

DIPNET

Distributed Intelligent Production Network

[First blockchain based DIPNET]
Blockchain + Entertaiment + Smart production



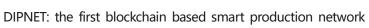
[DIPNET Foundation]

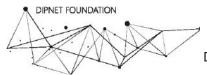
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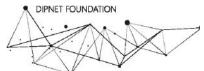
Abstract

DIPNET is the first distributed smart production network based on blockchain, dedicated to connecting the entertainment industry and manufacturing industry. In the DIPNET, manufacturers would respond quickly to the fragmented market demand created by the entertainment industry in such scenario where people could purchase commodities while watching TV and movies, with the help of "Digital manufacturing and design" . Thus "market 4.0" forces "industry 4.0" upgrading. Under the trend of social production shifting from "brand-driven economies of scale" to "IP-driven economies of scale", DIPNET helps the consumer internet to better connect with the industrial internet. Besides, DIPNET blends blockchain technology, distributed smart manufacturing and the upgrading of social production and consumption to create value for the upgrading of the real economy.

With those technologies: industrial Ethernet, AI, 3D printing, Product Life-Cycle Management and block-chain, DIPNET creates a digital copy of physical world, and build a new kind of distribute smart product network. It starts a new flat and cooperative rather than hierarchical and top-down structured global emerging industrial market. That brings disruptive changes to the traditional social production. DIPNET gathers millions of people to take care of all stages from design to manufacturing, drastically reducing the production cost. Thereby thousands of individuals and small and medium-sized producers are able to challenge large producers who traditionally have the upper hand.



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Chapter 1. Design goals of DIPNET-the first blockchain-based distributed intelligent production network

 New Challenges in Consumption Upgrade: The entertainment Industry equals manufacturing.

If the history of Industry is divided into two stages, the first half is called "lack of production" while the other half is called "lack of demand."

In the previous phase, people knew clearly what they need, so here we just need to keep expanding production capacity to meet the known needs.

However, today the whole society is increasingly showing a trend of insufficient demand. Before people enter the next stage of consumption, there will be a huge accumulation of savings. Nobody knows what else we need.

Now the core competencies of enterprises have changed from the ability of guaranteeing production into the ability of creating demand. While the nature of entertainment industry and IP is to create demand with scenarios.

For example, you never realize that a sweeping robot is needed until see someone using it in movies or television. Thus new demand is created.

Having an eye on the case of South Korea, you will find that its entertainment industry has always been supported by industrial capital. That is to say, entertainment industry and manufacturing in South Korea are all together. What a new road that South Korea explored after the country went bankrupt in 1998 is to create the demand for industrial goods through cultural exports.

In the light of the current situation, these emerging manufacturing countries are unable to embark on the high-end manufacturing industries like Europe and the United States already did. Instead, relying on the strong supply-chain system and consumer market, following the pattern of South Korea is the most likely and capable path to create industrial demand in next two decades. For the younger generation in these countries, however, having a wonderful life in entertainment is more meaningful than the affairs of state. In the future, entertaining is everything and grandstanding will be the most dignified way of living because it creates new needs.

Creating need through scenes does not mean what we usually say film derivatives or brand implants. Derivatives are mostly these simple accessories like garage kit or key rings, which created from IP patterns or elements of it. People buy it to a large extant based on a simple impulse on spending. But actually, most of them are lack of real demand support. This is also why the film derivative industry seems to have a bright future, but turns out to be of few real economic values. On



the other hand, although brand implants can create considerable economic value, to a certain degree, it will undermine the customer experience of film and television content. For film and television producers, how to balance the value between economic benefits and art is a difficult question. This is also the major reason why film and television creative enterprises are hard to break the bottleneck after they have grown to a certain stage.

What we mean by entertainment industry creating demand is to make all the props in a film become sellable goods, more than just deliberately implant one or two products or selling derivatives. By this way, DIPNET makes the idea that people would purchase commodities while watching TV and movies comes to reality.

Yet, people purchasing commodities while watching TV and movies is not a new model. So far, many video websites or even cewebrity websites have made a variety of attempts, but with little success. And there are a few product on the e-commerce platform of the video websites. This is mainly due to the fact that too many types of props involved in one film and television work, but at the same time the amount of purchased props could be very small. It is known to all that the film itself has a very short life cycle, so it has very high demand on the supply chain. To be able to respond quickly to multiple, short-run, and short-lived needs, these goods must be props first and the product must have complete design parameters, digital models, engineering simulations, and manufacturing parameters for productions. Then manufacturing enterprise produce outputs. However, the traditional production mode is unable to meet such needs. The digital manufacturing and design under the framework of Industry 4.0 must be applied.

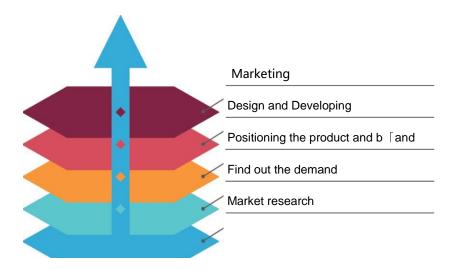
Firstly the initial self-sufficiency economy in the ancient society (Market 1.0), then the regional trade economy which was established by the British Empire in the Industrial Revolution (Market 2.0), then the global economy in the Internet age (Market 3.0), then the fragmented economy of multi-species, small batch, short life cycled nowadays (Market 4.0). The whole social production is moving from the brand-driven economies of scale to the IP-driven economy of scope. That is a challenge the manufacturing must face to soon.



 New Manufacturing Model under New Markets: Digital Manufacturing and Design

The traditional social production is serial. Simply, it means "then ..." mode of production:

"Firstly" the producer conducts a research on the target market, "then" finds out the consumer demand based on the research results, "then" conduct the brand positioning, "then" design and develop new products, "then" engineering the designs, "then" the large-scale production, "then" marketing.



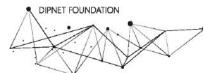
There are three obvious problems with this mode of production:

• Under the premise of ensuring the quality, the production cycle is difficult to guarantee.

In the entire social production chain, each production unit is an isolated island of information. If there appears any problem in any part of it, then all the subsequent parts need to be started all over again. So, this leads to a very long product cycle from maket research to marketing. What's more, production units are risk-aversed, greatly limiting the innovation capability of them. At the same time, the perfection of social production is collaborated with several units, organizations and individuals. Once quality problems occur at any of them, it is difficult for us to quickly find where the bottlenecks are.

• Low manufacturing flexibility, and the rising costs caused by the rapid iteration of product develop.

Most producers will devote many resources to improving the automation of their production systems, but the higher the automation level of a production line becomes, the less flexible it tends to be. Replacing product in a purely manual production line only needs to re-train the workers, but in an automated production



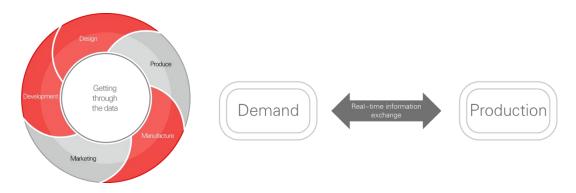
line, it needs to replace the production equipment and software and even rebuild the production line. Generally, traditional manufactured products are to meet strong demand that "speculated" in advance by the market research. On the contrary, in terms of creativity and design, these products are not necessarily welcomed. The customized products cannot be low-cost rapidly applied. It is difficult to make customized production with large-scale production efficiency..

• At the stage of design, production and circulation, business negotiations at various levels and signing off-line contracts will waste significant resources.

What have to mention is that there are a lot of waste in the works of designing because it is hard for the manufacturer to accurately grasp the market. Manufacturer can only choose one from a large number of design works to produce, for the high mold cost, and many excellent design works never achieve their values. However, in the links of production and circulation, there exists the same waste. Before the production, raw materials transported to the factorys through the logistics sector. During the production process, the major methods are mold casting and machining, but the ability of modeling is limited by the tools used. The more complex of the shape of the object, the higher the manufacturing costs. After the products are produced, they need to be transported all over the world and therefore will occupy many resources such as energy, transportation, storage and manpower.

Because of these three problems, the traditional manufacturing model can not meet the fragmented demand created by the entertainment industry. That is, the production mode of "Industry 3.0" cannot meet the "Market 4.0".

The so-called "Industry 4.0" is expected to be able to adopt parallel mode of production. That is, having getting through the data of development, design, production, manufacturing, marketing and other sectors, the traditional serial production mode turns to be parallel production mode. Only such full-digital manufacturing model can meet the fragmented needs created by the entertainment industry through scenes.



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New ways to get through the consume internet and industrial internet: Distributed production

Many countries and organizations are exploring ways to solve the problems above with industrial cloud, but the current industrial cloud relies on centralized systems known as C/S models. Cloud servers with huge compute power and storage are connected to devices that are tagged and verified. Devices can only be connected via the internet, even if they are only a few feet apart.

However, with high infrastructure and maintenance costs, this industrial cloud solution is undoubtedly very expensive. It needs centralized cloud services, large-scale server clusters and network devices to support it. As the Industrial Internet advances deeply and the number of users and devices grows at at multibillion-level speed, the cost of communication is extremely alarming. The single point failure may lead to the collapse of the entire network. Diverse ownership among the production units and the diversity of cloud service architecture make the communication between them difficult. No cloud service provider can serve all the units of social production all by itself, and the providers would not guarantee their interoperability and compatibility as well.

In our view, the distributed technology represented by the blockchain is the underlying technology of the 4th industrial revolution.

With those technologies: industrial Ethernet, AI, 3D printing, Product Life-Cycle Management and block-chain, DIPNET creates a digital copy of physical world, and build a new kind of distribute smart product network. It starts a new flat and cooperative rather than hierarchical and top-down structured global emerging industrial market. That brings disruptive changes to the traditional social production. DIPNET gathers millions of people to take care of all stages from design to manufacturing, drastically reducing the production cost. Thereby thousands of individuals and small and medium-sized producers are able to challenge large producers who traditionally have the upper hand.

• DIPNET- the first distributed intelligent production network based on blockchain

Blockchain technology, as a newly emerging underlying technology, makes decentralized autonomous autonomy possible because of its distributed storage, point-to-point transmission, tamper-resistant and other features. Application of blockchain technology to production can greatly optimize industrial processes and enhance production efficiency.



DIPNET constructed a distributed intelligent production network and meanwhile end-user and producer can access DIPNET with no differences. Data can be transmitted peer-to-peer, thus achieving the real-time interaction of information and getting through data of development, design, production, manufacturing, marketing and other aspects. The information of orders, transactions history are recorded in the chain and they cannot be easily changed, thus achieving the goals of decentralized collaboration and safety product traceability. In addition, the transaction process is executed automatically by smart contracts in order to improve efficiency.

However, most the film and television creative enterprises and manufacturing industries are traditional enterprises. The capability of technology development is uneven and it is difficult to access production network with only basic API. DIPNET, the underlying chain of manufacturing, is an industrial "Ethereum" dedicated to making it easy for every end-user and end-producer to access network of production.

In terms of different modes of production, DIPNET will provide a variety of well-established smart contract paradigms. The smart contract paradigms cover all the smart contract frameworks of the entire production cycle. These contract paradigms fit overwhelming majority cases. What the manufacturers need is to chooce one of them. By this way, reducing the difficulty of accessing and use production network.

DIPNET formed a distributed manufacturing model, represented by user-generated content, so that everyone can manufacture and participate in the life cycle of product, completely subverting the model of traditional manufacturing and traditional manufacturing also benefits. In terms of product development, the new model has led to the shift from product-oriented manufacturing to consumer-oriented product design and manufacturing. Consumers can participate in product design and manufacturing earlier and more accurately, making the product improve through the distributed network so that the products of companies can be easier to adapt to market demand and make profits. In terms of the innovation of product, DIPNET model extends the boundaries of innovation. As the often case, the R&D and innovation can't be combined together because of cost problems. Now in DIPNET, the product costs arising from the product initial stage dropped significantly, thus R&D of new technology and new products can be closely integrated. In addition, with the help of large-scale distributed manufacturing network and other social resources, the capability of innovation and R&D of enterprises can be greatly improved. At the same time the boundaries of innovation can be extended as well.



Chapter II Application Scenarios of DIPNET

DIPNET offers three established smart contract paradigms initially which are available for users of production network including normal production contracts, inquiry production contracts and bidding contracts. These three kinds of contract paradigms can meet the vast majority of economic transfer needs.

Certainly, the mode of production is too numerous to enumerate. More and more contract paradigms are being created constantly covering the application fields that are difficult to satisfy by these three types of smart contract paradigms. We hope more people with professional technology development capabilities can participate in the design of new smart contract paradigms on the purpose of meeting the needs of economic transition in a wider range or providing more user-friendly contract paradigms. New smart contract paradigms can be published in the production network for producers to choose and execute. And developers can also get fees when his or her contract paradigms are being used.

DIPNET will build a new distributed production model: having used the existing smart contract paradigm, each production unit connects different industrial chain with very low threshold. And through a variety of intelligent contract paradigms which connected with the upstream and downstream industry chain, this kind of production model build a "digital copy" for their own products in the network world.

These "digital copys" access to the video, entertainment, e-commerce and other internet trafic terminals with the intelligent contract paradigms. These trafic terminals create a variety of fragmentation needs in a specific scene. Consumers choose the goods they need directly in the trafic terminals.

On the moment consumers paying for something, the smart contracts of the product chain are triggered and identified according to the smart contract model. All the relevant units of production form a production system that of rapid response temporarily. The smart contracts connect to the system of each production unit, rapidly execute production process.

The products are delivered to the consumers directly through the logistics enterprises with intelligent contract paradigm, completing full customization from production to logistics.

Through the smart contract paradigms, all kinds of production service agencies, banks, guarantee agencies, testing agencies connect with the production unit to provide the appropriate service including clearing, guarantee, testing and so on.

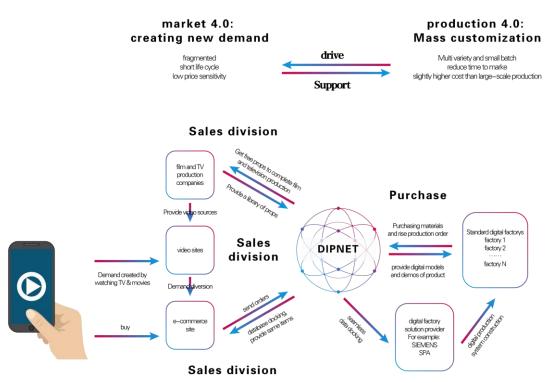


Each developer of smart contract paradigms as well as the production units and production service agencies can themself fork subchains from the main DIPNET chain, issue Tokens increasing the liquidity of assets and financing channels.

The entire process of production is fully distributed, intelligent, self-organized and can rapidly response to needs of small variety of production.

Millions of designers, innovators, and developers are able to contribute to the smart contract paradigms with their intellectual work and share the value of the smart contract paradigms. In addition, every design will not be wasted and every developer can find their own users. Thousands of times of social creativity will be activated.

The industrial blockchain technology of DIPNET will fundamentally change the way of human social production and reshape the value basis of the whole society.





Chapter III The technical implementation of DIPNET

Problems the existing Blockchain technology faced in Industry 4.0

Blockchain technology is still in its early stage and the knowledge of the blockchain has not yet spread widely. For the non-professionals, especially non-IT industry personages such as film and television, industrial production, it is difficult and costly to use blockchain.

The quality of smart contracts is uneven, which may contain unknown bugs and even malicious logic. However, the production needs a wide range of cooperation. Under the situation of the absence of uniform standards, both partners need to spend time reviewing each other's smart contract. This heavy workload makes the cooperation based on blockchain and smart contracts almost impossible.

The productive relationship in the physical world is very complex, not a simple chain like. And there is still no packaged solution to map production relations to the digital world.

The goal of production in physical world is ultimately to achieve the economic value. The production will lose its energy if the problem of payment remains unsolved.

Solutions of DIPNET

In view of the above problems, we are to establish such a system:

It reduces the skill requirements for the users and make using DIPNET is as easy as using a SaaS by hiding implementation details.

We keep support for smart contracts, but smart contracts will run in highly constrained VMs. In particular, the communication between contracts will be restricted within the designated collection. And we believe this will make the relationship between the contracts clear, simple and predictable.

We standardize the smart contracts to contract paradigms and let the community review them in order to ensure security. And give incentives for bug-reporters and outstanding contributors, to improve the quality of the contract paradigms.

In our opinion, we can map the order and supply relations in production cooperation through the index links between contracts. Through such relationship, a large number of production contracts are integrated together to form new products or services.



Although our original idea was to use smart contracts to build a linkage mechanism between entertainment industry and digital factory, it did not prevent banks, guarantee agencies and other organizations from providing their services on DIPNET to help other participants realize their economic value.

Technical implementation

We designed DIPNET to achieve the basic functions of blockchain, then issue the Token, named DPN. DPN will be used to:

- 1. When a new contract paradigm is released, the developer will pay a small amount of fees to the Code reviewing council for code review and approval.
- 2. Contract Paradigm users will pay a small amount of fees to the contract Paradigm developers.
 - 3. Pay the gas to execute smart contracts.
 - 4. Pay a small amount fees of storage.
 - 5. Be a settlement Token.

Not only an economic reward for contributors are the fees, but also the constraints of users avoiding abuse and taking up the public resources.

DIPNET will use a Proof Of Stock in order to reduce blocktime, reduce energy consumption and maintain network neutrality

Major members of the network:

- Miners: Maintain the nodes of blockchain and form a decentralized network.
- Technical Committee: Elected by the start-up team and the community and seats are provisional. Be responsible for the management of network. Maintain the core code (including review contract paradigm), execute the implementation of major changes and organize community voting.
- Producer: The supplier of a contract. The designer of a smart contract paradigm is also a producer, he will get the benefits from users of his or her contract paradigm.
- Consumer: the Orderer of a contract

Usually producers can also be consumers.

In the network, all participants are identified as an account. Therefore, accounts are divided into;



- Contract Accounts, which indicates a contract and the products are in production. After the product is delivered, contract account get fee-splitting from the user's payment.
- Regular accounts (except the contract accounts are all regular accounts) that hold personal or corporate digital assets.

In order to avoid malicious contracts, the newly designed contract paradigm needs to be submitted to the committee for review. In order to improve auditing efficiency, contract designers need to pay DPNs as fees. At the beginning of the project, the technical committee will release basic contract paradigms.

Basic contract paradigms:

- Normal Contract paradigms: All indexes of production contracts have been specified. After an order received, the related part of contracts is executed directly.
- Inquire Contract paradigms: The supplier contract set is specified. When an order received, only filtered contract will be executed.
- Bidding Contract paradigms: The contract does not specify the purchase contract index. Only the conditions of successful bid are stated. The suppliers will compete for the contract and the one meet the bid will be selected. When the current contract is activated, only the selected contract will be started.

Production contracts are able to describe production activities. One producer orders others' output as input, this order-suply relationship is represented by the indexes to sub-level product contracts. The division of labor in the real production activities is expressed through spilt the contract and is basically in line with the logic of "procurement-supply" in real-world industrial production.

Producers use the contract paradigm, filling the parameters and generate product contracts. Then wait for contract executed.

In each transaction, the producer pays a small amount of DPN as fees to the contract paradigm developer. We encourage more people to participate in the paradigm design work and create more reliable and easy-to-use contract paradigm.



Chapter IV The Core Team of DIPNET and its Governance Structure

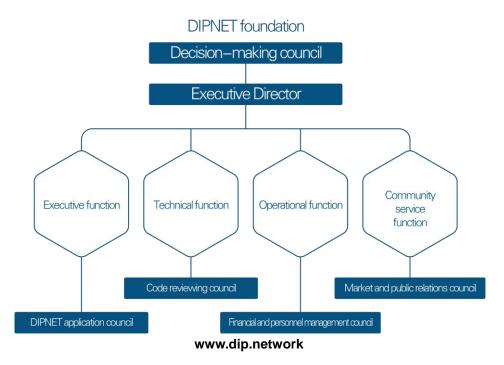
Establishment of the DIPNET Foundation

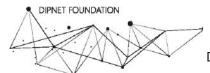
DIPNET Foundation (hereinafter referred to as "Foundation") was formally established in January 1st 2018 which is a non-profit company founded in Singapore. The foundation is committed to the development and construction, advocacy of transparency of governance and application of promotion work of DIPNET project. Working to improve the development of governance structure promotes the safe and harmonious development of ecology.

The design of governance structure of the Foundation mainly considers the continuous development of the DIPNET community, the effective management and the security of fund raising. The foundation consists of different councils. They are as follows: The decision-making council as the upper-level decision-making body, the DIPNET application council, the code reviewing council, the financial and personnel management council and the market and public relations council. In the early stage of the Foundation, the decision-making Council is formed by the core members of DIPNET develop team and operation team. Each term is 3 years.

Governance Framework of DIPNET Foundation

The governance framework of Foundation contains specific operational procedures and rules for the general anecdotes and privilege management of open source community networks. Decision-making Council makes unified decisions and different functional councils perform their duties respectively. The organizational structure of DIPNET Foundation is as shown below:





The directors of the first decision-making council of DIPNET Foundation have rich industry experience in the area of blockchain. The brief introductions of them are as follows:



Kan Lei

The chairman of DIPNET Foundation; Graduated from Beihang University; An advocate of industrial block chain and entrepreneur; Worked for Siemens, 3M; Early investor of digital currency; The first online celebrity of "Industry 4.0";



Ma Zhibo

The executive director of North American community; Ph.D of Case University;

Vice President of Quantitative Risk Control Department of Goldman Sachs Group; Ma has long been engaged in the design and operation of financial derivatives and has conducted in-depth studies on financial derivatives and market capitalization of digital currencies

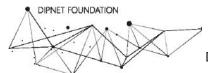


Zhou Qiao feng

The executive director of Japanese community; Ph.D of Osaka University and hiring researcher of Osaka University;

Modeling algorithm expert;

He has long focused on the digital cryptocurrency industry and the combination of industry and blockchain.







The director of DIPNET Foundation;
Many years of management experience;
A legal representative of a large telecommunications equipment distribution company for 10 years;
Responsible for the supply and organization of telecommunication equipment computing systems;
Years of experience in running games in broadcasting stations;

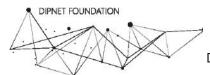
Experience in Bitcoin mining.

Wang Hui



The director of DIPNET Foundation;
Responsible for entertainment industry cooperation;
Deputy General Manager of Investment and
Development department of Guoguang Global Media
Cooperation Limited;

He has long been engaged in the media, film, television, advertising, communications and technology management and investment for many years and has accumulated rich experience in media operations and network resources. He is also good at the investment and management in pan-entertainment, TMT and other areas.





Xing Miao

The director of DIPNET Foundation; Responsible for the Business Development; Former Alibaba senior business expert; Experienced in strategic consulting and community operation;

The early Chinese mainland bitcoin investors, especially in the field of in quantitative trading.



Sun Zan miao

The director of DIPNET Foundation;
Responsible for business model design;
Senior Researcher of Industrial Blockchain Laboratory;
Chief researcher of Blockchain of the ZUC
Entrepreneurship and investment Club;
Early investors of blockchain;
He has in-depth research on business applications of blockchain, digital asset investment and trading



Mr.Qian

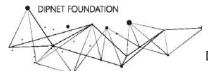
The director of DIPNET Foundation; Responsible for community operations;

He has extensive experience in blockchain community operations and has successfully organized numerous intimate investment communities of blockchain aimed at traditional manufacturing entrepreneurs. What's more, he was supported by 160,000 traditional entrepreneurial resources.



DIPNET: the first blockchain based smart production network

After the term of the decision-making council expires, 30 community representatives will be voted by the community according to the amount and the age of possessing DPN. Then, 5 staff will be voted as the core members of the decision-making councils. The core members elected will serve as directors of decision-making council, making important decisions on behalf of the DIPNET Foundation and need to accept investigation during their term. Only resolutions passed and totally approved by the members of the five policy-making directors can be adopted and implemented.



Chapter V Cornerstone Investors and Project Consultants





Partner of Energy Blockchain Laboratory; Chief expert of Blockchain of Cinda Securities; Member of E-Residency Advisory Board of Estonia and Principal;

Member of Hyperledger Project of China Working Group;

In addition, he also has served as a number of well-known strategic consultants for energy and financial enterprises as well as director of research department of Shenzhen Internet Finance Association.



Li Yuan

Founder of SelfSell; CEO of Beijing Xinheyun Technology Company, Ltd; Expert of blockchain technology and solution; Continuous entrepreneur



Xu Shaoshan

Senior engineer of China Quality Certification Center; The director of "resource conservation product certification and government procurement Promotion Office";

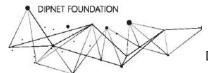
vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Energy Efficiency Partnership (IPEEC);

long career in the management evaluation and supply chain management of manufacturing, service industry, industry policy and inspection and certification.

Multiple participation in domestic energy, renewable formulation research.

Focus on the study of industrial automation and robots.

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Yang Chao

Executive Director of Digital Capital;

An early participant in the Energy Blockchain Laboratory;

He has deep insight into the industrial applications of blockchain technology and has worked for the asset management of SASAC.



Li Bozhi

The founder of the XBTING Foundation; Graduated from UBC University; Continuous entrepreneurs;

Li was engaged in investment of wel

Li was engaged in investment of well-known blockchain projects;

XBTING Foundation mainly consists of arbitrage, hedging, equity investment, project incubation business. In 2016, the fund made excess profits. In 2017, it participated in many venture capital institutions to set up a special blockchain investment fund.



Lu Renjia

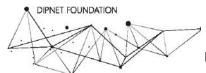
CEO of Tongzheng Technology;

Lu ever served as Deputy General Manager of Wuliangye Internet Subsidiary;

Angel investor of Blockchain;

15 years of marketing experience and Lu has provided social media marketing services for Discovery, Shell, Disney, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business; Good at social media marketing, community operations, user operations, community operations; Lu has an in-depth study in the blockchain and personal IP

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Yu Xiaohan

Ten years of financial industry experience; Founder of Ziquan Capital, NEO; An early investor of various domestic and international star project including NEO and Yilaiyun; Director of NEO volunteer council; Major organizers of icenter Maker Day of Tsinghua University



Zhang Xu

Executive director of Block Chain Application Technology Institute;
Founding partner of Block Technologies;
Zhang is the core member of the development team of blockchain wallet and an early participant in the Tsinghua icenter blockchain course.



Chapter VI Allocation Rules of DPN

DPN distribution plan

Distributed Intelligent Production Token ("DPN") is an original digital asset of DIPNET system with a total circulation of 100 billion pieces. Distributed according to the following proportion:

• First round of sales:

The open sales of DPN is 50 billion, accounting for 50% of the total.

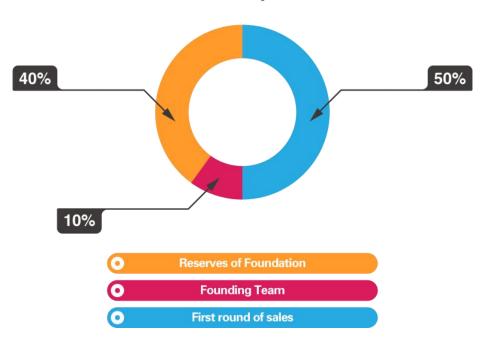
Founding Team reserve:

The DIPNET founding team has devoted a great deal of effort to the development of DIPNET, so 10 billion DPNs will be reserved, accounting for 10% of the total and having one-year lockout period.

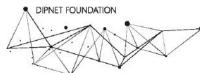
Development of Community

Community development is the basis for ensuring the continued development of the DIPNET system and supporting the existing value of DPN. Therefore, the DIPNET Foundation will reserve 40 billion DPNs for the construction and development of the DIPNET community which is supported by the DIPNET Foundation, this part accounting for 40% of the total.

The distributed plan of DPN



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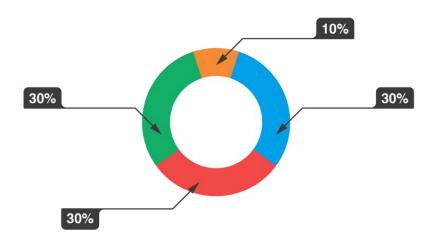
Sales Plan of DPN Community

At present, DIPNET is conducting research and development. In the whole intelligent production network, relevant functions of the blockchain have entered the demonstration and design time. In order to ensure the stability and reliability of blockchain technology of DIPNET system, we prefer the excellent partners for cooperation and development.

Therefore, the coins raised in this project are mainly used for the following purposes:

- 30% will be used for technology development and iteration of DIPNET
- 30% will be used for incubation and commercial cooperation of distributed intelligent production network application side of DIPNET.
- 30% will be used for community operations and promotion of DIPNET.
- 10% will be used for related expenses of patents and office.

Distribution of token that was raised



- Technology development and iteration of DIPNET
- Incubation and commercial cooperation of distributed intelligent production network application side of DIPNET
- Community operations and promotion of DIPNET
- Related expenses of patents and office

Note: DPN is the system authentication of DIPNET representing the system rights and interests and non-speculative works. Selling only for professional block chain investment institutions. DPN do not accept the purchase from individuals of United States, South Korea and the mainland of China.



Plans of DIPNET Iteration

As a technology of blockchain, it will face a variety of challenges and opportunities. The future of DIPNET iterations include two parts, one is the iteration of the code itself; the other is the iteration of the application of production unit.

1. Iteration of DIPNET underlying structure

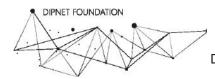
When the DIPNET code itself is flawed, it needs to be analyzed, tested and verified by the technical committee, and submitted to the decision-making committee. System will be upgraded when the following major flaws (not limited to) appear: problems affecting the operation of the production network, problems affecting the security of users' funds, and major problems that affect the system security. When minor problems occur, the technical committee will correct them directly

2. Iteration of the commercial application of production unit

DIPNET is a completely open source project and it hopes to create a brand new distributed intelligent production network through technical and conceptual innovation. Hence, DIPNET Foundation will select the appropriate third partner for the iteration of the industry and application at the commercial development stage. It was mainly dominated by third-part suppliers and meanwhile DIPNET will accordingly provide technical support.



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Chapter VII Development Plan

Q1, 2018: build develop team; make general design

Q2, 2018: Run pilot projects for basic contract paradigms demo.

Q3, 2018: DIPNET project opening source.

Q4, 2018: Basic contract paradigms opening source;

Q1, 2019: DIPNET basic network on-line test;

