REALTRACT

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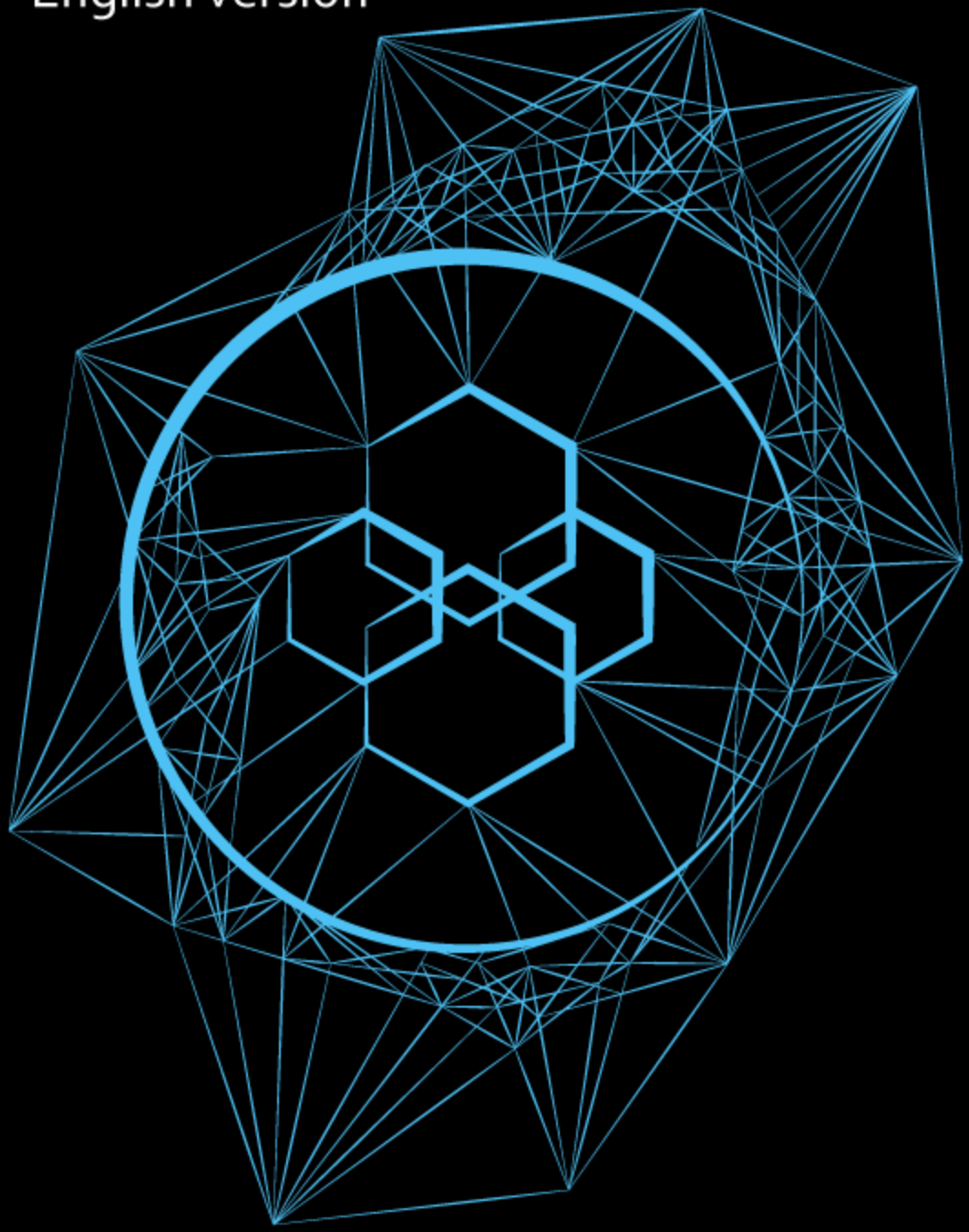
# Whitepaper

v1.1 | English version



| The First Pratical Smart Contract in the World

# RET

## Contents:

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This whitepaper describes how RealTract is going to disrupt and transform the blockchain industry and cryptocurrency market with the launch of the first practical smart contract in the world. RealTract is going to launch Smart Contract 2.0 on the Blockchain 4.0. RealTract aims to create a truly democratic and decentralized blockchain enabling common users to get the benefits from the blockchain technology and digital currencies.

There are many technical difficulties around blockchain core technologies, which need breakthroughs and out of box thinking. At present, the infrastructure to support development of blockchain applications is unstable and time consuming. There are a number of major problems related with the current blockchain and smart contracts such as Low transaction throughput, Energy costs, Difficult to use, Uncompetitive Applications, low Transaction speed, Transaction fees, Issues of interoperability and Platform lock-in, lack of robust security for smart contract 1.0, etc.

The current blockchain architecture and technologies along with application scenario are limited by performance, applicability and stability of the underlying chain. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the underlying mechanism of Blockchain, and redesign or improve the various key technologies of blockchain to solve the various associated problems.

RealTract aims to solve the problems such as low applicability, transaction congestion, high commissions, long confirmation latency, weak resistance to quantum attacks, slow communication and transactions, incapability in crossing and merging chains, large space for storage and etc. RealTract would optimize and improve blockchain technology in all aspects including protocols and mechanisms, and become a genuine infrastructure of Blockchain 4.0.

Blockchain 4.0 uses a multilayered architecture which provides a solution to the issues faced by current blockchains such as the lack of scalability and low transaction throughput rate. Blockchain 4.0 incorporates many advance features like dynamical sharding functions for transaction scaling. Blockchain 4.0 is secure, fast, scalable, and versatile.

The goal of RealTract is to create a trustless and decentralized system in which transactions are similar to real-world transactions. RealTract accomplishes it by designing its network as a multi-layer blockchain. Multi-layer chain has basically two layers viz. SupplyChain and MainChain. SupplyChain is the place to store the temporary transactions and in the pending order of the smart contract. MainChain is the place for recording and saving all the completed transactions, the information of contracts that have ended and user-encrypted information. It provides enhanced transaction speed, extended storage space and increased security with Proof of Truth (PoT) and Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithms. Moreover, it will inevitably make sure that it does not depend on the miners, inexpensive energy, and avoids attacking 51%.

Infinity Block Graphs (IBG) technology with infinite scalability helps keep transactions from overloading, speeding up transactions to 2 million TPS, bringing down the costs to nearly zero, and ensuring absolute security.

With the ability to create a deal, contracts can be applied more effectively in reality by adding: creation of multiple conditions, and the time of the contract. RealTract Smart Contract 2.0 is a significant improvement over the Ethereum smart contract 1.0 that is prevalent at present. In addition to maintaining the excellent operating mechanism of the older version, smart contract 2.0 adds conditions and algorithms to completely protect the interests of the parties, when participating in the transaction.

The Proof of Result (PoR) algorithm is included in the RealTract smart contract as a tool for evaluating and documenting the credibility of the parties involved in the contract. It

also increases the security for the transaction parties. PoR is also a tool to handle disputes between the parties or the buyers and the sellers.

The cryptocurrency market has shown amazing growth in 2017 with the market capitalization crossing the half a trillion mark. Yet, after scaling new heights, there was drastic decline in the market. The main reason is the narrow base of the cryptocurrency market among the general public. RealTract's offering of Smart Contract 2.0 on the Blockchain 4.0 would greatly increase the user base of the cryptocurrency market and blockchain usage. As the number of users would increase hugely, the price volatility of the cryptocurrency market would also reduce thanks to the expanded huge base of cryptocurrency and blockchain investors and users.

With the introduction of RealTract tokens (RET) as the digital currency for the cryptocurrency users, RealTract will be uniquely positioned to utilize its token and smart contract framework in conjunction with its revolutionary platform to solve the problems hampering the blockchain industry and cryptocurrency market. We plan RealTract crowdsale to fund our futuristic and pioneering platform. RealTract token (RET) tokens would initially be built on the popular ERC-20 standard. The ERC-20 standard allows RET tokens to immediately work with all the apps that conform to the standard. We would swap ERC-20 standard after the completion of RealTract Mainnet. Out of the total supply of the 100 billion RET tokens; the supply in circulation would be 35 billion tokens or 35% of the total tokens.

Our meticulous business plan, committed team, and technological innovations and breakthroughs would produce enormous gains in value for the investors in the coming future.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## 1. Blockchain

Blockchain is an open, transparent, and distributed ledger that can record the transactions between two parties or a group in an efficient, permanent and verifiable way. Blockchain is a continuously growing list of digital records, called blocks, which are linked and secured using the cryptography processes. Each block contains a hash pointer as a link to a previous block, transaction data and a timestamp. Blockchains are secure by design and inherently resistant to the modification of the data.

Blockchain formation is based on a lengthy and time consuming process. The main chain consists of the longest series of the blocks from the genesis block to the current block. The blocks existing outside of the main chain are orphan blocks and have little relevance or no value in the system.

For use as an effective distributed ledger, a blockchain is managed by a peer-to-peer network that collectively adheres to a specific protocol for validating the new blocks. Once recorded, the data stored in any given block cannot be changed retroactively without changing all the subsequent blocks, which requires collaboration of the network majority. Thus, any unilateral or unauthorized changes are next to impossible.

Blockchain is based on a design that prevents the owner of a currency token from committing a fraud by spending it twice. The first spend is recorded publically for all to see, so no one would accept a second spend.

Decentralized consensus is achieved with a blockchain. This makes blockchains potentially suitable for the recording of events, medical records, and other records management activities, such as identity management, transaction processing, documenting provenance, voting, or various other phenomena.

Blockchain is leading to a sea-change in the internet's evolution, from the internet of information to the internet of value with its capabilities to generate unprecedented opportunities to create value. To stay functional, it needs a lot of computing power and continuous innovation. In 2017, despite the cryptocurrency boom, there was a limited spread in the reach of the cryptocurrency and blockchain in terms of the common masses due to complex technical issues and time consuming processes.

## 2. Smart Contract 1.0

Smart contract basically refers to the self-executing computer program or protocol to digitally facilitate, verify, and enforce the performance of a contract automatically as per the rules defined in the contract without third parties under specified conditions. Smart contract has become very popular with the advent of decentralized blockchain network.

A smart contract is a special protocol intended to contribute, verify or implement the negotiation or performance of the contract. Smart contracts allow performing credible transactions without third parties. These transactions are publically traceable and irreversible.

Smart contracts contain all the information about the contract terms and execute all envisaged actions automatically. The terms of the agreement between buyer and seller are directly written into the lines of code existing across a distributed and decentralized blockchain network.

At first, assets and contract terms are coded and put into the block of a Blockchain. This contract is distributed and copied multiple times between the nodes of the platform. After the trigger happens, the contract is performed in accordance with the contract terms. The program checks the implementation of the commitments automatically.

For creating a smart contract you need subject of the contract with the program having access to goods or services under contract to lock and unlock them automatically, contract terms in the form of an exact sequence of operations, participants initiate an

agreement by signing the contract with their private keys, and deployment of the contract to the decentralized blockchain platform and distributed among the nodes of the platform.

There are numerous applications and usage of the smart contracts like logistics and supply chain, financial services, bank systems, insurance, real estate, IoT, voting results data in the encrypted and anonymous form in the blockchain eliminating manipulation possibilities, and so on. Blockchains and smart contracts can solve areas of business and general life that frustrate the users like the flawed banking system and dysfunctional global payments system.

NASDAQ is piloting a stock exchange off blockchain technology. Microsoft launched blockchain as a service last year. Smaller companies are building dozens of apps on blockchain. According to CoinDesk, a couple in Singapore recorded their prenup on a blockchain, specifying that "every 10 days, 100 minutes must be spent on a date night, that shopping sprees shall be limited to once per fortnight, and so on.

Smart contracts provide various benefits of blockchain technology such as:

- Automation: The various processes are automated through programming.
- Economy: The costs are reduced as intermediaries are eliminated.
- Security: The smart contract is well encrypted and distributed among network nodes, guaranteeing that it will not be lost or changed without proper authorization.
- Standardization: There is a very wide range of various types of smart contracts available at present and they have been standardized as well.
- Customization: You can choose a standard smart contract template and change it according to your needs.

# 3. The problem of current blockchain and smart contract 1.0

There are many technical difficulties around blockchain core technologies, which need breakthroughs and out of box thinking. At present, the infrastructure to support development of blockchain applications is unstable and time consuming. Thus many applications are not effective. It is imperative to make research and development on blockchain infrastructure, thus providing reliable support for various blockchain applications, as well as promoting implementation of blockchain applications in all kinds of industries in order to make blockchain technology more effective in serving mankind. The major problems related with the current blockchain and smart contracts are as follows:

- Low transaction throughput: Performance is one of main challenges for current blockchain technology. The current blockchain platforms and applications have a low transaction throughput. Bitcoin is designed to handle only seven transactions per second, and Ethereum can only handle a few more.

  As the current blockchains are simple concatenations of single data entities state changes; reconstructing the actual states of these entities implies a whole chain scan, which causes an even greater system slowdown and resources usage. This slowness is caused by the lack of horizontal scalability, i.e. the increase of computation capacity obtained by merely adding processors. The current blockchain safety mechanism is designed to prevent anyone from taking over the majority of the clusters by making it very expensive to achieve in terms of calculation power and/or cost. This causes the problems of scalability and low transaction throughput.

- Ability of extension: Upgrading blockchain networks poses serious challenges. All nodes on a blockchain network must validate the same blocks. It is therefore impossible for any subset of parties to freely upgrade to a new protocol without

affecting the rest of the network; or permanently detaching from it by forking the chain. Simple chains of data are not flexible enough to fulfill emerging needs, in which complex data structures need to be organized. At the same time, those structures need to be validated and made immutable with blockchain-based techniques, increasing traceability and security.

- Energy costs, depending on the miners: The threshold for current blockchain has been rising, which is reflected not only as a higher requirement of technical performance, but also as increasingly fierce competition of computing power. Particularly in the early era of Bitcoin mining, the personal computer alone could easily mine the coin. Later, mining became more demanding of a computer' s performance. This led to emergence of specialized mining computers. As a result, there is an increasing requirement of nodes. Most of which, are controlled by a select number of mining pools. This further isolates the blockchain from the masses. Moreover, the heavy energy consumption also has adverse impact on environment, which is a major cause of concern in today's world.

- Difficult to use: Today' s blockchain applications are built for the tech people who know how to use them, rather than common users. Nearly all blockchain applications require users to either run a blockchain node or install a light node. It takes a long time for users to adapt to application. To attract large number of people, blockchain applications need to be as simple as today' s Internet and mobile apps. Blockchain technology should be easy to understand and use for the consumer.

- Uncompetitive Applications: The current consumer applications must be able to handle tens of millions of active users daily. In addition, some applications will only become valuable when certain throughput is reached. The platform itself must be able to handle a large number of concurrent users. A fine experience demands reliable feedback within only seconds. Long latency frustrates users and makes applications built on blockchains less competitive with existing non-blockchain alternatives.

- Attack potential 51%: High volume crypto-assets platforms are constantly attacked by hackers who seek to bring the systems down, typically through DDoS attacks. Fraudsters also try to break into accounts using social engineering to steal cryptocurrencies from users. Many high-volume platforms could not withstand these attacks and were forced to shut down. It is estimated that since 2011, at least three dozen major heists against cryptocurrency exchanges occurred. Close to 1 million BTCs were stolen.

- Transaction speed: Bitcoin, based on first-generation blockchains and Proof of Work algorithm for transaction validation, and the second generation Ethereum based on the smart-contracts-enabled blockchains, are extremely low energy efficiency with low block validation speed and transactions per block. The third-generation and the fourth generation blockchain solutions, using techniques like Proof-of-Stake validation algorithm, off-chain routing, graph-chains, and complete or partial centralization, are still not able to solve the issues of scalability, speed, and energy consumption.

- Transaction fee: The traditional systems involve high transaction fees resulting from high costs due to low transaction speed and low throughput. Even simple applications can slow down the Ethereum based platform and increase transaction fees dramatically.

  The high cost of using blockchain technology is a major barrier to mass adoption. It also limits developers who need the flexibility to build free services. Just like today' s Internet and mobile Apps, there is no need to pay for every operation during blockchain transaction. Similar to the Internet, blockchain technology should be able to support free applications. Making blockchain free to use is key to its widespread adoption. A free platform will also empower developers and businesses to create valuable new services they can monetize, rather than having users pay fees to use the blockchain network.

  Issues of interoperability and Platform lock-in: The current blockchains have critical platform lock-in problems. Developers have to decide which blockchain to develop, and then implement platform-specific code, which makes it very

difficult to switch an application to another Blockchain. Developers don’ t want to be locked into working with a certain blockchain technology. They need freedom to evaluate, use, and switch between options. Some applications may even need to run on multiple platforms to provide best user experience.

- The security of smart contract 1.0 (Weakness): The security measures stop at data level as they don’ t ensure user safety, making it impossible to recover lost or stolen coins and tokens even if they are located on the chain, or to block malicious accounts.

- The practical application of smart contract 1.0.

    - The current smart contracts now, typically the Ethereum smart contract, is called smart contract 1.0. Although it is most commonly used in today's ICOs and has realized its enormous potential, but its applicability in the real world is too low:

    - Smart contract 1.0 works on the basis of the principle of one step operation. For instance:

        - A create a contract to receive property and distribution of assets to B,
        - B transfers property to A
        - A receives property of B,
        - B receives property of A.

    But this creates practical difficulties and awkward situations. Imagine a practical application to the situation:

    *" You buy a house. When the seller has received the money, you own the house and find the serious damage in the concrete frame, the walls have heavy cracks, and the seller just covered your eyes when you came to see*

*the house only 1-2 times. If you know that, would you be ready to buy that house?"*

- Actually, A makes the contract,
- B transfers the money to A; but still needs the conditions to ensure that product is correct and fulfills B' s expectations.

- Too many third parties use smart contract 1.0 on the Ethereum platform to provide real services that render the reliability and performance of the user perturbed with unverified information.

Smart contracts in the present form have some deficiencies like

- Slow Speed: The processes related to smart contracts are complex and lead to slow execution.
- High implementation costs.
- Complex and lengthy programming/coding.
- Lack of arbitration and conflict resolution in case of dispute/problems.
- Human involvement as the code is written by people leading to mistakes like DAO developers' s mistakes in the code caused huge losses to the users and the company.

The current blockchain architecture and technologies along with application scenario are limited by performance, applicability and stability of the underlying chain. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the underlying mechanism of Blockchain, and redesign or improve the various key technologies of blockchain to solve the problems such as transaction congestion, high transaction fees, long confirmation latency, weak anti-quantum attack capability, low anonymity of communication and transaction, weak

crossing and merging chain capability, large storage space, etc. The current blockchain technology problems have to be solved effectively and expeditiously.

# II. VISION AND SOLUTION OF REALTRACT

Admittedly, blockchain in general and smart contract in particular is a big step forward for the mankind. But go first does not mean being all good; seeing the weaknesses of the current blockchain platforms in terms of scalability, speed and performance. RealTract is born as a thorough solution to the disadvantages of the existing blockchain and the current smart contract, adding and improving technologies to help put blockchain and smart contract into real life applications effectively and efficiently.

RealTract is doing a lot of R&D for your convenience and perfecting the smart contacts to develop the highly optimized Smart Contract 2.0 in order to provide the maximum benefits in terms of the fast execution speed, cost-effectiveness, security, standardization and customization. Moreover, the solution is being developed on the Blockchain 4.0 platform that will provide many hitherto facilities in terms of convenience, speed, and security.

RealTract aims to solve the problems such as low applicability, transaction congestion, high commissions, long confirmation latency, weak resistance to quantum attacks, slow communication and transactions, incapability in crossing and merging chains, large space for storage and etc. RealTract would optimize and improve blockchain technology in all aspects including protocols and mechanisms, and become a genuine infrastructure of Blockchain 4.0. Also, RealTract would provide a platform for developing various DApps (distributed Apps), as well as feasible solutions to create Smart Contracts 2.0. RealTract focuses on core technology of blockchain infrastructure and platform.

Our goal is to build an infrastructure conquering current key technical problems and supporting all domain applications in terms of ecological view.

RealTract aims to implement a real practical and powerful support mechanism for blockchain, and provide the infrastructure for all kinds of blockchain based applications, and an underlying development platform for all kinds of DApps and practical and feasible solutions for constructing the global blockchain of future.

The RealTract uses the following elements to solve the current problems of blockchain industry:

# 1. Blockchain 4.0 with high performance:

- Blockchain 4.0 uses a multilayered architecture which provides a solution to the issues faced by current blockchains such as the lack of scalability and low transaction throughput rate. Blockchain 4.0 incorporates many advance features like dynamical sharding functions for transaction scaling. Blockchain 4.0 is secure, fast, scalable, and versatile.

- One of the strengths of this technology is indeed speed, thanks to its ability to run different transactions parallel to each other and the split-rejoin mechanism of our blockchain. These features allow for greater horizontal scalability, and increase processing transactions capacity adding additional computational power to the existing one, making each node count, performance-wise.

  The main chain is able to optimize its structures by splitting autonomously in multiple subchains, according to requested resources and data streams, parallelizing the work across multiple threads and nodes. This chain-split process is executed until the normalization of workloads, when, still autonomously, the chain becomes whole again. All of this is possible due to mechanisms allowing every block of the chain to validate two different sub-chains from two different

incoming links. This subdivision permits higher processing speed of transactions, as data queries will impact only subchain nodes, optimizing each step.

- Infinity Block Graphs (IBG) technology with infinite scalability helps keep transactions from overloading, speeding up transactions to 2 million TPS, bringing down the costs to nearly zero, and ensuring absolute security.

- Multi-layer chain: It has basically two layers viz. SupplyChain and MainChain. SupplyChain is the place to store the temporary transactions and in the pending order of the smart contract (transaction of property lock during contract execution). MainChain is the place for recording and saving all the completed transactions, the information of contracts that have ended and user-encrypted information. It provides enhanced transaction speed, extended storage space and increased security with Proof of Truth (PoT) and Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithms. Moreover, it will inevitably make sure that it does not depend on the miners, inexpensive energy, and avoids attacking 51%.

- One important feature of the technology is High Availability: the chance of relying on a cluster type that ensures continuity of services even in case of shutdown of some nodes in the network. This way, in case of multiple node failure, the cluster will autonomously reorganize data distribution communicating with every node, until complete operational recovery.

- It is also eco-friendly as it requires lower computational power and less energy for cryptographic validation and does not depend on mining (Proof-of-Work), a huge waste of power and resources.

## 2. Introducing Smart Contract 2.0:

- With the ability to create a deal, contracts can be applied more effectively in reality by adding: creation of multiple conditions, and the time of the contract. RealTract Smart Contract 2.0 is a significant improvement over the Ethereum

smart contract 1.0 that is prevalent at present. In addition to maintaining the excellent operating mechanism of the older version, smart contract 2.0 adds conditions and algorithms to completely protect the interests of the parties, when participating in the transaction.

- The Proof of Result (PoR) algorithm is included in the RealTract smart contract as a tool for evaluating and documenting the credibility of the parties involved in the contract. It also increases the security for the transaction parties. PoR is also a tool to handle disputes between the parties or the buyers and the sellers.

- Improving the enforceability, security and legality of transactions. Our solution based on the highly advanced Blockchain 4.0, will be able to manage complex data scenarios, will allow people to implement any kind of application on our technology, ensuring worldwide institutional, governmental, financial and industrial diffusion, bringing the whole blockchain universe one step forward.

RealTract will use optimized data structure, a new data structure derived from DAG (directed acyclic graph) is proposed, which greatly reduces storage space required by nodes and improves efficiency and security of data storage.

We will design and use an efficient and secure consensus mechanism, which supports high transaction concurrency, fast confirmation, and building eco-systems for different application scenarios. By connecting with various application scenarios, RealTract can cooperate with various kinds of service providers and application providers to support commercial organizations or government agencies to build chain application systems according to business characteristics and requirements.

The technology base of blockchain is distributed network architecture, so RealTract would focus on it in the R&D. Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) is a great solution, and we use DAG chain. In DAG, there is no process for packing blocks, but users confirm each other, which can greatly reduce transaction confirmation duration. RealTract technology based on DAG data structures would provide blockchain systems that are more efficient, scalable, highly interoperable, and offer a better user experience.

Recently, Blockchain 4.0 technology has started attracting the attention of industry and top-notch businessmen/entrepreneurs. It can achieve a qualitative growth in transaction throughput and scalability. The blockchain will become the infrastructure of industry and form a consolidate ecosystem, which will also change people' s lives profoundly.

# III. STRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY OF REALTRACT

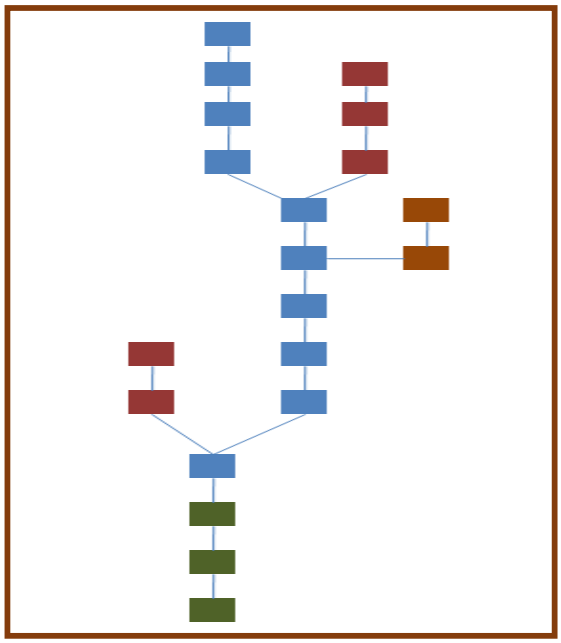
The goal of RealTract is to create a trustless and decentralized system in which transactions are similar to real-world transactions. RealTract accomplishes it by designing its network as a multi-layer blockchain with triple consensus algorithm to allow transactions to be linked with additional information on-chain. Users, developers, node operators, organizations, enterprises, crypto-exchanges, partners, and other blockchains & cryptos can take part in the development of RealTract.

## 1. pBFT (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance)

Byzantine Fault Tolerance is the ability of a distributed computer network to function as desired and correctly reach a sufficient consensus despite malicious components (nodes) of the system failing or propagating incorrect information to other peers. The objective is to defend against catastrophic system failures by mitigating the influence these malicious nodes have on the correct function of the network and the right consensus that is reached by the honest nodes in the system. pBFT algorithm provides high-performance Byzantine state machine replication, processing thousands of requests per second with sub-millisecond increases in latency.

pBFT (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance) is a replication algorithm to tolerate Byzantine faults. Hyperledger utilizes the pBFT as its consensus algorithm since pBFT could handle up to 1/3 malicious byzantine replicas/nodes. pBFT needs to know the identity of each node to select an accountant for each block, and nodes cannot join or exit arbitrarily, so PBFT is always used in private or permissioned Blockchains. It has high efficiency, but nodes need to fully trust each other.

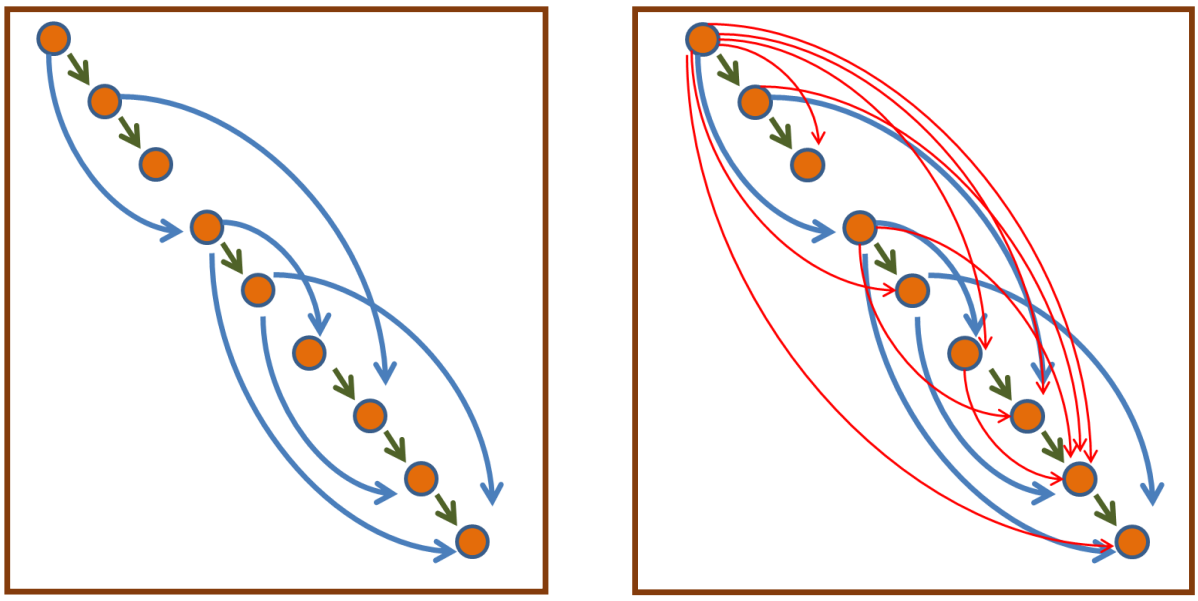
## Blockchain



Blockchains effectively have a linked list like structure. The blocks in a blockchain need to be added one after the other like a list. This structure leads to issues of scalability and a low number of transactions per second, which inhibit mainstream adoption of blockchains. Bitcoin and Ethereum, both suffer from these issues.

This inherent handicap of blockchain has led to an exploration of alternate ways of maintaining decentralized databases.

Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) is one such alternative. A Directed Acyclic Graph is an implementation of a graph, and it allows the networks using it to circumvent some of the blockchain' s most daunting limitations.



*Each node in DAG represents a new transaction*

Directed Acyclic Graph cryptocurrencies are non-blockchain decentralized payment network technologies in which each new transaction confirms one or more previous transactions.

## 2. Introducing Infinity Block Graphs

Infinity Block Graphs are similar to DAGs. A DAG is a finite directed graph with no directed cycles. It consists of finitely many vertices and edges, with each edge directed from one vertex to another. The key structure which makes DAGs work is a Tangle. The Tangle is a particular kind of directed graph, which holds transactions. Each transaction is represented as a vertex in the graph. When a new transaction joins the tangle, it chooses two previous transactions to approve, adding two new edges to the graph.

Infinity Block Graphs also work on a similar concept with multiple nodes and directed connections between them.

Infinity Block Graphs (IBG) technology with infinite scalability helps keep transactions from overloading, speeding up transactions to 2 million TPS, the cost nearly zero and absolute security.

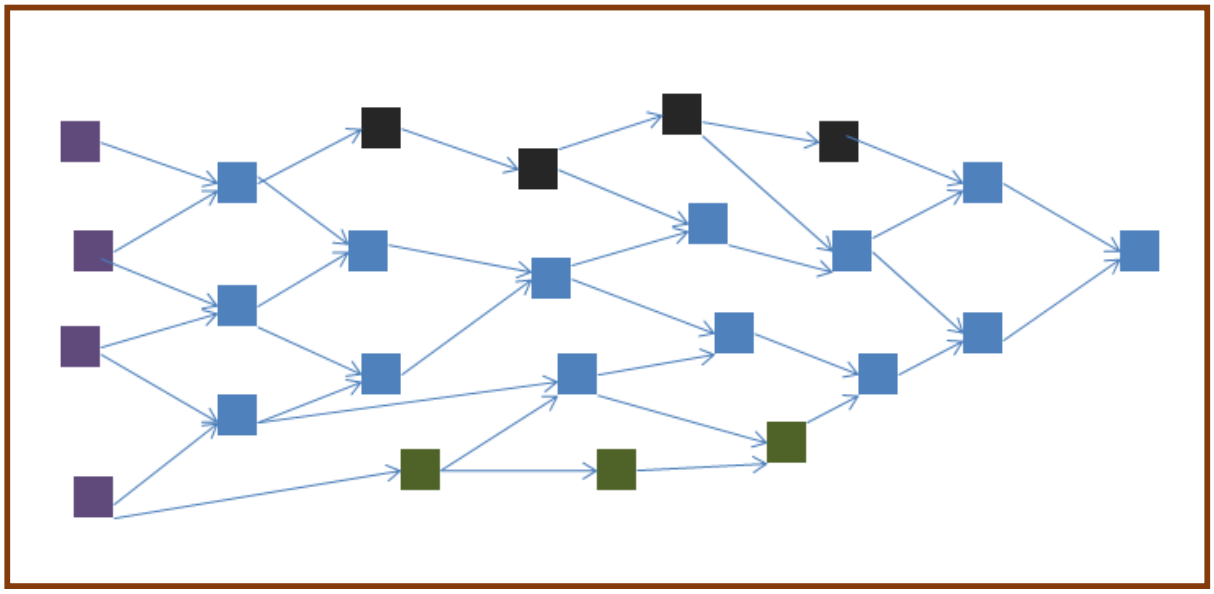


*Illustration of Infinity Block Graphs*

# 3. Multi-layer Chain

RealTract network proposes to have a multi-layer chain structure. The main layer will be called SupplyChain and the secondary layer will be called as MainChain. This structure will increase the storage capacity, process more transaction confirmations per second, and provide more security. A two-layer structure will also decrease the size of the blockchain which nodes are needed to store.

Only the completed transactions will be stored in the secondary chain which is the MainChain. The ongoing transactions, canceled transaction, waiting transaction of contract (time condition of contract) will be stored on the SupplyChain and once a set of transactions is finalized, the net effect of those transactions on the state of the blockchain will be updated on the MainChain.

The use of a DAG like Infinity Block also makes the system more secure as there is no issue of attack by miners with a concentration of hashing power. Since each new transaction which joins the tangle approves two other previous transactions, there are no miners needed to verify the transactions in the system.

# 4. SupplyChain and MainChain

## SupplyChain

SupplyChain is the place where temporary transactions and is in the pending order of the smart contract (transaction of property lock during contract execution).

SupplyChain is the main layer which uses Infinity Block Graphs. The new concept of Infinity Block Graphs will increase the transaction rate as compared to the current blockchain technology. SupplyChain uses delegated proof of stake model as a consensus mechanism. Nodes can vote on who would be the block validators. The amount of votes each node has depends upon the number of tokens they have staked in the network.

## MainChain

MainChain is the place for saving and storing of all the completed transactions, the information of the contracts that have ended, and user-encrypted information. It is used to support transaction speed, extended storage space, and increased security with Proof of Truth (PoT) and Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithms. Moreover it will inevitably make sure that it does not depend on the miners, inexpensive energy and avoid attacking 51%.

This innovative technology has a structure in which blocks are controlled by Supernode. In SupplyChain, the number of blocks is high and those do not follow

any certain order hence necessary storage and redundant data could be enormous. Therefore, the main purpose of MainChain is to filter important and necessary data and then store it in the MainChain every 5 minutes. With this technology, all data will be more secure, transaction rate would increase and 51% attack could be avoided.

MainChain uses Proof of Truth (PoT) consensus mechanism. It' s the consensus that only completed transactions or definite information are confirmed/approved by Supernodes and stored in the MainChain.

There could be different MainChain for different purposes. There could be separate MainChain for different sectors. One example is for KYC/AML. Only the final and verified information of the users, the customers, or the enterprises will be encrypted and stored on MainChain.

# 5. Cross Chain Communication

Cross Chain communication is very important for a multi-layered network. Transactions occurring in the RealTract network can be up to millions every second. At the same time, the data in the MainChain needs to be access persistent and interconnected, which requires the link among chains in MainChain, but does not take up too much transaction space or storage. To solve this, MainChain has been designed such that they can exchange data and transactions with other chain via SupplyChain.

Cross chain communication can be achieved by using sidechain pegging technology proposed by Adam Back. This works as follows: to transfer parent chain coins into sidechain coins, the parent chain coins are sent to a special output on the parent chain that can only be unlocked by an SPV proof of possession on the sidechain.

To synchronize the two chains, the following two waiting periods need to be defined:

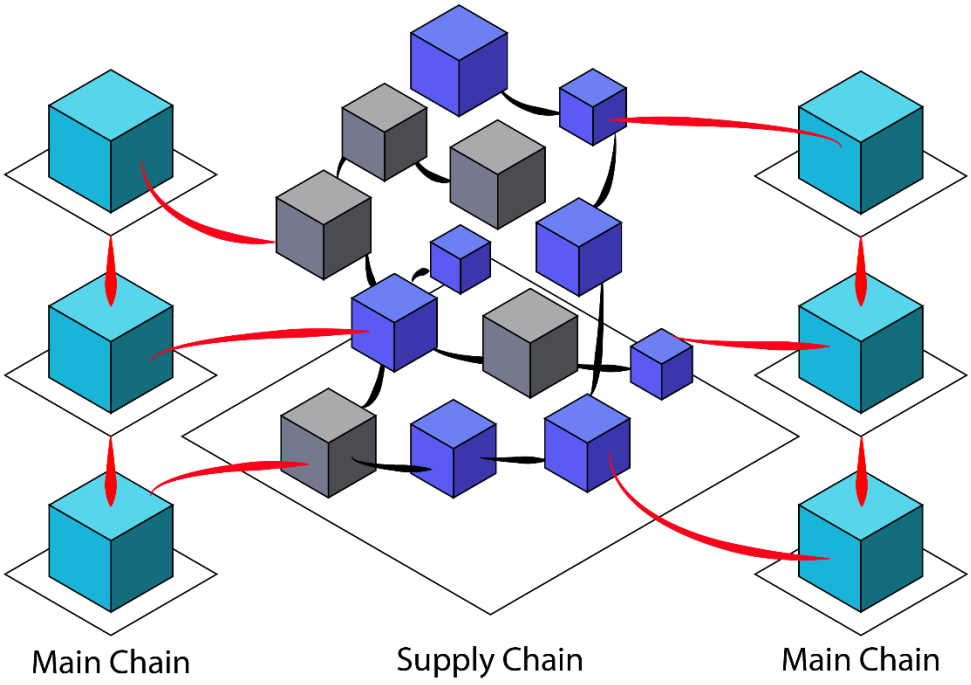
1). The confirmation period of a transfer between sidechains is a duration for which a coin must be locked on the parent chain before it can be transferred to

the sidechain. The purpose of this confirmation period is to allow for sufficient work to be created such that a denial of service attack in the next waiting period becomes more difficult.

2). The user must then wait for the contest period. This is a duration in which a newly-transferred coin may not be spent on the sidechain. The purpose of a contest period is to prevent double spending by transferring previously-locked coins during a reorganization.

While locked on the parent chain, the coin can be freely transferred within the sidechain without further interaction with the parent chain. However, it retains its identity as a parent chain coin, and can only be transferred back to the same chain that it came from.

Thus, sidechain pegging can be effectively used to achieve cross-blockchain communication.

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*Cross Chain Communication*

# 6. RealTract Network

Consensus mechanisms are an important aspect of the design of any blockchain based system. It defines how the nodes in the network interact with each other and how they should act to contribute to the trust in the network. Some of the popular consensus mechanisms used in blockchains today are Proof of Work (PoW), Proof of Stake (PoS), and Delegated Proof of Stake. In RealTract network, SupplyChain will use a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism while MainChain will use Proof of Truth as the consensus mechanism. There are various consensus mechanisms that have been evaluated by us such as Proof-of-Stake, Proof-of-Work and Proof-of-Burn are examples of algorithms designed to achieve consensus in a decentralized, "trustless" blockchain network. POS chooses the transactions' (block) validator through a random selection based on something he owns (the stake). POW requires the validator to compete for solving cryptographic puzzles (mining). POB requires the validator to 'burn' some coins by sending them to a verifiable unspendable address. Below we give a brief description of these consensus mechanisms.

## 1) Proof of Work (PoW)

Proof of work is a system that ties mining capability to computational power. Blocks must be hashed, which is in itself an easy computational process, but an additional variable is added to the hashing process to make it more difficult. When a block is successfully hashed, the hashing must have taken some time and computational effort. Thus, a hashed block is considered proof of work.

Proof of Work consensus mechanism is used to confirm new transactions and produce new blocks in the blockchain. The miners solve a cryptographic puzzle related to the transactions included in the block. If the miners are able to find a correct solution, they are said to have "mined" a block and this block is then sent to other nodes in the network for validation and inclusion in the blockchain. The Bitcoin blockchain was based on this consensus mechanism.

## 2) Proof of Stake (PoS)

Proof of stake is an alternative to the proof-of-work system, in which the user's existing stake in a cryptocurrency, i.e., the amount of that currency the user holds, is used to calculate the amount of that currency that the user can mine.

Proof of Stake system is used for validating transactions and achieving consensus. In case of the Proof of Stake, there is no cryptographic puzzle to be solved. On the contrary, the creator of a new block is chosen in a deterministic way based on their stake. The stake is how many coins/tokens one possesses. For example, if one miner was to stake 20 coins and another miner staked 200 coins, the miner staking 200 coins would be 10 times more likely to be chosen as the next block validator. Ethereum is based on Proof of Stake consensus mechanism.

## 3) Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS)

Delegated Proof of Stake is one of the PoS consensus mechanisms. DPOS leverages the power of stakeholder approval voting to resolve consensus issues in a fair and democratic way. All network parameters, from fee schedules to block intervals and transaction sizes, can be tuned via elected delegates.

The difference from PoS is that in the DPoS systems, the users vote to select the other users to validate transactions. The users who get the most votes earn the right to validate transactions. Users can even delegate their voting power to other

users, whom they trust. Votes are weighted according to the size of each voter' s stake.

Given a set, usually small number of witnesses, they work to mine blocks and monitor the network. These witnesses are elected to this role by the chain users. There is decentralization of the voting process, i.e. it isn' t limited to masternode holders like in Proof of Stake consensus. Because there is a smaller group of individuals working to secure the network, needed changes can occur much more efficiently. Also, because witnesses are reliant of votes, it is in their best interest to pay attention to the concerns of the other participants on the network.

## 4) Proof of Truth (PoT)

The Proof of Truth consensus mechanism is a consensus mechanism which allows only completed transactions or information confirmed by Supernode to be stored in blockchain. The Proof of Truth ensures that only correct data is stored in the blockchain. This is essential to maintain the integrity of the blockchain as only the verified and true data or information need to be recorded and stored in the blockchain.

RealTract has analyzed the major consensus mechanisms: PoW, PoS, DPoS, PoT, etc. PoW (Proof of work) is a consensus strategy used in Bitcoin network. It requires a complicated computational process in authentication. In PoW, each node in network is calculating a hash value of the constantly changing block header. POW is completely decentralized, free to access, but mining causes a lot of waste resources, so consensus needs a long period, which is not suitable for commercial applications. Proof of stake (PoS) is an energy-saving alternative to PoW. Instead of demanding users to find a nonce in an unlimited space, PoS requires users to prove the ownership of the amount of currency because it is believed that users with more currency would be less likely to attack the network, and PoS still needs mining. DPoS (Delegated Proof of Stake). Similar

to PoS, miners get their priority to generate the blocks according to their stake. The major difference between PoS and DPoS is that PoS is a direct democratic while DPoS is representative democratic. And the whole consensus mechanism still depends on tokens, while many commercial applications do not need tokens.

After perusing the various pros and cons of the different consensus mechanisms, RealTract has determined to use a proof of truth consensus mechanism which will ensure that only correct data is stored in the MainChain. It allows only completed transactions or information confirmed by Supernode to be stored in the MainChain. This is essential to maintain the integrity of the blockchain as only the verified and true data or information would be recorded and stored in the MainChain.

There are 3 types of Nodes in RealTract network:

1) Full Node - This node is part of SupplyChain. Full Node is a computer who participates in SupplyChain network and has connections with other Full Nodes. The Full Node ensures the correctness and integrity of the MainChain layer. They can also provide additional services on the network and ensure that the network is running correctly. This ensures that most of the high throughput transactions are handled on the SupplyChain itself and only once in every 5 minutes the changes in the states are updated on the MainChain.

Transactions will be sent to Full Nodes and forwarded to Delegates. A Delegate is a Full Node who has been voted by other Full Nodes (Voters) to be the validator for the next block. Voters are Full Nodes who stake their RET (RealTract token) to get the votes. To vote for a Delegate, a Full Node must create a transaction called Vote Transaction and the total Votes will be counted with weights as the current staking balance of the Voters. Full Nodes can be run by any computers and they play a vital role in the sustainability of the RealTract network. To promote Full Nodes to stake RET and join in the voting process, RealTract has the Block reward system for Delegates and its Voters. RealTract rewards the block generators a fixed amount of RET per block.

2) Super Node - This node is part of MainChain. The main objective of Super Nodes is to make transactions in RealTract information-rich. MainChain layer in RealTract network will be run by Super Nodes. Super Nodes will approve MainChain Blocks that contains transactions and propagate the MainChain transactions to other Super Nodes and Full Nodes across the RealTract network. A Super Node deposits a large amount of tokens as stakes to support its commitment to the network. To incentivize Super Nodes to participate in the RealTract network, the network rewards them with the fees given by the users for processing the attached information. This acts as an earned interest for Super Nodes for depositing a large amount of tokens as stakes in the network.

3) Service Node - This node is part of MainChain like lending service chain, medical service chain, business service chain, real estate service chain, etc. Service nodes make up the service MainChain which is developed for specific use cases. All data transacted in the service nodes need not be updated in the MainChain, only the trusted and verified changes in state are updated in the MainChain. RealTract is decentralized at the Full Node and Super Node layer but not at the service node layer. If a particular service MainChain run by Service Nodes is disrupted then the network fails to provide the service. This also models real-life scenario where if a particular government agency pulls out from a platform, then the data about that government agency is not available on the common platform.

Advanced Service Nodes provide services like Validating Identity, Instant Payment System or Private Payment System. Service Nodes must be trusted by the network. After completing the process to prove the identities and authorities,

Service Nodes become trusted Nodes and can start providing their services to the network. Service Nodes work together following the Proof of Truth mechanism to maintain the consensus of the network.

Every 5 minutes, the real transactions or important information will be stored in MainChain. That is why the ongoing transactions, canceled transaction, waiting transaction of contract (time condition of contract) will not be stored in the MainChain. Only the necessary information will be selected depending on the purpose of each industry like KYC (Know Your Customer) service for government, information of patients for medical health records, etc.

# IV. SMART CONTRACT 2.0

## 1. Overview

Nowadays, smart contract is on its way to become the leading technology which could simplify the interaction between parties but intensify the efficiencies of a contract; and thus change the way we sign contracts. Smart contract could guarantee the transparency and justice of a contract between parties; also many people believe that it could transform certain industries in the near future.

However, there is still a major problem of smart contract, which according to the majority of technology experts, could reduce the applicability of smart contracts in real life even if its potential is enormous. The current concept of smart contracts, which considers the rules and conditions of a smart contract is unchangeable, might bring litigations to both parties if any of the rules and conditions need to be changed.

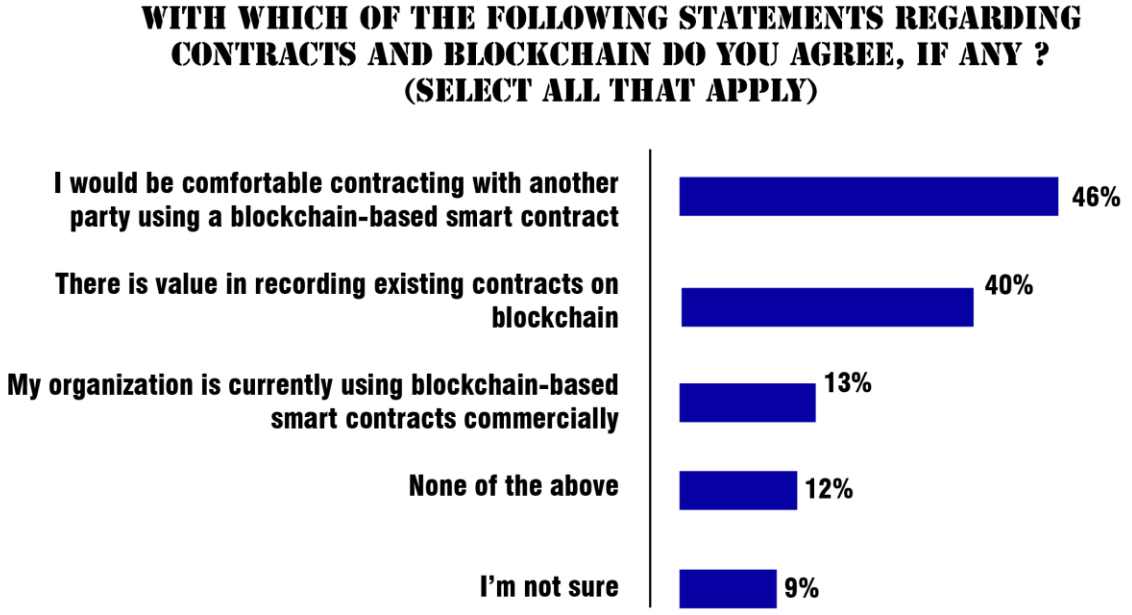
*" You buy a house, when the seller has received the money, you own the house and find the serious damages in the concrete frame, the walls have heavy cracks, the seller has covered your eyes when you came to see the house only 1-2 times. If you know that, would you be ready to buy that house?"*

Most of the current smart contracts are pursuing the perfection of performance and automation because most of the developers believe that the necessary laws and rules cannot compare to the importance of perfect code and fast performance. Unfortunately, it becomes the disadvantage of smart contracts, and makes it difficult to apply to practice, especially in other industries.

The smart contracts are on the radar of the top global firms, MNCs, and constancies that are researching their role and giving them increasing importance keeping in view their future potential for the industry, business, and governments.

Therefore, RealTract has invented the advanced version of smart contract called Smart Contract 2.0 (Practical Smart Contract), which is a significant improvement over the Ethereum smart contract 1.0. In addition to maintaining the excellent operating mechanism of the older version, smart contract 2.0 adds conditions and algorithms to completely protect the interests of the parties when participating in the transaction. Smart Contract 2.0 will put the current problem of smart contracts to rest, but still ensure the best performance. Moreover, it is possible to drastically reduce or resolve the litigations in the way of equality and consistency.

The top-notch global consultancy Deloitte conducted an executive survey on blockchain. The survey was conducted online between Nov. 14 and Dec. 1, 2016. It polled an initial sample of 554 respondents, and then focused on 308 senior executives in the U.S. at companies with $500 million or more in annual revenue who completed the full survey and said they have at least a broad understanding of blockchain as well as familiarity with and ability to comment on their company' s blockchain investment plans. They observations regarding the role for Smart Contracts are given below:



# 2. Operational mechanism:

Smart Contract 2.0 is based on the core tenets of Smart Contract 1.0, but adds two important elements: "conditional information" and "execution time". With the new mechanism of smart contract 2.0, buyers and sellers will be guaranteed equal rights when they both have the right to set conditions together. The mechanism of operation of Smart Contract 2.0 is described as follows:

- A is the buyer, the asset is x; B is the seller, the asset is y

    1. B generates a contract of receiving x and distributing y
    2. A transfer x, and also create condition and execution time for B
    3. When B accepts the condition, B receives x, A receives y, BUT both x, y are locked.
    4. After the end of the stipulated time, B implements the condition of A, the contract will automatically unlock x, y *if A does not generate a recovery order.*

# 3. Proof of Result (PoR)

- Because of the legal issues related to the type of property, the dispute between the parties as the matter proceeds and the interests received. For instance, B has fulfilled the conditions of A, but A still makes a recovery order, which in turn affects the duration and benefits of B. The Proof of Result (PoR) algorithm is added to increase the security of the data; and evaluate and record the reliability of the parties before, during, and after the transaction. Asset retention operations, previous contract use results, and encrypted transaction credentials

from all parties involved in the transaction are retained on MainChain. Based on this, the algorithm will calculate the reliability indicators of the participants.

- When a contract is created, it will be censored through algorithms including PoR that includes the following procedure: Contract verification from the parties, verification of asset ownership, verification of the reliability of the parties, and real-time verification based on blockchain.

  *The PoR will be added after launch of Smart contract 2.0*

Here is a simplified flow of how RealTract Smart Contract 2.0 on the Blockchain 4.0, the first practical smart contract in the world, works:

1. The user 'A' wants to create a smart contract to do something and goes to the RealTract platform to make a suitable smart contract
2. The user 'A' finalizes terms & conditions and include them in Smart Contract 2.0
3. The new smart contract is listed on the RealTract platform with conditions and timing for execution - the subject matter can be an asset or abstract condition
4. The user 'B' accepts the condition listed in the Smart Contract 2.0, i.e., purchase of 10K USD by the user 'A' through RET tokens.
5. When B accepts the condition, B receives RET, A receives USD, BUT both RET, USD are locked.
6. After the end of the stipulated time, B implements the condition of A, the Smart Contract 2.0 will automatically unlock both RET, USD ***if A does not generate a recovery order.***.
7. After the required currency and cryptocurrency are sent, and the smart contract's terms are completed, the Smart Contract 2.0 is finished

RealTract is an evolving cryptocurrency platform that aims to provide efficient smart contract creating capacity based on the highly innovative technology, aiming to solve the existing problems of current cryptocurrency and smart contract process.

# V. APPLICATION OF REALTRACT AND SMART CONTRACT 2.0 (PRACTICAL SMART CONTRACT)

RealTract is driven by the research and development capabilities. The mission of the project is to build the cost-effective block chain platform and smart contract creation facility at the lowest possible operational expenses. RealTract will share the benefits with millions of the potential and existing cryptocurrency and blockchain users.

Blockchain now has not just established itself as a technology that cryptocurrency is just a subset of; it has also established itself as the solution of the two problems that all businesses face, i.e., Security and Lack of Transparency. Blockchain has many use cases that show how this technology holds the potential to change the world.

There are many applications of RealTract and Smart Contract 2.0 (practical smart contract):

- Retailers: Reduction card fee, payments, delivery contract, warranty, etc.

  RealTract includes the ability to leverage computer vision, natural language processing, external services (Instagram, QuickBooks, Salesforce, etc.) and complex scenarios within a smart contract. For example, imagine that someone wanted to leverage their Instagram feed by writing a smart contract that details how they want to be paid and approve of the images used. A user could use RealTract to recognize anything with leaves or roots (a tree) in a video or image. A user could use RealTract to recognize a document sent to smart contract that contains text about a man from Eastern Europe who traveled to Australia.

Walmart partnered with IBM's Hyperledger Fabric -- a blockchain system -- to track food shipments. From the start of their journey at the farm, pallets of mangoes were tagged with numeric identifiers and every time they crossed a checkpoint it was digitally recorded via blockchain.

It can help in a simple transfer, i.e., a sender transfers money to a recipient such as a grocery store.

- Financial service: lending, distributed ledger manager

Big banks, investors and other financial institutions have invested millions of dollars in blockchain, hoping it could make transactions faster, easier and more secure.

It can help in fraud reduction. By bringing all the information on a distributed ledger with a timestamp and batches of specific transactions with a link to another block, the blockchain technology will make it impossible for the hackers to breaks into the system without the timestamp of the breach getting highlighted.

It is estimated that banks spend somewhere around $60 million up to $500 million per year in their 'Know Your Customer' project. These practices are followed to lower the money laundering instances and to keep terrorist out of the banking ecosystem. If the KYC process is brought on Blockchain, the verification time and associated cost will get lowered by manifold.

AIG and IBM completed a pilot of a so-called "smart contract" multi-national policy for Standard Chartered Bank PLC which the companies said is the first of its kind using blockchain' s digital ledger technology. The Standard Chartered policy uses blockchain to facilitate sharing of real-time information for a main policy written in the United Kingdom, where the bank is headquartered, and three local policies in the United States, Singapore and Kenya.

If a loan was taken out to buy that car, and the owner failed to make payments, the smart contract could automatically invoke a lien, which returns control of the car keys to the bank. This "smart lien" might be much cheaper and more effective.

RealTract can enable derivatives trading on Ethereum. A trader that believes Ethereum is going up and wants to profit, and a trader that believes Ethereum is going down and wants to profit are paired together in a smart contract 2.0. The outcome of who makes or loses money is dependent on the market price of Ethereum and automatically decided by smart contract 2.0.

RealTract can enable reoccurring Payments from a lump sum such as:

- A sender transfers money to escrow
- Every month, $100 is transferred to the recipient like mutual fund from escrow.

- Logistics

IBM has been partnering with leading companies in various industries, including Danish transport company Maersk, to create blockchain-based products that can streamline complex international dealings across sectors.

With the help of blockchain, an employee of a food chain, or even a customer, can grabs a packet of mangoes, types in the identifying number on the package and the entire journey appears before his eyes -- when they were picked, sent to be washed, sliced, passed through Customs and Border Protection, and when they hit shelves.

It takes roughly two seconds for all of this information to appear. In the event of an E. coli or salmonella outbreak, the difference between two seconds and nearly a week is not only lifesaving but can save a company millions of dollars. Plus, the ability to quickly obtain these specific, secure records could help executives keep tabs on the flow of goods and prevent fraud.

Walmart is trying out a similar tactic with pork supply chains in China. Other companies are testing blockchain's potential for their logistics, e.g., everything from airplane parts, cargo shipments, etc.

By identifying the production processes and components and then storing the information on Blockchain, business can monitor their supply chain process from the raw material stage to the end delivery stage. For example, Walmart uses blockchain to enable their employees to scan the goods in store' s app and then track them from the harvesting stage to the time it reaches the store floor. On the other hand, Makers use of the technology to monitor the cargo ships.

- Government Administration & Public Welfare

The government can utilize blockchain and Smart Contract 2.0 for various usage including even digital identities for refugees who lack official documents. Imagine no longer having a social security card, but a digital identity that couldn't be hacked. We wouldn't have to worry about data breaches like the recent one at Equifax.

Smart Contract 2.0 can cover agreement to a prearranged set of tort laws. These tort laws would be defined by contracts between private arbitration and enforcement agencies, while customers would have a choice of jurisdictions in this system of free-market governments. If these privately practiced law organizations bear ultimate responsibility for the criminal activities of their customers, or need to insure lack of defection or future payments on the part of customers, they may in turn ask for liens against their customers, either in with contractual terms allowing arrest of customers under certain conditions.

We can extend the concept of smart contracts to property. Smart property might be created by embedding smart contracts in physical objects. These embedded protocols would automatically give control of the keys for operating the property to the party who rightfully owns that property, based on the terms of the contract. For example, a car might be rendered inoperable unless the proper

challenge-response protocol is completed with its rightful owner, preventing theft. This will help the government administration including police and public authorities.

Estonia matured in a 'digital republic' ecosystem by shifting a number of its national system on Ethereum Blockchain.

- Healthcare

The fact that blockchain comes with an immutable architecture makes it possible to store the EHR data in a way that is safeguarded from any or all instances of hacks and breaches. Also, when incorporate at the center of medical research, the technology can even help with creation of new medicine or a more personalized treatment regime.

- 4th Industrial Revolution

Blockchain is contributing in a big way towards the 4th industrial revolution. Many big industrial corporations are deriving benefits from blockchain technology in the product development and manufacturing processes.

Porche, the leading automobile maker has already introduced blockchain in its cars. There are a number of benefits that the brand accepted going blockchain brought for it, e.g., secure access of vehicle, fast data transfer and better security, autonomous driving, etc.

Coca-Cola, The beverage leader, along with the US State Department is developing a blockchain ledger which is designed to remove the state of forced labor from across the globe. Using the technology, they will develop a secure

registry for the workers which would help with fighting forced labor market, globally.

IBM recently revealed its chip which they called the world' s smallest computer that would help brands use blockchain in verification of authenticity of the products in a supply chain. IBM also uses blockchain to deliver distributed ledger services to over 400 different clients around the world including government, banking, logistics, and healthcare.

- Internet of Things (IoT)

Our easy to use, superfast, and low cost smart contracts 2.0 on the Blockchain 4.0 would help in creating micro-contracts that would enable the users to execute tiny transactions cheaply and securely. Such micro-contracts offer immense opportunities for the various mobile and AI devices and could fuel the internet-of-things.

The IoT sensors get to exchange data on the platform instead of a third party. Also, since the devices are addressable with Blockchain, businesses get an access to the usage history of the connected devices, which comes in handy at time of troubleshooting.

- Online jobs

Blockchain is proving very useful and companies are tapping the potential of the blockchain for their HR and job related processes. Blockchain can help in the online job searches, finding the right job for the right candidate, verification of the records and credentials of the prospective employees, etc. The companies can also keep track of their present and future employees with the help of blockchain.

Smart Contract 2.0 can help in the various online jobs and employee related aspects such as job agreements, fulfillment of the job related conditions, payments, employee benefits etc.

- ICO/IPO

RealTract is so powerful that it can be used to create ICO or IPOs. A user could easily replicate a crypto lottery by describing a smart contract that comprises a lottery, and what percent of the funds are used for dividends and a jackpot.

In case of an ICO, RealTract can help many ICO investors pledge money to an ICO recipient, and then execute the Smart Contract 2.0 if the total money pledged is above $1 million within a month by transferring the pledges to the ICO recipient, and finish the contract.

# VI. REALTRACT (RET) TOKEN

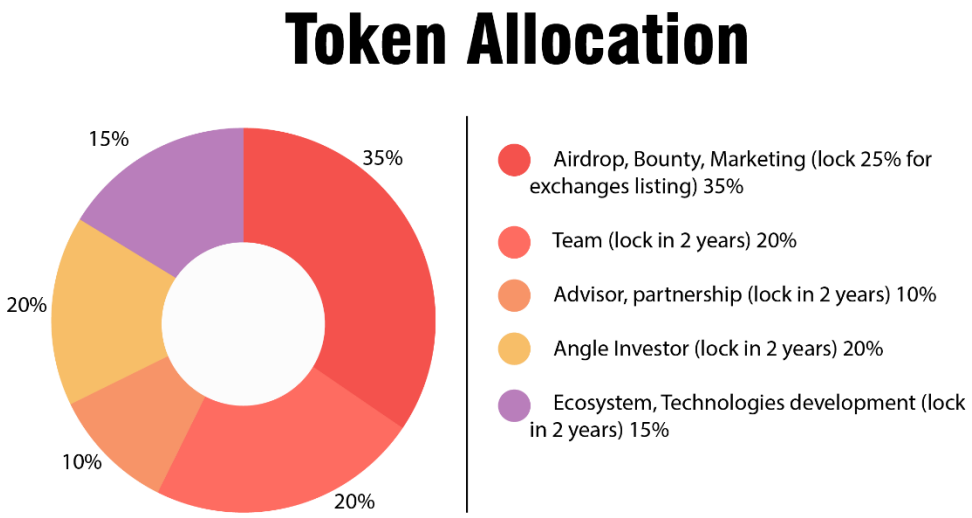
RET tokens would initially be built on the popular ERC-20 standard. The ERC-20 standard allows RET tokens to immediately work with all the apps that conform to the standard. It will allow any digital currency wallet to hold RET tokens. RealTract is easily exchangeable with other cryptocurrencies that comply with the ERC-20 rules. RealTract will be exchangeable with other currencies on the leading cryptocurrency exchanges.

*We would swap ERC-20 standard after the completion of RealTract Mainnet.*

| REALTRACT TOKEN FEATURES | |
|---|---|
| Token name | Real Tract |
| Symbol | RET |
| Type | ERC20 |
| Total Supply | 100,000,000,000 |
| Circulating Supply | 10,000,000,000 |

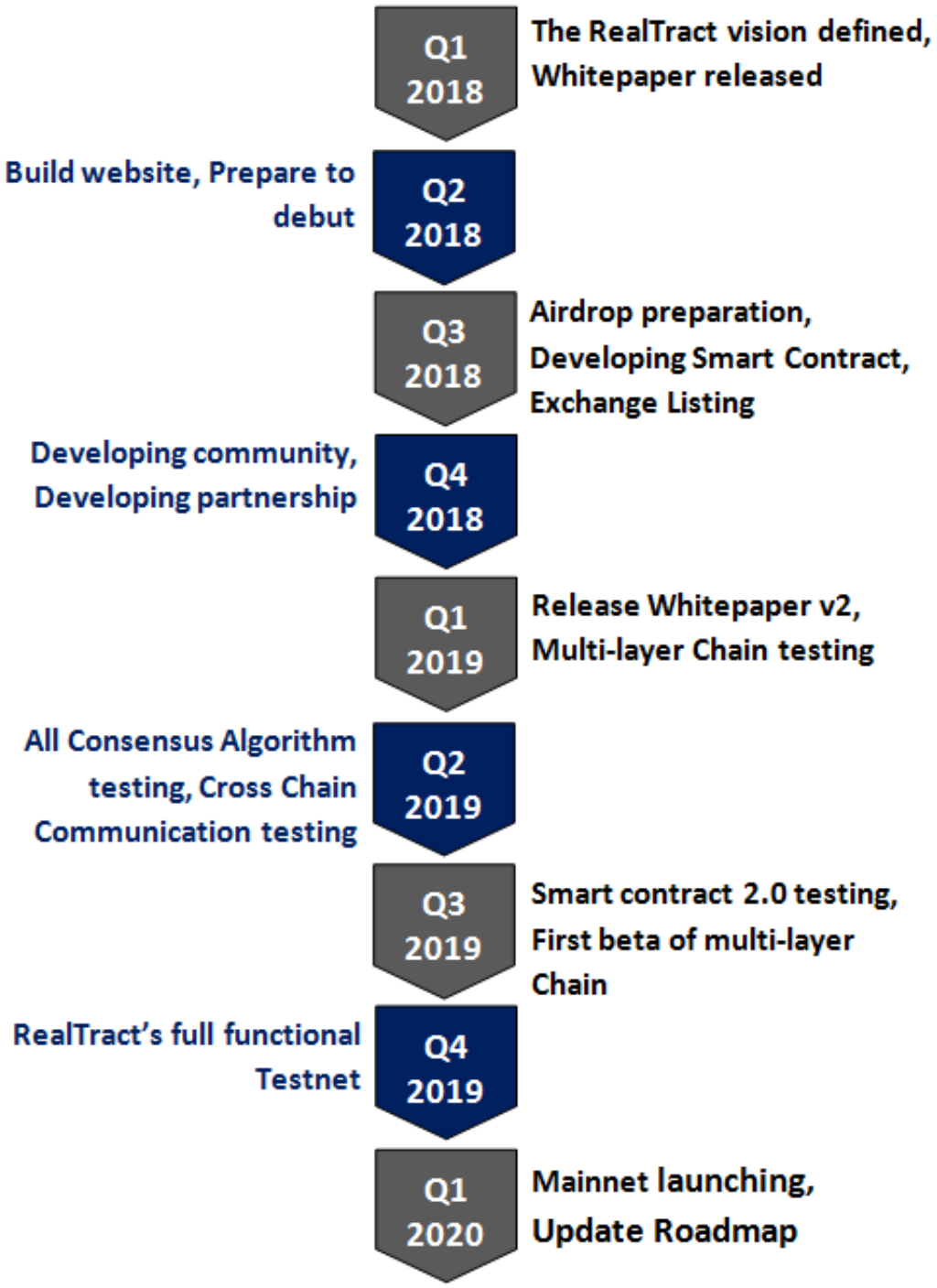
Token Allocation:

RealTract will have the following token allocation:




*Before Mainnet launching, we might burn a part of the locked tokens in order to increase the value of RET.*

# VII. ROADMAP


Q1 2018
The RealTract vision defined, Whitepaper released
Build website, Prepare to debut
Q2 2018
Q3 2018
Airdrop preparation, Developing Smart Contract, Exchange Listing
Developing community, Developing partnership
Q4 2018
Q1 2019
Release Whitepaper v2, Multi-layer Chain testing
All Consensus Algorithm testing, Cross Chain Communication testing
Q2 2019
Q3 2019
Smart contract 2.0 testing, First beta of multi-layer Chain
RealTract's full functional Testnet
Q4 2019
Q1 2020
Mainnet launching, Update Roadmap

# VIII. Marketing Plan

RealTract will implement a comprehensive plan for marketing. We will list the RET tokens on the major cryptocurrency exchanges. We will also place ads on the various popular and relevant digital platforms.

Our strategy is focused on getting the maximum attention on the right type of platforms suitable to our image of a professional digital currency domain company. This will help us in attracting the desirable number of investors.

We will focus on the angel investors, and wealthy investors, whose investments will help in attracting other investors to our RET tokens.

There would be airdrop and bounty campaigns to ensure an exceptional response to the RealTract tokens. This will encourage the campaigners. We plan to offer up to 35% of all the coins for the airdrop and bounty campaigns. This large airdrop and bounty pool would spur the various stakeholders.

# IX. TEAM

The RealTract team comprises of highly experienced and qualified professionals. The management has a great depth and breadth of exposure and hands-on experience across various domains such as blockchain technology, cryptocurrency, finance, marketing, etc.

- Co-Founder, Vitally Marinchenko
  https://www.linkedin.com/in/vitallymarinchenko/

- Project Manager- Core Developer, Alejandroj Bettini
  https://www.linkedin.com/in/alejandroj-bettini-7b796a169/
- Co- Founder & CTO, Rahul Mishra
  https://www.linkedin.com/in/BluestMettle/

We are a team of blockchain and crypto enthusiasts with a vision of capitalizing on the blockchain technology with cutting-edge solutions. We plan to develop RealTract to become a paradigm for blockchain platforms and applications in the future with the deployment of our platform and Smart Contract 2.0 on the Blockchain 4.0.

RealTract team is capable of handling the cryptocurrency and blockchain ecosystem effectively and efficiently with the financial resources available.

The manpower would be further increased keeping in view the needs with the expansion of the operations of RealTract. The staff would be recruited efficiently as per the actual requirements. This will help us in keeping the costs under control and became a profitable company.

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## Find us on social media:

Telegram Group: t.me/RealTractOfficial

Telegram Korea Group: t.me/RealtractKorean

Telegram Channel: t.me/realtractchannel

Twitter: https://twitter.com/realtract

Medium: https://medium.com/@realtractofficial

Reddit: https://www.reddit.com/user/RealTract

Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQDTEf-A31H74yhdVaRv2EQ

Github: https://github.com/RETnetwork