（Super Consumption Cycle Chain）

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Content

Chapter One Project Background

1.1 Development of Block chain Technology

Block Chain is one of the most revolutionary technology in the field of information technology. The data (blocks) are linked in time order to form the transaction records which can be traced back in time order and cannot be falsified by the way of joint record of multiple nodes in the network.

The core value of block chain lies in the realization of non-falsifying, secure and reliable distributed accounting system, cryptography, distributed consensus protocol, point-to-point network communication and intelligent contract, etc. Multiple participants who use accounting system in the block chain can form the trust basis in multi-party transactions, and then realize low-cost, low-delay information exchange and transaction processing, and realize the efficient circulation of digital value without additional third-party guarantee institutions.

Compared with the traditional centralized account database, as the core infrastructure of the value exchange system, the block chain has the

characteristics of high reliability, simplified process, traceable transactions, cost savings, and error reduction and improved data quality, which give it a natural advantage in asset registration, issuance, trading, clearing, settlement and management, make it the first choice to build a valuable Internet and become the cornerstone of future financial asset services.

Block chain technology has the characteristics of consensus trust system, records cannot be tampered with, decentralization, traceability, programmable (self-programming) and so on. It can reduce the cost of audit and liquidation, improve transaction efficiency, asset utilization, reduce the distrust of central nodes (can be considered traditional bankers, business, sponsors) and make the flow of digital assets more transparent and convenient. It is called intelligent, intelligent and trustworthy robot.

1.2 Brief Introduction of Consumption Cycle

1.2.1 Strange phenomena in the global economy

The global economy faces a major problem: the world's developed world-wide economy has seen its longest slowdown since the second world war.

After the quarterly adjustment announced on August 5, 2016, the number of non-farm payrolls rose by 255000, well above market expectations of 180000, and the unemployment rate remained low at 4.9 percent in June, but economic growth in the United States and other developed countries has shown long-term weakness. This was evident after World War II.

This economic downturn could explain why wages have grown so slowly, especially among the lower-paid, with low gasoline prices and ultra-low savings rates since the turn of the century. This slow growth is not a new phenomenon. It is strange that it has been in the doldrums for 15 years and shows no signs of recovery. Take the United States as an example, GDP grew at an average annual rate of 2.2 per capita between 1947 and 2000, but has fallen to 0.9 since 2001, according to Zitong Finance. Western Europe and Japan are doing even worse. Over the past 10 years, 81 percent of the U.S. population's income has been flat or even declining, compared with 97 percent for Italy, 70 percent for Britain and 63 percent for France, according to the McKinsey Global Research Institute.

Influenced by the simultaneous weakening of effective demand in both traditional and emerging markets, rising costs have led to an overall decline in global industrial production, a slowdown in consumer demand growth, a sluggish global economy and a sustained downturn. Nobel

laureate in economics, Joseph E. Stiglitz warned. "Unless we address the big problem of insufficient global aggregate demand, the economic downturn will continue."

The slowdown is ultimately a supply-and-demand problem, a problem between the ability of the global economy to deliver goods and services, and the need for consumers and businesses to buy. Worryingly, global supply and demand are weak and moving in a vicious circle.

1.2.2 Several factors restricting China's Economic Development

1.2.2.1 The problem of overcapacity in traditional industries.

The overcapacity of our country is characterized by a wide range of industries, a high degree of excess and a long duration. Moreover, many industries have insufficient capacity utilization ratio and are in a serious overcapacity. If we do not accelerate the elimination of excess capacity, it will hinder the upgrading of the industrial structure. Reduce the efficiency of resource allocation, excellent enterprises are difficult to develop and grow. At the same time, the deflationary pressure brought by overcapacity continues to increase. (PPI) prices for industrial products have fallen for 40 consecutive months, reflecting a persistent and deteriorating overall weakness in industrial demand, with overall domestic deflationary risks still evident.

1.2.2.2 Common people's consumption will is weak and domestic demand motive force is insufficient.

At present, the common people face "new three heights": the house price is high, the commodity price is high and the pain index is high. Housing, education, health care, pension and other heavy burden seriously suppressed the people's desire to spend, reduce the overall purchasing power. In addition, the income growth cannot keep up with the price rise, the resident disposable income is lower than the price rise rate for a long time, which also seriously affects the common people consumption will.

1.2.2.3 Progress in science and technology has increased unemployment and the employment situation is grim.

The popularity of robots and artificial intelligence will bring more layoffs and unemployment. The strong rise of the e-commerce industry in the last decade will also have a great impact on the employment of traditional industries. In the next few years, nearly a million jobs will be replaced by robots. Many traditional industries who do not embrace the Internet, will be abandoned by the times.

1.2.2.4 The problem of high financing cost has not been solved well, and the actual capital cost is high, so it is still difficult for enterprises to operate.

After more than 30 years of rapid economic development, at present, China's economy is also at a key node. The way of relying on exports and investment to stimulate development needs to be changed, and stimulating domestic demand has always been the goal. The state policy is also conducive to the development of consumer finance business, the market body is gradually increasing, the competition is becoming increasingly fierce, and the industry has indeed made certain achievements, such as innovative product design, continuous improvement of infrastructure, and so on. However, at the same time, the basic system of the consumer finance industry in China, such as the credit investigation mechanism, is still very elementary, and the laws and regulations need to be improved. Through the technical characteristics of the block chain itself, such as decentralization and non-tampering, the technical difficulties as traceability of the products, Mall's consumption return and IoT structure in the consumption cycle can be solved to realize the safety and sustainable circulation of consumption.

Chapter Two Project Description

2.1 SCCC Business Mode

SCCC platform fully studies the core principle and technology of block chain, designs a comprehensive platform for global consumption based on block chain technology, establishes a traceability architecture of block chain, a core system of block chain consumption cycle and a material link module based on block chain technology and constructs an application framework of block chain technology in consumer circulation system.
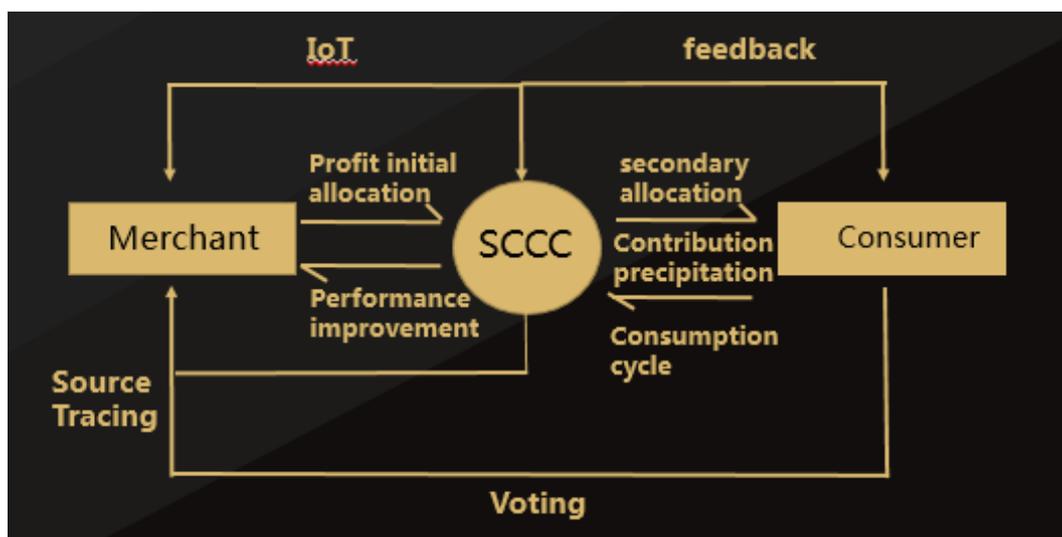
The "super consumption cycle" business model will realize the seamless connection between the traditional retail industry and the

Internet, reconstruct the future, create a comprehensive consumption platform with convergence, centralization and amplification effect, help the traditional enterprises to participate in the high degree of competition on the Internet, surpass the competition, stimulate domestic demand, and open up a trillion growth space.

2.1.1 SCCC Block Chain Traceability Structure

In shopping consumption, consumers are most concerned about whether the goods are genuine and worth for money. In order to verify, consumers often need to compare goods, or even repeatedly verify the information, so that they may not be able to verify the authenticity of goods, spend time and spend money, or will buy fake goods.

The traditional traceability system is completely centralized and the proportion of code sweep verification is very low, which shows that people have a low degree of trust in traceability information. The traceability system of most enterprises, in fact, does not really produce value, but only increases the cost and becomes the kind of project to deal with regulation.

The biggest difference of traceability system based on block chain technology is that information cannot be tampered with. Block-chain technology can only ensure that the information on the chain cannot be tampered with, but not to ensure that the data itself is true. In the SCCC

traceability system, the authenticity of the source information becomes the most concerned point.

In the traceability system of SCCC, it will be composed of four kinds of participants:

The first is traceability chain as the platform side node which will carry on the ecological maintenance from the development angle;

The second kind is all enterprises that join traceability chain. As brand nodes, they will participate in the construction of traceability chain platform together;

The third is the user representative of SCCC ecosystem in the vast number of consumers. This kind of nodes will participate in the platform voting and construction;

The fourth kind is the government or third party quality inspection organization which has certain credibility. As the authority node, it provides the function of double verification of information.

In the traceability system of SCCC, the reliability of traceability system and the accuracy of information on the chain can be ensured by the participation of quadripartite

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2.1.2 SCCC Consumption Cycle System

In SCCC consumption cycle system, a total of members of SCCC platform, merchants, exchanges and other parties to participate and maintain.

Membership: Any user who buys SCCC's TOKEN, and downloads a SCCC wallet is known as a SCCC member;

SCCC Platform: Members use TOKEN to buy 1000 yuan of goods on the platform, the platform automatically divides the goods into settlement price and profit. The settlement price returned to the merchants according to TOKEN and the profit into the SCCC system's contribution incentive fund, when the contribution incentive fund accumulates TOKEN to 1000 yuan, the system will automatically return 10% of the fund to the platform as operating costs, the remaining will return to the user in the order of consumption. Users can use TOKEN for second consumption or realize in the exchange.

**Merchant:** The merchant allocates the order according to the system, carries on the settlement and the commodity distribution. At the same time, according to the user information provided by the Internet of things, it prepares the goods in advance and ensures the commodity distribution.

Exchange: Members and businesses can transfer TOKEN to the exchange to realize.

2.1.3 SCCC Material Link Module

The material link module of SCCC platform is based on cloud computing, user service as the center. According to the existing operating platform and business capabilities, it creates a value-based online business model, targeting at the market integration of internal and external resources.
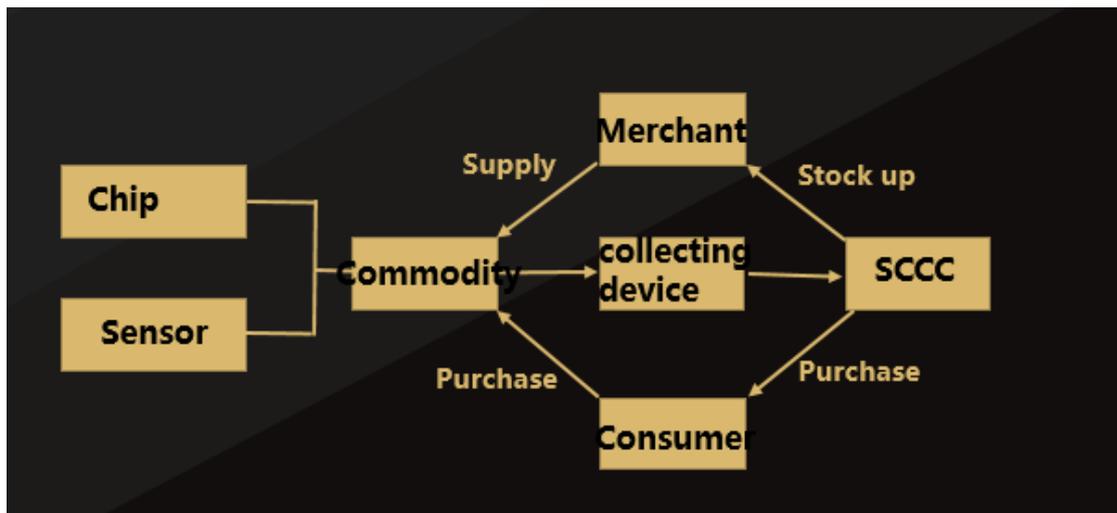
Any goods entering SCCC have intelligent chips and sensors. Through the acquisition equipment of the SCCC platform, the data of the items purchased by the users can be transmitted back to the platform in real time. According to the status of the goods purchased by the users, the platform transmits the data to the merchants to prepare for the secondary sale. At the same time it prompts the user to prepare the purchase.

The combination of SCCC material link module and block chain technology greatly improves the application of material link module in SCCC platform.

1、Reduce operating costs of the Internet of things

The information that records and stores the Internet of things will be aggregated to the central server, and hundreds of millions of nodes will produce a lot of data at present, and in the future this information will become more and more, which will make the center overburdened and difficult to compute and store efficiently. Operating costs are extremely high.

SCCC's block chain technology allows the Internet of things to transmit data directly from point to point, rather than via a central processor, so that distributed computing can handle hundreds of millions of transactions. At the same time, it can make full use of the computing power, storage capacity and bandwidth of hundreds of millions of idle devices distributed in different locations, which can be used in transaction processing, and greatly reduce the cost of calculation and storage.

2、Solve the hidden trouble of security and protect the privacy of users

The core defect of the security of the IoT is the lack of mutual trust mechanism between the equipment and the equipment. All the devices need to check with the data of the WFC. Once the database collapses, it will cause great damage to the whole Internet of things. The block-chain distributed network structure provides a mechanism for maintaining consensus among devices without verification with the center, so that

even if one or more nodes are breached, the data of the overall network system is still reliable and secure.

3、Efficient and Intelligent Network Operation Mechanism

Based on the characteristics of multi-center and consensus mechanism of block chain, the data transmission across systems will "sink" to the block chain layer, which will greatly reduce the complexity of the application system. Internet of things will also evolve from the IOT (Internet of Things) era to the CoT (Chain of Things) era, building a new world on the chain.

2.2 SCCC Application Ecology System

SCCC technology architecture is very flexible, in the process of building a new consumer ecology, and reflects a strong decentralization and scalability, with a strong application ecosystem:

1) At B end, SCCC will connect with the major brands, enrich the consumption scene of the mall, meet the consumption demand of all levels and amount of money, and realize the cycle of consumption for many times.

2）At C end, consumers all over the world can become the consumer groups of Mall, and with the subdivision of Mall Consumer goods, the consumption groups can be expanded gradually.

3）The end of technology, with the implantation of block chain traceability technology and Internet of things technology, it greatly enhances the brand effect of Mall products, at the same time, it can increase the consumption frequency, actively capture the consumer's consumption habits, and reduce the commodity cost through bulk purchase.

2.3 Commercial Value Analysis

2.3.1 In the level of state

1) Responding to the national policy of "de-producing capacity, destocking, deleveraging, reducing costs, and making up for shortcomings" to promote the transformation and upgrading of enterprises in the direction of consumption;

2) Stimulating domestic demand around the requirement of "enabling the people to consume, willing to consume, and daring to consume." Promote domestic demand and promote development;

3) Promote online and offline interaction, speed up the circulation of commerce and commerce, stimulate the vitality of real business development;

4) Respond to the call of "mass entrepreneurship, innovation for all", and innovate business models, providing more employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

2.3.2 In the level of enterprise

1) Increase the order and profit of the enterprise;

The enterprise directly connects to the SCCC mall, returns the profit which the promoter and the channel merchant should obtain to the user, further stimulates the consumption cycle, and increases the enterprise order quantity;

2) Destock and withdraw the funds;

Through the consumption cycle, it can increase the frequency of consumer consumption, further solve the enterprise inventory problem, and improve their return efficiency;

3) Order production, optimize the allocation of resources and reduce the cost.

Through the system, the consumption habits and demands of the users can be captured, the production layout can be done well in advance. The blind production can be reduced, the allocation of resources can be optimized, and the cost can be greatly reduced.

2.3.3 In the level of consumer

1) Satisfying the rigid demand of the common people.

The commodity of the mall is the daily rigid demand of the user to meet the daily consumption demand of the user;

2) The frequency of consumption, stimulating consumption and increasing the real purchasing power of users.

The consumption cycle can return the profit to the user, further stimulates the users' consumption desire, and greatly enhances the user's actual purchasing power;

3) Providing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

2.3.4 Social Effect

1) Promote industrial value chain appreciation;

SCCC integrates the resources of the consumer industry, integrates the profit earned by the middle promoter and the channel dealer, and redistributes the value of the consumption industry, optimizes the allocation of the industry resources, and greatly improves the efficiency of the industry circulation.

2) Consumption cycle makes consumption more convenient and safe.

SCCC is both transparent and anonymous through encryption technology, which makes consumption more secure and convenient, especially when it comes to travel and luxury goods. Through the

indecipherable encryption format, it can prove the ownership of its digital asset certificate without revealing any information, and can realize point-to-point exchange, which greatly improves the security and convenience of SCCC exchange.

3) Drive consumption to form a virtuous circle.

SCCC uses encryption of digital assets as a unified business integral and TOKEN as a reward for giving back to consumers. SCCC's TOKEN are issued in limited quantities around the world and are not copied through encryption technology. Therefore, when merchants give away the points in their hands, they need to buy back the SCCC's TOKEN, on the digital asset exchange or block chain trading platform for a new round of gifts to customers. By limiting the amount of TOKEN, the price of TOKEN, held by consumers will rise as demand increases;

With the rise of the value of TOKEN in the hands of consumers, consumers get additional income, which will further attract a large number of consumers to join the SCCC consumption platform and form a virtuous cycle of consumption.

The emergence of SCCC has a great impact on promoting consumption, digitizing non-monetary assets with the function of exchange, increasing the number of digital assets that consumers can use for commodity exchange, and then increasing the purchasing power of
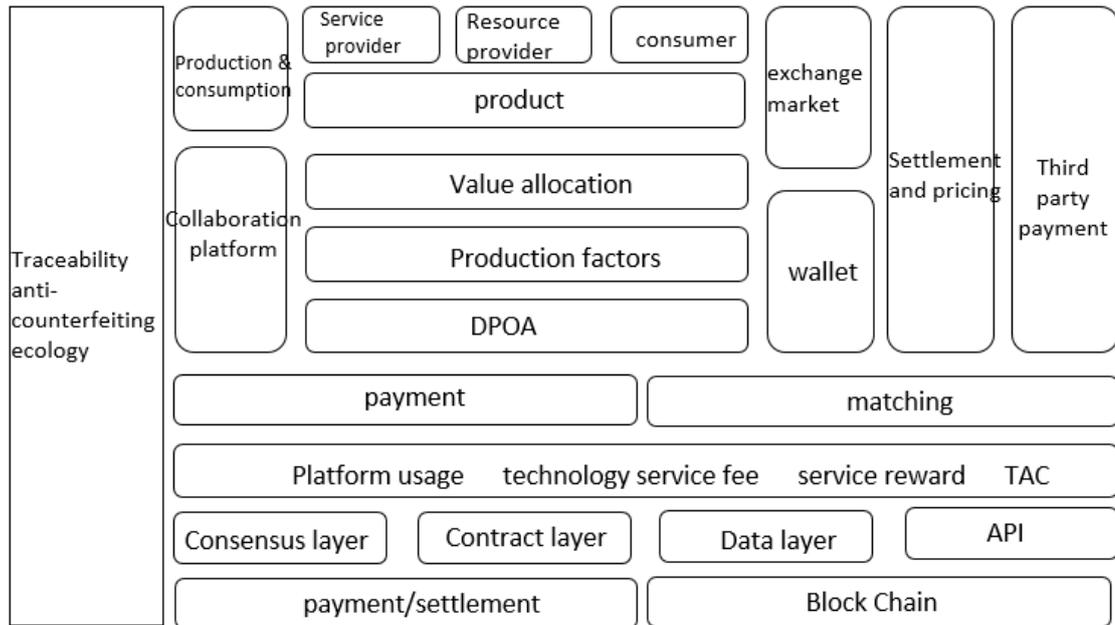
consumers. And convenient consumption mode, so that the value of

consumption space in time and space are greatly expanded.

# Chapter Three Technical Structure

3.1Traceability System Structure

The traceability technology architecture of SCCC is divided into three

parts: bottom chain, platform layer and application layer.

SCCC is the lowest digital certificate of the whole system, the fuel of information exchange of the basic link, and the certificate of the value transfer of the whole ecosystem. DPOA is the block chain voucher of the right to use and ownership of assets in the whole framework. A set of traceability systems provide trust support for the commodities of the SCCC platform.

3.2 IoT System Structure

The SCCC system constructs an architecture that allows machines to form cellular connections to coordinate the exchange of resources between nodes and between heterogeneous links (different nodes may form independent internal chains). A node can make a request, pay a corresponding token, request other nodes (or links) to provide power, network, data, service and other possible resources.
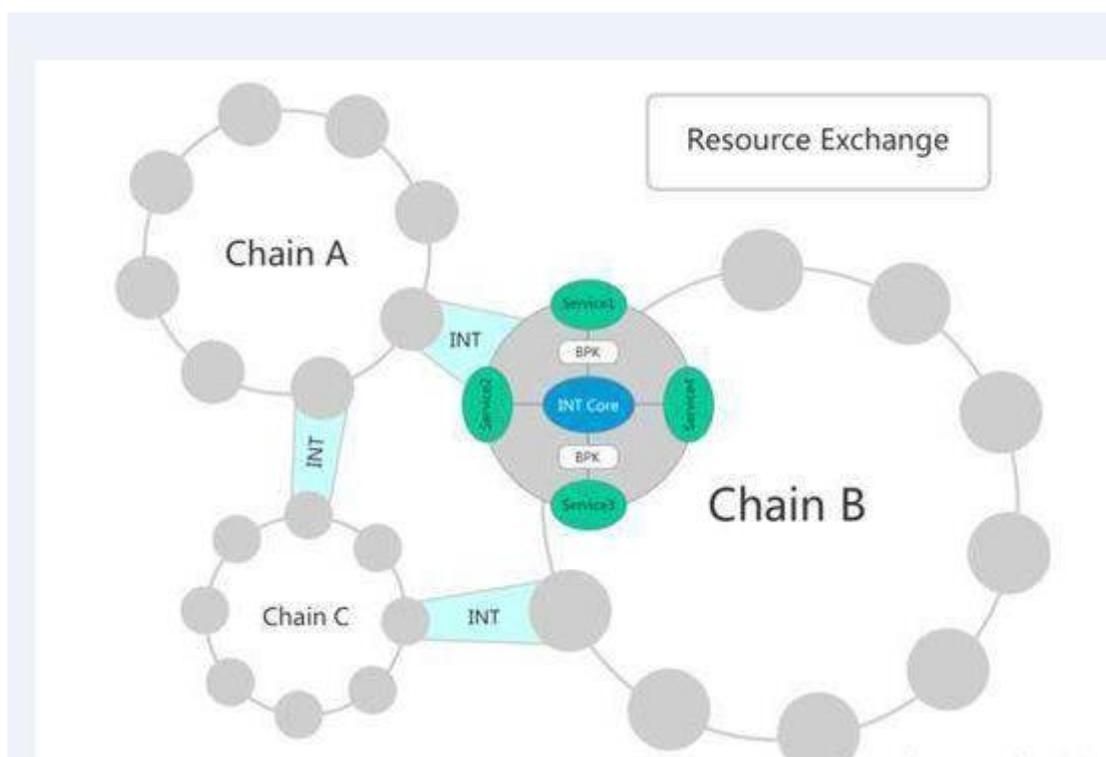
SCCC uses parallel chain structure to make devices connected to each other to form a distributed network. A consensus algorithm is used to ensure the legitimate trust of the transactions between devices. At the same time, different types of devices can be connected to different parallel chains to avoid explosive growth of the general ledger. SCCC is designed as a scalable heterogeneous multi-chain, providing a relay chain platform on which to build a large number of verifiable, globally consistent, Consensus data structure.

Architecture Advantage Analysis

1. The block chain technology can ensure that the collected data can be stored and transmitted safely and reliably without malicious tampering, so that the data rights and interests can be effectively protected.

2. Through fog computing technology, the cloud center network and computing force resources are brought to the fog node on the edge of the IoT network, so that the terminal equipment can transmit the data to the fog node, and efficiently deal with the immediate response requirements.

3. Through SDN technology, the node computing power and network resources of this distributed network can be optimized and configured, the network can be programmed, and the IoT cloud architecture of the distributed block chain can be implemented continuously and reliably.

SCCC-Chain:

SCCC-Chain will focus on scalability, performance and privacy control of block chains, flexible data structures, transaction processing mechanisms, and perfect access control. 6-32 characters are used as account identifiers.

SCCC-Chain uses the main chain and sub-chain design scheme. The main chain is responsible for account management, card management, sub-chain management, man-machine network governance, and the sub-chain support specific business, support a variety of consensus mechanisms and data structures between the main chain and sub-chain, Value can be exchanged among sub-chains.

After locking and paying a certain number of certificates, the third party can create new sub-chains, which can issue new certificates.

The main chain and the sub-chain communicate through the value transfer protocol (Value Transmission Protocol), which defines two types of transaction types: VTPBlockTx and VTPDataTx.

VTPBlockTx defines the format of the sub-chain to transmit the nearest block information to the main chain, the main chain verifies the validity of the sub-chain submission information, the real-time index sub-chain runs, and the system is dynamically adjusted.

VTPDataTx defines the format for transferring data and invoking intelligent contracts among sub-chains.

SCCC-Chain nodes support distributed database plug-ins, such as: mongodb, Apache Cassandra, block data partitioning storage, to maintain sufficient scalability. Through static analysis engine to analyze the correlation of transactions, the parallel execution of multiple transactions is realized.

Performance can be further optimized by deploying nodes that include the main chain and all sub-chains.

The main chain uses the (DPoS) consensus mechanism to establish the economic model, and the super nodes can be elected by voting.

ScccVM is compatible with Web Assembly standards and can be used to develop smart contracts using mainstream programming languages such as C/C++, Java, Python, and TypeScript.

The system provides a series of built-in intelligent contract templates to simplify development. The system provides certified, open and auditable off-chain information services, such as logistics information, bank data, medical data, public events, etc.

SCCC-NET:

In addition to the transactions, payments and other parts, there is also a lot of data, such as text, pictures, video and other needs to store, as well as complex computing requirements. Transaction services can be used as the decentralized computing infrastructure through SCCC-Chain processing, which provides name services, computing services, and storage services for applications.

SCCC-NET is an open network, providing secure and reliable storage services, supporting databases, and many mainstream programming languages.

Most services can be hosted directly on SCCC-NET. Developers can publish computing tasks, and nodes can select the corresponding tasks according to their computing ability, complete the tasks and get the corresponding incentives. The decentralization of name service is

realized by block chain technology, and the ease of use of SCCC-NET is increased.

Users can access SCCC-NET, directly by browser or download data on demand. If users do not want to run SCCC-NET nodes locally, they can choose to access it through proxy nodes.

Atomic Hash:

Block chain solves the problem of the right to confirm the digital assets and the transaction. But the non-digital assets are mainly registered by manual definition, marking serial number and so on. The reliability is poor and it is easy to forge.

This situation makes it difficult for non-digital assets to trade and circulate on the block chain. The serious mismatch between the speed of marking and confirming the right of non-digital assets and the speed of transaction is an important reason for the proliferation of counterfeit goods.

Atomic hashing uses machine vision, depth learning and other techniques to extract features of non-digital assets, such as weight, volume, size, shape, texture, optical properties, radioactivity, etc. Thermodynamic properties and a variety of self-defined random features are used to calculate the non-digital assets according to these

characteristic data, and then the marking and confirming results directly related to them are obtained.

This process is fault-tolerant, repeatable and verifiable.

For example, when the commodity leaves the factory, the commodity can be calculated by atomic hashing, and the result can be stored in the block chain. In the subsequent circulation of the commodity, the relevant party can verify whether the goods received are the original commodity at any time. At present, the cost of use is high, mainly used in certain commodities, such as diamonds, jade, etc., as technology advances and costs fall, it will be applied to a wider range of fields.

SCCC-IoT:

SCCC-IoT includes block chain gateway, communication protocol between internet of things and gateway, design specification and so on. Block-chain gateways have powerful computing and storage capabilities, built-in block chain nodes, and support for a variety of Internet access methods, including: Ethernet, fiber optic fiber 3G / 4G / 5G NB-IoT, BLE, Wi-Fi, ZigBee and other Internet of things communication protocols. Internet of things devices store collected information to SCCC-Chain via gateway.

Based on SCCC-IoT specification, a series of SCCC-Chain Internet of things equipment can be developed, including: temperature, humidity, air pressure, illumination, acceleration, vibration, magnetic field, pressure, harmful gas SCCC-IoT sensors, sound collectors, image collectors, etc. Information and value can be exchanged between devices on demand.

Chapter Four Development Plan

4.1 Operating Development Plan

The project was established in May 2018 and officially launched in the third quarter of 2018.

In July 2018, we completed the project platform construction and resource integration, initially improved the system architecture and fan community building, and completed the project platform construction;

In October 2018, the first round of financing will be launched to complete the infrastructure needed for the platform.

In November 2018, the second round of financing will be launched and the project flow test will be completed.

In December 2018, project recruitment will be launched to link the traceability system.

In January 2019, docking terminal equipment to improve the system of IoT.

In August 2019, the Token will be transacted in the Exchange and the public chain technical framework will be completed.

In January 2020, Open Southeast Asian market;

In June 2020, opening up the European and American market;

In 2021, it will become the most growing global consumer mall in the field of block chain.

Chapter Five Issuing Plan

5.1 Issuing Plan

Token name：Super Consumption Cycle Chain (SCCC)

Constant Circulation：6 billion

Total Amount of Initial Circulation：1.2 billion

Support Token：ETH

Note: Unsold digital tokens will be used for community building, project operations and incentive systems

5.2 Distribution

The Genesis Block will generate a total of 6 billion SCCCs based on computer time, of which:

10%, 600,000,000 pieces of SCCCs are used in private placement to provide basic guidance and help for SCCC projects in business development and technology development.

10%，600,000,000 SCCCs are used in the public offering stage for SCCC team operation, team development, including market, law, virtual asset business, etc.

20%，1,200,000,000 pieces use to reward the founding team and the development team for their continued contribution to the development of SCCC (lock up for 12 months);

12%，720,000,000 pieces use for corporate investors and industry leaders (executives, directors, university professors, frontier geeks, etc.) as development of business scenarios and funding, to help SCCC quickly occupy the market to gain first chance (lock up for 12 months);

48%，2,800,000,000 pieces use for the management of the EQUITY CHAIN Foundation, of which 6 percent is used for community building, 32 percent for commercial ecological construction, 3.5 percent for frontier research and 6.5% for cross-held virtual asset currency.

5.3 Private Equity Participation

The platform has made a perfect smart contract and announced that the digital tokens purchased directly by ETH will be distributed to the user's ETH block chain wallet and the balance will be locked in the smart contract. The private placement can be offered in the official website and private funding platform.

5.4 Future Development Value

The value of SCCC will increase with the speed of traffic. With the continuous appreciation of SCCC, we will continue to develop more trading scenarios suitable for SCCC. In theory, all commercial activities with transactions can be connected to SCCC platform, and there are many

application scenarios. As the application scenarios become more and more widespread, SCCC has long-term value-added expectations.

5.5 Corner Investment

CHANGRUN HOLDING INTERNATIONAL (BVI)

CM-EQUITY (GERMANY)

Amex Star (China)

Zhongwang International Community Alliance

Consensus Capital

Zero Capital

Chang Run Capital

Chapter Six Foundation Structure

The SCCC Foundation is based in Singapore and forms a policy committee. The first representative of the decision-making committee is occupied by key investors and core team member for a three-year term.

After expiry, 10 community representatives are elected by the community and 3 members are elected as new members of the policy-making committee.

The committee will make important and urgent decisions on behalf of the SCCC Foundation. Decisions made by the committee must be approved by a majority vote of all sitting committee members.

The Foundation includes Operations Center, Technology R & D Center, Personnel & Finance Center and Marketing Operations Center.

6.1 Operation Center

Operations center is responsible for the foundation's daily project operation management, community management and business landing.

6.2 Technical R & D Center

The R & D Center is responsible for the underlying technology development, open port development and audit, product development application, auditing, and community technology exchange and technology promotion.

6.3 Personnel & Financial Management Center

The Financial Management Center is responsible for the application and audit of project fund-raising funds, personnel compensation management, daily operating expenses, community operating expenses, business promotion and commercial landing budgets and audits.

The personnel Management Center is responsible for HR planning, recruitment, training, performance, compensation, etc.

6.4 Marketing Center

The marketing operation center is responsible for the foundation's marketing operation, development and other related work.

6.5 Core team member

Co-founder：TONY WU

Well-known investment bank partner and vice president of finance, CFA, U. S. registered Securities analyst. With more than 23 years financial experience, he has worked in a well-known enterprises in Wall Street in the United States and participated in many domestic and foreign companies IPO audit work. Excellent organizational and decision-making skills, with overall control in financing, acquisition, risk management, etc., Good at strategic management of enterprise development, internal resource integration and management of investment objectives.

Co-founder：YE YINGJIE

Graduated from Peking University in Business Administration with 16 years of education, working experience of emigration training abroad, 6 years of direct marketing industry training, marketing experience, 10 years of industrial planning, marketing and management experience, especially good at marketing model design, mathematical logic design and analysis.

CEO: LIU WEI

Fifteen years of experience in securities and futures investment with rich industry experience, especially good at securities investment and financial analysis, global asset allocation and customer marketing management. Mr. Liu has practical experience and serves high net worth customers throughout the country and Southeast Asia with more than billions of yuan in assets management. Set up and lead a large team with more than 1,000 people, and served as the general manager of Beijing Hengtian Fortune Quanzhou Branch, top wealth management organization in China. General Manager, Fujian Branch of Beijing Zhan Heng Financial and Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., vice president of Wealth Management Co., Ltd., and co-founder of Zhongwang International Community Alliance.

CMO: KARMEN LI

Mr. Li have more than ten years of experience in management, training, team building, operation management, education and training in

large enterprises. In the past ten years, he has focused on Internet financial investment, digital money investment and block chain technology application research.

Technician Team

Virio. Minacori

Block chain development expert with internet industry experience for 10 years. Specializing in SQL database development SQL Java C / HTMLS / SSS / TWIGWIGRIPT / POLYMERN AWS, and other languages.

Alex. Jokov

Experienced Python and Django development engineers, start Django applications from Django0.96. In addition to Python, he can use modern JAVASCRIPT, REACT.JS, and ERLANG/OTP. With a master's degree in radiology, most of his career is in ISP, Novgorod Data Communicating Company and Alphacom. System and network positions.

Pulamen. Tedoluv

Block chain development expert. Pramont has 15 years of experience in software architecture and specializes in complex platform architectures and cloud data solutions. From 2012, Pramon turned to block chain technology development.

Vaxili. Pegiluv

Vassili contacted block chain technology several years before. He has 16 years' working experience in system management and back-end

development. He has been Former technical director at Multichannel Video & Internet Service in the United States.

Chapter Seven Investment Risks

7.1 Risk of loss of digital token due to loss of certificate

The purchaser's digital token is likely to be associated with an account before it is assigned to the purchaser. The only way to enter the account is the relevant login credentials selected by the purchaser, and the loss of these credentials will result in the loss of the digital token. The best way to secure the login credentials is that the purchaser separates the certificate into one or several places for safe storage, and preferably does not store, expose to work.

7.2 The Risks Associated with the Core Agreement of the Ethereum

Digital tokens and applications are developed on the basis of an Ethereum - based protocol , so any failures, unforeseen functional problems or attacks that occur at the core protocol of a facility may cause digital tokens or applications to stop working or missing functions in an unexpected manner. In addition, the value of the account numbers in the EPCs may also be reduced in value in the same way or in other ways as the digital token.

7.3 Risks associated with buyer's credentials

It is possible for any third party to obtain the purchaser's login credentials or private key, which makes it possible to directly control the purchaser's digital tokens. In order to minimize the risk, buyers must protect their electronic devices from unauthenticated access requests and access to device content.

7.4 Related policy risks

Block chain technology has become a major regulatory target in major countries around the world, and if regulators step in or exert influence, applications or digital tokens may be affected, such as restricting use and sales by statute, electronic digital tokens may be restricted, hindered or even terminated applications.

7.5 Risk of lack of attention

The possibility that platform applications are not used by a large number of individuals or organizations means that there is not enough public interest in developing these related distributed applications. Such a lack of interest could have a negative impact on digital tokens and applications.

7.6 Risk that the application or product is not up to standard

The application of the platform itself or the buyer is currently in the development stage and may be subject to major changes prior to the release of the official version. Any expectation or imagination by itself or the purchaser of the function or form of the application or digital token

(including the behavior of the participants) is likely to fall short of expectations, and any erroneous analysis, a design change, etc., can cause this to happen.

7.7 Vulnerability risk or the risk of rapid development of cryptography

The rapid development of cryptography or the development of technology, such as the development of quantum computers, or the risk of cracking to encrypted digital tokens and platforms, may lead to the loss of digital tokens.

7.8 Risk of mining attack on digital tokens

Like other decentralized cryptographic digital tokens and encrypted digital tokens, block chains used for applications are vulnerable to mining attacks, such as twin-flop attacks, high-power proportional attacks, "self-profit" mining attacks, over-competitive attacks. Any successful attack is a risk for applications, digital tokens, and although we try our best to improve the security of the system, the mining attack risk described above is real.

7.9 Lack of maintenance or use risk

First, digital tokens should not be treated as an investment. Although digital tokens may have some value after a certain period of time, it can be very small if they are not maintained or used. If this happens, there

may be no follower or fewer followers in the platform, which is clearly very bad for digital tokens.

7.10 Risk of uninsured loss

Unlike bank accounts or accounts of other financial institutions, the digital tokens are stored in accounts or Ethernet networks, which is usually no insurance, and in any case there will be no open individual organization to underwrite your losses. But such as FDIC or private insurance companies will provide insurance for buyers.

7.11 Dissolution risk

Such possibilities exist for various reasons, including fluctuations in the price of digital tokens, problems encountered in the development of applications, breakdown of business relationships or intellectual property claims, etc. The project could be hit hard or disbanded at any time.

7.12 Fault risk of application

The platform may fail due to various reasons and cannot provide services normally. In serious cases, it may lead to the loss of digital tokens.

7.13 Unforeseen other risks

Cryptographic digital tokens are a new and untested technology that, in addition to the risks mentioned in this white paper, has risks that have not been mentioned or anticipated by the team. In addition, other risks that may occur suddenly, or many of the risks already mentioned appear together.

7.14 Other notes

Fully understand the development plan of the operating platform and the risks associated with the block chain industry, otherwise it is not recommended to participate in this private placement

Chapter Eight Disclaimer

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