O2WHITE PAPER

version 2.0

A New World with NO Fraud

The Original O2 Project Team
www.O2.io

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Overview----------02
2. Features----------06
3. Market----------07
4. Roadmap----------11
5. Distribution----------11
6. Risk----------14
7. Declaration----------17

1. Overview

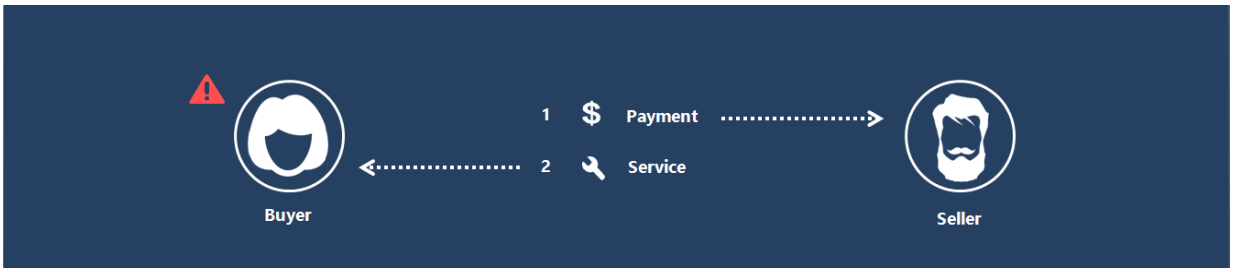
O2 is an application-layer blockchain project, and our objective is to create a blockchain application that is truly meaningful to our daily life. By Fully leveraging the technology of distributed ledger (DLT), decentralization and the encrypted digital currency, O2will be able to overcome the innate weakness of the current banknote due to its physical properties, i.e. the risk of fraud, something we may encounter or even become accustomed to every day.

For example, if we are going to purchase 100 Dollar worth home appliance maintenance service, of course we prefer to get service first and pay later, but service provider definitely wants to get paid first. There is a perfect solution that nobody will actually adopt: we can fold and tear a 100 Dollar bill into two pieces, give one half of the banknote to the service provider, and then give the 2nd half when we are satisfied with the service. This approach guarantees that neither party during the services fraudulent because fraud will NOT bring any profit, as half of a banknote has no value.

1.1 Risky real world

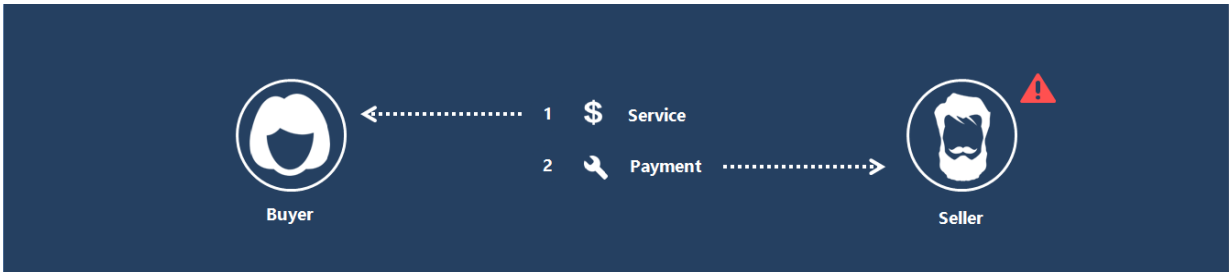
Let's take a closer look at how risk is incurred when we purchase goods or services:

A: If we pay $100 first:



	Unlawful Gain	Risk	Description
Payer	Impossible	$100	Payer makes payment first but not receiving service or product
Payee	$100	None	Payee gets payment but not providing service or product

B. If deliver the service first

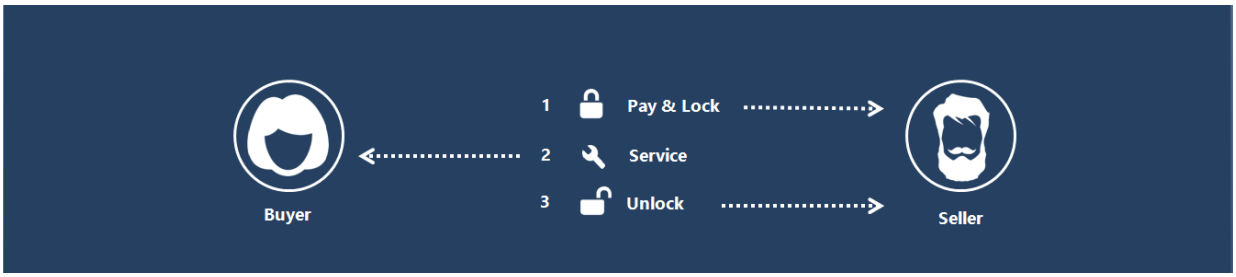


	Unlawful Gain	Risk	Description
Payer	$100	None	Payer refuses to pay after receiving service or product
Payee	Impossible	$100	Payee provides service first but not receiving the payment

C. If we pay $50 first and then the rest when good service is done

	Unlawful Gain	Risk	Description
Payer	$50	$50	1. Payer makes part of payment first but not receiving service. 2. Payer refuses to pay the remaining money after service received.
Payee	$50	$50	1. Payee gets payment but not providing service or product 2. Payee provides service but not receive the 2nd payment

1.2 Payment process of O2



	Unlawful Gain	Risk	Description
Payer	Impossible	$100	Payment has been made and can not be recovered, will be unlocked after service received
Payee	Impossible	$100	Payment has been received, and it will be unlocked after service delivered

The payment process of O2 first guarantees the payee with the willingness and ability to make the payment of the payer, and the final right of unlocking of the payer requires the payee to provide satisfactory service in order to obtain actual benefits. The whole process is similar to the confirmation steps of Alipay under China's Taobao platform; while with the features of the cryptocurrency of the blockchain, any third-party central agencies are no longer required. In concept, the realization of O2 payment is dividing a banknote into two.

1.3 Why O2

The answer is very simple: O2 is a digital currency. Strictly speaking, O2 is a digitalized payment tool that utilizes the natural attributes of the digital currency and the core technologies of the blockchain. To explain why O2 can solve the fraud risk that has persisted for thousands of years, we need to first understand what conventional currencies are.

Conventional Currencies:
The latest theory holds that currency is a contract between the owner and the market on the right to exchange, which essentially is the agreement between the owners. As an old saying goes, “I put what I have to the market to gain what I want, and the currency is the agreement for this process. This theory can withstand rigorous falsifications and logical arguments, explain all monetary-related economic phenomena, be tested by all economic practices, and has thus ended the centuries-old debate over the nature of the currency. It reflects the economic cooperation between the individual and the society. The definition of the currency as an agreement determines that the currency may come in different forms, such as general equivalents, precious metal currencies, banknotes, and digital currencies.

Commodities not readily available in large quantities, such as livestock, salt, rare seashells, rare bird feathers, gems, sands and stones, have all been used as currencies. With the development of civilizations as well as science and technology, the material medium of the currency has been constantly changing from seashells to **gold, silver, coins,** and finally to the present prevailing **banknotes**.

Natural Attributes	Seashell	Gold & Silver	Coin	Banknote	Digital Currency
Separable	Difficult	Medium	Difficult	Easy	**Easy**
Value after	No	Yes	No	No	No
Repairability	Difficult	Difficult	Difficult	Difficult	**Easy**

"Measures of the People's Bank of China for the Changing of Deformed and Defiled RMB Notes" speculates the following in terms of changing deformed notes: if the note has remaining over three quarters (three quarters included) with the required characteristics, then it can be changed to a note with full amount; if the note has remaining over half (half included) to less than three quarters with the required characteristics, then it can be changed to a note with half of the amount.

1.4 No room for fraud

The locking and unlocking features of the O2are based on the advanced technology of the blockchain and the digital currency, which will virtually eliminate the possibility of profiting from fraud, thus making the entire trade process more secure. Just as Alipay's confirmation feature has greatly changed the environment of traditional e-commerce, we believe our new safe payment method will improve all aspects of our lives through the application and promotion of O2.

2. Features

As a next-gen cryptocurrency, O2 takes full advantage of the nature of the digital currency, the distributed ledger technology (DLT) in the blockchain technology and Ethereum's smart contracts; through application-layer innovation, it is able to avoid the trust risks during payment due to the natural attributes of the conventional currencies and banknotes, so it will become a revolutionary payment instrument. The major innovative features of O2 as a new generation of payment instruments are:

2.1 Payment locking

Feature availability: Payer (yes); payee (no)

In addition to ordinary payment methods as tokens, the payer can pay O2with locked status. The "Locked" O2 means:

1. O2 has been deducted from the payer's wallet and transferred directly to the payee's wallet.
2. The payer will not be allowed to take the O2back unless the payee agrees.
3. Locked O2cannotbe used, transferred or traded.

2.1.1 The locking period

In a locked payment, the payer must set a locking period in the form of (XXX) days + (XX) hours such as 5 days 2 hours. The time begins to collapse when the locked O2 is deducted from the payer wallet, and it will be automatically unlocked after5 days 2 hours after and the payee will be able to use the O2 completely.

The minimum locking period is 0 hour, and the maximum locking period is 999 days and 24 hours.

2.2 Payment unlocking

Feature availability: Payer (yes); payee (no)

LockedO2will be automatically unlocked after locking period or it can be manually unlocked by payer.

When O2 is unlocked by the payer, it will resume all its functions including transfer and trade.

The payment process is considered completed after O2 is unlocked.

2.2.1 Automatic unlocking

The unlock command will automatically be sent to the payee after the locking period expires and the locked O2 will be unlocked. The payment process is considered completed after O2 is unlocked.

2.2.2. Manual unlocking

The payer can manually issue an unlocking instruction to unlock the O2 before the locking period expires. The payment process is considered completed after O2 is unlocked.

2.3 Payment withdrawal

Unless agreed and confirmed by the payee, the payer will not be able to withdraw the payment after paying with O2(even if through the locking method).

2.3.1 Withdrawal Request

Feature availability: Payer (yes); payee (no)

In the locked state, the payer can issue a request for payment withdrawal, and wait for the payee to reply. (Such a request must be issued before the expiry of the locking period, otherwise the locked O2 will be automatically unlocked)

2.3.2 Withdrawal reply

Feature availability: Payer (no); payee (yes)

If the payee agrees to withdrawal, the original amount of O2 will be immediately returned to the payer's wallet and resume all the normal functions. If the payee does not agree to withdraw, decline the request.

2.4 Destruction

Feature availability: Payer (yes); payee (no)

In locking status, the payer can destroy the paid O2. Destruction is irreversible.

2.5 Transferrable Locking (to be realized in Phase 2)

2.5. Transferrable Locking (Phase 2 Function)

Feature availability: Payer (yes); payee (no)

Transferable locking means that the payer allows the payee (the first payee) to transfer (or pay) to the third party (the second payee) once when O2 is being locked. The number of transfer is limited to 1. Unless the currency owner (the first or second payee) agrees to withdraw, the payer cannot recover the already paid O2. Automatic unlocking or manual unlocking by payer is supported.

2.6 Price Insurance (to be realized in Phase 4)

O2 purchased from special agents can be returned to the agent with the original price so as to reduce the impact of price fluctuations on the trading results. (Agents will be defined and explained by the project team at the right time, and the operating policies will be released to the public.)

2.7 The O2Wallet

Official O2Wallet will be available for PC and mobile version and will support all O2 innovated special features.

3. Market opportunities and application scenario

3.1 The Application of O2

O2 is a revolutionary payment instrument based on the blockchain technology and Ethereum's smart contracts. The unique functions of O2 guarantees the trust between two parties in a transaction without any third party and in the meantime, protects transaction security.

Conventional third-party payment platforms (centralized) provide credibility guarantee for the two parties in a transaction as a financial intermediary. In the meantime, such platforms suffer from obvious drawbacks due to their own attributes:

a. The certification mechanisms are not absolute secure, so there is room for fake transactions in case of identity theft, resulting in loss of assets;

b. The payment process is complex, but it is still unable to ensure 100% authenticity of a user's identity. Therefore, there is room for fraud during the process;

c. Payments are often irreversible, and any withdrawal of the transaction must be done by operation people with high costs and efforts;

d. Cross-border transactions are being impacted because of the regulations and fluctuations of the foreign exchange rate;

e. The incomplete social credit system and the unperfected laws and regulations have become barriers of the further development of these platforms.

f. Such platforms rely heavily on centralized human resource for guarantee or arbitration.

The concept of O2 has perfectly solved the above problems, as it removes any reliance of a central authority via the blockchain technology. With a blockchain-based P2P approach and a distributed structure, it doesn't need any third-party agencies to record and settle transactions. Therefore, payment systems based on the blockchain are "decentralized": on the blockchain, there are no centralized account management systems or any third parties to manage identity information, so that asset owners need not worry about the loss of assets due to loopholes in the authentication mechanism or identity leakage. The distributed ledger technology (DLT) also ensures that recorded content cannot be altered. What's more, the attributes of the cryptocurrency make it possible for global payment and settlement at low cost, in a stark contrast with the fiat money which is commonly constrained by regulations and exchange rates. As the innovative functions of O2 can completely solve problems such as trust and irreversibility, it can be called the decentralized "Alipay".

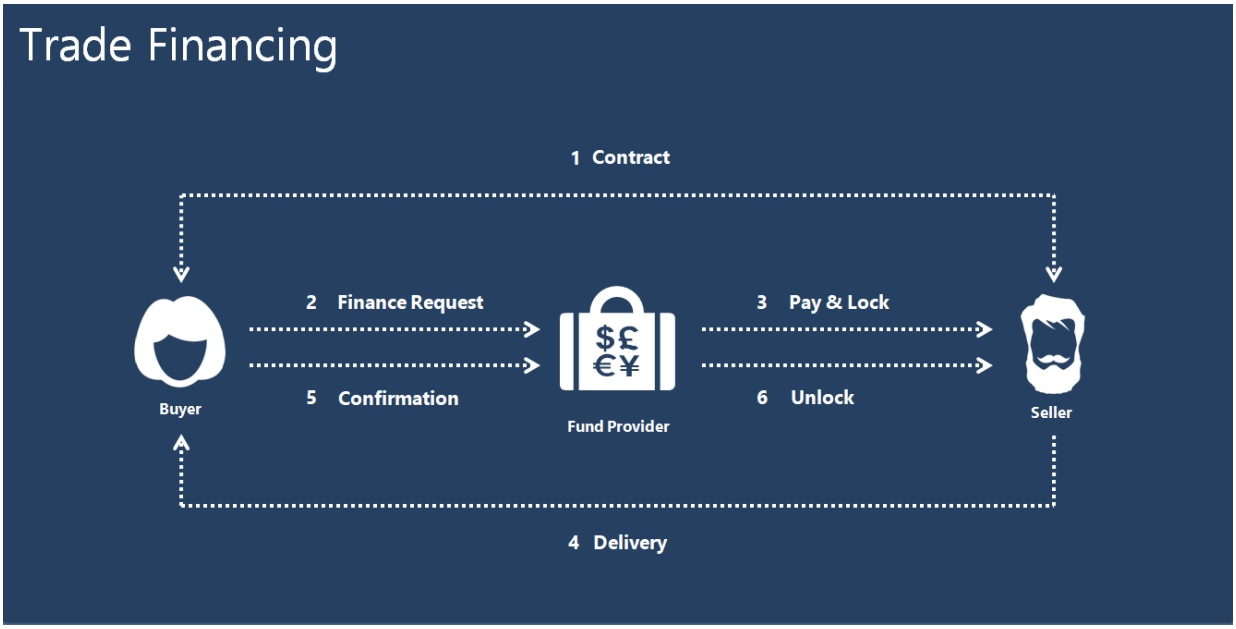
Third-party payment transactions have exceeded one hundred trillion annually, which has opened tremendous room for the application of O2, and expanded greatly its application scenarios.

3.2 Application scenario: P2P payment in the service industry

The commitment and payment in the service industry are in sequence: service provider A provides service to service receiver B as promised, but there is the potential risk of not being paid in the end; if service receiver B pays in advance, there is also a risk that service provider A fails to perform as promised. Through the O2 payment, the service receiver B can lock the payment and set a reasonable locking period according to the agreement between the two parties. After the service provider A provides the service according to the promise, the service receiver B unlocks the paid O2 and resumes its use and trading functions. If the service receiver B does not manually unlock, the paid O2 will also be automatically unlocked upon expiry of the locking period to ensure the service provider A's rights. If the service provider A fails to provide the service as promised, service receiver B may request that the payment be withdrawn or destroyed, ensuring the benefit of service receiver B. This model can be widely used in education services, health services, construction, transport services and other fields.

3.3 Application scenario: Cross-border trade

Cross-border trade payments often adopt traditional financial instruments, such as letters of credit and letter of guarantee to ensure the matching of funds and goods, but there are often huge trading risks, and transaction cost is high andthe efficiency is low because of changes of payment and settlement methods as well as exchange rate fluctuations. The adoption of the O2 trading model enables both the buyer and the seller to complete cross-border settlement in a timely manner with very low transaction costs, without the need to ensure credit of the transaction by any financial institutions, nor to exchange money between different fiat money due to country differences to incur additional costs. The buyer of a cross-border trade unlocks the transaction only after receiving the goods and confirming their quality, and the seller of the cross-border trade will not lose their assets due to the buyer's integrity.

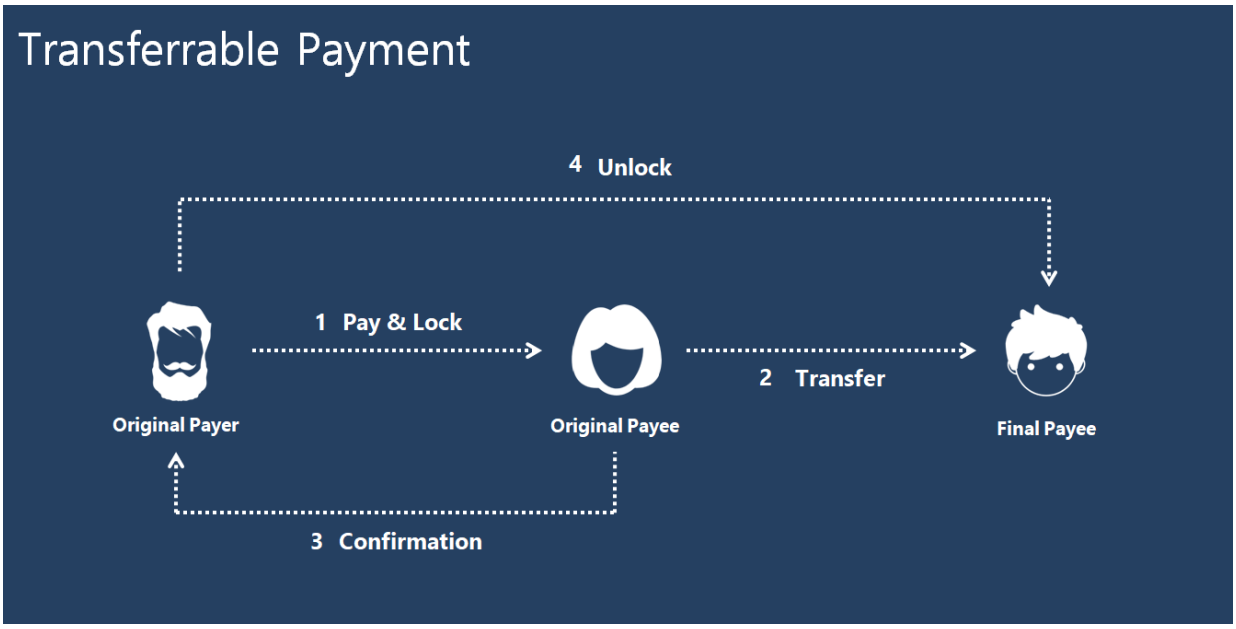


3.4 Application scenario: Supply chain financing

In the traditional supply chain financing, it is difficult for fund providers to control the credit risk, which is often impacted by the supply and sales of upstream and downstream parties. Take cross-border trade financing as an example, the main financing initiator is usually an agent that import goods from overseas and engages in transactions through various steps such as packaging, shipping, storage and sales. Agent financing is used to pay overseas exporters, but in all steps, it is extremely risky that the goods cannot be obtained as agreed upon, which ultimately results in the capital chain rupture and default the loan. On the other hand, the O2 payment will allow the financing providers to set the terms of the transaction. Only when the conditions of the transaction are satisfied, the fund is unlocked to ensure the transaction is completed, and the agent will repay the loan in time according to the agreement. The use of O2reduces the cost of additional warehousing pledges and monitoring by the financing initiator to ensure logistics, and the transaction complexity is reduced, resulting in an increase in the efficiency of capital recycling.

3.5 Application scenario: Capital management and control

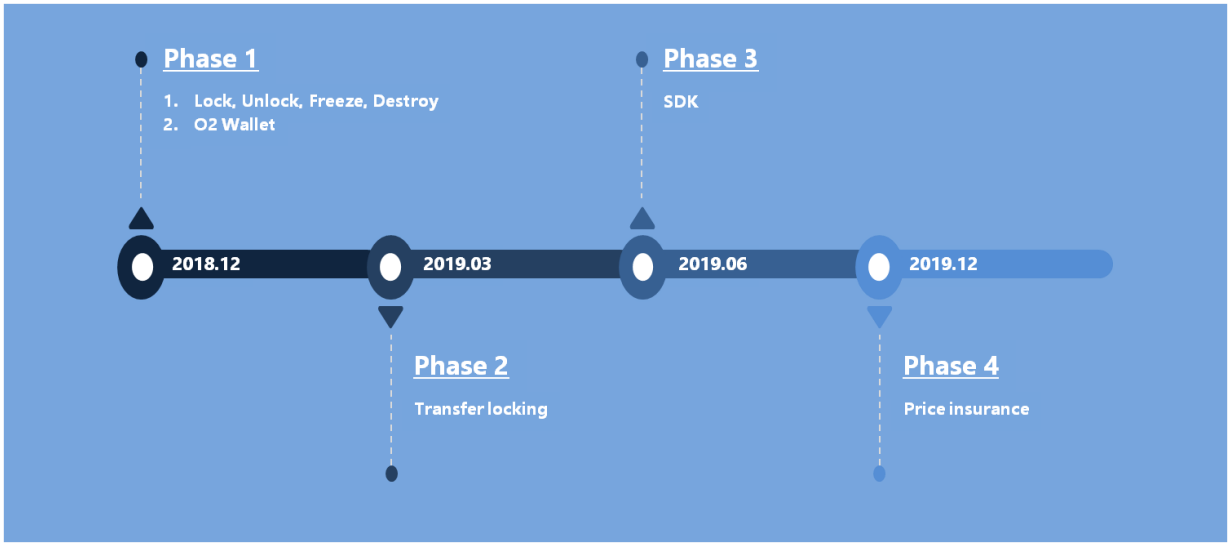
The O2 payment can be carried out between A and B, or among A, B and C. The original payer A can define the usage of the funds and ensure that B fully complies with the agreement. A unlocks the funds only after B completes the payment transfer to C. The unique payment characteristics of O2 make itself to be transferable, so it can be widely used tuition payments, agency-oriented subsidies and the use of funds.



3.6 Application scenario: A decentralized Alipay

With a naturally decentralized funds management feature, O2can provide strong support to e-commerce service platforms. For example, the transaction arbitration model adopted by eBay must solve the trust problem of the transaction through the regulated complex transaction procedures and the manual intervention of the backstage service personnel. However, the O2payment method can greatly reduce the enormous manpower involved, and the issue of trust can be solved by the buyer and seller with a P2P approach. E-commerce service platforms can also obtain considerable transaction fees by providing O2 payment, so as to evolve from a cost center to a profit center. Small e-commerce service platformscan greatly increase the probability of success of the transaction, so they can focus on the transaction matching.

4. Development road map



5. Distribution and public offering plan

5.1. Precautions

For U.S. citizens
US residents must know
The provision and sale of this warrant are not registered under the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") or the securities laws of certain states. Without this Act and the applicable national securities laws, this product may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred, mortgaged or applied in the absence of a valid registration statement or waiver.

For Canadian citizens
Unless permitted by the securities laws, the initiators of this securities product may not trade any such securities in any other provinces or territories until they are reported by the issuer.

For Chinese citizens
The rights cannot be directly or indirectly provided or sold within the territory of People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan for this purpose) unless authorized by the securities laws and other laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

For British citizens

In the United Kingdom, this document is circulated solely to (investment activities related to this only), and directed solely to: (i) investment professionals (with reference to the definition 19 (5) under amended Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (2005 Financial Promotion Requirements) (FPO); (2) individuals or entities as described in Article 49 of the FPO; (3) verified and experienced investors (section 50 (1) of the FPO); (4) other individuals who can legally convey (all such persons are considered "relevant persons"). This document has not been approved by any authority and any investment (and its related investment activities) in this article shall apply only to relevant persons. This document is directed to relevant persons only and should not be based on or relied on by any non-relevant persons to take any action. The prerequisite for your receiving and keeping this document is to warrant to the company, its directors and employees that you are a relevant person.

5.2 Distribution plan

As the payment instrument and needs of circulation, a total of 10 billion tokens of O2 are planned to be distributed as follows:

%	Recipient	Purpose	Condition
60%	Public Offering	For project development	No feezing or limitations
10%	Initial Investors	For investors and investment institutions	Frozen for one year and a maximum of 2% can be sold monthly from the second year
10%	Team	For development team	Frozen for one year and a maximum of 1% can be sold monthly from the second year
Administration Committee			
5%	Project protection	Rewards to ensure the benefits of investors and supportors of the project.	Token are rewarded and not for sale
5%	Marketing	Marketing for accelerating the public acceptance of DUT	Token are rewarded and not for sale
10%	Special Reserve	For special or emergency funding support under extrame conditions of the project	No feezing or limitations

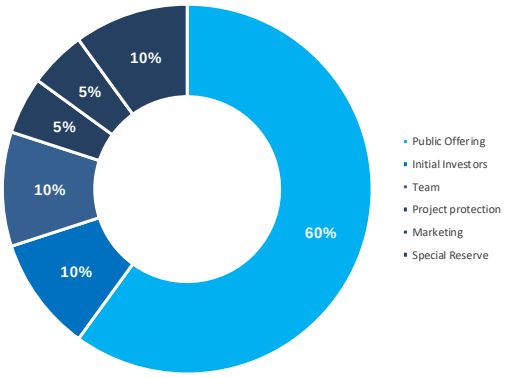
The only mission of O2 is to eliminate the risk of fraud in the payment and purchase process and improve the transaction trust level therefore it needs to maintain a certain level of liquidity.

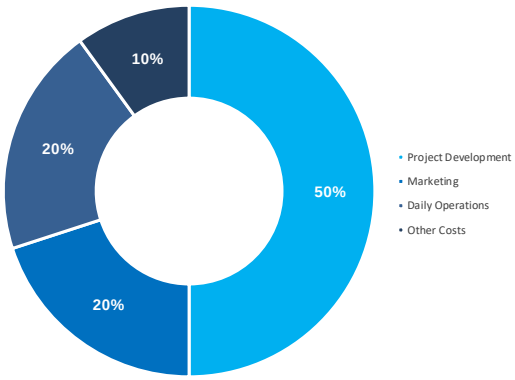
Insufficient liquidity of O2 will affect the regular use and thus negatively affect the promotion of the currency. If this extreme situation occurs, we may consider to inject liquidity into the market and the additional O2 will be charged to the O2 holder's account for free.

5.3 Funding use plan

The use of raised fund in the O2 project mainly includes daily operations, technology development and business expansion.

Purpose	%	Details
Project Development	50%	Team setup, technical patents and intellectual property protection
Marketing	20%	Business development, marketing, publication and others
Daily Operations	20%	Daily logistics management, transportation, office, financial, legal and other expenses
Other Costs	10%	Other expenses may needed for project development





6. Risk warning

Private Key of O2 Wallet

The loss or destruction of a private key required to access O2 may be irreversible. O2 are controllable only by possessing both the relevant unique public and private keys through the local or online O2 wallet. The Holder is required to safeguard the private keys contained in his/her own O2 wallet(s). Where such private key of the Holder is lost, divulged, destroyed or otherwise compromised, neither the Issuer nor anyone else will be able to help the Holder access or retrieve the related O2.

Unauthorized Claim of O2 tokens

Any person who gains access to the Purchaser's registered email or registered account by deciphering or cracking the Holder's password will be able to claim the O2 tokens in bad faith. As such, the O2 tokens may be mistakenly sent to the person whoever claims that the same through the Holder's registered email or registered account, which sending is not revocable or reversible. The Holder shall take care of the security of his/her registered email and registered account throughout by taking such actions as: (i) using a highly secure password; (ii) refraining from opening or responding to any scam emails; and (iii) keeping strictly confidential all the secret or personal information about himself/herself.

Regulatory Measures

Block chain technology is now supported or endorsed worldwide, Crypto-tokens are being, or will be overseen by the regulatory authorities of various jurisdictions. Since regulatory policies could change from time to time, the development, marketing, promotion or otherwise of O2 or the Crowd-sale may be seriously affected, hindered or terminated as a result. O2 could be defined from time to time as virtual commodity, digital asset or even securities or currency in various jurisdictions and therefore could be prohibited from being traded or held in certain jurisdictions pursuant to local regulatory requirements.

Flaws in Source Code

Nobody can guarantee the source code of O2 to be flaw-free. It may contain certain errors, defects and bugs, which may disable some functionality for users, expose users' information or otherwise. Such flaws, if any, would consequently bring adverse impact on the value of O2. In addition, there may be flaws in the process of updating or upgrading, the Issuer will make up for it by releasing patches, but no one can guarantee the Influence of the flaw. The Issuer will keep improving, optimizing and perfecting the source code of O2 onwards.

Update of Source Code

The source code of O2 is open and could be updated, amended, altered or modified from time to time by any member of the community of O2. Nobody is able to foresee or guarantee the precise result of an update, amendment, alteration or modification. As a result, any update, amendment, alteration or modification could lead to an unexpected or unintended outcome that adversely affects O2's operation or value.

Cryptography

Cryptography is evolving and cannot guarantee absolute security at all times.Major

technological breakthrough in the area of cryptography may cause the hidden weakness being excavated and exploited, which present risks to all cryptography-based systems. This could result in the theft or destruction of the O2 held by any person. To a reasonable extent, the Issuer will be prepared to take proactive or remedial steps to update the protocol where appropriate underlying O2, and also to incorporate additional reasonable security measures, thus to accommodate the continuing changes in the domains of cryptography and security.

Related risks caused by Ethereum network protocol

O2 project will initially issue ERC20 token developed on the base of the Ethereum protocol, any faults and unknown function in the Ethereum protocol are likely to lead that the unknown undesirable situation happens in O2. Local unit accounts of Ethereum and that are based on Ethereum protocol may lose all the value as O2, and for more information on Ethereum protocol, please refer to: www.ethereum.org

Unlawful invasion from a malicious third party and crime

Malicious third parties, such as hackers, other teams or organization, may attempt to intervene in the development of O2 project, possibly use but not limited to the following methods: DDOS, Sybil, spoofing, smurfing or attacks based on consensus mechanism and so on. The electronic token has the characteristics of anonymity and intractability, which could be easily used by criminals and may involve such crimes as the transfer of illegal assets.

Competition

O2's underlying protocol is based on an open-source computer software such that nobody claims copyright or any other type of intellectual property right of the source code. As a result, anyone can legally copy, replicate, reproduce, engineer, modify, upgrade, improve, recode, reprogram or otherwise utilize the source code and/or underlying protocol of O2 to develop a competing protocol, software, system, smart contract or virtual platform or virtual machine, which is out of the Issuer's control and may consequently compete with or even overshadow or overtake O2. The Issuer will in no case be capable of eliminating, preventing, restricting or minimizing such competing efforts that aim to contest with or overtake O2.

Development Failure or Abortion

O2 is still in the process of development, rather than a finished product ready to launch. Due to the technological complexity of the O2 project, the Issuer could be faced with unforeseeable and/or insurmountable difficulties from time to time. Accordingly, the development of O2 could fail or abort at any time for any cause (including insufficiency of funds). The development failure or abortion would result in non-availability of the O2 tokens.

Theft of Project Proceeds

There may be attempts to steal the project proceeds received by the Seller (including the fiat currency amount converted therefrom). Such a theft or attempted theft may impact the ability of the Issuer to fund the development of O2. While the Issuer will adopt cutting-edge technical solutions to keep the project proceeds safe, certain cyber thefts could be hardly unpreventable.

Long-term Value

The value of O2 hinges heavily on the popularity of application scenarios.O2 will generate corresponding value with it being used by more businesses, individuals or other organizations. Therefore, O2 is not expected to be popular and widely used soon after the Launch. The worst-case scenario is that O2 may even remain marginalized in the long run, appealing to only a minimal portion of the users. Meanwhile, a significant portion of O2 demand could be of speculative nature. The lack of real users may result in increasing volatility of O2 market price and consequently compromise O2's long-term development. The Issuer will not (nor has the responsibility to) stabilize or otherwise affect O2's market price if there is any such price.

Liquidity

O2 is not a currency issued by any individual, entity, central bank or national, supra-national or quasi-national organization, nor is it backed by any hard assets or other credit. The circulation and trading of O2 on the market are not what the Issuer is responsible for or pursues and merely depends on the consensus on its value between the relevant market participants. No one can guarantee the liquidity or market price of O2 to any extent at any time. Besides, Exchange problems could also reduce the value and liquidity of O2.

Price Volatility

Cryptographic tokens being traded on public markets, usually have extremely volatile prices. Fluctuations in price over short periods of time frequently occur, which price may be denominated in Bitcoin, Ether, US Dollars or any other fiat currency. Such fluctuations could result from market forces (including speculations),regulatory changes, technical innovations, availability of exchanges and other objective factors and represent changes in the balance of supply and demand. Therefore, the Issuer is not obliged to tame the price volatility of O2. The risks associated with O2 trading price has to be taken by the O2 traders themselves.

Project coordination and marketing risks

The O2 project team will spare no efforts to achieve the development goals set forth in the White Paper and extend the space for growth. However, given the unforeseen factors in the overall development trend of the industry, there is possibility that the current business model and the overall planning approach may not meet the market demand. In the meantime, since this White Paper may be adjusted as the details of the project are updated, if the updated details of the project are not available to the public in a timely manner or the public is not aware of the latest progress of the project, the participants or the general public may become less clear about the project due to the information gap, thus affecting the subsequent development of the project.

Other unknown risks

Block chain technology and the corresponding cryptocurrency technology are relatively new and not fully validated technology, with the continuous development of the technology and overall situation of the Industry, O2 project could be confronted with unexpected risks. Please fully understand the background of the team, the whole frame and thought of the project, then adjust the vision and be participate in a reasonable way.

7. Declaration

This document is for information and reference purposes only. It does not constitute any recommendation, solicitation or invitation of any investment in the sale of stocks or securities in the O2 project and related institutions. Such invitations must be made in the form of a confidential memorandum, subject to the relevant securities laws and other laws.

The contents of this document shall not be interpreted as coerced participation in the public offering. No conducted related to this White Paper may be considered as participation in the public offering, including a requesting to obtain a copy of this White Paper or sharing this White Paper with others.

Participating in the public offering means represents that the participants have reached the age standard and possess complete civil capacity. The contract with the O2 project is authentic and effective. All participants voluntarily sign the contract and has had a clear and necessary understanding of the O2 project before signing the contract.

The O2 project team will continue to make reasonable attempts to ensure that the information in this White Paper is authentic and accurate. During development, updates may be made, including but not limited to the tokens and their mechanisms, as well as the distribution of tokens. Parts of the document may be adjusted in the new White Paper as the project progresses, and the team will release the update by posting a notice or releasing a new White Paper on the site. Please be sure to obtain the latest version of the White Paper, and make timely adjustments to your decisions based on the updates. The O2 team makes no representations or warranties to indemnity any loss of any participant as a result of (i) reliance on the contents of this document, (ii) inaccuracies of the information in this document, and (iii) any action resulting from this document.

Our team will spare no efforts to achieve the goals mentioned in the document, but due to the existence of force majeure, the team cannot fully promise to complete the promise.

As the official token of the project, O2 is a digital payment tool rather than an investment product. Possession of the O2 does not mean ownership, control, or decision-making rights granted to the owner for the O2 project. As a cryptocurrency,O2does not fall into any of the following categories: (a) Any currency of any kind; (b) Securities; (c) Equity in legal entities; (d) Stocks, bonds, notes, warrants, certificates or other Instruments that grant any rights.

Whether any value added or not of the O2 depends on the market rules and the popularity of its practical application. It may not have any value, and the team cannot promise any added value, and it cannot be held responsible for any increased or decreased amount in value.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable laws, for any damages and risks incurred by participating in the public offering, including but not limited to direct or indirect damages, loss of business profit, loss of business information, or any other economic loss, the O2takes no responsibility.

The O2 project team complies with any regulatory rules and self-discipline statement that contribute to the healthy development of the public offering industry. Participation means that a participant fully accepts and abides by such inspections. At the same time, all information disclosed by participants to accomplish such inspections must be complete and accurate.

The O2 project team has clearly communicated the possible risks to the participants. Once participating in the public offering, participants confirm that they have understood and accepted the terms and conditions in the rules, accept the potential risks in the project, and bear all the possible results.