White Paper

When: Drafted in September 2022

Table of contents

Chapter 1. Project Background

Blockchain technology originated from digital currency, sinceSince 2009, digital currency has emerged around the world, and blockchain technology has gradually entered people's field of vision. At present, governments, industries and academia around the world are paying close attention to the application and development of blockchain, and related technological innovations and model innovations continue to emerge.

The blockchain payment channel is the world's first digital currency acceptance integrated system developed based on blockchain technology. The system uses the unique real-time clearing engine and intelligent digital wallet technology to complete the two-way acceptance of digital currency through the user's purchase and recharge of digital currency, quickly solves the settlement problem of digital currency, and allows users to easily realize the free payment and exchange of digital currency. This is also the industry's first blockchain payment solution, utilizingThe integrated system solves the settlement problems of deposits and other industries in this type of industry.

Why are so many people using stablecoins as payment coins these days? Stablecoins strictly abide byThe 1:1 reserve guarantee, that is, each stable coin is backed by a dollar of funds, thus creating the stability of today's USDT relative to other digital currencies. At this stage, major game platforms and overseas trading

platforms also use digital asset third-party payment platforms to help platforms recharge stable coins. Click recharge on your own platform to jump to the professional digital asset blockchain payment system, which can solve the risks of these platforms and users' transactions. In the future, digital assets will also be connected to more platforms, such as live broadcast platforms, forums, etc., so the role of blockchain payment platform construction should not be underestimated. The market for building digital asset payment system platforms will become larger and larger!

Chapter 2, Market Status

At present, the problems of payment channels in some industries, the supervision of the three parties and the risks of the four parties have to promote the rapid development of the blockchain payment system. The blockchain payment system uses the huge market of blockchain digital assets to solve the industry payment problem. It has been one of the most influential models of this period.

The main problems lie in the

following points: 1. Security

issues

Although computer experts and management experts have made great efforts on the security of electronic payment and taken various measures, the intrusion of viruses and hacker attacks still cause headaches for the experts. Security is still the most critical and important issue in electronic payment. This issue is directly related to the interests of all parties to the transaction. The buyer has the risk of the password being stolen or leaked, which leads to the loss of funds, and the merchant makes a fraud, which leads to the situation that the buyer has paid but cannot receive the goods;The real buyer delivers the goods, resulting in the risk of "empty money and goods".

2. Unification of payment methods

There are several payment methods in electronic payment, each payment method has its own characteristics, and sometimes the two payment

methods cannot be mutually compatible. In this way, when the parties in the electronic transaction use different payment methods and these payment methods are incompatible with each other, it is impossible for both parties to complete the payment by means of electronic payment. And also can not realize the transaction on the Internet.

3. Legal issues

Issues with the issuance of electronic money: The current electronic money has characteristics similar to cash to a considerable extent, and the issuance of these electronic money will undoubtedly reduce the issuance of central bank money. The issuance of money means to the central bank that it can use interest-free debt to finance interest-bearing assets and generate income from it. The reduction in currency issuance will inevitably affect the seigniorage revenue of the central bank. Therefore, the issuance of electronic currency will reduce the use of fiat currency, affect the implementation of national monetary policy, and at the same time affect the central bank's privilege to issue currency. If left unchecked, e-money is still subject to taxes, laws,There are huge risks in foreign exchange rates, money supply and financial crises.

Forgery, alteration and alteration of electronic money: In electronic payment activities, due to the rampant destruction of network hackers and the forgery, alteration and alteration of payment data, the problems are becoming more and more prominent, and the impact on society is increasing. At present, there are only crimes against credit cards in my country. Smart cards are similar to credit cards. The definition of crimes can still refer to the relevant provisions of credit cards. But the problems of e-cash, e-wallets, e-checks are completely the samenew question. The identification and investigation of legal responsibility requires new legal provisions.

Chapter 3, Introduction to Blockchain

3.1 What is a digital asset

digital assets(Digital assets) refers to the electronic data that is owned or controlled by an enterprise and is held in daily activities for sale or inproduction processmiddlenon-goodscurrency assets.

In a broad sense, digital assets refer to the existence of electronic data owned or controlled by individuals and enterprises.

In the form of assets, it holds the corresponding physical assets for exchange or exercise in daily activities. Narrowly defined digital assets specifically refer to computer programs registered on the blockchain distributed ledger (tokens), it can be programmed, and the exchange of assets is code to code.

3.2 what is blockchain

Blockchain isdistributedData storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism,Encryption Algorithmand other new application modes of computer technology. so-calledconsensus mechanismIt is a mathematical algorithm for establishing trust and obtaining rights between different nodes in the blockchain system. It is essentially a decentralizeddatabase, at the same time asTokenunderlying technology. A blockchain is a series of data blocks that are associated with cryptographic methods. Each data block contains the information of a Bitcoin network transaction to verify the validity of its information.(anti-counterfeiting) and generate the next block.

narrow senseIn other words, blockchain is a kind of chain that combines data blocks in a sequential manner according to time sequence.data structure, and a cryptographically guaranteed immutable and unforgeable distributed ledger.

Broadly speaking, blockchain technology is the use of blockchain data structures to verify and store data, the use of

distributed node consensus algorithms to generate and update data, and the use ofCryptographyA brand-new distributed infrastructure and computing method that uses smart contracts composed of automated script codes to program and manipulate data to ensure the security of data transmission and access.

3.3 Convergence of Blockchain and Digital Assets

After the digitization of resources, many problems have arisen, such as piracy infringement, privacy leakage, and illegal data reselling. The key reason behind these problems is that the transaction of data resources

Mechanisms such as circulation, ownership certification, and rights and interests protection are not yet perfect, making it difficult for "digital resources" to form "digital assets", and it is difficult to fully display the value of data.

The emergence of blockchain technology solves the above problems. More and more industries are coming up with their own blockchain solutions. It can play a role quickly after landing application. Blockchain can help digital assets to further develop and upgrade. details as follows:

From centralization to decentralization, build an ecosystem of digital assets. Blockchain promotes product and cultural exchanges in all walks of life, and no longer relies on third-party institutions or centralized management.

From distrust to trust, blockchain helps digital assets solve the problems of fraud, double payment, etc. The operation of the system is open and transparent. Through the "signature" mechanism and the principle of "the minority obeys the majority", the credit can be guaranteed mechanically. Users can check the source of traceable tokens at any time, and no longer worry about risks such as counterfeiting.

From insecure to secure, after each transaction occurs, information is sent from the current node to all nodes. When transacting again, the block will self-check whether the data has been tampered with the data of other nodes. Once found, it will be recovered from the data of other nodes, effectively preventing hackers from tampering with the data.

Chapter 4. Introduction to Savior Token

4.1 What is Savior Token

Savior Token is a new type of payment channel tool based on blockchain technology. Using blockchain digital assets as the payment method, it solves the problem of inbound and outbound payment in various industries and realizes cross-industry docking. Blockchain digital asset payment has the advantages of decentralization, record verification,

Large-scale transfer, cross-border transactions and other functions.

Savior TokenThe purpose of the APP payment system is to solve the problems of large payment amount, cross-border payment, high handling fee, and long transfer time. The third is to provide payment functions for some "special industries" to solve the problems of difficult application channels and easy stamping of card numbers.

Savior TokenThe APP blockchain payment application model actually uses the blockchain network to add traditional financial institutions, foreign exchange market makers, and liquidity providers to the payment network to build a payment gateway. Through the payment network light, the flow of digital assets on the blockchain can be connected with the real legal currency, so that the legal currency can be converted into digital assets on the blockchain, which is convenient for subsequent payment and transfer.

4.2 Savior Token core capabilities

1. Security capability

Savior Token will disclose the core random number value used to ensure fairness in all operations on the platform, and fully realize the openness and transparency of the core data. Compared with the server-side data manipulation in traditional platforms, Savior Token is transmitted through the blockchain decentralized data encryption channel, so as to achieve real security and fairness. At the same

time, Savior Token uses the open and transparent characteristics of the blockchain to output the digital assets in the platform to the blockchain, and disclose its integrity and uniqueness, so as to realize the blockization and security of digital assets for users.

2. Experience fluency

Savior Token is developed based on blockchain technology. The platform team makes full use of its rich experience in the field of platform construction and adopts a "deep coupling" method to process core data through smart contracts on the blockchain. to call and combine, thus

It achieves the perfect effect of ensuring fairness and

smooth platform experience. 3. Multiple Token

circulation capabilities

Savior Token uses Savior Token as the basic platform circulation currency, and Savior Token is referred to as "SIT". And in the follow-up, depending on the business development of the platform, we will support other mainstreamToken. Savior Token will also establish a new Token access mechanism, and evaluate the use of blockchain assets among platform users for new Tokens that apply for circulation, and determine whether to admit or not after fully considering their security.

4.3 Savior Token Design Principles

Savior Token follows three design principles: expansion principle, scaling principle, and security principle. 1. The principle of extension

Expansion principle: Each module application of the platform is loosely coupled, it is easy to add new modules, and the update of each module itself does not require changes in the interface of other modules.

2. The principle of scaling

Scaling principle: The access of the application of the platform is fluctuating. If a large number of users access a node, it will inevitably lead to the collapse of the node service. Therefore, the node container

itself can be automatically deployed, and horizontal expansion can be achieved when user requests are under pressure. .

3. Safety principles

Security principle: The platform supports multi-channel features, data between different channels is isolated from each other, improves isolation security, and supports pluggable architecture, including consensus, rights management, encryption and decryption, multi-module ledger mechanism and other types.

4.4 Profit model

1. The profit of the mall

The mall transaction itself is free and public. The mall can charge a considerable fee for the advertisement space provided by the merchant, which is also a main mode of profit in the early stage. By refining the advertisements in the mall, the merchants can accurately locate the target customers, so that the advertising fees invested by the merchants can be recovered and the profits can be achieved to achieve a win-win effect.

Various scenarios of transactions in the mall can also provide more refined services and achieve more profit space.

2. Investment profit

Use existing information resources to directly invest in products with great development potential in the industry. 3. Profits from the parent chain of the blockchain

In the development of the market, the recognition degree is improved, and its own value is improved. Through the transaction of various commodities, the number of users has expanded, and the demand has increased. As well as the impact of the blockchain ecology of various industries on the parent chain, further value growth is achieved, resulting in the profit of the parent chain.

4. Data Profit

(1) Market transaction data: For the collection of first-hand

transaction data in the industry, through the analysis of big data technology, the trend data of the industry can be grasped. Provide data assistance for the industry and related industries.

（2）Payment data: Through the analysis of multiple portraits such as payment location, time, and crowd, we can deeply mine market information, provide services for enterprises that need marketing, push the platform information to target users, and then obtain information feedback from users, thus forming a closed loop of marketing.

5. Traceability and service profitability

To provide enterprises with full-chain traceability services for products can directly charge lower fees to the enterprises that use them. Providing advanced data query and analysis services through the traceability information of self-operated products can also bring certain profits.

4.5 Savior Token Features

① Payment Freedom – Instantly pay and receive any amount of money, anytime, anywhere. No bank holidays, no borders, no imposed restrictions. Savior Token allows its users full control over their funds.

② Very Low Fees – Savior Token payments are currently processed with no or minimal fees. Users can include the handling fee in the transaction to gain processing priority and receive transaction confirmation from the network faster. In addition, there are merchant processors that assist merchants in processing transactions, exchanging Savior Tokens for fiat currency and depositing funds directly into merchants' bank accounts on a daily basis. Because these services are based on Savior Token, they can offer much lowerPayPal or credit card network fees.

③ Reduce risk for merchants – Savior Token transactions are secure, irrevocable, and contain no sensitive or personal information of customers. This avoids losses to merchants due to fraud or fraudulent

chargebacks, and there is no need to complyPCI standard. Merchants can also easily expand into new markets where credit cards are unavailable or where fraud rates are unacceptably high. The end result is lower fees, a larger market, and fewer administrative costs.

④ Security and Control — Users of Savior Token are in complete control of their transactions; merchants cannot enforce unintended or obscure fees that may occur with other payment methods. Paying with Savior Token can eliminate the need to bind personal information in the transaction. for

Great protection against identity theft. Users of Savior Token can also protect their funds with backups and encryption.

⑤   Transparency and Neutrality — All information about the Savior Token funding itself is stored on the blockchain and can be checked and used by anyone in real time. No individual or organization can control or manipulate the Savior Token protocol because it is password protected. This makes the Savior Token core believed to be completely neutral, transparent and predictable.

⑥   Traceability — From production to sales, each type of product will go through complex flows. At key link nodes, the platform sets a secret key for that node. The secret key is a string of encrypted addresses that carry the details of the item. People, like things, are marked with blockchain keys, and the platform sends these keys to all nodes for notarization. The biggest difference of the traceability system based on blockchain technology is that the information cannot be tampered with. In the traceability chain, neither the enterprise on the chain nor the platform party can modify the existing information on the chain, which improves the credibility of the traceability information. For enterprises, the traceability chain can not only prevent counterfeiting and traceability, the chain-based traceability system will also significantly improve the enterprise's supply chain management level, enabling key nodes in the entire chain to be capitalized and digitalized to further improve

efficiency. , reduce supply chain costs and provide a solid big data foundation.

⑦ Contract module:

The contract module includes four major parts: auction transaction, warehousing, pledge, and guarantee. The contract module is the core technology part of Trade.

⑧ Auction contract:

Through computer matching, the fast transaction circulation of commodities is ensured, and the smooth implementation of each link is ensured through the earnest money of the seller and the bidding deposit of the buyer.

⑨　community module

The traceability of the product is the first problem we need to solve, we will be in the Savior Token networkOn the above, establish the corresponding functional community, which is called community module. Community members are encouraged to participate in the corresponding community maintenance work (computing or data storage) through a reward mechanism, and all processes will be recorded on the blockchain.

Chapter 5, Savior Token technical solution

5.1 Distributed structure

1. Savior Token adopts a distributed structure, and there are multiple paths between nodes in the network. Distributed structures do not have a fixed form of connection. There is more than one path from the sending point to the receiving point. When communicating, the network selects the actual path of the communication according to the dynamic situation of each node. The control functions of the communication are distributed among the nodes. It is the most complex structure. Its communication control is also the most complicated, and the management of data resources scattered on each node is also very complicated. Since there are multiple paths in a node, when some nodes and links fail, it is still possible to ensure communication, so it has high reliability.

2. Distributed bookkeeping: The use of distributed bookkeeping can ensure the security and authenticity of account book information. In the blockchain network, the information recording historical transactions is transmitted to each node, and each node can own and store a complete and consistent transaction ledger record. Even if individual node ledgers are attacked and data is tampered with, it will not affect the security of the general ledger of the entire network.

3. Distributed propagation: The nodes of the entire network are connected point-to-point through the underlying network protocol, and there is no single centralized server. The message is directly sent by a single node to all other nodes in the whole network through the P2P network layer protocol.

4. Distributed storage: After distributed transmission, all data are stored in the computers of each node and can be updated in real time. It is equivalent to sharing the ledger and other data with all network nodes in real time. It achieves decentralization and effectively avoids data tampering caused by a single node being attacked. Greatly improve the security of the database.

Through the distributed structure, decentralization is achieved, usingP2P network model. No need for a central server, each networked computer is an independent individual, connected to thousands of other computers through protocols, and finally the global computer

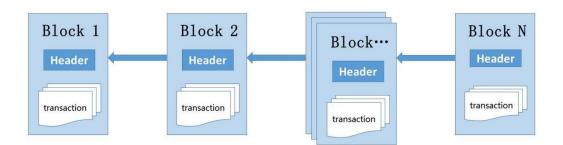connection becomes a dense network, the information sent from a certain node , which can eventually spread to all nodes in the world. The advantage of this structure is that even if some of the nodes fail, it will not affect the communication of the entire network.

5.2 blockchain data structure

A blockchain is a data structure in which blocks containing transaction information are linked in order from back to front. it is stored asflat file or simple database. Each block refers to

one block forward. The data structure is divided into three parts: block header, transaction list and parent block.

for each block headerSHA256 cryptographic hash to generate a hash value that identifies the corresponding block in the blockchain. At the same time, each block can refer to the previous block through the parent block hash field. Through this design, each block can be linked to its respective parent block, creating a chain that can be traced back to the first block genesis block.

Block chain structure diagram

Each block can only have one parent block and can have multiple child

blocks. When the identity of the parent block changes, the identity of the child block will also change. When the identity of the sub-block changes, the identity of the grandchild also changes, and so on. After a block has many descendants, the block will not change.

becausePow has obvious defects such as slow transaction speed. Therefore, the consensus mechanism of the subsequent data chain in the platform is designed to be modular, which can be configured through the parameters of the control chain, and can be dynamically applied to different application scenarios of public and private chains. According to the application scenarios and transaction conditions of the data chain itself, the project selects an appropriate consensus mechanism to ensure that each distributed node obtains data consistency through algorithms. It consists of three sets of block metadata. The first group is the data referencing the parent block hash; the second group is the metadata, i.e. difficulty, timestamp and Nonce; the third group is the Merkle root of the metadata.

The transaction list starts withThe Merkle tree represents all the transactions that produced the block. A Merkle tree is a hash binary tree that is built bottom-up. Merkle tree is used to summarize all transactions in a block, providing a way to verify whether a certain transaction exists in a block. Generating a complete Merkle tree requires recursively hashing the hash nodes and inserting the newly generated hash nodes into the Merkle tree until there is only one hash node left, which is the root of the tree.

5.3 consensus mechanism

If consensus is the foundation of the blockchain, then the consensus mechanism is the soul of the blockchain. The consensus mechanism is an algorithm that reaches a consensus on the sequence of things within a period of time. On the blockchain, everyone will have a ledger that records all transactions on the chain. When a new transaction occurs on the chain, everyone receives this information at a different time. Some people who want to do bad things will It is possible to publish some wrong information at this time. At this time, one person needs to verify the information received by everyone, and finally publish the most correct information.

There are three popular consensus mechanisms at present:

1. Proof of Work (PoW) is the consensus mechanism we are most familiar with. As the literal interpretation, PoW means that the more work, the greater the profit. The job here is to guess the number, and whoever can guess the only number the fastest can be the information publicist.

2. Proof of Stake-PoS is also a kind of consensus proof, which is similar to the equity certificate and voting system, so it is also called "stake proof algorithm". The person who holds the most (token) will announce the final information.

3, Byzantine consensus algorithm (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance-PBFT) is also a common consensus proof. Unlike the previous

two, PBFT is computationally based and has no token rewards. Voted by everyone on the chain, less than (N-1)

/3 nodes get the right to publicize information when they object.

Selection of this projectPoW is a consensus mechanism, that is, proof of work. Combining PoW into the Savior Token network makes the algorithm simple, and it is easy to achieve consensus without exchanging additional information between nodes. The nodes in the Savior Token network are valid for transactions that arrive first. up to

reach a consensus. Savior Token network appliedPOW is used as a consensus mechanism. The computing resources owned by each user, which can be computers or other machines capable of computing, can participate in the mining of new blocks, which is called mining. Whoever has more computing power has a higher chance of getting a new block, which in turn has a higher chance of being rewarded with Savior Token.

5.4 smart contract

A smart contract is a digital contract based on cryptography, a computer program rather than a traditional paper contract. A smart contract is a program that automates the processing of traditional contracts in the form of computer instructions. Simply put, a smart contract is a piece of code that is triggered and executed when two parties trade on blockchain assets. This code is a smart contract. Smart contracts have the following advantages:

1. Write the contract into the blockchain in a digital form. Due to the characteristics of the blockchain, the data cannot be deleted or modified, but can only be added. The whole process is transparent and traceable, ensuring the traceability of history;

2. Since the behavior will be permanently recorded, the interference of malicious behavior on the normal execution of the contract can be avoided to a great extent;

3. Decentralization avoids the influence of centralized factors

and improves the cost efficiency of smart contracts;

4. When the content of the contract is satisfied, the code of the smart contract will be automatically activated, which not only avoids the manual process, but also ensures that the issuer cannot default;

5. A state machine system is constructed by the consensus algorithm that comes with the blockchain, so that smart contracts can run efficiently.

5.5 secure encryption algorithm

This project uses asymmetric encryption technology. Asymmetric encryption has two keys: a public key and a private key. The public key is public and the private key is private. The public key encrypted can be decrypted with the private key, and the private key encrypted can be decrypted with the public key. That is, the keys for encryption and decryption are different. This can greatly facilitate the management of keys.

The project uses asymmetric encryptionThe RSA algorithm, the RSA algorithm was the first algorithm that could be used for both encryption and digital signatures. RSA is the most widely studied public key algorithm. In the more than 30 years since it was proposed, it has undergone various attacks and has gradually been accepted by people. As of 2017, it is generally regarded as one of the best public key schemes. one.

The encryption process of RSA can be expressed using a general formula. Ciphertext=Plaintext EmodN Ciphertext=Plaintext EmodN. That is to say, RSA encryption is the process of calculating the remainder after dividing the E power of the plaintext by N. Public key = (E, N) Public key = (E, N)

The decryption of RSA can also be expressed using a general formula. Plaintext = Ciphertext DmodN. That is to say, the remainder

of dividing the ciphertext by D power and N is the plaintext, which is the RSA decryption process. Knowing D and N can decrypt the ciphertext, so the combination of D and N is the private key. Private key = (D, N) Private key = (D, N).

Chapter 6, Savior Token Technical Principles

6.1 P2P communication

P2P is the core foundation of blockchain, and has the characteristics of Decentralization, scalability, robustness, privacy, and high performance. Blockchain Links to Savior Token's IoT

Network equipment and users have been deeply optimized in terms of session maintenance, address determination, communication mechanism, storage scheme, transaction payment, etc. By specifying the associated physical configuration and scale of the user terminal and the consensus node, and adopting a sharding mechanism and high-speed network connection, the communication, calculation and storage burden of the consensus node is reduced, and the transaction performance of the blockchain is improved. It achieves the maximum performance for the block-based IoT devices, and provides a basic guarantee for the registration, digitization, authentication and security of IoT devices in the future.

6.2 Savior Token encryption algorithm

The encryption and decryption of information is the key link of the blockchain, mainly the algorithm of hash function and asymmetric encryption.

1. In the hash function part, there are mainly SHA, MD5 and other algorithms, and also the serial and parallel use of the algorithms. Since commercial applications generally pay more attention to performance issues, the basic algorithm of Savior Token is mainly based on the SHA256 algorithm.

2. The asymmetric encryption part mainly includes asymmetric encryption algorithms including RSA, DSA, elliptic curve algorithm, etc. The blockchain generally uses elliptic curve algorithms,

including ECDSA and SCHNORR, considering that the verification speed of Schnorr signature is faster than that of ECDSA signature, Moreover, the size of this signature can be smaller, and it supports multiple signatures in a primitive manner. This is also in line with the small size of the Internet of Things, so Savior Token developed its own SDSchnorr algorithm based on Schnorr.

At the same time, Savior Token abstracts the underlying encryption algorithm library and replaces the algorithm channel to meet the algorithm and security requirements of different IoT applications. Among them, the two names of wallet and address are interchangeable in the underlying block.

6.3 Savior Token consensus algorithm

The consensus mechanism is a set of mechanisms designed by distributed ledgers to ensure the accuracy and consistency of stored information, which is mainly determined by business and performance requirements. Savior Token is a comprehensive and complex heterogeneous system. IoT devices involve a wide range of industries, secret services, and various communication protocols, so the security and performance requirements of the underlying blockchain are high. Based on the above characteristics, Savior Token solves the problems of security, high performance and trust, and has the following characteristics:

1. Elect a master node from the entire network nodes based on the blockchain algorithm

(Leader), the new block is generated by the master node.

2. Each node broadcasts the transaction sent by the client to the entire network, and the master node collects multiple transactions that need to be placed in the new block from the network and stores it in a list, and broadcasts the list to the entire network.

3. After each node receives the transaction list, it executes these transactions according to the sorting simulation. After all transactions are executed, the hash digest of the new block is calculated based on the transaction results and broadcast to the

entire network.

4. If a node receives 2f (f is the tolerable number of SAFT nodes) digests sent by other nodes are equal to itself, it broadcasts a commit message to the whole network.

5. If a node receives 2f+1 commit messages, it can submit new blocks and their transactions to the local blockchain and state database.

Chapter 7. Savior Token

7.1 Issue plan

1. Token name: Savior Token referred to as SIT

2. Total number of tokens issued: 200,000,000. According to changes in the international monetary system and community voting, whether it will be incrementally issued or not. There is currently no plan for additional issuance. A plan to burn tokens in an appropriate amount is being planned. In order to create scarcity and ensure value, everything about All plans for total circulation should be announced 180 days in advance for comments.

3. Issuance rules: Based on the BSC public ledger, it is decentralized, cannot be tampered with, and is fair and open.

4. The project has received private rounds of investment from a number of global investment banks and funds.

7.2 Release Rules

of which the foundation holds10%,
at address:
0xBf534b6fe94DfEAf7Fa609575591771DA2234d35
the team holds 5%,
at address:
0xe43905Ab9C7fefcc6BbD8a5d85690118dEF36660
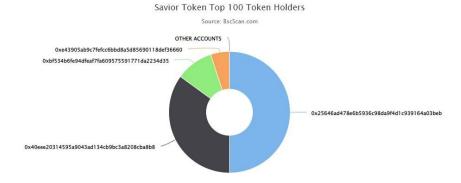the early private placement 35%,
at address:
0x40eEE20314595a9043ad134cB9bc3a8208cBA8b8
and the ecological construction 50%.
at address:
0x25646Ad478e6b5936C98da9F4d1C939164A03BeB

Savior Token Top 100 Token Holders

Source: BscScan.com

OTHER ACCOUNTS

0xe43905ab9c7fefcc6bbd8a5d85690118def36660
0xbf534b6fe94dfeaf7fa609575591771da2234d35

0x25646ad478e6b5936c98da9f4d1c939164a03beb

0x40eee20314595a9043ad134cb9bc3a8208cba8b8

7.3 SIT transaction logic

1. Transaction method: platform, mutual transfer.

2. Trading hours: 7*24.

7.4 SIT application scenarios

In the initial stage of the project, after the private placement, we will open a series of landing applications for service categories, and other landing applications will be gradually opened in the future. Transactions are in the public account of BSC, which is open and transparent, and BSC contracts can be checked.

Chapter VIII. Development Plan

Private placement starts in October 2022
In February 2023, according to the private equity situation, the ecological application will be opened

.

.

.

.

.

.

In the future, every SIT holder will have their
own wonderful experience

Chapter 9. Risk Warning

(1) Risks related to judicial supervision

Blockchain technology has become the main object of supervision in major countries in the world. If the regulatory body intervenes or exerts influence, applications or tokens may be affected by it. For example, legal restrictions on the use, sales of electronic tokens, etc., tokens may be restricted, hindered or even terminated the development of applications.

(2) Risk of app lack of attention

There is a possibility that platform applications are not used by a large number of individuals or organizations, which means that the public does not have enough interest in developing and developing these related distributed applications. Such a lack of interest may have a negative impact on tokens and applications.

(3) Risk of Competitive Expansion

There is a certain degree of competition among blockchain tokens, and if there is a stronger opponent in the industry, it is bound to be affected.

(4) Risk that the relevant application or product will not meet

the expected standard

During the development stage of the platform itself, relatively large changes may be made before the official version is released, or the market undergoes huge changes before the release, resulting in the platform not meeting the expected functional or technical requirements. Or because of wrong analysis, the application of the platform or the function of the token fails to meet expectations.

(5) risk of cracking

The currently used technology cannot be cracked, but assuming the rapid development of cryptography, or the rapid progress of computer operation speed, such as the development of quantum computers, may bring the risk of cracking,

lead to the loss of tokens.

(6) other instructions

Please fully understand the development plan of the operating platform and understand the relevant risks of the blockchain industry. Otherwise, it is not recommended to participate in this investment. If you invest, you confirm that you have fully understood and recognized the terms and conditions in the detailed rules.

Chapter 10. Disclaimer

This document is only for the purpose of conveying information and does not constitute an opinion on the sale of this project. The above information or analysis does not constitute a reference basis for investment decision-making rights. This document does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention or instigation to invest.

This document does not constitute nor be construed as providing any sale or purchase, nor is it any form of contract or commitment.

Relevant intended users need to clearly understand the risks of this project. Once investors participate in the investment, they understand and accept the risks of the project, and are willing to personally bear all the corresponding results or consequences.

The operation team is not responsible for any direct or indirect

losses caused by participating in this project and resulting from

this project.