

SwapDEX Whitepaper V2.0 (2022-07-07)

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Abstract

This paper proposes the use of the substrate framework for a decentralised financial ecosystem and trading platform developed on a two-blockchain infrastructure, consisting of a developer Testnet Innovator's Network (Kusari, ticker KSI) and a Mainnet (SwapDEX, ticker SDX). The Nominated Proof-of-Stake Consensus mechanism enables democratic decision making regarding the project and its underlying blockchain architecture through various bonding and staking mechanisms. The idea is to provide a decentralised exchange and an end-to-end trading platform on a custom built, highly versatile and adaptable blockchain, with a scalable decentralised node infrastructure, that is capable of handling the growing need for investor participation in the Decentralised Finance sector. Highest possible decentralisation and the option for individual participation includes recognizing the underlying blockchain as part of the equation itself and therefore it is mandatory to align the blockchain and its features with the users (investors and traders) interests as best as possible.

Providing options for participating in democratic decision making processes regarding the ecosystem - ranging from decentralised funding for projects and Decentralised Applications (dApps) that aim to deploy on our blockchain (be it Test-net or Mainnet) down to the blockchains parameters - is therefore imperative to allow the project to address present and upcoming challenges via on-chain governance and forkless upgradeability.

This is the DeFi solution we plan to introduce with the SwapDEX ecosystem.

This Whitepaper will provide information on how SwapDEX plans to provide the most decentralised trading ecosystem, descriptions about how current problems are solved, and how potential future demands can be addressed.

Disclosure: The information described in this paper is preliminary and subject to

change at any time. Furthermore, this paper will contain “forward-looking statements”.

Introduction / Project review

The vision for SwapDEX originated in late 2020 with the idea of creating a Decentralised Finance platform with a DEX and a custom built AMM on the Ethereum Network, enabling wallet-to-wallet transactions at near zero fees with features like in house loans and its own stable coin being projected for later stages of development.

2021 saw unprecedented growth for the crypto space and the TVL in the DeFi sector in particular which caused a massive increase in transaction fees on the ETH-Network, rendering the idea of near zero cost transactions impossible.

At that point the team decided that in order to achieve the ambitions of the project, it would be imperative to develop its own blockchain to house the platform..

The first iteration of the SwapDEX Chain was a customised version of the Tomo network¹. Problems with development arose and it was determined the development team was unlikely to be able to deliver on the requirements for the project. The decision was made to cut ties with the old development in late Q2 of 2021.

In Q3 2021, SwapDEX partnered with development firm Starkley Tech², who specialise in utilising the Substrate framework³. Upon seeing the benefits that Substrate would offer, it was agreed for the SwapDEX chain to be a custom built blockchain based on the Substrate framework with a strong focus on EVM

¹ <https://docs.tomochain.com/general/>

² <https://starkleytech.com/>

³ <https://substrate.io/>

integration. The key high-level benefits of developing on Substrate was that the chain:

A) Can be customised via pallets⁴, letting us select those parameters and features we saw best suited for our aim/use cases and

B) Can be modified via forkless⁵ upgrades down to the chain's parameters if later challenges require specific adaptations to the underlying blockchain

In addition to the flexibility the substrate framework offered, the team decided to have two blockchains developed. In addition to the SwapDEX Network, [Kusari](#), a developer's Test-net or Innovator's Network, was created and launched in December of 2021. Kusari provides developers with the option to vet their smart contracts and dApps by running their code on essentially the same environment as the SwapDEX Mainnet, offering an additional layer of security for investors/users, enabling them to check if the project has undergone testing on Kusari before deploying on the SwapDEX Mainnet.

Development focuses on expanding the cross-chain interoperability through the deployment of additional bridges to well-adopted blockchains in order to create the best possible foundation for our trading platform.

Since the Substrate framework allows for interoperability with other Substrate based chains like Polkadot or Kusama, the first bridge was to an Ethereum-compatible blockchain with the [Binance Smart Chain\(BSC\)](#)⁶ was the logical choice because the transaction fees are already considerably lower compared to the Ethereum network. Upcoming bridges scheduled for development are to the Avalanche (AVAX) and the Solana (SOL) network.

⁴ <https://docs.substrate.io/v3/runtime/frame/>

⁵

<https://docs.substrate.io/tutorials/v3/forkless-upgrades/#:~:text=One%20of%20the%20defining%20features,capabilities%20of%20the%20blockchain%20itself.>

⁶ <https://docs.binance.org/smart-chain/guides/bsc-intro.html>

Our take on Decentralisation

In the following passage we want to explain our general take on decentralisation, the underlying reasons that drive our project, and give insight into the decision making processes that guide the project.

“Ownership refers to who owns an item. In the case of a country, the land belongs to the government, except in cases where citizens have acquired these lands. But even in those cases, governments still reserve the right to confiscate said lands.

Power refers to the ability to take action. Again, in a country, power is distributed across the society, with the larger share belonging to the government (split into hierarchies). [...] The citizens have power because they can vote and protest.

Authority refers to the ability to control. Naturally, one who has ownership and power also has authority by default. In the current social media space, you don't own anything, not even your account. [...] Banks can freeze your accounts for any reason, especially if the government asks them to.”

- gbaci⁷

The three key aspects to consider when arguing against centralization and for decentralisation are ownership, power and authority (of data, funds, rights, etc) with the current state of affairs being best described as highly centralised. For SwapDEX, the two major motives concern the individual funds and the respective data.

Funds are centralised via banks, where money is held and governed by banking institutions, with the emerging plans for central bank digital currencies putting the individual at risk of losing all three aspects.

Your data is centralised through online businesses that collect information, take

⁷ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cOYjlu43rNpi9JnTP6URy2mptKWSHX28/view> (from: Polkadot for Beginners: A non-technical guide to decentralization, blockchains, and Polkadot by gbaci; Page 17, May 9th, 2022)

ownership of it and can use it to create a digital profile of the individual (ownership), that is then used to generate income for the respective companies without giving insight on how the data is used exactly (power) and having the option to impose bans or censorship (authority).

Decentralisation in general means (re-)distributing items from major centralised pools or agents (be it funds or data) to the individual, ensuring that ownership, power and authority belong to them.

We recommend reading about the distribution theory by Vilfredo Pareto.⁸

You can get a good visual representation of a centralised distribution by looking at the [browser \(mobile\)](#) and [search engine](#) use world wide.

The vision for a decentralised Web 3.0 is what drives the team behind the SwapDEX project, and the reason why we chose the decentralised finance sector as our focus is because monetary incentives have proven to be the most efficient drivers for participation and adoption for decentralisation.

That is why the SwapDEX project is focussed on, but by no means limited to, Decentralised Finance.⁹

Our Mission Statement

To provide additional insight, read our mission statement and our take on how the centralisation of funds should be dispersed. Our mission is:

“To revolutionise the future of DeFi by providing the industry-leading ecosystem, blockchain, exchange and end-to-end financial platform within a community-governed ecosystem. [\(ecosystem needs adding, you missed it out\)](#)

Why do we need SwapDEX to help achieve true Decentralisation?

⁸ <https://www.publicationcoach.com/pareto-principle-in-writing/>

⁹ https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4016497

The distribution of funds in the crypto space is still relatively centralised with the majority of funds in the hands of relatively few. Part of this is because the technology is still in its youth and adoption still hasn't reached the masses, although the path towards real mass adoption is getting clearer by the day. The problem of centralised funds still persists as a lot of coins and tokens are in the hands of a small number of big players in the industry.

In order to further disperse these financial resources and give everyone a fair chance of participating in an independent market, exchanges mark a pivotal point. A widespread allocation is only possible if there are a lot of different - ideally independent and decentralised - exchanges that grant access to assets with each acting as a sort of contingency for another, avoiding risk of corruption.

The requirements for those exchanges are steadily rising, and rightfully so. Investors want to be able to voice their concerns when putting their hard earned money at risk and the weight of their voice has been rather small in the past. It's clear that it's one of the major challenges for exchanges and DeFi-projects to empower the individual investors and give them the right to vote on important decisions. With growing desire for participation comes the question of how to meet the needs of the growing crypto community.

SwapDEX offers its users participation through an elaborate voting and consensus mechanism that strives to best represent the interest of each and every one of their investors through nominating the most trustworthy validators (nodes that supply the blockchain with the hardware necessary) and voting upon a trusted council to ensure long term stability of the chain and the trading D'Apps deployed on its native SwapDEX chain.”¹⁰

Why we chose the Substrate Framework

The collaboration with Starkley Tech marked a major milestone as it enabled us to more closely align our underlying blockchain technology with the project's goals.

Making use of the Substrate Framework, the modular system, and the option to modify these modules work as the perfect foundation for our decentralised

¹⁰ <https://docs.swapdex.network/home/FAQs/#what-is-our-mission>

ecosystem, with the additional benefit of having the [web3 foundation](#) as a knowledge base for individuals that want to study the underlying technology. The Substrate framework itself was invented by [parity.io](#) as an open source database for blockchain development, having their code fully transparent and available to the public, making it the perfect match for our project's vision.

Pallet Selection and Customization

This next section focuses on the Substrate modules, referred to as pallets, that were implemented for SwapDEX and Kusari. In particular, the focus is on what they provide for our blockchains and, where utilised, what additional customization has taken place in order to have the product meet our requirements.

BABE¹¹ Pallet:

BABE stands for Blind Assignment for Blockchain Extensions. It determines the block production between validators on our network. Validators will participate in a lottery-like event for every active validator slot (currently 300 on the SwapDEX network and 150 on the Kusari network) every era, meaning the slots for block production are randomly selected every six hours. The 300 validators with the highest stake are eligible for participation and obey the Polkadot [randomness cycle](#)¹² for a fair and unpredictable validator selection. This feature is responsible for potential inconsistent block times since there might be multiple validator candidates for one slot while another slot might be empty. As an algorithm, BABE resembles the [Ouroboros Praos](#).¹³

The BABE pallet and the random validator selection process serves as a tool to prevent single validators or validator pools from gaining too much control over the

¹¹ <https://research.web3.foundation/en/latest/polkadot/block-production/Babe.html/>

¹² <https://wiki.polkadot.network/docs/learn-randomness/>

¹³ <https://eprint.iacr.org/2017/573.pdf/>

blockchain. It also ensures a fair distribution of validating and staking rewards amongst all active validators.

GRANDPA¹⁴ Pallet:

Grandpa stands for GHOST-based Recursive ANcestors Deriving Prefix Agreement and is the finality gadget for the SwapDEX network.

GRANDPA, like BABE, has a known weighted authority set but does not author blocks. An important distinction is that it reaches consensus for chains and not for blocks, meaning that once $\frac{2}{3}$ of validators prove/agree upon a certain block being part of the chain, the block is finalised. This speeds up the process of finalisation, even after network partition and other potential network failings.

You can read about the research behind the finality gadget on arxiv.org.¹⁵

The GRANDPA Pallet ensures the finalisation of blocks is working, even when the blockchain is under attack or suffers from (partial) network failures

Democracy¹⁶ Pallet:

The Democracy pallet is one of most important modules that was implemented during the development of our blockchains because it empowers the stakeholders to participate in on-chain governance through proposing public referenda that can be voted on by any investor through bonding SDX/KSI. Referenda allow for changes down to the blockchains runtime and gives SwapDEX the necessary flexibility to address upcoming challenges which may require adaptations.

To counteract centralised decision making being unduly swayed by stakeholders with a high amount of coins (*whales*), SwapDEX offers the option to leverage votes by extending the amount of time the coins are bonded. By expressing conviction on

¹⁴ <https://research.web3.foundation/en/latest/polkadot/finality.html/>

¹⁵ <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2007.01560.pdf>

¹⁶ https://docs.rs/pallet-democracy/3.0.0/pallet_democracy/

To get additional information on the staking pallet, you can learn about it in the substrate [github](#).¹⁷

NFT Pallet:

SwapDEX utilises the NFT 2.0 ready technology developed by [Unique Network](#)¹⁸. It allows for builders to natively optimise use cases for unique NFTs (like we do with our special transaction fee NFTs) without trade offs through cutting out the necessity for third party systems which would render interaction inefficient and more cost-intensive.

NFTS can be split into fungible tokens for partial ownerships, and bundling of fungible with non-fungible tokens is possible as well.

For full information, you can download the tech-paper [here](#).¹⁹



¹⁷ <https://github.com/paritytech/substrate/blob/master/frame/staking/src/lib.rs>

¹⁸ <https://unique.network/>

¹⁹ https://github.com/UniqueNetwork/techpaper/blob/master/unique_techpaper.pdf

SwapDEX Chain Governance Tools

Proposals and Referenda

“Every 7 days, a new referendum will come up for a vote, assuming at least one proposal in one of the queues. There is a queue for Council-approved proposals and a queue for publicly submitted proposals. The referendum to be voted upon alternates between the top proposals in the two queues.

The "top" proposal is determined by the amount of stake bonded behind it. Suppose the given queue whose turn it is to create a referendum has no proposals (empty), and proposals are waiting in the other queue. In that case, the top proposal in the other queue will become a referendum.

Multiple referenda cannot be voted upon in the same period, excluding emergency referenda. An emergency referendum co-occurring as a regular referendum (either public- or council-proposed) is the only time multiple referenda will be voted on at once.”²⁰

The governance consists of two additional major bodies, the Council and the technical committee.

The Council

To represent passive stakeholders, SwapDEX uses the idea of a "council". The council is an on-chain entity comprising several actors, each represented as an on-chain account. On SwapDEX, the council will consist of 11 seats.

Along with controlling the treasury, the council is called upon primarily for three tasks of governance: proposing sensible referenda, cancelling uncontroversially dangerous or malicious referenda, and electing the technical committee.

²⁰ <https://docs.swapdex.network/what-to-try/democracy/#voting-timetable/>

For a referendum to be proposed by the council, a strict majority of members must be in favour, with no member exercising a veto. Vetoes may be exercised only once by a member for any single proposal; if, after a cool-down period, the proposal is resubmitted, they may not veto it a second time.

Council motions which pass with a 3/5 (60%) super-majority - but without reaching unanimous support - will move to a public referendum under a neutral, majority-carrying voting scheme. In the case that all members of the council vote in favour of a motion, the vote is considered unanimous and becomes a referendum with negative adaptive quorum bias.”²¹

The [Technical Committee](#)

The Technical Committee is the last of the three chambers of SwapDEX governance . The Technical Committee is composed of the teams that have successfully implemented or specified either a SwapDEX or a Kusari runtime. Teams are added or removed from the Technical Committee via a simple majority vote of the Council.

The Technical Committee can, along with the Council, produce emergency referenda, which are fast-tracked for voting and implementation. These are used for emergency bug fixes or rapid implementation of new but battle-tested features into the runtime.

Fast-tracked referenda are the only type of referenda that can be active alongside another active referendum. Thus, with fast-tracked referendums, it is possible to have two active referendums at the same time. Voting on one does not prevent a user from voting on the other.”²²

For a deeper look into the governance and the vote-tallying, and more detailed explanations regarding applied mechanisms like Adaptive Quorum Biasing, simple and supermajority approval, please refer to our [official documentation](#)²³ or use the [web3 foundation’s research](#)²⁴ section.

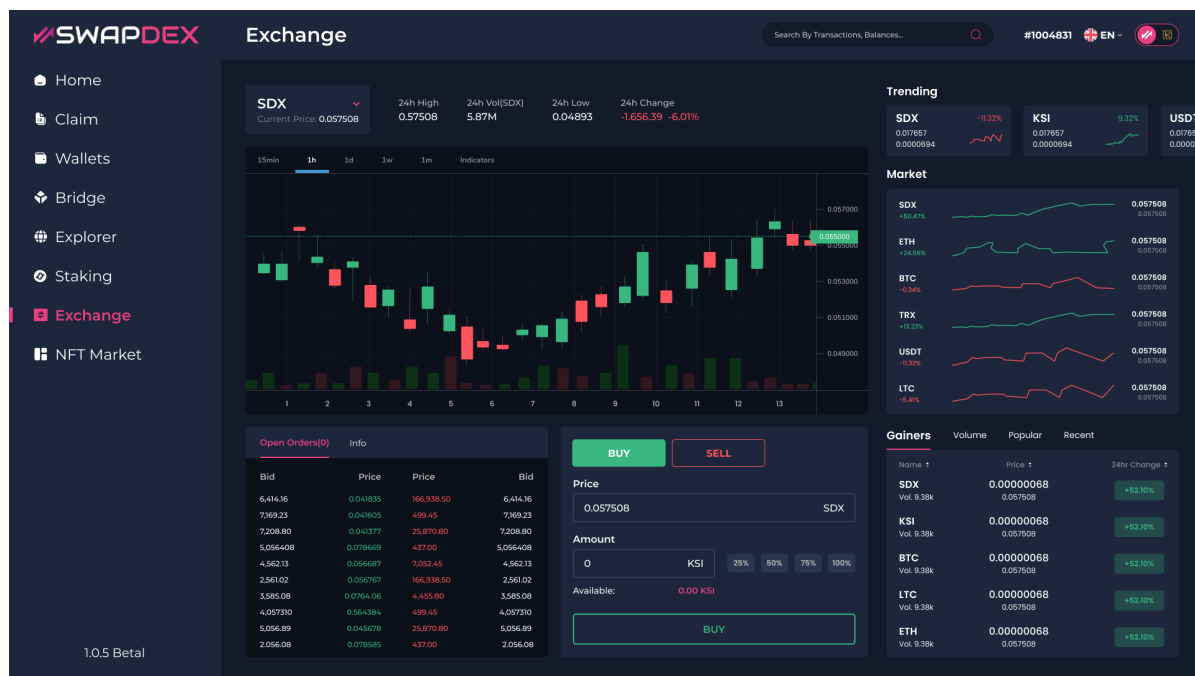
²¹ <https://docs.swapdex.network/what-to-try/democracy/#council>

²² <https://docs.swapdex.network/what-to-try/democracy/#technical-committee>

²³ <https://docs.swapdex.network/what-to-try/democracy/#voting-on-referendum/>

²⁴ <https://web3.foundation/research/>

The SwapDEX Substrate DEX



The upcoming decentralised exchange on the substrate side of our blockchain will feature a full-fledged trading platform and a cross-chain swap function to provide users the necessary tools for a comfortable trading experience.

In order to reward liquidity providers moving to our blockchain, they will receive a share of 50% of all transaction fees on the SwapDEX blockchain in addition to the fees they set for their respective trading pair.

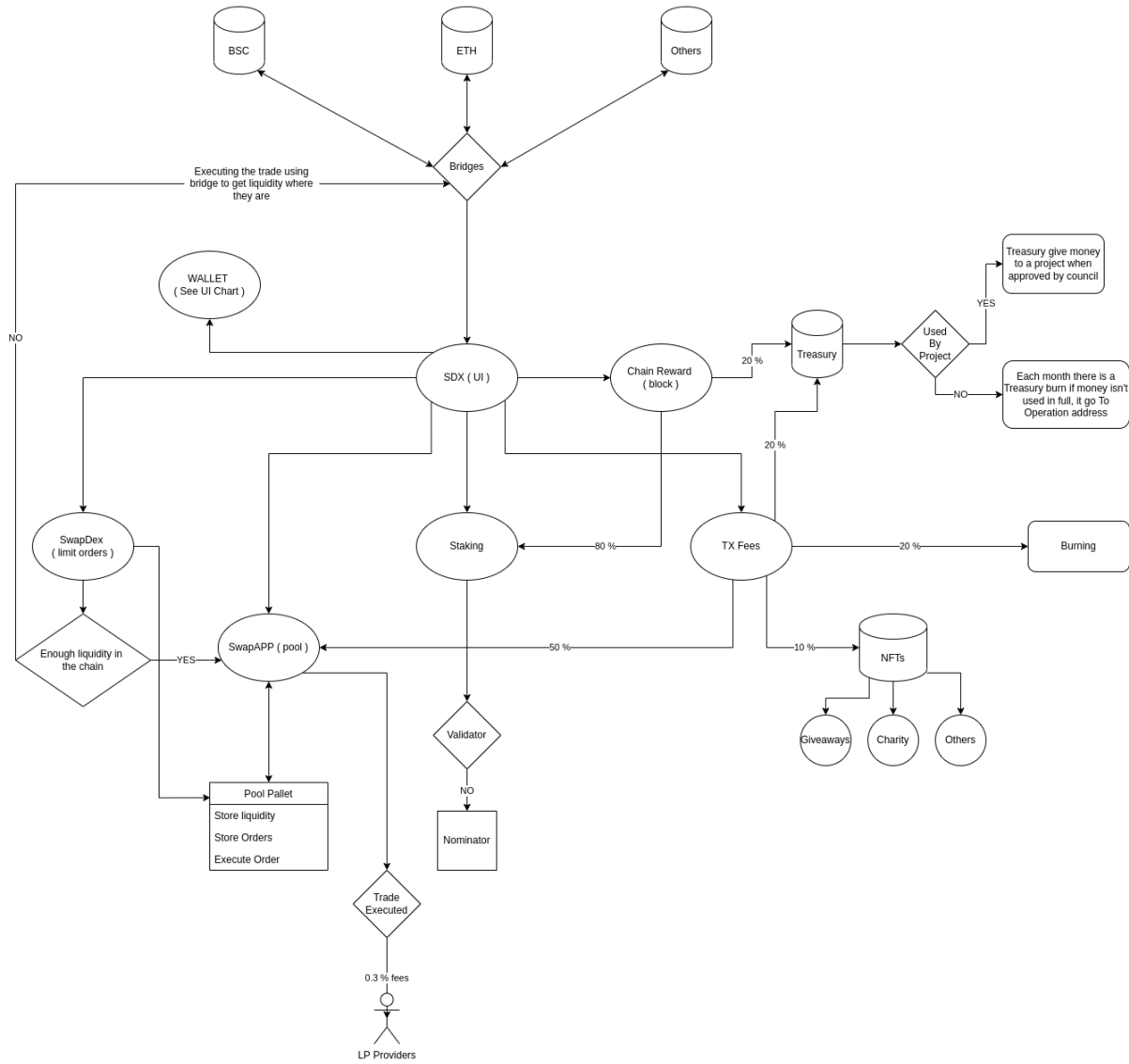
Wallet-to-wallet transfers and limit orders are the standard on centralised exchanges and we aim to bring them to our DEX.

To give you an overview how our Decentralised Exchange works and how investors can receive additional rewards for providing liquidity, the following flowchart shows how the SwapDEX ecosystem and the distribution of fees and chain

rewards work:

Decentralized OTC

Coins proposal get bid encrypted from buyers, bid are encrypted with seller pub key



- Liquidity Providers receive 50% of transaction fees
- 20% of transaction fees are burned
- 20% of transaction fees go to the treasury
- 10% of transaction fees go to our special NFTs which can be earned and/or will be used for charity

Key Benchmarks of our Blockchain

With our careful pallet-selection and the customization the development team has facilitated, SwapDEX looks to offer the most versatile blockchain solution in the DeFi niche.

Below is an overview of our key and unique benchmarks:

1) Tokenomics and fee distribution²⁵

	Mainnet SwapDEX	Terms Definition
Basics		
Total Supply	250,000,000 SDX	All coins that currently exist. The Total Supply increases with inflation and decreases with coin burning.
- Foundation	90,000,000 SDX	Coins that are locked in the company wallet of SwapDEX
- Unclaimed	14,000,000 SDX	Coins that have not been claimed so far and eventually get burned
= Circulating Supply	146,000,000 SDX	All coins that are publicly available and circulating in the market. (Treasury + Public Supply)
- Treasury	50,000,000 SDX	Coins hold by the treasury wallet to fund community initiatives and bounty programs
= Public Supply	96,000,000 SDX	Coins that are claimed and in the hands of the hodlers (company excluded)
Transaction Fees Split		
For Liquidity Providers	50%	Percentage of all coins paid in transaction fees allocated to liquidity providers as reward
Burn	20%	Percentage of all coins paid in transaction fees that will be burned
Treasury	20%	Percentage of all coins paid in transaction fees to refund the community treasury
NFT Hodlers	10%	Percentage of all coins paid in transaction fees that will be allocated to the NFT fund and equally paid out to limited 200 SDX NFT hodlers (0,05%)

If Possible, create a nice Graphic exclusively for our Whitepaper PDF for this and change total supply to total starting supply and get rid of Circulating Supply and add date to the unclaimed definition

²⁵ <https://www.swapdex.network/tokenomics>

2) NFT possibilities²⁶

Thanks to the unique network technology, we are able to mint sui generis non-fungible tokens on our blockchain, with a limited set of special NFT's that grant a percentage of all transaction fees to the owner of the NFT. The number of those NFTS is limited to 200 and those will be given out for acts of excellent support for the project, be it through providing educational content, providing a substantial amount of liquidity on exchanges, marketing initiatives or other exceptional feats.

SwapDEX is looking to release their own NFT Marketplace in Q3 2022.

3) The SwapDEX Ethereum Virtual Machine

SwapDEX offers developers the option to deploy their smart contracts and D'Apps that are written in solidity on its own Layer One blockchain, which offers lower gas fees, higher transactional throughput and unmatched flexibility through forkless upgradeability compared to most legacy blockchains.

The EVM²⁷ is capable of handling up to 1500 transactions per second (depending on the block weight) in contrast to the 30 transactions per second the original ETH can handle and existing projects as well as those in development can battle-test their code on our own Testnet to make sure the product they offer to investors is working flawlessly.

4) Webassembly²⁸

“WebAssembly (abbreviated Wasm) is a binary instruction format for a stack-based virtual machine. Wasm is designed as a portable compilation target for programming languages, enabling deployment on the web for client and server applications.”²⁹

²⁶ <https://wiki.polkadot.network/docs/learn-nft#nfts-20-nfts-in-polkadot--kusama>

²⁷ <https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/evm/>

²⁸ <https://webassembly.org/docs/faq/>

²⁹ <https://webassembly.org/>

SwapDEX allows for WebAssembly-based applications to be developed on the blockchain.

WebAssembly enables running code written in multiple languages on the web at near native speed, with client apps running on the web that previously couldn't have done so.

It is designed to complement and run alongside Javascript - using the WebAssembly JavaScript APIs. WebAssembly modules can be loaded into a Javascript app and share the functionality between the two. It combines the performance WebAssembly provides with the flexibility of Javascript apps.³⁰

5) Community Bounty Program on KUSARI³¹

In order to help with adoption, we started a community bounty program for our developer network KUSARI. Promotional and educational content can be submitted via on-site form to apply for a reward based on the quality of the content.

Multiple platforms, including Reddit, Twitter, Medium, SteemIt and Youtube allow for an eligible entry.

After a quality check to see if the content meets the minimum requirements, users will be sent the reward in KSI - the coin native to our KUSARI testnet.

How the SwapDEX compares to other blockchains

Comparison table covering basic aspects to illustrate our blockchains technical capabilities.

	Bitcoin	Ethereum	BSC	SwapDEX
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³⁰ <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/WebAssembly>

³¹ <https://www.kusari.network/kusari-community-bounty-program>

Consensus mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)	Proof of Work (PoW)	Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA)	Nominated Proof of Stake (NPoS)
Transactional throughput	3-7trs/s	30trs/s	300trs/s	1500trs/s
Consensus achieved through decentralised validators	yes	yes	no	yes
Number of validators	15875 ³²	3026 ³³	21 ³⁴ (fixed number)	300 ³⁵
Decentralised Funding pot (Treasury)	No	No	No	Yes
On-Chain Governance ³⁶	No	No	No	Yes
Focused on/specialises on	Decentralisation	Decentralisation	Centralised Finance	DeFi, Web3.0

The thing to keep in mind about those technical indicators is that those are just indicators. Any number taken out of the complex context that a functional blockchain imposes that can be used to boast about superiority needs to be eyed with caution.

³² <https://bitnodes.io/>

³³ <https://etherscan.io/nodetracker>

³⁴

<https://docs.binance.org/smart-chain/validator/overview.html#:~:text=Binance%20Smart%20Chain%20relies%20on.block%20time%20and%20lower%20fees.>

³⁵ <https://polkadot.js.org/apps/?rpc=wss%3A%2F%2Fws.swapdex.network#/staking>

³⁶ Enables investors to participate in decision making processes regarding the chain and the project through democratic voting mechanisms

“Events of today in crypto just go to show that genuine decentralisation and well-designed security make a far more valuable proposition than some big tps numbers coming from an exclusive and closed set of servers. If you can't run a full-node yourself then it's just another bank. “

- Gavin Woods on the Solana outage on September 14th, 2021³⁷

Distinction from Polkadot³⁸

Since SwapDEX uses Substrate, which is the same underlying framework as Polkadot and its parachains, any investor might question SwapDEX' raison d'être.

SwapDEX aims to develop an independent ecosystem with the trader's perspective in mind, aiming to give users an easy to use trading platform across multiple blockchains without being tied to an overarching structure.

While Polkadot tries to contribute in pushing general decentralisation through their relay chain architecture, we are focussed on the finance niche, aiming to shift the power over the trading platform towards the stakeholders and investors.

³⁷

https://twitter.com/gavofyork/status/1437880885676855297?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Cwterm%5E1437880885676855297%7Ctwgr%5E%7Ctwcon%5Es1_&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fu.today%2Fsolana-sol-slammed-by-gavin-wood-do-big-tps-numbers-matter

³⁸ <https://wiki.polkadot.network/>

Why SwapDEX is planning to be a parachain on Polkadot

The Team behind SwapDEX decided to go with the best of both worlds: The benefits that go along with being an independent blockchain where users and investors aren't in potential conflict with the demands of an overarching structure while utilising the very same framework that grants interoperability with Polkadot and its parachains.

As of now, we are planning to become a parachain for our Swapdex bridge which will help our partner chains to interact with Swapdex and polkadot ecosystems alike, we already have the benefits of interoperability with other Substrate based chains so moving ahead we shall apply for a parachain slot in the coming months making us more attractive to the blockchain industry

Note: Future Stakeholder decisions might put this subject to change.

Outlook and Roadmap

Thank you for 2021

In 2021 we have seen us going from strength to strength to bring you the best blockchain projects and DeFi ecosystem into 2022.

- ✓ Launch of Testnet Phoenix
- ✓ Launch of Testnet Kusari
- ✓ Kusari Airdrop / Claim
- ✓ Kusari Wiki is Live
- ✓ Kusari EVM Blockexplorer is Live
- ✓ Kusari Substrate Portal is Live
- ✓ Kusari Dashboard is Live (Claim, Transfer, Wallet)

Q1 2022

Mainnet & Cross-Chain Bridge Launch:

- SwapDEX Mainnet Launch
- SwapDEX Substrate Portal Live
- SwapDEX Dashboard Live
- SwapDEX Airdrop / Claim
- Milestone 300 / 300 Community Validators Live
- SwapDEX - BSC Bridge Live
- Pancake Swap Listing (bSDX)

Q2 2022

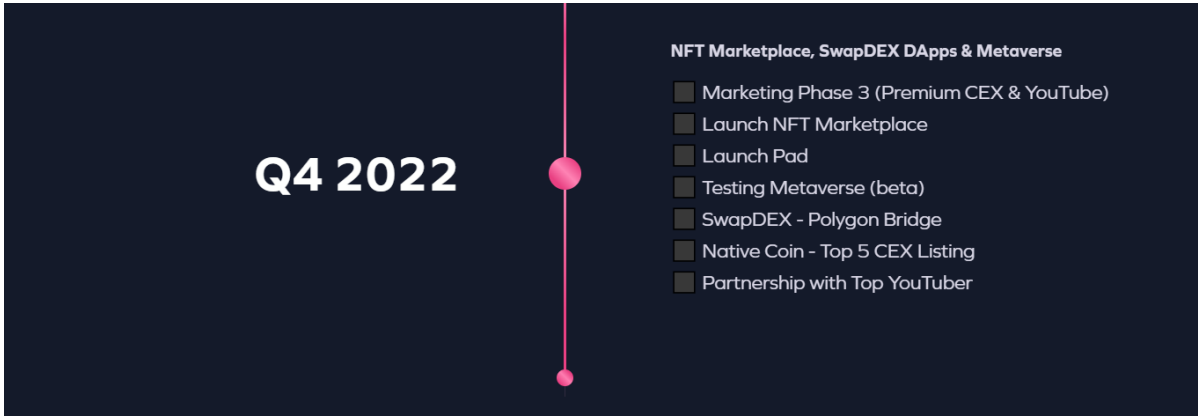
Marketing, Mobile App & NFTs

- Marketing Phase 1 (YT Reviews, AMAs, Banner)
- Update CoinMarketCap Listing
- Webpage Redesign
- Dashboard Darkmode
- Update Coin Gecko Listing
- Launch Dashboard Mobile App
- Mint & Distribute Launch Collection NFTs
- Kazama Swap (external DApp) Launch on EVM
- Whitepaper v2 Release
- SwapDEX - Ethereum Bridge
- Legal Company Setup (SwapDEX LTD.)

Q3 2022

Bridges, DEX and DappRadar Listing

- Marketing Phase 2 (Listings, DApp Radar)
- ERC-20 Token CEX Listing
- Native Coin CEX Listing
- SwapDEX - Avalanche Bridge
- SwapDEX - Solana Bridge
- DEX by SDX Launch
- SwapDEX & DappRadar Partnership



Again, a new Graphic for the Whitepaper PDF that makes this look professional (and With the Updated Roadmap!) and is needed!!!

Thanks/Credits

The SwapDEX team wants to thank StarkleyTech for their exceptional development work, the web3.0 foundation for their extraordinary work in pushing forward decentralisation and our community for their unwavering support throughout challenging times

Sources (in order of appearance)

<https://docs.tomochain.com/general/>

<https://starkleytech.com/>

<https://substrate.io/>

<https://docs.substrate.io/v3/runtime/frame/>

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Footnotes