

Decentralized (Trusted Digital Asset) Trading Platform

Eliminating Inequality in Secondary Markets



CORAL DEX

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Crisis and Prejudice

Can Digital Currency Represent Blockchain?

We have all the reasons to believe that digital currency has led the blockchain technology astray.

Shortly after the launch of Ethereum, various ICO emerged endlessly, and digital currencies began to become a tool for many projects to deceive. Most investors have almost no ability to judge technology, and it is difficult for the regulatory authorities to issue standards to judge the authenticity of the technology. The nature and propaganda effects of various fraud projects are very different. The reality and ideals of the blockchain are constantly changing, and there are very few practitioners who have left the mud without being affected.

We have always insisted that digital currency is an irreplaceable symbol of the blockchain, but its side effects seem to have dominated user's perceptions. It's only a matter of time before the full-scale crackdown by governments of various countries. All the eggs are under the covering of nest and the weakness of human nature makes this prejudice completely justified. Even a practical and knowledge-seeking project can hardly get its roots, and even loses its original intention due to the environment. Those who are good at walking are often not good at words, so instead of being defeated by a scammer, they are better off simply being hurt.

But blockchain technology and digital currency are not to be blamed, they have been discovered and created by geniuses, but now they have been covered in dust, and the crisis of industry disruption is imminent.

Original Sin of Centralized Exchanges

We used to believe that Bitcoin was the most powerful product on the blockchain, but in fact Bitcoin has become untrustworthy. The purpose of the blockchain is to make the code constrain trust, replace human judgment with mathematical rules, and value is determined by circulation. However, the economic value of each digital currency is opaquely circulated on a centralized platform which is really ironic. In fact, human greed has been proven by history more than once. Blockchain is precisely a solution that can solve the problem of distrust caused by human weakness in group behavior, but in the end it completely entrusts its own value to human nature.

The existence of a centralized digital currency exchange is completely anti-blockchain.

On February 24, 2014, in the famous Mentougou incident, the centralized exchange Mt. Gox caused users to lose 850,000 bitcoins, which was worth as much as 17 billion US dollars at the time. In fact, Mt. Gox's deception can be traced back to 2011 year. In February 2019, the 30-year-old founder of the Canadian centralized exchange QuadrigaCX was declared dead in India, and 115,000 users lost a total of 26,500 bitcoins and other digital assets. At present, Binance, the world's largest centralized exchange, is often exposed to Bitcoin theft. On February 17, 2020, FCoin, the centralized exchange that once ranked first by trading volume, announced that it had closed down, and users lost about 10,000 bitcoins.

Among all these incidents, the most terrifying thing is that all facts are completely unclear. Driven by interests, anything can happen. The ultimate loss is not only of the user's principal, but also the confidence in the future of the digital currency industry. Blockchain seems to have become the biggest scam in recent years.

The problems with the centralize exchange include:

1. Misappropriating customers assets, embezzling and even the most extreme runaway;
 2. The risk control system are completely out of order to guard against theft and hacker attacks.
 3. Misappropriating user assets for fictitious transactions or even forging asset transactions, especially for the types of digital currencies that control a large part of the trading volume on their own platforms. Maliciously manipulate the market to do whatever they want, causing investors to suffer undue losses.
 4. The combination of selling transaction data and capital manipulation of the market has turned the secondary market game behavior into a one-sided situation where ordinary investors are completely vulnerable.
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Decentralized Trading Platform

Even in the most difficult times, a group of people has not given up their belief in a truly decentralized trading platform. However, compared with the low R&D costs of centralized exchanges, decentralized trading platforms require strong underlying blockchain technology as a guarantee, and user experience is limited by the performance of blockchain, it requires the use of powerful cross-chain technology. A large number of concurrent transaction requests require a powerful real-time matching technology guarantee, and decentralized C2C over-the-counter transactions are a huge technical challenge.

However, the development of history has always been driven by human imagination and demand, and promoted by the progress of technology. The impossible triangle of the blockchain has been gradually broken. As an important puzzle of blockchain digital currency, the decentralized trading platform will eventually be on the stage with an important identity.

CORAL is one of the important members.

Coral (CORAL)

Really high-quality digital assets are like rare animals in nature just like CORAL, allowing bad money to drive out good money will only cause irreparable harm to the market.

The Background of the Emergence of CORAL

Technology has always served the most essential needs of humankind, and blockchain is no exception. If it is just to create various zero-sum game digital tools, then the entire digital currency industry only needs one exchange. But in fact, the diversity of digital currency lies in the fact that each digital currency has its own unique economic model, which is determined by the technology behind it, applicable business scenarios and other comprehensive business logic. Therefore, the secondary market is more than just the entire digital currency.

At this stage, the exchanges have completely overwhelmed the crowd, and the currency price is completely manipulated by capital forces and speculation has become the mainstream motivation of users. In this noisy market environment, the original colorful designs of economic models seem so ridiculous that they hardly have any effect.

An exchange, which should first perform its basic functions as a circulation place honestly, has directly turned itself into a big stage for capital to perform tricks and collect and treat all the projects on the shelves as their own prohibitions and become the carriers of capital tools, thus continuously collecting user's assets.

Behind everything, these centralized exchanges actually created a completely unfair secondary market environment.

Before the emergence of all financial markets, there should be a market for commodity circulation. It is hard to imagine that there will be futures markets for oil and soybeans before they are normally bought and sold. The only exception is the digital currency exchanges. Before the normal demand for each digital currency itself has not been proven, various leveraged financial derivatives have become more and more intense.

It is true that digital currency is advertised as a financial industry, but the traditional financial industry is supported by the real economy after all, and digital currency currently does not see any signs of weight in the real economy. It is difficult to define whether it is financial or fraud.

CORAL believes that the current digital currency should first determine whether it really has the attributes of commodities or real securities, and then consider its financial value.

For commodity attributes, the real trading volume based on real demand is the only criteria of value. As the exchanges are only place of circulation for digital currency, the exchange must first ensure the authenticity of both party's buying and selling needs when each digital currency is traded.

At this stage, the market needs an exchange that can first honestly show the real demand for digital currency in circulation, and has a good mechanism to make up for the lack of supervision of the existing centralized trading platform and use code to limit the human risk of implementing the rules. Secondly, based on the same belief and mechanism, provide safe, reliable and credible financing channels and financial tools for securitized commodities.

Privacy and Transparency of Assets and Trading

1. Asset Security Issues

For the exchange to be entrusted with trading, it is first necessary to ensure the security and privacy of user assets during the trading process.

At present, the handling of assets stolen on the exchange is nothing more than who will bear the loss, but there is essentially no difference whether it is borne by the exchange or directly by the user, centralized exchanges will inevitably make up for this part of the loss through their own revenue, and ultimately the user will still pay for it. However, the stolen and lost assets are often profited by criminals, and they are rarely punished.

Therefore, for decentralized trading platform CORAL, from the beginning to the end of the trading process, the assets are in the user's own decentralized account or smart contract, and the final completion of the trading is also a P2P transfer. The transfer of funds does not increase the risks that are taken during the transfer of assets or during the custody of the third-party custody.

2. Data Privacy Issues

In fact, in addition to security, privacy is often overlooked.

The transparency of Bitcoin accounts and transactions is a natural shortcoming, and Vitalik Buterin of Ethereum is also aware of this and has been advancing the process of private transactions. But for a centralized trading platform, the leakage of trading data is a complete disaster. Many exchanges lose internal control, programmers can easily obtain database access and even modify permissions, and user data leaks often lead to other incidents. In 2019, Huobi, one of the world's top three exchanges, had a serious user information leakage incident.

In addition to internal control issues, what is more serious is that some exchanges actively present user real-time trading data to the third party.

The user's real-time trading data is very sensitive to the secondary market and fully represents the trading expectation of a certain currency and for contract data, this kind of information mismatch is even more fatal. Any party's counterparty can easily get the data and can easily use the data to profit from the other party, even accurate to the profit of each point.

If an exchange discloses these data privately to third-party secondary market capital, it will be completely disastrous for other retail investors, especially for some small currencies, an exchange often controls a large part of its trading, then whoever has the trading data can

rule the secondary market. In fact, the joint profit of many project parties and major exchanges has always been a well-known unspoken rule in this market.

However, not all decentralized exchanges can solve this problem.

3. Transparency and Fairness Compatible with Privacy

At present, the decentralized exchanges on the market are limited by the performance of the of the underlying blockchain technology. Most of them are matched off-chain and transactions are completed on-chain.

Most of the current secondary digital currency markets are high-frequency transactions, which have high concurrent requirements for trade matching. Off-chain matching, on-chain transactions, user assets are indeed managed by their own wallets throughout the entire process, and security can be guaranteed, but it cannot solve the problem of data trust during off-chain matching, because some of the off-chain data is processed centrally. There is no strong binding relationship between trading data and user account assets, therefore, driven by interests, it is difficult to put an end to the possibility of false trading data.

The technology adopted by CORAL enables matching and trading to be completed on-chain.

The principle of fairness in secondary markets is simple, i.e., to ensure the consistency of market information for all traders.

Ensuring the consistency of information originally belonged to the original intention of the blockchain, and all transaction information of CORAL is handed over to the smart contract account on-chain for processing.

However, most of the current blockchain smart contracts do not have any privacy protection function, which means that all information on-chain is transparent to traders, which also does not meet the needs of the secondary market, in a game of information symmetry, it does not mean that the information must be complete, because a lot of data involves privacy.

Users need to entrust assets to contract accounts before decentralized exchanges like CORAL entrust transactions, if the contract data is completely transparent, it means the user's assets are also publicly transparent. When the user does not issue a transaction instruction to the contract, the assets in these contracts are completely private information of the user. If someone uses technical means to analyze the assets in the contract, then it is inevitable that private information will leak or return to asymmetric information.

Among all blockchain solutions, CORAL found that only SERO (Super Zero Protocol) supports the encryption of part of the data in the contract and can still ensure data consistency through zero-knowledge proof, this is why CORAL V1.0 version was built based on SERO.

How to provide a better experience?

We have to admit that at this stage, on-chain matching will lose some of the performance, making the completion of user-entrusted trades appear less "real-time", but the premise we should first ensure is that each trading asset itself is real. Moreover, unlimited tolerance for high-frequency band arbitrage is not beneficial to any financial secondary market. The Chinese securities market has been implementing a series of risk control mechanisms such as T+1, 5-hour trading hours per day, and 10% ceiling. These regulatory measures are undoubtedly a guarantee for a healthy and long-term market. Even in a country like the United States, the securities market has a circuit breaker mechanism to prevent the emergence of some extreme market conditions, leading to the unrestricted and ruthless profit of capital that can always remain rational for retail investors.

As mentioned before, we believe that the digital currency market is far from reaching the stage of a mature and financial market and it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mechanism settings to restrain the market when the regulations are still not sound.

But at the same time, we clearly realize that a good product experience is always needed, but according to CORAL's vision, fairness is the absolute core of all experiences. Fortunately, in the roadmap we promised, before July 2020, in the 2.0 version of CORAL's underlying blockchain technology, the concurrent performance of trade matching will be on par with centralized exchanges. This is huge, but not bragging.

Let Fraud Coins Become History

1. Reliable Liquidity

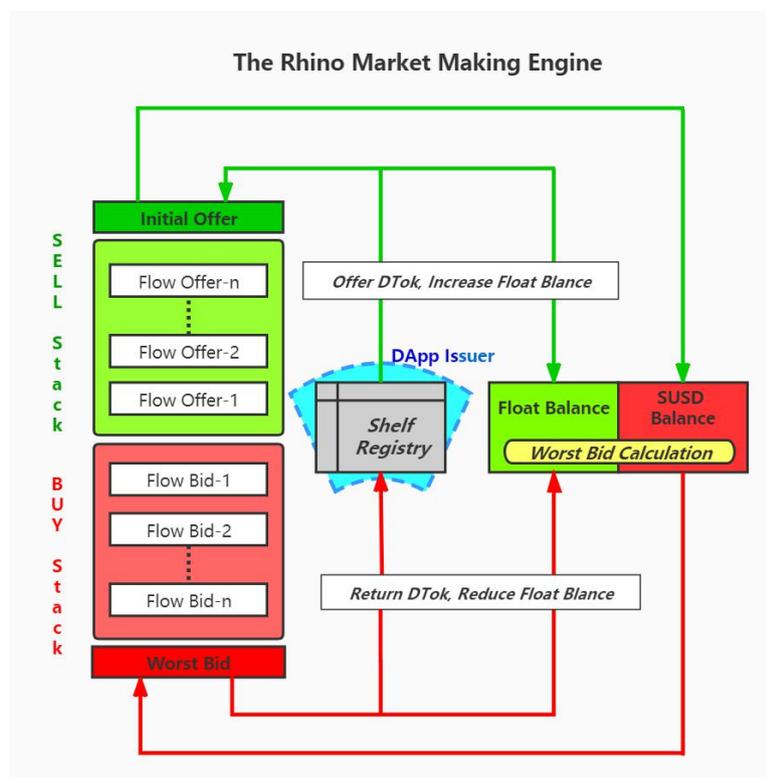
Further, we will explain the decentralized governance mechanism for listing trading pairs on the CORAL exchange.

In the so-called initial projects of many exchanges, it is often a false activity that cannot be verified. Using the user's lack of effective technical means to query the actual data that has been circulated in the currency issuance contract, and claiming that various first-issuance releases are completely deceptive to users. Most exchanges claim that the distribution of the issuance project is completely unprovable, so how can the so-called first issuance be guaranteed?

However, it is certain that the assets issued for the first time on the CORAL exchange must ensure that these assets for sale are indeed the first batch of unlocked circulation in the contract. CORAL will provide the contract address directly prove to the user the amount of assets in the contract that have been circulated.

2. AGI (Assets Guaranteed Issuance), an issuance channel that uses smart contracts for secure asset backing to guarantee the value of sold assets

In addition to providing platform services for normal trading pairs, CORAL also created a



smart contract for global asset support, to ensure that first issuance or subsequent additional issuance of the digital assets can be obtained within the specified time frame, you can obtain a channel to buyback the issued assets at the price promised by the contract code.

From the logic diagram on the left, you can see the principle of implementing this channel: all stablecoins that purchase such issued assets through existing trading pairs will be guaranteed with an agreed buyback clause within the time limit agreed in a contract and this kind of buyback is

completely automatically completed in the contract. At the time of issuance, the address of the account where the user buys the asset will record the purchase limit of the account in the contract. When the user fulfils the buyback clause, he can report to the contract. By entering this asset that was purchased at that time, you can obtain the corresponding stablecoin at a guaranteed price.

This issuance channel mechanism completely guarantees the bottom line of the maximum risk that users can bear. And this mechanism is not an innovation aimed at the traditional financial field. In fact, in traditional asset management, there are often stop-loss liquidation line clauses.

But in fact, AGI provides better changes. It is completely foreseeable that the sale of some assets will provide a guarantee of 100% of the purchase price at the time, or even more than 100%, under what circumstances will there be projects that dare to promise to buy back the issued assets at the original price?

In fact, today's digital currency market has too many fraud and dummy coins to make users think that this is what original digital currency is, and gradually forget that we originally hoped to create value through blockchain, and let early investors get rich returns by investing in this new technology.

3. Definition of High-Quality Assets

We often divide the digital currency into equity, real and securities assets. However, many digital currencies belonging from the first two classes actually have risks of securities assets, and users are not aware of these risks.

Real assets are more like a commodity, and the value of the commodity itself should be backed by the practical value. Although it is relatively difficult to determine the practical value of equity assets, the issuer should have a relatively clear expectation of its corresponding rights and interests. Even for securities assets, it is also based on issuer's own business logic to issue digital currency for financing securities and give the expected return that they are willing to support, while some are willing to provide other assets for collateral.

Traditional securities assets are issued in a regulated market, and most of them are subjected to strict asset audits. For example, if a housing leasing product are sold as an ABS (Asset-Backed Securitization) product, the audit agency must at least perform a strict audit of the fixed assets for which the issuer can actually obtain housing rental income to ensure that the return to investors can be performed normally. But in the digital asset market, these regulations are almost invisible.

CORAL believes that the judgment of high-quality assets should be based on whether they are willing to accept the corresponding regulatory mechanism as an important basis for the assessment.

This is undoubtedly a good judgment criterion behind investment for the user. As an open market, CORAL and all decentralized exchanges are difficult and have no right to implement strict audit regulations. In fact, the so-called strict control of listed projects by many centralized exchanges is almost empty talk.

However, under the premise of such an open market, CORAL chose to provide a flexible contract supervision mechanism that it is willing to accept for the issuance of assets.

As mentioned earlier, AGI is one of them. Some high-quality assets can even choose a 100% guarantee or even a 100% guarantee buyback strategy to protect the rights and interests of investors. We give an example to illustrate the assets to which this mechanism applies.

Example 1. Pre-sale of Digital Goods

A game company has released a new game to several users and are selling for only \$100. Later, the price of the product is planned to be increased at the beginning. However, for marketing purposes, the company has set that the first 100 seed users can prepay, and they can have a trial within 3 days, but refunds can be made at any time during the trial period. At this point, "Company A" can issue a Token A to activate the game account and sell it at the price of \$100 corresponding to the stablecoin, and issue 100 copies, therefore, \$100*100 copies of first trial account will be sold. The stablecoin sold in the bulk trial account is locked in the contract, and guarantees that the users can be refunded at any time within 3 days of the user's purchase.

In addition, the accounts of these top 100 seed users can transfer the TokenA they own in the later stage, and their account will be no longer active but they sold the activation codes to others, but it also enables this group of users who tasted crabs for the first time to get more revenue stimulation.

Example 2. Securitization Financing of Housing Renovation based on Rental Income

Company B is a company operating long-term rental apartments. Recently, it has acquired a batch of new houses in batches, but it faces the need to raise funds for the renovation of these houses. At this time, they can choose to issue securities digital currency TokenB for financing, the financing period is 6 months, but at the same time, they will tokenize the future proceeds of these houses for the tokenization process. In the future, 30% of the net profit from the rental income from these batch of houses will be used to repay the investors who subscribed for this batch of renovation securities TokenB. The income rights in the contract are locked to support the asset (i.e., the user holding the currency can exchange the token for rental interest after a certain point in time).

A month later, the renovation of Company B was completed, a batch of rent was returned. In order to maximize the business interests, a new smart contract was added and the corresponding stablecoin assets were injected. Before the agreement, the investment could sell TokenB at a yield of 103%, but at the same time, users will not be able to obtain dividends for future housing profits. In any case, this is a happy result for everyone.

4. Risks from USDT

Although Tether claims that US dollar assets are backed by bank's asset, in fact it is absolutely impossible to achieve 1:1. The so-called 1:1 peg ratio does not matter to users' self-comfort. Moreover, it is absolutely impossible to deposit a 1:1 US dollar in the bank at the time of the additional issuance, so the additional issuance is almost costless, but it cannot be concluded that the fiat assets of the USDT sold by the additional issuance have since been evaporated. Some of the additional fiat currency assets actually issued and sold are actually held on the exchange, and some fiat currency assets may be in custody at Tether.

This gave birth to a very fatal possibility, i.e., when Tether company issues additional USDT, in fact, these extremely low-cost USDT can easily flow into the exchange and use this to increase holdings of other digital currencies, this process may even be implemented in cooperation with some other centralized exchanges. When you can increase your holding of digital assets such as Bitcoin in a completely unfair way, you will easily profit from the market.

Currently, the additional issuance of USDT does not require any legal supervision!

Therefore, we believe that the USDT's risk control mechanism does not conform to the decentralized governance logic of the blockchain. The CORAL exchange does not support USDT currency trading pairs. As a result, it chooses to support SUSD, which obtains far more than 100% digital asset pledge through the contract as a stable backing. Regarding the mechanism of SUSD, further information can be obtained by understanding the DeFi ecosystem POFID on SERO. Since there is decentralized asset backing behind SUSD, every SUSD in the user wallet will be stable and safe.

Of course, since USDT is still the world's largest stable currency in circulation, CORAL also provides decentralized OTC to support the conversion of USDT and SUSD to support user deposits. We will explain the implementation of this in the next part.

Everything is Decentralized

1. Decentralized Fiat Currency Channel

At present, all existing decentralized exchanges can only provide currency trading platform. If you want to support OTC legal currency, you can only achieve it through third party centralized OTC, otherwise, users can only directly deposit stablecoins like USDT as the starting point of the trading.

In fact, achieving a decentralized OTC trading requires a strong blockchain contract technology, and at least the following technical capabilities:

A. A Decentralized KYC Function that Supports Privacy Protection

KYC is a prerequisite for compliance with OTC, but decentralized OTC requires KYC to be implemented in a decentralized manner. Decentralized KYC can also ensure that user information is not leaked by third parties including exchanges. This is the case in the huobi case mentioned earlier.

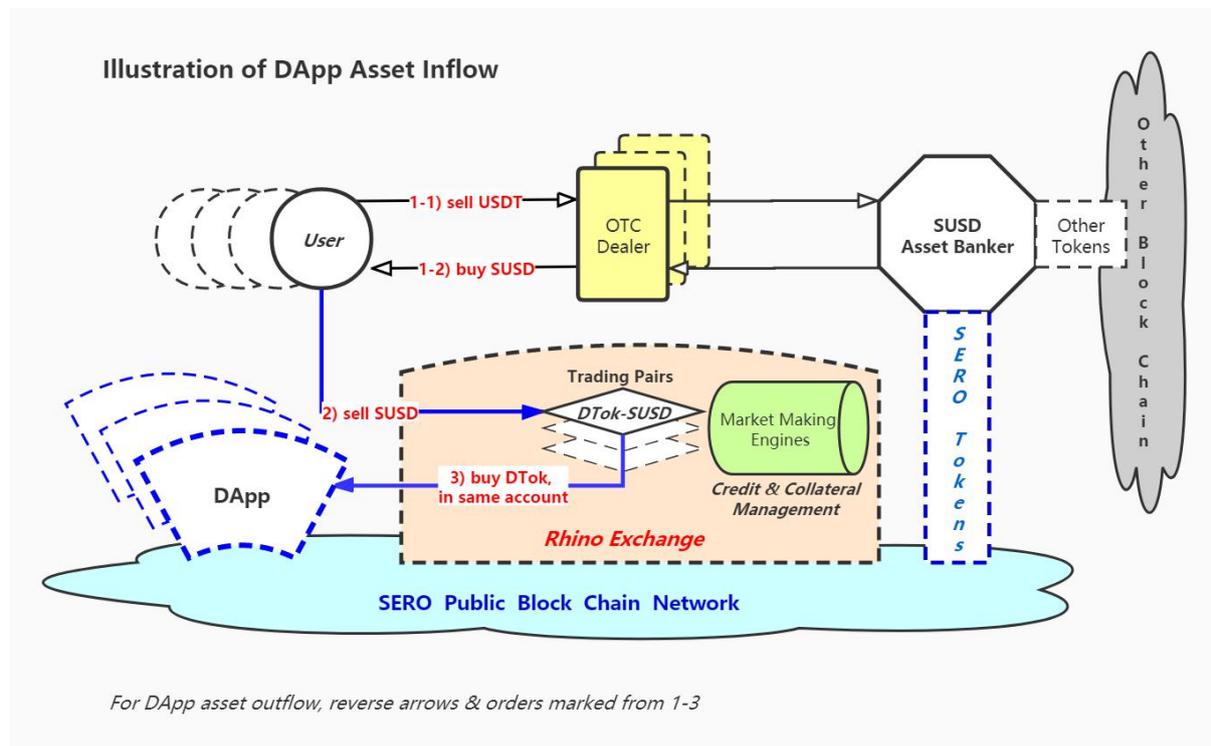
CORAL decentralized OTC (DOTC) allows users to save their KYC information that meets regulatory requirements in the on-chain contract account in advance. The SERO blockchain on which CORAL is built on supports a type of packet data stored on-chain. In this data structure, all data required by the user's KYC can be encrypted and stored. And, when needed, a one-time decryption private key can be provided to the counterparty to complete the KYC process.

B. A rigorous trading process and the ability to implement the entire process in a smart contract

In the DOTC transaction, taking SUSD as an example, the seller needs to deposit the SUSD in the contract escrow first, and then match the trading requirements in the contract, and then the buyer authorizes the KYC private key to authorize the seller to KYC on it, and agrees to the trade request, the contract will then Lock the SUSD assets in the corresponding contract. The buyer then completes the payment offline, and then informs the trading contract. After receiving the money, the seller informs the contract to unlock the SUSD and pays to the buyer. The state management and asset management of the SUSD during the whole process are all completed by the smart contract.

C. Support the pledge of trading stable currency in advance as a collateral

Since we want to ensure that the seller who receives the money first can fulfil the trade obligation, the SUSD for buying a house needs to be mortgaged in the contract first. After each match is successful, a part of the currency is locked in the contract first, and after the trade is completed, the transfer is completed directly from the contract. In fact, the currency in the contract is not only the asset of the transaction, but also acts as a collateral. This decentralized OTC architecture can be expanded into the infrastructure of a universal decentralized commodity trading platform with unilateral assets as digital assets in the future.



CORAL1.0

2. Decentralized various PoS, Financial or Financial Derivatives

The various financial management products that we often see on centralized exchange and other financial derivatives, including contracts, futures, ETFs, etc., can in fact all be realized in contracts, and make these products become more transparent and fairer. In essence, most of the financial derivatives products are zero-sum games. The information asymmetry of such games is often fatal and the implementation of decentralized contracts will make this game completely fair.

Taking PoS financial management products as an example, for some of the PoS consensus blockchains, the initiators of PoS are usually decentralized wallets (of course, we're referring to real blockchains). If PoS is chosen for financial management in a centralized exchange, the wallet that initiates PoS is actually only an account of the exchange, not a decentralized asset account, which is unfavourable to the PoS consensus itself, and can easily cause 51% attacks. CORAL does not require users to transfer assets, so users can still initiate PoS in their wallets at any time.

At present, the contract products of centralized exchanges are the most criticized. The phenomenon of injection has become a ridicule for the people, especially for some exchanges that control certain trading volume of certain currencies. It is easy to calculate how many assets can be liquidated at different prices, and even accurately calculate the number that can be profitable as its counterparty. At the same time, the exchange can also easily calculate how much cost is required to achieve this profit. Moreover, the so-called non-existent transactions can be fabricated.

On March 12, 2020, the Bitcoin market fell sharply. Among the three major exchanges, there was a price difference of more than 10%. However, in the big betting market with the ups and downs of the contract, there is still a rush. If you know that your opponents at the table are going to be a lot of money, are you still willing to play?

Using smart contracts to achieve the functions of financial contract products, the current technical bottlenecks are mainly due to two points:

First is to obtain real-time prices through oracle machine, especially for perpetual contracts. which require real-time pegging of the spot market price (of course, from this point of view, perpetual contracts require exchange control for traditional futures contracts. It is much smaller, because the spot price is determined by the entire market, not a single trading market, but it is not safe in extreme cases, such as the 10% difference between the two exchanges mentioned above, regardless of actual the reason, this result will cause great controversy for the exchange's perpetual contract products), If the performance of the oracle is not up to the standard, then the frequency of price updates may be reduced, such as once every 3 seconds, but in any case, this kind of non-opaque contract product is better, because it is fair to all players, and the mechanism of price digital update is transparent, and the transparency of financial product rules is always the first priority.

The second point is the settlement speed of smart contracts that deal with contract products. To participate in decentralized contract products, users need to pledge assets in the contract first, so that settlement can be completed in real time and it is also an asset confirmation method. The user's assets on centralized exchange are always in the custody of the exchange. Therefore, there is no such step. If there is an asset change during the settlement of a contract product, the final settlement needs to be completed in the first time, i.e. the asset delivery from the contract account to the user account is completed. It is done on the chain, so it will take some time, but it also guarantees transparency.

CORAL is constantly committed to improving the concurrency of block processing transaction TPS and contract calculation, and continuously provides more better financial products with good experience under the premise of ensuring fairness.

3. Decentralized Platform Governance

The initiators of CORAL decided arbitrarily to adopt a completely decentralized governance method to determine the problems that CORAL needs to face in actual operations. This decision may be the only decision to be centralized in CORAL's entire history. In this way, the work of the CORAL Foundation will become very simple, just as the collector of various proposals and the initiator of decision voting. We will divide these governance components into the following sections, and users who hold the CORAL platform coin-CORAL will participate in all governance through PoS. These section settings can also be adjusted through proposals. These sections include:

CORAL Platform Products: Includes products to be developed in the next phase, current product rule settings and parameters, user groups targeted by the product, and product removal;

CORAL Operation Mechanism: Includes the setting of deposit assets, deposit methods and parameters;

CORAL Underlying Technology: For the selection and sorting of technology, the priority of technical problems needs to be optimized;

CORAL Project Management: Determines all trading pairs configured in CORAL, as well as the opening regions and markets;

CORAL will gradually open the governance mechanism of these sections, which requires a process, but it will be very fast, because all the above issues in decision-making are very critical, so we want to launch them as soon as possible.

Status and Plan

Roadmap

2020.5.31 — CORAL v1.0 is launched

2020.6.15 — CORAL DOTC1.0 is launched and supports SUSD

2020.6.30 — CORAL token starts to play its role, at least it can officially deduct the handling fee, and PoS mining is possible

— AGI (Assets Guaranteed Issuance) is online, and the first high-quality asset to be issued through AGI will be released.

2020.7.31 — CORAL2.0 is launched, CORAL's underlying public chain technology 1.0 is launched (not named yet), and CORAL's TPS will be greatly optimized

—CORAL Community Governance Module 1.0 is online

PS: We are not mentioning the plans that are under planning but not yet have a clear timeline for them.

CORAL Business Logic and CORAL

CORAL found that although centralized exchange has created an unfair digital currency secondary market driven by interests, but there is no ambiguity in the design of the business model, it is reasonable, CORAL does not have much plans to play around with in fees and charges. In terms of innovative plans, on the contrary, we have made some simplifications. Currently, in CORAL1.0, we only set two types of charges:

1. In CORAL's coin trading, a very small (one thousandth) trading fee will be charged;
2. In CORAL's DOTC trading, a very small amount (in thousandths) of trading fees will be charged, but for the issuance of SUSD will be charged a bit similar to Tether;

CORAL plans to launch CORAL platform tokens in October, 2020, a total of 10 million tokens will be issued. It will be an anonymous token issued on SERO, and provide a contract to implement mining based on liquidity rewards. Unfortunately, in order to cover the early development and operating costs, we have to reserve 5% of the shares to raise funds through the Startup method, and the rest is obtained through mining, clear, fair and transparent.

The role of CORAL includes:

1. Using CORAL to pay handling fee will be cheaper.
 2. Using CORAL will be a prerequisite for participating in some specific products on CORAL, such as AGI.
 3. Use CORAL to get more CORAL through PoS lock-up mining;
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4. Use CORAL for PoS and participate in the community governance of the platform.

CORAL will have an official website and a variety of more promotional materials, but this is not the most urgent work, because we choose to have a usable product first.

In this product, all the ways that the community can participate in will be included, and we will present it for everyone in the CORAL product, so,

Let us work together to eliminate the inequality in the secondary market!

Who is behind CORAL?

Thank you to all the early partners who pushed CORAL forward. They are a group of low-key people, but the internal sense of urgency of the current crises in the digital currency secondary market is no less important than anyone else. Their true identity is no longer important, because with them, the future of CORAL has been decided, because CORAL comes from the original demand of the market. The same is true for partners who participate in CORAL in a community way. It is this common belief that drives CORAL forward:

To eliminate inequality in secondary markets!

A powerful and simple vision.
