockchain technology can ensure that the information on the chain cannot be tampered with, in application scenarios that do not have data confinement, the blockchain is used as the underlying storage system for data, and the authenticity and false Ownership cannot be judged. Once the unchangeable characteristics of the chain, higher requirements are put forward for the authenticity of the information before the chain. This may increase the cost of institutional information verification. Therefore, for the blockchain, only data-closed applications can truly exert the capabilities of the blockchain.

2. Encryption

Blockchain technology generally uses asymmetric encryption algorithms. Usually two asymmetric passwords are used in the encryption and decryption process, which are called public key and private key: after using one of the keys (public key or private key) to encrypt information , Only another corresponding key can be unlocked; the public key can be disclosed to others, the private key is kept secret, and the private key cannot be derived from the public key. This asymmetric encryption method can encrypt the user's identity information, and can verify the user's identity while ensuring information security.

3. Smart contract

Smart contracts are jointly formulated by multiple users in the blockchain and can be used for any transaction between users. The agreement clarifies the rights and

obligations of the parties to the transaction, and compiles procedures to specify the conditions under which the contract triggers automatic execution. After uploading to the blockchain, the smart contract can directly control the public welfare project through the code contract, and use the donation or execute the project according to the conditions set by the program. This not only ensures that the special donation is dedicated, but also improves the authenticity of the project. The credibility also makes the project execution traceable, which improves the credibility of charities.

The application of blockchain technology in charity

In the field of public welfare, the use of distributed ledgers to track donation information, the use of cryptocurrency to transfer funds, and the use of smart contracts to ensure that each donation is spent reasonably. There are four specific application scenarios: charitable donations, information tracing and accounting, credit enhancement and voucher issuance, and information sharing.

Charitable donation

Donors can make donations to charities on the platform by purchasing cryptocurrencies issued by the blockchain platform; at the same time, the platform can also accept donations of other cryptocurrencies.

Information traceability and accounting

The characteristics of distributed storage of blockchain technology naturally have the functions of accounting and information tracing. In the field of public welfare, recording and tracing charitable donations has become one of its most important

applications.

Credit enhancement and certificate issuance

Blockchain technology can be used to establish a digital proof that cannot be tampered with, thereby establishing a new credit certification mechanism and improving the management level of the public welfare field.

Information Sharing

Blockchain technology maintains the consensus mechanism and open features of the data of each node, and naturally has the function of instant information sharing, which can reduce the operating cost of the information system and reduce the burden of information sharing.

Blockchain public welfare applications face challenges

We must not only consider the opportunities we face, but also constantly think about obstacles and bottlenecks. Blockchain already has application scenarios for charitable donations, information tracing and accounting, credit enhancement and voucher issuance, and information sharing in the field of public welfare. However, as an emerging Internet technology, the deep application of blockchain technology in the field of public welfare still faces the following challenges.

- 1 The value of cryptocurrency fluctuates The price of cryptocurrency has extreme volatility, and drastic changes in currency value will seriously affect the judgment of the scale of charitable donations through cryptocurrency. For charities, drastic changes in donations affect the financial accounting of charities and project budgets,

which in turn affect the organization's ability to carry out activities. As for donors, due to the uncertainty of currency value, they will also encounter certain difficulties in enjoying the corresponding tax incentives.

2 The authenticity of information before it is on the chain. It is worth noting that although blockchain technology can ensure that the information on the chain cannot be tampered with, in application scenarios that do not have data closure, the blockchain is the underlying storage system for data. The authenticity and ownership of the information before it is put on the chain cannot be judged. Once the unchangeable characteristics of the chain, higher requirements are put forward for the authenticity of the information before the chain. This may increase the cost of institutional information verification. Therefore, for the blockchain, only data-closed applications can truly exert the capabilities of the blockchain.

3 Lack of corresponding legal system guarantee Lack of specific legal regulations is a major challenge facing the implementation of blockchain applications. Due to the lag of laws and regulations, the current legal systems of various countries are still in the stage of exploring and investigating blockchain technology. Whether it can be applied in the public welfare field and how to apply it has not yet formed specific regulations. In the absence of corresponding legislative support, how to coordinate the algorithms used in smart contract signing with the existing legal system has also become a major challenge for the full application of blockchain technology in the field of public welfare. If it is not recognized by the law, the smart contract will also lack legal recourse, and the rights of both parties to the contract will not be

protected by law.

4 Decentralization and regulatory requirements of authoritative central power The decentralized nature of the blockchain makes the supervision of on-chain transactions a major challenge. Due to the chaotic or even lack of current blockchain supervision, it is difficult to find an authority to help resolve disputes, and dispute mediation becomes very complicated.

How to make public welfare to be carried out in a more efficient, fair and transparent way is the wish of every public welfare person. Blockchain technology can be said to be the best "good medicine" for charity and public welfare.

Blockchain technology can be without charity, but for charity and public welfare, it cannot be endorsed without the technology of "transferring value" like blockchain.

If philanthropy really applies blockchain technology, I believe it will bring new vitality and vitality to this industry. Use actions to support charities powered by blockchain.

I believe that opportunities and challenges will only promote the further optimized application of blockchain technology and truly solve the pain points of charity and public welfare.

2. Project introduction

DOCK is a blockchain project initiated by the Blockchain Public Welfare Foundation for public welfare. Dream Of Charitable Key, referred to as DOCK. In the era of Internet 3.0, many physical assets will be digitized, so can public welfare be digitized?

We found that using blockchain technology to turn charity into a digital asset can

not only make public welfare and charity activities more transparent and credible, but also make more people willing to participate in public welfare activities. Unlike other assets, public welfare is an altruistic asset. The more public welfare, the more you help others. All public welfare digital assets DOCK will be recorded on DOCK, which records the record of the donation amount of public welfare organizations, the flow of funds, and is open and transparent. It also records the records of helping people that can follow everyone's life.

2.1 How DOCK solves public welfare problems

In response to the problem of adverse selection, DOCK has established a charity public ledger, so that the total amount of money raised in charity activities and the whereabouts of the money can be traced through the blockchain record and cannot be tampered with. In response to the issue of moral hazard, DOCK turns moral issues into economic issues by establishing a mechanism for public welfare assets on the blockchain, allowing everyone to exchange love for love and trust for trust, and ultimately achieve the on-demand distribution of public welfare activities.



2.2 DOCK's vision

1) A meaningful record when people can witness the whereabouts of their donations; when they see their donations change people's lives; when they see their own meager power changes the world bit by bit; The excitement in the heart should be beyond words.

2) Transparent public welfare

In the future, DOCK will better apply blockchain technology to the charity field, so that donors can truly see the corporate responsibility and social credibility, and make charity and public welfare more real, transparent, reliable and more convincing.

3) Charity accumulation

Maintain the sanctity of charity, let people regain their trust in charity, and plant

charity in everyone's heart.

2.3 The core value of DOCK

Customized donation plan: Can tailor a personal style donation plan for each donor, a plan for a rainy day, plus an attitude that is willing to listen to the new ideas of the donors, and bring flexibility and adaptability to the public through the blockchain The image of DOCK technology.

Gather social resources: gather more entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs, and charity people who dare to innovate and are willing to help charity, and use their accumulated funds, expertise and inexplicable optimism to solve social problems. DOCK accepts any brainstorming, whether it is the latest technological cooperation or a strong business network, as long as it can help the development of charity and public welfare, the blockchain will make it work.

Meaningful value record: Breaking through a single donation method, allowing more people who are willing to devote themselves to public welfare to realize value communication. The record of all meaningful data on the blockchain can complete the donation agreement for any value event. Accurate confirmation of rights and privacy protection: In terms of confirmation of the rights of aid recipients, the final beneficiary screening work is not determined through any third-party organization, and the blockchain key is used to ensure that the donations arrive directly, greatly improving the efficiency of the use of aid funds and avoiding the abuse of funds.

Improve transparency.

The pseudonymous design of the encrypted network, the donation agreement can be viewed in the chain, but the sender cannot be known. For example, the donor may want to support the treatment of their illness without revealing their pain in the process. The key makes encrypted donations very suitable for this purpose. Similarly, when it comes to supporting the cause of people living under authoritarian regimes, there must be discretion.

2.4 Features of DOCK

- 1) For non-profit organizations and charitable organizations, DOCK can further enhance the transparency of public welfare. Non-profit organizations, payment institutions, auditing institutions, etc. can all join as nodes in the DOCK system and operate in the form of alliances to facilitate public and social supervision and self-certification. Innocent, help the rapid and healthy development of social welfare.
- 2) For companies that participate in public welfare, they can publish public welfare tasks on DOCK, which reduces the cost of customer acquisition on the one hand, but also improves the brand image and contributes to love.
- 3) For individuals who participate in public welfare, as long as they complete the corresponding public welfare tasks, they can obtain public welfare digital assets DOCK. At the same time, they also participate in open and transparent charities based on the blockchain, and can monitor the amount of donations on the blockchain at any time. And purpose, and also contributed my love.

- 4) The issuance of public welfare digital assets is realized through smart contracts, which is more objective, transparent and credible, and eliminates tricky behaviors in the process.
- 5) Through the blockchain browser, it is convenient for all participants to query the number of records and love assets on the blockchain.
- 6) Through the blockchain browser, everyone can trace the source of the donation, and can see the whereabouts of every money and material donated.

2.5 Potential advantages of blockchain encryption for public welfare

Blockchain encrypted public welfare brings some significant advantages to charitable organizations and donors, including:

- Complete transparency: Each cryptocurrency transaction is unique, which means that it can also be easily tracked through the blockchain. A higher level of transparency and public responsibility can alleviate donors' suspicions, encourage them to donate, and improve the integrity and reputation of charity organizations.
- Globalization and decentralization: Most blockchain networks are highly decentralized, which means that they do not need to rely on central management or other institutions. Therefore, funds can be transferred directly from donors to charities. In addition, blockchain's decentralization makes it particularly suitable for international transactions.
- Electronic agreement: Blockchain makes it easier to share and store electronic data, and can also be used to ensure that important documents or contracts cannot be modified without the approval of all relevant members.

- **Cost reduction:** Blockchain technology has the potential to simplify the management of charitable organizations, automate some processes, and reduce overall costs by reducing the number of intermediaries.
- **Tax reduction:** Take US donors as an example. If you donate in Bitcoin, charitable organizations will get the full value of the donation (no capital gains tax). In addition, donors can apply for higher tax relief from government agencies.

2.6 Concerns and limitations

Despite the potential advantages, there are still some potential issues to consider when adopting blockchain encryption for public welfare:

- **Volatility:** Except for stablecoins, most cryptocurrencies are traded in highly volatile markets and often suffer large price swings.
- **Security:** If the private keys used to access the donated funds are lost, they cannot be recovered. Similarly, if the keys are not properly managed and protected, malicious actors may eventually access the wallet and steal the funds.
- **Public awareness and understanding:** It is difficult for most people to understand the blockchain, and many potential donors do not understand the basic knowledge of cryptocurrency and are not enough to trust the system or use it for charitable donations.

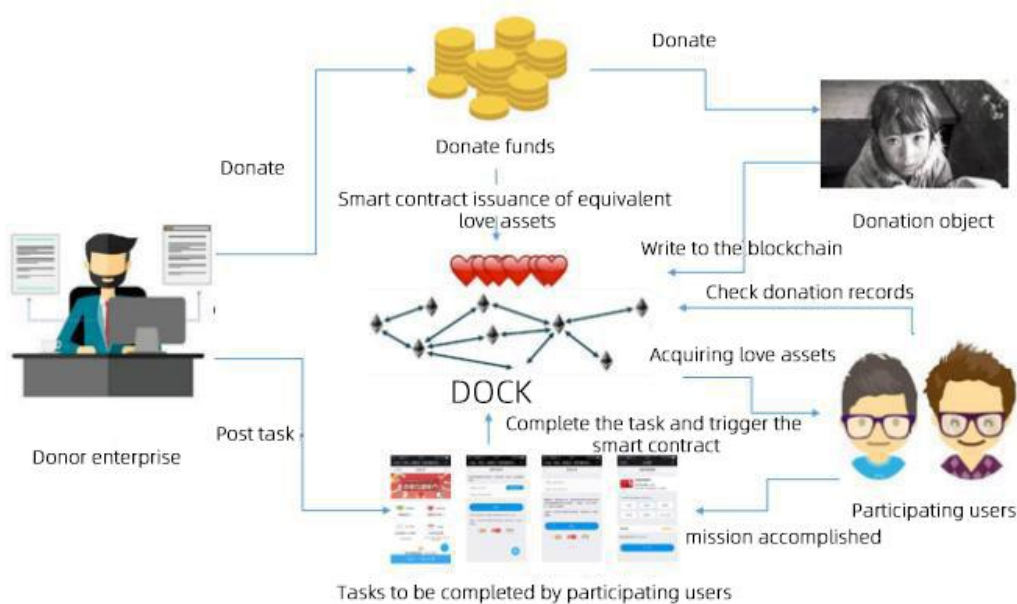
real case scenario

In recent years, charity encryption has been adopted by some high-profile

charitable organizations. For example, in 2018, FidelityCharitable, a global charity organization, received an equivalent of \$69 million in cryptocurrency donations. In the same year, an anonymous donor named Pine donated approximately \$55 million in Bitcoin donations to organizations around the world through PineappleFund.

As mentioned before, the blockchain charity foundation is another noteworthy example of crypto charity. DOCK is a non-profit organization that aims to change charitable causes by using a decentralized charity platform.

2.7 Process Architecture



Process 1: The donation company publishes tasks, and through the smart contract system docking with DOCK, the release of love assets after the task is completed.

Process 2: Participating users complete the tasks issued by the enterprise, and the

smart contract automatically completes the issuance of love assets.

Process 3: The donation company completes the donation through the charity foundation according to the amount recorded on the DOCK, and the record of the donation is written into the blockchain for publicity.

Process 4: Everyone can query the public information and the amount of love assets of themselves and others through the blockchain browser.

3. DOCK technical architecture

3.1 Decentralized applications

Decentralized applications can invest in application development through authorized system stakeholders, thus having the potential to become self-sufficient.

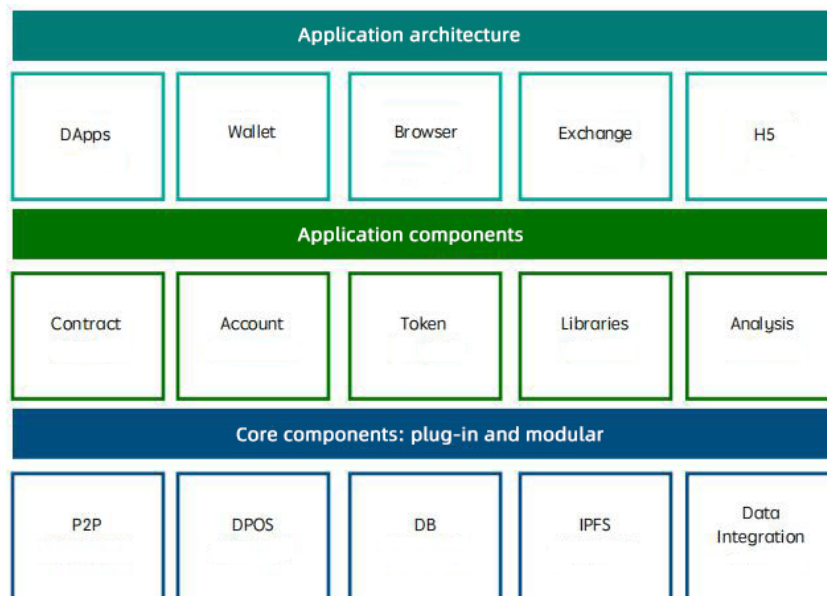
Decentralized applications also have the advantages of openness, transparency, safety and reliability, and trustlessness. Applications with the following characteristics:

- It must be completely open source, run autonomously, cannot be manipulated by centralized organizations, institutions or individuals, and can be improved to respond to the needs of public welfare undertakings, but it must go through the consensus of users.
- Data must be stored securely, openly, and redundantly in a distributed network to avoid tampering and single points of failure.

- App contributors can get rewards for public welfare assets. The DOCK system itself is also a completely open and decentralized application. Once the system is released, the original core team will no longer control the direction of the system. Only the stakeholders of the system and the owners of public welfare assets determine the future development of the system.

3.2 Technical architecture

Technology Architecture:



3.3 Consensus mechanism

The consensus mechanism adopted by the DOCK system is based on DPOS and also uses the system of principal election. However, an optimized variant of the PBFT algorithm is used in the second half of the algorithm. This algorithm can be set to O when $t < n/3$ (n^2) Message complexity, $O(1)$ time complexity enables loyal nodes to reach an agreement without forking, where t represents a Byzantine node

(that is, a node that may have arbitrary behavior, such as network delay, downtime, malicious The number of attacks, etc.), n represents the number of all nodes.

Principal election:

The principal election system of the DOCK system is similar to that of DPOS. The core system is composed of N principal nodes. The principal is a trusted account elected by the community. The N principals with the highest votes are responsible for producing blocks. Accounts with votes that have not entered the top N are called candidates. When they obtain enough votes in the future and enter the top N , they will become the official principal. Each DOCK user has the right to vote for up to N delegates, and the weight of the vote is determined by the number of public welfare assets held by the user.

Each election cycle produces N blocks, and every vote and change in the ranking of delegates will be reflected in the next cycle. The interval between each block generation is 10 seconds, and the newly created block will be broadcast to the network and added to the blockchain. Whenever a new block is added to the blockchain, all transactions before that block

The number of easy confirmations is increased by one. After 6 confirmations are obtained, the transaction can be considered safe. If the amount of transactions is small, a smaller number of confirmations can be allowed. On the contrary, a larger amount of transactions can be secured by increasing the number of confirmations.

Sex.

Byzantine fault tolerance: The difference between DOCK system and DPOS is mainly

reflected in the second half of the algorithm.

The method adopted by DPOS is to first randomly sort the current round's delegator list (ensure that the order of the delegators in each round is different, and it is impossible to predict the order of the delegators in the next round), and then make each round robin in turn. A client creates a block. The main disadvantage of this algorithm is that if a client node betrays, it may broadcast multiple inconsistent blocks, which may include double payment transactions, causing the entire network to be forked. Of course, if only one client defected, this fork can be quickly eliminated by the next longest chain synchronization method, but as the number of betrayed nodes increases, the time to eliminate the fork will be longer and longer, and a small number of nodes The joint mutiny will seriously affect the security of the system. Even if a transaction reaches 6 confirmations, it is likely to be unsafe.

In order to solve this problem, we introduced the PBFT (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance) algorithm. The PBFT algorithm also uses a round-robin method to select the principal, but the block is not created immediately after the principal is selected, but a proposal is first initiated. The purpose of this proposal is to determine the hash of the next block. When more than $2/3$ of the nodes agree with the proposal, the next block created by the proposer will be accepted, and the hash of the next block must be consistent with the block hash of the current round consensus. In essence, the addition of the PBFT algorithm solves the problem of the abuse of the principal's rights and makes the principal's

accounting ability more controllable.

Each DOCK account consists of a password, a pair of public and private keys, and an address. The user can also set an additional secondary password. Note that this is different from Bitcoin in that each account corresponds to only one address. A passphrase is a mnemonic used to generate a deterministic wallet that complies with the BIP39 standard. The key pair includes a public key and a private key, which are seeded using the sha256 hash of the password and then generated by the ed25519 Edwards curve signature algorithm. The account address is the first 8 digits of the sha256 hash of the public key, and converted into a big number after the reverse order. Register all kinds of public welfare assets owned by each account.

3.4 Credit reporting system

Regardless of whether it is for donors, third-party charitable organizations, or recipients of fundraisers, trust is established from 0 to 1, and this trust often requires a centralized platform or centralized agent to run endorsement, and trust establishment costs is relatively large.

Utilizing the non-tamperable feature of the blockchain, a non-tamperable charity and public welfare credit record is formed for the donors, third-party charitable institutions, and fundraisers on the chain, and every consumption is recorded truthfully and transparently, establishing a global chain that cannot be tampered with. Charity credit investigation data pool, while using smart contracts to establish a credit mechanism, using codes instead of a centralized organization to dynamically evaluate the charity credit status of donors, third-party charitable

institutions, and fundraisers to form a dynamic credit value.

DOCK will establish credit identities based on the basic information, public welfare information, arbitration information and other related information of users across the chain.

Basic information mainly includes:

- A. User name
- B. User unit or organization
- C. User ID number
- D. User contact information

Public welfare information mainly includes:

- A. Time when the public welfare act occurred
- B. The number of public interest behaviors
- C. The amount of public welfare behavior
- D. Number of public interest behaviors
- E. The content of service products in which public welfare acts occur
- F. Completion time of public welfare behavior
- G. Smart contract end time
- H. Settlement and liquidation time for public welfare activities
- I. Whether to arbitrate

The arbitration information mainly includes:

- A. Number of arbitrations
- B. Arbitration amount
- C. Arbitration time
- D. Number of forward arbitrations
- E. Number of reverse arbitrations

With the accumulation of system data, we will continue to modify and improve the credit value establishment system through machine learning.

3.5 client

The DOCK system will provide two client programs. The full version of the client is the best solution for super users, principals and developers. It can be used on Windows, MacOS and Linux, but it only allows Linux to run trustee nodes. The mobile version of the client allows users to operate their own DOCK account through a mobile terminal. It will provide two versions of ios and Android, and download it in the Apple App Store and Android App Store. Its back-end will be based on our desktop version of the solution. The difference from the desktop version is that the mobile version of the wallet interface will use responsive technology, adapt to the mobile terminal screen, and adjust some interaction methods according to the mobile design, and it will Support running all your favorite dapps internally.

4. Project application introduction

4.1 Charitable donations are recorded on DOCK

The charitable activities of the charity foundation print the QR code of the charity task on the express carton, and the user can complete the corresponding charity task by scanning the QR code. For each charity charity task completed, the foundation will complete the corresponding amount Donate. All processes are recorded on DOCK, and the donation amount is open and transparent. All users who complete charity charity tasks can obtain corresponding charity digital assets. The donations corresponding to the number of steps donated by users are recorded on DOCK. DOCK is an application that advocates "health lies in exercise, exercise can also do good" and converts steps into public welfare funds. As long as the user chooses to donate his steps, the amount exchanged for the donated steps will be recorded on the DOCK, and the user will receive the corresponding number of public welfare digital assets.

4.2 Access to non-profit organizations

DOCK will establish a charity ecological alliance. At present, 7 charity organizations around the world have joined the alliance, and they will continue to allow the access of charity organizations within the scope permitted by laws and regulations.

Through the standardization of public welfare activities and standardization of

public welfare behaviors, SAAS The model is operated in the DOCK system.

4.3 Charity nursing homes

The empty-nest old man, the alone old man, the disabled old man, the migratory bird old man... these seemingly different adjectives actually all have the same meaning-the lonely old man. Go out with a lock and enter with a light. These elderly people who live alone not only face various difficulties in life, but also the biggest problem is falling into the loneliness and loneliness of their hearts. As of the end of 2018, there were 940 million people aged 60 and above in Asia. The pension issue is a microcosm of the social problem. As the population ageing trend intensifies, the pension issue has attracted more and more attention from the society.

The aging population in today's society is expanding rapidly, and it has completely entered the development period of the elderly population structure. The huge elderly population has brought huge economic pressure and social pressure on social elderly care services. Although a social elderly care service model based on home care for the elderly, community services as the support, and institutional care for the elderly has been initially formed, it is still difficult to meet the diversification of social elderly care due to its dotted development and lack of sufficient interaction and cooperation. demand. If the issue of elderly care and elderly care services is a systematic project, then it is particularly crucial to improve the social elderly care service system, promote the coexistence and joint participation of

various social forces, and seek a balance as much as possible between the demand for elderly care and the supply of elderly care services. And important. In the public pattern of social elderly service supply stimulated by diversified demand, improving the social elderly service system, seeking a normative consensus among social elderly service providers, and promoting the active construction of the social elderly service system will be an important exploration way to solve the social elderly problem one.

Adhering to the concept of "public welfare for the people, loving the people for public welfare", establish a diversified, professional, informatized, and large-scale elderly care system. Through the establishment of elderly care centers, the improvement of home care services, and the realization of information platform service strategies, the society Disadvantaged elderly people can provide dignity for the elderly, give priority to those who have contributed to charity to enjoy elderly care services, promote the development of global public welfare and charity, and advocate "everyone participates in public welfare and everyone enjoys public welfare". Develop and improve the home care service system to provide convenient services for the elderly.

4.4 Mutual assistance guarantee platform

DOCK will build the world's largest mutual assistance guarantee platform and is also a leading Internet company in the field of blockchain application practice.

DOCK records the amount deducted for each mutual aid event and the mutual aid

fund contributed by each member participating in mutual aid on DOCK. All members participating in mutual aid can also obtain the corresponding amount of love public welfare digital assets.

4.5 Donate food on the chain

DOCK writes the food information donated by users into DOCK, which realizes the traceability of all donated materials. Every donation can see a clear record of where the materials go on the blockchain, and at the same time, you can get a unit without donating one gram of food. A large number of public welfare digital assets.

4.6 Rescue endangered Asian elephants

Habitat degradation, reduced food sources, and illegal hunting are inevitable... As the largest land wildlife in Asia and the second largest in the world, the Asian elephant, which is widely distributed in South Asia and Southeast Asia, has never been in such a difficult living situation. Asian elephants have almost no natural enemies in nature. The adult Asian elephant weighs up to four or five tons, and its size is second only to its "relative" African elephant among terrestrial animals. However, due to illegal hunting and habitat reduction, the number of wild Asian elephants on the earth has decreased rapidly since the 19th century and has been listed as an endangered species by the World Conservation Union (IUCN).



DOCK provides funds for the Asian elephant source breeding and rescue center to build an exclusive food source for Asian elephants. The farmer' s arable land has been recovered by means of economic compensation, and the original wild elephant edible plants are preserved, supplemented by artificial planting, to restore the natural ecology, and allow the released The rescue elephant inhabits here to avoid conflict between humans and elephants.

4.7 Waste classification and utilization cycle

Resource recycling system:

Renewable resource collection and disposal base is the back end of the recycling system of renewable resources. It sorts waste paper, waste plastic, waste metal, waste clothing, waste glass, waste home appliances, and other recyclables, etc., classified by the renewable resource sorting center. Processing is conducive to the effective utilization of downstream enterprises.

Harmless disposal system: The entire disposal process of domestic waste is strictly in accordance with environmental protection standards to prevent secondary pollution. Hazardous garbage shall be cleared and transported to a qualified

disposal company under the guidance of the regulatory authority according to the disposal code. Toxic and hazardous wastes will be put in, transferred and temporarily stored. A billing system will be established to clarify the quantity and destination.

Classified release guidance: classified traceability system (with the help of intelligent recycling bins, the use of Internet of Things, big data, artificial intelligence recognition and other technologies to establish a one-house-one-code real-name system to achieve active traceability of garbage disposal). Point incentive system (implementation of points incentive system greatly improves residents' participation enthusiasm and sense of gain).

Transportation vehicle supervision: The vehicle supervision system, namely the on-board GPS and the intelligent weighing system for classified vehicles, can supervise whether the domestic garbage is classified and transported during the loading and transfer process, and whether it is disposed of according to regulations. The current position of the transport vehicle can be displayed in real time, and the trajectory can be reversed to prevent the phenomenon of mixed loading and transportation.

Classification and utilization cycle system: Fine sorting and recycling trade system, the recyclables are transferred to the recycling resource sorting center by special vehicles for secondary sorting, and then packaged and processed before entering the disposal link; the sorting center is unified for intelligence, planning, standardization, and information Management.

5. Team introduction

The DOCK project is composed of members of the public welfare foundation, a global blockchain technical expert team and operation team, and global public welfare professionals, looking for a group of like-minded people to do more meaningful things. To build a beautiful home on the earth, you need a strong collaborative team and tolerate talents from different fields; together we will persevere in public welfare, convey our hearts, and let love gather strength!



CEO : Algern

Algern graduated from Yale University with a doctorate in economics. Algern is an accomplished leader. The responsibilities of him and his team include sustainable development of DOCK, ecological construction, derivative products and the formulation of corporate strategic plans. He has achieved recognized outstanding results in dealing with complex operational issues, developing and implementing sustainable improvements in operational costs and supply chain flexibility.

**Co-founder : Maeng**

Maeng graduated from Stanford University with a bachelor's and master's degree in computer science, and worked as a senior engineer in the Apple team. Since then, he has worked in artificial intelligence, big data, computer vision and quantitative finance. He currently focuses on AI and distributed systems.

**COO : Joslin**

Responsible for cooperation between portfolio companies, subsidiaries, investors and the wider network. With a career in venture capital and non-profit technology advocacy, Joslin brings valuable experience to teams that use data, research, and community organizations to provide support for emerging technologies. He has in-depth research and unique insights into business operation models. Possess professional financial knowledge and complete project experience.

**CTO : Pearson**

Pearson is a blockchain developer and enthusiast. He began to devote himself to the blockchain industry in 2012 and has participated in the development of multiple cryptocurrency projects. Pearson participated in the development of block explorers, online wallets and one of the largest coin mining pools.

6. Token distribution

The Dream Of Charitable Key token is named DOCK, with a total issuance of 95 million pieces. The DPOS consensus mechanism is adopted. The more contributions you participate in public welfare activities, the more public welfare asset tokens DOCK you get. The token distribution is as follows:

1.20% of the project started: early-stage investment and use, establishment of an operating structure, DOCK development and construction, and related application development.

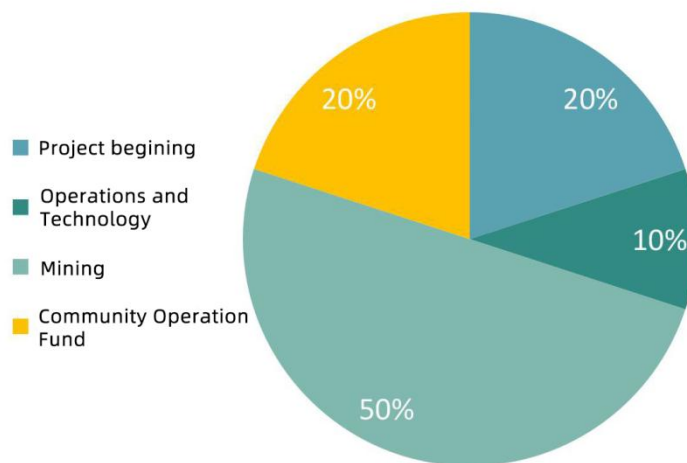
2. 10% held by the operation and technical team: mainly used for project development and operation.

3.50% DOCK mining use: After the development of DOCK is completed, the node

will be rewarded for accounting, and the details will be released before the public chain goes online.

4.20% Charity Community Operating Fund: used to promote global charity awareness, initiate charity communities, organize international charity conferences and other activities.

Token distribution diagram



7. Governance institutions

The DOCK project adopts the form of foundation for governance, is committed to the development and construction of DOCK and the advocacy and promotion of governance transparency, and promotes the safe and harmonious development of an open source ecological society. The foundation will help manage the matters and privileges of DOCK open source community projects by formulating a good governance structure. The design goals of the foundation's governance structure mainly consider the sustainability of the DOCK open source community project, the effectiveness of management, and the safety of raising public welfare funds. The foundation consists of a public welfare ecological center, a technology development center, a marketing center, and a daily management center.

The functions of the organization are as follows:

DOCK Decision Committee: Responsible for the management and decision of major issues, including the appointment or dismissal of executive heads and heads of centers, and making important decisions. The members of the decision-making committee have a term of three years and can be re-elected. The committee shall have a chairman, who shall be determined by voting by committee members. The members of the first decision-making committee were elected by the founding team of DOCK and investors.

Philanthropy Ecological Center: Responsible for exploring the feasibility of combining DOCK with public welfare undertakings, so as to achieve public welfare

landing.

Technology Development Center: The Technology Development Center is responsible for the development, testing, launch, and review of underlying technologies. Members of the Technology Center communicate with public welfare participants in the community, and hold technical exchange meetings from time to time.

8. DOCK development plan

With the maturity and popularization of blockchain and smart contracts, the overall development process of the DOCK platform will be a combination of short-term construction and long-term development. We will gradually improve the following strategic steps:

May 2020	Project beginning
June 2020	Proof of concept completed
July 2020	Version 1.0 of the white paper, identifying strategic partners
August 2020	Project promotion
2020 Q4	Completed version 1.0 of the technical solution
Q1 2021	Start the full node development of the DOCK blockchain
Q2 2021	Complete the integration of the full nodes of the DOCK blockchain and the docker operating environment, release the official network operation, and complete the release of the project code open source and related parameter specifications
Q3 2021	DOCK2.0 ecological planning model confirmed

9. Risk warning

There are risks in the development, maintenance and operation of DOCK, many of which are beyond the control of the development team. In addition to the other content described in this white paper, participants are requested to fully understand and agree to accept the following risks:

Market risk

The price of DOCK is inseparable from the situation of the entire digital currency market. If the overall market is sluggish or there are other uncontrollable factors, it may cause DOCK itself to have good prospects, but the price is still undervalued for a long time.

Regulatory risk

Since the development of the blockchain is still in its early stage, there are no relevant regulatory documents related to the pre-requisites, transaction requirements, information disclosure requirements, and lock-in requirements in the fundraising process. Moreover, it is still unclear how the current policy will be implemented. These factors may have an uncertain impact on the investment and liquidity of the project. Blockchain technology has become the main target of supervision in major countries in the world. If the supervisory body intervenes or exerts influence, DOCK may be affected.

Competitive risk

At present, there are many projects in the blockchain field and the competition is fierce. There is strong market competition and project operation pressure. And with

the development of information technology and mobile Internet, other application platforms are emerging and expanding, DOCK will face continuous operating pressure and certain market competition risks.

Brain drain risk

DOCK has gathered a group of technical teams and consultants with leading advantages and rich experience in their respective professional fields. Among them, there are many professionals who have been engaged in the blockchain industry for a long time and a core team with rich experience in Internet product development and operation. The stability of the core team and consultant resources are of great significance for DOCK to maintain its core competitiveness in the industry. In the future development, it is not ruled out that the departure of core personnel, the loss of core personnel or the consultant team, may affect the stable operation of the platform or bring certain adverse effects on future development.

Risk of hacking or theft

Hackers or other organizations or countries have the possibility to interrupt DOCK applications or functions in any way, including but not limited to denial of service attacks, sybil attacks, guerrilla attacks, malware attacks, or consistency attacks.

Risk of uninsured loss

Unlike bank accounts or accounts of other financial institutions, the assets stored in the DOCK account are usually not covered by insurance. In any case, there will be no public individual or organization covering your losses.

Risks related to the core agreement

DOCK is currently developed based on a specific chain. Although the team will choose the most secure and stable blockchain as the infrastructure, any failure of the chain, unexpected functional problems or attacks may cause DOCK to be unpredictable. The way to stop working or the function is missing.

Systemic risk

A fatal flaw in the software that is overlooked or a risk caused by a large-scale failure of the global network infrastructure. Although some of these risks will be greatly reduced over time, such as fixing loopholes and breaking through computing bottlenecks, other risks are still unpredictable, such as political factors or natural disasters that may cause partial or global Internet disruption.

Unforeseen other risks

Cryptography-based digital gold coins are a brand new technology. In addition to the risks mentioned in this white paper, there are also risks that the founding team has not mentioned or anticipated. In addition, other risks may also appear suddenly or in a combination of multiple risks already mentioned.

10. Disclaimer

Article 1

The purpose of this website is to provide professional international-level trading platforms and financial products for digital asset lovers and investors around the world without violating relevant international laws and regulations. It is prohibited to use this website to engage in all illegal transactions such as money laundering, smuggling, commercial bribery, etc. If such incidents are found, this website will freeze the account and immediately report it to the competent authority.

Article 2

When the competent authority presents the corresponding investigation documents and requires this site to cooperate in the investigation of designated users, or when the user account is sealed, frozen or transferred, the site will assist in providing corresponding user data in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority , Or perform the corresponding operation. This site does not assume any responsibility for the leakage of user privacy, the inoperability of the account and the losses caused thereby.

Article 3

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Article 4

Anyone who logs on to this website in any way or directly or indirectly uses the services of this website shall be deemed to voluntarily accept the constraints of this website statement.

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For issues not covered in this statement, refer to the relevant laws and regulations of the United States. When this statement conflicts with the relevant laws and regulations of the United States, the relevant laws and regulations of the United States shall prevail.