

# TERMS OF USE

Company: UAB „Broex“

Registered in Lithuania with registration number: 305996131.

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## Advance balance

There can be several advance balances for one personal account.

The advance balance is used to pay for services (acceptance of payments / withdrawals / payments / exchanges / bridges) of the service. From this wallet, a commission is paid for any movement in the service. Including this wallet, the commission of blockchain networks is paid.

If this wallet pays for services, then the cost of these services should be indicated in the advance balance. Different advance balances may have their own commission rates.

The advance balance has its own history of write-offs and replenishments.

You can replenish.

- internal transfer from incoming wallet
- get an address for replenishment

Only stable coins such as USDT, USDC, USDD, BUSD are available for replenishment.

The advance balance is calculated in USD (American dollar). Write-offs also occur in terms of USD. For example, the commission for an incoming payment on an order that was paid in BTC will be recalculated at the direct rate in USD and deducted from the advance one. It is not possible to withdraw balances on the advance balance. The balance sheet may go negative. The negative balance can be unblocked by replenishment (External or internal).

With a negative advance balance, it is not possible to make any withdrawal / payment from your personal account / API. It is available to go into the red for as long as you like and continue to accept payments, make exchanges, cross-chain.

## Exchange

Functionality for users who need to exchange currencies in the same network

When exchanging, the user loses the amount received. Also, part of the commission is debited from the advance balance.

The user pays blockchain commissions for sending to the exchange and commissions for the service.

The exchange amount is limited. There is a minimum and maximum amount available for exchange. (Minimum and maximum always float).

There are restrictions on exchanging coins. You can change only those coins that are on the service.

The exchange functionality itself at the moment may not be available to the user (for example, the provider has fallen off).

In order to change something, something must be in the wallets. That's what is taken as payment for bills and orders for a wallet, and then can go for an exchange. What is received on the exchange - will be accepted in the wallet.

- Each exchange has a send transaction from the wallet address and a receive transaction to the wallet address (for history purposes).
- Every exchange has a rate.
- Each exchange lasts for some time and has statuses (in progress, completed, error)

## **Blockchain bridge**

Functionality for users who need to transfer one currency between networks

The user pays commissions to the blockchain and commissions to the service.

The amount of the cross-chain is limited. There is a minimum and maximum available (Minimum and maximum always float).

The cross-chain functionality itself may not be available to the user at the moment (for example, the provider has fallen off).

In order to move something between networks, this something must be in the wallets at the addresses. That's what is taken as payment for bills and orders to the wallet, and then it can be put on the cross-chain. What is received on the cross-chain - will be accepted on the wallet.

Each cross chain has a send transaction from the wallet address and a receive transaction to the wallet address (for history purposes).

Each cross-chain lasts for some time and has statuses (in progress, executed, error)

## **Pay-in wallet**

The pay-in wallet stores addresses for order payments. Addresses are created automatically when creating an order if there is no free suitable order or it takes from existing free addresses.

To receive payments, the method of address rotation is used for substitution in orders. Addresses become frozen when they are substituted into an order to accept payment for the lifetime of the order. You will see how payments will be concentrated on a group of addresses. This method significantly reduces the cost of withdrawing profits. You do not have to withdraw profit from each address in a separate transaction, but only from a group of addresses.

After the order expires, the address remains "frozen" under the order for another 10-30 minutes, depending on the network, so as not to lose "late" transactions. Also, the address is not given to other users. It is wholly owned by the client.

When choosing an address from the free ones for substitution, the "richest" address is taken into the order.

Also, rotation saves you from crypto dust when the amount in the address is less than the amount of the blockchain commission. It is possible to accept payments in as many small amounts as the Client wishes.

Storing profits directly to the address where the payment was received makes the process of interaction with the service transparent.

Addresses are stored in the context of currencies and networks. For each address, incoming and outgoing transactions are provided in detail.

When withdrawing tokens such as USDT, USDC, BUSD, USDD, the commission for the blockchain transaction is deducted from the advance balance.

## **Payouts**

The user can withdraw cryptocurrency to an external wallet. Withdrawal is not possible if the advance balance is negative.

- **Bulk Payouts:**

The user can make a mass payout to the desired addresses using the completed CSV file.

- **Single payouts:**

Single payouts are made from the Payouts tab. To do this, the user needs to select the desired address with a balance, select the receiving address and enter the amount. You can also leave a comment when sending, it will be displayed in the advanced view of this transaction.

## **Recurring payments**

A Merchant can make a new subscription either using the POST method via the API or immediately generate a link to the subscription and put it somewhere, for example, directly in the subscription button

Payment for the subscription should be credited to one of the Merchant's addresses in the wallet. The address of the spender, to which the payment will be sent, will not be the address of the service, but one of the addresses of the Merchant in the wallet. The Merchant should be able to set the address of the spender himself to receive payments for subscriptions (give functionality in the LC). But we ourselves can put it out of those available in the wallet. If not at all, then create and deliver.

How everything looks from the side of the payer/subscriber.

On the seller's website, he agrees to subscribe and goes to the OCP page, where he binds his address to the spender using a metamask, tronlink wallet connection.

On this page, the subscriber sees in general all his subscriptions and approvals of his address. The subscriber on this page can not only subscribe, but also cancel the current subscription. And cancel the approval for the address of the spenders altogether. This is the main and only subscription page.

What does it look like from the seller's point of view?

The store, using the API method, requests to add a subscription for the customer. In response, it receives a link to the client's subscription page.

## Top up balance from a third-party address

The user can replenish his advance, payout balance, business and pay-in wallet from an external address. Each replenishment address has its own lifetime, it depends on the currency in which it will be replenished.

Replenishment is possible only with the help of stablecoins.

- **Advance balance:**

It is possible to replenish only with the help of stablecoins, each address has a term.

- **Payout balance:**

The possibility of replenishment only with the help of stablecoins.

The address is static. Money remains on it, then it is withdrawn from it

- **Business Wallet:**

The business wallet is available for replenishment only for the currencies to which the selected replenishment address belongs. There is no expiration date, the address is static.

- **Pay-in wallet:**

Pay-in wallet accepts only the currency that belongs to the selected deposit address. There is no expiration date, the address is static.

## Order

One option for accepting payment is to create an order. In it, you fixedly choose the desired coin and network.

- Each order can be given a name and description inside the personal account
- One order can work with only one currency and network, the Merchant himself chooses in which currency and network the user must pay for the order.
- Each order must be assigned an order validity period (from 2 to 12 hours)
- For each order, you can hang a webhook that will be sent in case of an erroneous payment
- For each order, you can hang a webhook that will be sent upon successful payment
- After paying the order, the Merchant can set a return link (Which page the user will go to after the order is successfully paid)
- Each order has several statuses:

### Active

The order has not been paid, but the time for payment set by the Merchant has not yet expired.

### Paid

The order has been paid in full.

### Partially Paid

The order was partially paid. The time for payment set by the Merchant could be out, but some part of the amount has already been sent.

### Overdue

The warrant has expired and has not been partially or fully paid.

After creating an order, we generate an active page with all the information that the Merchant entered + give the address of the desired currency and network for replenishment, and also show it with a QR code.

## Invoice

\*The difference between an order and an account is the ability to choose a currency on the payer's side. For example, I can choose to pay USDT or USDC already inside the created account.

Each account can be given a name and description inside the personal account

In each invoice, the Merchant needs to select a fiat currency to calculate the cost (USD, RUB, EUR)

Select % on exchange rate

% allowed for price slippage

You can choose who will pay the network commission: Merchant or payer

After the user has gone to the account page, he needs to choose in which currency he wants to make a payment. Having chosen the currency, he clicks on the "Pay" button and a new order is created in the Merchant's personal account with the user's chosen currency. Order operation see above.

The status of the account depends on the status of the order that the user generated when choosing the currency.

## Donations

The user can create a page for accepting donations from external wallets. Each donation page can be configured individually:

An individual link that always starts with [donate.onchainpay.xyz/donate/link](https://donate.onchainpay.xyz/donate/link), which the user himself will come up with.

Select the currency that the donation creator wants to accept, it can be: USDT, USDC, USDD, BTC, BUSD, BTC, ETH, BNB, LTC, TRX

Commission is charged on each donation

## Organization, rights and roles

All this functionality is for allowing users of one organization to see the data of their outlet. Each user enters under his mail, and not one account for all with all rights.

This is how the parent element of the organization appears. In an organization, users have their own access rights. One user can be in multiple organizations. Without relogin, the user can switch between organizations.

After registration, the user can register his organization and be the king and god there.

To add members to an organization, the member must already be registered. You need to send an invitation to this user.

Upon registration, the user immediately becomes the administrator of his organization.

When invited, the administrator of the organization assigns rights to the user or simply by ticking where the invitee can or can choose a rights / access template.

Rights/access is given by sections of the personal account. Sections have access to specific activities (eg I/O) or static data (transaction history). For example, you can give access only to view the transaction history.

Scenarios.

The user creates an organization.

Enters the organization and specifies the necessary data. Now it's just a name.

The admin creates role templates.

Enters organizations. In role templates. Add role. specifies a name of a role, pierces accesses with ticks.

The organization admin invites a member to the organization.

In the organization clicks on "add user" . Specifies mail, role and generates an invitation link. Send an invite link.

The admin deletes the user.

Enters the organization. In users. In the list of users, it clicks on deletion.

Each financial action records in the history which user made this action

## The address book

The address book is used to store addresses within the service. The client can save favorite addresses with the following parameters:

- The address
- Networks
- The note
- Comment

And then use them to quickly complete a transaction.

## Support

If the Customer has any questions or concerns related to the Customer Agreement, their rights and/or obligations, they can contact the Company according to the following contact information:

[support@onchainpay.org](mailto:support@onchainpay.org)

\*Cryptocurrencies carry a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all people. The Customer may sustain a loss of some or all of the customers invested capital; therefore, the Customer should not speculate with the capital that the Customer cannot afford to lose. Customer hereby confirms that he is knowledgeable of the above-mentioned risks.

\*The Customer acknowledges and agrees that the exchange rates vary regularly and may be affected by matters and events outside the control of the Customer or the Company.

\*The Customer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Company, its affiliates, employees, agents, successors, subsidiaries, assignees and each of their respective officers, directors, shareholders, members, partners, attorneys, employees, from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by the Company, for all damages directly, indirectly, and/or consequentially resulting from or arising out of the Customer's failure to fully and in a timely manner perform the Customer's obligations hereunder or use, misuse, or inability to use the Services, or any of the materials contained therein, or the Customer's breach of this Agreement or should any of the representations and warranties fail to be true and correct.

\*To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, The Customer also agrees to defend and indemnify the Company should any third party be harmed by Customer's illegal actions or should The Company be obligated to defend any claims including, without limitation, any criminal action brought by any party.

\*The price of a cryptocurrency is based on the perceived value of the cryptocurrency and is subject to changes in sentiment, which make these products highly volatile. Certain cryptocurrencies have experienced daily price volatility of more than 20%. Therefore, there is a high volatility risk and holders may suffer large losses.

\*The cybersecurity risks of cryptocurrencies and related "wallets" or spot exchanges include hacking vulnerabilities and a risk that publicly distributed ledgers may not be immutable. A cybersecurity event could result in a substantial, immediate and irreversible loss for market participants that trade cryptocurrencies. Even a minor cybersecurity event in a cryptocurrency is likely to result in downward price pressure on that product and potentially other cryptocurrencies.

\*Cryptocurrencies currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many jurisdictions. In addition, many cryptocurrency derivatives

are regulated by the provisions of national and supra-national (i.e. EU) securities legislation; moreover, some state securities regulators have cautioned that many initial coin offerings are likely to fall within the definition of a security and subject to their respective securities laws. One or more jurisdictions may, in the future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect cryptocurrency networks and their users. Such laws, regulations or directives may impact the price of cryptocurrencies and their acceptance by users, Merchants and service providers.

\*Information regarding any specific cryptocurrency may be missing, inaccurate, incomplete and unclear with respect to the project and its risks. Documents may be highly technical and require sophisticated knowledge to understand the characteristics of the cryptocurrency and/or the project.

\*Cryptocurrencies are not currently regulated by the authorities in most jurisdictions. Crypto assets are not backed by any gold or silver hence does not have any intrinsic value. Crypto asset is a unique kind of currency, backed by technology and trust. The price of cryptocurrencies is based on the agreement of the parties to a transaction, which may or may not be based on the market value of the cryptocurrency at the time of the transaction, also which may result in the potential for permanent and total loss of value of a particular virtual currency should the market for that virtual currency disappear.



