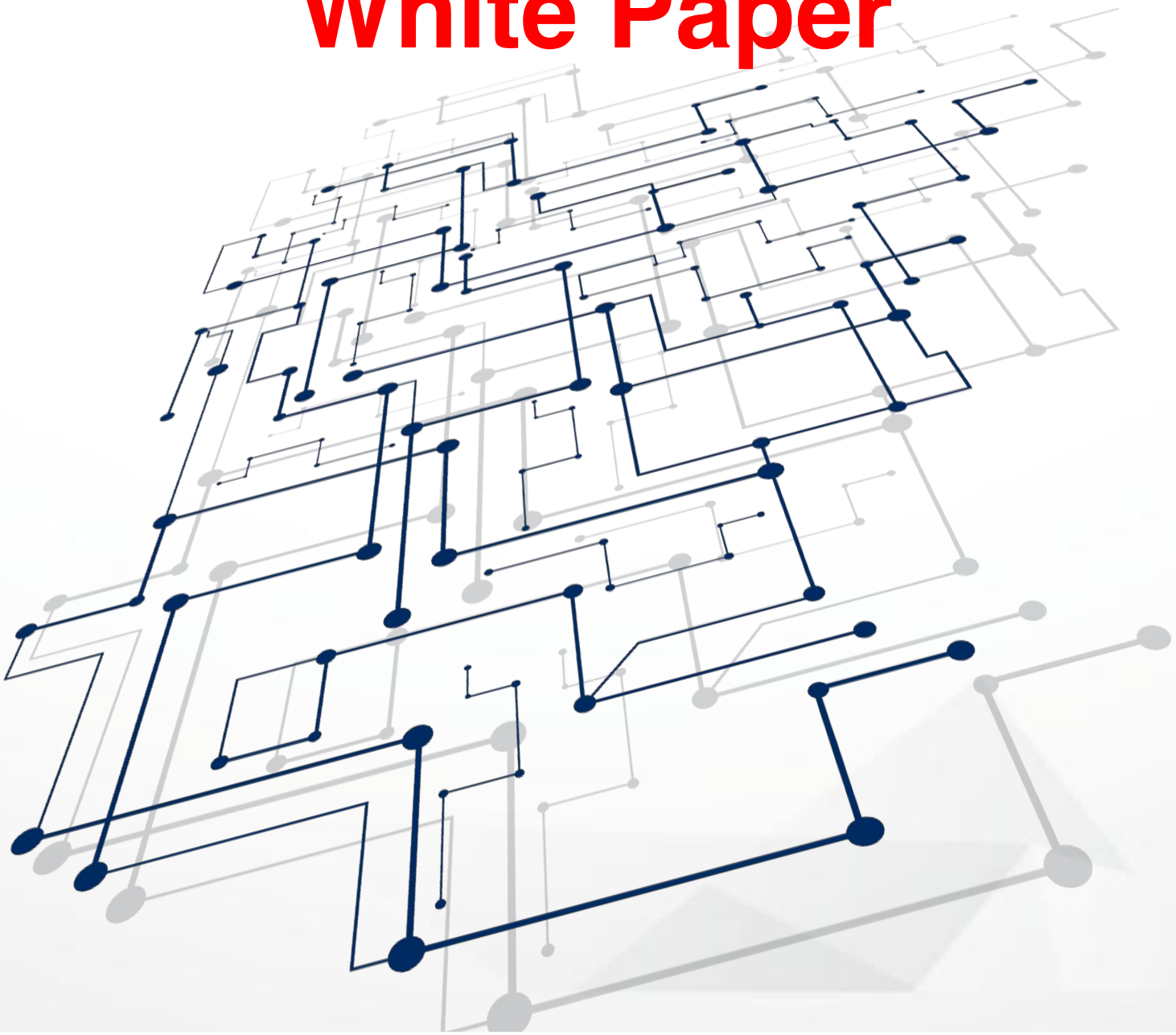
DSHE
White Paper



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Chapter I

Global Market Background Analysis

1.1 Current Status of the Global Economic Situation

The year 2022 was an extraordinary year for the global economy: the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the sharp rise in energy prices such as natural gas, and the subsequent rise in global inflation levels. To combat rising inflation, the central banks of major developed economies, represented by the Federal Reserve, have turned on the interest rate hike mode, and liquidity continues to tighten. The central banks of developed economies have also put the global economy under significant downward pressure by synchronizing their actions to tighten monetary policy. 2023 has ushered in a new beginning for the global economy. But climate change, counter-globalization, geopolitical risks, supply chain bottlenecks and high inflation have also become difficulties and challenges that the global economy needs to face head-on in the process of moving forward.

In early 2022, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict broke out, causing a rapid increase in global energy prices and a subsequent surge in global inflation. In response, major central banks of developed economies such as the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and the Bank of England initiated a new round of interest rate hikes. Throughout the year 2022, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates by a cumulative 425 basis points, while the European Central Bank ended its 8-year-long negative interest rate policy and raised rates by a total of 250 basis points. Furthermore, the Bank of Japan, known for its dovish stance, announced in December 2022 a relaxation of yield curve control, leading to a significant rebound in the persistently weak yen. It is worth noting that the synchronized tightening of monetary policies by these central banks of developed economies had a substantial impact on the global economy as well as financial markets.

RADAR LAB believes that there is a lagging impact of monetary policy on the real economy, and that the dampening effect of monetary tightening on demand may only just be showing now. The JP Morgan Global Composite and Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) continue to fall into sluggish territory. Although the 2022 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) composite leading indicators fell unilaterally, but only in July fell to a level below the end of 2019. International institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and OECD are more worried about the economy this year and have recently lowered their global growth expectations for 2023, not ruling out the possibility of the global economy falling into recession. Crucially, the fall in demand has not yet significantly curbed global inflation.

Eurozone inflation is still at its peak, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reaching 10.1% year-on-year in November 2022, and remains skewed to the upside in the first quarter of the new year. While the U.S. CPI may have seen an inflection point, service prices remain firm, especially as the "payrolls+prices" spiral has not yet been broken. Supported by payroll pressure, U.S. core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) growth reached 4.7% year-over-year, still far from returning to the Federal Reserve's 2% target.

The simultaneous tightening of monetary policies in developed economies has had a greater impact on the global economy. From the perspective of the real economy, as global financing costs rise and the economic outlook deteriorates, domestic investment and private consumption in major economies suffer a greater impact, especially the substantial interest rate hike has a greater impact on the private investment sector, with corporate equipment investment and real estate investment under obvious pressure. In the United States, for example, total private investment fell quarter by quarter in 2023, with investment in the second quarter down 6.1% compared to the first quarter, and residential investment, which is sensitive to interest rates, fell by 12.0%. Private consumption growth is also gradually slowing down, with goods consumption represented by durable goods performing sluggishly.

Among numerous central banks in well-developed economies, the Fed's monetary policy movements are particularly noteworthy. The Fed's aggressive interest rate hikes in 2022 have had a big impact on global financial markets. In 2022, the negative effects of Fed tightening will be dominated by financial shocks. The world's major stock and bond markets have fallen to varying degrees. Strong dollar output inflation, the maximum increase of the US dollar is more than 20%, the sharp depreciation of non-US currencies, coupled with rising commodity prices, significantly increased the imported inflationary pressure of various countries. In this context, many central banks have had to follow the Fed in raising interest rates and tightening. The European Central Bank is a classic example. Even though it is clear that monetary policy will not solve the supply-side problem, the ECB is still forced by imported inflationary pressures caused by the depreciation of the euro, and has to continue to raise interest rates at the risk of worse economic prospects. At the same time, the rapid interest rate hike led to a resurgence of the crisis in the Korean stock and housing markets, forcing the Bank of Korea and the Ministry of Finance to urgently "bail out". Keeping up with the Fed could lead to excessive tightening in some economies. According to the financial accelerator theory, tightening financial conditions may further increase the downward pressure on the

subsequent economy.

From the perspective of financial markets, on the one hand, the sharp rise in interest rates has led to a rapid rise in bond yields, pressure on bond prices, widening credit spreads, and a rapid rise in corporate financing costs and debt burdens. Many emerging economies have seen their sovereign debt risks rise due to the heavy burden of external debt and the reduced coverage of foreign reserves on external debt. On the other hand, against the background of rapid interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, overseas capital is rapidly flowing back to the U.S., offshore market dollar liquidity is reduced, the dollar index is sharply higher, non-U.S. currencies are generally under pressure, and emerging economies are generally facing financial volatility risks such as exchange rate depreciation and capital outflows, increasing the degree of volatility in the real economy.

Guided by the policy of further increasing support for the real economy in major economies, the loan scale continued to grow and the non-performing loan ratio decreased compared to the end of 2021. However, under the guidance of policies of further increasing support of the real economy in major economies, the scale of loans continued to grow, and comparing with the end of 2021 , the non-performing loan ratio decreased. However, under the superposition of multiple factors and the repeated impact of the Covid-19, the credit risk and cash flow pressure accumulated in the past still need to be further resolved, and banking financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions and non-financial enterprises have all added non-performing assets of a certain scale. In 2023, as far as is concerned distribution of non-performing asset industries, the industries with more non-performing assets in the world are mainly concentrated in traditional industries with overcapacity and industries most seriously affected by Covid-19, from the specific distribution, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, leasing and commercial services industry non-performing loan balance and non-performing rate are at a high level, mining industry and real estate industry although the balance of non-performing assets is less, but the non-performing rate level is relatively high. Facing the downward pressure on the global financial and real economy, the market needs to further optimize measures to cope with the possible "black swan" in the future.

1.2 The Value of Blockchain Technology

The birth of the Internet and mobile broadband has enabled billions of people around the world to access knowledge and information from around the world, enjoy high-fidelity communications, and a wide range of lower-cost, more convenient services. Today, these services are available to people in virtually every corner of the world with a $40 smartphone.

Despite this connectivity, a large portion of the world's population is still stranded. There are still 1.7 billion adults worldwide who are not in touch with the financial system and do not have access to the financial services offered by traditional banks, and among them, 1 billion people have cell phones and nearly 500 million have access to the Internet. For many people, some aspects of the financial system are quite similar to the telecommunications networks that existed before the Internet was born. Twenty years ago, the average price of sending a text message in Europe was 16 euro cents. Today, people with less money are paying more for financial services, and their hard-earned income is being eroded by fees, such as remittance fees, wire transfer fees, overdraft fees and ATM fees.

Blockchain has many unique attributes that can potentially solve a number of accessibility and trustworthiness problems. These include distributed governance, which ensures that no single entity controls the network; open access, which allows anyone with an Internet connection to participate; and secure cryptography, which protects funds without risk.

Blockchain (Blockchain) is a new application model of computer technology such as distributed data storage, peer-to-peer transmission, consensus mechanism, and cryptographic algorithm. The so-called consensus mechanism is a mathematical algorithm for building trust and acquiring rights between different nodes in the blockchain system. Blockchain is the underlying technology of Bitcoin, which is like a database ledger that records all transactions. This technology is also gaining attention from the financial industry and various fields because of its security and convenience. However, existing blockchain systems have not yet gained widespread adoption, and the lack of scalability and the volatility of digital currencies have so far led to the poor performance of existing digital currencies in terms of both value retention and medium of exchange, thus hindering their widespread use in the market.

We believe that it is possible to combine the best aspects of blockchain-based technology innovation (distributed governance, open access, and security) with a strong compliance and regulatory framework. Establishing certain compliance requirements at the protocol layer can improve the effectiveness of programs such as illegal activity prevention or anti-money laundering (AML), combating terrorist financing (CFT), and sanctions compliance. Developers, merchants, and consumers can all benefit from the compliance and security built into crypto networks. Technology innovation in partnership with the financial sector, including regulators and experts across industries, is the only way to ensure a sustainable, secure and trusted support framework for this new system. And this approach can be a major step toward a lower cost, more accessible and better connected global financial system.

In addition, the decentralized, transaction peer-to-peer and tamper-evident characteristics possessed by blockchain technology can realize machine trust; the irreversible nature of transactions and information encryption can realize value transfer, in addition to peer-to-peer and tamper-evident information can also realize smart contracts.

- Smart Contracts: refers to the combination of electronic contracts and blockchain technology. When a pre-programmed condition is triggered, the smart contract executes the corresponding contract terms.

- Value Transfer: Realize the value transfer network: value transfer so that digital assets can circulate freely on the blockchain; issue tokens (Tokens) to make financing more convenient, while holders enjoy the services of the entire ecology.

- Machine Trust: There is no third party central agency on the chain relying entirely on peer-to-peer, tamper-evident and other transaction mechanisms to ensure trust between the two parties. The tamper-evident nature of blockchain changes the way of centralized credit creation, reducing costs and building trust through mathematical principles rather than centralized credit institutions.

- Token Economy: Passes are negotiable cryptographic digital proofs of interest, from ID cards to academic diplomas, from currencies to tickets, from keys and tickets to points and card vouchers, from stocks to bonds, all proofs of interest in human society can be represented by passes.

1.3 Rapid Development of Digital Currency Market

With the rapid development of blockchain and other science and technology, digital currency is gradually becoming a new high point of global competition. Digital currency is cheaper to run than the current paper currency system and more convenient for long-distance transactions, so it may be widely used in cross-border payments and global trade in the future.

Satoshi Nakamoto first proposed the concept of Bitcoin in 2008 in his article "Bitcoin: A P2P Electronic Cash System", stating that Bitcoin is a decentralized electronic cash system based on a P2P network, where both parties to a transaction can bypass third-party institutions such as central banks and complete transfer transactions directly through Bitcoin. Bitcoin uses blockchain technology to store transaction information in a distributed ledger, and has the superlative features of decentralization, limited total amount, transaction security, and open information. The emergence of Bitcoin marked the birth of a new era of digital currency, and the popularity of Bitcoin has driven the research and invention of hundreds of thousands of digital currencies. After the emergence of Bitcoin, decentralized digital currencies entered a large-scale trial phase, and various types of digital currencies based on different blockchain innovation technologies emerged in layers. The current digital currency represented by Bitcoin is being widely accepted for its advantages such as decentralization, transaction security, and less tampering. The main premise of digital currency is that it is completely decentralized - in other words, there is no superior entity (such as a state or central bank) that controls its creation and management. It is enjoyed by the public and governed by the public. This is exactly what Satoshi Nakamoto was trying to achieve when he launched Bitcoin in 2008 - the network would operate autonomously and maintain the value.

Bitcoin is the founding coin of digital currencies, but that's just the beginning of the story. With the introduction of ethereum, we ushered in smart contracts, which made possible the decentralized financial industry that thrives today.

1) The Historical Beginning of Bitcoin

The idea of having a digital currency has been around for a long time. There have been many attempts to create digital currencies before the advent of digital currencies, and most of them mainly faced the problem of double payment. They had to ensure that digital assets could only be used once in order to prevent

copying and counterfeiting of digital assets.

The concept of digital currency was developed by computer engineer Wei Dai more than a decade before the advent of digital currency. In 1998, he published a paper discussing "B-money" and the idea that digital currency could be sent through a set of untraceable digital pseudonyms. That same year, blockchain pioneer Nick Szabo took another stab at an idea called Bit Gold, which also sought to create a decentralized digital currency, inspired by the inefficiencies of the traditional financial system, such as the use of metal to make coins, and the desire to reduce the trust required to create transactions. While neither coin has been officially launched, they were both important drivers for the introduction of Bitcoin.

2) The Birth of the First Digital Currency, Bitcoin

Satoshi Nakamoto published a white paper titled "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System", which describes the power of the Bitcoin blockchain network. This day was an important point in the history of Bitcoin and opened the way for the subsequent rise of the blockchain. Four months later, Satoshi Nakamoto (whose true identity remains a mystery) mined the first block of the Bitcoin network, paving the way for the subsequent development of blockchain technology. The first block mined was also known as the Genesis block.

3) The Formation of Digital Currency Market

After the birth of the first digital currency, Bitcoin, people started to constantly look for solutions to trade Bitcoin. In March 2010, the first digital currency exchange bitcoinmarket.com appeared (it no longer exists). In July of the same year, the Bitcoin exchange Mt. In July of the same year, the Bitcoin Exchange Mt.Gox was launched. From 2011 to 2013, the bitcoin price finally equaled the US dollar in February 2013. The year saw the emergence of some competitive digital currencies: as of May 2013, there were 10 digital assets on the digital currency market, including Litecoin. Another major crypto asset, Ripple XRP, also entered the digital currency market in August of the same year.

4) Mt. Gox Disaster

The value of Bitcoin grows dramatically and the first batch of hackers come with it. In June 2011, Mt. Gox was hacked for the first time: 2,000 BTC of bitcoin (worth about $30,000 at the time) was stolen. 2013 saw Mt. Gox become the largest

digital currency exchange at one point, with peak transaction processing volumes of up to 70% of all bitcoin transactions. But sadly, Mt. Gox suffered a major hack in 2014 that was unprecedented in the history of digital currency exchanges, with 850,000 BTC of bitcoin stolen and heavy losses. This was the largest theft of BTC bitcoins in the history of bitcoin, with the stolen bitcoins being worth $460 million at the time (currently worth approximately $9.5 billion). After this hack of unprecedented scale, the price of Bitcoin plummeted by 50% and did not recover to its previous value until late 2016. Since then, digital currency exchanges have been hacked from time to time, only rarely to the extent of the Mt. Gox incident.

5) Ether and ERC-20 Token Issuance

The Ethernet network was officially launched on July 30, 2015. As the second largest crypto asset by market capitalization today, Ether brings smart contracts as well as decentralized finance to the digital currency world. These achievements have allowed Ether to run its entire ecosystem on its blockchain, while also hosting its own native currency: Ether ETH. The smallest unit of Ether is also known as Wei (0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001 Ether ETH).

A token is also a digital currency that does not have its own dedicated blockchain, but uses the blockchain of other crypto assets. The tokens on the Ethernet network are called ERC-20 tokens. The first ERC token was released in 2015 and it is the crypto asset called Augur. Since then, a large number of tokens have been created on the Ether blockchain. There are now over 200,000 ERC tokens, which means there is a large digital currency ecosystem running on a single blockchain.

6) Follow-up Development

Since then, the digital currency world has never stopped. in January 2018, the price of bitcoin hit an all-time high, and since then a number of emerging crypto assets have emerged, including EOS (July 2017), Wavefield Tron (September 2017), and Caldano Cardano (October 2017).

As of 2023, more than 6,000,000 digital currencies have emerged, and this number is growing. With a market capitalization of 2.3 trillion, Bitcoin maintains a market capitalization of 1.2 trillion, making it the largest digital currency in the world by market capitalization at present, accounting for 63.2% of the total global digital currency market capitalization. Ether and Ripple became the second and

third largest digital currencies in the world by market capitalization with 141.2 billion and 91.2 billion. Today, digital currencies are more than just a way to store and transfer value; a range of remarkable products are powered by the blockchain, bringing new ways to interact with each other. Digital currencies are taking a slow but determined step towards globalization. Major companies are beginning to invest in blockchain and digital currencies and are showing increasing interest in them. More merchants are beginning to accept digital currencies as a means of payment and stored value. People are also starting to use crypto assets for fundraising.

1.4 Market Pain Point Analysis

At present, we see that blockchain technology and digital currency are developing rapidly, but there are also pain points in the market. At this stage, various kinds of underlying protocol projects have emerged, but most of them are iterations on top of traditional public chains, which have a certain gap with the standard of blockchain 3.0. Most of the teams carrying out blockchain landing business are currently in the early exploration stage due to the performance, applicability and stability of the underlying protocols. In summary, the current market is limited by the technology, the main problems are as follows:

• Low performance: Low performance is one of the main challenges facing the current market. Bitcoin uses a blockchain that can theoretically process up to seven transactions per second, and Ether has improved slightly, but it is also far from adequate for the application. A simple dApp application, for example, can slow down Ether transaction throughput and significantly increase transaction fees. Today's applications must be able to handle tens of millions of active users per day. In addition, some applications only make sense when they meet a certain transaction throughput, so the platform itself must be able to handle a large number of concurrent users. The transaction latency of the montage will discourage users and make applications built on the blockchain much less competitive with existing non-blockchain alternatives.

• High barrier to use: Today's blockchain applications are built for just a few technical people who know how to use the blockchain, not mainstream consumers. Almost all blockchain applications require users to run blockchain full or light nodes. The higher learning costs severely hinder blockchain's progress to the masses. For example, CryptoKitties-based may be the easiest-to-use dApp ever, but it still requires users to install the Metamask light wallet browser extension, and users also need to know how to securely purchase Ethers and use it with Metamask, which significantly impacts the user experience.

• High cost of use: The high cost of use is another major obstacle preventing applications from going mainstream, while also limiting developers who need the flexibility to build free services. In contrast to the Internet, blockchain technology should be able to support free applications. Making blockchain free to use is key to its widespread adoption. A free platform will also enable developers and businesses to create valuable new services.

• Platform lock-in: As with the early days of any computer technology, there is a serious "platform lock-in" problem with the platform in question. Developers must first decide which blockchain to adopt and then write code for that particular platform, which makes switching applications to other blockchains very difficult. Developers do not want to be locked into one blockchain technology, but need these applications to run on multiple platforms to improve the efficiency of development reuse.

In addition to the existence of technical threads, the project itself may have numerous vulnerabilities/limitations:

◎ Inherent pain points in the general environment

• Information silos: The systems between projects on the same chain are not interoperable, resulting in fragmented information between projects and difficulty in integrating information from the whole chain. For ordinary users, the opaque information of major projects means increased difficulty in risk control, which is a huge obstacle for ordinary users to participate in financing of project parties and penetration of institutional users.

• Core platform credit cannot be passed on: The problem of information silos leads to indirect information between upstream platforms and core projects cannot be proven, while traditional financial instruments have limited ability to pass on core project credit. The access conditions are relatively high and the platforms controlled by project parties have low creditworthiness, resulting in the credit of core projects only being transmitted to the primary market level and not being able to be transmitteD S H E oss the entire chain.

• Performance risk cannot be effectively controlled: payments and agreed settlements between project parties and ordinary users, and between financiers and institutional users are subject to the contractual spirit and willingness to perform of each participating entity, especially when multi-level service provider settlements are involved, there are more uncertainties, and NFT projects are subject to fund misappropriation, malicious default or operational risks.

◎ Industry-specific dilemma

• High entry threshold: The core project is characterized by high investment amount threshold, privacy and information asymmetry, making it a game for a

small group of tycoon investors. The investment amount of millions, tens of millions, or even hundreds of millions of dollars at any one time greatly limits the participation of individual investors. The vast number of ordinary investors desperately hope to have a fair, safe and efficient space for quality Pre-IPO, ICO, IDO and IEO to realize their needs to participate in early stage investment in these projects and get high returns.

• Personal financing dilemma: The problem of difficult financing has also been plaguing small and medium-sized users, with limited options for financing channels in the existing market, not easily approved and high financing costs. The difficulties and burdens of financing faced by individual users are not isolated, but systematic: the assessment standards, evaluation systems and fundraising models of major platforms are actually modeled on project-based forms of operation. This system, when interfacing with individual users, is unable to make an effective assessment of the risks of small and medium-sized users, and thus turns to simple and brutal recourse to high interest rates.

• Imperfect exit mechanism: Lack of liquidity and difficulty in exit have also become the biggest pain points of users. Due to the low probability of listing and high volatility of major projects, the traditional IPO and M&A exit methods have completely failed to satisfy users' demand for liquidity. Project founders, institutional investors, or employee option holders are all eager to have the opportunity to liquidate their token holdings before the project goes public.

• Poor information leads to fraudulent lines: After a quality project comes out, the market will have a great chaotic price situation and numerous fraudulent acts. The fire of the primary market is transmitted to the secondary market, and the strong institutional users make a lot of money, while ordinary users are encouraged by the market, and when they participate, they are very easy to be harvested by the cottage institutions and the bankers in the secondary market due to poor information.

Based on the above pain point analysis, the market needs a convenient, low-cost and flexible operation model, as well as a credible, stable and sustainable medium that can generate revenue and has a sound exit mechanism. The issuance of DSHE tokens, on the other hand,
meets the market demand and provides a new
opportunity for market transformation.

Chapter II

DSHE **Project Overview**

2.1 Introduction

DSHE -HTB (DSHE) is a platform coin initiated by RADAR LAB (USA) and issued in March 2018, the value of DSHE token issuance is that its highly liquid crypto digital asset (an equity token asset) based on the global financial market with financial attributes, bonds and promissory notes with anti-counterfeit saku source! To create a circulating system of financial assets covering scenarios such as digital assets, multi-asset class risk and performance analysis, global asset allocation, ESG investments, insurance, index funds, real assets, etc. that can be circulated and used worldwide in the digital economy, and complement existing currencies by enabling new features, significantly reducing costs, and promoting financial inclusion. Ultimately, becoming a global digital currency incentive system and financial infrastructure that is simple and benefits billions of people.

As DSHE embarks on this journey together, RADAR LAB feels the need to share our beliefs with the community in order to align the communities and networks that intend to be inspired around the program:

- RADAR LAB believes that financial services should be made more accessible to more people.

- Every person has the inherent right to control the fruits of his or her legal labor.

- An open, instant and low-cost digital currency payment network will create huge economic opportunities as well as more business opportunities globally.

- RADAR LAB strongly believes that people will increasingly trust distributed forms of governance.

- An open, widely interoperable digital currency network should be designed and managed with high standards of compliance.

- All have a responsibility to help advance financial inclusion, support users who adhere to online ethics, and continuously maintain the integrity of this value system.

The DSHE ecosystem will therefore consist of three components that will work together to create a more inclusive financial digital currency system:

• DSHE tokens built on a secure, scalable and reliable blockchain;

• DSHE tokens are backed by reserves consisting of cash, cash equivalents and very short-term government securities;

• Managed by an independent sub-foundation of RADAR LAB and its affiliated network, it is responsible for developing and operating the currency system.

RADAR LAB's goal is for DSHE tokens to be accepted in many places and to be easily accessible for those who want to use them. People need to be confident that they can use DSHE tokens and that their value will keep growing steadily over time . In addition, as an equity asset, DSHE Token is a blockchain security asset (BSA) protocol that reorganizes real-world security assets through digitization, structuring and standardization, and issues blockchain security project assets onthis basis. Through the more open, transparent and liquid blockchain technology,DSHE Token provides holders with a more professional, convenient, efficient, secureand flexible way to participate in the dividends of blockchain market development.

2.2 RADAR LAB

RADAR LAB was founded in 2012 by Bitcoin and Ripple technicians united with Internet, cryptography, and mathematics experts, co-funded by the world-renowned Eagle Eye Fund, Carlyle Capital, IDG Ventures, and Google Ventures! It is currently ranked in the top global overall strength in the blockchain field; it is ranked in the top 50 technology companies in Forbes Fortune list in 2019.

RADAR LAB team, brings together the best experts in the industry from various fields such as computer, information security, communication, mathematics, finance, government, web development and high-frequency algorithmic trading. The team members have market and practical experience in blockchain underlying architecture, distributed database, cryptographic algorithms, and application layer construction, etc. They not only have strong technical capabilities, but also excellent scientific research capabilities, and have made outstanding research results in many fields such as distributed ledger, cryptography, and finance.

2.3 Values of CA

To drive the value circulation of DSHE global ecology, RADAR LAB will be issued based on ERC-20 protocol standard, integrating digital storage, smart digital currency, magnetic algorithm (MFA), smart contract and other technologies, mainly used for finance, data, mining, settlement, trading, global payment and value circulation in major physical scenarios. At the same time, we will access the global mainstream fiat currency financial settlement institutions to realize real-time consumer payment and collection of virtual assets and fiat currency in all regions of the world, and DSHE tokens will act as the core settlement medium in this process.

1) Development Concept

DSHE expands the underlying design on which value circulation is based on the existing mature system, integrates and integrates the advantages of many projects, and does pioneering exploration to lead the industry towards the next generation of new smart contract architecture high liquidity on-chain quality consensus free asset network construction.

- Core Design Concept: DSHE will be designed to retain all the core features of mainstream digital currency systems, such as P2P systems, decentralization, asymmetric passwords to guarantee exclusive ownership of assets, anonymity, borderlessness, and global applications. For example, DSHE retains the most valuable parts of the Bitcoin system, adhering to the essence of being a trust network to achieve low-cost value transfer.
- Application concept: Blockchain development has entered the era of application development, and everyone is trying to combine the work they are engaged in with blockchain to give full play to its advantages. However, there are many bottlenecks in current blockchain projects, such as Bitcoin, and the capacity has become the core issue that hinders its development. To accommodate large-scale circulation, DSHE will serve global payment and financial transactions in the future, in addition to circulation in the existing RADAR LAB business network.
- Compatibility concept: Bitcoin and Ether are currently the most successful and stable digital currency systems, and many of their design concepts have been proven to be really feasible. DSHE underlying system pays special attention to the compatibility issue with Bitcoin and Ether network.

DSHE technology development team adheres to the guideline of " standing on the shoulders of giants", will combine the core technologies of mature applications such as Bitcoin, Ether and etc., rely on the new smart contract architecture, provide the pass model necessary for the stable development of applications, and through "consensus is transaction, holding coins is value-added "It will build a complete decentralized consensus circle.

2) Value Pursuit

In order to realize the ultimate freedom of digital assets, to create a truly decentralized distributed future "high liquidity on-chain quality consensus free asset ecosystem", and to make blockchain technology and digital asset applications more widespread, based on the research of existing technologies, combined with the characteristics of blockchain decentralization and its application scenarios, DSHE 's value pursuit is as follows:

◎ Barrier-free transfer of assets across chains

Relying on the new smart contract architecture, DSHE can connect to the existing major digital pass-through networks and complete asset exchange without changing the original chain mechanism. It enables the exchange of assets from the original chain to DSHE , the exchange of assets from DSHE to the original chain, and the cross-chain exchange of multiple assets with DSHE in the on-chain wallet . It ensures the security of cross-chain assets and the stability of cross-chain services.

◎ Provide privacy protection for transactions

- Both sides of the transaction can choose to trade with privacy protection.
- The ability to provide privacy protection for digital asset transfers, transactions.
- The ability to provide anonymity protection for digital asset holders.

◎ Extensible with scenes

- DSHE s can be the central medium for the exchange of multiple digital passes.
- DSHE is able to carry out mining, pledging and lending of different digital currencies.

- DSHE

s are capable of completing transactions in digital assets using digital pass-throughs as a medium.

- Relying on the integration of the above-mentioned functions, DSHE better realizes transfer payment, financial circulation, transaction consensus, and coin holding value.

In the future, DSHE will truly empower the development of crypto industry with decentralization, help the industry solve the difficulties of value circulation and irregular incentive mechanism, and realize on-chain value empowerment and customer revenue guarantee! Let decentralization play its maximum application value and use it to establish a fair and open comprehensive crypto market cycle revenue system.

• Foundation: 5% for investments, donations, project cooperation, R&D, marketing incentives, etc;

• Ecological construction: 20%, ecological construction development and global asset network maintenance;

• Marketing incentives: 10% for publicity, advertising, media, marketing cooperation, team development, offline marketing subsidies, etc.;

• Airdrop program: 8.5%, used for trust airdrops to users, reserves, new project incubation, etc;

• Technical Team: 2% for technical team incentives and rewards for third-party developer contributions.

Overall, the value, incentive, and governance of DSHE tokens are deeply and logically related to the global utility circulation, reflecting the value characteristics of DSHE tokens.

• In terms of value, DSHE tokens are a vehicle for "trust value" and " consensus value";

• In terms of incentives, DSHE tokens are financial rewards for the participation of the "bookkeepers" in the network;

• In terms of Governance, DSHE tokens are equity credentials for participation in the network;



2.5 Value Attributes

We will build a healthy and sustainable ecological model through the circulation of DSHE tokens,
giving most of the proceeds to project investors/community members, who will be more willing to support and improve the community network.
Community members will be able to help create value for
the project through usage, popularity and effective marketing.

We want to reflect the values of DSHE
tokens to the maximum extent possible in the design of the economic system::

- Independent survival: own clear business model, able to survive stably and create a circulation base for DSHE tokens;

- Autonomy and consensus: communities and sub-communities (e.g. ecologies under the same worldview) gradually establish common decision-making mechanisms and eventually operate according to consensus principles, establishing a development decision-making system based on the participation of DSHE token holders in voting;

- Sharing: A portion of the value generated by the community is used as common wealth for the survival and competitiveness of the community;

- Self-evolution: Establish a DSHE
token reward mechanism to encourage
members to continuously suggest technical and economic mechanisms for the community.

The underlying value attributes of DSHE tokens contain the following dimensions:

1) Property Properties

In a clear circulation scenario, users who own DSHE
tokens enjoy the ownership and disposal rights of the tokens, i.e.,
they enjoy the property rights of the tokens
and can dispose of the tokens at will within the scope of the law.

2) Monetary Properties

The cryptocurrency-centric AP enables the flow of data and the circulation of tokens. In the clear circulation scenario of DSHE tokens, user behavior data, e-money,

and consumption can be recorded on the chain, and valid behavior can be further transformed into tokens. Each member has an independent node and shares the ledger data, which effectively enhances the transparency of token usage. In other words, tokens create a bridge for "value exchange".

3) Equity Properties

DSHE tokens are digital tokens that are used in the RADAR LAB global business network as one of the scenarios. DSHE tokens are held in a certain number of units,which is expressed as dividends, but it should be noted that tokens are not an investment.

4) Governance Properties

In a decentralized governance system, any decision is voted on for a fixed time, which changes depending on the content of the proposal. A proposal will be executed when and only when enough votes with high equity are collected, otherwise the proposal will be closed. In a decentralized autonomous system, it is not a one-word decision of the high stakeholder; the low stakeholder can join together to check and balance the high stakeholder. Decentralized autonomy includes, but is not limited to, user registration, statistical functions, collateral token scope, etc. These upgrades can be decided through a joint vote of participants in the autonomy system. Holding DSHE tokens is the basic threshold for having governance assets.

2.6 Future Value Mapping

1) Circulation Example

DSHE has financial properties, bonds and promissory notes of anti-counterfeit Shuo source! DSHE is independent and fair, transparent and open, allowing the world to circulate the native currency,
the circulation value is reflected in the following aspects:

On the existing business scenarios, numerous applications will be derived, such as wallets, DEX, payments, etc., while DSHE
tokens can be exchanged with all digital
currencies to support the circulation and payment of each link in the ecology. Settlement with fiat currencies of countries around the world. In addition to circulation aggregated in RADAR LAB's global business network, it will also circulate within third-party applications developed based on DSHE
technology and exist as a unique value pass.
This will accelerate the circulation of DSHE tokens, add
more circulation value attributes to the scarce DSHE tokens,
and pull up the overall value and price.

DSHE
tokens can adapt to diverse business needs and meet data sharing across business chains, which means that DSHE
tokens have sufficient common and standardized ways to record data, can represent various structured and unstructured information,
and can meet the cross-chain requirements needed as
the business scope expands.
And this provides a value base for the versatility of DSHE tokens. It allows DSHE tokens to circulate more comfortably in various industries and
scenarios around the world.

2) Anti-counterfeit Saku Source of Bonds and Promissory Notes

DSHE tokens will underpin the anti-counterfeit solitaire of bonds and promissory notes.

Blockchain is a kind of distributed ledger that combines data blocks in a sequential way in chronological order into a chain data structure and is cryptographically guaranteed to be tamper-evident and unforgeable, with features such as decentralization, distributed ledger, tamper-evident, and smart contract.

Anti-counterfeiting traceability is one of the most important application scenarios of blockchain technology. The decentralized, distributed ledger and

tamper-evident features that DSHE tokens will have make bonds and promissory notes effectively prevent forgery and other phenomena in the traceability process, and guarantee the anti-counterfeiting and security of bonds and promissory notes.

- High cost of counterfeit Since DSHE has features such as decentralization,tamper-evident and distributed ledger, all data of bonds and promissory notes in the traceability process are open and transparent, and all personnel related to bonds and promissory notes in the whole process are involved in the maintenance and operation of the system, and any error in any one of them will lead to unrecognizable bonds and promissory notes. The cost is relatively high compared to the benefit of forgery.
- High risk of counterfeiting: In the whole anti-counterfeiting and traceability process, each node can supervise each node on the chain and carry out data monitoring through the information sharing characteristic of the blockchain network. When problems occur, the source of the problem can be delineated and the scope of influence can be located at the first time, helping to recall the problematic bonds and promissory notes, realizing that the source can be traced, the destination can be traced and the responsibility can be corrected. Implement the responsible subject and give corresponding punishment.

- Counterfeiting is difficult: The use of DSHE means collecting data from the source, and acquiring real process data at the birth of bonds and promissory notes through the deployment and implementation of IoT devices. Between the completion of bonds and promissory notes and the process of circulation, an authentication is added to ensure security, and bonds and promissory notes are bound through chain business association to form a unique identity code, thus ensuring that real collection is achieved.

3) Mapping of the Underlying Value of DSHE Tokens

DSHE tokens are to achieve a function similar to that of a currency. Generally speaking, money has four major functions: store of value, medium of exchange,unit of account, and deferred payment standard. To satisfy these functions, the following features are specifically designed:

- Repositories of value: Repositories of value are assets that retain their value and do not depreciate significantly over time. DSHE tokens are a payment mediumdesigned to ensure stable and steadily increasing prices even in highly volatile

markets.

• Medium of exchange: A medium of exchange is anything that can represent a standard of value and is used to facilitate the sale, purchase or exchange (trading) of goods or services. DSHE tokens can be used to make transactions in different types of transactions around the world.

• Unit of Account: A unit of account is a standardized measure of value used to price goods and services. Although DSHE tokens are not yet a standard measure of value outside of the blockchain, they will be used as a unit of account in the RADAR LAB global business network and some partner dApps.

4) Mapping the Application Value of DSHE Tokens

Based on the basic functional design of MSC, we can clearly see that DSHE tokens will play a greater role in the fields of trading, payment, escrow, lending and investment, and will also enter all aspects of all members of society in the future:

◎ Trading area

• The ability for users to use DSHE tokens for transactions instead of fiat currencies, enabling true P2P cash;

• The ability for users to use DSHE tokens to trade with other digital currencies instead of fiat currencies;

• Users can trade other digital currencies as DSHE tokens to hedge against the risk of price drops.

◎ Payment field

• Significant savings in payment time, especially in cross-border payments;

• Transaction records are stored on the blockchain, allowing for better tracking;

• Effectively reduce payment costs in cryptocurrency payment scenarios.

◎ Investment Fields

• Pledge other crypto assets to obtain DSHE tokens for investment and financial

management, enjoying double appreciation of assets;

• Transaction records are stored on the blockchain and are tamper-proof, eliminating bookkeeping disputes;

• Combining DSHE tokens and IDO to increase revenue;

• Use DSHE token features to develop digital currency-based smart contracts for investment, finance, mortgage, insurance, derivatives, prediction/prophecy markets and other long-term smart contracts that require price stability.

Chapter III

Liquidity Model and Value Expansion

3.1 Liquidity Model

DSHE 's liquidity model will be built on DeFi liquidity mining.

Since the DeFi fever that reignited the market in 2020 remains, the market effect triggered by DeFi gradually showing a strong financial paradigm has started to emerge, and mainstream investments have also started to dabble in DeFi, with its out-of-the-loop effect bringing a wider range of market support. liquidity mining in the DeFi space refers to the process of depositing or lending specified assets as required through DeFi products with a mining mechanism to provide liquidity for The process of gaining revenue by providing liquidity to the product's pool of funds.

We developed the Liquidity Protocol. The protocol is based on a protocol on Ether for creating pools of funds with algorithmically calculated interest rates based on changes in the supply and demand of assets. The suppliers and borrowers of assets interact directly with the protocol to earn or pay variable interest rates. The DSHE liquidity mining we have designed can be used as a powerful tool (as opposed to other approaches, such as targeted airdrops).

Supply of assets: In a peer-to-peer platform, a user's assets are lent to another user, and unlike traditional platforms, the agreement aggregates the supply of each user, providing more liquidity and keeping the funding system in balance. Borrowers and lenders are rewarded (interest) for keeping their agreements while circulating cryptocurrency. At the same time, the agreement can be adjusted to increment or reward users by "liquidating" the balance, which has the potential to unlock a whole new business model for the ecosystem.

Borrowing assets: The DSHE Liquidity Protocol allows users to borrow effortlessly from the protocol using one Token as collateral to use anywhere in the ecosystem. Each cryptocurrency market has a floating interest rate set by market forces, which determines the cost of borrowing for each asset. The assets held by the protocol each have a collateralization factor ranging from 0 to 1. The liquidity and value of the underlying asset determines the size of the collateralization factor. The collateral sum multiplied by the collateral factor equals the amount available for borrowing by the user.

Interest rate model: Instead of negotiating with suppliers, borrowers, terms,

and interest rates, the agreement uses an interest rate model that achieves interest rate equilibrium based on supply and demand. According to economic theory, the interest rate (the "price" of money) should increase with demand; when demand is low, the interest rate should be low, and vice versa. The utilization rate U for each market a unifies supply and demand into one variable:

$$U_a = \frac{Borrows_a}{Cash_a + Borrows_a}$$

The demand curve is encoded through governance and expressed as a function of the utilization rate. For example, the borrowing interest rate might look similar to the following: Borrowing Interest Batea = 2.5% + Ua*20%. The interest rate earned by the supplier is implied and is equal to the borrowing interest rate times the utilization rate.

Liquidity incentive structure: The DSHE liquidity protocol is not liquid; instead, it relies on the interest rate model to incentivize it.
In periods of extreme demand for assets, the liquidity of the protocol (tokens available for withdrawal or lending) will fall; when this happens, interest rates rise, thereby stimulating supply and discouraging lending.

By improving ease of use as well as security and revenue, the creation of DSHE tokens will lower the barrier to DeFi participation for small capital users. Compared to other DeFi forms, DSHE is continuing to innovate product design and mechanics while preferably aggregating the DeFi portfolio to optimize returns. In the future, DSHE will not only have liquidity mining, but will also develop a multi-service ecology including finance, insurance, derivatives, machine gun pools, asset mapping, etc. to meet users' all-round DeFi needs.

3.2 LP Pledge Model

DSHE LP pledge model will provide a risk hedge for miners to mine, i.e. when the price of the coins mined by miners rises, there is no need to worry about the risk, because the continuous rise of tokens means that miners continue to have revenue, but when the price of tokens falls, miners need to take some risk, when the miner's mining revenue is lower than the total cost of time, effort, equipment, electricity, etc., miners have to lose money. Therefore, DSHE has created the LP pledge agreement to hedge the risk.

DSHE global activities, pledged over btc, eth, xrp, bch, eos and other mainstream currency activities, in Norway Iceland Australia Finland and other small countries and trx, sol, ftt, sand, luna and other different coins! And in 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, 36 months were released separately, so as to verify the security of its pledge model, the efficiency of the investment!

In the DSHE LP pledge agreement, miners achieve ongoing financing by pledging the underlying risk rating. Market makers receive ongoing liquidity buying by locking LP Token as pledges in the DSHE protocol after the platform provides initial liquidity. When users provide liquidity in DSHE with a large interval, the liquidity underlying's native currency denominated value is less volatile.

If suppliers pledge LP Token in DSHE , the pledges will be significantly more risk-resistant in extreme market conditions, which will also make the booster pool system more robust: a good and reasonable risk warning when the tokens are rising sharply, and a good risk buffer when the tokens are falling sharply. And DSHE will eventually enable high-quality assets to rise in the long run, and bad assets to gradually decay and be retired.

In the platform, in order to achieve more accurate risk pricing, the risk needs to be graded, resulting in a fixed income graded fund. In addition to the originator ofthe project (IP), two main types of players need to be involved, divided intosignificant participants (GP) and fixed income earners (LP).

Both types of players willprovide continuous capital input to the project. The GP, as the direct investor in theproject, will convert the entire principal into project tokens, while the LP's capitalwill be used as leverage for the GP to help the project achieve greater value growth.

DSHE allows IP pledges of high quality assets, which adds a layer of protection for

GPs and encourages large inflows of GP capital. Each influx of GP capital is injected into the Vault to house the LPs' risk reserves and profits. As the volume of Vault capital increases, the willingness of LPs to invest is gradually amplified.

as follows:

$$LPw \propto Vault \propto IPcol * GPturnover * IPltv$$

$$GPturnover \propto GPw$$

Among them:

- IPcol as a pledge of IP
- IPltv is the IP current pledge rate
- GPturnover is the rate of change of GP
- GPw is the GP's willingness to invest
- LPw for LP's willingness to invest
- Vault for Reserves

It follows that through effective signaling, the underlying assets with less volatile IP pledges effectively drive LP funding capacity, and LP funding, as the most important link in the market feedback loop, will have a positive multiplier effect. If the project is a distressed asset, GP participants will have much higher volatility in the GP's leveraged underlying than in the IP pledge due to the fact that they have exchanged all of their local currency for project tokens, at which point the GP may be the first to be liquidated due to the dip in the project asset price. The remaining GPs would prefer to enjoy the pledges after the IP is liquidated, thus reducing the turnover rate. This in turn directly leads to a shrinking of the incremental Vault, which significantly reduces LPs' willingness to invest and thus allows poor quality projects to be gradually retired.

$$LPw \propto IPcol * GPturnover$$

$$GPturnover \downarrow \Rightarrow LPw \downarrow$$

Such transmission mechanisms not only enable DSHE s to function benignly and act as scavengers of distressed assets, but also convey a wealth of valid market information that serves as external feeding data for DSHE risk pricing and provides decision feedback to investors and liquidity providers.

3.3 Creating a New Hybrid Digital Currency System

RADAR LAB stands as a factual verification of the feasibility of cross-border application of digital currencies, and also proves that blockchain technology enables information sharing and transparency. Issued by influential banks, so that both the scale of their issuance and the exchange rate are uniformly controlled by the state, resulting in a diversified monetary system based on fiat currencies and supplemented by digital currencies. This gives birth to the flow of transaction rules for virtual finance, thus providing a huge boost to the prosperity of the real economy. Of course, those financial entities with credibility based on the DSHE token transaction scenario can then enable users to experience better and innovative services.

DSHE will see the emergence of CUSD stablecoin, which can be mined and pledged for storage. CUSD is a decentralized and neutral fiat secured cryptocurrency and stability is what CUSD is all about. In the future, CUSD user acceptance will grow and gradually become the cornerstone of decentralized financial dApps. As a cryptocurrency designed to maintain price and currency functions CUSD will also be part of the successful operation of DSHE as a whole.

3.4 Formation of a New Credit Formation Mechanism

The credit system has always been at the core of the development of financial subjects. In the traditional model, commercial entities maintain credit and manage risk control through relevant management agencies, and credit rating techniques are classified according to the different nature of users, such as credit granting techniques for small credit loans. When a customer applies for a loan, the commercial entity needs to check various credit data information related to the customer. In the inquiry process, there are more links in the chain of information collection and the scope involved is wide, but there are still defects such as incomplete information and unprepared data, which also cause problems such as high costs and lengthy decision-making procedures, so that it has a great impact on the efficient completion of business operations by financial entities.

In the era of big data, companies often adopt a multi-dimensional perspective to mine and analyze the behavioral characteristics of customers and use them to analyze their credit ratings. Although big data can be used to grant bulk credit for consumption and small loans, which can improve efficiency to a certain extent and make the data information reliable and highly current, it only realizes the electronicization of traditional finance and does not make a fundamental change in the way credit is created.

DSHE is a credit creation method through decentralized credit creation, which has the characteristics of high information reliability, low credit establishment cost, and open and transparent information.

3.5 Co-building a New Scenario Value Chain

DSHE itself has a flexible structure that can create a relatively independent value chain that can further strengthen the integration of finance and real economy according to different application scenarios, different user needs, different user structures and different value processes.

This is manifested in the following areas:

- Increasing customer stickiness and stability, making transactions more dependent on the scenario;

- More security as all user transaction information in the application is recorded on the blockchain;

- Based on blockchain, a "trust machine", the needs of scenario customers no longer depend on third-party institutions as before, or even on the support of centralized big data, and there is more trust between platforms and customers than ever before.

3.6 Changing the New Payment and Settlement Method

Although the current Internet era has made the efficiency of payment settlement largely improved, it is still limited in terms of multi-center and multi-link under cross-currency, cross-border and multiple economic contracts, thus making the efficiency of payment settlement often appear to be overwhelming.

The decentralized and peer-to-peer characteristics of DSHE can reduce intermediate links and transaction costs, enhance transaction efficiency to a large extent, and form a new payment and settlement method to drive the circulation of value without borders。

Chapter IV

Technology Packages for DSHE

4.1

DSHE 's goal is to become the foundation for financial services, including the
creation of a new global digital currency circulation system that meets the daily financial needs of billions of people. Through an evaluation of existing options, we decided to build a new blockchain based on the following three requirements:

- The ability to scale to billions of accounts requires a blockchain with features such as extremely high transaction throughput and low latency, as well as an efficient and high-capacity storage system.

- Highly secure and reliable, it can guarantee the safety of funds and financial data.

Flexibility and versatility to power future financial services innovation.

DSHE
is designed to meet these requirements in a comprehensive manner and is based on lessons learned from existing projects and studies.DSHE ' s three decisions include:

- Designing and using the Move programming language.

- Using Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) consensus mechanism.

- Adopting and iteratively improving the already widely adopted blockchain data structures.

- Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA)

1) Design and Use of the Move Programming Language

"Move" is a new programming language for implementing custom transaction logic and "smart contracts" in DSHE . As DSHE
aims to one day serve billions of people,
the Move language was designed with security and reliability in mind, and Move is a programming language created from the security incidents that have occurred to date related to smart contracts, making it inherently easier to write code that meets the author's intent, thereby reducing the risk of accidental vulnerabilities or security incidents. Specifically, Move is designed to prevent digital assets from being copied. It makes it possible to restrict digital assets to "resource types" that have the same

properties as real assets: each resource has a unique owner, resources can only be spent once, and the creation of new resources is restricted.

The Move language also facilitates automatic verification that transactions meet specific attributes, such as payment transactions that change only the payer and payee account balances. By prioritizing these features,
Move helps maintain DSHE security.
move allows easy and secure definition of core elements of the DSHE network, such as payment transmission and management of authentication nodes. Finally, Move is a way to build compliance mechanisms, such as those that facilitate travel rules compliance and protocol-level sanctions screening,
into the DSHE network.

RADAR LAB is committed to implementing proper review and risk control of smart contracts. First, only smart contracts approved and published by the company will interact directly with the DSHE system. Over time,
the company will
explore appropriate controls to allow third parties to publish smart contracts.

2) Use Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) Consensus Mechanism

DSHE employs a BFT mechanism based on the DSHE
BFT consensus protocol to
enable all verifier nodes to agree on the transactions to be executed and their execution order. This mechanism achieves three important goals: first, it builds trust in the network because the BFT consensus protocol is designed to ensure that the network functions properly even if some verifier nodes (up to one-third of the network) are compromised or fail. Second, they also enable a consensus approach with high transaction throughput, low latency and greater energy efficiency than the "proof-of-work" mechanisms used in some other blockchains. Third, DSHE BFT protocols help to clearly describe the finality of transactions,
so that when
participants see transaction confirmations from a sufficient number of verifiers, they can be sure that the transaction has been completed.

The security of BFT depends on the quality of the verifier, so the company conducts due diligence on potential verifiers. the DSHE network is designed withsecurity-first principles and takes into account complex network and criticalinfrastructure attacks.

The network is structured to enhance the assurance thatverifiers are running the software, including the use of techniques such as criticalcode separation, innovative approaches to testing consensus algorithms, andcareful management of dependencies. Finally, the DSHE network will define policiesand processes for reconfiguring the DSHE in the event of a serious vulnerability or the

need for an upgrade. In addition to ensuring the secure recovery of systems in these situations, this preparedness will deter attacks because attackers will know that their actions can be countered.

3) Adopting and Iteratively Improving the Already Widely Adopted Blockchain Data Structures

To secure the stored transaction data, the data in the DSHE blockchain is protected by a Merkle tree, a data structure that has been widely used in other blockchains to detect any changes to existing data. Unlike previous blockchain projects that treat the blockchain as a collection of transaction blocks, DSHE is a single data structure that records transaction history and status over time. This implementation simplifies the workload for applications accessing the blockchain by allowing them to read any data from any point in time and verify the integrity of that data using a unified framework.

4) Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA)

The main purpose of the Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA) is to identify files that can be downloaded through peer-to-peer technology (i.e., P2P). This link is used to identify files by generating a plain text "digital fingerprint" from the Hash results of different file contents, not based on the location or name of the file. In 2002, two New York University professors, Petar Maymounkov and David Mazières, published a paper proposing a truly decentralized "peer-to-peer" downloading model, which they called the Kademlia method. In 2005, BT software started to introduce this technique, known in BT as the DHT protocol (Distributed Hash Table), which is a distributed storage method that finds hosts (Peers) that are downloading (uploading) the same files as the local machine, but, of course, does not rely on the Tracker server to implement this process. Tracker server. Each client in the DHT network is responsible for a small range of routes and for storing a small amount of data, thus enabling addressing and storage of the entire DHT network. This way of accessing information ensures that there is no single center of the network, even if a node goes offline, the files can still be accessed through other nodes, so there is no need for a Tracker server to tell you where the other nodes are. DHT network is distributed, so there is no problem of "being unplugged", and Magnet Link is only a string of characters, so there is no longer a need for seed files.

One result of the above design decision is that the DSHE will provide public verifiability, meaning that anyone (the verifier, the DSHE network, the Virtual Asset

Service Provider (VASP), law enforcement, or any third party) can audit all operations for accuracy. Transactions will be signed cryptographically so that forged transactions from a securely signed key cannot be accepted, even if all verifiers are compromised. The design is compatible with hardware key management and offline storage of high-value keys.

Another result of the above design decisions is that DSHE will support a privacy approach that will take into account the diversity of participants on the network. The Company will oversee the development of the DSHE protocol and network and will continually evaluate new technologies to enhance privacy compliance on the blockchain while considering applicable regulatory requirements.

4.2 CA Payment System

Our world truly needs a reliable, interoperable payment system that delivers on the promise of the "Internet of Money".

Protecting your financial assets on a mobile device should be both simple and intuitive. No matter where you live, what you do or what you earn, moving money around the globe should be as easy, cost-effective and even safer than sending a text message or sharing a photo. New product innovations and new players will help make access to capital less difficult for everyone, while providing a smooth and seamless payments experience for more people.

Now is the perfect time to create a new type of digital infrastructure based on blockchain technology. ca will create a simple global payment system and financial infrastructure designed to benefit billions of people through the generation of CUSD stable coins for the payment system.

The DSHE payment system is built on the "DSHE Blockchain". Because it is intended for a global audience, the software that implements DSHE is open source so thateveryone can build on it and billions of people can rely on it to meet their financialneeds. Imagine an open, interoperable payment system that developers andorganizations will build t o help people and companies hold and transfer CUSDstablecoins for everyday use. With the proliferation of smartphones and wirelessdata, more and more people will be accessing the Internet and using CUSD

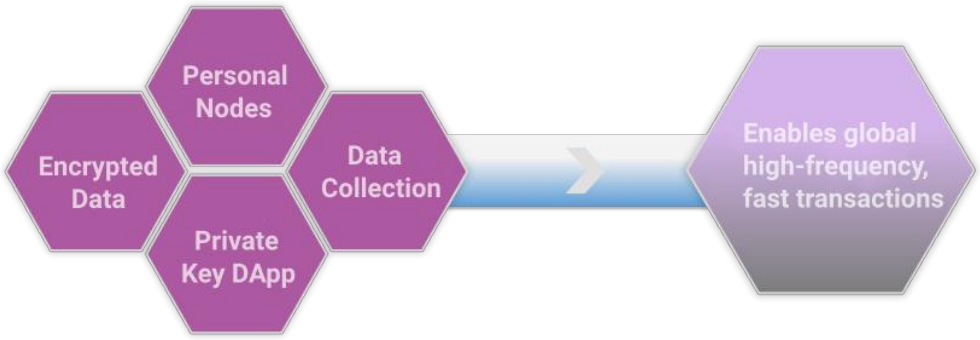
stablecoins through these new services. To enable the DSHE network to realize this vision over time, we built its required blockchain from the ground up, prioritizing scalability, security, storage efficiency, throughput, and resilience for the future.

At the same time, DSHE will realize the construction of global payment clearing system based on blockchain technology through the application of lightning payment network and the integration of high-frequency payment, and access to the global mainstream fiat currency financial settlement institutions to realize the real-time consumption payment and collection of virtual assets and fiat currency in all regions of the world, creating the basic support for the global payment circulation of CUSD stablecoin.

1) Transaction Channel and Lightning Payment

DSHE uses multi-signature technology to establish a transaction channel to achieve extremely fast transactions comparable to the lightning network. the core of DSHE technology is to achieve extremely fast transactions through multi-signature technology, which is more secure than zero confirmation, and its simplicity and landing is better than the lightning network.

2) High Frequency Payment Clearing System



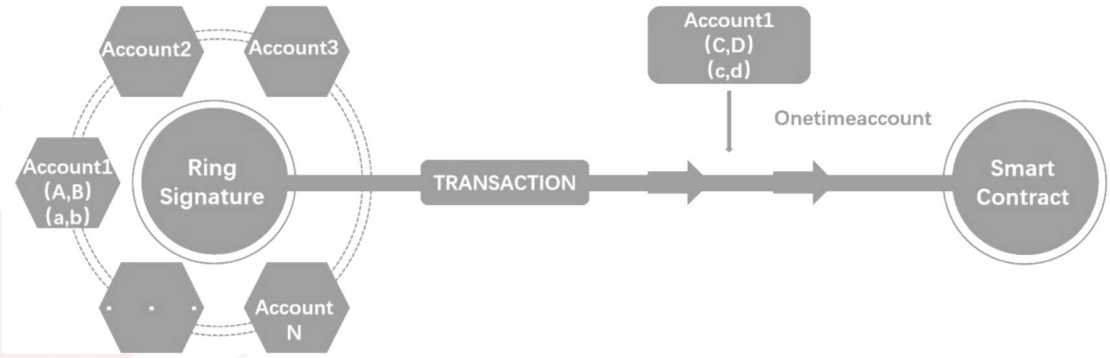
- Personal node: DSHE will design a personal distributed account node for users based on blockchain nodes, which is the unique ID of DSHE users, and through the platform's built-in payment system, based on the scalability of the technical underlay and cross-chain technology, DSHE users will be able to realize a global fast payment system through their wallets.
- Data collection: data collection will be used to get analysis for individual node users' data and build trust system for users, and all data information will be based on private data of individual user data. At the same time, in the process of

trust authentication, broadcasting and transmission, personal privacy and data will be fully protected through data desensitization and encryption.

- Private key dApp: The financial transaction data of DSHE users are all flowing data through personal private key dApp. All data will be returned to individual user's wallet through the authentication of blockchain technology and the confirmation of smart contract, realizing trust, fairness and security. At the same time, DSHE has already realized the global cross-chain connection, all users can enjoy the fast transaction, financial service, financial application data and other services provided by global finance based on CUSD stable coin, and also realize the fast exchange of digital assets for other blockchain digital assets for long-term preservation, such a model will make the commercialization of financial data become more fair, more durable storage and long-term value-added benefits.
- Encrypted data: DSHE 's user data encryption, is based on Chainlink, TRX decentralized storage technology, the security of all transaction data process , the platform will be broadcast by way of as well as the desensitization of private information. Let DSHE users in the authorized platform payment, financial services data use, no worries.

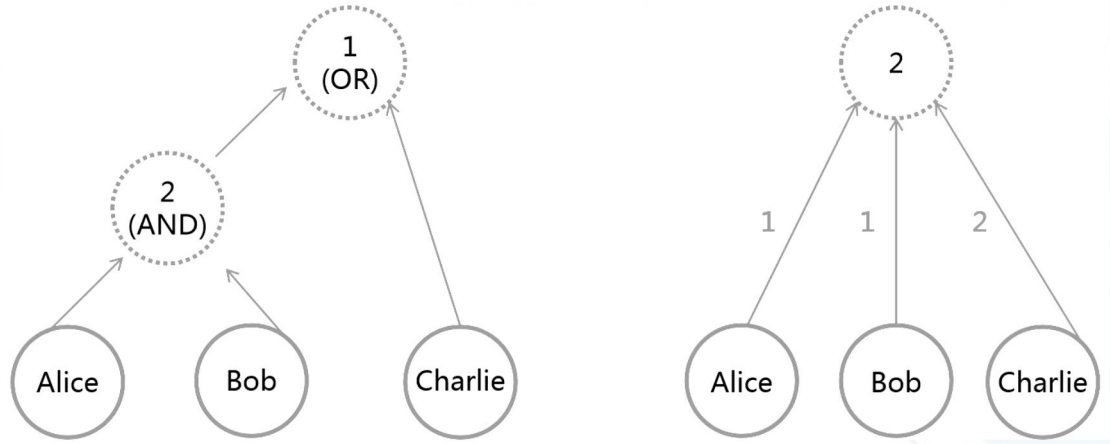
4.3 Multi-signature Key Management

Multi-signature key management is a technique for the secure management of keys. When multiple interests jointly manage an account, the keys are jointly managed and each interest participant will hold a key share, and the key can be recovered only if a certain number of key shares are collected. Using this technology, the account keys can be lockeD S H E oss chains and maintained and managed jointly by the locked account management nodes on multiple chains, which ensures the security and trustworthiness of the account and reduces the risk of key loss.



The term "public key" in the above description actually refers to a composite key. A composite key is a tree whose leaves are regular cryptographic public keys with algorithm identifiers. A node in the tree specifies both the weight of each of its children and the weighting threshold it must reach. The validity of a signature set can be confirmed by traveling through the tree from the bottom up, summing the weights of all keys with valid signatures in it, and comparing them to a threshold value. By using weights and thresholds, a wide variety of cases can be encoded, including Boolean expressions using ANDs and ORs.

Composite keys can be used in a variety of scenarios. For example, assets can be under the control of a 2-fetch-2 composite key: one key belongs to a user and the other key belongs to a separate risk analysis system. When a transaction appears suspicious, such as when too much value is transferred in a short time window, the risk analysis system will refuse to sign the transaction. Another example involves encoding a collaborative structure into the key that allows the CFO to sign a large transaction alone, but whose subordinates are required to co-sign to complete it.



Each participant in a distributed notary office is represented by a leaf of the tree, and a specific threshold setting allows the signature of the entire group to

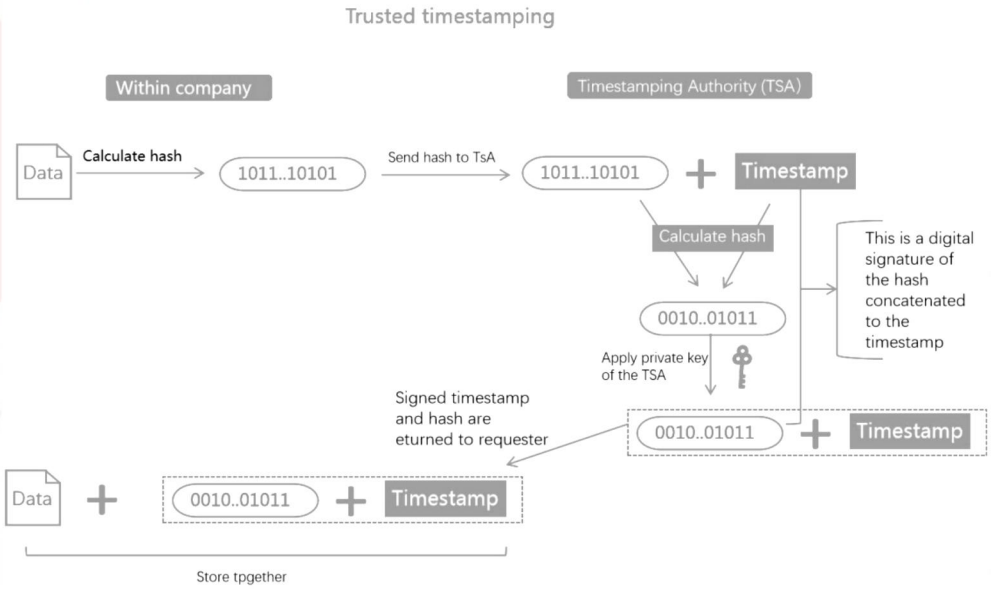
remain valid in the event that some participants go offline or refuse to sign. Although threshold signature schemes that can precisely produce composite keys and signatures already exist in the literature, an explicit form with low space efficiency was chosen to allow the use of different algorithms to mix keys. In this way, it is not necessary to require all participants in the group to upgrade simultaneously during the process of phasing out the old algorithm and adopting the new one.

4.4 Timestamps

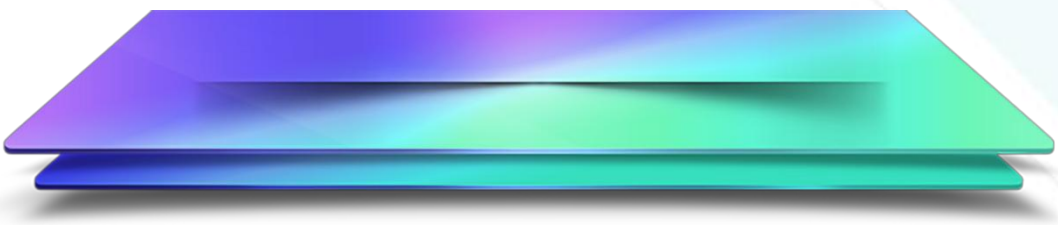
The transfer/payment timestamp specifies a window of time within which it can be concluded that the transfer/payment occurred. The reason that timestamps are represented as windows is that in distributed systems there is no exact point in time, but only a large number of clocks that have no co-occurrence. This is influenced not only by the laws of physics, but also by the nature of shared transfers/payments - especially if the signature on the transfer/payment requires authorization from multiple people, the process of constructing a joint transfer/payment can last for hours or days.

It is worth noting that the purpose of the transfer/payment timestamp is to communicate to the contract code the location of the transaction on the timeline in order to satisfy the logical compulsion of the smart contract code. While the same timestamp may also be used for other purposes, such as regulatory reporting or event sequencing in the user interface, there is no requirement to use the timestamp in that manner, and although it may not match exactly the time observed by other participants, using the locally observed timestamp is sometimes the better choice. Alternatively, if an exact point on the timeline is required and this point must be agreed upon by multiple participants, then the middle point of the time window can be agreed upon. Although this will not correspond precisely to an event (e.g., a keystroke or verbal agreement), this approach can still be useful. The timestamp window can be open for communicating that a transaction occurred earlier or later than a specific time, but it does not matter exactly how early or late. Timestamps are checked by a notary service that performs them. Since the participants of the notary service themselves do not have precisely synchronized clocks, it is also unpredictable whether a transaction submitted at the boundary of

a given time window will be considered valid at the moment it is submitted. However, from the point of view of other observers, the notary's signature is decisive.



If a transfer/payment has the signature of a notary public, the transfer/payment is assumed to have occurred within a given time period. In order to allow for a relatively narrow window of time when a transaction is under the full control of a single participant, the notary is expected to synchronize with the atomic clock of the U.S. Naval Observatory. The precise feed of this atomic clock can be obtained from a GPS satellite. Note that the Java timeline used by DSHE is expressed in UTC time,
and leap seconds are included in the last 1000 seconds of the day,
so that each day contains exactly 86,400 seconds. Special care needs to be
taken to ensure that changes to the leap second counter in GP are handled correctly so that they can be synchronized with Java time. When setting the time window for transactions, care must be taken to handle the delay in network propagation of messages between the user and the notary service and within the notary service.



4.5 Distributed Storage

DSHE uses IPFS distributed storage

IPFS (Inter-Planetary File System) is a globally oriented, peer-to-peer, distributed version of the file system, with the goal of complementing (or even replacing) the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that currently rules the Internet, by connecting all computing devices with the same file system together. The principle replaces domain-based addresses with content-based addresses, that is, users look not for an address but for content stored somewhere, without verifying the identity of the sender, but only the hash of the content, by which the web page can be made faster, more secure, more robust and more durable.

The current traditional HTTP has the problem of hyper-centralization, there are too many insecurity factors in security, from the recent network security incidents can be seen in the disadvantages of centralized network storage, IPFS fundamentally changed the way to find, using HTTP to find the location, while using IPFS we look for the content.

IPFS is a general purpose infrastructure with no storage limitations. Large files are sliced into many smaller chunks that can be fetched from multiple servers at the same time when downloaded. ipfs has a fluid, fine-grained, distributed network that is well adapted to the requirements of content distribution networks (CDNs). This design allows for good sharing of all types of data, including images, video streams, distributed databases, entire operating systems, chains of modules, backups of 8-inch floppies, and most importantly - static websites. IPFS archives can also be abstracted into special IPFS directories, thus labeling a readable file name (transparently mapped to IPFS hash), which will fetch a directory index when accessed, just like HTTP. The process of creating a website on IPFS is the same as in the past, and the command to add a website to an IPFS node requires only one command: ipfs add -r yoursitedirectory. connections between web pages no longer need to be maintained by a human, IPFS comes with a lookup that takes care of that.

IPFS does not require every node to store all of its content, and node owners are free to choose what data they want to maintain. This is like a bookmarklet, which voluntarily serves other content of interest in addition to backing up its own site, except that this bookmarklet does not eventually become invalid as before.

copying, storage and site support between IPFS nodes is easy, using only one command and a hash of the site. ipfs is generic and has few storage limitations. The files it serves can be large or small, and for some large files it automatically cuts them into smaller pieces, allowing IPFS nodes to download files not just from one server like HTTP, but from hundreds of servers in parallel. IPFS does not require each node to store everything that is published to IPFS. Instead, each node stores only the data it wants. If each node hosts a bit of data, all the data provides more space, bandwidth, and availability by accumulation than any centralized HTTP. The distributed network will soon be the fastest, most available, and largest data store in the world. No one will have the ability to shut down all the nodes, so data will never be lost.

Although IPFS makes up for the shortcomings of centralized storage, it is limited by the technology, and data storage in terms of encryption and de-duplication, IPFS chooses encryption to give up de-duplication. FileCoin, as the incentive layer of IPFS, is also used as a payment tool for user data storage, and the price fluctuation is so drastic that it is actually not suitable as a payment tool. Specifically, the following aspects can be summarized:

- Lack of a strong economic model, which itself cannot use a large capacity database as its service model;
- No real optimization for the security of private data
- The simple economic model also limits the reliability it can offer

These issues, if not addressed, will severely limit the efficient application of blockchain technology in the traditional data storage industry. ca uses IPFS distributed storage and outperforms FIL in more specific features.

DSHE makes data storage safer, more efficient, faster and less costly than IPFS by enhancing FIL's existing deficiencies to achieve encryption and de-duplication while storing data. In addition, DSHE satisfies both the demand of miners to participate in storage mining for gold and the demand of stable storage prices for users by establishing a multi-Token Economy model (platform coins, stable coins, etc.), while user payments will be more convenient and smooth, and DSHE's unit storage price is fixed pricing, which makes it easier for users to use DSHE.

4.6 P2P Networks

DSHE 's network is a distributed network of nodes, where each node has equal and reciprocal power; nodes are connected peer-to-peer with each other and can independently perform block data and transaction verification. This Peer-to-Peer Network (P2P) is the most important foundation of the blockchain data layer; it realizes the underlying mechanism for nodes to communicate with each other, connect with each other, and confirm the correctness and validity of data in the network, which supports the efficient and stable work of the DSHE system.

4.7 Supporting Functions Available

In order to realize the high-speed circulation of DSHE value, in the future, we will also provide diversified supporting functions, including:

1) Asset Registration

Asset registration is one of the basic functions of DSHE , and the process of asset registration is usually done by gateways or gateway agents. All assets registered by gateways or agents need to be trusted by the asset owner, and only trusted parties can trade the same asset.

2) Wallet

DSHE wallet can be used for storing, managing and trading digital assets, which not only gives users full control over their digital assets, but also greatly reduces the threshold and management burden of digital tokens, effectively promoting the flexible application of digital assets, and making transactions through wallets will become the main trading method for users worldwide. DSHE can be operated directly and easily from mobile devices, and these new technological features will make the application of cryptocurrencies more practical.

DSHE wallets have several features:

- More security: path security, data security, tamper-proof and no single point

of failure;

• Faster: real-time transactions, no payment intermediaries, and faster cross• border settlements;

• Cheaper: low cost trading, low trading commissions, no middlemen drawback.

In addition to changes to traditional payment models, DSHE will also enable cross-chain payment systems through the application of the Lightning Payment Network (see previous section) and the convergence of high-frequency payments.

3) API and SDK

In the future, more third parties will be connected to the DSHE system, and we will provide a complete set of APIs and SDKs based on blockchain for identity creation, Token creation, smart contracts, cross-chain interaction, trusted data, trustedstorage, etc. The SDKs can support mainstream programming languages, such asGolang, C++, js, Python and other mainstream programming languages. The SDKsupports mainstream programming languages such as Golang, C++, js, Python, etc.

Chapter V

Development Route and Planning

◎ 2024 DSHE Releases Mapping Plan!

The VBC coin will be mapped from the new coin at that time and will be available for trading after the fourth quarter!

On top of the new VBC that will be used to mine mined VBCs, the new VBC liquidity pool is upgraded with a new calculation model, with a world-class distributed liquidity pool provided by the RADR Foundation, where holders can additionally choose the corresponding liquidity pool to produce different amounts of BTC-ETHW and other more native currencies, depending on how much arithmetic power they have!

◎ DSHE releases CUSD Stablecoin Plan In Q4 2024!

Its purpose is to stabilize price fluctuations in the DSHE and VBC markets!

Chapter VI

Future Industry Layout

In order to drive the continuous increment of DSHE value, RADAR LAB will lay out more fields to empower DSHE application scenarios with real industries. Such as DSHE Cloud, DSHE Charity, DSHE Blockchain Institute, DSHE Incubator, etc.

6.1 Cloud

DSHE Cloud will build a one-stop solution based on advanced technical underpinnings and system architecture, supporting cloud deployment and standalone deployment, allowing third parties to open their own mining systems with zero technology, independent backend, independent branding, and independent coin uploading rights.

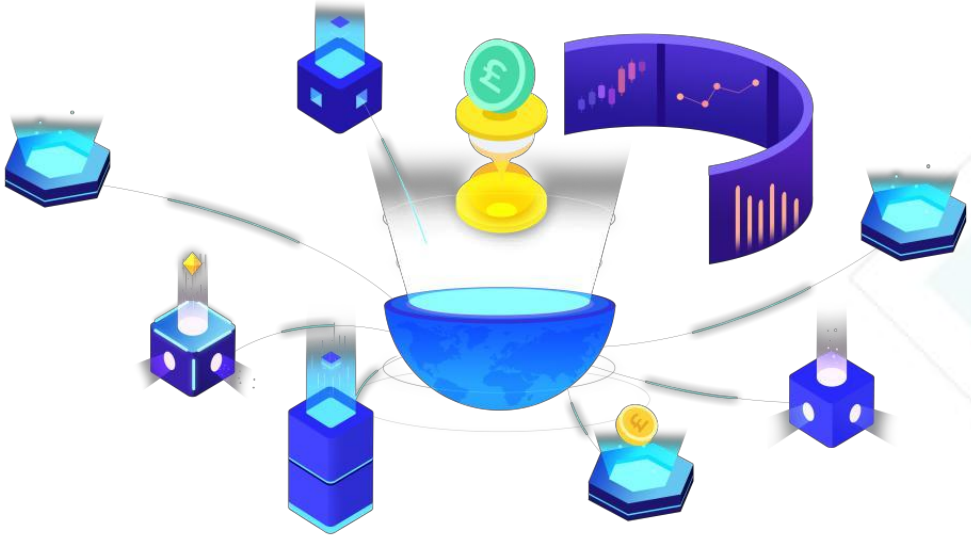
The alliance station built based on DSHE Cloud can fully inherit the advantages of DSHE in terms of efficiency, security and stability, and the transaction depth can be shared between different countries and stations to fully guarantee the liquidity of the mining market.

DSHE Cloud is also a major strategy in RADAR LAB's global compliance layout,which will support more than a thousand self-operated sites and franchised sites distributed in 100 countries and regions around the world in the future. These sites have obtained or are in the process of applying for multi-region licenses and are in the process of opening up local fiat currency replenishment channels. DSHE Cloud-based affiliate sites have certain payment thresholds and will also share development dividends with DSHE , even sharing equity or digital currency coin rights of the affiliate sites.

6.2 Charity

RADAR LAB will launch DSHE Charity Fund as a blockchain technology-driven fund for social good, aiming to redefine philanthropy and promote global sustainable development goals by leveraging the transparency, efficiency and accountability provided by blockchain technology. To realize the concept of philanthropic transparency, DSHE Charitable Foundation will build a decentralized philanthropic platform that incorporates blockchain protocol technology to maximize the value of all parties involved in the philanthropic industry. The system will leverage decentralized technology to make traditional philanthropic activities more efficient, reduce intermediary costs, improve transparency, and better monitor and evaluate the impact of philanthropic activities on the ultimate recipients.

At DSHE Charity Fund, it is only necessary to set the relevant conditions and requirements and then the smart contract can be executed automatically. For example, when the platform receives a request for help from a poor child, the system automatically generates a smart contract, which confirms the authenticity of the request and gives the relief plan. The amount of money, the steps of using the money, and the effect that will be achieved will be reflected in the contract. The entire contract can be operated automatically from collection to execution, and feedback on the execution will be given automatically. The whole process does not require human intervention and is monitored by all parties involved, ensuring a smooth implementation of the project through the fully automated mode of smart contracts.



6.3 CA Blockchain Institute

DSHE

Blockchain Research Institute will be dedicated to building digital financial infrastructure and services based on blockchain technology, focusing on independent core technology research and development, industry application and governance model research of blockchain; using the underlying technology accumulation combined with the actual demand to empower blockchain technology to the real industry and tailor one-stop solutions, from which the value of industrial empowerment is explored to the maximum. At the same time, DSHE

Blockchain Research Institute will also provide blockchain practitioners and developers with blockchain education and training certification, tools and resources, so that the academic research results of DSHE

Blockchain Research Institute

will be at the forefront of blockchain scientific research. At the same time, it will deeply explore and invest in high-quality ecological partners to promote the transformation of technical achievements and the application of blockchain technology in the real economy; establish a highland for blockchain technology applications and let blockchain technology reach the general public.

DSHE

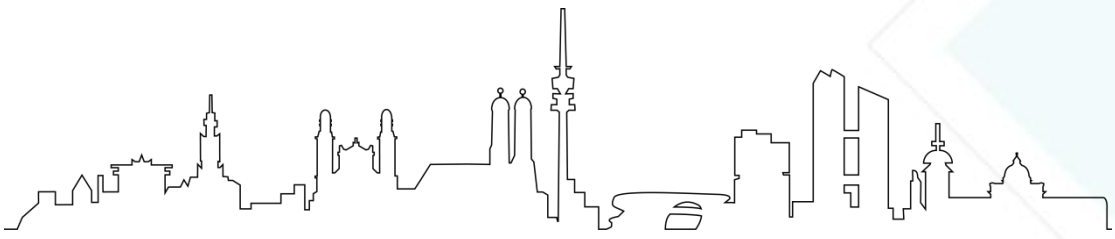
Blockchain Research Institute will promote blockchain technology to empower the real economy, promote the healthy and orderly development of blockchain industry, lead the industrial upgrading of blockchain industry, and apply blockchain technology to various industries. DSHE

Blockchain Research Institute provides five professional services, such as consulting, research, training,technology and incubation, to create a "blockchain innovation workshop" and a one-stop platform for blockchain+industry services in four business sectors.

6.4 Incubator

While improving its own ecological construction, in the future, DSHE will also support more potential projects through DSHE Incubator in order to achieve rapid ecological fission. In our planning, DSHE Incubator is the global investment arm of DSHE ,with four functions of strategic M &A, strategic investment, asset management and external cooperation, and a number of special funds under it. We empower DSHE 's global business with capital means and grow together with global partners for mutual benefit. Therefore, DSHE Incubator aims to incubate, invest and empower entrepreneurs and communities in the blockchain/ digital currency industry. By supporting projects in the industry, we help the blockchain ecosystem grow and develop to unleash the maximum potential and social impact of blockchain technology and drive the global penetration of digital currency. To help great ideas that can change humanity become reality by incubating and directly investing in outstanding startup teams and quality projects.

For early-stage startup teams and entrepreneurs who have only initialized ideas and have not yet presented mature products and services. Our goal is to provide start-up capital and necessary support to the best entrepreneurs, help them polish their products to meet market demand, and combine the resources of the DSHE ecosystem to help them bring their products and services to market . In terms of project types, we will make multi-dimensional investments. In other words,we will not race on a single track, but will invest in projects that we think are more valuable to the future of the industry. Some of these projects belong to the infrastructure category and will form their own ecology in the future, while some belong to projects that can be landed in the near future and will inject confidence into the industry, etc.



Chapter VII

Foundation Governance

7.1 Foundation Overview

In order to realize the rapid landing of DSHE tokens in the world, RADAR LAB will join with the top global capital to establish DSHE ecological development fund to continuously optimize the DSHE project.

The Foundation's responsibility is to work on the development and construction of DSHE tokens and derivative functions and governance transparency advocacy and promotion work to promote the safe and harmonious development of the open source ecological community. At the same time, the Foundation will commission a credible third-party organization to assist the team in setting up the operation center entity and maintain the day-to-day operation and reporting affairs of the entity structure on behalf of the team. Through the Foundation, appropriate community participation members will be selected to join the functional committees of the Foundation and participate in actual management and decision-making.

In addition, DSHE Eco-Development Fund will also create a CUSD fund, which is expected to be mined out in 2024. Holding DSHE will yield a portion of CUSD.

7.2 Foundation Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Foundation proposes a combination of specialized committees and functional departments to respond to day-to-day work and special matters. The foundation is set up with reference to the operation of traditional entities, and will have various functional committees, including a strategic decision-making committee, a technical review committee, a compensation and nomination committee, and a public relations committee.

The organizational structure of the Foundation includes:

7.3 Governance Principles of the Foundation

The Foundation's governance structure is designed with the objectives of sustainability of project development, effectiveness of strategy development, management effectiveness, risk management and efficient operation of the project. The Foundation proposes the following principles for its governance structure:

1) The Integration of Centralized and Distributed Architecture

Although there have been arguments that blockchain is a system of autonomous communities with "decentralized" or "distributed" as the core, we believe that complete decentralization may bring absolute "fairness "or more "inefficiency". Therefore, the Foundation will still incorporate certain core ideas of centralized governance in its management structure, including the highest decision-making authority of the strategic decision-making committee and the centralized power of deliberation on major matters, in order to improve the efficiency of the entire community operation.

2) Coexistence of Functional Committees and Functional Units

The Foundation will have resident functional units such as R&D, Market Development, Operations, Finance and Human Resources to handle regular items under daily affairs. At the same time, specialized functional committees will be set up to make decisions on important functional matters of the Foundation. Unlike functional units, functional committees exist in a virtual structure, and committee members can come from all over the world and do not need to work full time. However, they must meet the requirements for committee expert qualifications and be able to commit to attending and speaking up when the committee needs to deliberate. Functional committees also set up a regular meeting system to ensure that major decision matters are effectively advanced.

3) Risk-based Governance Principles

Risk management will be set as the first important element in the study to determine the strategic development and decision making of the foundation as well as the project. The development of blockchain is still in its infancy as a significant and transformative computer technology, and it is therefore particularly important to grasp the direction of its development. The principle of risk

management ensures that the Foundation makes important decisions taking into account the risk factors, risk issues, and their likelihood and impact, and develops appropriate response strategies through these decisions. This ensures that the development and iteration of the DSHE program is on the right path.

4) Technology and Business Go Hand In Hand

DSHE upholds the purpose of close integration of technology and business in order to promote the implementation of blockchain technology. The foundation is set up with the same purpose in mind. Even though the foundation exists as a non-profit organization, it hopes to gain maximum recognition from the business world and win revenue from commercial applications, which will be fed back to the foundation and the community to further promote the development and upgrade of the foundation and DSHE projects.

5) Transparency and Monitoring

Drawing on the governance experience of the traditional business world, the Foundation also proposes to establish a dedicated monitoring and reporting channel. A designated person on the Strategic Decision Board will serve as a window where community participants are welcome to participate in governance, oversee operations, and be able to report "findings" quickly and confidentially.

These matters include, but are not limited to: new breakthroughs or proposals that have a significant impact on the Foundation or blockchain technology, issues with community operations, crisis information, reporting fraud or malpractice, etc. The Foundation will publish a unified information collection window, while ensuring the privacy of the information of those reporting. At the same time, the Foundation will also disclose and report on the Foundation's operations and the progress of its projects to all parties involved in the community through regular reports and occasional press releases.

7.4 Risk Assessment and Decision Making

As an innovative technology, blockchain is not only a disruptive breakthrough in the core computer technology, but also a revolution in individual industry sectors. Therefore, the importance of risk management system is self-evident. The Foundation is committed to building a risk-oriented and sustainable blockchain community. The Foundation will conduct continuous risk management for the operation of the Foundation. This includes a series of activities such as risk system establishment, risk assessment, and risk response. For major risks, they will be discussed and decided by the strategic decision-making committee of the Foundation.

The Foundation will classify events according to their characteristics, such as the degree of impact, the scope of impact, the amount of tokens affected and the probability of occurrence, and make decisions according to priority. For events with high priority, the relevant committees of the Foundation will be organized to make decisions as soon as possible。

Chapter VIII

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