

**Welcome to  
the official Dutch Guilder Coin (DGcoin)  
White Paper**

**The Private Investor's Reward**



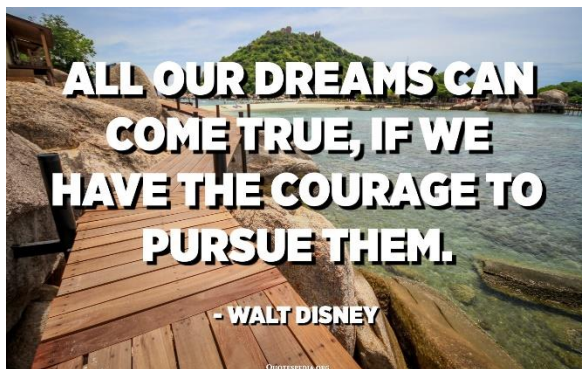
## **VISION**

The vision behind the Dutch Guilder coin, hereafter referred to as DGcoin, is to be one of the most used everyday currencies in the future world for private households. A world, where innovative technologies have enabled access to digital money and its benefits to every person on our planet.

## **MISSION**

The mission behind DGcoin is to create a cryptocurrency build on advanced technology and valued by fundamental parameters that prevent price manipulation. To realize a full reserve cryptocurrency with near instant transaction speeds and unnoticeably low transaction fees. A currency that the people can trust for their everyday transactions, and which attracts a wide community of users and merchants. A currency that makes a major contribution to a financial world controlled by the people and not by the banks.

## **Dreams**



As we embark on this journey together we feel it is important to share our dreams with you.

1. We dream that all people have unobstructed access to financial services.
2. We dream that all people experience the maximum fruit of their income and capital.
3. We dream that all people will enjoy an open and swift payment network free of charge.
4. We dream that all people will live in a fair and transparent financial world.

Author: Peter J. Trompert  
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## 1. ABSTRACT

DGcoin is a digital token that will be issued in an initial coin offering (“ICO”) that is scheduled to launch in June 2020. The proceeds of the ICO are intended to provide liquidity to realize the worlds first stable, full-reserve, vote cryptocurrency and to fund the marketing program.

DGcoin is tied to the Euro in a fixed value of 1,0 DGcoin equals 1,0 Euro. The guaranteed return of investment amounts to 6% on an annual basis.

The total circulation of DGcoin is flexible but also controlled and will vary with the amount received from or paid out to investors in Euro’s.

DGcoin is designed for private households in particular. These investors are looking for a righteous interest rate since banks offer 0,0% or even less for their savings. Besides they want to realize an open, fair and controlled financial system that is ruled by the general public.

Companies not active with consumer goods and services, government agencies and financial institutes cannot join the DGcoin community.

DGcoin is a closed community meaning that the financial information and voting rights are only available for members. The privacy of each member is secured to the maximum.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### Cryptocurrency



A cryptocurrency (or crypto-currency) is a digital asset that is used as a medium of exchange wherein individual digital token coin ownership records are stored in a digital ledger or computerized data base. For this strong cryptography will be used to secure financial transaction record entries, to control the creation of additional token coin records , and to verify the transfer of token coin ownership. Bitcoin is generally considered as the first decentralized cryptocurrency.

DGcoin shall be a decentralized cryptocurrency which is meant for wide usage mainly in the Euro currency economies but can be used all around the world.

### Blockchain technology



A blockchain is an immutable time-stamped series record of data that is distributed and managed by a cluster of computers. An open blockchain network has no central authority. It is the very definition of a democratized system. Since it is a shared and immutable ledger, the information in it is open for anyone and everybody to see. Blockchain have a number of unique properties which include distributed governance, open access for anybody with an internet connection and security through cryptography.

DGcoin shall make use of the block chain technolgy.

## **Ethereum Platform**



DGcoin will be built on the Ethereum platform. Ethereum is an open source, public blockchain distributed computing platform and operating system featuring smart contract (scripting) functionality.

## **DGcoin**

DGcoin is the first stable, full-reserve and vote cryptocurrency in the world that is targeting developed markets with the capability of being an everyday currency.

## **Marketing campaigns**

After having solved the issues of DGCoin, the challenge left is to spread the knowledge about cryptocurrencies in general and DGcoin in particular.

For this, extensive marketing campaigns will be run in social media in particular. Word of mouth will also be an important pillar of the marketing program.

It is important to educate the end user on what is cryptocurrency and what are the benefits of using DGcoin.

### 3. PROBLEM, SOLUTION AND PRODUCT DISCRPTION

The starting point has always been for DGcoin to complement fiat money and to deal with the concerns of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of the Euro countries in particular De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) in relation to cryptocurrencies. Nevertheless, DGcoin is created primarily to represent the interests of the private investor. By this type of investor we mean small private savers who are looking for an alternative to their savings account.

#### Problem

A. The following bottlenecks can be identified from DNB's point of view.



-Cryptos operate generally outside financial supervision, which means that the protection of financial regulations is lacking.

-The value of cryptos is mainly based on speculation and a clear underlying valuation is generally lacking, as a result of which the prices can fluctuate strongly.

-Cryptos are vulnerable to deception, scams, manipulation, cybercrime and money laundering due to the anonymous and cross-border nature of transactions.

-The risks of Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) are comparable to the general risks of cryptos. Specific risks with ICOs are also the lack of transparency, overestimation of expected returns and underestimation of the knowledge required to distinguish good earnings models from bad ones. A hype surrounding cryptos and ICOs could blind consumers to these risks.

-DNB does not regard cryptos as money, because they do not fulfill the functions of medium of exchange and storage and unit of account.



B. From the prospective of a private investor the following currency and bank issues can be determined.



- Fear of the Euro. Private investors are increasingly losing confidence in the Euro. The problems within the Euro zone play an important role in this. Whether or not the investor's concerns are based on facts is irrelevant. The internal market is so complex that no one is able to provide a comforting and affirmative explanation. The uncomfortable feeling that many EU investors have should be dispelled. The authorities are unable to demonstrate this.

-Banks are predictable. Banks make maximum use of their loyal savers. They have always done that and will continue to do so. Banks receive preferential treatment from the government in many areas. The biggest enemy of the welfare of the savers is the powerful (top) banks. Deprive these banks of the power that actually belongs to savers.

-Saving at a bank makes you poor. The idea that no one has ever become poorer from saving at a bank does not correspond to reality. Saving with a bank is unwise from a financial point of view. The extremely low savings rate (0.00% to even less) ensures that the purchasing power of people's savings decreases every year.

-High and rising bank charges. The already high costs of a private household current account increase almost every year by sometimes double digits. In contrast, there is no additional service. The banks are hiding behind the fact that the costs of combating money laundering and terrorism financing and the high investments in digital banking are the cause of this. But that is nonsense, of course. Current bank charges are disproportionate to declining services and extremely low savings rates.

-Diminishing privacy. Banks must guarantee your privacy. However, this obligation conflicts with the legal possibility of banks to sell your payment details, albeit with your permission. A paying party therefore sees whether you pay your bills in time, how often you are overdrawn, what your lifestyle is and at which supermarket you do the shopping. So financial estimates can be made that seriously damage your interests. The next step will be that your



personal and banking information is freely exchanged between banks. With this step, banks create an extra revenue model and your privacy is under increasing pressure.

-Large banks. The Dutch market as example is dominated by 3 major banks (ING, ABNAMRO and Rabo). These banks have the power and divide the market, whereby the (small) savers have become the fifth wheel of the wagon. Because of the policy of the European Central Bank, there is plenty of money and the big 3 banks are not eager to take the private person's savings on board.

-Nothing to say. The saver has no influence whatsoever on the banks themselves. The banking world benefits from controlling the silent community of savers in order to acquire even more power and money. For example, you do not know how your savings are used. You may not want your money ending up in the tobacco industry, arms-producing companies or environmentally harmful companies.

-Insecure savers. Bank customers are (much too) loyal and the banks make good use of that. Switching banks seems to be an unavoidable hurdle. For instance, only 4% of all Dutch bank customers have switched banks in the past 2 years. The saver is stripped to the bone while keeping its mouth shut. The reason? A change of bank means a new account number. Bank customers find that difficult. That is understandable but unwise. Banks refuse to cooperate in retaining an account number during a switch. In this way, banks oblige the saver to remain loyal to them.

-Hardly any certainty. For most of the savers, saving at a bank is the first choice to handle their money "wisely". Saving at a bank feels like a way of not being "screwed". But is this truly the case?



1. It were also the Dutch banks that contributed to the credit crisis. The multibillion-Euro bill of this crisis was ultimately paid by the hardworking citizens. Now the banks have developed the coco bond with a high risk profile. So banks apparently do not learn from their mistakes.

2. The directors of these banks still pay sky-high bonuses to themselves and their staff. Those are the same banks that were rescued with taxpayers' money following the onset of the credit crunch.
3. The banks respond very emphatically to the emotion of the saver. Investing in shares is advised when stock prices rise and savings products must be purchased when these prices fall. There is always a situation where banks can charge high commissions. The bank always wins.
4. It seems that banks are cheating on the saver in an ongoing manner. They try to give the saver the feeling that no one has ever become poorer while trusting one's savings with them. Nothing could be further from the truth. You shouldn't have had the low savings interest for years in the first place. Saving at a bank is actually getting poor. In addition, dubious equity lease products were offered to savers in the past from time to time.
5. The only security that a bank offers is the deposit guarantee system, so that your savings are not lost in the event of bankruptcy. But there are conditions attached to this warranty which allow an escape route.

## Solution

In the financial world, 2 types of money can be distinguished, namely unfair money and fair money.

Unfair money



Unfair money does not mean money originating from criminal groups, terrorist organizations or rogue states. Unfair money is understood to mean money that is unlimitedly created by the banks, facing mountains of debt and about which citizens have nothing to say like most of the fiat money among which the Euro.

We also consider digital money that is being abused by speculators on a daily and widespread basis, including Bitcoin, as unfair.

## Fair Money



Fair money is from and for the general public and is fully backed by value such as gold or securities. Fair money is also not sensitive to speculators.

Digital coins or electronic money can well exist next to the Euro and can create an excellent alternative for the current payment systems. Electronic money is transparent and payment transactions can be carried out quickly and free of charge. Digital coins such as DGcoin can only be considered fair if a number of conditions are met.

### The Dutch Guider coin (DGcoin)



DGcoin illustrates how the money system can run stable, fair, democratic and transparent. A publicly owned money system over which national governments and banks have little to say. DGcoin belongs to all of us: the people.

80% of the Dutch population expressed their wish to establish a state-owned bank. 62% have indicated that banks never learn from their mistakes. The Standard Eurobarometer autumn 2019 showed that only 64% of all Dutch people had a positive image of the European Union (EU), while 62% expressed confidence in the European Central Bank (ECB) at the time. 69% consider the Euro a good thing for their country.

These figures show without doubt that there is a desire for a well trusted and by the general public controlled currency next to the Euro.

1. 6% fixed return.  
The bank's current "reward" of (virtually) 0% interest feels unfair. A negative interest rate already applies to certain types of savers and awaits all of us with certainty. A citizen return of 6% will be guaranteed by DGcoin. By citizen return a fair compensation for people's savings is meant.
2. Stable value.  
The convertibility of DGcoin into the Euro is secured. DGcoin is in fact linked to the Euro in a 1 to 1 fixed ratio. This prevents DGcoin from being subject to enormous fluctuations in value.
3. Full-reserve.  
For every DGcoin in circulation, 100% backing is held in the form of liquid and high-value securities.
4. Easy calculator  
The fixed link of DGcoin to the Euro makes calculating in terms of DGcoins very easy. This allows DGcoin to be used as a general payment method.
5. No risk  
Private households in general do not want to take any risks with their savings. The DGcoin savings plan will therefore exclude any risk for the participants.
6. Available at any time  
It goes without saying that one has free access to the saving account. At DGcoin the savings will be withdrawable free of charge and at any time.
7. Full transparency  
Every savings plan must offer full disclosure. Transparency is paramount and will be secured to the maximum at DGcoin. Each financial transaction is recorded in a ledger freely accessible to every saver.
8. Control by voting right  
Control over your savings is a fundamental right. But as a saver you usually have nothing to say. If you want to participate in discussions and decisions with your local bank you cannot. Every DGcoin saver has voting rights.
9. 100% privacy  
Privacy is under pressure and the big roll-out of 5G will reinforce this. Cameras in shopping centers, motorways and at the entrance to each city record when and where you are. The tax authorities, banks, supermarkets, Google, Instagram and Facebook, to name a few, want to know everything about you. The saver's privacy is fully secured by the DGcoin policy.

## 10. Fair financial world

The power of the banks must be brought down to acceptable proportions. The current financial system needs to become more transparent and fair. Besides the Euro there is a need for a second independent currency: the Dutch Guilder (DGcoin) aiming at a world where everybody feels at home.

### Product Description



Cryptocurrency is a digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank. In simple words a cryptocurrency is a type of currency which uses digital files as money. Usually, the files are created using the same methods as cryptography (the science of hiding information).

There are at present more than 1.600 and still growing different cryptocurrencies available around the world. The majority of them are based on blockchain technology, which was invented in 2009 when bitcoin first came live. Bitcoin is largely believed to be the most popular cryptocurrency. Today the 10 most important cryptocurrencies represent 80% of the total market, while the 2 most important, Bitcoin and Ethereum, represent around 55 % of the market value. The majority of them are based on blockchain technology.

Decentralized ledger technology has enabled cryptocurrencies to become a new form of money that is privately-issued, digital and that permits peer-to-peer transactions. At the moment cryptocurrencies operate alongside official currencies such as the US Dollar, the Yen and the Euro.

Cryptocurrencies have the potential to massively upgrade the effectiveness of money worldwide. They can be sent nearly instantly to anyone anywhere in the world, can't be diluted or devalued by irresponsible governments, and can be programmed to operate inside of financial contracts that rely on code instead of law, each of which is independently a major improvement over fiat money.

Cryptocurrencies have recently been top-of-mind for consumers, investors, and regulators around the world. Why, then, have they not been adopted? In addition to technical impediments that are on track to being solved, cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum have been highly volatile in market

valuation. Their volatility discourages merchants and consumers from using them as a medium of exchange or store of value.

Put simply, nobody wants to spend a currency that may be worth twice as much in a month, and nobody wants to store their retirement savings in a currency that may be worth nothing in a year. Their volatility also prevents them from serving as a standard of deferred payment. Anyone who negotiates rent, wages, or loans in a currency lacking a stable value is unavoidably also speculating on that currency's future purchasing power. Relying on a volatile currency for such needs introduces unnecessary risk and makes it more difficult to coordinate effectively.

Unleashing a fully functional cryptocurrency will be similar to releasing smartphones for the first time. Holding an iPhone, you could tell that mobile browsing was going to be a lot better, but no one predicted that within a few years there would be massive networks of non-professional drivers roving around picking up strangers and taking them wherever they wanted to go. Uber just wasn't what you thought of when someone said "app" in 2007.

Similarly with cryptocurrency, while several applications of the technology are clear, it's equally clear that as many or more applications will be a surprise.

Money is the most basic platform for commerce, and cryptocurrency is poised to be the most functional and least restricted form of money mankind has ever invented.

Stable coin.



A stable coin is a cryptocurrency designed to minimize the volatility of the price of the coin, in relation to some "stable" asset or basket of assets. A stable coin can be pegged to a cryptocurrency, fiat money, or to exchange-traded commodities (such as precious or industrial metals). Stable coins redeemable in currency, commodities, or fiat money are said to be backed, whereas those tied to an algorithm are referred to as seigniorage-style (not backed). Cryptocurrencies backed by fiat money are the most common.

The value of the DGcoin is fixed to the Euro in a 1 Euro = 1 DGcoin ratio. As a consequence the DGcoin is subject to the same volatility and speculative risk associated with the Euro.



In order to peg a currency's value to some asset or basket, one needs to be able to offer holders of that currency a fixed price in terms of that asset or basket. For example, if you wanted to peg a currency 1-to-1 to the Euro, as in the case of DGcoin, you would need to be able to offer holders of the currency one euro worth of value per unit of the currency.

DNB sees opportunities for this type of crypto, because it allows you to make foreign payments faster and cheaper and they can be widely used.

Full-reserve coin



A Full-reserve coin or 100% reserve coin system is one in which the creator/administrator of the coin must hold reserves for 100% of on-demand liabilities. This means that should on-demand creditors all simultaneously ask for repayment, the creator/administrator will be able to honour all its obligations. This contrasts with a system of Fractional-reserve coins.

If the demand for a pegged currency will only ever drop at most by, for example, 50%, then in principle, the issuer only ever needs to be able to repurchase 50% of the circulating supply, and so could hold only 50% backing and maintain perfect stability.

You can start to reason about how much demand is likely to drop in the most extreme situations and make guesses about the amount of collateral needed by looking at the history of pegged currencies and when they have and have not broken under stress. You can even run simulations of what might happen given various possible demand histories.

Holding less than 100% collateral backing also comes with a major benefit: if users purchase 100% of the units of currency in circulation for face value, but the system doesn't need to hold all 100% of that capital in escrow as collateral, some of it can be spent. What could you spend it on? For example, you could spend it on marketing, development, and paying dividends to investors who funded earlier marketing and development.

This approach of spending part of the collateral is so tempting that we planned on building our stable cryptocurrency this way at the beginning of our design process. But as we worked on building out our arguments for why the backing only needed to be X% or Y% or Z%, they all fell apart. Why? Because the analogy between pegged fiat currencies of nation states and pegged



cryptocurrencies is not sufficiently strong to rely on numbers that have played out in the history of pegged fiat money. There is no similar enough reference class to safely reason empirically about this question.

Relative to nation-based fiat currencies, competition among stable cryptocurrencies should be much higher, and switching costs much lower. As a result, demand drops have the potential to be far larger than anything we have seen in the past. Even if, for example, 70% collateralization has permitted pegged fiat currencies to weather financial crises, 70% may be insufficient for a pegged cryptocurrency to maintain stability.

Two types of potential failures for pegged currencies are:

1. Bank runs—when the holders of pegged currencies panic over the possibility that collateral will run out before they have the chance to redeem their currency for collateral, and everyone runs to redeem all at once.
2. Speculative attacks—when someone borrows a large amount of the pegged currency, sells it into the market all at once to exhaust the collateral held in reserve, and then repurchases the currency for less after the peg has broken, pocketing the difference, and then repaying the loan.

Reasoning about the likelihood of either of these possibilities when a stable cryptocurrency has less than 100% collateral is hard, because you have to make guesses about how large masses of people will behave in circumstances we've never really seen before. But reasoning about 100% backing is easy—neither outcome is possible under any drop in demand.

Conclusion If we want to be confident that a new cryptocurrency as DGcoin will not be subject to bank runs or speculative attacks, we must maintain 100% collateral backing.

The collateral backing

DGcoins in circulation will be 100% backed by a reserve of assets made up of cash (3%) and cash equivalents (97%). The cash equivalents will consist of shares in the 75 largest companies listed on the Dutch stock exchange. The emphasis will be on the 25 companies included in the Amsterdam Exchange (AEX). This is the Dutch premier stock exchange division.

Vote coin



Democracy (Greek: δημοκρατία *dēmokratía*, "rule by [the] people") is a form of government in which the people exercise the authority of government. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are core issues for democratic theory, development and constitution. Some cornerstones of these issues are freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality, membership, consent, voting, right to life and minority rights.

Generally, there are two types of democracy: direct and representative - however, the noun "democracy" has, over time, been modified by more than 3,500 adjectives which suggests that it may have types that can elude and elide this duality.

In a direct democracy, the people directly deliberate and decide on legislature. In a representative democracy, the people elect representatives to deliberate and decide on legislature, such as in parliamentary or presidential democracy. Liquid democracy combines elements of these two basic types.

The most common decision making approach of democracies has been the majority rule. Others are supermajority and consensus.

But how does democracy work in the world of cryptocurrencies today? Do token-holders, by right of their ownership, have a say in the progress of the coin's network? The market is becoming more mature, and both voting and its discussion are an important step towards decentralization that is constantly brought up. The ability to vote and influence the coin's development is itself a strong advantage. At the same time, common concerns such as low voter turnout and 'whale' voting – in which one token holder effectively decides the outcome of a vote – have caused internal governance disputes about the true efficacy of on-chain governance.

The fundamental problem of blockchain voting today or blockchain governance is that 100 percent of it is plutocratic. It is based on whoever has the largest amount of tokens or the largest economic weight. Token holders don't have any weight at all in the decision-making. The voting is pretty much irrelevant if a single whale can decide the outcome of an election.

In the eyes of DGcoin a simple and direct system of majority token holder voting is the best solution out there for on-chain governance at present. Nevertheless DGcoin feels compelled to develop a fair governance system

solving the “whale” issue. By introducing so called “lock” mechanisms. Token holders who have staked their DGcoins on the network for a long period of time have more voting powers. In case a certain amount of tokens is reached, the surplus will be locked when it comes to voting rights. In this way DGcoin can achieve greater voting power for smaller token holders which we consider to be a fair solution. At the same time, such a system places a heavy emphasis on user identity verification which the brightest minds in crypto have yet to find a ubiquitous solution for.

DGcoin is fully convinced that the use of democratic means can help keep a community together. Democratic decisions guarantee the highest degree of legitimacy of the network.

#### 4. TRANSPARANCY: DECENTRALIZED SECURITY LEDGER



The DGcoin database functions as an online decentralized ledger. All DGcoin holders have exclusive access to this Security Ledger. Each holder can make a copy of this and keep it. It is a completely closed system. Outsiders have no access to any information.

Each financial transaction is recorded in the Security Ledger. The system checks whether a transaction meets predefined standards. Plans for new transactions and approved transactions are immediately distributed to all savers so that everyone always has the same information.

The decentralized system containing an overview of all transactions and controlled by all investors ensures that all parties involved have the "truth" without the need for an intermediary service. All DGcoin holders together act as a financial controller

The database is managed by the DGcoin issuing organization with all DGcoin holders and the foundation Stichting LivingComfort, hereafter referred to as SpaardersVerenigd, as supervisor. As mentioned, every holder has a copy of all the information the database contains. All participants in the network can therefore check and validate at any time what is happening in the Security Ledger. Every DGcoin holder can make his/her own findings public via the DG Community platform, which is also accessible to everyone.

## 5. TOKEN ECONOMICS



Because of the fixed link between the Euro and DGcoin the latter is not of interest to speculators. 6% annual return on the investment is guaranteed. No more, no less. If you put a high return first, the DG is not for you.

When you ask an investor what he or she wants, the answer is always the same: the highest possible return. Rarely does an investor indicate that the protection of the invested capital should come first. But what one has to realize is that the higher the return forecast, the high the risk. A high return coupled with a low risk does not exist. So don't be tempted by beautiful stories, glossy brochures and convincing websites that claim otherwise.

As a private person investing with your savings means that you invest with money for which you have worked hard. You know better than anyone what you had to do for your hard-earned money. Nevertheless, (novice) investors are all too often guided by high investment results. Especially now that the interest on savings is negligible. You then run the risk of entering products with which you can lose a lot of money quickly.

If the promised investment result is too good for words, mistrust it immediately. An offer for an investment product with a return of 10% or more is not realistic.

Investing is much more about managing risk than making sky-high profits. If we only focus on return, it will be very difficult to make money. At DGcoin, the protection of your investment is paramount. After all, you can only grow investments if you secure it.

## 6. DGCOIN INVESTMENT PLAN



DGcoin's free capital is used for relatively stable investments in Dutch companies and financial institutes of excellent reputation. These participations can be made liquid at any time for payment to the investors. In addition, DGcoin is never fully invested. An amount of 3% of the incoming funds is held as cash.

Apart from the corona epidemic the past 30 years have been a blessing to the investor according to renowned McKinsey & Company. In Europe, share prices rose by an average of almost 8% during this period. Over the past 25 years, the DGcoin investment plan, if it would have been active, had yielded a return of 7% to 8% per year. That is a good result. Again not taking into account the corona impact.

Those figures are in line with DGcoin's expectation that a return of 6% will be in the pipeline over the next 20 years. We remain on the conservative side. The good thing about the corona crisis is that stock prices have fallen sharply across the board. The way up is only open.

The money you invest with DGcoin falls outside the deposit guarantee scheme. If you save at a bank and it goes bankrupt, you will be reimbursed E 100.000 in savings. Unlike a bank, DGcoin can never go bankrupt. After all, DGcoin does not undertake banking activities, including lending money. When in a worse case for example half of the investors simultaneously claim their deposits, DGcoin is in the position to liquidate the corresponding part of its equity portfolio. As a result DGcoin will always be able to meet its obligations.

Trust is good, control is better

Every investment or divestment is made visible in the DGcoin Security Ledger and you know instantly, for example, how large the buffer capacity is. At any time each investor has access to an up-to-date list of the equity portfolio. Of course with the possibility to check whether DGcoin actually owns the stock, for what amount it was purchased and what its current value is.

A detailed explanation of the DGcoin Investment plan is not part of this white paper. This plan is available on request.

## 7. ISSUANCE OF DGCOINS



The number of DGcoins that comes on the market is automatically created and is fully linked to the deposited (investments) money and the annual bonus coins (6%) to be paid out.

Therefore, DGcoins can never be issued in an uncontrolled manner. When investment money flows in, the Euro value will be converted into DGcoins on a 1 to 1 basis and the number of coins in circulation is increased with that amount. The moment DGcoin holders divest coins, the number of DGcoins is reduced by the same amount instantly. The payment to selling DGcoin holders will be made in Euro.

The annual return of 6% will not be paid out to DGcoin holders in Euro's but in DG bonus coins.



## **8. DG COMMUNITY**

Every DGcoin holder has access to DG Community. On this platform, not only Dgcoin and holders are linked together, but holders also come into direct contact with each other. Holders receive information directly from DGcoin via this platform. DGcoin holders can also share information and experiences with all holders themselves. But it is also possible for holders to communicate on a one to one basis.

DG Community helps investors to help each other and themselves. But it also offers holders the opportunity to give direct feedback about, for example, the DG Investment plan or the Security Ledger.

With DG Community you don't put your trust in DGcoin in the hands of a central body. After all, the entire community watches and checks. So you put your trust in the hands of all DGcoin holders together. If an investor in the network determines that, for example, information in the Security Ledger is incorrect or that investments are not in accordance with the DGcoin Investment plan, the rest of the community will hear about it immediately. DGcoin will then immediately provide an explanation and correction.

## 9. ROAD MAP AND INVESTMENT SCHEME

The DG roadmap and investment scheme has been organized in 4 era's:

Coin completion, Security Ledger, Community Platform, Marketing and Payment System.

The work of each era happens in parallel, with research, prototyping and development often in progress all at once across the different development streams. A detailed plan has been worked out for each era.

The development of the Payment System will start after the 3 other topics have been successfully launched. The Payment System will as a consequence not form part of the initial ICO.

An amount of E 300.000,- was raised in the first financing round. For the second round, an amount of E 400.000 is needed of which E 100.000 has been realized. The money from this round will be spent as shown in the table below.

	Date of realization	Amount involved in E
Coin completion	01.06.2020	200.000
Security Ledger	01.07.2020	50.000
Community Platform	01.08.2020	50.000
Marketing	Start 01.08.2020	100.000

## **10. TEAM AND ADVISORS**

While the team of SpaardersVerenigd, played and will continue to play a key role in the creation of DGcoin, they have no special rights within the DGcoin issuing organization.

SpaardersVerenigd as a supporting institute is to coordinate and provide a framework of governance decision-making for the DGcoin network, oversee the operation and evolution of the DGcoin and payment system and facilitate the provision of services next to the Ethereum platform.

SpaardersVerenigd is assisted by specialists, each of them at the top of their profession.

This white paper is a reflection of the mission, vision and dreams of the SpaardersVerenigd team.

## **11. DISCLAIMER.**

This DGcoin white paper is for information purposes only. SpaardersVerenigd does not guarantee the accuracy of or the conclusions reached in this white paper, and this white paper is provided “as is”.

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