

Cross-Chain Commerce Trustless Trading of Tokens

including:

- EVM ERC-20 (DeFi)
- EVM ERC-721 (NFT)
- Stacks Clarity (CityCoins)
- Bitcoin (Bitcoin)

Step 1: parties agree on the trade



Discover other parties to transact with



Connect over common interests and terms



Agree on the parameters of the trade

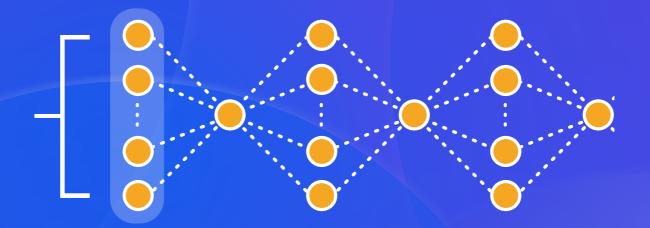


Sign the hash of the payload with trade info:

Blockchain 1: A sends to B amount X1 of token Y1
 Blockchain 2: B sends to A amount X2 of token Y2
 Blockchain 3: B sends to C amount X3 of token Y3

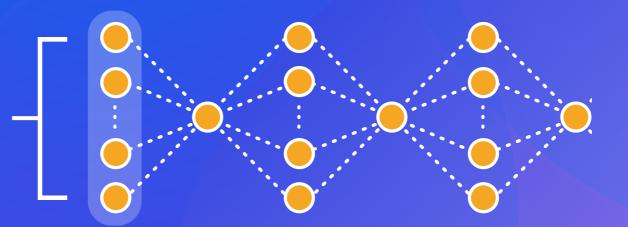
Step 2: parties lock money in escrow on their respective blockchains

Time-Locked 3000 USDT in escrow contract 0xA.... for 1 hour





Time-Locked 2 NFT tokens in escrow contract 0xB.... for 1 hour



Step 3: parties verify each other's lockups they only proceed to the next steps if satisfied

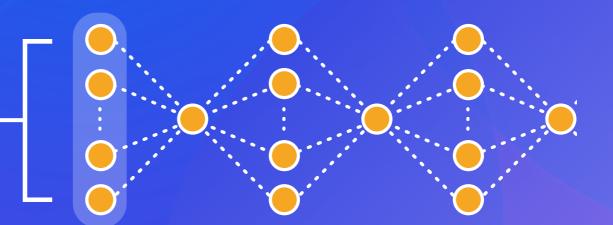


Time-Locked 3000 USDT in escrow contract 0xA.... for 1 hour





Time-Locked 2 NFT tokens in escrow contract 0xB.... for 1 hour



in the worst case, one party locked tokens for an hour

Step 4: parties post on each other's chains

they must do it in the first half of the timeout period



Trade hash is signed by B and posted on Blockchain 1 as a necessary condition of receiving 3000 USDT

half timeout **time** Trade hash is signed by A and posted on Blockchain 2 as a necessary condition of receiving 2 NFTs

it is in their own self-interest to post, or they won't receive tokens and after the timeout expires, the other party can take them back.

Step 5: parties complete the transaction

on each blockchain, tokens are released to the other party only if they had posted a signed transaction in the first half



Trade hash is signed byBand posted on Blockchain1as a necessary conditionof receiving 3000 USDT

B finds signature by A
that was posted on blockchain 2
and reposts it on blockchain 1
causing 3000 USDT to be released
to its address in the Trade.

half



and posted on Blockchain 2 as a necessary condition of receiving 2 NFTs A finds signature by B
that was posted on blockchain 1
and reposts it on blockchain 2
causing 2 NFTs to be released
to its addresses in the Trade.

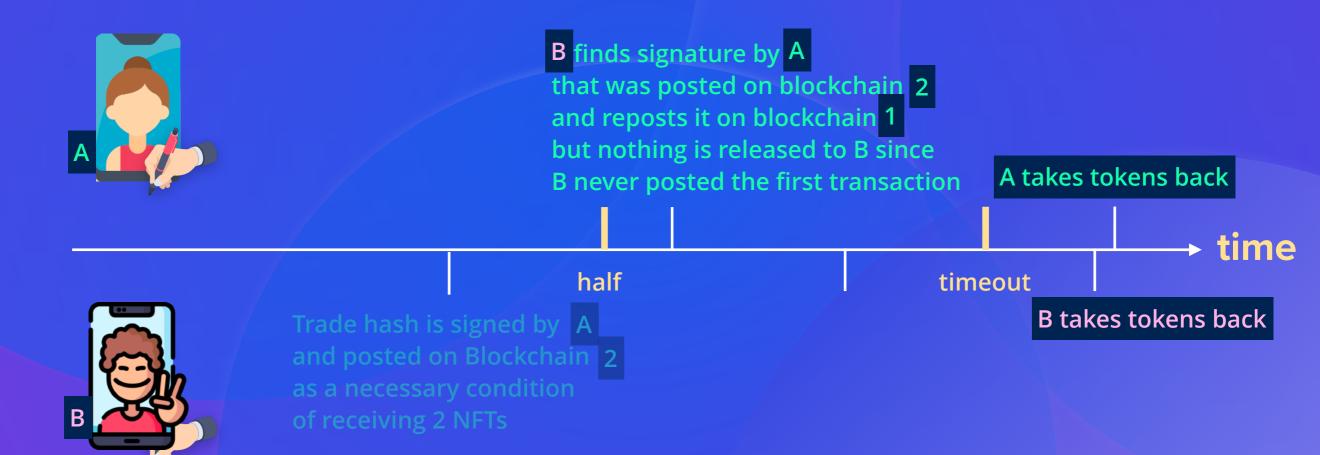
timeout

time

and having done that, the other parties have an entire half of the timeout period to repost it on their own blockchains

Canceling: what if one party doesn't post?

suppose that B's transaction was never mined in the first half of the timeout period



then the trade would be canceled on both blockchains, as neither A nor B could complete it before the timeout.

Failure Mode: transactions being mined late

if B's first transaction was delayed and mined after the halfway point then A could repost it on Blockchain 2 (e.g. from mempool) and receive B's tokens, even though B won't get A's tokens.



Same applies to transactions in the second half of the timeout. Therefore, it's vital that the timeout period is long enough and enough gas is spent by all parties to get transactions mined.



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Schedule a call with our team calendly.com/intercoin/15min