

white paper

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HDC

HadesChain . BlockChain of Lottery





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## Summary

HDC aims to build a gaming digital asset ecosystem that is integrated with the blockchain. Through the technology and philosophy of blockchain, HDC creates a more efficient, transparent, credible, secure and self-driven decentralized gaming application platform. In the HDC decentralized gaming application platform, various types of participants (for example: users, bookmakers, casinos, service providers, suppliers, etc., as well as payment applications for gaming and gaming facilities, shopping malls, hotels, restaurants, Duty-free shops, pick-ups, visas, etc.) can share a peer-to-peer decentralized HDC new experience service, reduce ultra-high credit risk, rely on a more open and fair gaming system; create a self-driven shared betting Ecology; through an intelligent contract, establish an efficient and safe interest protection mechanism to build a fair and equitable gaming environment. Users can easily modularize and build the blockchain-based smart contract system they want to implement on the HDC. The most important core of the project is that the HDC is a pass, a passport between agencies and casinos. HDC can be used between banks and casinos, instead of chips, and used in major casinos around the world ( Las Vegas, USA) , Macau, China, Monte Carlo, Monaco, Atlantic City, USA, and online casinos.

## Chapter I . Project Background

According to MGM's report, the world's top gaming companies had a net profit of \$9.2Billion (approximately CNY 62.5 billion) in 2015. We believe that the ability to make public statistics is just the tip of the iceberg of the global gaming industry. At this moment, the world does not know how many underground casinos, like the printing machine, frantically eat the capital of gamblers and earn high profits for the dealer. Aside from the traditional offline casinos, the online gaming industry is also a rising star. Let's look at another data from statista. In 2016, the online gaming industry had a market capitalization of \$45 billion. It is expected to reach \$56 billion by 2018, a 10% annual growth rate.

While the market scale is constantly developing, there are also many industry pain points. Since the birth of the betting, cheating and fraud have been repeatedly banned. The information between the dealer and the player is asymmetrical, and there is no fairness. In particular, the odds of unreliable odds, fraud, money laundering, etc. in online gambling are very headaches. Many underground casinos use high odds to attract everyone to participate, and use gambler psychology to make profits. In fact, participants often win gambling. No bonuses are available. Since 2010, dozens of gaming sites have been ordered to close only in North America. In 2015, the Chinese government also stopped Internet gambling for a variety of reasons. Many people chose underground or overseas casinos, and frequently encountered black-box operations, platform fraud, and platform running. The problem seems to be unsolved, and at this time, the blockchain concept began to heat up around the world. Blockchain technology can solve the pain point of the gaming industry, so when it meets with the gaming, the two sides have a different spark.

Blockchain is a new accounting technique, which is a distributed ledger (decentralization). There is no central node in this system, anyone can join in to become a node and write/read data. All nodes will be



synchronized at the end, and the general ledger information can be displayed to ensure the blockchain is consistent. Since everyone has the same ledger and is accounted for and checked by the machine, the whole network witnesses that all accounts and information are open, transparent, traceable, and non-tamperable, and all nodes can be traded without trust.

Because the blockchain is completely uncentered, the data is not controlled by someone or interest groups, will not be reviewed, and will not be stolen. And because of the decentralization, the point-to-point transaction and interaction between people is realized, so that everything is automatically run through a preset program, and no third party is required to provide credit guarantee, which can not only greatly reduce the cost, but also Improve efficiency.

## **Chapter II . Project Introduction**

This project HDC is a key project developed by a gaming alliance in Las Vegas, USA. It is endorsed by Las Vegas Casino, one of the world's four largest casinos, with customer resources from all over the world. The project uses the technology of the blockchain to issue HDCs, serve digital assetization, and open the era of global gaming digital assets.

HDC digital asset technology establishes a trust system based on technology rather than based on agreed rules. The “decentralization” characteristics of technical features such as smart contracts and distributed databases make the gaming service industry more transparent, authoritative and fair. On the HDC platform, all licensed casinos around the world can be stationed on the platform to form a comprehensive gaming service system to provide users with quality services.

Merchant server: The casino displays the game plan or service that it can provide through the service port, accepts the consumer's evaluation, checks the performance obtained, and transfers and withdraws the income.

Consumer server: Consumers can browse the platform: games provided by the casino, view consumer reviews, and choose the game that suits them; you can use the platform's tokens to select products online and make peer-to-peer payments.

The core concept of the HDC server is to edit different smart contracts based on the underlying technology of the blockchain, and then modularize the smart contracts, and build different visual contracting platforms to realize different smart contract functions. Users can easily modularize and build the blockchain-based smart contract system they want to implement on the HDC. The most important core of the project is that the HDC is a pass, a pass between banks and casinos. HDC can be used between banks and casinos, instead of chips, and used in major casinos around the world (Las Vegas, USA) , Macau, China, Monte Carlo, Monaco, Atlantic City, USA, and online casinos. In addition, based on the blockchain-based smart contract, participants can set up their own clubs (including joint sitting) to realize various casino scene customizations and different levels of gambling delivery, and the entertainment and richness of the quiz products are greatly enhanced. And effectively share the risk tolerance of each person, the return rate will be higher in the long run.

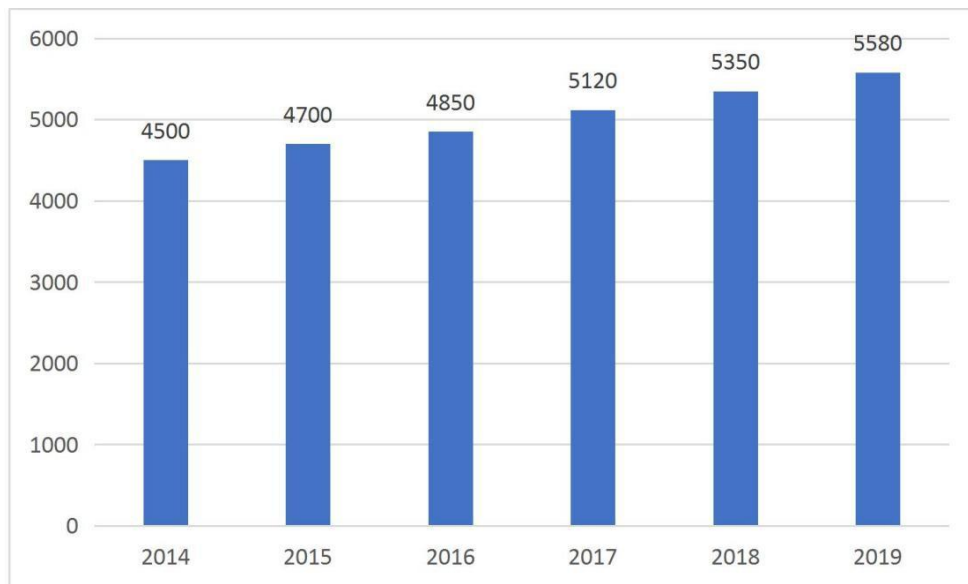


## Chapter III. Industry Analysis

### 3.1 Industry Status

The gaming industry has a wide market in the world, and more than 100 countries and regions around the world have announced that the gaming industry is legal. According to the World Gaming Industry Annual Report, global gaming revenue in 2014 exceeded \$450 billion. It is assumed that the global gaming industry revenue is expected to reach \$558 billion in 2019.

According to the report, global gaming revenues rose by 3.2% in 2014, surpassing the 1.1% increase in 2013. The global gaming market has doubled in size compared to 2001. Asia has replaced North America since 2010 and has become the world's largest gaming market, contributing approximately 33% of global gaming revenue.



#### *Market transactions of the global gaming 1*

According to the world's leading gaming consultancy, GBGC, the global gaming revenue will reach \$450 billion in 2014, with casinos occupying the largest market share.

Casino, as an extremely important branch of the gaming industry, has been playing an increasingly important role in the gaming industry in recent years. With the steady growth of the Asia-Pacific region, especially the Chinese market, and the advent of the Internet era, the diversity of casino formats is expected to further increase the share of casinos in the gaming industry in the future.

source	Proportion
casino	28%
Lottery	28%
Machine gambling income	25%
gambling	14%
other	4%



### 3.2 Industry pain points

- opaque operation

The gaming industry is centralized and operated by governments and states, but there is always transparency and the question of whether the player really bets. In the gaming industry, users have to accept odds that are good for the dealer. And the game itself is a black box, the dealer can manipulate the results of the lottery. Secondly, the user has no right to the platform's financial security and operational status. The platform can roll the money at any time and change the name again. In such a greedy, profit-driven environment, users' rights and interests are not guaranteed, let alone other user experiences.

- Unable to establish a trusted system

There are widespread misconducts such as fraud and fraud in the field of gaming, and there are asset transfer phenomena in the process of announcement and release of awards. The Bitcoin network is able to perform coordination and trust functions: these two functions are key to the success of many financial organizations and monetary systems. Compared to previous payment systems, Bitcoin truly achieved control independent of the centralized system. By creating a system that does not require trust (interactions between strangers do not need to trust each other), Bitcoin shifts people's trust in the financial system to trust in technology. In this way, Bitcoin has proven that it is possible to implement a decentralized monetary system that is independent of the government and the company. It's very cumbersome to pay for gold and deposits. Especially in places where the regulation of the gaming industry is relatively strict, the government can directly cut off the payment channels of all gaming platforms. Blockchain technology In 2009, Bitcoin solved the payment problem when it was born. Anonymity, timely arrival, low fees make virtual currency payment the best choice for the gaming industry. At present, the chips between the casinos cannot be universal, and players need to bring cash or bring a bank card, which causes a lot of inconvenience to the player, the user experience is not high, and the risk is high. The HDC solves this pain point perfectly by using the blockchain technology. It has the highest safety factor and eliminates various currency exchanges. It can directly replace the chips in major casinos, greatly improving the player's experience.

## Chapter IV. HDC—The Age of Digital Assets in Casinos

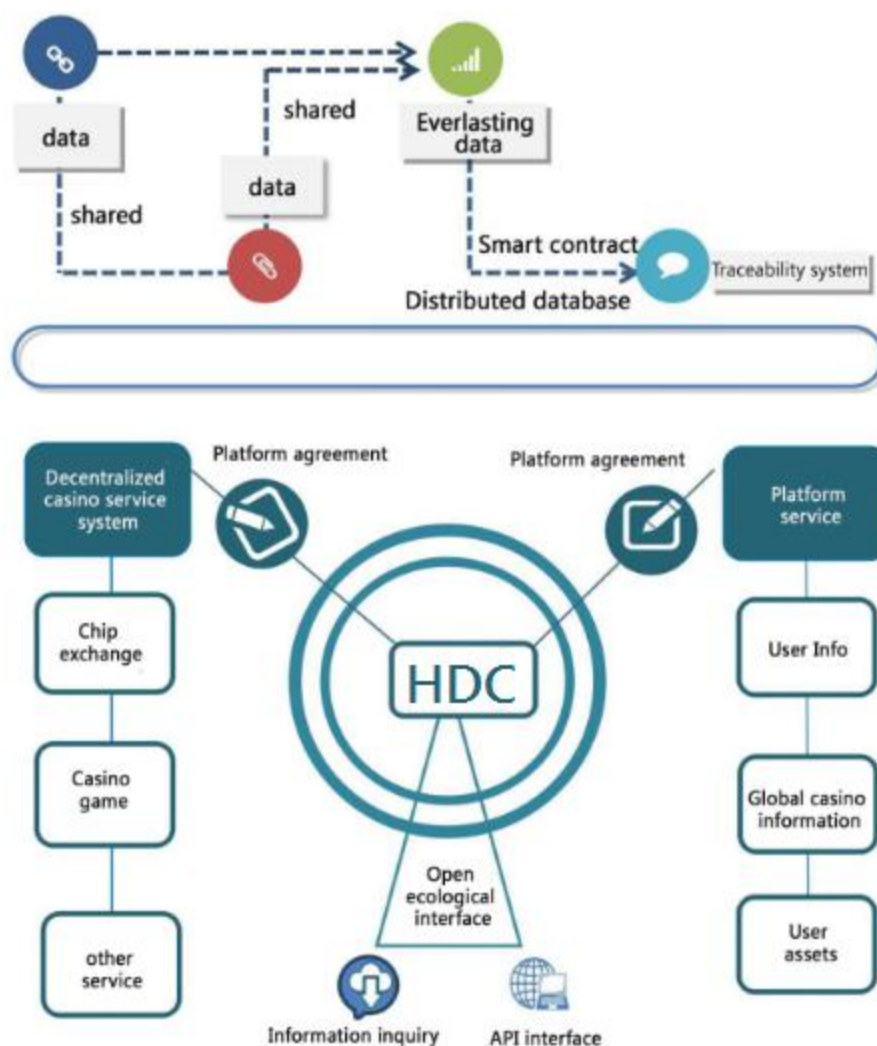
### 4.1 What is HDC?

HDC is a gaming service ecosystem based on blockchain technology. It follows the laws and regulations around the world and provides legal casino entertainment underlying basic technology services to the world. It is committed to creating a one-stop casino entertainment interactive platform based on digital encryption. HDC is a first-line technician in the blockchain industry organized by a gaming alliance in Las Vegas, USA, and an expert in the gaming industry. After comprehensive and in-depth market analysis, the HDC has taken advantage of the decentralization of the blockchain. The operation of the global gaming industry, through network and asset mapping, provides high-quality payment services to users around the world, and can realize the payment and reward functions of the casino.





The HDC client server establishes a trust system based on technology rather than contract-based rules. The "decentralization" features of technical features such as smart contracts and distributed databases make casino transactions more transparent, authoritative and fair. On the IBO platform, all casinos with legal gambling licenses in the world can be stationed on the platform to form a complete new business casino ecosystem, providing users with a high-quality and secure decentralized casino application platform. Users around the world can participate in gaming entertainment or self-organizing at the HDC freely and voluntarily in accordance with local laws and regulations. In the HDC's service system, it mainly includes a comprehensive underlying network platform and supports third-party access, providing a series of components such as smart contract templates for all licensed casinos around the world, reducing its online development threshold; HDC will also cooperate with licensed casinos through chip redemption and joint ventures through digital tokens.



## 4.2 HDC builds a fair and equitable gaming environment

HDC uses blockchain technology to be transparent and non-tamperable. All betting participants (wallet addresses), casino rules, bets, and gambling results are recorded on the chain, open and transparent, and cannot be tampered with. HDC





A qualified third party will be hired to conduct a comprehensive security audit of the HDC Smart Contract to identify any issues or deficiencies in the trading environment. At the same time, security-related software and hardware such as firewall, anti-DDOS and hardware security module (HSM), and an internal security expert team 24/7 monitoring platform to actively protect the HDC platform from potential security hackers.

## **Chapter V . HDC Overall Platform Architecture**

### **5.1 HDC Digital Asset Platform**

HDC is based on the core support platform of blockchain technology, and the digital asset trading process provides data collection, storage, calculation, trading, analysis and product-level solutions. The platform mainly serves global casino transactions, online gambling, international cross-border payment, digital asset system trading, commercial applications, cross-platform decentralized global casino chips, platform trading services for international currency settlement, and transparent platform finance. In addition, intelligent customer service, in addition to the development of the platform will also expand the business to other gaming, credit and other fields, give full play to the advantages of the platform. It has the advantages of decentralization, convenience, high security, low cost and transparent data.

Digital assets are the blood of the HDC format system, which provides the digital assets. Users want to use the application and digital assets to help him. We also hope that our HDC format can be truly like a person, with thoughts, actions, and vitality. Compared to other assets such as real estate, digital assets have the following distinct characteristics: Easy to copy (replicating a set of properties is very difficult, you need to rebuild a house, but copying digital currency is easy, a team of one or two people can easily copy the HDC code, create another name, and issue a new set of assets (commonly known as altcoin));

Easy to lose (it's hard to lose your property, but misplaced digital assets are easy to lose. Digital assets are based on cryptography. If the keys are not properly stored, the assets may be lost and the assets may be stolen.) ;

Trading is easy (buying and selling digital assets is much easier than buying and selling real estate, similar to buying and selling stocks, but trading stocks that buy and sell digital assets are much worse than stock exchanges (commonly known as brokers), so storing digital assets on exchanges is a risk. Great practice. By raising coins, you can avoid risks, but raising coins requires certain technical skills, so the investment threshold is relatively high).

### **5.2 HDC operating system**

For HDCs, system devices contain several categories:

- (1)Standard HDC node;
- (2)cloud access node;
- (3)cloud storage node;
- (4)HDC Trusted Gateway



(5) External data source storage pool

(6) HDC service equipment;

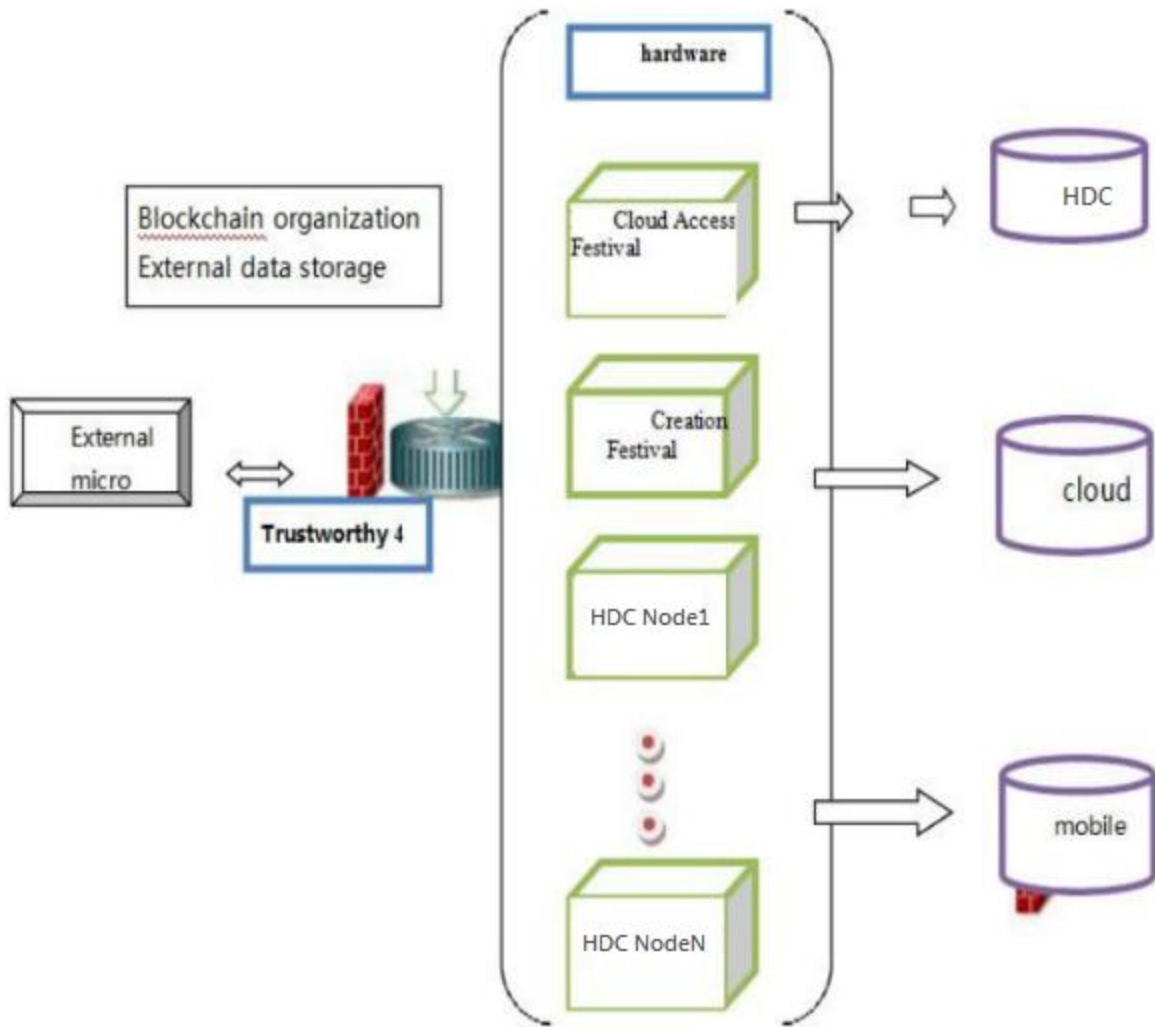
A standard HDC node can be considered as a basic network device that supports the HDC control chain and at least one data chain, supports data storage of related chains, and can execute smart links corresponding to data links. The device should have the ability to run an HDC virtual machine and be able to perform HDC control chain and corresponding data chain definitions.

HDC model function.

The cloud access node is a node developed by the HDC for facilitating each mobile device, and the node can provide the capability of the HDC node for each accessed object. Any mobile client can securely encrypt the access by logging in to the cloud and gaining the capabilities of the HDC node.

The cloud storage node is the HDC block data that the HDC backs up in real time in the cloud. The data is written to the cloud by the HDC Genesis Node in real time; the data is only for the convenience of the user for offline review, and is not used as the consensus basis of all nodes, and belongs to the HDC. Auxiliary tools. Users can verify the validity of the data link offline by obtaining the entire data checksum signature. Since the cloud storage node data does not need to be stored in the blockchain order, it can be stored in a traditional database manner, such as MySQL format, so that the user can perform offline query verification. The HDC Trusted Gateway is the primary device for communicating external data sources. The device will obtain the external data source required by the HDC through the HDC and pass the HDC review to determine the confidence level. When the HDC node uses this data, it will determine the credibility of the final data according to the consistency of each independent node, and give the credit evaluation of each node. In addition, the trusted gateway can support HDC extensions, and can also support user plug-ins to achieve deeper integration of online and offline. An external data source storage pool. The data source stores external data obtained by the trusted gateway. All data is audited by the HDC. This storage pool will also be used for the storage of user private data, which is guaranteed to be accessible only to specific users through secure encryption. Any file in the storage pool can be verified by the built-in engine to verify whether the file has been tampered with without directly reading the content. Due to the importance of the storage pool, the HDC will deploy multiple distributed storage pools. Each pool is organized according to the data blockchain mode. Only when the data content of each distributed storage pool is agreed upon, the write block can be completed.

HDC service equipment, which contains two functions: (1) can serve the entire system structure and optimization of various HDC model parameters; (2) initiate various HDC services on the HDC, both HDC as a whole and external User services can also call nodes in the HDC to serve various types of users. The HDC service device is an accessory device of the HDC, and any node can also build the device by itself. A typical deployment scenario is as follows:

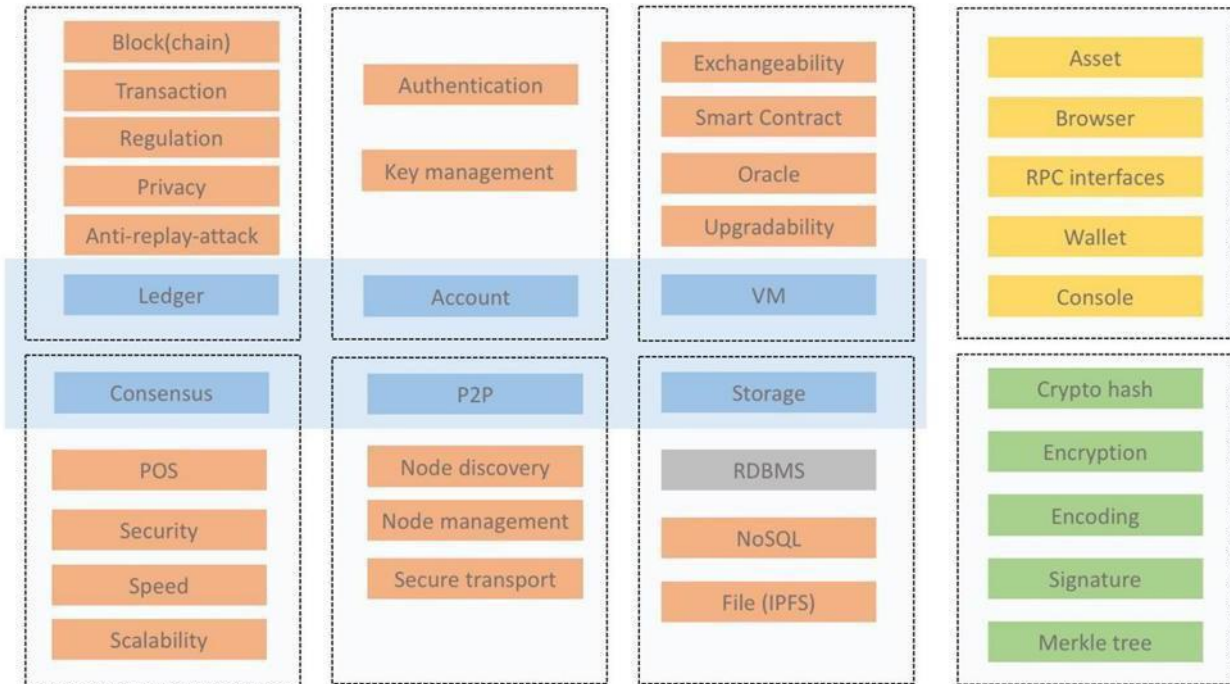


*HDC system structure and deployment model*



## Chapter VI. HDC blockchain technology application

### 6.1 Infrastructure Overview



*HDC trading platform infrastructure*

### 6.2 Development Service Layer

#### 6.2.1 Smart Contract Lifecycle Management

- Allow developers to design and create smart contracts that contain business logic that interacts with the blockchain system through interaction mechanisms such as interfaces.
- Provide lifecycle management functions for smart contracts, such as creating, invoking, upgrading, and destroying.
- Provide upgrade and data migration capabilities for smart contracts, but meet the upgrade rules set by the original smart contract.

#### 6.2.2 Smart Contract Portfolio Service

- Create new service functions by combining one or more existing smart contracts.
- Design an integrated interface for service users to access multiple blockchain system service functions.



### **6.2.3 Smart Contract Testing Service**

- a) Test the functionality of the components implemented in the blockchain system to ensure that these components are fully and correctly implemented.
- b) Testing the functionality of the components implemented in the blockchain system to detect the system security and robustness of these components.
- c) Ensure interoperability of service function interfaces.
- d) The test should cover the service deployment node in the blockchain system.

### **6.2.4 Blockchain API**

The HDC blockchain system provides users with a complete set of simple and powerful development tools designed to help users quickly and efficiently integrate HDC trading functions into their applications. The HDC interface is the basis for providing services. After the developer creates an account on the HDC website, he can establish different permissions according to his own needs.

API, and use the API for automatic trading or cash withdrawal, quickly realize the latest market conditions in the casino market, obtain information on the depth of trading, and query your current trading situation.

## **6.3 User Service Layer**

### **6.3.1 Wallet**

A "wallet" is actually a management container for keys (including private and public keys). Users can create their own public and private key accounts through the wallet, and can perform operations such as digital currency trading smart contract calls through the wallet. The public key is used to generate the address. The user uses the private key to sign the transaction, thereby proving that the transaction has the output right, and the transaction information is not stored in the wallet, but stored in the blockchain. HDC supports multiple wallet types, making it easy for users to import and export digital currency.

### **6.3.2 Account**

The account system under the HDC digital currency framework is a voluntary or automatic accounting system, no longer set

"Accounting Center " , but a public-private key system based on cryptography. The value transfer between each account based on a consensus mechanism that does not require trust coordination, binding identity attributes and account attributes, and clarifying the identity of digital currency according to the basic agreement. Attributes, account specifications and accounting rules ensure consistency and non-changeability of the account system.



### 6.3.3 Storage

The HDC contains two types of out-of-chain storage modules. IPFS is used to store large files off-chain, while structured storage is used to hold structured records and support structured query languages.

#### (1) IPFS module

HDC introduced IPFS technology to support large file storage. Files are stored in hash, with features such as tamper resistance, never loss, leak prevention, and access security to avoid the impact of accidents on data security.

Ensure the permanent preservation of user information, electronic policies, customer information, electronic contracts, asset certificates, claims documents, etc.

Ensure data security and user privacy are not leaked and lost.

#### (2) Structured storage module

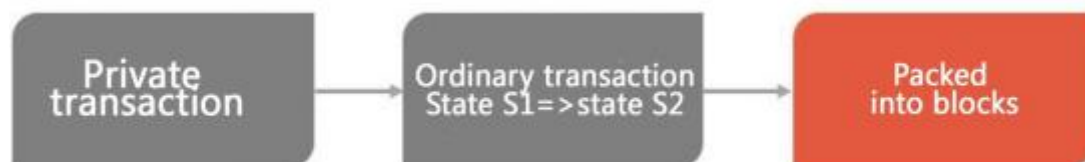
Structured storage is used to hold structured records and keep pace with records on the blockchain. Data is permanently stored in blocks. The blocks are generated in chronological order and linked into a chain, and each block records all transaction information that occurred during the creation. The data structure of the block is divided into a block header and a body. The block header is used to link to the previous block and guarantee the integrity of the historical data through the timestamp feature; the block body contains all the transaction information generated during the block creation process.

### 6.3.4 Privacy protection

The privacy module provides encryption contract related services and various privacy solutions.

#### (1) encryption contract

A cryptographic contract solution is provided for smart contracts with privacy requirements. In a cryptographic contract, the information in the smart contract is encrypted, and the transaction that invokes the contract is also encrypted. Private transactions use a local consensus approach. The execution of a private transaction is divided into two steps: the first step is pre-processing, which converts the private transaction into a common transaction [S1=>S2] (S1 and S2 are respectively before and after the transaction is executed). The ciphertext status of the smart contract; the second step is to pack [S1=>S2] as a normal transaction into the block.



*Encryption contract solution*

#### (2) Privacy solution

Sensitive data is encrypted by splitting, encrypted by AES-256, and stored independently of the server to prevent user privacy from leaking.



## **6.4 blockchain underlying services**

### **6.4.1 Security Mechanism**

In response to the digital asset security issues in the digital asset industry, HDC is constantly improving its security mechanisms and is committed to providing reliable and secure blockchain financial services to a wide range of users.

#### **(1) Application of high security wallet technology**

In the HDC, more than 80% of the users' funds are saved through offline storage, and the isolation of funds and networks is realized through physical means, which greatly improves the level of user funds security. In addition, based on the offline storage of funds, HDC cooperates with the best-in-class storage technology company to create a safer financial guarantee for the platform. The maximum storage capacity of all cold storage wallets is 2000HDC, 10000 Litecoin, which is stored in two cities and safes. The semi-hot wallet stores up to 3000 HDCs for daily maintenance. The online automatic coin-operated wallet retains up to 1000 HDC, which is greater than this number. The HDC is processed by the semi-hot wallet; the receiving HDC wallet stores up to 500 HDC, and each additional part is dumped by the staff. The wallet itself is used 16-bit complex password, the administrator is divided into two groups, each group has half of the passwords of all the wallets, and the passwords are stored in two different places in two different places to prevent forgetting or accidents.

#### **(2) Encrypted data transmission and storage**

First, the website has a digitally signed certificate. Second, website traffic runs fully encrypted SSL (HTTPS), through Https network protocol for data transmission. Third, the wallet (and private key) uses AES-256 encrypted storage. Min Sensing data is encrypted by split redundancy, encrypted by AES-256, and stored independently of the server.

#### **(3) Security alarm system and real-time monitoring system**

The HDC installs a security alarm system and a real-time monitoring protection level to effectively prevent the serious consequences of extreme attacks.

### **6.4.2 Consensus mechanism**

The so-called consensus refers to the process in which a multi-party node agrees on certain data, behaviors, or processes through multiple nodes under a preset rule. The consensus mechanism refers to the algorithms, protocols, and rules that define the consensus process. The consensus mechanism mainly has the following types:

a) PoW: rely on the machine to perform mathematical operations to obtain the accounting rights. The





resource consumption is higher than other consensus mechanisms and the supervision is weak. At the same time, each time a consensus is reached, the whole network needs to participate in the operation, the performance efficiency is relatively low, and the fault tolerance is allowed. 50% node error in the whole network.

b) PoS: The main idea is that the difficulty of obtaining the node billing rights is inversely proportional to the equity held by the node, as opposed to

PoW, to a certain extent, reduces the resource consumption caused by mathematical operations, and the performance has also been improved accordingly, but it is still based on the hash operation to obtain the accounting right, and the supervision is weak. The consensus mechanism is the same as the PoW.

c) DPoS: The main difference from PoS is that the node elects several agents, which are verified and billed by the agent. Combined Regulatory, performance, resource consumption, and fault tolerance are similar to PoS.

d) PoA: It is directly specified which nodes authorized node hits the block, the block is determined to be valid. A node with accounting rights needs a creation node to authorize it before it has a billing right.

The HDC revised the original consensus mechanism of PoA so that the weight of the verifier's vote corresponds to the token's token currency. As a result, more than two-thirds of the voters were required to confirm that the mechanism for generating blocks was modified to more than two-thirds of the total equity.

### **6.4.3 Cross-chain communication protocol**

The communication protocol between blockchains is similar to communication protocols such as TCP/IP in traditional networks, and delivers messages by establishing reliable connections. The message is divided into two parts: the header (Header) and the communication information (Data). The message header records the source, destination, length, category, etc. of the message. During the delivery process, the message headers are stripped off layer by layer, modified, and the information is passed to the destination of the message. In addition, the delivery of the message is stateful, and the sender can know the state of the current communication according to the feedback of the receiver and make a correct response.

### **6.4.4 Equity management**

Each participant holding an HDC token has the opportunity to become a verification node. The verification node must be mortgaged to hold the HDC token to the shared funds pool. The verification node voting weight is calculated based on the proportion of the mortgaged HDC token pool. When the total number of verified nodes does not reach the upper limit, each HDC token holder can apply to become a verification node. When the number of verified nodes has reached the upper limit, the non-verified node wants to be the verification node, and the number of HDC tokens to be mortgaged must be The amount of HDC tokens that are greater than the minimum weight of the current verification node. A non-verified node holding a small amount of HDC tokens can also delegate HDC tokens to a representative, who can distribute the rewards they receive to those delegates. Participants with less HDC tokens can also participate in the consensus by looking for agents, and reduce the losses caused by the annual inflation of HDC tokens.

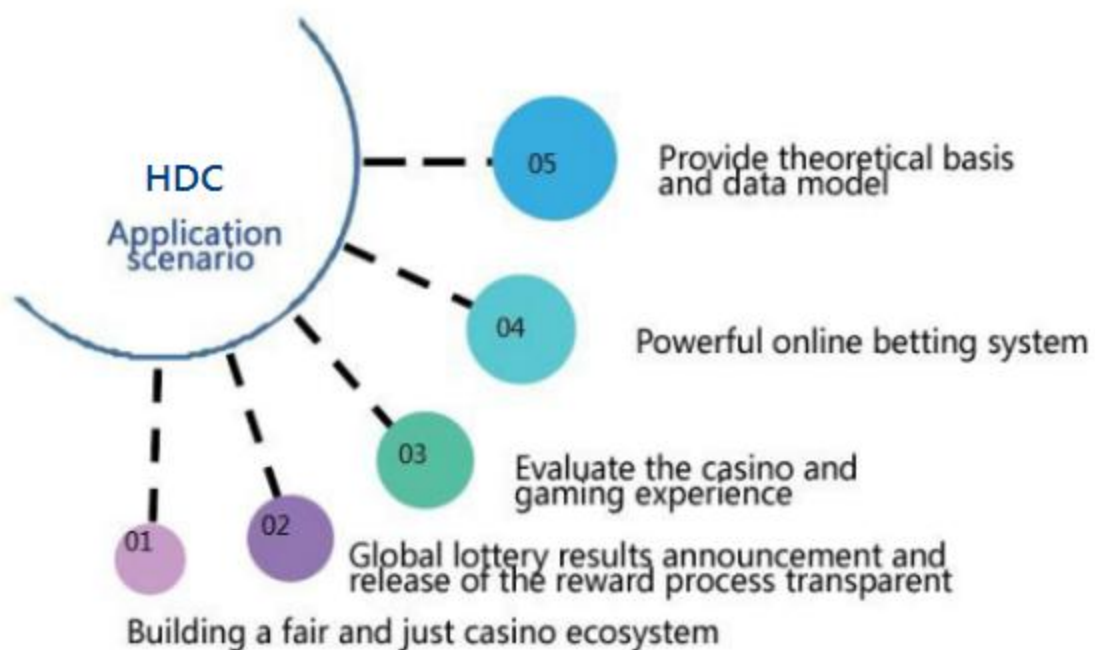


## Chapter VII. Analysis of Future Application Value of HDC

### 7.1 HDC main application scenario

After creating a decentralized and credible new ecological decentralized casino application platform, HDC will deepen the industry development in the future, providing a solid technical infrastructure for more application scenarios, improving industry efficiency and reducing business operation costs. The platform will have a lot to do in the gaming industry, sports and other businesses.

The main application scenarios of "IBO" include:



#### 1. Build a fair and equitable casino ecosystem

The HDC records all casino participants (wallet addresses), casino rules, bets, gambling results, etc. on the chain, open and transparent, and cannot be tampered with. A qualified third party will be hired to conduct a comprehensive security audit of the HDC Smart Contract to identify any issues or deficiencies in the trading environment. At the same time, in the security-related software and hardware such as firewall, anti-DDOS and hardware security module (HSM), an internal security expert team is established to monitor the platform to protect the HDC platform from potential security hackers.

#### 2. Global lottery results announcement and release of the reward process transparent

The HDC will disclose and record all bets, lottery results and the awards process in the blockchain, without involving third parties, thus eliminating the drawbacks of the traditional gaming field. It also creates a comprehensive archive of casinos and game developers involved in the transaction, which is convenient for tracing and viewing complete files, eliminating the widespread modification of the price-experience project



in the global gaming market.

### 3. Evaluate casino and game experience service values

Insufficient management experience, management is not standardized, hardware facilities are not good enough, allowing users to experience a variety of service levels, from simple to high-quality, personalized experience services.

### 4. Powerful online betting system

Eliminate the fees of the middlemen, the user and the casino to dock consumer transactions, safe, simple and convenient betting methods.

### 5. Provide theoretical basis and data model

Through long-term statistics and analysis of historical data, HDC can form big data achievements such as gaming index and industry reports, and provide theoretical basis and data model for the sustainable and healthy development of the global gaming industry.

## 7.2 Analysis of future application value

HDC can provide a decentralized and authoritative platform for casino information sharing and management, making the entire gaming service industry more standardized.

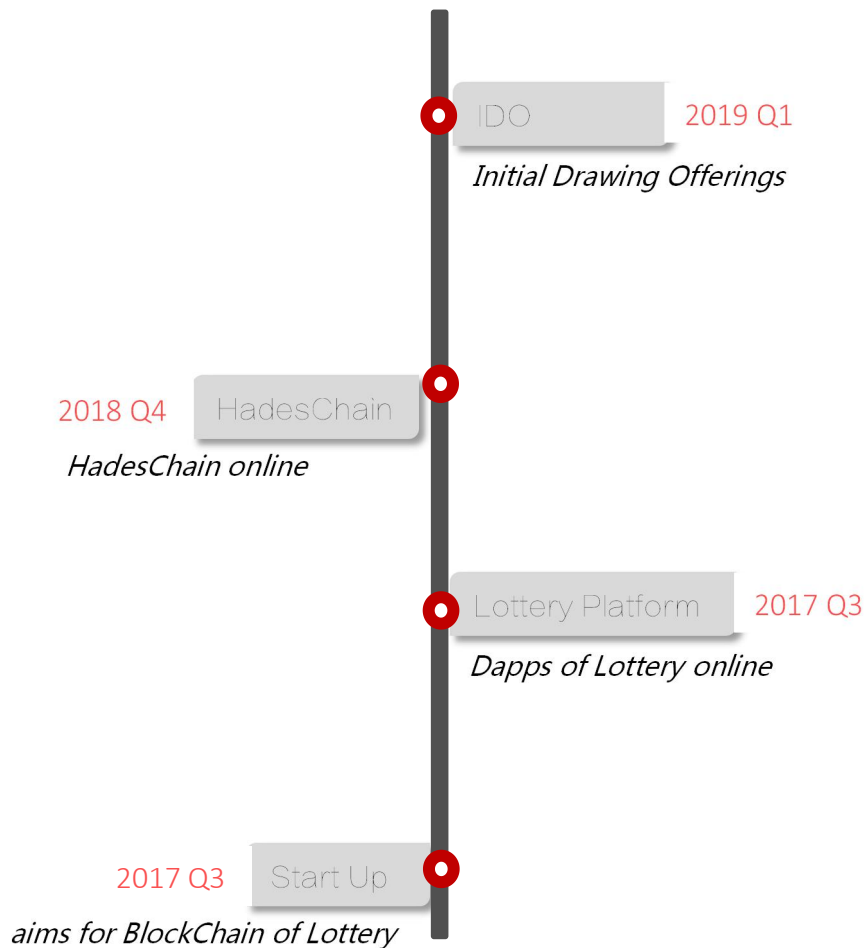
Due to the outstanding performance of the blockchain, the application of blockchain technology to the HDC platform will better serve the development of the gaming industry. On the one hand, the HDC utilizes the irreversible modification of the blockchain to completely record all relevant information of the entire gambling and form a complete circulation trajectory, thereby eliminating the opaque and centralized operation of the operation and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the punters. At the same time, HDC helps strengthen industry regulation by building a technology-based trust system to help the healthy development of the gaming industry.

On the other hand, HDC builds the business ecology of the gaming industry, creates a high-quality HDC decentralized gaming application platform, realizes online and offline interoperability, and promotes the development of the gaming industry. Creating a secure payment system that is trusted by the public will help to further improve the Internet of Things technology and improve data collection and analysis capabilities. HDC brings tax revenues to the global gaming industry and increased revenues in the travel industry. The HDC decentralized casino platform can theoretically attract more users to participate in more tax revenues and attract users through a larger return rate.

HDC can also increase local tourism income, and gamblers from other places come to the local gambling to spend, spend and play, which can increase tourism income.



## Chapter VIII. HDC Development Plan



## Chapter IX. HDC Profit Model

### 9.1 Operating profit

The fourth-generation asset mining model (CPOS) developed on the basis of Ethereum has a total circulation of 280 million pieces, with an airdrop of 22 million pieces. The issuer reserves 10%, and 28 million locks are locked for one year. The rest are rewarded with assets. Form is produced. The choice of mining requires a 5:1 investment in currency and dollar assets to mine.



## 9.2 trading profit

In the profit of trading, regardless of the company or the user, as long as the use or trading of our HDC will incur a certain fee. Although the transaction fee will be cheaper than the transaction fee at the time of stock trading, when the entire HDC market is frequently traded, the commission fee will be sufficient. In addition, when users purchase tools related to games such as tools and weapons, they need to consume HDC, and the HDC platform can thus obtain a certain percentage of commission.

As more users flood the platform to get the HDC, the total amount of HDC releases is constant, due to The scarcity value of HDC will inevitably lead to more value added by HDC.

## Chapter X.Operation team introduction

### 10.1 Foundation

#### Foundation structure

In order to ensure the sustainability and management effectiveness of the HDC project, the HDC team will set up an HDC foundation to regulate the organization and activities of the foundation and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the foundation, related beneficiaries and users. The foundation must abide by the Constitution, the law, Regulations, regulations and national policies.

#### 2. Foundation team

The HDC Foundation consists of a technical committee, a business committee, a finance committee, a personnel committee, and a joint representative committee. Major matters are decided by the joint committee of the technical committee, the business committee, and the finance and personnel committee. The chairman of the joint representative committee is elected by the joint representative committee and is responsible for the management of daily affairs.

(1)The Joint Representative Committee is the highest decision-making body and its functions include:

Amend the HDC management charter;

supervise the implementation of the HDC charter;

Appoint or dismiss the chairman of the joint representative committee and the heads of the functional committees;

Make or modify important decisions.

The members of the Joint Representative Committee shall serve for a term of five years. After the expiration of the term of the members of the Joint Representative Committee, the Technical Committee, the Business Committee, the Finance and Personnel Committee shall vote for 5-20 members again. The selected members will be important on behalf of the Foundation. And urgent decision-making, and need to accept credit investigations during their tenure.

(2)Technical Committee:

The HDC Technical Committee is responsible for the underlying technology development, product development, auditing, and management. Specifically include:

code management, code development, code testing, code review, code online, bug fixes, etc.

Convene a project tracking meeting to communicate project progress and needs.

Mining application scenarios of HDC technology to achieve commercial landing. Code open source review,



public chain, alliance chain open source, private chain can allow not open source.

(3)Business Committee:

Responsible for HDC technology promotion, original chain product promotion, and various resource docking;

Shape the HDC brand image and establish and improve various management systems.

Responsible for public relations matters. In the event of an incident affecting the reputation of the Board of Directors, the Board will conduct a public relations response after an internal audit.

(4)Finance and Personnel Committee:

Responsible for salary management, daily operating expenses audit, etc.;

Responsible for various administrative matters, such as drafting and reviewing relevant documents, scheduling of meetings, etc.

## 10.2 Board of Directors

In order for HDC to achieve better and faster circulation value, the platform invites the top-notch blockchain R&D team in the United States to include:

Former R3 (Banking Blockchain Alliance) Architecture Working Group Former famous international exchange cryptographer

Master of Brand Public Relations and Marketing Marketing of US listed companies

Wall Street famous hedge fund expert

Former coinbase exchange senior system operator



Cynicism.Jesen

Cynicism is an investor with extensive experience in finance and securities trading. Born in Nevada, USA, he is a financial engineer, blockchain positioning expert, ten years of gaming and financial industry, and five years of blockchain research and development. Based on years of experience in the game finance industry, Cynicism found that traditional games have manpower management, high risk, low security, few customer sources, and not enough public issues. The game and

the blockchain technology have a natural fit and can solve many pain points in the industry.



Leo Bisexual

EMBA of China Europe International Business School, Master of Computer Science, Dalhousie University, Canada, has worked in NEC.GemPlus, engaged in Internet data communication, computer real-time operation and other systems research, and guided the Royal Canadian Navy processor course and system Research and development.



Na Sullivan/COO

Sullivan is proficient in GP/GPU computing, networking, machine learning and blockchain applications. He has a good technical level and practical experience in mining, regulatory and innovative technology applications. Sullivan has held senior positions in the world's top IT companies as CTO, project manager and IT



executive.



Tara McKinney / Marketing Consultant

Master of Integrated Marketing, working in Internet marketing for 13 years. As a senior Internet integrated marketing expert, he has been the marketing director of many communication companies such as skype, whatsapp etc., and has hosted the full marketing of skype in the US, with rich brand public relations, marketing, etc. Aspects of experience.

## Chapter XI. Issuance Plan

### 11.1 Issuance plan

- 1) English name: HadesCoin (HDC)
- 2) Total token issuance: 210 million pieces
- 3) Mining mechanism: The fourth-generation asset mining model (CPOS) developed on the basis of Ethereum.

### 11.2 Terms and Conditions

21 million airdrops

The issuer reserves 0% (issuer need buy or mining same with other users)

The rest are produced in the form of asset mining incentives.

## Chapter XII. Risk Warning

The risk of losing the token due to the loss of the certificate

The purchaser's token is likely to be associated with an account before being assigned to the purchaser. The only way to enter the account is the relevant login credentials selected by the purchaser. Loss of these credentials will result in the loss of the token. The best way to securely store your login credentials is for the buyer to separate the credentials into one or several places for secure storage, and preferably not to store and expose them to work.

risk associated with the purchaser's voucher

Any third party who obtains the purchaser's login credentials or private key may directly control the purchaser's token. To minimize this risk, the purchaser must protect their electronic device from unauthorized access requests and access to device content.

Blockchain technology has become the main target of regulation in all major countries in the world. If the supervisor interferes or exerts influence, the application or token may be affected. For example, the law restricts the use, sales, electronic tokens such as tokens may be restricted. , hinder or even directly terminate the development of the application.





- Application lack of attention risk

Platform applications have the potential to be used by a large number of individuals or organizations, which means that the public does not have enough interest to develop and develop these related distributed applications. Such a lack of interest may have a negative impact on tokens and applications.

- The risk that the relevant application or product does not meet the standard the platform's own or buyer's expected risk application is currently in the development phase, and significant changes may be made before the release of the official version, any function or form of the application or token (including the participant's behavior). Expectations or imaginations may not meet expectations, any erroneous analysis, a design change, etc. may cause this to happen.

- Risk of rapid development of vulnerability risk or cryptography

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

- Lack of risk of maintenance or use

First, tokens should not be treated as an investment, although tokens may have a certain value after a certain amount of time, but in the absence of maintenance or use, this value may be very small. If this happens, there may be no follow-up followers or few follow-ups without this platform. Obviously, this pair of tokens is very disadvantageous.

- Risk of uninsured losses

Unlike accounts in bank accounts or other financial institutions, there is usually no insurance coverage on the account. In any case, there will be no public organizations that cover your losses, but such as FDIC or private insurance companies. Provide protection for the purchaser.

- Dissolution risk

There is such a possibility that the project may encounter major blows or direct dissolution at any time for various reasons, including the fluctuation of the price of the token itself, the application development problem, the breakdown of the business relationship or the intellectual property claim.

- Application risk of failure

The platform may fail due to various reasons, and the service cannot be provided normally. In severe cases, the user's token may be lost.

- Unforeseen other risks

Cryptography tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the risks mentioned in this white paper, there are some risks that the team has not mentioned or expected, and other risks may suddenly appear. Or appear in a combination of a variety of risks already mentioned.

- Other instructions

Fully understand the development plan of the operation platform and the risks associated with the blockchain industry. Otherwise, it is not recommended to participate in this private placement.

If you participate in this private placement, you have confirmed that you fully understand and recognize the terms and conditions in the Terms.

## Chapter XIII Disclaimer

This document is provided for informational purposes only and is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute any investment advice, instruction or solicitation to sell stocks or securities in HDC



and its related companies. Such offers must be made in the form of a confidential memorandum and subject to relevant securities laws and other laws. The contents of this document should not be construed as forcing participation in the exchange. Any conduct related to this white paper should not be considered a participatory swap, including requesting a copy of this white paper or sharing this white paper with others. Participation in the exchange means that the participants have reached the age standard and have complete civil capacity, and the contract with the HDC is true and effective. All participants voluntarily signed the contract and made clear and necessary understanding of the HDC before signing the contract.

The HDC team will continue to make reasonable attempts to ensure that the information in this white paper is true and accurate. During the development process, the platform may be updated, including but not limited to platform mechanisms, tokens and their mechanisms, and token distribution. Some of the content of the document may be adjusted in the new white paper as the project progresses. The team will post the update to the public by posting an announcement or a new white paper on the website. Participants are required to keep the latest white papers in a timely manner and adjust their decisions in a timely manner based on the updates. HDC expressly disclaims any loss as a result of (i) reliance on the contents of this document, (ii) inaccuracies in this document, and (iii) any actions resulting from this document.

The team will spare no effort to achieve the goals mentioned in the document, but based on the existence of force majeure, the team cannot fully complete the commitment. The value-added of HDC depends on the market rules and the demand after application, it may not have any value, the team does not promise its value-added, and is not responsible for the consequences caused by the increase or decrease of value. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the team does not contribute to the damage and risks arising from the participation in the exchange, including but not limited to direct or indirect personal damage, loss of commercial profit, loss of business information or any other economic loss. Take responsibility. The HDC platform complies with any regulatory regulations and industry self-regulatory declarations that are conducive to the healthy development of the exchange industry. Participant participation means that the inspection will be fully accepted and adhered to. At the same time, all information disclosed by the Participant to complete such an inspection must be complete and accurate. The HDC platform clearly communicates the possible risks to the participants. Once the participants participate in the exchange, they acknowledge that they understand and recognize the terms and conditions in the detailed rules, and accept the potential risks of the platform at their own risk.