



SAC - Decentralized Smart Application Ecology
Decentralized Economy by Self-evolution

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Introduction

In the age of the Internet, user data is controlled by giant companies with a central position, while application developers who provide services, as well as those who actually produce data, do not benefit directly from the data. Even in the era of big data, as the actual producer of data - the user is using data at will, the real interest is even compromised.

The emergence of block chain technology makes it possible to decentralize. We believe that building a decentralized Internet ecosystem, allowing data to be owned by users, connecting users with data users is a solution that really benefits users.

Part 1: Decentralized Smart Application Ecology

1.1 The Current Situation of Block Chain

Since the rise of Bitcoin in 2009, more and more organizations and institutions start paying attention to block chain, an emerging technology model. Block chain is a point-to-point (P2P) distributed technology, which can improve trust problems in finance, supply chain and other application scenarios, and maintain a fair and transparent application environment.

Block chain technology does not require a central control point and can establish a cost-effective commercial network. Compared with traditional centralized business systems, block chain technology is more efficient and more standardized.

Despite performance bottlenecks, block chains have broad prospects for payment and settlement and some data-processing-based applications, depending on their outstanding advantages of transparency and tampering. However, at present, the application of enterprise block chain is still scarce. The reasons are mainly due to two aspects: first, the current block chain is not friendly to business logic, traditional application developers can not quickly cut into the block chain; second, because of anonymity, application developers can not optimize the application through user data, which is also incompatible with the mainstream regulatory system.

1.2 SAC Ecology

SAC: Smart Application Chain (SAC) is designed to build an application ecosystem based on block chain and artificial intelligence. SAC provides application developers with one-stop services including "Business and Data Linkage," "User Image Data Sharing," "Artificial Intelligence Recommendation System," "Business Finance," and "Token Trading."

SAC ecology includes two public chain systems: application chain and data chain. These two systems implement cross-chain calls.

In the application public chain, SAC ecology has handled the user system and the privilege control for the application developer, realized the pluggability of the consensus mechanism, and allowed the simple deployment through the docker, so that the application developer can concentrate on the business logic and be truly developer friendly. At the same time, it provides supervision portals to ensure the compliance and safety of the entire ecosystem and is more easily accepted by the mainstream enterprise-class market.

The data link implements the complete system of data acquisition / data classification / data induction / data modeling / data transmission / data use. The user's data is stored in the data link as a user portrait, the data is owned by the user. After the authorization of the user, the data link and the application chain will be called across chains, so that the application developer can better serve the user.

The base currency of SAC is Smart Application Coin, also abbreviated as SAC. SAC is the basic payment currency for application ecology. For example, if a user uses an encrypted chat system based on SAC Ecology, it nee-

ds to pay SAC as a service fee, and users need to pay for SAC purchase items and services when participating in the game.

At present, SAC has partnered with a number of application developers, including "Bird Paradise", "Fish Hunter", "Game Prediction" and a variety of block chain game applications, as well as enterprise-class encrypted communication applications, e-commerce shopping systems have gradually entered the SAC ecosystem.

1.3 Decentralized Economy by Self-evolution

In the current centralized Internet economy, the user's data is accessed by the central authority, but there are no rules limiting the use of the data, and the cost of doing evil in the central organization is very low. As a producer of data, users become the victims of big data, which is incredible.

In the SAC ecosystem, data will be stored in blocks in the form of user portraits, after authorization, the data will be processed by a decentralized depth learning system to provide data support to application developers, through data authorization, the average user will enjoy the benefits of using the data by the application developer, which will encourage ordinary users to further authorize the use of user profile data, so that users master the data, and benefit from the data.

For application developers, users' data costs have been significantly reduced, and their authenticity has improved so that developers no longer have to pay "protection fees." However, if the developer misuses the data, based on

the traceability of the transaction, the developer's evil behavior will be recorded and punished, which will greatly increase the developer's own cost of doing evil.

In SAC ecosystem, data generation, data processing, and data use are all based on decentralized systems, for application developers, from application fundraising to data collection, a full set of solutions can be found in SAC ecosystem, which is an intelligent ecosystem that no longer has a monopoly center, is completely self-driven, and realizes the self-reward and punishment mechanism.

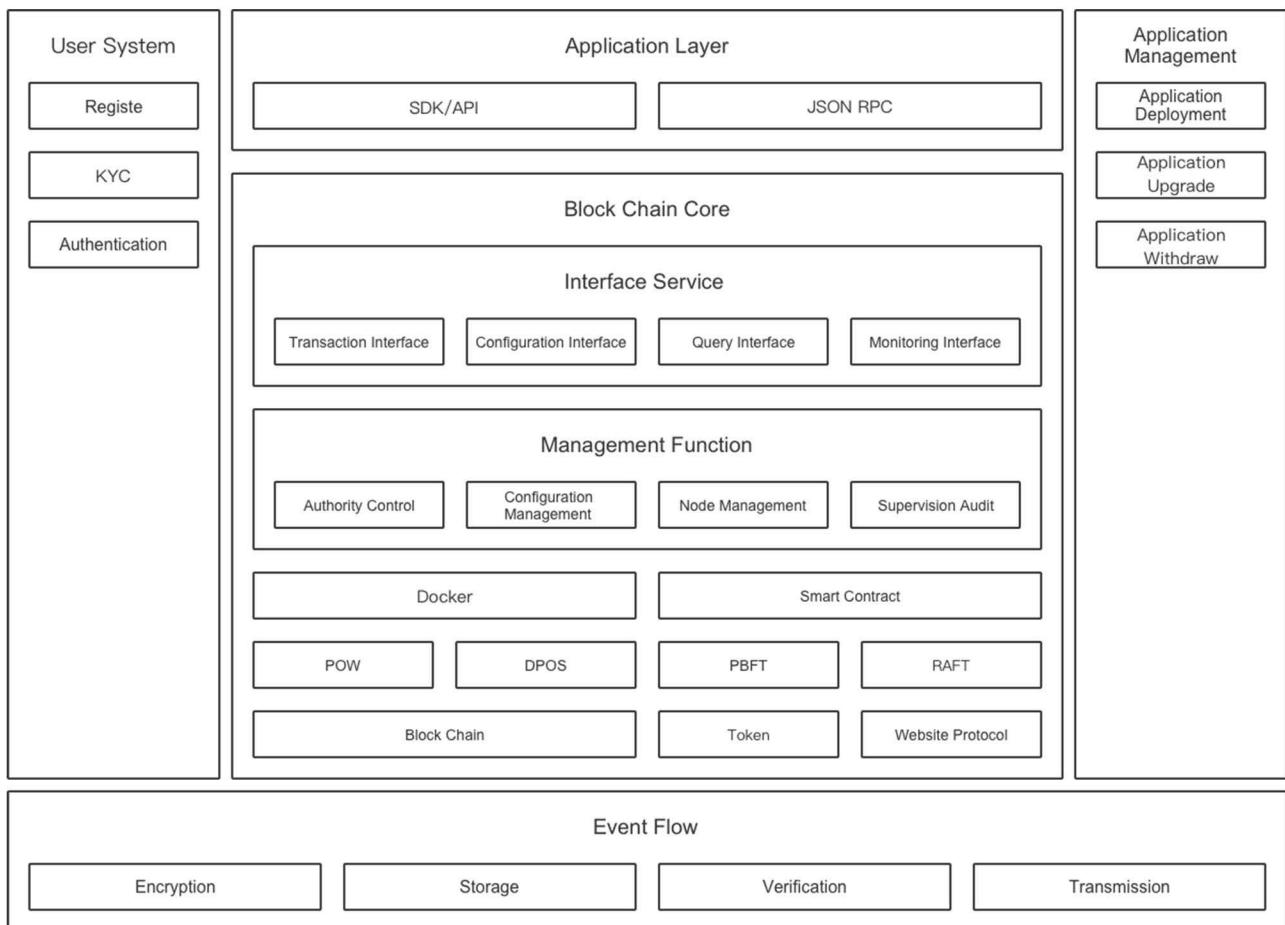
Part 2: SAC Architecture

2.1 Technical Architecture

Public chain + alliance chain structure, dual public chain system, using the side chain to make cross-chain calls, building a self-evolving decentralized application ecosystem through block chain + deep learning technology.

Provide application developers with data tracking, apply cochain and Token one-stop solution for raising funds, finally, the whole ecosystem achieves the benefit of user sharing data, the application developer uses the data to benefit, and the block chain self-evolves in equilibrium state.

2.1 .1 Application Chain



User System

SAC has completed user system modules for application developers, including registration KYC and authentication function KYC including primary authentication and advanced authentication.

The primary certification system is name + identity card + mobile phone number verification, which is the traditional three-element verification. SAC will match the data in the data link based on the data uploaded by the user.

Advanced authentication collects head movement through the camera for live-judgement. At the same time, real-time photos are collected by the user's mobile phone camera, and the ID photo and information are uploaded to the public security part for verification.

Block Chain Core

- SAC adopts Docker deployment to reduce the difficulty of enterprise application deployment; Traditional developers who have not been exposed to blockchain technology need to configure the environment and install the tools before they can actually touch the blockchain technology. In this preparation process, version differences or other minor differences often result in strange bugs. Therefore, in a real productivity environment, rapid configuration is a must for developer friendliness. With Docker deployment, application developers avoid a lot of reconfiguration time, and the standardization and efficiency of the whole system are improved. In addition, the use of Docker deployment is also more manageable, and Docker technology provides isolated space. In the event of an unexpected situation (such as a power outage), technicians can observe the health of the service at a glance.
- Based on SDK, interface, and smart contract, it can quickly develop various business applications, support multi-language writing smart contracts, and make the business development process more in line with enterprise-level software development practices;

- The SAC consensus adopts a pluggable modularization mechanism, supports POW POS DPOS and an efficient PBFT consensus algorithm, and can implement different consensus mechanisms to meet different business requirements.
- Pow workload proves, through and or operation, calculate a random number that satisfies the rule, namely obtain this bookkeeping right, issue the data that needs to be recorded in this round, and store it together after the verification of other nodes in the whole network;

Advantage: completely centralization, free entry and exit of the nodes;

Disadvantage: At present, bitcoin has attracted most of the global computational power, and other block-chain applications using the pow consensus mechanism are difficult to obtain the same computational power to ensure their own security; mining causes a large amount of waste of resources; consensus reached over a longer period.

Pos rights proof, Pow an upgrade consensus mechanism; according to the proportion and time of each node's tokens;

The same proportion reduces the difficulty of mining, thus speeding up the speed of looking for random numbers.

Advantage: To some extent, the time to reach a consensus has been reduced.

Disadvantage: There is still a need to mining, and essentially no case of pain point applications for commercial applications has been resolved: Nextcoin, Ethereum adopted the hybrid mechanism of Pow+Pos.

The DPos share authorization certification mechanism, similar to the board voting, the holders of the currency cast a certain number of nodes to represent them for verification and accounting.

Advantage: Significantly reduce the number of participating validation and accounting nodes to a level of consensus verification in seconds.

Disadvantage: The whole consensus mechanism is still dependent on tokens.

PBFT Byzantine fault tolerance algorithm, it is a kind of consistency algorithm based on message passing, which can be repeated because of failure.

Advantage: All the common algorithms mentioned above can not be separated from the existence of currency, and the system must have a reward mechanism for its normal operation, and the security of the system is actually guaranteed by the holder of the system coin. When our block-chain system is actually applied to commercial applications, the value of the assets it carries may far exceed the value of the coins issued by the system, and the security and stability of the system will be unreliable if the holder of the currency guarantees the security and stability of the system.

The operation of the system can be separated from the existence of the currency and the Pbft algorithm can agree that each node is composed of the participants or regulators of the business, and the security and stability are guaranteed by the relevant parties of the business. The agreed delay is about 2 ~ 5 seconds, which basically meets the requirement of commercial real-time processing. The consensus is highly efficient and can meet the demand for high-frequency trading volume.

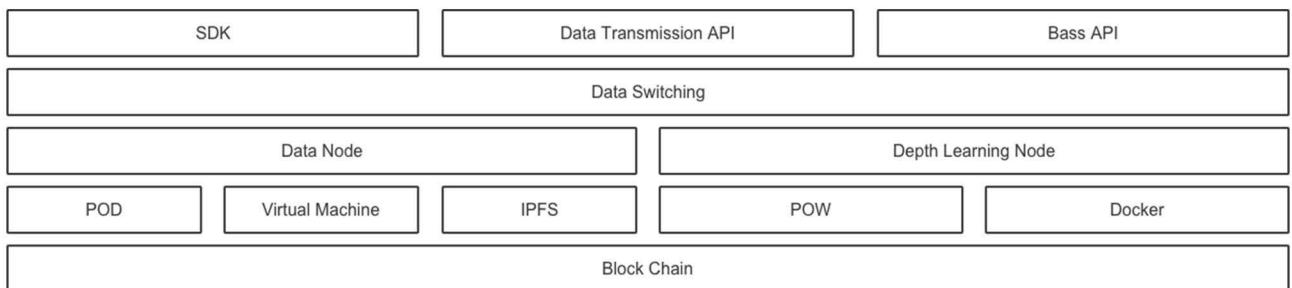
Application Management

SAC's application management module uses the Docker API to manage block chain clusters in remote hosts, so it can be easily deployed to cloud environments that provide on-demand virtual machines. Using the SDK and chaining tools as an interface to the operation chain cipher, the block chain search engine is guided as a dashboard, allowing developers to create and manage multiple block chains in the pool through the dashboard, it enables developers to create and manage multiple block chains in the pool through dashboards, while enabling users to quickly retrieve block chain information using a single request.

Public Chain Contrast

	Ethereum	SAC	Bitcoin/Litecoin/other token
Application type	Application platform that deploys different application contracts	Application platform that deploys different application contracts	Single application, similar to single intelligent contract
Platform language	Go	Go	Less application
Contract language	Solidity/mix	Go	Mostly C++
Library function	A few	Standard Go database	N/A
Contract deployment	Published as a transaction	Node direct deployment	N/A
Contract renewal	Unable to update	Node direct update	N/A
Contract complexity	Cannot be complicated and needs to be compiled into a string	Docker-based, can be programmed as a complex program	N/A

2.1.2 Data Chain



Interface layer: The data link interacts with the application chain, and provides some Baas such as storage and validation classes, users can develop their own data link and data link application.

Two types of nodes: The data link consists of two nodes, data nodes and deep learning nodes.

Clients of ordinary users can add data nodes to provide user profiles of user data, the user node adopts the POD consensus, that is, according to the data provided by the user and the authorization to judge the contribution, after passing the KYC verification of the application chain, the user will get the first identity tag. We hope to encourage users to provide more data and authorization through the form of “data mining”.

Data protection: The data subject of the user's personal data will not be stored in the blockchain, but only the HASH of the data will be stored. The user personal data ontology will be encrypted and decrypted by a pair of public key private keys, stored on the side chain of the SAC using IPFS technology, and asymmetrically encrypted through digital signatures.

The usage behavior data of DAPP will be stored in the data link in the form of the user's portrait, and the public and private key of the user will also be used for encryption and decryption, so the user can query the block chain of the saved data.

The user has the right to authorize the application developer to use the data and to cancel the authorization that has been made.

The depth learning node provides computational power for the distributed depth learning system. Distributed depth learning system is essentially a DAPP application of data link. The nodes that join the application are rewarded by providing computational power for the deep learning system.

We also encourage developers to develop data-based applications.

2.1.3 How To Cross Chains

SAC adopts side chain mechanism for cross chain call.

The application chain actually supports the compound structure of the alliance chain and the public chain.

All applications can form the alliance chain system through the authorization node, and the alliance chain will be based on the underlying SAC public chain.

The data link itself also has the side link structure, and the user data ontology data is stored in the side chain structure of the data link.

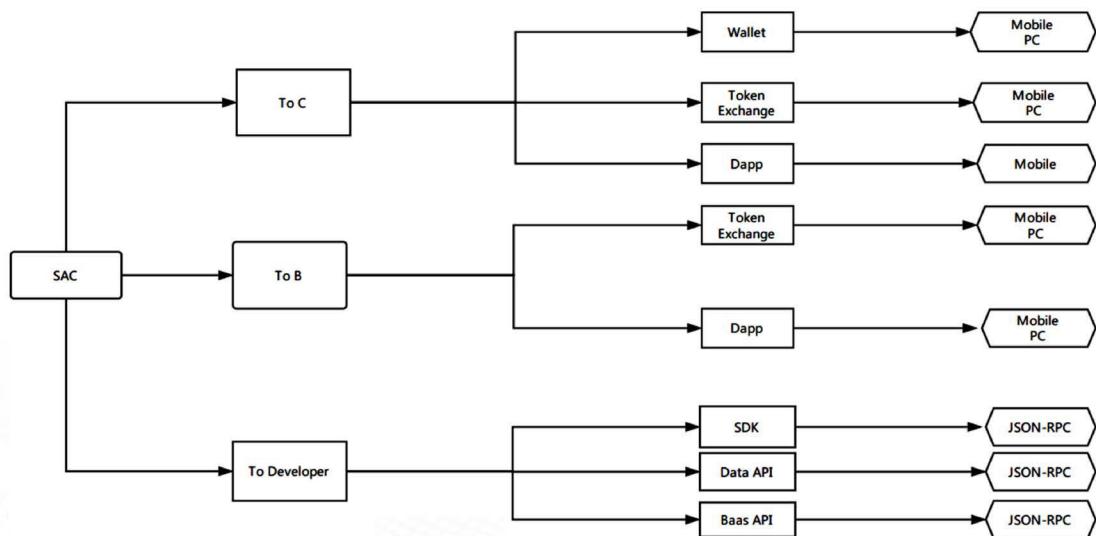
Advantages of side chain architecture:

The advantage of side-chain architecture is that the code and data are independent, the burden of the main chain is not increased, and the data is not overinflated. In fact, it is a natural fragmentation mechanism. The side chain has a separate block chain, an independent trustee or witness, and an independent network of nodes, meaning that a block generated by a side chain will only broadcast between all nodes with the side chain.

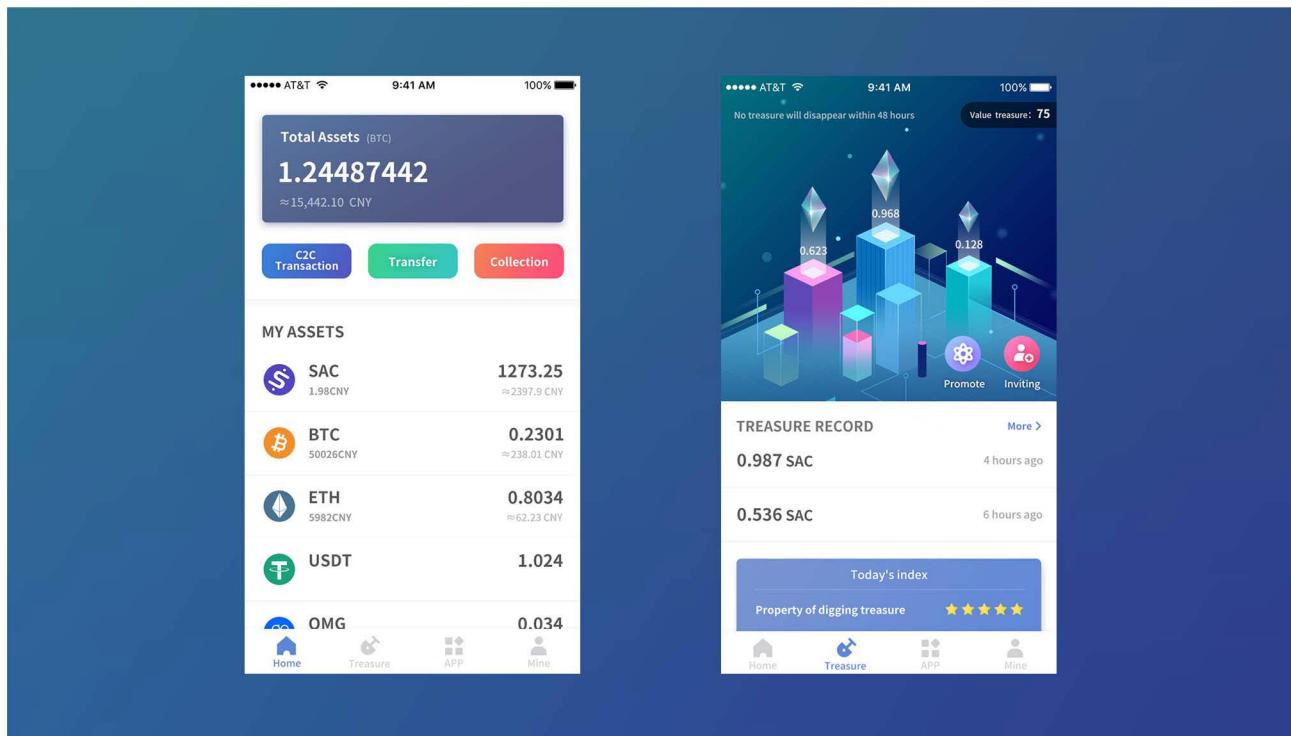
Side chain flexibility:

Side chain nodes and permissions can be determined by application developers and users. All block chain parameters can be customized, such as block spacing, block rewards, transaction costs and so on. Especially for business logic, you can easily develop transaction types or smart contracts related to your business on the side chain.

2.2 Application Architecture



2.2.1 Application Architecture



Wallet is the application portal and asset management tool of SAC Ecology.

Part 3: SAC Application

3.1 Game Application

3.1.1 Bird Paradise

It includes a system for educating and fighting, allowing users to upgrade pet birds by feeding, and bird mating is likely to create new pet breeds, which may have a higher attribute value. Different players can fight each other, by fighting, pet bird attributes and equipment will change.

Instead of taking the form of a ICO, Bird Paradise operates as a sustainable revenue model, generating revenue by charging for food and keeping the total number of birds under control. Users can benefit from the trade of birds' pets and have a small chance of breeding birds with stronger attributes.

3.1.2 Fish Hunter

SAC system based leisure educational game.



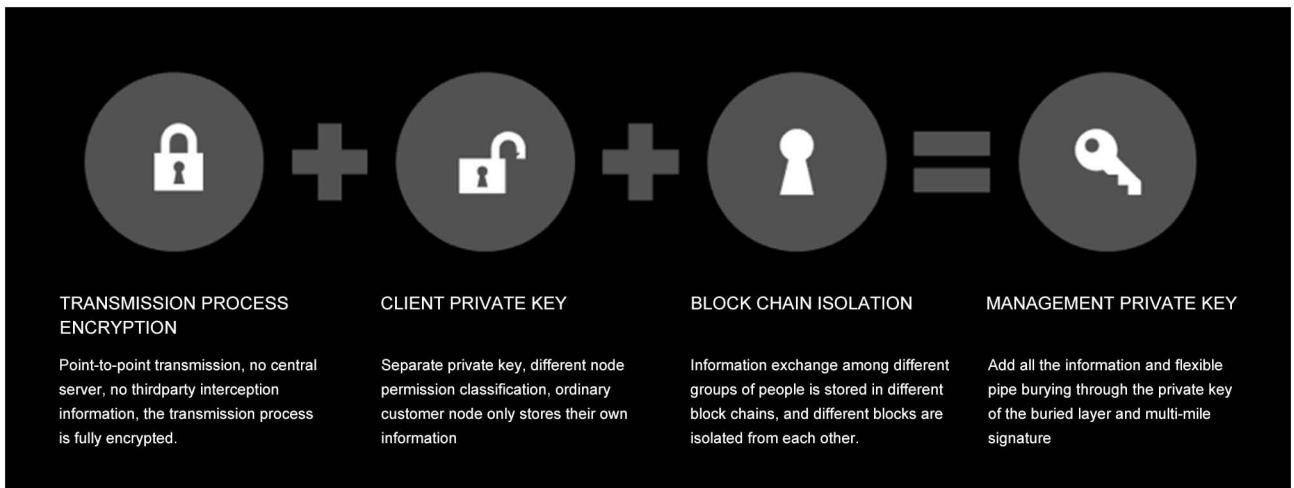
3.1.3 Game Prediction

Users participate in the ball prediction game through the SAC. During the participation process, they may win the SAC Tokens of other players.

The application will collect user's participation data to train the model and find a more perfect prediction model of the game outcome.

3.2 Enterprise Application

3.2.1 Enterprise Communication-Gathering Chat



Market pain point: internal communication needs to solve the problem of information confidentiality and isolation.

Application: block chain + multilayer privilege control.

- The communication between different groups of departments is formed by different block chains, and different block keys are used to encrypt, so the block chains are isolated from each other;
- Through multi-layer authority control, management can control different access to reading and information;
-

No central server required, information is stored in all data nodes, data destruction is extremely difficult.

3.2.2 Encrypted Communication-Secret chat



Market Pain Point: Private exchange information is monitored and information is compromised.

Our solution: Point-to-Point communication between users, information encryption transmission.

Application advantage:

- Transmission protocol of Point-to-Point, no central server, no third-party interception;
- Private key encryption and decryption, strong data confidentiality, compromised information can not be read;

All send records can be queried in the Eth browser, of course, the transmitted information has been encrypted by secret key.

Each user needs to save their private key, and if the private key is lost, the past information will not be read again.

3.2.3 E-commerce Shopping

SAC has cooperated with the Hong Kong e-commerce platform, the other party will use SAC technology for payment and settlement, use SAC to purchase its products, will be able to have access to higher discounts and points.

The e-commerce user's behavior data will be stored in the data link. In addition, the purchase action itself will also enable the customer to earn the points Token, and through the transaction at the exchange, the user can gain revenue through the points Token.

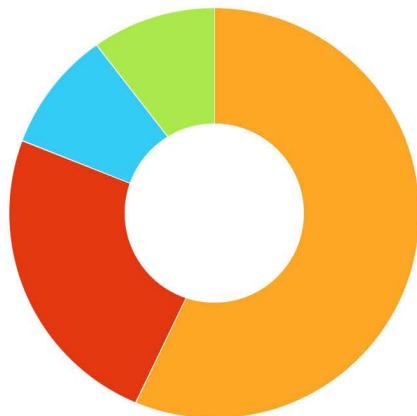
Part 4: SAC Token

4.1 Token Distribution: 200 million in total

The total number of ERC20 tokens of SAC is 200 million, of which 50% will be thawed in the next 12 months.

SAC's ERC20 token is used to provide technical support for technical research, team operations, and application promotion.

Token Distribution

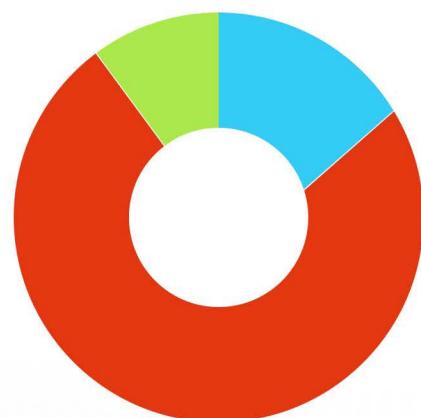


- Investor share: 60 million
- Operational team share: 20 million
- Operating fund share: 10 million
- Reward promotion program: 10 million

4.2 Fund-raising Purposes

Fund-raising Purposes

- Sustainable development
- Security compliance
- Promotion marketing



Sustainable development

As a new technology industry, we need to invest a lot of money in recruiting, team building, and product development.

Promotion marketing expenses

In order to attract third party application developers to SSC, application development subsidies will be provided, as well as subsequent promotion support.

Security compliance expenses

As an enterprise block chain application, on the one hand, continuous investment in security is needed to further improve the security stability of the platform; on the other hand, compliance also requires higher legal and financial budgets.

Part 5: Team Introduction

Team Introduction

The SAC team is divided into two parts: the Greater China Technical Team and the US Consultant Team

- The Greater China Technology team consists of former members of Tencent, Huawei, Huada Gene and PingAn Technologies;
- The US consultant team is composed of the Nasgo team. The Nasgo team provides customized side chains, smart contracts, and Dapp application hosting services.



President of SAC Global Council Michael.Wu

Former president of US investment bank
Founder of Rich Dad's Business School in Taiwan
President, Department of International Investment, Bontop Group, Cambodia
Chief Executive Officer, Jia He Tai Sheng Investment Department, Shenzhen, China
President of investment department, Taiwan Zhao Yuan International

He has more than 30 years of experience in financial marketing and training.

He has dozens of companies in China and Taiwan and Malaysia and has been listed on the market through Rich Dad.



SAC Chief Technical Adviser Steven.Wang

Founder and Chief Scientist of USA Nasgo team
Nasgo team built a decentralized enterprise asset and application platform

Pegged sidechains, Smart contracts, Dapp, It can quickly build upper-level block-chain applications, help enterprises focus on the business itself and the operation of business models, so that enterprises, customers, and institutions can benefit from a variety of application scenarios.

Part 6: Incentive Scheme

SAC Incentive Scheme is divided into two parts: the Alliance Program and the Special Contribution Award.

Alliance Program: After the user P1 registers on the website, he will get the recommended link. When other users P2 click this link to register successfully, P1 will become the recommender of P2. By joining the community and downloading and registered Wallet APP, users can receive 1-100 SAC Tokens. With each additional recommendation, the user gains 5% of the top-level rewards.

Here are some of the recommended programs that get the commission:

- Invite friends who wish to invest in SAC to participate in ICO ;
- Participate in SAC promotion and promote your own referral link ;
- Post recommended links to social networks.

Special Contribution Award: By participating in SAC's community activities, delivering positive statements, and making technical contributions to SAC Ecology, you will receive SAC Token rewards in the amount of 10,000 ~ 100,000 SAC Tokens. The outstanding contributors will be invited to join the SAC technical team to participate in the R & D and maintenance of SAC Ecology.

Part 7: Disclaimer and Statement

The SAC or SAC Token platform does not make any representations or warranties to SAC or SAC Token except as specified in this white paper (especially for their marketability and specific features). Anyone who participates in SAC Token's public sale plan and purchase of SAC Token is informed by his own knowledge of SAC and SAC Token. Without prejudice to the universality of the foregoing, all participants will accept SAC Token as they are after the SAC project is launched, regardless of their technical specifications, parameters, performance, or functionality.

SAC hereby expressly disclaims and refuses to assume the following responsibilities for:

Anyone who buys a SAC Token violates any country's anti-money-laundering, anti-terrorist financing or other regulatory requirements;

Anyone who purchases the SAC Token violates any statements, warranties, obligations, promises or other requirements stipulated in this White Paper and the resulting failure to pay or to withdraw the SAC Token;

SAC Token's public sale plan is abandoned for any reason;

The failure, delay or delay of the development of the SAC, and the resulting failure to deliver SAC Tokens or delayed delivery;

Ethernet or related block chain source code vulnerability, error, flaw, crash, rollback or hard bifurcation and other technical issues caused by platform failure;

The use of funds raised by the public sale;

Any participant has disclosed, lost or destroyed the wallet private key of the digital cryptocurrency or token;

Breach, violation, infringement, collapse, paralysis, termination or suspension of service, fraud, misoperation, misconduct, error, negligence, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or closure of third-party platforms publicly sold by SAC Token;

Trading or speculation in SAC Token by any person;

The listing or delisting of SAC Token on any exchange;

SAC Token is categorized or regarded as a currency, securities, commercial paper, negotiable instrument, investment article or other thing by any government, competent authority or public agency, so as to receive prohibited, regulated or legal restrictions;

Any risk factors disclosed in this white paper, and any damages, losses, claims, liabilities, penalties, costs, or other negative effects associated with, resulting from, or consequential with such risk factors.

Risk Statement

SAC development and operations team believes there are numerous risks in the development, maintenance and operation of SAC, many of which are beyond the control of the SAC development and operations team. In addition

to the other contents stated in this white paper, each SAC Token buyer should read carefully, understand and carefully consider the following risks before deciding whether to participate in the public sale plan.

Every buyer of SAC Token should pay particular attention to the fact that: Although the main body of SAC development and operation is established in the Republic of Vanuatu, both SAC and SAC Token exist only in cyberspace and do not have any tangible existence, so they do not belong to or involve any particular country.

Participation in this open sale plan should be a well-thought-out decision-making action. It will be deemed that the purchaser has fully known and agreed to accept the following risks:

1. Termination of the Public Sales Plan

The SAC Token sale may be terminated earlier, when buyers may be partially refunded due to Bitcoin / Ethernet fluctuations and spending by SAC's development and operations team.

2. Inadequate provision of information

As of the release date of this white paper, SAC is still in the development phase and its philosophy, consensus mechanisms, algorithms, code, and other technical details and parameters may be updated and changed frequently and frequently. Although this white paper contains the latest key information on SAC, it is not completely complete and will not be able to be twe-

aked and updated by the SAC development and operations team from time to time for specific purposes.

There is no obligation to inform participants at any time of the details of SAC development (including its progress and expected milestones, whether delayed or not), therefore, it is not necessary for buyers to have timely and adequate access to information generated from time to time in SAC development. Inadequate disclosure of information is unavoidable and in line with the clean-up.

3. Regulatory measures

Encrypted tokens are being or may be regulated by authorities in different countries. SAC development and operations team may from time to time receive enquiries, notices, warnings, orders or rulings from one or more authorities, and may even be ordered to suspend or terminate any of this public sale plan, SAC development or SAC Token action. The development, marketing, promotion or other aspects of SAC, as well as this public sale plan, may be severely affected, blocked or terminated. As regulatory policy may change at any time, existing regulatory permits or tolerances for the SAC or the public sale plan in any country may be temporary. In different countries, SAC Token can be defined as fake commodities, digital assets or even securities or currencies at any time, so in some countries SAC Token may be banned from trading or holding in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

4. Cryptography

Cryptography is evolving and cannot guarantee absolute security at any time. Advances in cryptography (such as password cracking) or technological advances (such as the invention of quantum computers) can pose a danger to cryptograph-based systems (including SAC). This could result in any holdings of SAC Token stolen, lost, disappeared, destroyed or devalued. The SAC development and operations team will be self-prepared to take preventive or remedial measures, upgrade the sac's underlying protocol to respond to any cryptographic advances and, where appropriate, incorporate new reasonable security measures.

5. Failed or abandoned development

SAC is still under development, instead of finished products ready for release. Because of the technical complexity of SAC systems, SAC development and operations teams may face unpredictable and / or insurmountable difficulties from time to time. As a result, SAC Token development may fail or give up at any time for any reason (for example, due to lack of funds, the failure or abandonment of the development will result in SAC Token being unable to deliver to any buyer of the sale plan).

6. Crowdfunding stolen

There may be attempts to steal funds from public sales received by the SAC platform. Such theft or theft attempts may affect the ability of SAC development and operations teams to fund SAC development. While SAC develop-

ment and operation teams will take the most sophisticated technical solutions to protect the safety of crowdfunding, some network theft remains difficult to be completely blocked.

7. Source code flaw

No one can guarantee that the source code of SAC is completely flawless. The code may have certain flaws, errors, defect, and vulnerabilities, which may prevent users from using specific functions, expose user information, or cause other problems. If there is such a flaw, it will impair the availability, stability or security of SAC and therefore negatively affect the value of SAC Token.

8. Security weakness

The SAC block chain is based on open source software and is a distributed account without permission. Despite the efforts of the SAC development and operations team to secure the SAC system, anyone may intentionally or unintentionally bring weaknesses or defects into the core infrastructure of sac. The SAC development and operations team cannot prevent or remedy these weaknesses or deficiencies through the security measures it uses. This may eventually result in the loss of the participant's SAC token or other digital tokens.

9. Distributed Denial of Service attack

Ethernet workshop is designed as an open and unlicensed account book. As a result, ethernet may be subject to distributed denial-of-service attacks from time to time. This attack will cause the SAC system to suffer a negative

impact, stagnation or paralysis, and thus cause transactions on this basis to be delayed to write or to be credited to the block in the ethernet block chain, or even temporarily unable to execute.

10. Insufficient handling capacity

The rapid development of SAC will be accompanied by a sharp increase in transaction volume and the need for processing capacity. If the demand for processing power exceeds the negative load provided by the nodes in the Ethernet block chain, the SAC network may collapse or stagnate, and may result in fraud or false transactions such as "double cost". In the worst case, the SAC Token held by anyone may be lost. The reversal or even fork of the Ethernet block chain may be triggered. The aftermath of these events will damage the usability, stability and security of SAC and the value of SAC token.

11. SAC Token Unauthorized for sale SAC Token

Any person who obtains the buyer's registered email or account access rights by decrypting or cracking the SAC Token buyer's password will be able to maliciously obtain the SAC Token for sale purchased by the SAC Token buyer. Accordingly, the SAC Tokens for sale purchased by the buyer may be mistakenly sent to anyone who claims SAC Token through the purchaser's registered email or registered account, and such sending is irrevocable and irreversible. Each SAC Token buyer should take the following measures to properly maintain the security of his registered email or registered account: (i) Use high security passwords; (ii) Do not open or reply to any fraudulent emails; and (iii) Strictly maintain confidentiality or personal information.

12. SAC Token Wallet private key

The loss or destruction of the private key necessary to obtain SAC Token is irreversible. The SAC Token can only be manipulated by having a unique public and private key through a local or online SAC Token wallet. Each purchaser should keep his SAC Token private key securely. If the SAC Token Buyer's private key is lost, leaked, damaged or stolen, neither the SAC Development and Operations Team nor any other person can help the Buyer to obtain or retrieve the relevant SAC Token.

13. Popularity

The value of SAC Token largely depends on the popularity of the SAC platform. SAC does not anticipate being popular, prevailing, or widely used within a very short period of time after release. In the worst case scenario, SAC may even be marginalised for a long time, attracting only a small group of users. In contrast, much of the SAC Token demand may be speculative. The lack of users may lead to increased price volatility in the SAC Token market, thus contributing to the future development of SAC. The SAC development and operation team will not (nor have responsibility to) stabilize or influence the market price of SAC Token when such price fluctuations occur.

14. Price fluctuation

When traded on the open market, encrypted tokens usually fluctuate sharply. Short-term price shocks often occur. The price may be priced in bitcoin, etheric, US dollar or other legal coins. This volatility may be due to market forc-

es (including speculative trading, regulatory policy changes, technological innovations, exchange availability and other objective factors), which also reflect changes in the balance between supply and demand. Regardless of whether there is a secondary market for SAC Token transactions, the SAC development and operations team is not responsible for any secondary market SAC Token transactions. As a result, the SAC development and operations team has no obligation to stabilize the price fluctuations of SAC Token. The risk involved in the sac token trading price should be borne by SAC Token traders themselves.