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PARADISE TOKEN

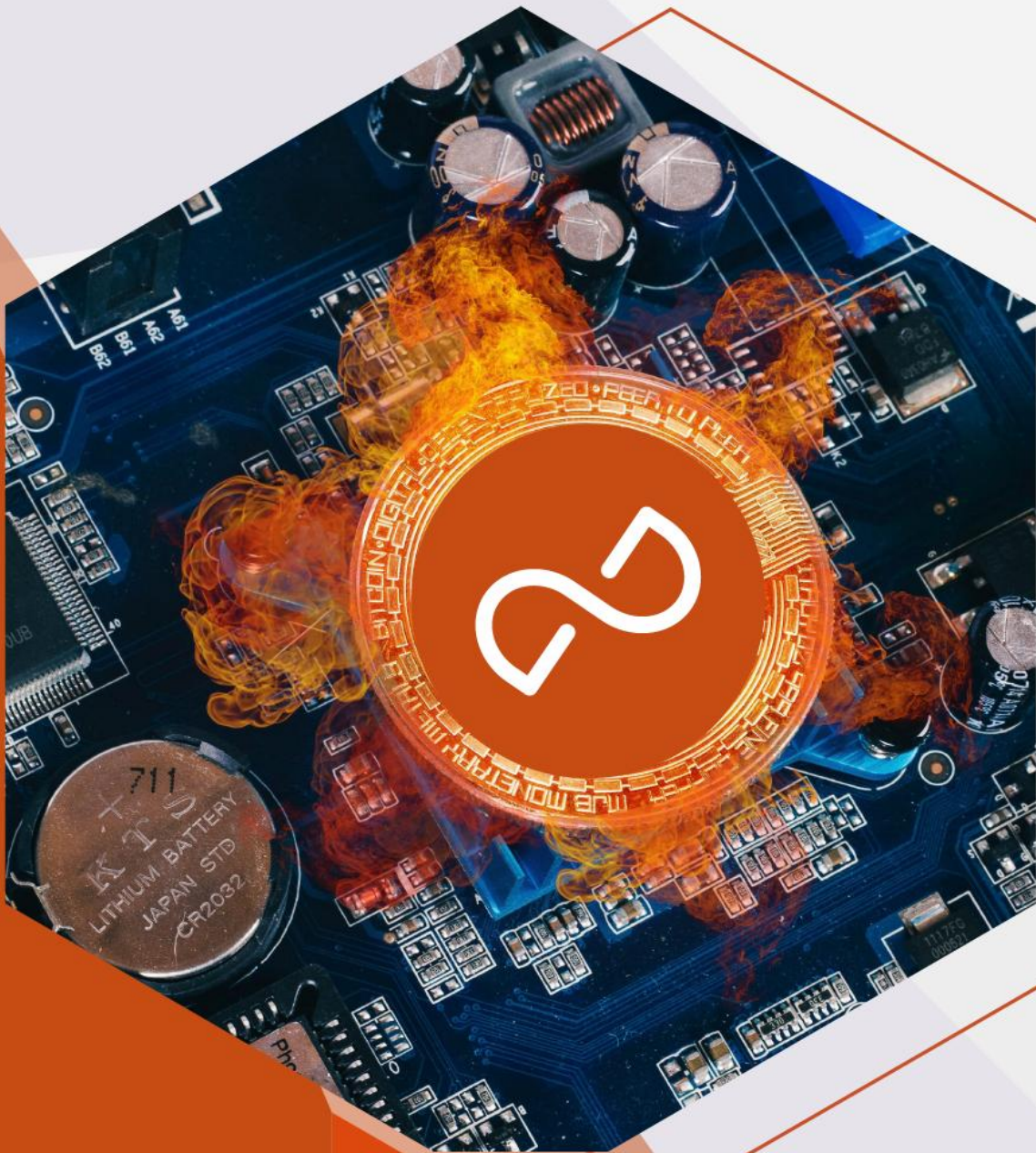




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PARADISE WHITEPAPER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This document and information contained herein may not be sent and or addressed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, to any person or any jurisdiction in which it would be impermissible or restricted to offer, distribute, purchase, sell or retain cryptographic tokens.

All definitions contained in this notice shall bear the same meaning as provided in the Whitepaper unless stated otherwise.

- I. The Paradise Token is not intended to constitute:
- II. securities in any jurisdiction;
- III. currency of any kind;
- IV. stocks, shares or debentures;
- V. units in a collective investment scheme or business trust;
- VI. equity in an investment fund

Any regulation or legislation applicable to securities or to any of (I to V) above will not be applicable to this Whitepaper and the Paradise Token Generation Event ("TGE").

This Whitepaper does not constitute a prospectus or offer document, nor is it an offer of securities or an attempted solicitation for investment in securities in any jurisdiction.

This Whitepaper and the Paradise TGE have not been approved by any regulatory body in any jurisdiction. It should not be assumed that the Whitepaper, and the Paradise TGE complies with any laws, regulation or legislation of any jurisdiction.

The purchase of the Paradise Token and participation in the Paradise TGE is inherently risky.

No warranty, guarantee or undertaking is made by Paradise and or the Distributors of the Paradise Abstract.

- The performance of the Paradise Token;
- The performance of the assets underlying the Paradise business or the Paradise Token purchase;



ABSTRACT

The advent of blockchain technology and digital assets are changing the way we conduct business and manage transactions. Paradise is leveraging the transparency and immutability of blockchain technology to create a unique experience for customers in the education and digital asset trading spaces, and offering reliable technology solutions for businesses in these industries. The Paradise ecosystem comprises of two core elements: a crypto token based education platform and a digital asset exchange platform. Leveraging the technology developed for these offerings, Paradise also enables companies across a wide array of industries to quickly and easily convert digital assets to fiat (cash), giving them the liquidity required for their success.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About Judaism

Teaching and learning are embedded in human development. Every human society has both structured and unstructured means of educating their youth to fulfill their role in life as adults. Jewish culture has a reputation of cherishing “learning” and transferring this passion from one generation to the next. It’s perceived successes justify delving deeper into the intricacies of this system to uncover some of the methods that characterize it.

Jewish culture is based on a translation of biblical rules and principles into practice. Beyond the Hebrew Bible, the Talmud, a compilation of rabbinic thought from the first to seventh centuries, and hosts of commentaries that it garnered through the ages have become the foundation texts. There are also legal treatises that explain, elaborate, and help adjust the laws to daily life. Together with communal customs, these texts present the traditions that every observant Jew is expected to master and practice. These objectives constitute a significant learning burden on each individual and necessitate perseverance and efficient learning techniques.

According to the ideals of this community, preoccupation with learning is almost an obsession, and time is an extremely valuable resource. Even social and religious events involve group learning. No individual is exempt from the obligation to study, each according to his level of skill. In many contemporary communities, the emphasis on learning now extends to women as well. Any activity that detracts from learning must be justified. Going to work, or even visiting the doctor, serves the principal objective and leads to continued, or even better, learning thereafter.

Mindfulness of learning is a constant state of consciousness, and reminders to pursue study at all times are everywhere. The central dogma of Judaism is recited twice daily as part of the prayer service. On the Sabbathone is expected to engage in study. Holy days are characterized by preparations that include the learning of related laws and customs, and education is an intrinsic component of the holy days. The rabbinic leadership recognized the importance of continuing education and developed the notion of studying a page of the Talmud each day which has become part of the routine for many laypeople.

This sort of environment in which every member of the community is expected to devote each free waking moment to study stands in contrast to other cultures that have similar approaches but only for select scholars and religious devotees. Not surprisingly, literacy rates in Jewish communities have generally been higher than those among other groups among whom Jews lived.



Current educational systems often utilize total immersion for short periods, such as crash courses for the purpose of acquisition of a new language, to enhance learning. Such experiences are costly and limited in time and scope. The Jewish system strives to create environments that stimulate learning through all phases of growth and development from birth to death. This is an experience-based education, which for the most part is free of charge.

As learning and living according to the law are the main purposes of life, they require one to give up on other activities. The reward for this is personal satisfaction and prestige in this world and the promise of reward in the next.

The gate of 0.2 provides Talmud based skills set to the rest of the world and make society valuable, a way to lead most success life with peace and happiness. The firm plan to create a huge community where the skills were learnt and shared among to help every individual strong in all the aspect and lead their life full of pleasant.

Mission & Vision

Paradise was founded on the belief that it is your basic human right to control your money, data and identity. We believe that decentralization holds the key to empowering people around the world to better safeguard their rights, and that we are helping the world move in this direction by accelerating the transition to adopting cryptocurrency

Mission

Accelerate the World's Transition to Cryptocurrency

We believe that by accelerating the transition to adopting cryptocurrency, we can help people globally to:

- Control their money - ability to access their funds anytime and anywhere;
- Safeguard their data - cryptography-secured blockchain makes data tempering highly unlikely;
- Protect their identity - no central entity can compromise your identity.

Vision

Community and sharing

This idea of working together and sharing our skills to benefit the group has allowed us to thrive and evolve as a species. But now we no longer need to hunt in packs and pool our resources together to survive. Instead, we share what we do have with the people that don't have access to them.



The Gate of 0.2 will create an environment where users in the platform learn together and share their knowledge with others. Likewise the assets of crypto also would be shared to make others strong in the society and become a one strong community.

This form of sharing gives us access to assets and services at a fraction of the cost of buying them, while owners and providers can make some money while they're at it.

Known as the sharing economy, this way of offering services is a huge development in the online and offline world. Also dubbed "collaborative consumption" or the "collaborative economy", it typically uses marketplaces to match people up with providers that can offer them what they need

Cryptocurrency in Every Wallet

In our journey to achieve this vision, we are:

- Sharing our skills and economy
- Educating the community
- Redefining how money is being moved, spent and invested, and

Democratizing blockchain technology by designing beautiful, simple and useful financial services that have a lasting, positive impact on people's lives.

Gate of 0.2: A New Paradigm

Gate of 0.2 aims to break the status quo, introducing a new protocol born from Talmud; we introduce the protocol, Paradise platform a set of tokens and smart contracts to change the leadership industry, becoming the first mentoring educational platform.

Gate of 0.2 mentorship program focus on 4 principles based on Talmud

- **Real Estate:** It teaches basic knowledge and know-how about asset formation that mainly utilizes real estate investment
- **Franchise:** This teaches you about how to automate your business, develop franchises, and earn money as a business owner.
- **Royalty:** In this category, as an investor, you will have various rights and know-how to increase assets and knowledge to protect assets
- **Distribution:** In this category, you will be taught to know-how to procure various products and services and earn right income.

Investors are demanding more and we have been working hard on the next phase of our company's growth. In 2021 we aim to launch our market with Blockchain-based platform for our primary market securities in FinTech, Bitcoin & Blockchain companies.

We also aim to launch the Crypto Token to help us overcome some key operational challenges our industry is facing as we scale into 2021 and open up certain activities of our platform to a wider audience.



COMPANY OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

GateOf 0.2 is one of the first organizations to break through the barriers and challenges surrounding success-driven method of education. Prior to starting this mission, almost all investing in private equity is to be done offline by angel investors, friends, family, and venture capitalists and later stage private equity houses.

Several companies in the Asia set about allowing investors to invest online in private equity the same year that Bitcoin was launched in 2009. Gate of 0.2 is wanting to become one of those companies. This was considered a very strange business by regulators at the time, so in order to help build this new sector, several companies participating in the space joined forces and formed the crowd funding.

The Investment Platform

At Paradise we are one of the minority believers in Bitcoin during the early days of the cryptocurrency sector, and were accustomed to the way that Bitcoin was designed — global transactions unrestricted by government borders. We wanted to use our platform to drive investment into a sector that was receiving very little investment from traditional players. Because the market was still small and niche at the time, we had to think beyond the borders to get the liquidity needed to grow the cryptocurrency sector.

We Needed To Be Global

As we witnessed and analysed the impacts of the cryptocurrency market at the global scale, we decided expand our corporate structure to foster a global company vision.

At the time, investing in Bitcoin companies was risky since the underlying community was still very small. The mission could only be successful if we could engage the entire crypto community around the world rather than one jurisdiction. We decided that we wanted to support this niche sector exclusively, so we set about registering with the Monetary Authority and spared no cost or time setting up a multi-jurisdictional global online securities business.

Later, the regulatory Acts are came into force and online investing continuously expanded as more countries adjusted to the new directive in order to allow for online investing to boom.



INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Background & Current Market

Blockchain Technology and Blockchain Assets

Blockchain technology is a digital record or ledger of transaction data that is permanently recorded in files called “blocks.” Each blockchain is founded upon software source code that establishes and governs its cryptographic system for verifying transactions.

In traditional blockchain networks, copies of the blockchain ledger are stored in a decentralized manner on computers across a peer-to-peer network. Users of the blockchain network maintain a copy of the ledger with all copies of the ledger synchronized through a consensus algorithm. Protocols included in the source code govern the rules, operations and communications of the underlying blockchain network, including the validation of new blocks that contain an updated ledger reflecting new transactions.

This lack of a single point of data collection is believed to enhance the security of traditional blockchain networks and blockchain assets. Nonetheless, blockchain assets and blockchain trading platforms remain susceptible to security breaches and cybercrime. Since 2011, more than \$1.7 billion has been publicly reported stolen from cryptocurrency exchanges and investors. For example, in January 2018, about \$500 million worth of blockchain assets were stolen from a major Japanese trading platform. Variations on traditional blockchain networks include “permissioned” blockchains, in which a limited number of pre-selected users monitor and validate transactions (or add “blocks” to the chain). In a fully centralized blockchain, one organization monitors and validates transactions. Such blockchain ledgers may be viewable by the public or viewing ledger information may be restricted.

Blockchain assets are assets that utilize blockchain ledgers to record their creation, ownership and transfer of ownership. Blockchain assets have generally been created and used in two broad contexts: within blockchain protocol layers and within application layers. Blockchain assets used at the protocol layer are generally intended to create financial incentives that drive the underlying blockchain network to verify and authorize the creation of a new block to update the ledger of ownership. Network participants may receive a fee, generally paid in the protocol’s native blockchain asset, for validating the authenticity of new block. A blockchain asset used at the application layer is not designed to incentivize validation of new blocks on the blockchain. However, the ledger of ownership of an application blockchain asset, including the record of transfers of such blockchain asset, is recorded on blocks added to the underlying blockchain. For example, bitcoin and ether are



protocol blockchain assets used on the Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains, respectively. The PDT Token is an application blockchain asset that is recorded on the Ethereum blockchain.

Ownership of a blockchain asset is established by recording on the blockchain ledger the owner's unique identifier address, or "public address," and the amount of the asset held by such address. When a blockchain asset is transferred, the ledger records the sender's public address, the recipient's public address and the amount of digital assets transferred. Authorization of the transfer requires the sender's digital signature and a transfer fee.

Digital signatures are generated by use of the private key associated with the relevant public address. The public address is publicly known so that it may be used to direct transfers of the blockchain asset. Private keys are used to sign transactions that initiate the transfer of blockchain assets from a sender's public address to a recipient's public address. Only the private key associated with a particular public address can digitally sign a transaction proposing a transfer of the blockchain

asset from one public address to another. Similar to a digital password, if an unauthorized third person learns of a user's private key, that third person could forge the user's digital signature and transfer blockchain assets from the user's public address to another public address, thereby transferring ownership of the user's blockchain assets.

Blockchain Asset Classes

Blockchain assets exist as a digital representation of value or rights, including rights to an underlying asset. Some blockchain assets may be viewed as having intrinsic value. In addition, the blockchain asset may be tethered to the value of another asset or may be a representation of contractual rights. Almost any asset can be "tokenized," meaning that title to the asset, including any rights associated with such title, can be recorded on a blockchain ledger. To this point, blockchain assets may be used to pay for goods and services, may entitle the owner to certain rights, or may represent assets that have traditionally existed off the blockchain.

We have identified and targeted our business operations around two emerging blockchain asset classes: **cryptocurrencies** and **security tokens**.

A "cryptocurrency," also known as a digital currency or virtual currency, is a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, or a store of value. Cryptocurrencies are generally used a substitute for fiat currencies as a means of paying for goods or services or transferring value. A "cryptocurrency," as the term is used in this prospectus, is not a "security" as that term is defined under the federal securities laws. Bitcoin and ether are examples of well-known cryptocurrencies.

A "security token" is a blockchain asset that falls within the definition of a security under government laws. On April 3, 2019, the Strategic Hub for Innovation and Financial Technology (FinHub) of the SEC published informal guidance, titled "Framework for



‘Investment Contract’ Analysis of Digital Assets” (the Framework), which provides analytical tools for determining whether a blockchain asset is a security under the U.S. federal securities laws. In the Framework, the SEC uses the term “digital asset” to refer to an asset that is issued and transferred using distributed ledger or blockchain technology. In this prospectus, we use the term “blockchain asset” to distinguish between assets that are recorded and stored using blockchain technology and assets that may be stored in digital form but which do not utilize blockchain technology.

The SEC staff has acknowledged that determining whether a blockchain asset is a security can require a careful analysis of the nature of the blockchain asset and how it is offered and sold. Further, the SEC staff acknowledged that a blockchain asset that is initially sold as a security may, at a later point, no longer meet the characteristics of a security. The Framework represents the views of the SEC staff and it is not a rule, regulation, or statement of the SEC and it is not binding on the SEC.

To determine the character of a blockchain asset and whether it should be traded on our digital trading platform or our Securities trading platform, we plan to seek the guidance of nationally-recognized outside legal counsel. In certain instances, we may seek a declaratory judgment or no action relief from the relevant regulatory agency prior to deciding whether to permit the trading of an asset on one of our platforms.

Markets for Blockchain Assets and ICOs

The market for blockchain assets has grown dramatically including through dramatic volatility since blockchain assets were first introduced in 2009 with the launch of Bitcoin. According to CoinMarketCap.com, on December 31, 2016, global market capitalization for all blockchain assets

was approximately \$17 billion. By December 31, 2017, global market capitalization grew to approximate \$612 billion, then fell sharply through 2018. As of December 31, 2018, blockchain assets had a total market capitalization of approximately \$125 billion. As of December 31, 2019, blockchain assets had a total market capitalization of approximately \$190 billion. As of June 30, 2020, blockchain assets had a total market capitalization of approximately \$260 billion.

The volatility in market capitalization of blockchain assets correlates with the frequency and size of “initial coin offerings” and other initial sales of new blockchain assets (collectively, “ICOs”). According to ICOData.io, approximately \$6.2 billion in the aggregate was raised through ICOs during 2017. During 2018, aggregate proceeds from ICOs increased to approximately \$7.8 billion, although offerings slowed significantly in the second half of 2018. This downward trend continued into 2019 and aggregate proceeds from ICOs during the year only amounted to approximately \$370 million.



The decline of ICOs (and global market capitalization of blockchain assets) further correlates with high-profile regulatory enforcement actions taken by the SEC and other federal regulators regarding the sale of blockchain assets. For example, in late 2017 the SEC brought enforcement actions relating to the ICOs for PlexCoin and Munchee, claiming that the blockchain assets offered for sale were securities and that the offer and sale of blockchain assets had violated federal securities laws. Similar enforcement actions continued through 2018 and 2019, including claims brought against Kik Interactive Inc., Block.one and Telegram Group Inc. for their unregistered ICOs.

In addition, some blockchain industry participants have reported that a significant percentage of blockchain asset trading activity is artificial or non-economic in nature and may represent attempts to manipulate the price of certain blockchain assets. For example, in a report published by Bitwise Asset Management, Bitwise claimed that 95% of bitcoin trading activity appearing on 81 blockchain asset trading platforms is fake. Bitwise's report further stated that trading platforms and blockchain asset developers are incentivized to artificially inflate trading volumes so that their platform or asset rises in league tables and gains prominence in the industry. As a result, trading platforms or blockchain assets may seek to inflate demand for a specific blockchain assets, or blockchain assets generally, which could increase the volatility of that asset or blockchain asset trading prices generally.

Despite the volatility of blockchain market prices, adoption of blockchain technology has continued. For example, in February 2019, JPMorgan launched its own cryptocurrency, JPM Coin, which it initially plans to use for settlement of international payments for large corporate clients, securities transactions and for larger corporations that use JP Morgan's treasury services. In June 2019, Facebook announced that it would launch a cryptocurrency, the Libra coin, and develop payment and other financial services and products around its Libra network. In addition, in connection with the release of the Framework, FinHub, through the SEC Division of Corporation Finance, issued a no action letter to TurnKey Jet, Inc. ("TKJ") stating that it will not recommend any enforcement action against TKJ if it offers and sells its "tokenized" jet card without registration under the federal securities laws. The no action letter is the first of its kind to analyze whether a blockchain asset is a security under the federal securities laws.

Blockchain Asset Exchanges

According to CoinMarketCap.com, over 200 blockchain asset trading platforms provide basic buy and sell services for one or more blockchain assets. On January 14, 2020, approximately 80 of those trading platforms had 30-day trailing average daily trading volumes over \$20,000,000 and more than 50 trading platforms had 30-day trailing average daily trading volumes over \$100,000,000. Top blockchain asset trading platforms, based on USD 30-day trading volume, include BKEX, Binance, MXC, LBank, Fatbtc, BiKi, CoinBene and DigiFinex.



There has been growing institutional interest in operating regulated blockchain asset exchanges and trading platforms and utilizing blockchain assets in bank financing practices.

On December 18, 2017, the Chicago Board of Exchange began trading in bitcoin futures, and was joined shortly thereafter by CME Group, also offering bitcoin futures. In May 2018, it was reported that Goldman Sachs will offer trading in bitcoin futures and non-deliverable forwards to its clients.

Also in December 2017, Bloomberg added three cryptocurrencies to its terminal service (previously having provided bitcoin data since 2014) and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) announced it would move forward with a plan to replace its current clearing and settlement process with a blockchain solution.

In November 2018, the Gibraltar Blockchain Exchange, a subsidiary of the Gibraltar Stock Exchange, secured a license from the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission (GFSC) to operate as a crypto blockchain exchange and currently supports trading in six digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ethereum, EOS and the exchange's native Rock token.

On November 16, 2018, Division of Corporation Finance, Division of Investment Management, and Division of Trading and Markets issued the Statement on Digital Asset Securities Issuance and Trading addressing the SEC's enforcement actions involving and relating to digital asset securities. The Statement confirmed the applicability of the federal securities law framework to new and emerging technologies, such as blockchain, and provided a summary of the circumstances under which the SEC has taken enforcement action against participants in the marketplace for digital asset securities, including actions against initial offerings and sales of securities and actors and institutions that develop and facilitate the secondary market for securities.

Finally, the CFTC has stated that virtual currencies, like bitcoin, may be commodities that are within the purview of the CFTC. However, beyond its anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authorities, the CFTC generally does not oversee "spot" or cash market exchanges and transactions involving cryptocurrencies that do not utilize margin, leverage, or financing.

Because of the uncertainty built into a "facts and circumstances" analysis, as well as general regulatory uncertainty worldwide, companies have begun to structure their blockchain assets as securities and conduct sales of their blockchain assets as securities offerings. As blockchain assets take on the attributes of securities and market makers expand the breadth of blockchain asset trading products into spot, futures and derivative trading instruments, the need and demand for a regulated blockchain asset trading solution continues to grow.



Opportunities in the Current Market

As blockchain assets are sorted into cryptocurrencies and security tokens, the need and demand for regulated trading solutions for each asset class continues to grow.

However, current platforms or exchange markets that permit the trading of blockchain assets have the following shortcomings

Pre-trade and post-trade services are limited. Current blockchain exchanges do not provide investment tools that would allow clients to continually monitor and manage blotter, position, and other technical analysis. The current market of exchanges does not offer analytical capabilities during the pre-trading period and does not provide trade confirmations, reporting and access to pricing data during the post-trading period. This lack of transparency results in lower pricing performance, inefficiencies and ultimately higher trading risks.

Lack of Trading History. Most blockchain asset trading platforms do not or cannot present the entire history of trades to exchange participants in manner that would be requested by a regulator. This lack of trading history does not allow regulatory agencies to effectively monitor transactions.

Lack of Regulatory Compliance. Many blockchain asset trading platforms are not prepared to comply (or are not willing to comply) with regulatory requirements imposed by government federals and state securities law. Blockchain asset trading platforms assume less responsibility for what takes place on their platforms as compared to regulated exchanges. For example, blockchain asset trading platforms are generally unable to verify the legitimate origin of funds in a trade and therefore cannot confirm that the trades are not in violation of anti-money laundering laws. In addition, current blockchain asset trading platforms do not provide traditional trading protections, such as liquidity reserves, making professional traders unable or reluctant to conduct trading on these exchanges. The lack of compliant exchanges for the trading of blockchain assets leads to low customer and public confidence in both the exchanges and the blockchain assets traded.

Lack of Technological Capability. Blockchain asset trading platforms generally do not have the technological capability to handle the large trading volumes or capture trades for multiple simultaneous trading requests without disruption or significant errors. The technology of many blockchain asset trading platforms was not developed to handle the dramatic growth in demand to engage in blockchain trades and the market has witnessed exchange outages, sometimes for many hours, pricing errors, lack of user access to their funds, and other service related complaints.



Lack of Fee Transparency. There is currently no clear market standard for fees for trading blockchain assets. This is particularly true in the retail market, where many trading platforms do not separately state the transaction fee but instead include any fees as part of the price of the blockchain asset. In this way, many unregulated exchanges do not disclose their fees, creating uncertainty regarding the cost of trading.

Poor Price Discovery. Blockchain asset trading platforms experience inefficiencies in the form of significant arbitrage due to recurrent operational issues including temporary service outages and other temporary restrictions on access to the trading platform, the ability to withdraw or deposit fiat currencies and cryptocurrencies, or otherwise perform a trade on the platform. This creates significant exposure to arbitrage trading between exchanges. Further, the operator of a blockchain asset trading platform may trade on its own behalf on the trading platform. Doing so provides liquidity to platform participants. However, it also presents potential conflicts of interest, such as front-running customer order flow and engaging in price manipulation. By acting as a trading participant on one's own platform, trading platforms may artificially inflate or deflate prices, which impairs market pricing discovery.

These weaknesses in current blockchain asset trading platforms reveal a significant opportunity in the blockchain asset industry for market development through operations and services that provide functionality, transparency and trading platforms backed by cash reserves similar to those of regulated trading marketplaces.



OUR PROPOSAL: Paradise –A Single Regulated

Ecosystem For Trading Crypto Assets

We believe that we have a comprehensive solution to the issues that we have identified. We are developing a new marketplace for blockchain assets that is subject to governmental oversight. We are designing our platforms to provide the following solutions to the problems identified above, which we believe will make Paradise an attractive choice for the trading of blockchain assets:

Robust Pre-Trade and Post-Trade Services. We are designing trading features to permit clients to continually monitor and manage blotter, position, and other technical analysis. We also plan to offer investment tools during the pre-trading period and provide trade confirmations, reporting and access to pricing data during the post-trading period.

Historical Trading Record. Beginning with the first recorded transaction on the Paradise trading platforms, we plan to apply KYC/AML procedures for all account holders and provide transparency so that clients have the ability to review all activities taken by them. We believe that this accessibility will supplement the transparency of blockchain assets.

Regulation. We believe that regulatory oversight will instil greater confidence in our trading platforms compared to unregulated blockchain asset trading platforms. As the ownership of blockchain assets becomes more commonplace and professional traders continue to analyse and enter the blockchain asset marketplace, we believe that clients will expect regulatory safeguards for blockchain asset trading, comparable to the current fiat and securities exchanges. All customers of Paradise, whether trading cryptocurrencies or security tokens, will be required to complete KYC/AML checks in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Cash Fund. We intend to provide additional comfort to our customers with respect to the financial stability of the Company by allocating 75% of the gross proceeds less payments to underwriters from this offering in excess of \$25 million to be available to cover customer and Company losses, if any, that result from cybersecurity breaches or theft, errors in execution of the trading platform or its technology, and counterparty defaults, including instances where counterparties lack sufficient collateral to cover losses. We refer to this amount as our “Cash Fund.”

Our Robust Technology. We intend to develop technology to support high volumes of traffic to enable rapid trading activity. Because our platforms are custom-built to support



the growing blockchain asset market, we are designing our platforms to scale along with the continued growth of the market.

Transaction Fee Transparency. We plan to establish transaction fees as a percentage of the trade price of each trade executed on our platforms. Transaction fees must be paid, (a) with regard to the our Digital trading platform, in the currency or cryptocurrency that is used as payment for the purchase or sale associated with the transaction fee, and (b) with regard to the Securities trading platform, in the currency that is used as payment for the purchase or sale associated with the transaction fee or PDT Tokens. Transaction fees will be disclosed to our customers prior to executing a trade or performing other transactions on our platforms.

Customer to Customer (C2C)

The Paradise C2C functions in a way that all participants are presumed equal. It functions just like a typical peer-to-peer platform where people with similar interest, income and around the same group, meet to share items or skills with each other. Recent statistics show that this C2C class will be responsible for the shrinking of the B2C class since C2C sharing enjoy more personal interaction than

other classes. Furthermore, With C2C ecosystem come the flexibility and freedom to change roles. A renter today may come around tomorrow to share their own tools and skills. This promotes a well-rounded community with more beneficial conditions (making and saving money) as well as evenly spread and natural growth within the ecosystem.

Benefits Of C2C

1. No Formalities
2. Price Flexibility
3. Encourage Community Building
4. Freedom to Change Roles

Note: The Customer to Customer (C2C) functions help in sharing of economy.

Sharing of Economy

The sharing economy isn't totally a new concept. If you look back through most of human history, you will find that society was more communal and people worked together using a wide range of shared skills and exchange of products and services. You could even argue that the sharing economy is the normal state of things, but now the internet is allowing us to return to the traditional village style of life, albeit as a global village. Fundamentally, this allows for better distribution of assets and services, and so it could form part of the solution to many resource issues such as prices and the maximum utility of products and services. The sharing economy opens avenues to the distribution of wealth, which for some, could be



a lifeline. As a result, it increases the supply of goods and services, which makes them more affordable, and will result in downward pressure on the cost of living and inflation.

In summary, the sharing economy is solving economic, environmental and social issues, and it is likely to become an integral part of the regular economy in the near future.

Benefits Of Sharing Economy

1. Pathway to a decentralized, equitable, sustainable economy.
2. Reinforce free market capitalism.
3. An incoherent field of innovation.
4. A pure economic opportunity.
5. A more sustainable form of consumption.

Our Development Plan

We are designing our trading platforms to provide clients with multi-currency, non-biased execution trading solution and to function as broker, execution, and clearing agent. We plan to provide trading of different types of digital blockchain assets, including securities and cryptocurrencies, with the optionality for execution of trades in both traditional fiat currencies and digital assets.

Our goal in the development of Paradise platform is to offer professionals in the financial services community a comprehensive, interactive platforms that allow for seamless integrated trading, real-time risk management and reporting and administration tools. We plan to develop Paradise as a series of centralized platforms that facilitate peer-to-peer professional trading services. These trading platforms will help our customers automate and coordinate front-office trading functions, middle-office risk management and reporting functions, and back-office accounting functions.

We are developing our system in modules to allow for a phased roll out of features in accordance with regulatory approvals that we receive and the technological development of Paradise.

Our intention is for the Paradise website to serve as a single entry point for our customers. On the homepage, customers will be able to access the Paradise digital portal for the trading of cryptocurrencies, and, when established, the Paradise Services portal for the trading of security tokens, in each case subject to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory requirements. Each of Paradise exchange portal and Services portal will be a separate and distinct trading platform. As we develop our trading platforms, we intend to add functionalities across the entire transaction lifecycle, as well as other information and features.

The trading platform to be operated by each entity will support “straight through processing” of orders received from customers. As such, orders and resulting trades will be



recorded on internal databases and will be reflected in customer accounts without any intervention. Both Paradise Services and Paradise exchange will employ staff to monitor trading activity and support customers. Each entity will also employ supervising managers to oversee the trading and settlement process. The staff of both entities will be able to process trade corrections, but this activity will require management approvals and audit reports will be reviewed to monitor this activity.

Paradise Services or Paradise exchange will extend credit to customers. Further, our proprietary order management software, which will be utilized by both services and exchange has a rules engine that ensures sufficient funds or fully paid assets are available to cover orders, prior to their submission.

Paradise Crypto Trading Platform

We are currently developing the Paradise Crypto trading platform, and are testing its trading capabilities from a functional and load perspective. We have completed the minimum viable product of the platform that includes the architecture design, trading functionalities and the user interface and experience. To be able to handle large amount of traffic and transactions, we are currently working on scaling the capabilities of the system from an architecture and application level to improve the latency and solve concurrency issues. We are putting in place fail safe and recovery processes in case of system failure that are designed to inherently respond in a way that will cause no or minimal harm to core trading data. We are also in the process of developing the back office to administer and manage the platform.

We are currently preparing the required applications and supporting materials to register Paradise as a crypto exchange firm. We have registered Paradise with Government Department of the Financial Network as a Crypto exchange trading business. In addition, we have submitted notifications to other countries and Paradise exchange is now eligible to operate as proposed in those jurisdictions. We anticipate that we will be able to obtain crypto exchange and money transmitter licenses or otherwise qualify to operate in this country.

The Paradise exchange platform will incorporate a secure trading/matching engine, which will have high frequency transaction capabilities and support a range of standard order types. We also expect to develop an API interface for broker-dealers, traders and market makers.

The architecture for the Paradise platform is based on sequential processing and storage, allowing transactions to be processed one after the other, and not in parallel.

We are designing trading features to permit clients to continually monitor and manage blotter, position, and other technical analysis. We also plan to offer investment tools during the pre-trading period and provide trade confirmations, reporting and access to pricing data during the post-trading period.



Paradise exchange receives custody services for cryptocurrencies held on behalf of the clients of our digital trading platform from **Interakt pvt Ltd.**, a company duly organized and chartered in South Asia, as the custodian. Interakt describes as a “qualified custodian”. We believe that Interakt, together with its affiliate Interakt., a multi-signature hot wallet service, which we refer to collectively as Bitbaazi, is a leading provider of custody and wallet services for cryptocurrency trading, with the ability to support both “hot” and “cold” storage with a high degree of electronic and physical security, as well as transaction processing and reporting.

Paradise Securities Trading Platform

We are currently developing the Paradise Securities trading platform, and are testing its trading capabilities from a functional and load perspective. We have completed the minimum viable product of the platform that includes the architecture design, trading functionalities and the user interface and experience. To be able to handle large amount of traffic and transactions, we are currently working on scaling the capabilities of the system from an architecture and application level to improve the latency and solve concurrency issues. We are putting in place fail safe and recovery processes in case of system failure that are designed to inherently respond in a way that will cause no or minimal harm to core trading data. We are also in the process of developing the back office to administer and manage the platform.

We intend to register Paradise services as a broker-dealer and operate the paradise Securities trading platform as an PDT for security tokens; however, at least initially, Paradise Services may operate as an introducing broker with an order management system and to route security token order flow to one or more third party alternative trading systems. As an introducing broker, Paradise Services will act in an agency capacity and will seek to obtain best execution by routing orders to one or more market centers and/or alternative trading systems.

The Paradise Securities trading platform will incorporate a secure trading/matching engine, which will have high frequency transaction capabilities and support a range of standard order types. We also expect to develop an API interface for broker-dealers, traders and market makers.

The architecture for the Paradise Securities trading platform is based on sequential processing and storage, allowing transactions to be processed one after the other, and not in parallel.

We are designing trading features to permit clients to continually monitor and manage blotter, position, and other technical analysis. We also plan to offer investment tools during the pre-trading period and provide trade confirmations, reporting and access to pricing data during the post-trading period.



Transaction fees on the Paradise Securities trading platform may be paid using USDT or Paradise Tokens.

Paradise Services has yet to identify a clearing firm to serve as a custodian which satisfies the requirements of Rule. There is currently significant uncertainty regarding the application of federal securities laws and regulations to the conduct of market intermediaries that seek to facilitate the trading of security tokens. If we are not able to identify such an arrangement, or if delays in approving our broker-dealer license as a result of our custodial relationship, such failure or delay could prevent us from developing the Paradise Securities trading platform or other operations of Paradise Services as currently envisioned. We will not be able to commence trading of security tokens on the Paradise Securities trading platform until we identify such a firm and receive all necessary regulatory approvals, including approval.





PLATFORM

Overview

We are developing a regulated solution for trading blockchain assets (“Paradise Trading”) that will initially include a cryptocurrency trading platform operated by Paradise, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiaries, for which we are qualified to operate as a money transmitter in the country. Although we have not yet received a money transmitter license in any state that requires such license, we intend to obtain money transmitter licenses or otherwise become qualified to operate in most states within nine months after reaching the minimum offering amount of this offering. We also presently intend to establish an alternative trading system (“PDT”) for security tokens (“PDT Securities”) to be operated by Paradise Services, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary (“Paradise Services”), which we plan to register as a licensed broker-dealer. However, there is currently significant uncertainty regarding the application of federal and state laws and regulations to the trading of security tokens, including regulations governing market intermediaries, and this uncertainty may cause significant delay or may prevent us from developing our PDT Securities trading platform as currently envisioned. Prior to the establishment of PDT Securities, Paradise Services may operate exclusively as an introducing broker with an order management system and to route security token order flow to one or more third party alternative trading systems.

Our vision is to establish two trading platforms and a security token that provide regulatory clarity to the blockchain asset industry. We plan to achieve this by:

- (1) Differentiating between security and non-security blockchain asset classes and providing trading opportunities for each class;
- (2) Obtaining appropriate regulatory licenses and approvals, including money transmitter licenses, a broker-dealer license and subsequent registration;
- (3) Issuing our security token, the PDT Token, and maintaining the Paradise Registry, which reflects a real time list of PDT Token holders;
- (4) Requiring that all PDT Token holders comply with KYC/AML procedures; and
- (5) Granting certain rights and benefits to the holders of PDT Tokens.

When fully operational, we expect to offer professional traders and institutional investors trading platforms with established practices common in other regulated financial services markets, such as customary trading, clearing, and settlement procedures, regulatory compliance, capital and liquidity reserves and operational transparency.



Paradise Trading envisions that blockchain assets traded on our trading platforms will be transferred to a digital wallet held by one of our custodians, which transfer is recorded on the blockchain ledger that underlies such blockchain asset. Once a blockchain asset is deposited with our custodian, none of the trading transactions performed on our trading platforms are recorded on a blockchain ledger. Trades on our trading platforms are recorded only on our internal centralized servers, and they are then reflected in each customer's respective account. A transfer of a blockchain asset is recorded on its underlying blockchain ledger when the owner of the blockchain asset wishes to withdraw the blockchain asset from their account. In this event, the blockchain asset is transferred from our respective custodian's digital wallet to the customer's private digital wallet.

The architectures for the Digital and Securities trading platforms are based on a sequential processing and storage, meaning that transactions can be processed only one after the other and not in parallel. In order to facilitate liquidity and support a vibrant trading market on our trading platforms, we intend to offer incentives to attract high volume traders and establish strategic partnerships with market makers. We also envision that our trading platforms will enable trading via web portal and application programming interface ("API") solutions. As we further develop our trading platforms, broker-dealers or other appropriately regulated third parties may route their customers' trades to our trading platforms using API.

Further, we intend to provide additional comfort to our customers with respect to the financial stability of the Company by allocating 75% of the gross proceeds less payments to underwriters from this offering in excess of \$25 million to be available to cover customer and Company losses, if any, that result from cybersecurity breaches or theft, errors in execution of the trading platform or its technology, and counterparty defaults, including instances where counterparties lack sufficient collateral to cover losses. We refer to this amount as our "Cash Fund."

We have also created the PDT Token, which is offered pursuant to this prospectus. The PDT Token is an ERC20 blockchain asset that is programmed using a smart contract that is compatible with the Ethereum blockchain. After the PDT Securities trading platform becomes operational, holders of PDT Tokens will be able to use the PDT Token to pay transaction fees on the Paradise Securities trading platform. When paying for transaction fees, PDT Tokens will be entitled to, at a minimum, a 10% discount to other forms of payment. See "Description of PDT Tokens - Uses of the PDT Token on the Paradise Platforms." We intend to offer record holders of PDT Tokens promotional discounts on transaction fees on the Digital trading platform. However, such discounts are promotional and not a right associated with ownership of the PDT Token. PDT Tokens may not be used as payment for transaction fees on the Digital trading platform. We do not currently accept PDT Tokens as payment for our services and, until the Securities trading platform becomes



operational, purchasers of PDT Tokens will have no guarantee that their PDT Tokens can be used as payment for any of our services.

In order to participate in this offering, a purchaser must be duly identified through the Company's KYC/AML procedures and such purchaser must provide the Company with a compatible digital wallet address to receive PDT Tokens. In order to verify that PDT Tokens are transferred between KYC/AML-vetted holders, transfers of PDT Tokens will be executed by the PDT Token smart contract under conditional permission that the wallet addresses of both the sender and receiver of PDT Tokens are listed on a database stored on the data section of the PDT Token smart contract (the "Whitelist Database"). If either the sender or receiver wallet address is not listed in the Whitelist Database (or if the Company has "frozen" the sender or receiver wallet address), the smart contract rejects the transfer and the PDT Token Distributed Ledger is not updated. The transferor of PDT Tokens will be responsible for payment of the transfer fees on the Ethereum blockchain. For example, in 2018, Ethereum average daily transfer fees varied between \$0.15 and \$5.528. In 2019, Ethereum average daily transfer fees varied between \$0.05 and \$0.1235. The average time to record transfers (new blocks on the Ethereum blockchain) has been 3 minutes.

Unlike the DApp, the Platform resides in a central location. Built with standard web and HTML technologies, the Platform is connected to the Ethereum blockchain using a web3 JavaScript library.

Solutions

Below are products we offer along three verticals:

1. Payment –Paradise Pay, Debit Cards
2. Trading -Paradise Exchange
3. Financial Services - Decentralized Finance Products, Crypto Credit

Paradise, our blockchain solution, is the key tech that powers the payment pillar and will later support our trading and financial services products. In particular, the Paradise blockchain protocol is the backbone behind Paradise payment solution.

ParadisePDT - the native token - will power all of our products and offer rich token utility across different use cases.

Paradise (ERC-20)

The ERC-20 token sold in the crowd sale will provide access to the Paradise Platform through the staking process. The design isolates the utility of token on the Platform from external market forces, ensuring that use of token is always advantageous.

The Paradise staking architecture is based on adoption of the Ethereum ERC-20 interface. A user stakes a desired program by committing a small amount of Tokens. Educators stake

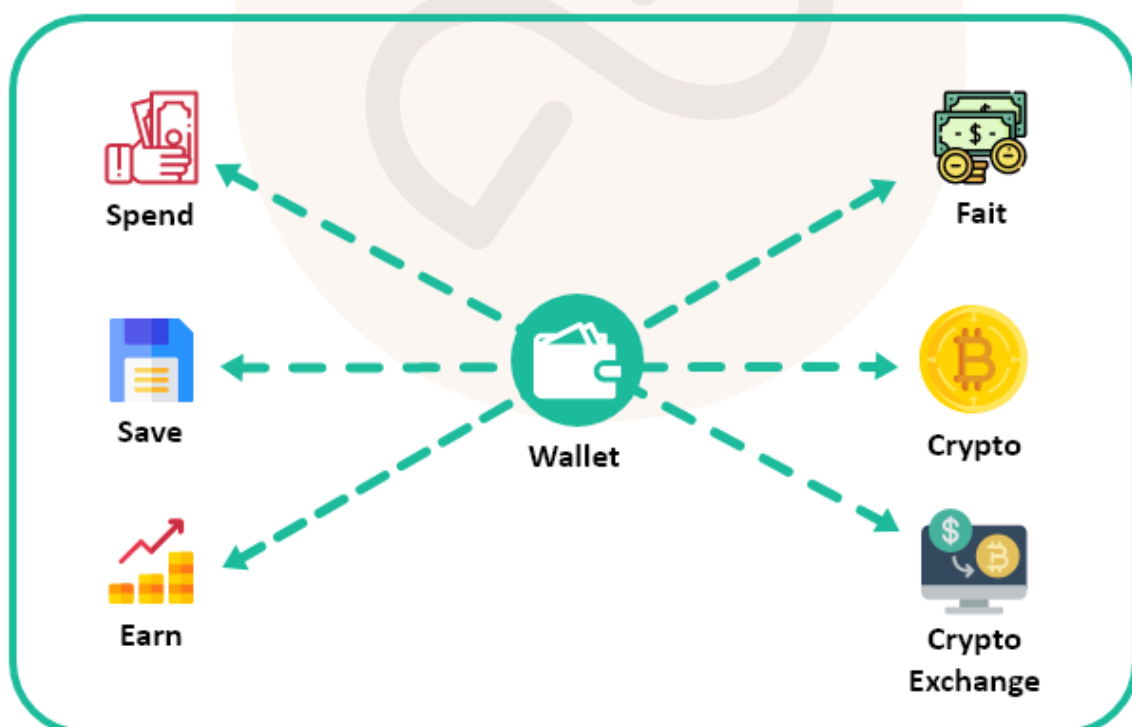


courses they intend to teach. Staking assists the Platform in assessing levels of users and educator interest. If a participant backs out, their staked tokens are forfeited. Using Paradise token eliminates issues associated with fiat, including high fees and lengthy processing times.

Wallet

Paradise is a multi-currency digital wallet attached to an online marketplace that simplifies local and global exchanges of value. The marketplace will be a hub for entrepreneurs, and financial services for entrepreneurs and other users to access and utilize. The platform includes proprietary crypto exchange technology that allows users to seamlessly transition in and out of the network with fiat, cryptocurrency. Users are able to learn, earn, spend, and save tokens across a wallet of entrepreneur-focused Platform Paradise. The ecosystem provides the tools, resources, and ease-of-use necessary for running a successful business or gig-based career.

The Paradise marketplace itself will represent a unique access point to the course & crypto App-based service market for rising entrepreneurs. The Paradise marketplace and the benefits of blockchain technology will be accessible by millions of people





The Token System

The PDT tokens will not be directly tradable in fiat, and will be granted to reward users who contribute value to the platform and as a measure of the quality of their participation. The Utility Token is the exclusive currency of the Paradise ecosystem. Our proprietary crypto exchange technology enables immediate trade between major cryptocurrencies, our partners' alternative currencies, and fiat currencies; both on the platform and in the local market.

The token is the liquid token with access functionalities and adding economical rights (through dividends) over the company revenues. It doesn't imply voting rights, ownership rights or equity rights. It's a token that rewards the stake the holder makes and incorporates different protocols to be able to be used not only in Paradise but also outside the platform, by third parties

Value for the Investor

Token holders will access directly to a percentage of company Revenues each quarter, paid in tokens as it's described in Token economics section.

Value for the Company

Partner companies that are looking for hiring people can access to best profiles, the ones with most achieved in the skills they are looking for. The price to be paid by these companies and third-parties will be determined by the laws of supply and demand.

This business model disrupts the classical hiring market, being able to add value to all parts in a more efficient way.

Value for Third-party companies

Entrepreneur companies that are interested in tokenizing their digital assets don't need to build a blockchain infrastructure from scratch. Thanks to the Paradise protocol they can use our services and dAPPs to tokenize their own assets, using tokens as the gas they need to execute the smart contracts.



PARADISE EXCHANGE

Overview

As we witness trading cryptocurrency is becoming more popular, with the largest trading platforms reporting 30% quarterly user growth - yet compared to the global futures market, it's still tiny with lots of room to grow. But there is a gap between the needs of retail users and what current exchange platforms offer.

- Inefficient UI
- Forcing users to trade in crypto only
- Platforms are often unreliable (downtime & overload)

As a trader, you can post margin and settle in any combination of fiat and cryptocurrencies; this aggregates the liquidity of several assets and markets; it also builds a bridge between the crypto and non-crypto futures market - you can trade cryptocurrency futures without having to hold any cryptocurrencies.

There is a lot of institutional money out there that's not flowing into the crypto industry right now due to inefficiencies and lack of on-boarding convenience. By helping institutional investors and traders get involved, we wish to contribute to the growth of the Bitcoin and crypto space.

Platform features

Paradise operates a multi-currency fiat-to-cryptocurrency exchange, with cryptocurrency spot and derivatives markets.

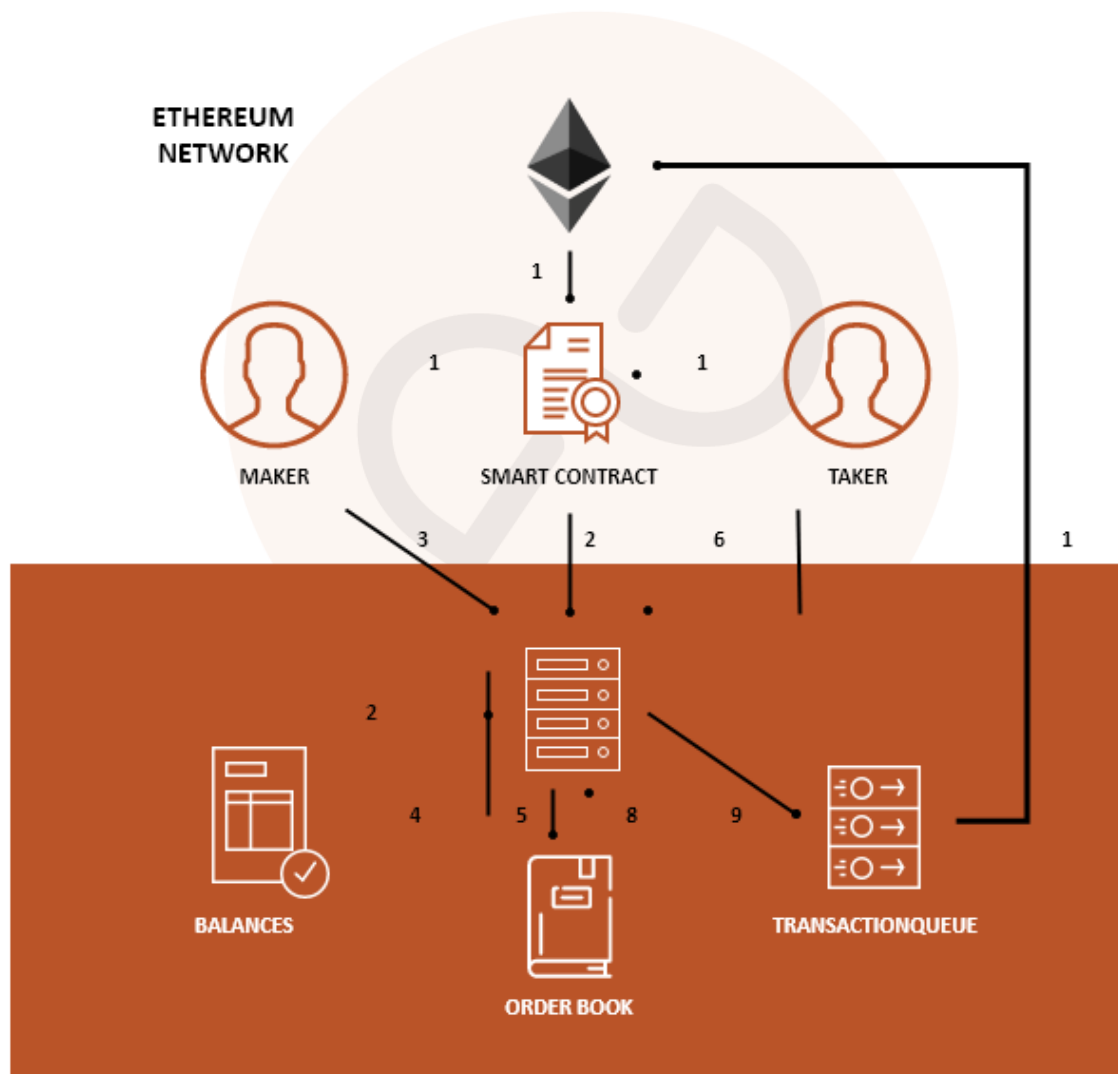
Paradise features including its unique qualities

- Fully compliant trading operations
- Centralized & Decentralized Exchange Platform
- Withdraw FIAT from cryptocurrencies
- Store FIAT and cryptocurrencies
- FIAT – CRYPTO / CRYPTO - FIAT
- Airdrop Ranking System ERC-20
- ERC-20
- SECURITIES
- STO Marketplace
- Dependable digital wallets
- Full Encrypted Platform
- Multi Language Platform
- Fast deposits and withdrawals



- Make payments with FIAT and cryptocurrencies
- User-friendly website interface
- SECURE
- SOCIAL TRADING
- DEBIT CARD WITHDRAW
- Referral System

Paradise is a hybrid, semi-decentralized exchange that provides a trustless, real-time, highthroughput trading experience in conjunction with a blockchain based settlement. By centrally managing trade matching and Ethereum transaction dispatch, Paradise enables the users to trade continuously without waiting for transactions to mine, fill multiple orders at once, and cancel orders immediately without gas costs.





1. The maker and taker deposit their tokens into the paradise contract.
2. The Paradise database is updated to include the customer addresses and token balances.
3. Maker creates and submits a signed order that includes the relevant trade data
4. Paradise confirms that the maker's account has sufficient funds and that the signed transaction matches what was submitted to Paradise.
5. If all checks in part 4 pass, the order is added to the orderbook
6. The taker submits a matching order, signing a transaction with the same price as the target order and an amount less than or equal to it.
7. Paradise confirms that the maker's account has sufficient funds and that the signed transaction matches what was submitted to Paradise.
8. If all checks in part 7 pass, the trade is marked as matched and the orderbook is updated.
9. The Paradise database is updated to reflect the new balances, and both traders can continue to make new trades based these updates. Simultaneously, the signed order is added to the queue to be broadcast to the Ethereum network for processing
10. After all dependent trades have mined, the transaction is dispatched to the blockchain
11. The transaction is mined and the contract balances update to reflect the trade

Leverage or Margin Trading

Our Margin trading involves borrowed funds to lever up a trade, opening a larger position with a smaller amount of funds. Paradise exchange integrated with margin trading allows traders to borrow a specific amount of funds to increase the size of their orders, which maximizes the gain from profitable trades.

Paradise is a feature-rich margin trading exchange, integrated with robust risk management process, to empower its users to amplify their gain from market swings. With the power of advanced trading engine, Paradise users can go long or short on various cryptocurrencies by up to multiple times.

- 100:1 leverage
- Advanced order types
- Risk management
- Well-thought-out free structure
- Robust Admin panel
- Multi-layer security

Spot Trading

Our experienced blockchain engineers integrate a robust spot trading module into Paradise exchange so it could empower platform users to open and close orders instantly. Platform is a complete ecosystem reinforced with multi-currency wallet for secure storage of



cryptocurrencies, easy deposits and withdrawals, low-latency transactions, and institutional-grade security, thereby simplifying sport trading for our users.

- High TPS (Transactions Per Second)
- Geography-based KYC verification
- Instant transactions
- High liquidity options
- Supported orders: Market, Limit, and Stop Loss

Over-The-Counter (OTC) Trading

To be capitalized on the opportunity to amplify our revenue by integrating OTC trading into paradise. It Eliminate slippage and provide liquidity to Paradise exchange users while enabling them to exchange large amounts of cryptocurrency anonymously. Paradise OTC trading module, underpinned by market-leading features and multi-layer security, facilitates direct trades between buyers and sellers, at a lightning speed.

- Supports multiple currencies
- Smart contract based Escrow system
- Manageable Fees
- Supports P2P Payments
- Institutional-grade security
- Easy Ad/Offer submission
- Supports high-volume trades
- Robust dispute management system

Debit Cards

Customers typically face the following pain points when trying to buy & spend with cryptocurrencies:

- Lack of places to transact with crypto;
- Having to endure long lead times (3-4 days) for processing;
- Being charged significant FX fees (up to 5% of purchase amount) by financial institutions when spending abroad with regular fiat debit or credit cards.



The Debit Card addresses these pain points by allowing cardholders to



- Transact without annual fees at 50+ millions merchant locations worldwide;
- Enjoy instant top-up and payment completion without waiting time;
- Spend overseas at interbank exchange rates without markups
- Benefit from amazing perks associated with the card.

In order to foster utility value for digital assets, we are planning to team up with our partners and introduce the possibility of utilizing pre-paid and debit cards to hold both balances in cash and e-money as well as in digital assets.



Security

- **ENCRYPTED KEYS:** All private keys for our wallets are encrypted with AES-256 and are stored offline
- **SECURE STORAGE:** 99.5% of our users' funds are kept in a cold storage with multi signature technology.
- **DDOS PROTECTION:** Advanced distributed system architecture built to protect against DDOS to ensure that trading cannot be halted by outside attacks
- **PASSWORD SECURITY:** Passwords in our database are encrypted using Salted SHA-256.
- **DATA TRANSMISSIONAL:** Data from website is transmitted using encrypted Transport Layer Security (TLS) connections
- **2 FACTOR AUTHENTICATION:** Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) is required for actions such as withdrawals or changes in account settings.

CCSS: Crypto Currency Security Standard (CCSS) is a security standard that helps secure all information systems that make use of cryptocurrencies.



KYC / AML Policy

The Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Terrorism Financing (CTF) policies are designed to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing by meeting the AML legislation standards, including the need to have adequate systems and controls in place to eliminate or at least mitigate the risk of the firm being potentially used to facilitate illegal financial activities. Internal AML Policy will set out the minimum standards, which must always be complied.

The cornerstone of the AML policy will be an appointment of an independent Counter Terrorism Financing and Money Laundering Officer (CTFMLO), with strong experience in security, compliance and counter terrorism, who will have the responsibility of overseeing compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, rules and maintaining a Risk Based Approach (RBA) towards monitoring and managing the money laundering and terrorist financing risks to Paradise.

Secondly, we will require an enhanced and strict risk-based customer screening process: due diligence, identification, verification and know your customer (KYC) procedures, including in depth due diligence and with continuous monitoring for those customers who present higher risk.

Paradise Capital is strictly prohibited from transacting with individuals, companies and countries that are on prescribed sanctions lists, the company will therefore screen against United Nations, European Union, UK Treasury and U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctions lists in all jurisdictions in which we will or might operate.

Support for Multiple Collateral as Margin

A defining characteristic of the new Paradise Futures platform is its support of fiat and cryptocurrency as margin collateral. Traders can post margin using a combination of both fiat and crypto when they trade USD-settled Bitcoin or Tether futures, without the need to make currency conversions. Paradise supports 8 major fiat currencies, including USD, EUR, JPY, and GBP, and 6 major cryptocurrencies, including BTC, ETH, LTC, and USDT.

Linear US Dollar Settled Futures

Although commonplace in the cryptocurrency space, inverse futures contracts, nonlinear in nature, result in a complex mechanism of deriving profit and loss. Conversely, traditional futures contracts embrace a linear design. Every price movement of a contract translates directly into profit-and-loss proportionally. Paradise Futures platform embraces a simple linear design, where profit and loss are settled in US Dollars. Users can convert profits into native currencies of choice with one click through platform's multi-currency spot wallet or purchase USDT using the all in one order book.



Multiple Currency Futures Settlement

In addition to posting multiple currencies as margin collateral, traders have the option to settle their trades in the currency of their choice. PARADISE currently supports settlement in BTC, USD, and USDT, regardless of the currency used as collateral.

The Future of Cryptocurrency Derivatives

Cryptocurrency investors can benefit from PARADISE's derivative products for hedging and speculation. Paradise multi-collateral futures platform bridges the gap between traditional fiat-based traders and coin holders. Additionally, the multi-currency order book enables global users to trade in an aggregated order book with thick liquidity.

State of The Art Cyber Security

Paradise regularly engages with penetration and cyber security testers as part of an ongoing system-wide security audit. Unlike other exchanges that operate on cloud services, PARADISE uses single tenant servers collocated in our own cage with 24/7 DDoS protection and a state of the art firewall.

Since Paradise is fully self-hosted, we have the flexibility to customize our hardware and define our internal network architecture for better cyber security and performance. Data is distributed across multiple data centers, adding redundancy, additional protection and site reliability.

Paradise uses a combination of cold storage and hot wallet techniques to ensure funds are held securely, while also providing fast withdrawals to users. Transactions are made with coin selection algorithms that favour UTXO consolidation and privacy when possible.

For Retail Crypto Traders

As a trader, you want to know that you're trading on a platform that's reliable and fast and provides sufficient liquidity. You don't want system overloads, downtime, or cyber security breaches - which is exactly what major platforms have had to deal with in recent years, compromising the confidence of traders.

Some other exchange platform customers are familiar with the "Order Submission Error", which prevents them from entering or exiting a trade when their systems are overloaded. However, paradise's high-speed matching engine processes up to two million orders per second, making system overloads a thing of the past

Exchange platforms require 8+ hours of downtime when maintenance or system upgrades are being completed, but through our advanced technologies, PARADISE runs 24/7 and can do hot upgrades with no performance impact - that means no more downtimes.



Our multiple data center capacity prevents cyber-attacks effectively. Paradise is fully self-hosted which gives us the flexibility to customize our hardware and define our internal network architecture for better cyber security and performance. Multiple data center redundancy adds additional data protection and site reliability, and close ties with network partners give us the ability to efficiently manage network routing, improving the user experience.

On Paradise, you can trade cryptocurrency spot and futures with up to 100x leverage and freely pick and combine your favourite trading pairs from a variety of fiat and top cryptocurrencies. You can start trading without limits as soon as you sign up; your ID verification will give you additional access to Paradise's multiple fiat on- and offramps.

For Institutional Traders

Paradise is the result of two years of development work on a multi-currency cryptocurrency spot and derivatives exchange that brings stability and efficiency to the crypto trading landscape.

Most exchanges are built by utilizing out-of-the-box or open source community software that is built for general purposes, but exchanges have their own specific requirements to ensure data consistency, performance, scaling, risk management and continuous uptime.

Paradise built everything from the ground up, including:

- Cluster management
- Message queuing
- Network communication protocol
- Scalable matching engine
 - Highly customizable with support for user bot scripting
 - High throughput
 - Real-time risk management calculation

Our pursuit at Paradise has always been to introduce the standards of institutional trading platforms to the cryptocurrency space. Built from scratch by a team with extensive experience in developing high volume trading systems, Paradise adds some crucial yet currently missing cyber security and scalability features to the young and steadily growing cryptocurrency industry.

Paradise offers cryptocurrency spot and futures trading with up to 100x leverage, multiasset collateralization, and allows you to trade cryptocurrency futures with both crypto and fiat settlement options. Our multi-asset orderbook system provides deeper liquidity and more efficient price discovery, allowing traders from all parts of the world, holding different fiat and crypto assets to speculate within a common orderbook and receive payouts in the asset of their choice.



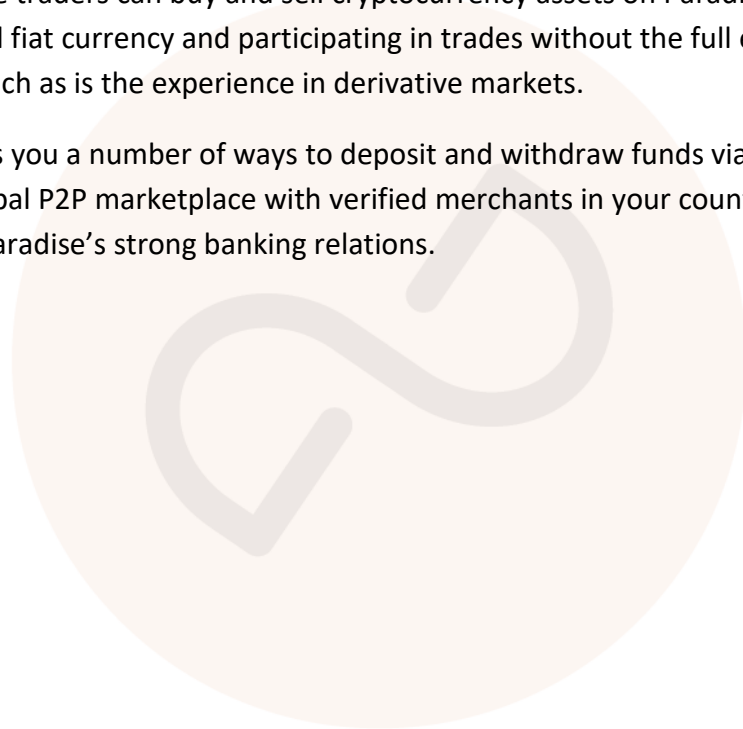
Paradise has powerful banking relations; as a result, Paradise is able to offer multiple fiat on- and off-ramps and support for numerous fiat currencies.

For Non-Crypto / Beginner Traders

At Paradise, our ultimate goal is to make the entrance into the crypto trading space easier and more enjoyable for everyone. We spent two years observing the market and building a platform that not only fixes the issues of current exchanges, but offers additional features to set you up for a successful trading experience.

Paradise currently supports the trading of 6 cryptocurrencies in 8 different fiat currencies, which you can freely combine in your trades. If you want to start trading without having to hold cryptocurrencies yourself, you can trade Bitcoin and the other assets available on Paradise with your local currency. Our spot markets provide a “normal” exchange environment where traders can buy and sell cryptocurrency assets on Paradise, realizing profits in their local fiat currency and participating in trades without the full exposure to the asset’s volatility, such as is the experience in derivative markets.

Paradise also offers you a number of ways to deposit and withdraw funds via unlimited bank transfers and a global P2P marketplace with verified merchants in your country. This is possible through Paradise’s strong banking relations.





TOKENOMICS

The token PDT will be the central mechanism for the exchange of value between users within the Paradisemarketplace. Through the integration of the multi-currency digital wallet, tokens can be seamlessly spent within the platform.

Token Details

The Paradise will secure partnerships with companies willing to adopt tokens and integrate it into their digital infrastructure, allowing our end-users to reap benefits far beyond quick and easy transactions. Partnerships will be established with utility companies, educational partners, and incubators fostering technological innovation with the aim of increasing the methods in which end-users can engage with the token Ecosystem, ultimately increasing adoption.

Tokens are

- Utilizing the Paradise Network.
- The method of exchange used across the Paradise marketplace.
- The representative value within the Paradise marketplace and in the local market
- Available to hold in your Paradise Wallet or your compatible Paradise wallet.
- Going to be available to buy and sell on major Cryptocurrency Exchanges.

Tokens are not

- Offered as a security or do not exhibit any security like characteristics.
- Tokens do not pay any dividend, commissions, shares or provide equity based on their acquisition.
- Contributors must be aware that there should be no expectation of profit or increase in value associated with the purchase of tokens.

Token sales

The Initial Exchange Offering (IEO) will distribute 300,000,000 of the 1000000000 or 30% of the total amount of tokens. Token is not intended for speculative investors; the total amount of tokens available for sale during our IEO has been set at 30% of the total supply to ensure that we're able to distribute the majority of the tokens to those who will benefit most from it, namely Paradise users on the ground. Citizens of the United States and Canada will not be able to participate in the Initial Exchange Offering.



Token sales schedule

Pre-Sale

Token Price	1 PDT = 0.005 USD
Available amount	1,500,000,000
Start Date	Nov 16, 2020
End Date	DEC 1, 2020
Supported currencies	BTC, ETH, USDT(ERC20)

The Paradise Initial Exchange Offering

Paradise is offering potential users of the Gate marketplace the opportunity to own the Paradise token through an initial exchange offering (IEO).

The IEO will be conducted by a top tier cryptocurrency exchange and is targeted for the end of 2020, based on an agreement in place with the exchange partner to be announced.

Gate tokens are valid indefinitely and are the sole property of the respective holders once issued by the Paradise project at the completion of the IEO. Gate tokens will be distributed in direct proportion to the amount contributed by the participants during the IEO. Full details of the token price and bonus rounds are available in the IEO Token Sale Structure section of this paper.

Token Management and Custody

Please note that all organization and implementation of the processes connected to a successful IEO have been prepared in accordance with industry best practices, with token custody supported by **INTERAKT INC PVT LTD**

INTERAKT is a licensed Financial Corporate Service Provider under the Securities Commission. They apply strict KYC, AML procedures and comply with Group Compliance and Risk guidelines.

Paradise tokens will be stored on INTERAKT's insured custody solution. INTERAKT employs peer-reviewed open-source software clients, military-grade encryption, and 3rd party tested and audited hardware security modules with physical backups of private keys stored in high-security vaults. Paradise has employed the services of an escrow account to aid in creating a healthy token emission velocity. Details of the escrow and how the tokens within it will be used can be found below. It serves as an additional level of security, providing confidence



for the contributors that the distribution of tokens will be accordance with Paradise’s smart contract conditions.

Paradise will utilize INTERAKT’s token management liquidity services to aid in providing balance for the token’s value, velocity, and volatility. Additionally, each Paradise’s partner is required to hold a certain amount of Tokens to maintain their listing in the marketplace, creating a source of stability for token holders.

Blockchain technology and the wide array of consensus protocols available are known for the immense value they bring in regards to security. To ensure the security of the marketplace and all Paradise’s token holders, Paradise will work with the top security and audit experts in the industry to provide regular security audits and testing of the platform.

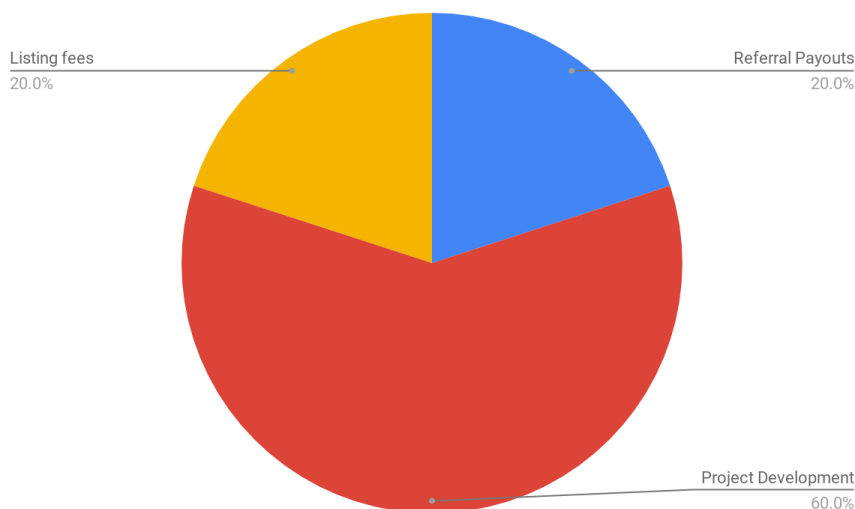
Token Allocation & Use of Funds

Paradise has chosen to only issue 20% of tokens in this public presale.

To accomplish this, the remaining token supply will be used to drive adoption amongst merchants/vendors and to bring value to the platform. The total supply of Token will be released over the course of years, with 50% released after 12 months, 70% released after 24 months, 90% after 60 months, and 100% at market making. This is subject to change with Escrow tokens being placed back into Escrow if they are not needed in the month they are released.

Each token allocation is subject to vesting and lock-up periods except for Public presale tokens which are available immediately. The allocation are

- Listing fee 20.0%
- Referral payouts 20.0%
- Project development 60.0%





Lockup Period

Paradise Token purchasers will not experience a lockup period on their token holdings bought at full price. However, in order to realize the benefits and discounts associated with the purchase of Paradise Tokens, users must hold the tokens in their Paradise account.

Paradise tokens retained by Paradise, including any tokens unsold during the private sale periods, will unlock in increments over a multi-year period.

Token Summary

Description	ERC20 Tokens providing holders with inverse and/or leveraged notional exposures to daily price movements in a certain Crypto asset or group of Crypto assets. In each 24 hour period each Token will operate like a stablecoin giving a fixed exposure to the performance of the Reference Asset(s) in that 24 hour period (before fees and expenses)
Issuer	Paradise
Purchaser Eligibility	Subject to completion of relevant KYC, whitelisting and/or restrictions imposed by Paradise
Token Value	0.003 USDT or 0.3 Yens
Token Features	Intended to be bought and sold on exchanges. Holders have no rights in any assets held by Issuer
Other key terms	Holders of Tokens have no rights in assets held by Issuer or any of its affiliates. The Issuer intends to but is not required to voluntarily collateralise the notional exposure of the Tokens. These assets are not secured for the benefit of or otherwise held on behalf of holders of the Tokens
KYC Provider	Paradise
Exchanges	The initial issue will be on Paradise platform, and working with other exchange firms that may sooner get listed by the time launch. There is no guarantee that Tokens will be available on these or any other exchanges.



Our Economy Sharing Model

Despite the marketplace model encouraging the distribution of value around everyone involved, when it's about sharing economy it's not quite there yet. At the moment, the profits are collected by the operators of the platform rather than those who have contributed.

Here we from the paradise platform having started taking into account the time-based nature of some sharing economy services.

Our Model Of Sharing Economy

Paradise blockchain lends itself perfectly to the sharing economy because it works in a decentralized manner; that is, there is not one singular operator that's in charge.

Applications run through the blockchain pushed through a peer-to-peer network that isn't controlled by an intermediary — or anyone.

The application then be used to coordinate and match up the activities of huge groups of people at once who can organize themselves through directly communicating with one another

While this format shares many traits with the crowd-sourcing model, it shouldn't be confused with it. With crowd-sourcing, users contribute to a platform but they don't get anything in return if that platform is successful.

Paradise, on the other hand, provides a more cooperative and collaborative way to share the love. Users on applications that run through the blockchain are both contributors and shareholders of the platforms. This means there's often a built-in motivation from providers to see a platform do well because they get rewarded.

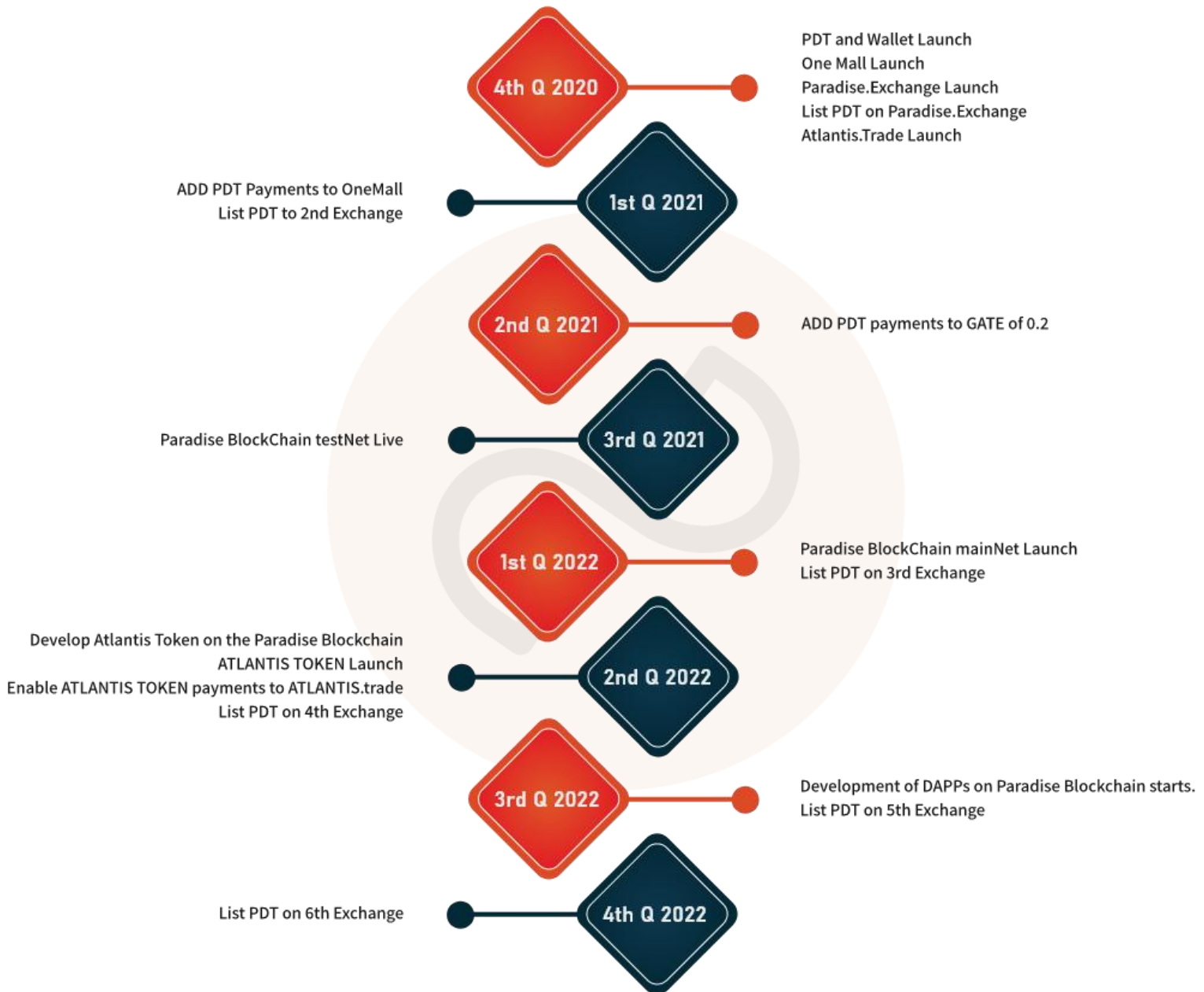
In reality paradise's decentralized token backed education marketplace platform operates automatically. It gives buyers and sellers the opportunity to interact directly with each other. Anyone can share their skill which, when registered, will appear on the network for everyone else to see. Then, as soon as a new learner wants in, an escrow account is created on the blockchain that requires two out of three people (that's the buyer, the seller, and a third-party arbitrator) to agree to the funds being released. Once the money has been sorted, the skilled person can start share his skills straight to the learner.

Token Market Place

The field of investment is not new, but the way in which Businesses and Investments are conducted has been evolving ever since. From the early 2000s, we believe the world has been part of a digital transformation. Paradise will open a spot market for peer-to-peer, open market trading following the conclusion of the sale of tokens.



THE ROADMAP





REGULATION OF OUR TRADING PLATFORMS

The financial services industry is subject to extensive regulation under both country and state laws. Regulators that oversee our business activities are charged with ensuring the integrity of the financial markets and the protection of customers and other third parties who engage in the financial markets. Registration as a money transmitter, broker-dealer, and alternative trading system will subject our subsidiaries to laws and regulations covering all aspects of financial services, including sales methods, trade practices, use and safekeeping of clients' funds and other assets, minimum capital requirements, record keeping, financing of securities purchases and conduct of directors, officers and employees.

Regulation of Money Transmitters

The vast majority of States maintain "money transmitter", "money service business" or "check casher" licensing and regulatory regimes, which generally govern entities that are in the business of taking possession of, providing non-bank storage services for and transferring funds. These state licensing regimes vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and, while certain states have issued guidance indicating that its licensing requirements do not apply to virtual currency, the majority of states have either affirmatively stated that certain virtual currency activities are covered by their licensing regime or have been silent on the issue. Many jurisdictions maintain exemptions and/or exceptions to their respective licensing regimes.

At a federal level, the activity regulated by state licenses also may make the relevant actor a "money transmitter" or "provider of prepaid access," each of which is considered a "money service business" ("MSB") that must be registered with Finance government unless otherwise exempt. MSBs are subject to regulatory oversight and enforcement by Finance governance. MSBs are subject to the Bank Secrecy Act. MSBs must register with governing finance department and implement a compliance program appropriately tailored to the MSBs' money laundering and financial crime risks. An MSB's compliance program must incorporate relevant reporting, recordkeeping and anti-money laundering controls and processes, including, to the extent applicable to the MSB's business know-your-customer controls, transaction monitoring, filing of suspicious activity reports ("SARs"), and sharing information with other financial institutions under Section 314(b) of the PATRIOT Act, the "Funds Transfer Rule," or the "Funds Travel Rule." On March 18, 2013 and May 9, 2019, Govt. finance department issued guidance concerning virtual currency and MSB licensing requirements in which govt.finance department identified "administrators" or "exchangers" of virtual currencies as MSBs, unless an exemption applies. There are various exemptions to the MSB registration requirements. For example, entities that are "registered with, and functionally regulated or examined by, the SEC or the CFTC" are exempt from federal MSB registration and reporting obligations.



Larger money transmitters may also be subject to direct supervision by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”) and are required to provide additional consumer information and disclosures, adopt error resolution standards and adjust refund procedures for international transactions originating in the United States in a manner consistent with the Remittance Transfer Rule (a rule issued by the CFPB pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act). In addition, the CFPB may adopt other regulations governing consumer financial services, including regulations defining unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, and new model disclosures. In addition, money transmitters may be subject to periodic examination by the CFPB.

We have registered Paradise exchange with government of Finance department as a federal MSB and we have notified or intend to notify and/or register with state regulators in compliance with state money transmitter requirements. We do not currently intend to rely on any state or federal exemptions to registering as an MSB, including any exemptions relating to registration with and regulation by the SEC or CFTC, and we intend to monitor all legislative and regulatory developments with respect to the BSA, including the publication of further rulings or guidance, and to make revisions to Paradise’s compliance program when appropriate.





REGULATORY OVERSIGHT OF BLOCKCHAIN ASSETS

The following is a summary of recent demonstrations of regulatory action taken with regard to blockchain assets. We believe that these actions will impact the Company; however, regulation of the blockchain industry is evolving rapidly. The regulatory landscape may differ from country to country, but we expect for the foreseeable future that regulators will maintain an increased focus on blockchain assets. In addition, the SEC, FINRA, and courts have continued, and likely will continue, to promulgate statements, enforcement actions and rulings, as applicable, interpreting the characterization of blockchain assets, the issuance of blockchain assets and regulating behaviour in the market. It is likely that there will be many additional developments between the date of this statement and the issue of the PDT Tokens.

Blockchain assets faced an uncertain regulatory landscape in many foreign jurisdictions. On September 4, 2017, the People's Bank of China labeled blockchain asset sales as "illegal and disruptive to economic and financial stability." Previously, China had issued a notice that classified bitcoin as legal and "virtual commodities;" however, the same notice restricted the banking and payment industries from using bitcoin, creating uncertainty and limiting the ability of Bitcoin Exchanges to operate in the then-second largest bitcoin market. South Korea's Financial Services Commission likewise prohibited all forms of tokens on September 29, 2017. Japan has enacted a law regulating virtual currencies which has brought Bitcoin exchanges under know-your-customer and anti-money laundering rules, and resulted in the categorization of Bitcoin as a kind of prepaid payment instrument. The law puts in place capital requirements for exchanges as well as cybersecurity and operational stipulations. In addition, those exchanges are also required to conduct employee training programs and submit to annual audits. To date, the Japanese Financial Services Agency (FSA) has granted licenses to 15 different cryptocurrencies or tokens trading platforms. In November 2017, the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") issued a statement that tokens sold through the blockchain funding model may be considered securities under certain circumstances under Singapore law, and provided case studies as examples of tokens that do and do not constitute securities. Previously, the MAS had stated that other laws may apply to token sales, such as money laundering and terrorism financing laws.

Other jurisdictions are still researching the subject. In September 2017, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA") issued guidance that it was investigating ICOs and that whenever FINMA is notified about ICO procedures that breach regulatory law or which seek to circumvent financial market law it initiates enforcement proceedings. On February 16, 2018 FINMA publicly announced ICO guidelines. In December 2018, the Swiss Federal Council adopted a report on the legal framework for blockchain and distributed ledger technology in the financial sector. In March 2019, the Federal Council initiated consultation



with regard to specific amendments to federal law for the purpose of adapting federal law to developments in distributed ledger technology.

In December 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) issued a statement on distributed ledger technology which said, in part, that the FCA will gather further evidence and conduct a deeper examination of the ICO market and that its findings will help to determine whether or not there is need for further regulatory action. In June 2018, an amendment to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. (“TASE”) regulations entered into effect, under which shares of companies operating in the field of cryptographic currencies will be excluded and / or not included in the TASE indices, if such a company is engaged in the holding, investing or mining of distributed cryptographic currencies, and the TASE Indices Committee decides that this activity is material or expected to be material to the company’s business. The Israel Securities Authority (ISA) has previously indicated that to date, there is uncertainty as to the format and extent of the regulation that will apply to the various activities in cryptographic currencies - especially those of decentralized currencies without any centralized entity, such as Bitcoin, in terms of taxation, prevention of money laundering and terrorism, cyber security and investor protection. In addition, the ISA has appointed a special committee authorized to examine the regulation of issuances of cryptographic currencies to the public.

In its final report, published in March 2019, the special committee recommended, among other things, focusing on the following: establishing a dedicated disclosure regime to adjust to the unique characteristics of such activities; formation by a number of Israeli regulatory authorities (among others, the Bank of Israel, Israeli Tax Authority, Anti-Money-Laundering Authority, Ministry of Finance, Justice Department, Israeli National Cyber Directorate and ISA) of a ‘regulatory sandbox’ with the aim of creating a harmonious government policy and the removal of barriers to domestic industry in the field of cryptographic assets; and examining a better suitable regulatory framework for the trading activity of cryptographic assets that are deemed securities. In addition, the special committee final report further provided the following initial regulatory guidelines to this field:

1. The question of whether a cryptocurrency will be considered a security will be decided according to the totality of the circumstances and characteristics of each case on its merits against the background of the purposes of the Israeli law;
2. Cryptographic currencies that grant rights similar to those of traditional securities such as shares, bonds or participation units will be considered securities. This category includes, for example, tokens who grant rights to participate in revenue or profits generated from an enterprise; tokens granting rights to receive payments, fixed or variable, whether by way of the allocation of additional currencies or by way of redemption of currencies; or tokens granting ownership rights or membership in an enterprise whose purpose is to generate an economic yield;



3. Blockchain assets intended to be used as a method of payment, clearing or exchange only, other than in a specific enterprise, which do not confer additional rights and are not controlled by a central entity, shall not typically be considered a security;
4. Blockchain assets that embody a right to a product or service and are purchased for consumption and use only shall not typically be considered securities; and
5. A public offering of a cryptographic currency falling to the definition of a security is subject to the requirement to publish a prospectus.

We anticipate treating the PDT Tokens as securities under the laws of all foreign jurisdictions.

