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B91 Digital Wealth
Management · Application · Mass Adoption
Blockchain Ecosystem
The Pinnacle of Payment 5.0

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All contributions will be applied towards the advancing, promoting the research, design and development of, and advocacy for a blockchain-based payment 5.0 system. The Foundation, the Distributor and their various affiliates would develop, manage and operate B91.

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Contents

1. Background

1.1 The Evolution of Blockchain

We will often remember the birth of the Internet – a technological event that is as important as the industrial revolution or the arrival of the information age, an event that happened less than 30 years ago. Now, in the streets of Chinese cities, it seems that everyone is looking at their mobile phones from time to time. This is the pervasive popularity of the Internet that has brought about changes in our daily lives. In contrast, the impact of Nakamoto's announcement of Bitcoin [Nakamoto 2008] does not appear as great as the technological breakthroughs mentioned earlier. On the contrary, it has been subjected to many questions. This also shows that Nakamoto's thoughts are way ahead than his time. However, the impact of his masterpiece has been acknowledged. By 2017, as bitcoin prices exceeded $20,000, blockchain technology was widely accepted as a major technological innovation and breakthrough. Even so, the impact of blockchain technology may still be underestimated. In fact, we can think that the blockchain brings us a world with strong personal privacy and private asset ownership, which may have a profound impact on the future of mankind. A brief review of the history of human civilization easily reveals that privacy and private asset ownership are the pillars of its foundation. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine that blockchain technology will have a greater impact on the world compared to the industrial revolution.

Experimental Stage (2007-2009). The name of the founder of Satoshi Nakamoto's Bitcoin began in 2007 to explore the use of a series of technologies to create a new currency, Bitcoin. On October 31, 2008, the Bitcoin White Paper was released and on January 3, 2009 the bitcoin system started. The main technologies supporting the Bitcoin system include hash functions, distributed ledgers, blockchains, asymmetric encryption, and proof of workload, which form the initial version of the blockchain. From 2007 to the end of 2009, Bitcoin was in the stage of technical experiment in which a very small number of people participated, and related business activities have not really begun.

Minority Adoption Stage - The Geeks (2010-2012). The first bitcoin exchange was born on February 6, 2010. On May 22, someone bought 2 pizzas with 10,000 bitcoins. On July 17, 2010, the famous bitcoin exchange Mt.Gox was established, which marked a start that Bitcoin is really entering the market. Despite this, only geeks are possible to understand Bitcoin and they were the only ones who enter the market to participate in the trading of bitcoin. They discussed bitcoin technology on the Bitcointalk.org forum, mining bitcoin on their own computers, and started trading bitcoin on Mt.Gox. Just four years later, some of these geeks became legends of blockchains, termed Blockchains Billionaires.

Market Preparation Stage (2013-2015). At the beginning of 2013, the price of bitcoin was $13. The Cyprus government faced financial crisis on March 18, they shut down banks and stock markets, pushing the price of bitcoin, soaring up to $266 in April. On August 20th the German government confirmed the currency status of Bitcoin. On October 14, China Baidu announced the opening of Bitcoin payments. The US Senate hearing in November made clear the legitimacy of Bitcoin. Bitcoin reached a new high of $1,242 on November 19. However, at this point of time, the basis of the blockchain entering the mainstream social economy is still not recognised, and the price surge includes overly optimistic expectations from exaggerated marketing and speculation. The suppression by the Chinese Central Banks and the collapse of Mt.Gox triggered the huge bear market. The price of bitcoin started to fall. At the beginning of 2015, it was below 200 US dollars. Many companies closed but the enterprises that survived the winter strengthened. During this time, companies like Volkswagen began to understand bitcoin and blockchain, and went on to explore its potential although it is still not universally accepted.

Mainstream Adoption Stage (2016-2018). With the Brexit on June 23, 2016, the fifth nuclear test in North Korea in September 2016, and the election of Trump on November 9, 2016, the world's mainstream economy has increased uncertainty and they needed a safe-haven option. Bitcoin, which has an irrelative relationship with the mainstream economy, started to recover, market demand started to increase, and the scale of transactions expanded rapidly, marking the start of the 2016-2017 bull market. Although the Chinese market was severely curbed by policies, markets such as South Korea, Japan, and Latin America were heating up rapidly. Bitcoin prices soared from a maximum of $400 in early 2016 to $20,000 at the end of 2017, a 50fold increase. The profitability of Bitcoin and the spill over caused by the congestion of Bitcoin network have led to the explosion of other virtual currencies and various other blockchain applications. There came the emergence of blockchain projects which gave hundred-fold, thousand-fold including ten thousand-fold returns which triggered the world's crazy pursuit in all types of coins and tokens. This made bitcoin and blockchain achieve mainstream adoption. The announcement of Bitcoin futures trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange CME marks the official entry of Bitcoin into mainstream investment products provided by financial institutions and banks.

Industrial Adoption Stage (about 2019-2021). After the market frenzy, the virtual currency and blockchain space in 2018 returned to a rational pace, adjustment was carried out in the market and by regulatory. Most blockchain projects created by the 2017 Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) effect will be phased out as the market cools down, and a small number of the surviving ones will continue to push the blockchain into industrial adoption. These projects will kick off in 2019, but it will take several years to undergo market testing and acceptance. This is a rapid trial and error process, the rise and fall of products and enterprises within the industry will be accelerated, giving the outcome of only those who are applicable to last and stay in the game. By 2021, most companies in the main industry sectors would adopt blockchain

technology where it is suitable and cryptocurrency will also be widely used and accepted.

Industrial Maturity Stage (about 2022-2025). After various successful blockchain projects are put into the field, the market will enter an intense stage of market competition and industrial integration to eliminate each other and whereby it will be the survival of the fittest. Within another three to five years, some industry leaders will be formed, market division will be completed, the blockchain industry infrastructure will basically be formed; and relevant laws and regulations will be in place. The role of the blockchain in various fields of social economy is rapidly emerging. Cryptocurrency will become the mainstream currency. Economies will undergo major adjustments; social and political cultures will also undergo corresponding changes. International political and economic relations will face major changes. Blockchain will have a wide and profound impact on people's lives. By then, Blockchain would have become global.

The six stages of development of the blockchain can be further simplified; the first two stages can be regarded as the experimental stages, the middle two stages are the mainstream adoption stages, and the latter two stages are the industrial adoption stages. We are still in a period where width of social cognition has been achieved but the depth of cognition is still insufficient. It is necessary to further promote the research and popularization of blockchain knowledge to lay the foundation for the maturity of industrial adoption and development. In any case, the great value of the blockchain to the global economy has been fully recognized, and the value of the global socio-political ecological improvement is gradually emerging. This is a new social and economic impetus that is worthy of further inspection to seize the right opportunities.

1.2. Blockchain Today

At present, blockchain technology is still immature, and the underlying facilities are imperfect, resulting in many applications facing limitations. Looking through the perspective of blockchain technology, application is still at a very early stage; the three key factors of scalability, security, and decentralization are difficult to optimize at the same time, so some factors are compromised in exchange for the other factors. At present, there are blockchain projects in some regions that already had some simple application scenarios. For example, some new blockchain-based projects can be released through the Ethereum network and the BTS platform, and content creators can be decentralized through STEEM, allowing the creation of a piece of work that truly belongs to them.

A brief introduction of matured blockchain projects:

Public chain technology

EOS: EOS is like Microsoft's Windows platform. By creating a developerfriendly blockchain underlying platform, it supports multiple applications running simultaneously, providing the underlying templates for developing DAPPs. EOS solves the problem of latency and data throughput through parallel chain and DPOS. EOS can process thousands of transactions per second, while bitcoin can only do about 7 per second, and Ethereum only does 30-40 per second. EOS has no transaction fees, and the response from the mass market has been great. The development of DAPPs on EOS requires network and computing resources to be allocated in proportion to the EOS owned by the developer. When you have EOS, it is equivalent to having computer resources. With the development of a DAPP, you can lease the EOS in your hand to others. From this point of view, EOS also has a wide range of values to both the owner and the developer.

VSYS: V SYSTEMS public chain positioning is to create a blockchain database and application platform. The main network was launched in September 2018, and the super node was fully launched during the same period. From its launch to present, the 15 super nodes of the public chain are all performing fast and stable. As the SPoS consensus algorithm is set, one block is produced every 4 seconds, the success rate of the block is at 99% or higher, and the average delay is lower than a millisecond. The creation of V SYSTEMS will give the financial lending industry unlimited possibilities through blockchain technology. Through innovation at the mathematical level, SPoS proposes a creative consensus algorithm for fixed-order blocks, while positioning the super nodes at a similar role in the mining pool through cold minting technology. These advanced infrastructural designs allow the V SYSTEMS public chain to achieve high performance, high scalability and high stability. These will be the underlying blockchain technology that can influence a variety of financial blockchain innovations.

Stable coins:

As more exchanges and projects are issuing their own tokens or coins, the price of each token faces extreme fluctuations when pegged with volatile trading pairs. To solve this issue, many stable coins led by Tether USDT are emerging in the market.

Before 2018, the only well-known stable coin was Tether USDT, and its market value dominated the total market value of the stable coin for a long time. However, since 2018, several US dollar stable coins that emerged. We now have TUSD, USDC, PAX, GUSD and so on. The development of these emerging stable coins has led to a new stable coin economy.

PAData joined hands with blockchain data and security service provider

PeckShield to analyse the onchain transactions and secondary markets transaction of 8 mainstream stable coins - USDT, TUSD, USDC, PAX, GUSD, EURS, NUSD and DGX. Results showed USDT still dominated the stable coin's market share by far, but due to its own crisis of trust, emerging stable currencies such as TUSD, USDC and PAX have already seized some markets. The USDT has 400 trading pairs in 51 exchanges because of its first-mover advantage. The remaining stable coins are highly dependent on one or two exchanges. Overall, the pioneers of each stable coins have a relatively high degree of control over their market and large volume transfers have been seen in each individual community.

2、 Project Development

B91, established in 2018, has received investment and was acquired by Hong Kong Wealth Foundation on May 13, 2019 for strategic business integration. B91 aims to provide a platform for digital wealth in 3 major sectors: 1) management · 2) applications · 3) mass adoption to form a blockchain ecosystem to facilitate a payment 5.0 system. The 9-business field covers multi-currency universal wallets, global payments, blockchain P2P, C2C services, OTC services, aggregate transactions, wealth management products, technology venture funds, and charity. B91 will enhance blockchain technology with a revolutionizing marketing model to rapidly expand its business globally.

1) B91·Universal Wallet

B91 Universal Wallet is a digital currency versatile mobile application terminal based on independent blockchain technology. It integrates five types of wallets: cold wallet, HD wallet, multi-sig wallet, decentralized exchange, and decentralized social. Within its public chain, B91 Universal Wallet is also creating a Universal Key system where all users would only be required to hold one key to access to all their cryptocurrency. With strong technical strength, functionality, practicality and ease of use, it is the key to digital assets in the blockchain era.

10

2）Global Payments

B91 Payment is a blockchain-based payment platform that allows you to use cryptocurrency anytime, anywhere. People can use their B91 debit card for daily shopping and withdrawals.

The B91 payment system includes the B91 wallet, which can be used in nearly 200 countries using different cryptocurrencies (available on iOS and Android) and B91 cards, accepted by more than 42 million VISA merchants both online and offline. We offer users a variety of cryptocurrency features for added security. Creating a superior product experience for our customers is at the heart of our work.

3）Blockchain P2P

The B91 blockchain platform ecosystem utilizes the decentralization of blockchain technology. The point-to-point service of blockchain technology does not need a trusted third party. Each account on the node records every loan, cannot be forged, and cannot be tampered with.

Transfers across the blockchain, are vetted, transparent and open. Combined with BTC、ETH，B91 and most stable coins such as USDT，TUSD，DAI，PAX，GUSD，USDC，BitCNY，QC，DigixDao; the B91 Public Chain offers pledge lending, which solves a major problem in the industry with many holders facing issues of having too many coins but no cash on hand. Eventually when all the operations are stable in a country, we will expand across borders to create the first global Blockchain P2P platform.

4）C2C

C2C refers to the legal currency transactions between users using USDT. For example, a user has USDT, trades through C2C, and sells it to another user. This type of transaction is called C2C, which is a peer-to-peer transaction. The B91 blockchain platform is equivalent to an intermediary that provides an additional guaranteed asset security to both parties.

5）OTC

B91·OTC is a function that provides blockchain over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. It is dedicated to making blockchain assets flow more efficiently, helping participants to quickly discover and realize the value of digital currency investments by allowing them to partake into blockchain projects through fiat to crypto exchanges efficiently.

6）Aggregate Trading

The B91 Aggregator is an account that implements a global cross-exchange service that aggregates "transactions" from other exchanges onto a single platform.

The B91 converged transaction realizes trans-global exchange transactions, covering 90% of the currency types on the market, big data allows for artificial

intelligence's price comparison, and selecting the global optimal price difference to help users improve transaction efficiency and accelerate user profitability. **7）Blockchain Financial Products**

The B91 blockchain platform will gradually launch stable blockchain wealth management products, including bonds, fixed deposits and similarly other financial products that the consumers are familiar with in the traditional financial market.

Investors subscribe with digital currency with limited availability on a firstcome, first-served basis. The wealth management funds will be managed by a thirdparty professional team to ensure stable and profitable returns to the investors.

8）Technology Venture Fund TVF

As a blockchain ecosystem, B91 Technology Venture Fund raises capital for capitalists and retail investors on the platform through a smart contract crowdfunding application on the B91 public chain system. It provides a number of post-investment value-added services for blockchain entrepreneurs, including project incubation, acceleration, technical innovation guidance, economic model grooming, brand marketing, and internationally known medias amongst other premium resources.

We have a professional blockchain team; digital asset AI quantitative investment team, blockchain project value assessment team, digital asset venture capital team. To screen high-quality projects globally. Our targeted investment sector covers infrastructure and applications, and derivative industries in the blockchain ecosystem.

9）Charity

The B91 platform launches its charity sector and relies on the blockchain as a charity platform to provide medical funds efficiently for the broad masses in need. Fundraisers don't have to pay fees through the platform, professional consultants are available on one-on-one consultations, and most importantly access to global donations at a faster speed. In the form of digital asset donations, donors around the world help poor people who are in need. The B91 public welfare target to raise more than 100 million US dollars in digital currency and to lead the people in the blockchain space to contribute back to the society.

3. B91 System

It is estimated that there are now tens of thousands of blockchain projects, and even more are upcoming. For many individuals and teams looking to enter the blockchain industry, the cost of developing and maintaining blockchain systems has been a huge challenge. It is time to tackle the core issues and reinvent blockchain technology from another perspective. If we can significantly reduce the cost of applying blockchain technology while increasing scalability, this will bring more innovative of uses of blockchain technology and push forward its mass adoption speed.

- **SPoS Economy Model**

SPoS, also known as SuperNode Proof-of-Stake, is an upgraded version of Proof-ofStake PoS. The father of PoS, Sunny King, published his papers and opinions on SPoS in 2016 and developed his third project, using SPoS as a consensus mechanism. In 2018, he successfully developed the VSYS: V SYSTEMS. B91 also adopted the SPoS consensus to build the B91 public chain system. The B91 public chain system promotes performance-oriented innovation, self-governance and sustainable token economies, low barrier token economy participation. SPoS provides incentives and hardware upgrades for Super Node Minors, enabling them to continuously improve performance and thus support larger applications. In this economic model, the minters of the super-node can lease tokens from other token holders (through secondary smart contracts), from which they produce the blocks themselves, get token incentives, and then share them with the token holders. In this way, everyone is willing to contribute to this ecosystem to solve the problem of threats of centralization faced by Bitcoin and other ecosystems. Through this model, everyone will mutually benefit each other. In this way, the community will be confident to introduce more holders to participate in the development as well as the protection of the ecosystem, which in turn benefit the security of the entire network.
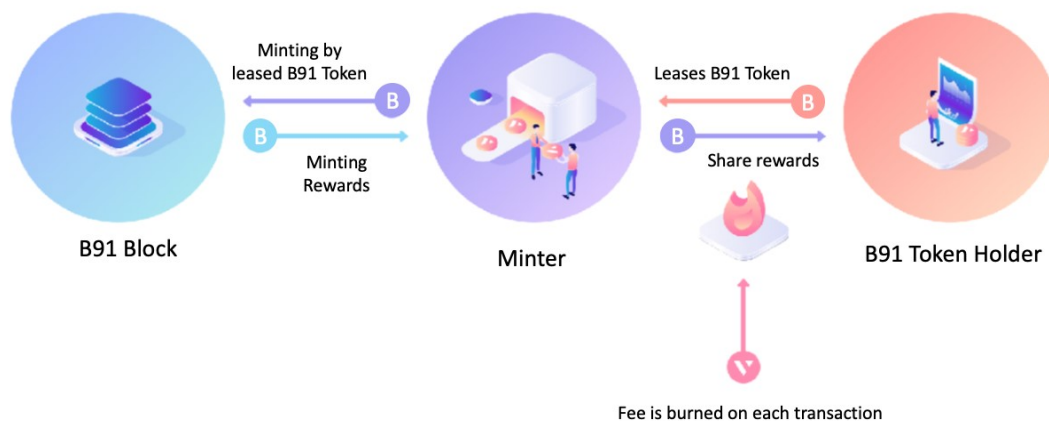
- **Blockchain as a database**

The major breakthrough that blockchain technology brought was decentralization. Logically, one of the keys to adopting blockchain lies within the migration from traditional database structure to this new decentralized framework. In general, traditional user accounts can be substituted by public-private keys and addresses in blockchains. Traditional databases are subject to strong access control, almost all data is restricted to authenticated accounts. Moreover, account creation is also of a centralized model in traditional databases, by which a database administrator grants the user an account for access. With blockchains, conversely, key pairs are generated freely by anyone, without the need for centralized administration. Much of the data is then considered public access, unless it is stored in encrypted form on the blockchain. This applies even for private blockchains within an organization's own

LAN, unencrypted data should still be considered as publicly accessible, due to the unavoidable breach into the LAN. Instead, privacy is protected by the anonymity of the virtual identities. This is in fact arguably a stronger privacy protection compared to a centralized model, where the loss of customer data happens often due to hacking. Hence the protection of privacy depends on the anonymity of virtual identity. Interestingly, this may be a stronger privacy protection model compared to the Sinochem model.

Objects, in the form of JSON objects, are pretty powerful data structures to represent structured data. Key-value pairs can be considered a simple example of objects. A key in a key-value pair should not be confused with public key of a virtual identity. This term is sometimes also referred as name-value pair to avoid confusion. Keyspace or namespace scope in the database can either be local to the user or global.

Issuance: The relationship between the token issuer and the fungible

Under an ownership type of data model, the data object may be regarded as "owned" by the identity who inserted it, meaning it can only be modified or deleted by this owner. For global namespace, there is a global namespace resolution problem. This can be understood as global uniqueness constraint problem. When a user attempts to insert a key-value pair, an observer sees the key or name in the broadcast and then makes a competing insert of the same key or name, which may get confirmed into the blockchain instead of the original insert. Namecoin introduced a protocol to deal with this issue. The idea goes like this:

- User sends a pre-insertion reservation transaction, where the key/name of the insertion is hidden via hashing. The protocol understands that the reservation transaction reserves the insertion of the given key for some period.

- Wait for the pre-insertion reservation transaction to confirm.

- Then broadcast the actual insertion transaction to the network. The insertion transaction should   include a link/reference to the reservation transaction to pass protocol validation that the insertion and the reservation match each other.

Since the squatter does not know what the key or name is at the time the reservation transaction is broadcasted, it would not be able to get in before the actual owner, unless a reorganization of the blockchain happens after the insertion transaction is broadcasted. However, this is still unable to prevent squatters from guessing what other people want and claiming them in advance, like in the domain name system.

Blockchain Database Comparison Chart		Security	Privacy Protection	Ease of Usage	Supports API Languages	Application Support	Ease of Management	Data Durability	Maintenance Costs	Query Response Speed
	B91 System Database	Very High	High	Yes	Go Java Javascript Python	High	Yes	Very High	Decreasing	Fast
	Cloud Database	Normal	Normal	Yes		High	Yes	Normal	Moderate	Fast
	Local Database	Normal	Normal	Normal		Normal	Normal	Very Poor	Low	Fastest

- **<u>Database Migration</u>**

Migration features are extremely important for a database. As a database scales, it would be more cost effective to migrate it to a separate blockchain of its own, so the blockchain fees can be lowered specific to the application itself. The B91 system plans to provide migration tools to move database from one blockchain to another.

- **<u>Modularity Goals</u>**

Modularity is an important design goal to lower the system complexity and reduce future development and maintenance cost, not only for the platform itself but also for the individual blockchains running applications in the ecosystem.

Layers of protocol:

1. Consensus management layer

2. Block tree management layer

3. Interchain processing layer

4. Transaction processing layer

5. Data format layer

6. Peer-to-peer network layer

7. Internet protocol layer

System components:

1. Pluggable consensus models

2. Pluggable business logic container

3. Database management component

4. Database operation component

5. Database query component

6. Shared peer-to-peer networking

7. Full node with blockchain processing

8. Smartphone based light-weight cold wallet and hot wallet

9. Browser based wallet

- **<u>Consensus system</u>**

   The initial bitcoin's consensus mechanism is now known as the Nakamoto consensus. The Nakamoto consensus is a landmark breakthrough and the beginning of everything. With more than 8 years in the run, the Bitcoin system undoubtedly proves its reliability.

   - Protocol layering
   - Consensus management
   - Block tree management
   - Interchain processing layer
   - Transaction processing layer
   - Data format layer
   - Peer network layer
   - Internet protocol layer

- **<u>Smart Contracts</u>**

Smart contracts allow parties to create binding agreements without a third trusted party. Bitcoin used a simple scripting system when validating a transaction. But this scripting system is quite limited, and for the fear of potential issues, Bitcoin restricted its use among standard transactions. Later, Ethereum redesigned a new smart contract system with a Turing-complete programming language known as Solidity. It was a significant progression for blockchain technology, as it allowed autonomous and decentralized contracts to be realized for many application scenarios.
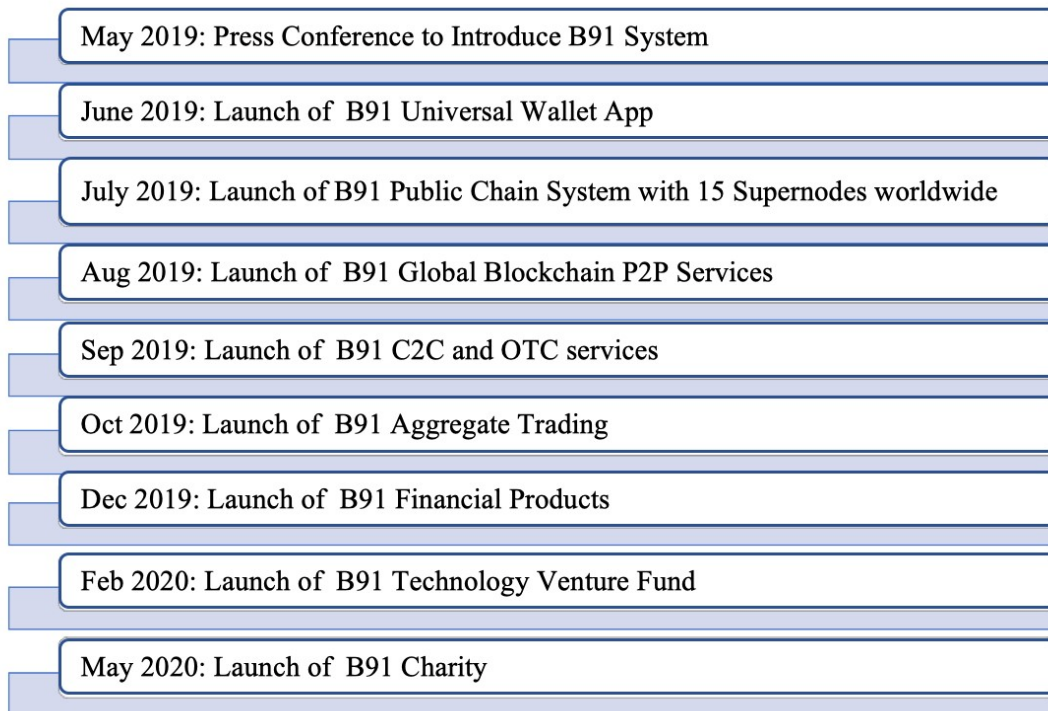
EOS recently proposed to implement another smart contract system utilizing WebAssembly, also known as wasm. Wasm is an emerging web standard for low level in-browser client side scripting. Wasm is typically developed via C or C++ and compiled to Wasm.

The B91 system plans to support compatible implementations of Ethereum and EOS style smart contracts. Virtual machines will be implemented in a modular fashion so

that applications can choose to enable a preferred style of smart contracts. As more competing smart contract systems are developed by the industry, they would also be evaluated and considered.

Smart Contracts Comparison Chart		Turing Language	Ease of Creating	Transfer of Token's Smart Contract	Speed of checking smart contracts	Cost of writing smart contracts	Security	Can a Smart Contract support multiple tokens	Consumption of Network Resource	Embedded Decentralized Exchange	Elimination of harmful contracts	Immutable
	B91 System	Yes	Medium	Supports	Fast	Fixed to Fluctuating	High	Supports	Low	Reserved Layers and Functions	Voted by Supernodes	Yes
	Bitcoin	Yes	Hard	Do not Support	Fast	Fluctuating	High	Do not Support	Normal	Do not Support	Do not Support	Yes
	Ethereum	Yes	Easy	Do not Support	Slow	Fluctuating	Normal	Do not Support	High	Do not Support	Do not Support	Yes
	EOS	Yes	Easy	Can be intergrated	Very Fast	Free	Normal	Supports	High	Do not Support	Supports	Yes

4、 Project Timeline

May 2019: Press Conference to Introduce B91 System

June 2019: Launch of B91 Universal Wallet App

July 2019: Launch of B91 Public Chain System with 15 Supernodes worldwide

Aug 2019: Launch of B91 Global Blockchain P2P Services

Sep 2019: Launch of B91 C2C and OTC services

Oct 2019: Launch of B91 Aggregate Trading

Dec 2019: Launch of B91 Financial Products

Feb 2020: Launch of B91 Technology Venture Fund

May 2020: Launch of B91 Charity

At the same time, the B91 System is preparing for its entrance into the capital markets through an IPO on NASDAQ Exchange.

| Applications	2019	2020	2021	2022
Big Data		Supports		
Database Mgt		Supports		Updates
Network Security	Supports	Updates		
Cloud Computing		Supports		
Smart Contracts	Design	Supports	Updates	
Modulization		Supports		
Zk-Snarks	Save	Supports	Updates	
Plugin Protocol	Partial Supports	Supports		
Mobile Hot/Cold Wallet	Supports	Updates		
Sidechain	Key Function			

5. B91 Token

5.1. B91 System Token Economy

The native digital cryptographically-secured utility token of B91 (**B91 Token**) is a transferable representation of attributed functions specified in the protocol/code of B91, designed to play a major role in the functioning of the ecosystem on B91, and intended to be used solely as the primary token on the platform.

The contributions in the token sale will be held by the Distributor (or its affiliate) after the token sale, and contributors will have no economic or legal right over or beneficial interest in these contributions or the assets of that entity after the token sale. To the extent a secondary market or exchange for trading B91 Token does develop, it would be run and operated wholly independently of the Foundation, the Distributor, the sale of B91 Token and B91. Neither the Foundation nor the Distributor will create such secondary markets nor will either entity act as an exchange for B91 Token.

Total Number of tokens：5.1 Billion Tokens
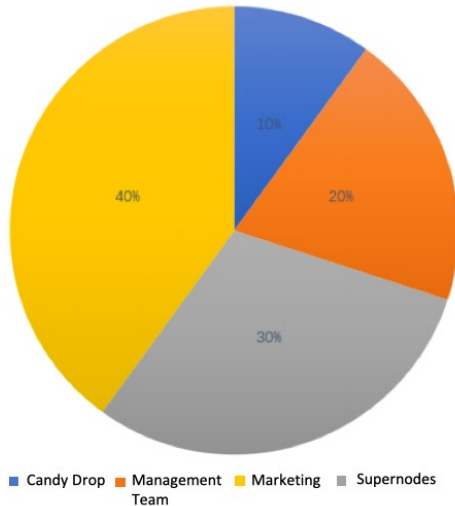
Air Drop: 10%
Management Team: 20% released over 10 years
Marketing and Listing on Exchanges: 30%
Supernodes: 40%
Supernodes will receive token incentives based on 5% of total amount yearly. Annual token incentives are estimated to be higher than 30%

B91 Token is required as virtual crypto "fuel" for using certain designed functions on B91, providing the economic incentives which will be consumed to encourage participants to contribute and maintain the ecosystem on B91. Computational resources are required for validation/verification of additional blocks on the blockchain, thus providers of these resources (i.e. nodes or supernodes) would require payment for the consumption of these resources (i.e. "mining" on B91) to maintain network integrity, and B91 Token will be used as the unit of exchange to quantify and pay the costs of the consumed computational resources. B91 Token is an integral and indispensable part of B91, because without B91 Token, there would be no incentive for users to expend resources to participate in activities or provide services for the benefit of the entire ecosystem on B91. Users of B91 and/or holders of B91 Token which did not actively participate will not receive any B91 Token incentives.
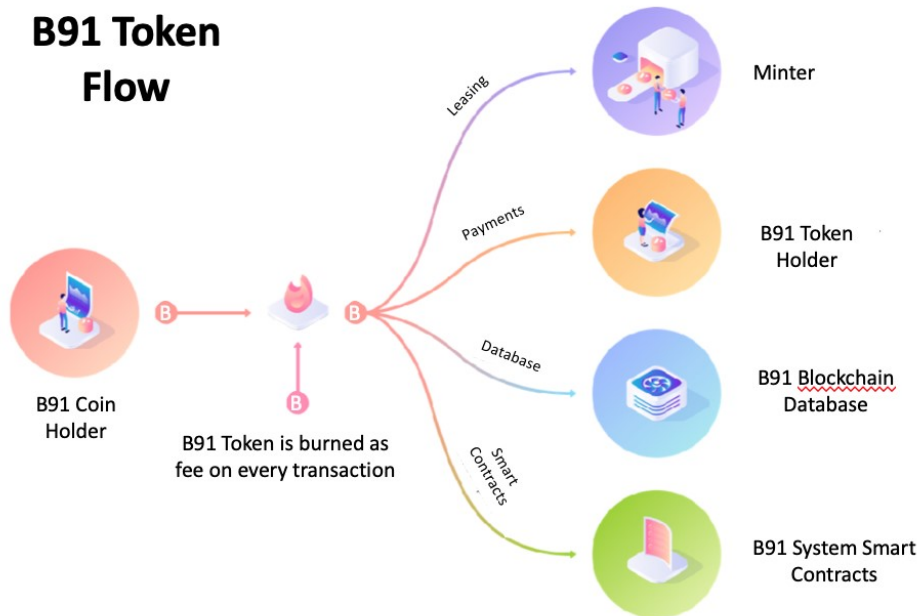
5.2. B91 Token Consumption Solution

B91 Token is a non-refundable functional utility token which will be used as the unit of exchange for products/services between participants within the B91 ecosystem. The goal of introducing B91 Token is to provide a convenient and secure mode of payment and settlement between participants who interact within the ecosystem on B91.

The B91 Token may be used within the B91 ecosystem as the platform currency to pay for various transactions such as account opening fees, interest payments, management fees, etc.

The process of creation of new digital assets through the usage of smart contracts supported by the B91 system would consume B91 Token as "Gas" fees, thereby allowing for a continuous application and consumption of the B91 Token.

The B91 System will donate 1% of its total profits from the B91 Token into the public welfare fund for charity.

Through secondary smart contracts on B91, the B91 Technology Venture fund will use the B91 Token as the platform currency to create a new STO type of fund raising and investment which will in turn have large amounts of B91 Token vested in multiple projects.

In particular, it is highlighted that B91 Token:

(a) is non-refundable and cannot be exchanged for cash (or its equivalent value in any other virtual currency) or any payment obligation by the Foundation, the Distributor or any affiliate;

(b) does not represent or confer on the token holder any right of any form with respect to the Foundation, the Distributor (or any of its affiliates), or its revenues or assets, including without limitation any right to receive future dividends, revenue, shares, ownership right or stake, share or security, any voting, distribution, redemption, liquidation, proprietary (including all forms of intellectual property or licence

20

rights), or other financial or legal rights or equivalent rights, or intellectual property rights or any other form of participation in or relating to B91, the Foundation, the Distributor and/or their service providers;

(c) is not intended to represent any rights under a contract for differences or under any other contract the purpose or pretended purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss;

(d) is not intended to be a representation of money (including electronic money), security, commodity, bond, debt instrument or any other kind of financial instrument or investment;

(e) is not a loan to the Foundation, the Distributor or any of its affiliates, is not intended to represent a debt owed by the Foundation, the Distributor or any of its affiliates, and there is no expectation of profit; and

(f) does not provide the token holder with any ownership or other interest in the Foundation, the Distributor or any of its affiliates.

6. Development Team

Enrique Zueco: CEO

Founder and CEO of the award-winner Zytech Group (Goinggreen100 by AlwaysOn and UC Davis University – other notable winner was Elon Musk's SpaceX). Zytech has its global HQ in Spain, R&D Department in the US, 8 Subsidiaries worldwide and sells its products to FORTUNE 500 companies in the fields of Blockchain, Electric Vehicles, and Renewable Energy. Highlighted in "Entrepreneurs and Innovators" by TVE.

Former Managing Director of the German-owned and China market leader Spitzer Automation. Enrique has a M.Sc. Engineering + MBA

Svet Sedov: Technical Senior Advisor

Svet is an angel investor and serial entrepreneur, who lives and works in the Silicon Valley, CA, USA. He started his career in the Academy of Science as a mathematician and then was hired by Arthur Andersen and Andersen Consulting ("Accenture") as an Information System Analyst. Today he has 14 projects under his belt including the largest online retailers and the stock exchange. He also owns and runs "FirstInternational.In" - the five-years-old incubator for blockchain companies (Palo Alto, CA). Svet is also a graduate of the Maryland School Of Business.

Jose L. Zamorano: COO

Jose has more than 10 years of experience in international marketing, brand management and outreach for a top Fortune 500 company. Afterward, he moved to San Francisco where his passion for tech has led him to be in the front line for blockchain technology in Silicon Valley. Jose has a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Management from UCSF. San Francisco, California.

7. Disclaimer

Disclaimer
The issuance of any B91 Token and the purchase of the B91 Token are based on their own perception of the B91 blockchain platform. This document is used to convey the purpose of the information and does not constitute an opinion regarding the sale and purchase of the B91 Token. This white paper is a working document that needs to be reviewed and updated.
Once participants participate, they understand and accept the risks of the project and are willing to personally bear all the consequences.
B91 expressly disclaims any direct or indirect losses caused by participation in the B91 certificate, including:
Economic loss due to user transaction operations, such as loss of personal private key;
Any error, negligence or inaccurate information resulting from personal understanding;
Loss caused by personal transactions in various blockchain digital assets and any resulting behavior;
B91 refuses to bear the responsibility of the following user violations;
Any purchase of the B91 Token violates the anti-money laundering laws, counterterrorism financing or other regulatory requirements of the country in which it is purchased;
The B91 Token is classified or considered by any government, government agency, competent authority or public agency to be a currency, securities, commercial paper, negotiable instrument, investment or other thing that is subject to prohibition, regulation or legal restrictions;
B91 refuses to assume responsibility for the change of the issuance plan due to uncontrollable reasons;
The plan for the issuance of the B91 Token was abandoned due to uncontrollable reasons;
Due to the delay or delay in the development of the platform, the release plan changes;
The platform does not implement certain features or does not meet certain specific uses;

Participants are responsible for determining whether they meet the legal requirements of the country in which they are located and confirm that they are solely responsible for the risks involved.

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