



**ETHEREUM VICTORIA**



**WHITE PAPER**

POS ver 2.0

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ETHEREUM VICTORIA cryptocurrency, aims to solve the inconvenience of users in managing multiple digital currencies, the complexity of exchange transaction process, poor value transmission, insufficient blockchain performance, and insufficient applicable application. ETHEREUM VICTORIA has unique cross-chain and cross-contract technology, and combines its own high-performance public-private chain to provide a powerful infrastructure for the cryptocurrency sector and promote the application and development of cryptocurrency.

For one thing, ETHEREUM VICTORIA provides a safe, convenient and decentralized one-stop management solution through the support of multiple BLOCKCHAIN asset types. Users can use ETHEREUM VICTORIA to store, manage, and exchange transactions in mainstream crypto currencies such as BITCOIN and ETHEREUM, not only to fully control their digital assets, but also significantly reduce the use threshold and management burden of crypto-currencies, and effectively promote application of digital assets.

With the continued development of BLOCKCHAIN technology and the cryptocurrency market, ETHEREUM VICTORIA will provide support for more new projects as a BLOCKCHAIN platform to help manage and circulate the BLOCKCHAIN assets, in order to increase eco-efficiency, promote market prosperity and make a contribution.



# DISCLAIMER

PLEASE READ THIS DISCLAIMER SECTION CAREFULLY. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT OF THE ACTION YOU SHOULD TAKE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR LEGAL, FINANCIAL, TAX, OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR(S).

**WWW.ETHVCOIN.IO**

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# PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT

Some of the information provided in this white paper includes the future of the project, future time and forecast. These statement's landmark words may include, but are not limited to, words and phrases such as "will", "estimate", "believe", "expect", "predict", or similar expressions. Similar prospective statements will also appear in other public materials such as videos, blog posts, interviews, etc. The resources contained in this white paper constitutes prospective statement included but not limited as below :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>*Vision And Strategy</b>             | <b>*Expected performance of the project</b>                  |
| <b>*Development of the project</b>      | <b>*Future liquidity, liquidity and capital requirements</b> |
| <b>*Completion of election campaign</b> |  |

Prospective statements involve various risks and uncertainties. If these risks and uncertainties shape, ETHEREUM VICTORIA's actual performance and progress may differ from those set out in the forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and should not rely on these statements. ETHEREUM VICTORIA's is under no obligation to post any updates to any forward-looking statements under any circumstances. Based on actions taken from forward-looking information contained in white papers, ETHEREUM VICTORIA website or other materials provided by ETHEREUM VICTORIA, you will assume full responsibility for forward-looking statements that are not fulfilled.

# INTRODUCTION

## Centralized to Distributed Systems

In network systems, there exists a spectrum of hierarchical control - from centralized to distributed. The current standard for most networks including banking systems, governments, and businesses is centralized. These network structures are simple, high capacity, and centrally controlled. They inherently give full control to a minority of administrators, in service of the majority of users of a system. This is beneficial in that it minimizes data sharing costs and control conflicts. Centralized systems are also intuitive by nature, due to strict hierarchical social systems having been the most efficient option available for development of societies since the dawn of civilization. Centralized power institutions have served empires, governments, and economies relatively well as information need only pass through the few. As technology progresses however, there is not only the ability to form efficient distributed systems over a global network, there is a growing necessity[5]. As evidenced in the recent breach of major banking institutions resulting in millions of identities and accounts stolen, centralized systems are vulnerable to attack. This vulnerability is structural in that one compromised target can grant access to majority control and ownership of the target data. This can make the upfront cost and time required to mount a successful security attack justifiable. Conversely, distributed systems often require numerous simultaneous attacks, each with a diminished return proportional to distribution. As a result, attacks on distributed system scan be very costly, challenging, and ultimately unprofitable. This is in stark contrast to centralized systems, which are in a perpetual cat-and-mouse game.

Much of the overhead cost of a centralized system is devoted to maintaining a competitive security edge, rather than developing improvements to the system itself.

Distributed systems by comparison become more secure as a network grows, allowing resources to be directed to the consumer or to development and innovation. The ultimate challenge of a distributed system is to reap the benefits of this robust architecture, without sacrificing efficiency. For the data and control to truly be distributed, information must pass through each node of the system equally, and the network must reach a consensus on the accuracy of this data.

# PROBLEMS

## The inconvenience of Cryptocurrency management

Despite the rapid development of the crypto-currency market, there is yet to have good solution for the storage and management of digital currencies. How to securely back up a crypto-currency wallet key or address private key is already in front of the user. Now faced with more and more digital currency categories, when users perform different asset allocations or decentralized investments, the management threshold is further increased, and the corresponding strategy – either for different types of digital currency, different decentralized wallets are installed separately. Management; either simply put in a centralized wallet or exchange, and let the central agency manage it. The former brings great inconvenience to users' use and management, while the latter has certain security risks (such as the attack on the central organization, or the failure of poor management will bring about asset losses). How to better balance safety and convenience is the direction that service providers in this field have been striving for.





## **High Cost Trading & Exchange**

Nowadays, crypto-currency transactions and exchanges are mainly completed through exchanges, which is a very high threshold for non-professional users. Registered exchanges require strict real-name authentication; transactions in crypto-currency require learning related processes and operating procedures, recharging and withdrawal. Usually there will be some restrictions; exchange of digital currency, you need to use digital currency for the legal currency, and then use the currency to buy another crypto-currency. Another way is a service provider such as LocalBitcoins, which provides off-site cryptocurrency transactions. Users with buying and selling needs can quote each other. Everyone needs to use the C2C mall to see the right price and one-on-one transactions. But the downside is that in order to ensure that the parties to the transaction do not default, the crypto-currency in the transaction process usually needs to be hosted on the platform side, which in turn leads to the risk of the platform party being in breach of contract, subjective privacy or objective loss caused by hacker attacks and other reasons.



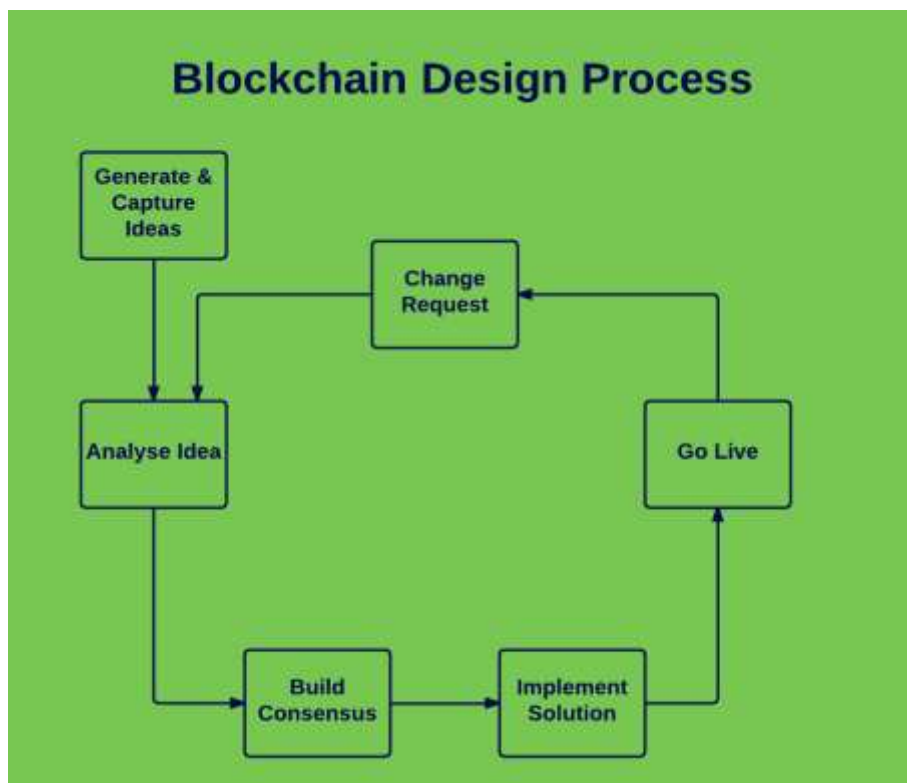
## Lacking Of Blockchain & Unreasonable Design

In August 2017, Bitcoin had its first major fork, resulting in the BCH. In the following months, people were constantly mining through the Bitcoin network. Due to the DAO event, Ethereum's network is hard-forked to ETC and ETH. What is the reason here?

\*The performance of Bitcoin is seriously insufficient, and BCH has hard-forked bitcoin under the banner of expanding Bitcoin;

\* As the computing power becomes more and more concentrated, the system that should have been decentralized becomes a control, and it arbitrarily manipulates the blockchain network, contrary to the original intention of deblocking the blockchain;

\*Ethereum's smart contracts are moving advanced forward in the blockchain, but there is a huge problem with this design concept, which is the coupling of financial logic and business logic. It's not hard to imagine how poorly designed it is to write WeChat chat data in the bank's database.





## Waste, Difficult And High Cost

With the vigorous development of blockchain technology, in the future, companies from all walks of life will use blockchain technology, and the high blockchain development cost will discourage enterprises; POW's mining model, due to fierce competition, is eliminated. Machines are thrown away as waste, which is extremely wasteful, and the POS mechanism cannot achieve the decentralized advantages of POW; blockchain technology itself is difficult to know the data of real society, such as how much temperature, stock price, weather, etc., although some miners can provide some common data, but due to the complexity of real-world data, miners can't provide the data they want, and if companies completely provide these data, they can't do decentralization, and it's hard to make people convincing, leading to blockchain connection to the real world;



## Application inapplicable

For Cryptocurrency to have longer-term development, it must be supported by a wider range of application scenarios. At present, with the deepening of research in the field of blockchain, especially for the exploration of the direction of smart contracts, there are gradually some product solutions and real economic life combined to seek cooperation and win-win in the enterprise. However, it is still very scarce to really land and use it on a large scale. At the same time, there are only a handful of services for the users. Whether Bitcoin, Ethereum, or various new coins based on the smart contract platform have only more interaction with the physical world, it is possible to increase the value of the digital currency itself and promote the prosperity of the digital currency market and the physical world. Increased efficiency.

## **Our Mission & Vision**

ETHEREUM VICTORIA is committed to providing a safe, convenient, and efficient digital asset platform for the public. By opening the connection between digital currency and the physical world, everybody can easily use your digital assets anytime and anywhere to enrich the blockchain technology and the application of digital currency promotes its service to commercial progress and social development.



# ABSTRACT

A P2P crypto-currency design derived from Satoshi Nakamoto's Bitcoin. Proof-of-stake replaces proof-of-work to provide most of the network security. Under this hybrid design proof-of-work mainly provides initial minting and is largely non-essential in the long run. Security level of the network is not dependent on energy consumption in the long term thus providing an energy efficient and more cost-competitive P2P crypto-currency. Proof-of-stake is based on coin age and generated by each node via a hashing scheme bearing similarity to Bitcoin's but over limited search space. Block chain history and transaction settlement are further protected by a centrally broadcasted checkpoint mechanism.



# ETHV

## ETHEREUM VICTORIA

Currently in the crypto currency community it is common understanding that Proof-of-Stake has yet to prove its security, economic value, and overall energy efficiency over time. ETHV coins was originally created as an experiment to prove that the concept of Proof-Of-Stake is valid; insisting it has real world applications in the future of crypto currencies. For the past 120 days ETHV Coin has proven to be a secure system for the 15-20 million dollars market cap that the system currently proudly maintains. As we expect the ETHV Coin ecosystem to grow in the future, we want to ensure that the Proof-of-Stake system is as secure as it can be. In the future we will continue to expand and reinforce the new system to ensure that attack vectors get closed before they can be abused maliciously.

Ethereum Victoria (ETHV) is the crypto currency that uses a hybrid PoS / PoW system based protocol The first PoS based currency was PeerCoin which is still in a period of PoW mining. Further development of the PeerCoin PoS protocol lead to ETHV coins which uses a hybrid PoS / PoW system.

Ethereum Victoria (ETHV) is a new era cryptocurrency with one-stop management, simple and convenient completion of digital currency transactions and conversions, and the ability to bind digital assets to bank cards, enabling seamless connection between digital currency and the physical world, allowing your digital currency to be used for various application that really activate your digital assets. Ethereum Victoria (ETHV) operates in a blockchain network. It maintains a high degree of transparency all day long. Therefore, transactions are clearly recorded and cannot be tampered with, so as to ensure that each transaction is accurate, effective, and comprehensive in preventing fraud. Ethereum Victoria is in compliance with current laws and policies in various countries, connects payment agencies and card issuers to provide users with compliance and security products and services.

# PROOF-OF-STAKE

Proof-of-work helped to give birth to Nakamoto's major breakthrough, however the nature of proof-of-work means that the crypto-currency is dependent on energy consumption, thus introducing significant cost overhead in the operation of such networks, which is borne by the users via a combination of inflation and transaction fees. As the mint rate slows in Bitcoin network, eventually it could put pressure on raising transaction fees to sustain a preferred level of security. One naturally asks whether we must maintain energy consumption in order to have a decentralized crypto-currency? Thus it is an important milestone both theoretically and technologically, to demonstrate that the security of peer-to-peer crypto-currencies does not have to depend on energy consumption.

A concept termed proof-of-stake was discussed among Bitcoin circles as early as 2011. Roughly speaking, proof-of-stake means a form of proof of ownership of the currency. Coin age consumed by a transaction can be considered a form of proof-of-stake. We discovered the concept of proof-of-stake and the concept of coin age in, whereby we realized that proof-of-stake can indeed replace most proof-of-work's functions with careful redesign of Bitcoin's minting and security model. This is mainly because, similar to proof-of-work, proof-of-stake cannot be easily forged. Of course, this is one of the critical requirements of monetary systems - difficulty to counterfeit. Philosophically speaking, money is a form of 'proof-of-work' in the past thus should be able to substitute proof-of-work all by itself.

Consensus in a decentralized digital currency like Bitcoin is achieved by requiring generated blocks to contain a proof that the node which generated the block solved a computational hard task. Unfortunately the concept of the Proof-of-Work (PoW) based system tends to lean towards eventual self destruction.

Proof-of-stake (PoS) aims to replace the way of achieving consensus in a distributed system; instead of solving the Proof-of-Work, the node which generates a block has to provide a proof that it has access to a certain amount of coins before being accepted by the network. Generating a block involves sending coins to oneself, which proves the ownership. The required amount of coins (also called target) is specified by the network through a difficulty adjustment process similar to PoW that ensures an approximate, constant block time.

As in PoW, the block generation process will be rewarded through transaction fees and a supply model specified by the underlying protocol; which can also be seen as interest rate by common definition. The initial distribution of the currency is usually obtained through a period of PoW mining.

# POS based technology

Besides the clear advantage of PoS over PoW as a method used to establish consensus on the network, there exist problems that have yet to be solved that can greatly improve network security.

## A. Coin Age

The concept of coin age was known to Nakamoto at least as early as 2010 and used in Bitcoin to help prioritize transactions, for example, although it didn't play much of a critical role in Bitcoin's security model. Coin age is simply defined as currency amount times holding period. In a simple to understand example, if Bob received 10 coins from Alice and held it for 90 days, we say that Bob has accumulated 900 coin-days of coin age.

Additionally, when Bob spent the 10 coins he received from Alice, we say the coin age Bob accumulated with these 10 coins had been consumed (or destroyed).

In order to facilitate the computation of coin age, we introduced a timestamp field into each transaction. Block timestamp and transaction timestamp related protocols are strengthened to secure the computation of coin age.

In the ETHV coins protocol block generation is based on coin age which is a factor that increases the weight of unspent coins linearly over time; the proof that has to be provided together with a new block and has to satisfy the following condition:

$$\text{proofhash} < \underbrace{\text{coins} \cdot \text{age}}_{\text{Coin age}} \cdot \text{target}$$

## B. Block Generation under Proof-of-Stake

In our hybrid design, blocks are separated into two different types, proof-of-work blocks and proof-of-stake blocks.

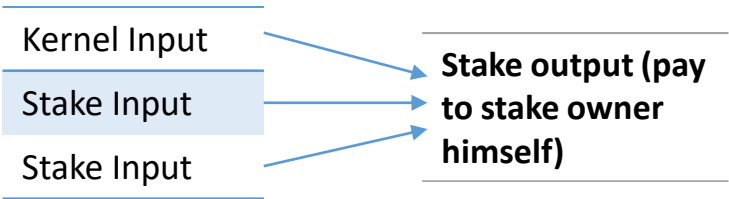



Figure: Structure of Proof-of-Stake (Coinstake) Transaction

The proof-of-stake in the new type of blocks is a special transaction called coin stake (named after Bitcoin's special transaction coinbase). In the coin stake transaction block owner pays himself thereby consuming his coin age, while gaining the privilege of



generating a block for the network and minting for proof-of-stake. The first input of coin stake is called kernel and is required to meet certain hash target protocol, thus making the generation of proof-of-stake blocks a stochastic process similar to proof-of-work blocks. However an important difference is that the hashing operation is done over a limited search space (more specifically one hash per unspent wallet-output per second) instead of an unlimited search space as in proof-of-work, thus no significant consumption of energy is involved.

The hash target that stake kernel must meet is a target per unit coin age (coin-day) consumed in the kernel (in contrast to Bitcoin's proof-of-work target which is a fixed target value applying to every node). Thus the more coin age consumed in the kernel, the easier meeting the hash target protocol. For example, if Bob has a wallet-output which accumulated 100 coin-years and expects it to generate a kernel in 2 days, then Alice can roughly expect her 200 coin-year wallet-output to generate a kernel in 1 day.

In our design both proof-of-work hash target and proof-of-stake hash target are adjusted continuously rather than Bitcoin's two-week adjustment interval, to avoid sudden jump in network generation rate.

### **C. Minting based on Proof-of-Stake**

A new minting process is introduced for proof-of stake blocks in addition to Bitcoin's proof-of-work minting. Proof-of-stake block mints coins based on the consumed coin age in the coin stake transaction. A mint rate of 1 cent per coin-year consumed is chosen to give rise to a low future inflation rate.

Even though we kept proof-of-work as part of the minting process to facilitate initial minting, it is conceivable that in a pure proof-of-stake system initial minting can be seeded completely in genesis block via a process similar to stock market initial public offer (IPO).

### **D. Main Chain Protocol**

The protocol for determining which competing block chain wins as main chain has been switched over to use consumed coin age. Here every transaction in a block contributes its consumed coin age to the score of the block. The block chain with highest total consumed coin age is chosen as main chain.

This is in contrast to the use of proof-of-work in Bitcoin's main chain protocol, whereas the total work of the block chain is used to determine main chain.

This design alleviates some of the concerns of Bitcoin's 51% assumption, where the system is only considered secure when good nodes control at least 51% of network mining power. First the cost of controlling significant stake might be higher than the cost of acquiring significant mining power, thus raising the cost of attack for such powerful entities. Also attacker's coin age is consumed during the attack, which may render it more difficult for the attacker to continue preventing transactions from entering main chain.



## **E.Checkpoint: Protection of History**

One of the disadvantages of using total consumed coin age to determine main chain is that it lowers the cost of attack on the entire block chain of history. Even though Bitcoin has relatively strong protection over the history Nakamoto still introduced checkpoints in 2010 as a mechanism to solidify the block chain history, preventing any possible changes to the part of block chain earlier than the checkpoint.

Another concern is that the cost of double-spending attack may have been lowered as well, as attacker may just need to accumulate certain amount of coin age and force reorganization of the block chain. To make commerce practical under such a system, we decided to introduce an additional form of checkpoints that are broadcasted centrally, at much shorter intervals such as a few times daily, to serve to freeze block chain and finalize transactions. This new type of checkpoint is broadcasted similar to Bitcoin's alert system.

Laurie (2011) has argued that Bitcoin has not completely solved the distributed consensus problem as the mechanism for checkpointing is not distributed. We attempted to design a practical distributed checkpointing protocol but found it difficult to secure against network split attack. Although the broadcasted checkpointing mechanism is a form of centralization, we consider it acceptable before a distributed solution is available.

Another technical reason entails the use of centrally broadcasted checkpointing. In order to defend against a type of denial-of-service attack coin stake kernel must be verified before a proof-of-stake block can be accepted into the local database (block tree) of each node. Due to Bitcoin node's data model (transaction index specifically) a deadline of checkpointing is needed to ensure all nodes' capability of verifying connection of each coin stake kernel before accepting a block into the block tree. Because of the above practical considerations we decided not to modify node's data model but use central checkpointing instead. Our solution is to modify the coin age computation to require a minimum age, such as one month, below which the coin age is computed as zero. Then the central checkpointing is used to ensure all nodes can agree upon past transactions older than one month thus allowing the verification of coin stake kernel connection as a kernel requires non-zero coin age thus must use an output from more than one month ago.

## **F.Block Signatures and Duplicate Stake Protocol**

Each block must be signed by its owner to prevent the same proof-of-stake from being copied and used by attackers.

A duplicate-stake protocol is designed to defend against an attacker using a single proof-of-stake to generate a multitude of blocks as a denial-of-service attack. Each node collects the (kernel, timestamp) pair of all coin stake transactions it has seen. If a received block contains a duplicate pair as another previously received block, we ignore such duplicate-stake block until a successor block is received as an orphan block.

## **G. Energy Efficiency**

When the proof-of-work mint rate approaches zero, there is less and less incentive to mint proof-of-work blocks. Under this long term scenario energy consumption in the network may drop to very low levels as disinterested miners stop mining proof-of-work blocks. The Bitcoin network faces such risk unless transaction volume/fee rises to high enough levels to sustain the energy consumption. Under our design even if energy consumption approaches zero the network is still protected by proof-of-stake. We call a crypto-currency long-term energy-efficient if energy consumption on proof-of-work is allowed to approach zero.

## **Other Considerations**

We modified the proof-of-work mint rate to be not determined by block height (time) but instead determined by difficulty. When mining difficulty goes up, proof-of-work mint rate is lowered. A relatively smooth curve is chosen as opposed to Bitcoin's step functions, to avoid artificially shocking the market. More specifically, a continuous curve is chosen such that each 16x raise of mining difficulty halves the block mint amount.

Over longer term the proof-of-work mint curve would not be too dissimilar to that of Bitcoin in terms of the inflationary behavior, given the continuation of Moore's Law. We consider it wise to follow the traditional observation that the Market favors a low inflation currency over a high-inflation one, despite of significant criticism of Bitcoin from some mainstream economists due to ideological reasons in our opinion.

Babaioff et al. (2011) studied the effect of transaction fee and argued that transaction fee is an incentive to not cooperate between miners. Under our system this attack is exacerbated so we no longer give transaction fees to block owner. We decided to destroy transaction fees instead. This removes the incentive to not acknowledge other minter's blocks. It also serves as a deflationary force to counter the inflationary force from the proof-of-stake minting.

We also choose to enforce transaction fees at protocol level to defend against block bloating attack.

During our research we have also discovered a third possibility besides proof-of-work and proof-of-stake, which we termed proof-of-excellence. Under this system typically a tournament is held periodically to mint coins based on the performance of the tournament participants, mimicking the prizes of real-life tournaments. Although this system tends to consume energy as well when artificial intelligence excels at the game involved, we still found the concept interesting even under such situation as it provides a somewhat intelligent form of energy consumption.

# CONCLUSIONS

Upon validation of our design in the Market, we expect proof-of-stake designs to become a potentially more competitive form of peer-to-peer crypto-currency to proof-of-work designs due to the elimination of dependency on energy consumption, thereby achieving lower inflation/lower transaction fees at comparable network security levels.

## Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Satoshi Nakamoto and Bitcoin developers whose brilliant pioneering work opened our minds and made a project like this possible.

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## **ETHV WALLET**

**Through the ETHV wallet APP, it can provide users with unified management of multiple blockchain assets. It has the following features:**



### **ONE STOP MANAGEMENT**

ETHEREUM VICTORIA manages multiple crypto-currencies in one wallet APP, which not only supports the storage and management of mainstream assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, but also supports the standard protocol of the Ethereum smart contract platform, rapidly increasing the number of generations based on each platform. currency. While reducing the burden of user management, it also provides wallet service support for ICO's new projects, allowing the project team to focus on core services.

### **DECENTRALIZED SERVICES**

ETHEREUM VICTORIA upholds the core essence of the blockchain and provides users with a decentralized digital currency storage scheme. The wallet key and all types of currency address private key information are stored in the user's local system. At the same time, Ethereum Victoria provides a convenient key backup solution - users only need to make a backup, write down 12 words and save it in a safe place. Even if the type of digital currency is added later, all categories of digital currency assets can be recovered with the backup 12 words.

### **MULTIPLE SECURITIES GUARANTEE**

In addition to allowing the user to fully control the wallet key, ETHEREUM VICTORIA also provides multi-signature protection and two-step authorization verification for digital asset management of different scales. Users can choose to verify the mobile phone verification code, fingerprint, and living body during transfer transactions. The way to ensure the security of digital currency assets in all aspects.

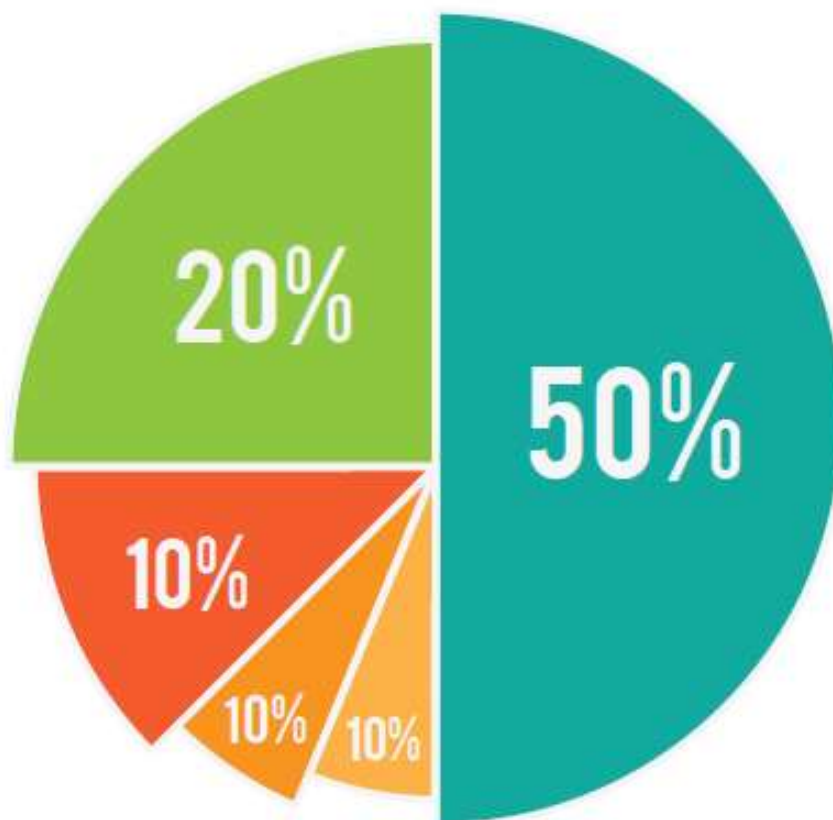
### **MULTI-LANGUAGES SUPPORT**

ETHEREUM VICTORIA wallet APP program will support multi-languages in those mainstream digital currency markets such as China, UK, Japan, and South Korea, clearing language barriers for creating world-class wallet applications.

### **GLOBAL TRANSFER SERVICE**

Users can transfer funds anywhere in the world via digital wallets

## ETHV COINS DISTRIBUTION



Token Name : ETHEREUM VICTORIA

Token open source code: ETHV

Decimal point : 8

Total circulation : 100,000,000 units

The first token raised circulation: 50,000,000 units

Reserved fund for project development : 20,000,000 units

Development team token holdings: 10,000,000 units

Technology R&D Project : 10,000,000 units

Rewards scheme: 10,000,000 units(Participant Referral scheme Award)

## **ETHV PROMOTE AWARD SCHEME**

Post us on your current social media accounts and tell people what we are doing. If you are a reporter or a journalist, write a newspaper publication about ETHV Ethereum Victoria. We are always happy to give an interview to tell about the ETHV vision and future development plans. In additions, we have also designed an referral link rewards program. Everyone can become a member of ETHV and share the registration link with family members, relatives and friends for rewards.

# Ethereum Victoria

## CEO



Ms. Neykoe is a hands on Chief Executive Officer(CEO) with more than 7 years of experience in finance and economics industry. She has served as a director of finance technology, director of R&D team, president of a multinational company for more than five years, and president of technology finance company. She trained a number of cryptocurrency development team under her management and successfully developed several encrypted digital currencies. In 2012, she began to focus on R&D of cryptocurrency and led R&D teams. She committed to promoting blockchain technology to the mainstream as soon as possible, and then gathered world-class programmers, engineers and cryptocurrency analysts from around the world to create a new generation of finance. Technology gets rich channels. So far, Ms. Neykoe has lead the team to organize many charitable activities, financial science and technology courses, blockchain sharing sessions, and she involved in the management of a number of companies' mining farm. Today it has become the world's top ten financial technology team!



# ETHV DEVELOPMENT TEAM

## TECHNICAL DIRECTOR



Edwards has more than 15 years of rich experience in the technology industry Examination. He has served as a technology leader in many multinational companies Supervisor and product development supervisor. Under his leadership, he successfully plan and implement countermeasures and create well performance.

## FINANCIAL DIRECTOR



Maria is an Australian Certified Public Accountant (CPAAust), Chartered Financial Practitioner (FChFP), Singapore Certified Public Accountant (CA Singapore). She used to adjust the management structure to turn a loss-making financial consulting company into a profitable company.

## CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER



Chester has extensive experience in corporate operations management, and has also worked in major science and technology and media organizations to ensure smooth operations and event planning. He is not only good at analysis but also very diligent. He analyzes and manages the company's key performance indicators that are continuously increasing and operating in an excellent manner.

## MARKETING DIRECTOR



The award-winning media and communications professionals at Crystal have more than 10 years of experience in the branding, marketing and corporate communications industry within the industry. She is an experienced creative director who leads the media team and agency to conceive and execute various marketing campaigns for local and international brands.

# ETHV DEVELOPMENT TEAM

## TECHNOLOGY MANAGER



**WILLIAM  
W.HOLT**



**ERIC  
N.ELDRIGE**

## OPERATION MANAGER



**RICHARD  
M.KIN**



**JULIA  
C.ALFA**

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER



**DORIS H.  
FELER**



**MARY  
C.WALKENS**

## MARKETING MANAGER



**CARTIN  
R.BAXTER**



**BENJAMIN  
D.DAVID**



**ETHEREUM VICTORIA**



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