



# EOCAT

## WHITE PAPER

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# 1 Abstract

## 1.1 Problem

It has been several months since the launch of the EOS main-net, but it is hard for the commonality to use it as a practical service beyond merely purchasing the EOS. Individuals should have a high level of understanding of the EOS and have to face an uncomfortable user environment is a high barrier to initial use for users.

Essentially, even if you learn how to use it, there is little use for EOS except for Dapp and investment. This is not just a problem with EOS, and it is a problem faced by the majority of cryptocurrencies. Most cryptocurrencies, including bitcoins, are positioned as a 'digital-gold' or speculative target for users. The blockchain network was born to propose a new concept of currency, but it is having difficulty in realising the value for exchange beyond the investment.

## 1.2 Mission

"Realisation of the concept of decentralisation to the concept of trust and contract, dramatically reducing the cost of commerce and establishing an infrastructure to support the quantitative and qualitative changes of individual transactions."

The performance of the service in the market is determined not by a fictitious story or a struggle of ideology, but by practical usability (real value, convenience, speed) for users. EOCAT will deliver value to users through the provision of substantial services. EOCAT is designed to reduce users' learning burden on the blockchain service and to construct and expand the structure in which EOS can execute the exchange value as currencies, and a new currency concept introduced by the blockchain network can contribute to the real society.

## 1.3 Solution

Based on the interchange with the exchange and the dynamic exchange system, it will preempt the EOS adjustment market and ultimately provide smart contract services.

In Q4 2018, the launch of Wallet will lay the foundation for the EOS token transaction. Both Android and iOS platforms are supported at the same time and focus on improving usability. When the Wallet stabilises, it supports coin and token trading through interoperability with the Exchange. This is to provide the EOS payment target product conveniently within the service. As a result, a real user group is formed, and a stepwise exchange system is established.

Finally, it evolves into a smart contract platform that can be used as a simple option. EOCAT aims to provide a service that allows to 'Purchase (or activate)' a Smart Contract according to the user's requirements such as booking a hotel at a hotel.com or purchasing an airline ticket at a Skyscanner. The use of smart contracts focuses on monetary contracts.

# EOCAT

## 1.4 The Expectation Effects

EOCAT provides a trust machine that guarantees trust only by the contract itself, without a final guarantee by a third party. The dramatic reduction in administrative time and cost of trust building opens up new horizons for small commerce between individuals and small businesses.

With the increase of solo-entrepreneur and freelancer, new payment and trade services through EOCAT's Smart contract will be the most appropriate form of evolution. EOCAT will dramatically reduce trust-based transaction costs, such as contracts, to promote the creation of new industries and jobs. This will be similar to the effect of new services such as uber in the emergence of new trading behaviour due to smartphone launch. As commodity transactions between countries become more generalised, it is expected that unfair local pricing policies will be reduced and a fair market will be formed.

## 2 Mission

"Innovate economic activities by building one-touch trust services that will be widely used around the world. In particular, it will improve both the quantity and quality of the transaction as well as consumption. "

EOCAT provides a smart contract system that can be used for real-life economic activities for the general public. It serves as the minimum cost to provide confidence in the completion, payment, and refund of the transaction when anyone in the world makes a contract or conducts economic activities. Notably, the general public who do not have any knowledge of software implementation can make the smart contract based monetary transactions by installing apps.

The new challenge of the EOCAT Team is to make contracts without any confidence interval in interpersonal transactions or interfirm transactions and to present simple ways to do economic activities based on them. Within this environment, Smart contract will become the most critical technology, and for this, EOCAT will provide the necessary resources for economic activities based on Smart contract.

Ultimately, EOCAT will target all smartphone users regardless of whether they have a national, credit, income, or coin account. To build a trustworthy society mentioned above, we implement a trust machine with a block-chain infrastructure and ensure user accessibility based on the mobile application. Based on the network infrastructure built by EOS, we secure neutrality between trading partners and reduce risks and costs due to credit rating, thus drastically cutting transaction costs compared to existing financial systems. The application will be provided for the user to use the service without understanding the blockchain system. It will be available to increase the convenience of users by adding a function of providing a legal currency payment so that a coinless user can utilize eocat's service or a feedback function of evaluating the reliability of the transaction account. In particular, in the long term, the introduction of the multi-coin and automatic currency exchange system at the infrastructure level absorbs individuals who do not understand cryptocurrencies.

The EOCAT Team will diversify the feature of currency and transactions through a new concept of trust machine rather than replacing existing credit cards or currencies. EOCAT is not aiming at another billing system, but a platform that supports all contracts and transactions. As a cryptocurrency wallet, it does not attempt to replace the credit card usage context and enables transactions that were not possible with existing payment methods.

### 3 Smart Contract Implementation of EOCAT

EOCAT aims to propose and apply services to the people that can apply smart contracts to actual commercial transactions. There is a different definition of smart contracts for individuals. Therefore, the description of EOCAT's smart contract is defined with the service of EOCAT.

Bitcoin proposed decentralised currencies against currencies controlled by specific organisations such as national institutions or banks, and Ethereum made the concept of smart contracts and advanced the value of the use of blockchain networks. EOS suggested a way to lower the price of smart contracts and improve the speed. EOCAT inherits the development of cryptocurrencies, provides Smart Contract to practical economic activities.

Nowadays, smart contracts have been used not only for financial transactions but also for implementation of Dapp such as games, and application methods are becoming more sophisticated. This is generally considered to be an integral part of the future value growth of a block-chain network. However, Dapp is still in the exploration stage, and it has not been determined at what point it will show a dominant advantage over the existing App.

In this situation, EOCAT focuses on applying smart contracts to financial transactions. In particular, it aims to be a platform for making contracts as well as simple payments. The criterion that distinguishes payment from the contract is the existence (or complexity) of payment terms. Payment merely means exchanging goods and money in real time. For example, purchasing coffee at a café or buying clothing at an online marketplace are simple payment system. It is a trade that is usually provided by a payment service. In the case of a credit card, the end user grapples the payment, but since the credit card company guarantees the payment to the supplier in real time, this is actually a real-time payment. A contract is a form of payment when certain conditions are fulfilled. Depending on the performance of the contract, the payment may vary, and there may be delays in the execution of the transaction conditions and in the time of payment. In real life, this will be the renting a house on a monthly basis or a contract-based transaction.

EOCAT Smart Contract will be able to easily control the contract conditions on the app and use it for economic activities including payment and contract. The user does not need to understand the network structure and can create and execute the contract when the hurdle of basic application usage is exceeded. EOCAT Smart Contract builds a network based on EOS, which provides trust based on the structure of the blockchain itself and structurally lowers operating costs. However, the EOCAT account is provided separately from the EOS account to enhance the usability by giving various additional functions such as exchange, feedback system, and offline payment using QR code.

## 4 Problem Recognition

### 4.1 Accessibility Issues in Current Web-centric Usage Environments

Although the user environment has gradually improved since the introduction of the EOS main net, as of September 18, it is still inadequate to use. There is a service that assists in the creation of a new EOS account, but it is still unfamiliar to users. Besides, there are also security problems that many cases of lost or misplaced private keys are reported. Many users have EOS through exchanges. Today's major exchanges such as Bithumb have a considerable amount of EOS. As the ratio of EOS that is holding in the exchange increases, it is difficult to expect the proper implementation of the EOS ecosystem at the time of the initial main net design, because only a part of the distributed EOS can be boarded.

Even in the case of active users who have created an account, the use of the EOS account is now smooth only in the web environment. Considering the user environment as well as the service related to the blockchain, the usability of the web is lower than that of the native apps. Service accessibility is also complicated and it is difficult to configure a user environment that is fully compatible with the service. In apps, it is advantageous to provide additional functions to convey information needed by users to users in an appropriate context. In a relatively uncomfortable web environment, users with low involvement may be reluctant to use the service or use the service less frequently.

In particular, the level of sensitivity to time delays that occur during service use can vary widely depending on the purpose of use. E-mail transmission, blogging and other services are less important than real-time services. But generally, when making a payment, the user is very sensitive to time. If you have to spend a few more seconds with uncomfortable usability when buying coins or buying goods at a retail store on an exchange, the service is likely to be culled. The feature of this usage environment is a barrier to the market spread of EOS-based payment.

### 4.2 Limitations of The EOS Currency Feature

EOS has the advantage that the operating structure such as DPoS is efficient, and it is evaluated that it is easy to construct the Dapp environment because it is different from the etherium and the gas cost does not exist. In this expectation, EOS was born with the 'etherium killer' position and being evaluated as the 3rd generation blockchain technology. The release of Dapp after the launch of the mainnet has been increased, and it is expected that EOS will play a key role in the future Dapp ecosystem.

While EOS has strengths as a Dapp platform, its value as a currency is inferior to bitcoin. At present, the total market value of EOS is about 5% of the bitcoin, which means that asset satiability is low. In particular, as the virtual cryptocurrencies declined in early 2018, a small number of people with large-scale EOS have been able to distort the market. Some also raise doubts and problems about the status of voting, which is the basis of DPoS, including some BP's collusion problems. Moreover, not only is the EOS market cap low, but the current total of the EOS account is not large. Currently, there are hundreds of thousands of EOS accounts activated worldwide, and it is necessary to grow a lot to reach a critical mass that can be utilised into the offline settlement.

Today, there are not many assets that can be paid by EOS. Except for experimental projects now, what you can do with EOS is to pay for some Dapps, including other coin purchases, EOS token purchases, and games.

### 4.3 General Limitations of Cryptocurrencies Payment

Currently, bitcoin is highly expected to be a key currency among other cryptocurrencies. The price stability is high, and the market capitalisation is the largest. Explain the general limitations of cryptography through bitcoin's payment environment.

In coinmap.org, which tells the stores where bitcoin is available, there are a total of 108 franchise stores in Seoul and Gyeonggi area in Korea. It is still very small compared to the total number of retail stores. The number of short-term growth prospects is not bright due to a decline of 16% from 128 in November 2017. The more realistic problem is that even though bitcoin payment is registered, there are not many stores that receive it. When checked the registered business by phone, it was 30% of those who could settle with bitcoin.

There are not many retail stores that can pay by cryptocurrencies. This shows the limits of the use of cryptocurrency payment. In case of using cryptocurrency for payment in offline store, sufficient consumers must have a coin and try to use as a payment method. If a few customers try to pay by coin, it will bring higher administrative costs such as staff training and payment delays.

In fact, even if you try to pay for a bitcoin, you may feel uncomfortable because the staffs are not proficient or lack experience. Pay system, which is supported by a particular exchange, is difficult to use without a corresponding exchange application, and in case of remittance to a personal wallet, it is necessary to confirm the actual exchange rate and directly convert it into each payment. Moreover, exchange rates are different for each exchange, and the agreement between the trading partners must go through again.

Even if the payment is successful through several steps, the time and fees required to approve the payment become a problem. As a rule, the bitcoin cannot be traded until 10 minutes have elapsed due to the characteristics of the block generating structure. This is an extremely long period of time in many payment situations. Moreover, it is common to encourage six approvals to ensure that the transaction is approved safely, which means that it should wait about 60 minutes. Bitcoin also has a high transfer fee. Moreover, it is not obligatory for sender to pay the bitcoin transfer-fee, but if the bitcoin price increases and the transaction volume increases, the possibility that the miner will not allow the transaction or the transfer delay will occur since transfer-fee is lower. In reality, fees are incurred for a bitcoin transfer, which can vary slightly depending on which wallet the user is holding. The price per bitcoin is in the range of 6500 ~ 7500 Euro. Bitcoin's transmittal fee is higher than regular bank's. The essential problem is that from the standpoint of a particular individual, there is no reason to pay for the products by a cryptocurrency in stores even if you have a cryptocurrency.

The first one or two times can be used as a curiosity, but for consumers, cryptocurrency pay is more disadvantageous than advantages. Most users who hold a cryptocurrency and access a cryptocurrency's payment environment can also use an existing payment system such as cash, credit card, or wechatpay. It is more convenient for users to use existing payment methods for purchasing or selling.

So far, the reason for end-users to purchase consumer goods with cryptocurrencies seems not necessary. The main advantage of a cryptocurrency payment company is that fees are usually low. It is just lower than credit cards, but cash does not have any transfer fee. Moreover, this is a supplier-centric idea, and there is no reason for the final consumer to make a payment through a cryptocurrency that the commission is lower than the general card payment. Even the current bitcoin pay system that makes the end-user bear the transfer fee seems not easy to get into the market.

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For end-users, the convenience and easy-environment are more critical. If a service provider prefers a particular payment method, it cannot force that approach to consumers. There are structural limitations to the way of cryptocurrency pays such as offline shops. The payment system using the cryptocurrencies will not replace the existing cash or credit card payment context, but it will be able to survive in the market by offering new value to the society by taking advantage of its inherent benefits.

## 5 Solution: Mobile Wallet for Smart Contract

EOCAT will develop from Wallet into a universal smart contract platform based on a three-step process.

### 5.1 The Easiest and Stable EOS Mobile Wallet

In October 2018, the launch of the EOS explorer app has been completed. It is the global first service that both Android and iOS operating systems are available, and it will be upgraded to Wallet by introducing the authentication and transfer function in October. From the initial launch, EOCAT team focused on improving accessibility and comfortable user environment and wanted to broaden our base of users.

### 5.2 Multi-exchange Platform

We plan to support in-app token or coin transactions within Q4 2018. At this stage, assets directly tradable through EOS is other cryptocurrencies or EOS-based tokens. EOCAT is an EOS wallet that provides an easy way to market cryptocurrencies and token trading within your app to meet your most common user needs. Instead of creating an exchange, we plan to collaborate with a variety of exchanges.

### 5.3 EOS-based universal smart contract platform

EOCAT will evolve into an EOS-based smart contract platform in 2019 after it has completed its market, usability and technical verification as an EOS wallet. Initially, users will utilise smart contracts for EOS transaction, but EOCAT plans to support the use environment for various tokens, cryptocurrencies, etc. as a platform. Ultimately, the goal is to provide services that enable users who do not have an EOS account to conduct various smart contract-based transactions such as oversea escrow.

## 6 Abstract

### 6.1 EOS Explorer

EOCAT has released both Android and iOS global firstly in July 2018 and in August 2018. The EOCAT Explorer provides a function that allows you to view account information. You can see how many EOS quantities are in your EOS account, which resources are staked, how much resources they can use, and how much resources they are using. Multiple accounts can be registered, so you can easily use separate accounts depending on the application. Through the token inquiry function, the number of tokens received from various airdrops can also be confirmed on one screen. The transaction history of the account is also viewable. In particular, if a change occurs in your account, you can immediately check it with a push alarm.

### 6.2 Introduction of EOS Wallet

We plan to launch Android and EOS Wallet in October 2018. It will naturally evolve the Explorer installed by the current user into Wallet. Currently, Bitcoin, Ethereum Mobile Wallet is available. However, the service for the EOS holder is still lacking, so EOCAT plans to preempt it. Apparently, the existing Bitcoin and Ethereum wallet can handle horizontal expansion while handling EOS. However, if you look at the current EOS payment environment, it is necessary to construct an ecosystem beyond merely building a payment infrastructure.

EOS-based services are still in their early stages and can be popularised with the improved user experience. Primarily, to solve the usability problem of the current web-based service environment, it provides usability that is optimised for the existing app environment. This can lower the learning cost of the user. It aims to save user's time by providing a comfortable use environment than other wallets and other payment systems, beyond merely providing a function capable of the token transaction.

### 6.3 Introduction of Token Exchange for Activating Wallet

There are not many assets that individuals can purchase at EOS since the introduction of EOS main net in the last few months. In the short term, EOS can be used in three significant ways. First, it purchases other coins such as bit coin and etherium in the exchange. Second, you can purchase an EOS base token. Finally, you can pay for the EOS you need when using various Dapps. The EOCAT team focuses on the most practical business of these token trades. For that, EOCAT team will support in-app token transactions in November 2018. Basically, it is possible to exchange tokens among EOCAT-authenticated users, but if the initial users are not enough, liquidity problems will make real transactions difficult. In order to provide a more seamless trading environment, EOCAT team in discussions to partner with the current Dex. Providing an environment that is a free and real-time transaction in EOCAT app by receiving API or completing interworking through partnership.

This is the application of the strategy that Korea 's exchanges, Upbeat, took when entering the market as latecomers. There are two main strategies for entry into the market.

- Solve initial liquidity problems in partnership with existing website, bittrex
- A trading environment with mobile optimised apps

BITLEX, which was already in operation, was able to expect transaction volume and commission to increase through the new UPBIT user, and UPBIT is a win-win that can guarantee the transactions of users by securing the same liquidity as BITLEX. It was a transaction of the structure. UPBIT, which secures liquidity, has increased its trading volume based on its high level of usability that is optimised for mobile, and it has become a significant exchanger even though it was a latecomer.

EOCAT also provides transaction functions based on mobile usage and the liquidity of existing exchanges, similar to UPBIT. However, EOCAT is a partnership with multiple exchanges to provide an environment in which users can choose their preferences based on their country, usage patterns, preference tokens, and so on.

However, in the short term, payment support at offline retailers does not have a high priority. The use of cryptocurrencies makes it possible to operate a service at a cheaper transfer fee than the existing credit card because credit risk is low. In fact, some teams create and distribute POS systems. However, the EOCAT team did not expect the end-user to pay off-line retail payments to EOS instead of cash or credit cards with low fees. Instead, focus on maximising usability by focusing on specific and typical behaviours of purchasing or remitting with EOS.

## 6.4 Supports Various Cryptocurrencies

As mentioned in the preface, the number of users of the EOS account is small. Therefore, to establish various transaction environments steadily, multiple currencies included EOS are supported in the first half of 2019. Since EOCAT supports the EOS wallet for the first time, the first interchange is likely to proceed with the EOS-based exchange. However, with the passage of time, it is expected that the number of exchanges to collaborate will increase, and the type of coins and tokens handled by cooperating exchanges will vary. EOCAT plans to support various coins.

In the case of interworking, it is aimed to support the transaction with only EOCAT subscription information without ID of each exchange.

However, coins and tokens that are not registered on the exchange are not supported because they cannot be traded in conjunction with existing exchanges. At this time, EOCAT can provide its currency exchange system for users who need a small number of tokens to use Dapp. You can pay the exchange fee and use the EOCAT token for the discount.

## 6.5 Introduction of Simple Smart Contract Service Utilising EOS Network

Based on the EOS pay and P2P transfer function, it secures the EOS testified user and provides the EOS-based smart contract function. EOCAT focuses on transactions using smart contracts that maximise the advantages of EOS before establishing an online EOS payment environment that competes with credit cards and so on.

Besides, accessibility or production support for Dapp, which is generally referred to as a smart contract advantage, is considered subordinate. It is common sense that users have to be influential in monetary motivation to learn and use unfamiliar blockchain systems and Dapp. Various Dapps provide a structure that allows users to directly or indirectly pay users coins and tokens, or to expand them. However, EOCAT's strategy is to increase the value of the EOS network in a way that simplifies the user's economic activities and improves efficiency.

EOCAT's Smart Contract function is that identifies the size of the EOS that sets and conditions specific conditions among users and confirms and activates EOCAT transactions when they are negotiated. In principle, there is no need for a separate organisation or individual to conduct smart contracts on the EOS chain, but there are high barriers to expanding the bottom line in reality. For example, only a small number of users can directly write smart contract codes to examine logical errors. In the present situation, it is mainly limited to engineers who use smart contracts correctly. EOCAT team focuses on its role in enhancing accessibility for use without learning about these technologies.

Also, there is a trust problem between contracting parties. A contract cannot be established if the counterpart cannot decipher and analyse the smart contract created by one of the contractors. Therefore, EOCAT manages the configuration of the trustable contract and secures the implementation.

The first platform launched to support Smart Contracts is Ethereum, so EOCAT needs to talk about competition with Ethereum Wallet in providing smart contracts. Ethereum has a disadvantage that it is slower than EOS. In particular, since the gas cost is included, there is a limit to providing an innovative use environment to the user, such as providing a free transfer fee. There may be access, such as using a side chain to solve the problem, but this is not an intrinsic solution. However, Ethereum is more likely to have higher price stability than its EOS market cap of 2.7x in October 2018. However, at present, it is difficult to find the advantage in the aspect of volatility between cryptocurrencies except for the bitcoin. EOCAT plans to provide a trading environment using smart contracts while minimising the influence of EOS volatility by introducing various hedging methods.

## 6.6 Supports Universal Smart Contracts with Trade and Transfer System

At this stage, users can use the following functions in EOCAT.

- Send and pay for multiple coins and tokens, including EOS.
- Monitoring information on buying and selling coins and tokens using EOCAT's partner exchanges
- Utilising EOS-based smart contracts.

It means, trade, transfer, and exchange use are possible with various coins and tokens, and only smart contracts can be used as EOS. For sure, smart contracts are also available separately from the EOS account. It supports smart contracts including various coins as well as legal tender.

For example, in the first smart contract-based transaction, the sender may send EOS, and the recipient receives EOS, but in the long run, the sender sends Ethernet, the recipient receives EOS, and, furthermore, the sender sends the KRW, the recipient receives the USD. At this time, the blockchain system and the EOCAT's currency exchange system are appropriately mixed to lower the transaction cost and provide various convenience. When various coins and currency exchange are needed, the real-time quotes are reflected, and the predetermined fee is automatically received. The fee is based on the use of CAT tokens, but various currencies and coins are used as needed.

Also, EOCAT's accounts are allotted for each user, so that users with high transaction frequency through EOCAT can deposit their coins and currencies without withdrawing them.

The core value of universal smart contracts is the ability to easily make P2P contracts with smart contracts for people without EOS or other cryptocurrency accounts. The EOCAT Team considers this to be a critical condition for the popularisation of money transactions using Smart Contours.

EOCAT

The current level of penetration is very low for both parties with EOS accounts to meet the contracts between countries, and the core of the individual commerce market is the realisation of cash profit, not the acquisition of EOS. At this stage, EOCAT customers can use services in the same context as regular apps, and the EOS chain is an infrastructure system that contributes to the execution of substantial, smart contracts, the assurance of fundamental trust, and the reduction of credit evaluation costs. If it is necessary, EOCAT team will add existing In-App Payments or PayPal interactions to the service.

In some cases, quality factor such as the quality level of the goods or fake problems could be more critical for the element of the transaction. This problem is not only the transaction through the cryptography but also the risk that can be raised by using other methods included cash or EOCAT plans to introduce a service device to compensate for this problem. For example, it is possible to support mutual verification similar to a feedback system on Airbnb. Provide long-term feedback accumulation based on EOCAT ID rather than cryptocurrency accounts that are difficult to identify individuals. At this time, not only the inter-user feedback but also the financial reliability is presented considering the number of transaction execution times, the amount of assets held, and the frequency of transactions.

The EOCAT Team believes that smart contracts should be extended to generic smartphone users, not just EOS holders. With that changes, it is expected that the growth of EOS network and blockchain will come.

## 7 The Example of EOCAT Service

### 7.1 Multiple Coin and Token Trades

By partnering with various exchanges, users can buy and sell the tokens at the most beneficial prices. It also provides detailed functions to facilitate transactions such as sending an app push when the desired price is reached by actively utilising the context of using the app. In the early stage, it will provide a small number of exchange partnerships, but in the long run, it can be used for comparison purposes such as Expedia and booking.com.

### 7.2 P2P Escrow Service via Overseas

As the online channel grows, there is growth that sellers are buying and securing overseas products and selling them on Instagram, YouTube, and Facebook. They use niche markets in countries and regions where there is no entry into the store or ways to promote sales based on their influence. They tend to be smaller in size than traditional distributors, either as individuals or small businesses. In the case of non-professional sellers, they visit Korea to purchase goods and sightseeing. But, it is important for sellers who regularly sell products to have a stable supply of products.

For example, since Korean consumer goods are sold personally in Thailand, if the seller needs to purchase a small quantity of various items in Korea in a month, the seller can obtain the goods in different ways. It is possible to purchase at an official store in Thailand, but in such cases; there is a risk of losing arbitrage opportunities or failing to acquire the desired items. In this case, many sellers behave like baggage-laden, but when they visit Korea directly, it takes the cost of time and inefficiency.

In order to enhance the suitability of the final buyer's needs, it is best to have a logistics agency in Korea and purchase it irregularly if necessary, but as a small seller, it is impossible to deal with a corporation. At this time, it can be an effective alternative to purchase goods and shipment through a contract with an individual in Korea and to pay the cost.

If there is no separate trust construction, international logistics among individuals cannot be established. There is a concern that the agent may disappear if payment is requested in advance, and there is a fear that the buyer may become insolvent when the goods are sent first. In the case of transactions between individuals with the same nationality, it is possible to establish a trust relationship by writing documents such as a contract or an IOU, but in the case of international transactions, the costs of legal proceedings such as litigation are high, an agreement for a small transaction is not useful.

EOCAT can be used as a contract writing and money payment system in overseas escrow transactions. EOCAT will guarantee the effectiveness of the contract based on the EOS Smart Contract when the mutual consultation is completed within the EOCAT service by confirming the specific details such as the amount and date and the contract conditions. At this time, the user can use the smart contract only with the EOCAT ID without the EOS account, and EOCAT automatically creates the smart contract.

EOCAT can serve as a platform to secure various types of P2P transactions by providing an escrow service that takes effect immediately even among individuals who have no trust relationship. In particular, it facilitates international transactions among individuals and can be utilised in the freelance market.

### 7.3 Provides Smart contract OPEN API (PayPal model)

When the smart contract function in the EOCAT service is introduced, and the coin exchange system between the coins and the currency is stabilised, an open API model is applied to provide a 'trusted machine' infrastructure to various external services in a B2B method.

If necessary, EOCAT can provide separate enterprise convenience features. It can provide an adjustment system for managing transactions with various customers or can support a more in-depth smart contract structure that can be customised.

The basic pricing policy of the service is as follows. In principle, the end user pays the transaction fee in the same way as when using the EOCAT service directly. However, the EOCAT API provides the option to pay the end user's fees in return for the needs of the enterprise. The adopter can choose from free to premium fare depending on the size of the transaction, the range of functions used, and the account. It is expected to be similar to standard pricing policies for general corporate services such as Salesforce.com. However, in the case of EOCAT payment system, CAT token payment is supported. In such cases, the token economy is extended to the B2B market by offering benefits such as discount or additional functions.

EOCAT platform will be competitive when several conditions are met because large companies such as PayPal, Wechat Pay, etc. already had the payment system.

First, the EOCAT platform has advantages in that it is a transaction that must be paid in a different amount under contract conditions, rather than merely performing real-time settlement. This corresponds to the intrinsic value of the service. For instance, in the case of the goods procurement between countries, payment may be made according to the delivery of the goods, or the quality of the product, etc., there may be a case where the freelancer service is performed, and the payment is paid in instalments. Although many companies currently receive excessive commissions as collateral in their respective business areas, EOCAT can offer alternatives to settle trust issues at the usual pay commission level.

Considering the customer side, if a large number of potential buyers are not expected to have a credit card or bank account from a business perspective, EOCAT can be used for simple payment to induce additional transactions. For example, if target customer is not adult, in Korea, an alternative system such as mobile phone payment is conventional, but EOCAT has a competitive advantage because it has an overwhelming advantage regarding fees. Moreover, the target country of the operator should be a developing country that is not well established. In such an environment, it is possible to skip the introduction of credit cards and to preemptively introduce blockchain-based payment and transaction systems to obtain preemption effects. In Particular, in developing countries, the smartphone holding rate is higher than bank account holding rate. Therefore, if an individual without a bank account, providing the infrastructure such as selling a pre-charge card in an offline store or operating a deposit agent will be a practical solution. Leveraging the high level of trust inherent in the system increases the likelihood that potential customers will be turned into customers.

Third, the utility value is high when the business is small. In the case of online sales, if the seller is small, customers are likely to give up or delay purchasing goods because they cannot be trusted. Currently, many sellers use various open markets to solve their trust problem, but they have a disadvantage in that their profitability is lowered by paying commissions. EOCAT can act as an alternative to securing trust for small businesses in addition to transactions through existing open markets, especially, it will be effective if you deal directly with individuals such as YouTube and Instagram. In this case, it is possible to support a B2B additional function to facilitate sales such as providing a product guide page for settlement without

making a full-scale shopping mall. It can also be used for offline sales and transactions. Relatively, it seems to be used more actively in the credit transaction between small businesses rather than payment immediately when the infrastructure is well equipped. However, in order to eliminate inconveniences such as manually inputting the EOS account of the first person or exchanging EOCAT IDs, it is possible to benchmark successful cases such as Wechat and improve accessibility by using QR codes. This provides an environment in which transactions can be concluded merely by presenting the output codes without turning on the smartphone.

## 7.4 Token Model

The token used in EOCAT is called CAT. CAT serves as the main vehicle for economic activity related to the use of EOCAT services.

CAT is available in some cases when you use the payment feature in the EOS Wallet service, which supports the mobile app environment, which is the primary goal of EOCAT. For example, a fee can be paid by EOS or CAT when a fee is paid for a certain amount or frequency P2P trades. If CAT is used, a particular percentage discount can be applied.

You can use CAT if a commission is needed when you sell coins or tokens. In addition to the token trade, the exchange can provide convenience functions such as app push and the related to the exchange or provide EOS authentication function interlocking. At this time, it is possible to induce active use by asking the partner company to make payment of the function usage fee to the CAT. However, long-term performance such as the expansion of listed exchanges is more important than focusing on short-term performance.

When introducing a multi-coin and token exchange system, EOS or CAT is used as a key currency. At this point, the liquidity of CAT should be secured against the usage amount, and more than a certain level of CAT needs to be maintained for the smooth service operation.

After the introduction of the universal smart contract feature, then it will be designed for users to pay a certain or a determined fee to the user when using the function. Charges are set at various levels to suit the right conditions, depending on the currency or coin type, amount of payment, country of use, and complexity of the contract. It will also use EOS and CAT as the basis for contract execution and commission payments.

The initial CAT Volume is 2,000,000,000 (2 billion), and the initial distribution structure is as follows.

Group	Token Amount	Proportion
Community	300,000,000	15%
Sales	800,000,000	40%
Marketing	150,000,000	7.5%
Partner and Advisory	150,000,000	7.5%
Reserve for maintenance	300,000,000	15%
Coinbro Team	300,000,000	15%

- \* Token allocation and related ratios may vary, depending on project progress
- \*Community : Use a rewards system, use of services, ecosystem activity incentives (e.g. frequent trading users)
- \*Sales : Sales to secure initial operating funds
- \*Partner and Advisory : The primary purpose for partner collaboration required on roadmap such as exchange
- \*Reserve : Retention for system maintenance
- \* Up to 3% annual inflation

The token was created in September 2018, and the first pre-sale and airdrop were conducted accordingly. In the case of pre-sale, the initial investor was in an unlocked condition that flows sequentially for one year. The investment was driven by the need for early team maintenance and basic costing.

The main purpose of CAT is to secure service users and facilitate service use. EOCAT aims to increase the frequency of use of EOS and cryptography in general by producing and expanding service that can provide users with the convenience to users beyond simple functions. To increase the number of app downloads and active users, and the number of transactions in the app, we use the token economy including airdrop and air grab for economic incentive to maximise the marketing effect. It means, EOCAT distribute the tokens in stages according to the improvement of the actual usage environment, such as service evolution, function expansion, and partnership.

This is similar to paying coupons or points in general app marketing, and the expected effect is not different. However, there is a difference in that tokens can be traded, have no period of use, and have investment value. Therefore, we pursue a token distribution policy that can be of economic value even if it is not necessarily a service user, and can provide harmonised benefits to real users and token holders.

In the existing block-chain projects, there is a tendency to distribute airdrops intensively to ICOs and IFOs, while at the same time to announce long-term plans mainly in white paper. However, the EOCAT Team determined that token distribution should be appropriate to the nature of the project and its long-term planning. CAT is not a mainnet but is positioning itself as a service that pursues clear usage scenarios. So that, rather than distributing tokens randomly to a wide range of individuals at an early stage, it progressively pays the tokens around actual and potential users.

This volume corresponds to marketing in the current token distribution plan. In September 2018, the number of first airdrops was 600,000, mainly for EOCAT users. Since it was distributed in small quantities, it was mainly aimed at attracting users' attention and identifying the users of the service in the beginning rather than promoting large-scale transactions at once. Proceed to distribute additional tokens for significant updates after the primary distribution. Token distribution is scheduled in October 2018 due to white paper issue and Wallet launch. Also, EOCAT team try to increase the amount of distribution as users and functions are expanded in various forms such as paying attendance check type which is generally carried out to bring out user reaction in-game service and so on.