Decentralized Collaboration and Integration Platform

DomaniSystems, Inc.

Executive Summary

DomaniSystems, Inc. (DSI) provides a Decentralized Collaboration and Integration Platform (DCP) for collaboration among dispersed multi-location software team members and decentralized organizations developing complex software systems. We expect that the DCP will be used to create, collaborate, verify and negotiate traditional and digital contracts including Smart Contracts.

The DCP's cloud integrated development environment (IDE) will be rolled out in two phases. The first phase, "IDE Release 1," will be accessible to Domanitoken holders on the date the tokens are delivered, and will support regular software development capability including source code editor, build automation tools, debugger, compiler and interpreter for C/C++, Java, Javascript, Python, etc. The second phase, "IDE Release 2," is expected to be rolled out approximately 9 months after IDE Release 1 and is expected to have all of the functions of IDE Release 1 plus graphical interface and limited cross-compiling capability.

One of the major building blocks of the DCP IDE is Eclipse Che. Eclipse Che is an open-source Java-based developer workspace server and cloud IDE that provides a remote development platform for multi-user purposes. The workspace server comes with a RESTful webservice and is easy to configure. It also contains a Software Development Kit (SDK) that can be used to create plug-ins for languages, frameworks or tools.

Other planned capabilities of the DCP are as follows:

1.) A Customizable Simulator (CS) that can be used in conjunction with the IDE to verify the proper functioning of digital contracts as well as software programs.

2.) A secure Communication Function based on a Blockchain Network that can be used by persons, machines or a combination thereof to communicate with one another.

3.) A Collaboration function (CCNI) that allows two or more users to collaborate in developing software programs as well as contracts in traditional and digital forms. If a high level of security is required, the Collaboration could take place through the secure Blockchain Network which provides immutable traceability.

4.) A Negotiation function included in the CCNI that facilitates the negotiation among users (proposers and acceptors) to arrive at a consensus regarding a contract written in either traditional or digital form. The Negotiation function will use the Blockchain Networks for secure communication and immutable traceability.

5.) A Smart Contract conversion and deployment function that allows conversion of a digital contract to a Smart Contract that can be enforced using a Blockchain Network like Ethereum and Hyperledger.

6.) An Intellectual Property (IP) Store that is a digital distribution platform for software-based intellectual property. Entrepreneurs with access to the DCP can create standard blocks written and verified using the DCP and market them using the IP Store. DCP users can take advantage of these IP blocks to accelerate the creation of software functions including digital contracts.

We also plan to market our own IP blocks using the IP Store. The DCP's foundation is based on our IP portfolio. Our IP portfolio is based on more than 5 years of research done by our founders and consists of 16 patents granted which cover a broad range of IoT networking and operation, administration, management and security of the IoT nodes. In addition to the granted patents, we also have access to additional IPs in Machine Learning, and have filed 3 provisional patents that are in the areas of Blockchain application and Machine Learning.

The DCP can be accessed using a Software as a Service (SaaS) model, a subscription-based business model. Domanitokens can be purchased and used as "coupons" by the users for access. Domanitoken holders can access the DCP using a) Domanitokens during the "IDE Release 1" and "IDE Release 2" phases and b) a combination of Domanitokens and cash after the "CS Release 1" milestone is reached. Those who do not have Domanitokens, will need to pay in cash to access the DCP.

Domanitoken holders will have early access to the DCP and the ability to influence its functions and features as its development progresses. Specifically, Domanitoken holders will enjoy free access to the DCP during the "IDE Release 1" and "IDE Release 2" phases of platform development (described below) and will thereafter receive a **minimum** 20% access discount as compared to the price paid by regular users, as described below.

The Domanitoken

DSI intends to initially create 500,000 Domanitokens of which up to 300,000 will be offered in connection with the token sale and the remaining 200,000 tokens will be kept in reserve. Any of the 300,000 Domanitokens not sold in the token sale will be added to the reserve.

The Domanitokens will be offered at the rate of one Domanitoken for $300.00 (Three Hundred United States Dollars). The Token can be purchased using an equivalent value of Ethers (ETH). The equivalent value of ETH will be calculated and set once every week on a Monday at 9:00 AM EST using the price of ETH in USD on that day at 9:00 AM EST based on Coindesk. The price of the DomaniToken also will be adjusted every week according to the discount schedule below. Sales of Domanitoken will only be made in ETH.

The Domanitoken pre-sale is expected to commence on January 15, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. EST and continue until February 16, 2018 at 5:00 p.m. EST. Purchasers purchasing Domanitokens during the pre-sale period will receive their tokens within 1 week of the completion of the pre-sale period and receive exclusive access to the DCP at that time.

After three weeks of suspended sales (the "Suspension Period"), Domanitoken sales are planned to resume on March 12, 2018 and continue until the earlier of: (i) May 7, 2018 or (ii) the date on which the maximum number of Domanitokens (300,000 tokens) are sold. Purchasers purchasing Domanitokens during this period will receive their tokens on or before May 14, 2018 and be able to access the DCP at that time.

The DSI team intends to use the Suspension Period to size the compute/memory capacity of the cloud-based DCP using the feedback from users who purchased Domanitokens during the pre-sale period. Domanitoken purchasers, will receive a discount on their purchase as follows:

Discount Period	Dates	Minimum Purchase	Discount
Pre-sale	1/15/2018 – 2/16/2018	1 Token	50%
Week 1	3/12/2018 – 3/18/2018	1 Token	40%
Week 2	3/19/2018 – 3/25/2018	1 Token	30%
Week 3	3/26/2018 – 4/1/2018	1 Token	20%
Week 4	4/2/2018 – 4/8/18	1 Token	10%
Remaining Sale Period	4/9/2018 – 5/7/2018	1 Token	No Discount

Domanitoken holders can immediately redeem their tokens to access the DCP free of charge and make use of the "IDE Release 1" capabilities and will be able to utilize the "IDE Release 2" capabilities once it is available. Then, starting with the CS Release 1, they will enjoy a minimum 20% access discount to the DCP as compared to the price paid by non-token holder users. The Domanitoken will have a life of four years from the date the token is delivered. However, the access discount will only be available for three years starting the day the token is redeemed.

From time to time, DSI may create and sell additional Domanitokens allowing access to the DCP. Such Domanitokens may be priced at a discount to the then current subscription price. DSI does not intend to offer such Domanitokens at a price below $300 (Three Hundred United States Dollars) per token. In addition, redeemed Domanitokens may be put into a reserve and sold again at a later date. Such Domanitokens may be sold at a discount to the then current subscription price with any discount to be established at the time of such sale.

The Domanitoken only entitles purchasers to early and discounted access to the DCP and will NOT entitle purchasers to any rights with respect to DSI, including but not limited to, ownership, voting rights or other rights.

Domanitoken Usage

Our Release plan with respect to the DCP and access fee and discount structure is as follows:

Development Phases	Time Frame	DCP Functionalities Available	Access Fee & Discount
Planned Release Schedule			
IDE Release 1	When DMST Token Delivered	Regular software development capability which includes source code editor, build automation tools, debugger, compiler and interpreter for the following: a. C/C++ b. Python c. Java d. Javascript	a. Free for token holders b. Not accessible by non-token holders
IDE Release 2	~ 9 months after IDE Release 1	a) Graphical Interface available b) Limited Cross-Compiler available	a) Free for token holders

			b) $0.1 per hour for regular users
CS Release 1	~ 6 months after IDE Release 2	a) Graphical System Simulator Integration b) Graphical Icon & Code Hyper-Link Integration c) Programming Code Generator Integration (C/C++) d) QR code Authentication	a) $0.2 per hour for token holders b) $0.4 per hour for regular users
Proposed Release Schedule			
CCNI Release 1	~ 6 months after CS Release 1	a) CCNI module development b) IPFS Technology with Access Control Rule Integration c) Blockchain Integration d) Solidity Code Generation e) Test Solidity Code on Testnet	a) $0.3 per hour for token holders b) $0.6 per hour for regular users
DCP Integration	~ 6 months after CCNI Release 1	a) Smart Contract with Blockchain Integration b) IP Store Integration	a) $0.5 per hour for token holders b) $0.8 per hour for regular users
Upgrade 1	~ 6 months after DCP Integration	Function & Feature Enhancement with Bug Fixes	TBD
Upgrade 2	Upgrade revision every ~ 6 months	Function & Feature Enhancement with Bug Fixes	TBD

Note: The access fee and discount information in this table is preliminary and subject to change.

1. Disclaimer and Nature of the Initial Coin Offering

The information in this White Paper is for informational purposes only. The information included herein may not be exhaustive and does not imply any element of a contractual relationship. The content of this White Paper is not binding on DSI and its affiliates and DSI reserves the right to change, modify, add or remove portions of this White Paper for any reason at any time before, during and after the sale of Domanitokens by posting the amended White Paper on its website.

This White Paper does not constitute investment, legal, tax, regulatory, financing, accounting or other advice, and it is not intended to provide the sole basis for any evaluation of a transaction involving the acquisition of Domanitokens. Prior to acquiring Domanitokens, a prospective purchaser should consult with his/her/its own investment, legal, tax and/or accounting advisors and/or other consultants to determine the potential benefits, burdens and other consequences of such a transaction.

Nothing in this White Paper shall be deemed to constitute a prospectus of any sort or a solicitation for investment, nor does it in any way pertain to an offering or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction.

The Domanitoken is NOT intended to constitute a security in any jurisdiction. The Domanitoken is a digital token intended solely to enable token holders to use the DCP. The Domanitoken DOES NOT entitle the holder to an ownership interest (equity or otherwise) in DSI. Acquiring Domanitokens will not give you any right to control or influence DSI's organization, governance or business.

Certain statements contained in this White Paper constitute forward-looking statements or information. Such forward-looking statements or information are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimates or results implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements or information. You should not place undue reliance on such statements, and no representation is or can be made as to their attainability or accuracy.

Prospective purchasers of Domanitokens should carefully weigh the cost, risks and benefits before purchasing Domanitokens. If you are not in a position to accept the risks associated with the purchase of Domanitoken (including risks related to the development, expansion and maintenance of the DCP and other risks identified in this White Paper) you should not purchase Domanitokens. Before purchasing Domanitokens, prospective purchasers are strongly encouraged to review the risk disclosures beginning on page 26 below.

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Neither DSI nor its officers and/or employees shall be liable to for your loss of any Domanitoken after it is transferred to you for any reason, including but not limited to your failure to maintain or backup an accurate record of your password or password cracking by a third party caused by your failure to protect your password.

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2. Background & Motivation

2.1. Need for Collaboration

This ability to collaborate effectively is important for both developing complex software systems as well as for creating digital/smart contracts. Software development teams, however, are often distributed across time-zones and comprised of multiple teams with a large number of developers working around the clock. At the same time, the industry has been moving towards the so called “Agile development” methodology.

Agile development practices encourage in-person interactions to foster collaboration, whereas, distributed and large teams often hamper this effort. Agile development accelerates the delivery of business value, and through a process of continuous planning and feedback, is intended to provide that value is continuing to be maximized throughout the development process. The challenge is finding a platform that allows large, distributed teams to achieve agile development.

Employees in decentralized organizations often share a common observation - it is harder to work with other divisions or departments within their own organization than it is to work with outside suppliers or customers [1]. In many cases, coordination failure stems from the failure to appropriately structure the organization around the key interdependencies within the organization. This suggests that development teams may be better organized by function (e.g., sales, marketing, manufacturing, etc.) or product group or region. Even when organizations are able to organize their divisions around the appropriate dimensions, coordination and information sharing across the resulting divisions is critical to the organization’s effectiveness [1].

The popularity of tools like Github and Wiki stem from the fact that they supposedly foster communication and collaboration among employees within an organization. Github [2] is very useful for collaboration among programmers and software developers; however, it falls short in fostering collaboration with non-programmers like sales and marketing personnel [3].

The DCP’s design objective is to address and mitigate the hurdles associated with collaboration among dispersed multi-location team members and to facilitate the agile development methodology.

Our approach is to build on existing collaboration tools like Github by adding additional functions to ease collaboration among decentralized organizations.

The cornerstone of our approach for fostering collaboration among decentralized organizations with divergent objectives and agendas is to use a Blockchain Network. The use of Blockchain ensures that all communication is self-documenting and traceable, requiring less or no adjudication by a central authority. This traceability feature engenders more responsible behavior and communication. The additional benefit of using a Blockchain Network for communication is the security and proper separation among groups.

The ability to communicate using this self documenting and traceability feature is key to being able to utilize the Agile development methodology in a dispersed team environment.

2.2. Example of a complex Software System – Internet of Things

An example of a complex software system is exemplified by the figure below, which illustrates how Internet of Things (IoT) nodes can be managed by a server or a set of servers. The block diagram below explains the possible topology of an IoT network.

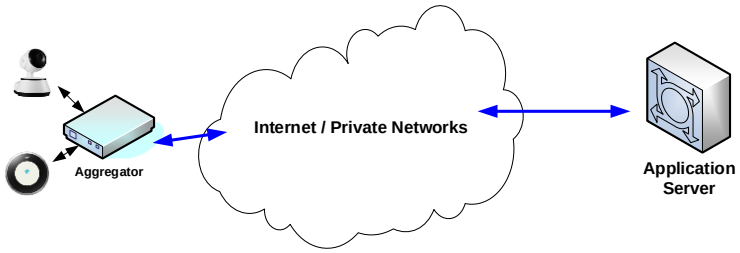


Figure 1. Example of an IoT Network

Referring to Figure 1, part of the management software resides in the Aggregator and another part resides in the Application Server(s), with both parts written in an executable programming language like C. The purpose of these software blocks in the aggregator and the server would be, for example, to ensure that the interaction between the aggregator and the server is secure and meets established performance requirements. The private network referred to in Figure 1 could be based on a number of technologies like Private Enterprise Networks based on Carrier Ethernet or a private Blockchain networks.

To develop and enable applications such as mission-critical and secure IoT networks, one needs a platform that can be used to develop the software residing in the network's sensors, actuators, aggregators, and servers. Additionally, simulation capability is needed to ensure that a network consisting of a large number of aggregators and servers ultimately operates with the performance and security needed for its intended application.

DCP's design objective is to address these requirements.

2.3. Digital Contract Examples

One of the objectives of the DCP is to support creation of digital/smart contracts [4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13].

In a "Digital Contract", the terms of the agreement between two contracting parties or entities is directly written into lines of software code using a programming language like C or Solidity [14].

A digital contract can be converted to a Smart Contract, which permits trusted transactions and agreements to be carried out among disparate, anonymous parties without the need for a central authority or external enforcement mechanism. Smart contracts render transactions traceable, transparent, and irreversible [16]. The Smart Contract can be enforced using a Blockchain Network like Ethereum or Hyperledger. The concept of the "Smart Contract" is gaining popularity [12], [14], [15] for applications in Energy Sharing, Asset Tracking, Financial Products, Healthcare, etc.

A practical example of the application of digital/smart contract is a recent trial in Australia for peer-to-peer energy trading among consumers and utility companies [12] that will essentially enable the consumers to buy and sell energy to and from their neighbors.

Our goal is to incorporate in our DCP the capability to create, collaborate, verify and negotiate both traditional and digital contracts. We also intend for the DCP to have a Smart Contract conversion and deployment function.

3. Decentralized Collaboration & Integration Platform (DCP)

The planned capabilities of the DCP will be as follows:

1.) An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) with graphical user interface (UI) for editing digital contracts and/or software programs. The IDE will also provide automatic code generators for various programming languages.

2.) A Customizable Simulator (CS) that can be used in conjunction with the IDE to verify the proper functioning of digital contracts as well as software programs.

3.) A secure Communication Function based on a Blockchain Network that can be used by persons, machines or a combination thereof to communicate with one another.

4.) A Collaboration function (CCNI), that allows two or more users to collaborate in developing software programs as well as contracts in traditional and digital forms. If a high level of security is required, the Collaboration could take place through the secure Blockchain Network which provides immutable traceability.

5.) A Negotiation function included in the CCNI that facilitates the negotiation among users (proposers and acceptors) to arrive at a consensus regarding a contract written in either traditional or digital form. The Negotiation function will use the Blockchain Networks for secure communication and immutable traceability.

6.) A Smart Contract conversion and deployment function that allows conversion of a digital contract to a Smart Contract that can be enforced using a Blockchain Network like Ethereum and Hyperledger.

7.) An Intellectual Property (IP) Store that is a digital distribution platform for software-based intellectual property. Entrepreneurs with access to the DCP can create standard blocks written and verified using the DCP and market them gainfully using the IP Store. DCP users can take advantage of these IP blocks to accelerate the creation of software functions including digital contracts.

Figure 2 illustrates the key functional blocks of the DCP. The platform will be hosted in a third-party Cloud and will be accessible using a commonly-available web browser.

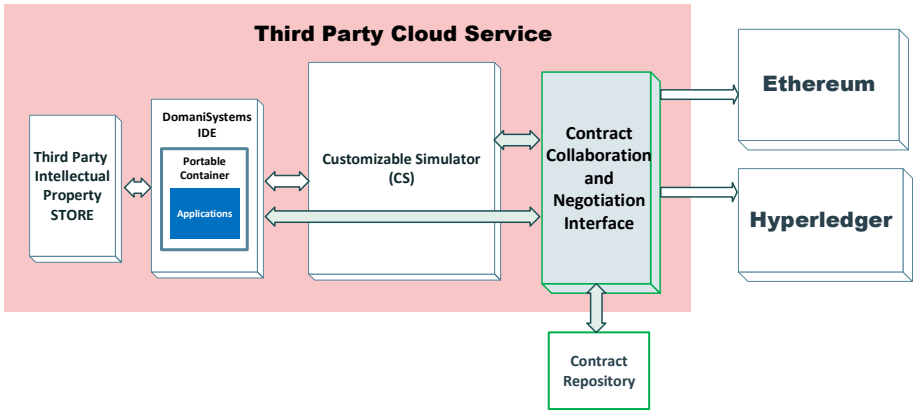


Figure 2. Block Diagram of DCP

The Figure 3a illustrates how the DCP can be used for collaborating on and negotiating contracts between a proposer and counterparts.

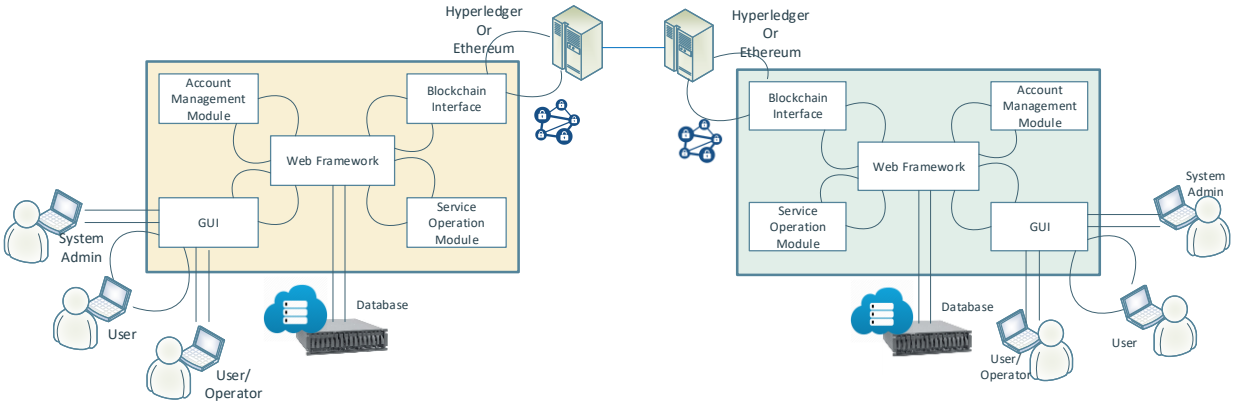


Figure 3a. Two Parties Negotiate using the DCP and Blockchain

Referring to Figure 3a, the left DCP transaction operated by the proposer creates a text-based contract or a Smart Contract, while the right DCP transaction is used by the counterpart. If there are more than one counterparts, each counterpart will have separate transactions like the one on the right side. Because the DCP will be Cloud-based, each transaction will be private and secure.

Each user (proposer or counterpart) will be able to access the resources in all of the building blocks illustrated in Figure 2 to create their own private and secure instance to write, edit, debug, validate, analyze, and export securely a version of the contract to the other parties for collaboration and negotiation.

Figure 3b illustrates how two different parties, belonging to either the same organization or separate organizations, will be able to collaborate in creating software-based Smart Contracts for use in an IoT application. As previously noted, the contract in this context consists of blocks of software codes to be developed and instantiated in sensors, actuators, aggregators, and servers that could be widely dispersed geographically. The physical network connecting different elements like aggregators and servers could be Internet, Private Carrier Ethernet network, a Blockchain network or any combination.

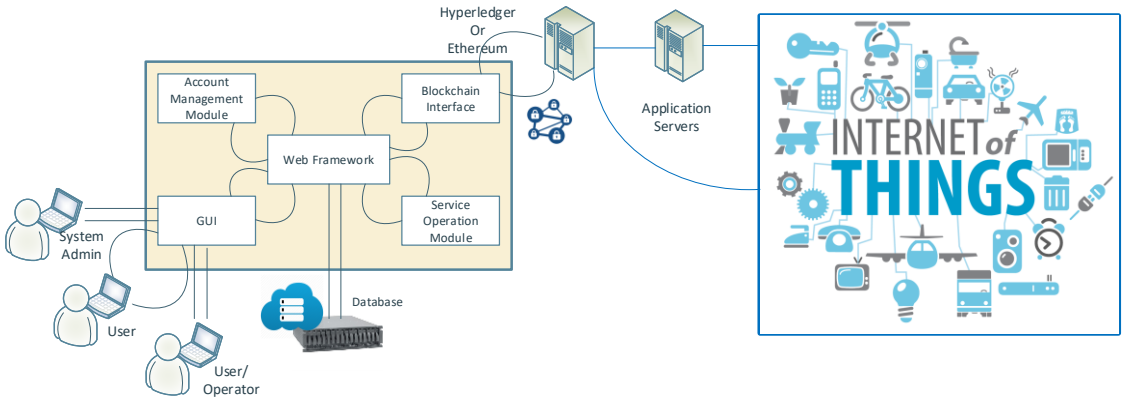


Figure 3b Enterprises Develop the Smart Contracts for IoT applications

3.1. DCP Functional Blocks

3.1.1. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

One of the major building blocks of the DCP is Eclipse Che, which we have licensed from the Eclipse Foundation. We chose Eclipse Che based on its popularity and familiarity among software developers.

Eclipse Che is an open-source Java-based developer workspace server and cloud integrated development environment (IDE) that provides a remote development platform for multi-user purposes. The workspace server comes with a RESTful webservice and provides high flexibility. It also contains a Software Development Kit (SDK) which can be used to create plug-ins for languages, frameworks or tools. The main difference between Eclipse Che and the standard Eclipse IDE is the ability of Eclipse Che to create Docker containers to execute applications [17].

Eclipse Che is modular and can be enhanced to tailor it to the requirements of the applications of the target market. One enhancement being planned by us involves a mechanism for the "containerization" of applications for platform independent deployment.

A rich set of existing plug-ins incorporated in Eclipse CHE provide various Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for common functions such as language formatting based on syntax. The

Eclipse Che framework can be extended by new plug-ins. Those extensions also enhance the users' experience with the IDE (e.g., defining a new project type in a plug-in). The plug-ins create menu entries in the IDE. Plug-ins provide new APIs enabling users to create and provide themselves with new features. Eclipse Che plug-ins can also access the current workspace (e.g., to access files, projects or even the current target machine for specialized functions and features). This is ideal for providing a contract conversion feature, which would allow transforming a text- based contract into its software equivalent in different formats or views. This software equivalent of the contract can be simulated and verified using the Customizable Simulator (CS) in Figure 4 below.

The DCP IDE will provide different views of the software blocks being developed (including digital contracts) with appropriate representation. This includes layered architectural diagrams for instances and objects, flow-charts, state-transition diagrams, text, etc. to best represent the context and content of the software block or a contract. Creating and managing these views using our DCP IDE will be easier for users, compared with the considerable learning curves associated with typical text editors such as Microsoft Word, which is commonly used to create text-based contracts. Our IDE will provide hyperlinks and highlights to associate different representations of the same software or contract building blocks into easily understandable groups.

Each particular group or block can be associated with an icon that can be placed by the graphic editor. A typical software block or contract will consist of a number of groups or icons that can be manipulated or moved and placed to create the complete software system or contract using the graphical editor.

A plug-in for converting the graphical-based representation of a contract into a digital contract using a standard programming language like C or Solidity will be provided as a component of the DCP IDE. Further, the facility for converting a digital contract into an executable Smart Contract (on a Blockchain platform like Hyperledger or Ethereum) will also be available as a feature of the DCP IDE.

Each group or block of a contract (or a software system) can be simulated individually using the DCP's Customizable Simulator. The graphic editor can insert Break Points at the end or beginning of each group or block. This feature is not available with any of the commonly available de-bugging tools.

Another feature of our Break Point insertion capability will be what we call 'Conditional Break Points'. This feature will invoke the Break Point if a condition or a series of conditions are met.

3.1.2. Customizable Simulator (CS)

The heart of the DCP is our Customizable Simulator (CS). The functional blocks of the CS are shown in Figure 4 below.

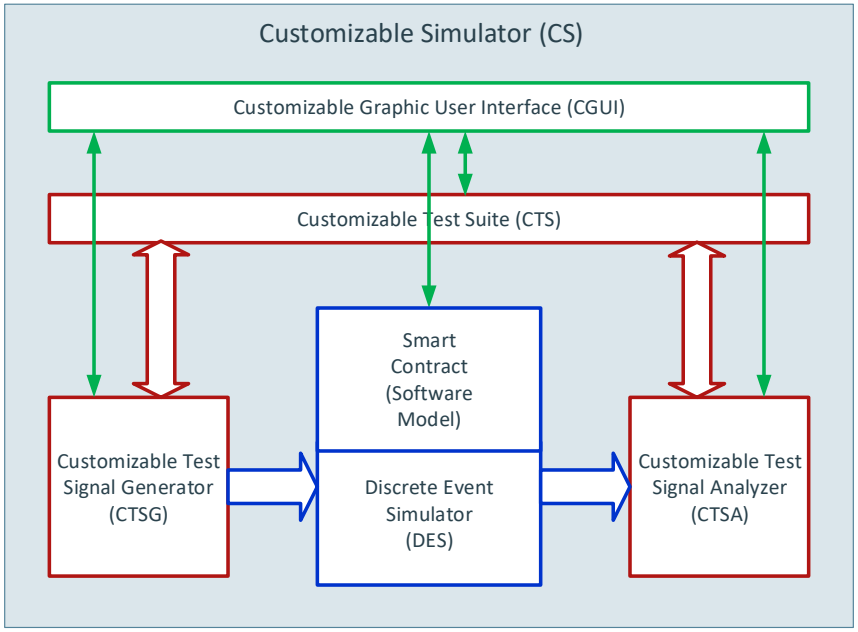


Figure 4. Functional Diagram of the Customizable Simulator (CS)

As software product complexity grows, so does the challenge of integrating the individual components in a software system to ensure that they work together as expected. Systems modeling and simulation functionalities enable the creation and functional exercising and testing of complete virtual prototypes promoting understanding and optimization of the critical interactions among different building blocks of complex software systems, such as those designed to support and facilitate complex, multi-party interactive activities like energy sharing or contracts between aggregators and servers in an IoT network.

Our goal is to enable DCP users to write, edit, validate and analyze contracts as well as complex software systems including playing 'what-if' scenarios.

Referring to Figure 4, in the center of the CS is a functional block called Discrete Event Simulator (DES). This simulator will include a large number of mathematical functions and other building blocks. A high-level programming language will provide access to advanced data structures, 2-D and 3-D graphical functions. A graphical editor that can manipulate and place Standard Palettes and Blocks, including user-defined Blocks, will be a part of the simulator.

As Figure 4 illustrates, a customizable Test Signal Generator (CTSG) and a Test Signal Analyzer (CTSA) work closely with the simulator to configure the customizable simulator.

To accommodate the type of software systems and contracts to be simulated and evaluated, the CTSG and CTSA can be tailored to ensure that a set of tests pertinent to business objectives of the system under test can be generated, and the resulting output can be recorded and analyzed.

For example, the CTSG and CTSA used for validating an energy sharing contract among utilities will differ from those tailored for validating contracts between aggregators and server in an IoT network.

3.1.3. Contract Collaboration & Negotiation Interface (CCNI)

Once a digital contract has been created and validated, it can be shared with counterparts for collaboration and negotiation using DCP's Contract Collaboration and Negotiation Interface.

A secure Communication Function based on a Blockchain Network is provided in CCNI that can be used to communicate among different entities. The entities could be persons, machines or any combination thereof.

The collaboration function in CCNI allows two or more users to collaborate in developing software programs as well as contracts in traditional and digital forms. If a high level of security is required, the collaboration can take place through the secure Blockchain Network, which provides immutable traceability.

The negotiation function also included in CCNI facilitates the negotiation among users (proposers and acceptors) to arrive at a consensus regarding a contract written in either traditional or in digital form. The Negotiation function uses the Blockchain Networks for Secure Communication and immutable traceability.

The building blocks of CCNI are illustrated in Figure 5.

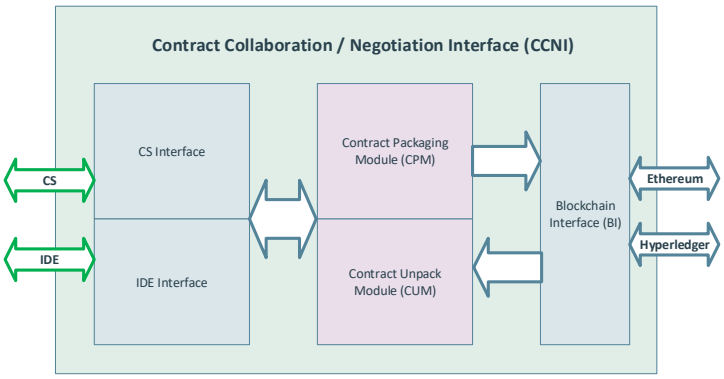


Figure 5. Contract Collaboration & Negotiation Interface Block Diagram

The heart of this function is the Contract Packaging Module (CPM). This module has the functional blocks as shown in Figure 6.

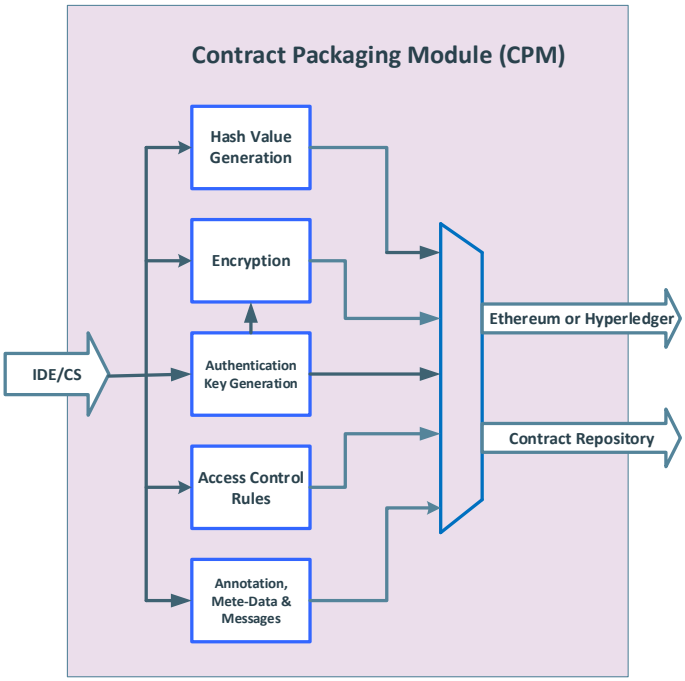


Figure 6. Contract Packaging Module (CPM) Block Diagram

Embedded in the access-control rules (see Figure 6.) is the control of the lifespan of authorized access. The shorter the lifespan, the less vulnerable the system is, as no access is possible after the lifespan is over.

3.1.4. Intellectual Property (IP) Store

The DCP's IP Store is a digital distribution platform (or marketplace) for software-based contracts to run on the DCP. The IP Store infrastructure will provide guidelines and means for validation of the contract blocks to be marketed by entrepreneurs using DCP.

Unlike other such stores, the DCP can also be used for writing and debugging such IPs as well as distributing the IPs to others.

We believe this will be a very compelling feature for users and by providing an eco-system for software as well as contract development, validation and sharing. It should also appeal to IP developers by creating a market for their IPs. The fact that these IPs are compatible with DCP improves the usability of these IPs.

We believe the IP store will also be valuable to other users of the DCP as it will help them to accelerate their development of software systems or digital contracts.

We intend to market our own IP blocks using the IP store. Examples of such IP blocks include:

- Aggregator1: This IP block would reside inside the Aggregator (Figure 1) and provide security based on a novel token management scheme.
- Aggregator2: This IP block would also reside inside theAggregator (Figure 1) and provide enhanced security based on the use of Blockchain.
- Cloud Server: This IP block would reside inside the IoT Server (Figure 1) and provide enhanced security based on the use of Blockchain.

We are also planning to market additional IPs related to IoT and digital/Smart Contract.

3.2. Decentralized Contract Creation and Negotiation Using DCP

Figure 7 illustrates through a flow-chart how the DCP can be used for contract creation, collaboration and negotiation.

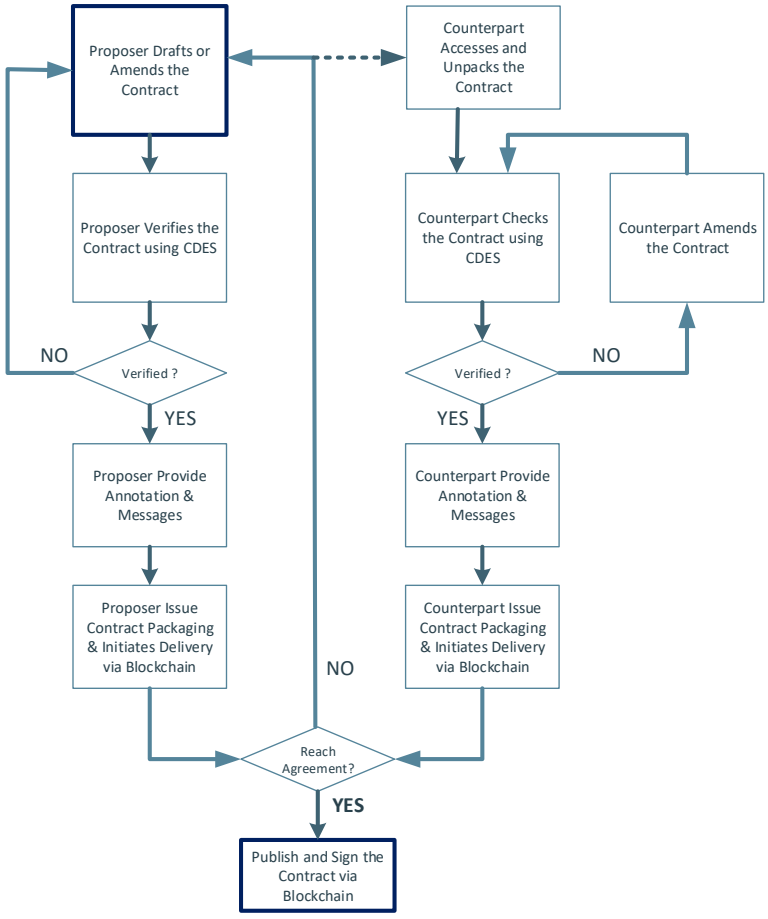


Figure 7. DCP application Flow-Chart

Referring to Figure 7, the left part of the flow-chart depicts the functions performed by the proposer of the contract while the right part depicts those performed by the counterpart or counterparts. The two halves of the flow-chart converge to the 'Publish and Sign' in block.

If the contract is to be executable on a Blockchain platform such as Ethereum or Hyperledger as it is with the Smart Contracts, the Publishing and Signing functions will utilize either Ethereum or Hyperledger platform, whichever is pertinent.

If the contract is not to be executable on a Blockchain platform, but is in software form (along with a possible text version), the Publishing and Signing can be done using either the DCP or other commercially-available electronic signing platforms.

3.3. Operation & Support

Our Operations Group will have the responsibility for supporting our customers so that they can make full use of the functions and features of the DCP. The objective is to ensure that users enjoy extraordinary customer experience and minimal friction.

To achieve these objectives, the following capabilities have been designed into the DCP and the associated infrastructure.

a) The user interface of our DCP will combine text and graphics for ease-of-use.

b) Our tools will allow customization of the work-flow. For example, Figure 6 depicts a possible work-flow for a particular application. Our tools will allow creation of other work-flows and execute the flows using the Graphic Interface to allow easy manipulation of the templates.

c) The users' resource and development environments can be dynamically configured and adjusted by the DCP infrastructure without undue intervention by the users.

d) The DCP infrastructure has built-in collaboration tools allowing geographically-separated developers to be part of a single development project and to collaborate with each other without any friction. The heart of the collaboration function is based on a secure communication mechanism based on the use of Blockchain.

e) The DCP infrastructure will be designed for 24/7 availability and support using a combination of cloud service providers' inherent capabilities and additional capabilities of our eco-system partners.

f) Enterprise-level security will be provided by 24/7 surveillance of the infrastructure based on both Machine Intelligence (using Machine Learning and AI) and human intelligence.

g) Our tools will be conducive to Agile development practices and have extensive simulation and testing capabilities.

h) Users will be able to take advantage of the archiving and collaboration capability of GitHub using the interface between DCP and GitHub.

i) In order to ensure the availability of adequate computing, memory and storage resources, the DCP infrastructure will be hosted by a third-party Cloud Service Provider (such as AWS, Azure, etc.).

Dedicated support staff are being hired and trained so that the support is available as soon as the DCP is ready to go live.

3.4. Road Map & Development Plan

Our Release plan with respect to the DCP and access fee and discount structure is as follows:

Development Phases	Time Frame	DCP Functionalities Available	Access Fee & Discount
Planned Release Schedule			
IDE Release 1	When DMST Token Delivered	Regular software development capability which includes source code editor, build automation tools, debugger, compiler and interpreter for the following: a. C/C++ b. Python c. Java d. Javascript	a. Free for token holders b. Not accessible by non-token holders
IDE Release 2	~ 9 months after IDE Release 1	a) Graphical Interface available b) Limited Cross-Compiler available	a. Free for token holders b. $0.1 per hour for regular users and
CS Release 1	~ 6 months after IDE Release 2	a) Graphical System Simulator Integration b) Graphical Icon & Code Hyper-Link Integration c) Programming Code Generator Integration (C/C++) d) QR code Authentication	a. $0.2 per hour for token holders b. $0.4 per hour for regular users
Proposed Release Schedule			
CCNI Release 1	~ 6 months after CS Release 1	a) CCNI module development b) IPFS Technology with Access Control Rule Integration c) Blockchain Integration d) Solidity Code Generation e) Test Solidity Code on Testnet	a. $0.3 per hour for token holders b. $0.6 per hour for regular users
DCP Integration	~ 6 months after CCNI Release 1	a) Smart Contract with Blockchain Integration b) IP Store Integration	a. $0.5 per hour for token holders b. $0.8 per hour for regular users
Upgrade 1	~ 6 months after DCP Integration	Function & Feature Enhancement with Bug Fixes	TBD
Upgrade 2	Upgrade revision every ~ 6 months	Function & Feature Enhancement with Bug Fixes	TBD

Note – The access fee structure in this table is preliminary and is subject to change.

We expand below further on the different development phases identified in Table 1 above:

a) IDE Release 1: IDE will be first available on a Cloud Platform like AWS to be used by Domanitoken holders free of charge.

b) IDE Release 2: IDE will be enhanced with a Graphical Interface and will be available to Domanitoken holders as well as other subscribers of the platform. However, the token holders may use it free of charge.

c) CS Release 1: Corresponds to the porting of a system simulator (like Xcos) to run on the Cloud platform. During this phase, CS Release 1 will be integrated with the IDE as one easy to use framework.

d) CCNI Release 1: Corresponds to a fully developed CCNI interface (see Figure 5) and its integration with the IDE Phase 2 and CS Phase 1 combination. Solidity Code can be tested on a Test Net. The platform at this stage can be used for collaboration and negotiation of contracts using a Blockchain network which supports secure communication.

e) DCP Integration (Integration of Smart Contract): In this phase, the DCP will function as illustrated in Figure 7. This includes the ability to convert the software version of a contract to a Blockchain executable form. The graphical model or model written in other programming languages embedded in the CS environment can be converted into Solidity to be executed in Ethereum. The IP Store integration will also be available in this release.

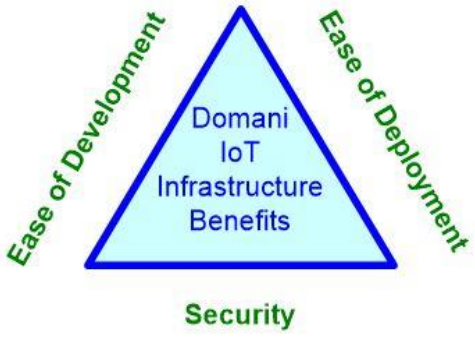
4. DCP Value Proposition

The target customers of the DCP are enterprises in Industrial Automation, Energy Solutions, Facilities & Operations Management, Aerospace, Financial Services and Transactions, and Legal Applications, etc.

We believe that the key benefits offered by the DCP include: a) ease of development, b) portability across different hardware and software platforms and c) maximum security.

The ease of development and portability across platforms will result from our DCP's ability to "containerize" [18] applications. Additionally, our patented IPs will be available to the users through the IP Store, enabling users to improve the security of their applications.

Benefits for customers using our DCP are depicted in the diagram below.



A key differentiator of our design tools and IPs are that they offer multiple levels of functionalities at various price points, giving customers the flexibility to choose the approach that is the best for their particular application.

To our knowledge, there is no commercially available platform that integrates the ability to create software equivalent of a text contract, edit it, verify it using a simulator, share it with collaborators and counterparts, and then execute it electronically. Further, none of the commercially available software development platforms is, to our knowledge, suitable for collaborative development of complex software systems where the team members are physically and organizationally separated and dispersed.

The DCP's unique value/selling proposition is its ability to address these pressing needs of the industry.

For applications such as mission-critical and secure IoT networks, one needs a platform that can be used to develop the needed software residing in the sensors, actuators, aggregators, and servers. Additionally, a simulation capability is needed to ensure that a network consisting of a very large number of aggregators and servers operates with the performance and security needed for the particular application. To our knowledge, the DCP is the only platform that can handle these tasks adequately.

Our IP portfolio consists of 16 patents granted. In addition to the granted patents, we also have access to additional IPs in Machine Learning. We have also filed 3 provisional patents in the areas of Blockchain application and Machine Learning.

Our IP portfolio of 16 granted patents could be categorized as follows:

a. Patents on managing multi-media traffic that are applicable in the Aggregator of an IoT network;

b. Patents on virtualization that are useful in configuring any kind of servers including a server in an IoT network;

c. Patents related to Aggregator and Server Security using Fuzzy logic and virtualization;

d. Patents related to reconfiguration of Servers and Aggregators under live traffic conditions; and

e. Patents related to cost and power optimization of sensor networks using graph theoretical frameworks.

Our Machine Learning IPs cover the following applications:

a. Media intelligence automation system that automates Metadata extraction from multimedia information;

b. Voice activated smart query system; and

c. A platform for matching entities with similar business objectives.

We also have filed 3 provisional patents based on the use of Blockchain technology. These cover the following applications:

a. Security of communication among IoT Aggregators and Servers using Blockchain technologies; and

b. Population health management using Blockchain and Inter-Planetary File System (IPFS) technologies.

Our IP portfolio is based on more than 5 years of research done by our founders. The DCP's foundation is based on our IP portfolio.

5. Payment Models

We will use a subscription-based business model whereby a prospective user will pay a subscription fee for service access using a **SaaS** model. Subscriptions will be sold and priced on a monthly/yearly basis or, alternatively, users can "pay-as-they-go."

Domanitokens can be purchased and used as "coupons" by the users. Domanitoken holders can access the DCP using a) Domanitokens during the "IDE Release 1" and "IDE Release 2" phases and b) a combination of Domanitokens and cash after the "CS Release 1" milestone is reached. Those who do not have Domanitokens, will need to pay in cash to access the DCP.

Our subscription fee will be based on the user's needs and the features subscribed. For instance, if the need is for using only DCP's IDE without simulator, the fee will be lower compared to the fee required when the simulator is also used.

In addition, as previously noted, Domanitoken holders will enjoy free access to the platforms during "IDE Release 1" and "IDE Release 2" of platform development and additionally will thereafter receive a minimum 20% access discount to the DCP as compared to the price paid by regular users.

DSI reserves the right to make additional rounds of token sales in the future depending on user demands and business needs.

We believe that this approach of providing free and discounted access to Domanitoken holders will foster a close collaboration between the token holders and the DCP development team resulting in a more robust and useful platform. These users will have influence in shaping the functions and features of the DCP and the DCP development team will benefit from feedback from these users related to bugs and/or inadequacy of functions and features.

Domanitoken holders will derive the following benefits:

(a) Access to the DCP will be free for "IDE Release 1" and "IDE Release 2."

(b) At the CS Release 1 milestone, token holders will pay access of $0.2 per hour while those users who do not purchase tokens will pay $0.4 per hour. Thus, the token holders save $0.2 per hour.

(c) At the CCNI Release 1 milestone, token holders will pay an access fee of $0.3 per hour while those users who do not purchase tokens will pay $0.6 per hour. Thus, the token holders save $0.3 per hour.

(d) At the DCP Integration milestone, token holders will pay an access fee of $0.5 per hour while those users who do not purchase tokens will pay $0.8 per hour. Thus, the token holders save $0.3 per hour.

(e) Token holders enjoy the discount for 3 years after the token is redeemed to take advantage of the discount. Tokens have a life of 4 years from the date the token is delivered.

(f) The discount structure will be similar if the token holders sign up for monthly access privilege. The discount will be a minimum of 20% compared to the fees charged to users who do not have tokens.

6. Use of proceeds

We anticipate that we will use the net proceeds from Domanitoken sales to upgrade the functions and features of the DCP as described in Section 3.4 based on user feedback. A portion of the proceeds will also be used to operate and support the DCP.

7. Team Members and Advisors

We have assembled an experienced senior management team with start-up background to lead our Engineering, Operations, Finance and Administration divisions. Our Chief Executive Officer is an industry veteran with background in multiple start-ups and in leading a NASDAQ listed semi-conductor company. Our team has extensive prior experience in developing complex software centric products and services including experience in the areas of Security, Machine Learning, and Blockchain.

To oversee the company operation and ensure proper corporate governance, we have appointed a Board of directors composed of experienced industry executives.

7.1. Leadership

Dr. Santanu Das, Chairman of the Board / CEO

Dr. Das was a founder of TranSwitch Corporation, located in Shelton, Connecticut. The company was founded in 1988 and went public in 1995. The company supplied VLSI solutions to the communication industry. He was the CEO of the company from its inception until December 2009. Dr. Das spent 14 years in various technical management positions with ITT Corporation, located in Columbus, Ohio and Shelton, Connecticut. His last position at ITT was Director of Applied Technology Division, responsible for managing research and development projects in the areas of Business Communications, Speech Processing and Advanced Software Development Tools.

Dr. Das received his BE and ME in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering from Jadavpur University in Calcutta, India and his D.SC in Electrical engineering from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. From 2000 to 2008, he also served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of Washington University in St. Louis. He was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award by Washington University in 2000.

In June of 2000, Dr. Das was awarded the Ernst & Young "Entrepreneur of the Year Award" for the Southwest Connecticut/New York Hudson Valley area for the telecommunications industry. In November of 2000, Dr. Das went on to be named a finalist for the 2000 Ernst & Young "Entrepreneur of the Year" competition in the Technology/Communications area.

Dr. Milton Chang, VP Engineering

Dr. Chang has 20+ years of experience in research and development management with experience in developing complex electronics and software-centric systems. His prior successful start-ups include TranSwitch Corporation, located in Shelton, Connecticut, which went public in 1995, Systems on Silicon, Inc. (SOSI), located in Princeton, New Jersey, which was acquired by TranSwitch in 2002, and Opulan Technologies, which was a Communication IC startup with research and development in Shanghai that merged with Atheros/Qualcomm in 2009. Dr. Chang received his BS in Electrical Engineering from National Cheng-Kong University in Taiwan and Ph.D. from Michigan State University also in Electrical Engineering.

Dale Montrone, VP Operation & Administration

Mr. Montrone is an Operations and Engineering management leader with over 35 years of executive experience in the telecommunications, semiconductor and information technology industries. He joined DSI in early 2017 as Vice President of Operations. Prior to joining DSI, Mr. Montrone was with TRAN Semiconductor in Shelton, Connecticut, as Director of Engineering & Manufacturing, responsible for quality, manufacturing and engineering support. He was also with TranSwitch Corporation in Shelton, Connecticut from 1997 to 2013 as the Director of worldwide development for centers in USA, Europe and Asia until 2007, when he was promoted to Vice President of Engineering. In 2011, he was promoted to Vice President of Engineering and Operations.

Prior to TranSwitch, he was a key contributor for the development of Mentor Graphics' Intellectual Property Business unit and managed its microprocessor design and development center. He joined Hewlett Packard in 1989, managing the development of key subsystems of the 700 and 7200 series workstations.

Mr. Montrone's venture funded startup experience includes Kendall Square Research as manager and technical contributor for the KSR1 supercomputer and Maze Technology, which provided fast-turn custom integrated circuit development.

Mr. Montrone received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from Syracuse University L.C. Smith College of Engineering in 1980.

Tom Richtarich, VP Finance

Mr. Richtarich has multi-disciplinary expertise, and has managed successfully diverse business challenges, including implementing turnaround strategy, managing finance operations, raising capital through public and private offerings, directing a business growth strategy for a start-up, and creating high-performing workforce. Most recently, he was the Director of Finance and Administration with Readme Systems, Inc. in Milpitas, California. Before that, he was the Director & Corporate Secretary of TranSwitch Corporation in Shelton, Connecticut. His responsibilities also included Human Resources and Administration.

Prior to 1999, Mr. Richtarich held a number of middle management positions in Strategic Planning, Marketing, and in Sales with Southern New England Telephone (SNET) in New Haven, CT for approximately 20 years.

Mr. Richtarich received a BA in Political Science from Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut and a MBA from the University of Connecticut Graduate School of Business in Storrs, Connecticut.

7.2. Advisors

Dr. Sencun Zhu, Advisor in Cyber Security

Dr. Zhu is an Associate Professor with the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, College of Information Sciences and Technology, The Pennsylvania State University, College Station, Pennsylvania. He received his BS degree in Precision Instruments from Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, in 1996 and a MS degree in Signal Processing from University of Science and Technology of China, Graduate School at Beijing, in 1999. He received a PhD in Information Technology from George Mason University in 2004.

His research interests include network/ systems security and software security. Currently he is working on issues related to ad hoc and sensor network security, cellphone security, as well as security and privacy in online social networks. His research is funded by NSF and ARL. He is a member of the Networking and Security Research Center at Penn State University and is also affiliated with the Cyber Security Lab.

Dr. Songhua Xu, Advisor in Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence

Dr. Xu is an Assistant Professor with the Department of Information Systems, College of Computing Sciences, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, New Jersey.

Before joining NJIT, Dr. Xu was a Research Scientist with Oak Ridge National Laboratory, US Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Dr. Xu received his BE and ME degrees in Computer Science from Zhejiang University, China and a Ph.D. in Computer Science from Yale University in New Haven, CT.

Dr. Xu's research interests are in the areas of Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning, Medical Informatics, and Visualization / Visual Analytics.

Mr. Patrick J. Lapera, Corporate Law and Strategic Advisor

Mr. Lapera is a corporate attorney who practices in the areas of contracts, acquisitions, venture capital, securities and general corporate matters, including M&A transactions and debt and equity securities advising manufacturing, transportation, construction, software, solar, chemical and distribution companies. He has also served in a strategic and accounting advisory role for a logistics company and a chemical manufacturer and distributor. Mr. Lapera received a BS degree from the University of Scranton, a JD from Syracuse University College of Law and an MBA from University of Chicago. He has worked for large New York City and Connecticut firms and currently serves as counsel to a Connecticut law firm.

Mr. George Mckinnis, Business and Technology Advisor

Mr. Mckinnis has been a Senior Justice since 1994 for the Bronxville Justice Court with criminal, civil and landlord/tenant jurisdiction.

He was also the Managing Partner of McKINNIS LAW OFFICES (Bronxville, Shelton, Connecticut and New York City), from 1987 to 2016. His practice concentrated in high technology clients and transactions.

Mr. Mckinnis was a Senior Headquarters Lawyer at ITT Corporation, in New York City, where he was responsible for overseas telecommunications transactions, domestic electronics, computer systems and software companies as well as management of domestic contract administration.

Mr. Mckinnis received his BA from the University of Oklahoma and a JD from University of Michigan Law School. He had Honorable Discharge, Army of the United States, Capt. Infantry. He retired from law practice in August 2016.

Douglas Walker, Advisor Human Resources

Mr. Walker is the Director Talent Acquisition – Retained Executive Search Partner at SWBi International, which is a Boutique Senior Executive Search Firm.

He is responsible for managing full life cycle C/VP/Director recruiting, executive recruiting and talent development providing clear and timely direction to business leaders as Board, CEO, CFO/TAX and most

disciplines. He provides counsel on issues of succession planning, executive coach/third opinion and management development.

The market segments Mr. Walker focuses on include public and private entities, industrial manufacturing and high technology (communications, security, semiconductor, software, life science, telecommunications and digital media), real estate, investment advisors, venture capital, financial service, and professional services (CPA/Consulting Partners in Big 4 CPA). He has earned notable mention in Hunt-Scanlon Blue Book and Kennedy Information LLC Recruiter Redbook for over 20 years.

Mr. Walker received a BS in Accounting and Economics from Bentley University, Waltham, Massachusetts.

7.3. Board of Directors

Dr. Santanu Das, Chairman of the Board (see Section 7.1)

Mr. Alfred Boschulte, Member of the Board

Alfred F. Boschulte is the President of AFB Consulting, a firm specializing in strategic planning and operating margin improvements for telecommunications firms. He joined the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) Board of Directors in 1999.

Mr. Boschulte began his career with the New York Telephone Company in 1976, holding various management positions in the information systems, operations, marketing and engineering departments leading to his final position with the firm as Assistant Vice President for Commercial Industry.

In 1982, Mr. Boschulte joined AT&T as Director of Cross Industry Information Systems, responsible for strategic planning. After AT&T, he joined Pacific Bell where he ultimately became Vice President of Development and Execution for the company's external affairs strategy. He joined NYNEX in 1987 as Vice President of Carrier Services and was then promoted to Corporate Vice President - Strategic Planning and Marketing. He was made Vice President and Chairman for NYNEX Mobile Communications in 1990. After NYNEX, Mr. Boschulte was named President of TOMCOM, LP, a wireless joint services organization of Airtouch Communications, Bell Atlantic, NYNEX, US West and their jointly owned PCS business.

Mr. Boschulte left TOMCOM in 1995 to take a position overseas, becoming Managing Director of Excelcomindo, which is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Dr. Hagen Hultzsch, Member of the Board

Dr. Hagen Hultzsch has more than 40 years of experience in Information Technology. He has been Chairman or a Member of the Boards of several enterprises in Germany, and the United States after his time as a member of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG. He was instrumental in establishing T-Systems. He was also the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of T-Venture.

Early in his career, he served as Assistant Professor at Mainz University from where he received his Doctorate degree in Physics. After a leave of absence assignment with IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research

Centre, he headed the Computing Centre of GSI Research Center in Darmstadt. He then became the Director of the Technical Services Group at Electronic Data Systems in Germany. After that, he joined Volkswagen AG in Wolfsburg as Corporate Executive Director for Organization and Information Systems. In 1973, he joined Deutsche Telekom.

Dr. Hultzsch is now member of the Board of Directors of a number of companies in Germany including Exceet AG/SE, T-Systems Solutions for Research, SciEngines, Axxessio, Breuer Nachrichtentechnik, FhG-FOKUS. He is also a Life Member of IEEE.

8. Risks

Purchasing Domanitokens involves a high degree of risk. Prospective purchasers should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information included in this White Paper before purchasing Domanitokens. If any of the following risks are realized, in whole or in part, the DCP and/or the value of the Domanitokens could be materially adversely affected.

The risks and uncertainties described below may not be the only ones Domanitoken holders face. Additional risks and uncertainties may also materially adversely affect the DCP or the value of Domanitokens. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult with their own investment, legal, tax and/or accounting advisors and/or other consultants prior to purchasing Domanitokens.

Risk of Insufficient Interest in the DCP

The token sale may not reach our target sale amount and consequently we may not have sufficient participation on the DCP or funds to execute in whole or in part our business plan with respect to the DCP.

Risks Associated with the Development, Expansion and Maintenance of the DCP

A lack of sufficient resources and network size may limit the currently anticipated utility of the Domanitoken and adversely affect its value and/or utility. It is also possible that the DCP may not be widely used and/or that there may be limited interest in collaborating with us to create and develop the DCP. Such a lack of use or interest could negatively impact the development and expansion of the DCP and therefore the potential utility of the Domanitokens. Furthermore, despite our good faith efforts to develop, expand and maintain the DCP, it is still possible that the DCP will experience malfunctions or otherwise fail to be adequately developed or maintained, which may negatively impact the DCP and the utility of the Domanitokens.

The DCP may undergo significant changes over time. Although we intend for the DCP to have the features and specifications described in this White Paper, changes to such features and specifications may be made for any number of reasons, any of which may mean that the DCP does not meet the expectations of the Domanitoken holders. There is no guarantee that other current or future solutions or technology will not render the DCP and Domanitoken obsolete. The purchaser acknowledges that any of its expectations regarding the form and functionality of the DCP and/or Domanitoken may not be met for any number of reasons.

Risk of an Unfavorable Fluctuation of Cryptocurrency Value

The proceeds of the sale of the Domanitokens will be denominated in cryptocurrency, and may be converted into other cryptographic and fiat currencies. If the value of cryptocurrencies fluctuates unfavorably during or after the Domanitoken sale, we may not be able to fund the development, expansion and maintenance of the DCP or we may not be able to develop, expand and maintain the DCP in the manner that we intended.

Risks Related to Digital Wallets

Domanitoken will be stored in a wallet that must be accessed with a password selected by the purchaser or by maintaining a private key. A purchaser's failure to maintain an accurate record of his or her password or private key may result in the loss of Domanitokens. In addition, any errors or malfunctions caused by or otherwise related to a purchaser's digital wallet, including the purchaser' own failure to properly maintain or use such digital wallet, may also result in the loss of Domanitokens.

Risks Related to Token Securities

The Domanitokens may be subject to expropriation and/or theft. Hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with the Domanitokens in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing. Furthermore, because the Ethereum platform rests on open source software, there is the risk that Ethereum Smart Contracts may contain intentional or unintentional bugs or weaknesses that may negatively affect the Domanitokens or result in the loss of Domanitokens or the loss of ability to access or control the Domanitokens. In the event of such a software bug or weakness, there may be no remedy and holders of the Domanitokens are not guaranteed any remedy, refund or compensation for any such loss.

Risks Associated with the Ethereum

Because Domanitokens and the DCP are based on the Ethereum protocol, any malfunction, breakdown or abandonment of the Ethereum protocol may have a material adverse effect on the DCP or the Domanitokens. Moreover, advances in cryptography or other technical advances could present risks to the DCP and the Domanitokens, including their utility on the DCP, by rendering ineffective the cryptographic consensus mechanism that underpins the Ethereum protocol.

Risk of an Uninsured Loss

Unlike insured bank accounts or accounts in other regulated financial institutions, Domanitokens are uninsured.

Risks Arising From Taxation

The tax characterization of the Domanitokens is uncertain. Your purchase of Domanitokens may result in adverse tax consequences to you, including withholding taxes, income taxes and tax reporting requirements. New or future changes to U.S. and non-U.S. tax laws could also adversely affect us and could affect our ability to develop and/or maintain the DCP. The Internal Revenue Service has issued guidance through Notice 2014-21, which describes how existing general tax principles apply to

transactions using virtual currency. Such guidance may or may not assist a prospective purchaser in determining the tax characterization of Domanitokens. Prior to acquiring Domanitokens, a prospective purchaser should consult with his/her/its own investment, legal, tax and/or accounting advisors and/or other consultants to determine the potential tax consequences of such a transaction."

Risks Associated with a Lack of Secondary Market

The Domanitokens are intended to be used solely within the DCP, and DSI will not support or otherwise facilitate any secondary trading or external valuation of Domanitokens. Even if a secondary trading market of Domanitokens is facilitated by third party exchanges, such exchanges may be relatively new and subject to little or no regulatory oversight, making them more susceptible to fraud or manipulation. To the extent that the Domanitokens were characterized as securities, they would likely be prohibited from trading on many third party exchanges. Furthermore, to the extent that third parties do ascribe an external exchange value to the Domanitokens (e.g., as denominated in a in a digital or fiat currency), such value may be extremely volatile.

Risks Arising From a Lack of Governance Rights

Because the Domanitokens confer no governance rights of any kind with respect to the DCP or DSI, all decisions involving our products or services within the DCP or affecting DSI will be made by us in our sole discretion, including, without limitation, decisions to discontinue our products or services in the DCP, to create and sell more Domanitokens for use on the platform, or to sell or liquidate DSI. These decisions could adversely affect the DCP and the utility of the Domanitokens.

Risks Associated with Uncertain Regulations and Enforcement Actions Related to Distributed Ledger Technology

We have structured the sale of Domanitokens to comply with current applicable laws and regulations. Our continued operation of the DCP may, however, be impacted by the adoption of restrictive laws, rules or regulations affecting the use or ownership of digital tokens and our operation of the DCP.

The regulatory status of the Domanitokens and other crypto tokens is unclear and/or unsettled in many jurisdictions. It is difficult to predict how or whether regulatory agencies may apply existing regulations with respect to such technology and its applications, including the DCP and the Domanitokens. It is also difficult to predict how or whether legislatures or regulatory agencies may implement changes to law and/or regulations affecting distributed ledger technology and its applications, including the DCP and Domanitokens. Regulatory actions could negatively impact the DCP and the Domanitokens in various ways. We could be forced to cease operations in one or more jurisdictions in the event that regulatory actions, or changes to the laws or regulations governing such jurisdiction, make it illegal to operate in such jurisdiction or commercially undesirable to operate in such jurisdiction due to the regulatory approvals required.

Risk That Domanitokens May Be Found to Constitute a "Security" Under U.S. Securities Laws

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is closely scrutinizing initial token offerings and has warned that an unregistered sale of blockchain tokens can, depending on the circumstances, be

an illegal public offering of securities. In the final months of 2017, the SEC filed four enforcement actions against companies participating in these offerings. As noted by the SEC, the issuance of tokens represents a new paradigm that is very fact specific. The Domanitoken is a utility token that will have a specific use within the DCP– i.e., it will allow users to create, collaborate, verify and negotiate traditional and digital contracts and collaborate on the development of other software functions. Due to the nature of the Domanitoken, and SEC guidance on this topic, we do not believe that the Domanitoken should be deemed a "security" as that term is defined in the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). However, if the Domanitokens were deemed to be a security under the Securities Act, then we would be required to register the issuance of the Domanitokens under the Securities Act, which would result in significant delay in the issuance of the Domanitokens and would require us to incur substantial additional expenses.

Risk of Litigation

In addition to risks related to potential SEC enforcement action, we may also be subject to private suits brought by aggressive plaintiffs' attorneys on behalf of investors. The explosion of interest in initial coin or token offerings and in "blockchain" technology has attracted the plaintiffs' bar. In late 2017, plaintiffs' attorneys filed the first private investor class action lawsuits involving these offerings, with more lawsuits subsequently filed or threatened.

While we believe and have taken steps to ensure that our Domanitokens are not "securities" as defined by the Securities Act, this token offering may be scrutinized by both the SEC and aggressive plaintiffs' attorneys. Any such litigation or regulatory action could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, even if we are found not to be at fault, and could ultimately prevent us from developing and/or maintaining the DCP.

Risks Related to Our Ability to protect Our Intellectual Property

Our failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights could impair our ability to compete effectively or defend ourselves from litigation, which could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and ultimately prevent us from developing and/or maintaining the DCP.

Legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and evolving. We cannot assure you that others will not develop or patent similar or superior technologies or solutions, or that our patents, trademarks and other intellectual property will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by others. Unauthorized copying or other misappropriation of our proprietary technologies could enable third parties to benefit from our technologies without paying us for doing so, which could harm our business and our ability to develop and maintain the DCP. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly.

Risks Related to Reliance on Third Parties

We will depend on our relationships with industry and technology leaders and with customer partners to be able to define and enhance functions and features of our product/service offerings. Our

inability to continue developing or maintaining such relationships in the future could adversely affect the DCP and the utility of the Domanitokens.

Risks related to our Dependence on Key Employees

We depend on our executive officers and other key employees, including our design and technical personnel, and the loss of one or more of these employees or an inability to attract and retain highly skilled employees could adversely affect our ability to complete and expand the development of our DCP in a timely manner.

Risks of Changes to Government Regulations Affecting Us

We are subject to government regulation, including financial, customer protection, import, export and economic sanctions laws and regulations that may expose us to liability and increase our costs, which could affect our ability to develop and/or maintain the DCP.

Risks of Foreign Operations

Some portions of our operations might be located outside of the United States, which subjects us to additional risks, including increased complexity, data regulation, costs of managing international operations, geopolitical instability and uncertain legal and regulatory conditions in those countries, which could affect our ability to develop and/or maintain the DCP.

Risk of Catastrophic Events

In the event of a major earthquake, hurricane or other catastrophic event such as fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, cyber-attack, war, terrorist attack or disease outbreak, we may be unable to continue our operations and may endure system interruptions, reputational harm, delays in our product development, breaches of data security, or loss of critical data, any of which could have an adverse effect on and affect our ability to develop and/or maintain the DCP.

Risks Related to a Breach of Our Security Systems

A breach of our security systems may damage our reputation and adversely affect our business. Our security systems are designed to protect our customers', suppliers' and employees' confidential information, as well as maintain the physical security of our facilities. We also may rely on a number of third-party cloud-based service providers of corporate infrastructure services relating to, among other things, human resources, electronic communication services and some finance and operational functions, hosting our DCP for access, and use by our end-users. We are, of necessity, dependent on the security systems of these providers. Any security breaches or other unauthorized access by third parties to the systems of our cloud-based service providers or the existence of computer viruses in their data or software could expose us to a risk of information loss and misappropriation of confidential information. Accidental or willful security breaches or other unauthorized access by third parties to our information systems or facilities, or the existence of computer viruses in our data or software, could expose us to a risk of information loss and misappropriation of proprietary and confidential information. Any theft or misuse of this information could result in, among other things, unfavorable publicity, damage to our reputation, difficulty in marketing our products, allegations by our customers that we have not

performed our contractual obligations, litigation by affected parties and possible financial obligations for liabilities and damages related to the theft or misuse of this information, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, our reputation and our relationships with our customers and suppliers. Since the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and are often not recognized until after they are launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

Other Risks

Cryptocurrencies and cryptographic tokens are novel and are based on new and unproven technology. In addition to the risks set forth herein, there are risks that DSI cannot anticipate. Risks may further materialize as unanticipated combinations or variation of the risks set forth above.

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