



# ISC

## **Whole Ecological Public Service Platform of Blockchain Innovation Entrepreneurship Project white paper**

The first global innovation and community chain for blockchain  
BlockchainInnovation Start-up Services/Hatch/Investment Support Platform  
Entrepreneur/Investor/Service Provider Value Realization Tool

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## Summary:

ISC is the first public platform of blockchain entrepreneurial incubation and listing digicccies indirectly in the world. It is also a public chain for innovation and entrepreneurship communities in the field of blockchain, and is a support platform of blockchain innovation and entrepreneurship services, incubation and investment activities. It is a tool to fulfill oneself for entrepreneurs, investors and service providers.

ISC has been deeply involved in the field of blockchain, continuously exploring and innovating. It links all participants in the blockchain innovation and start-up ecology, created a global sharing community with distributed business thinking. It supports all parties involved in the ecology to develop applications on a public chain basis. Through multiple mining mechanisms, ISC encourages all participants to improve the ecology and enhance the overall function of the community.

ISC focuses on the theme of innovation and entrepreneurship, supports all parties involved in ecology to carry out services between one another, provides assistance to various institutions to incubate entrepreneurial projects, and encourages investment institutions and angel investors in launching venture capital investments. It becomes a bridge and link for the community to participate in business collaboration among all parties.

The ISC uses the creation of the ISC coin as a basic Token to meet the needs of the service and payment business scenario in the ISC. At the same time, it encourages entrepreneurial projects to create a exclusive Token to meet the exchange and transaction of exclusive Token and ISC coin, and to achieve exclusive Token's indirect “currency” function through the creation of linked currency. Investors can also use this to make timely conversions, combinations, and exits of digital assets, in order to hedge against investment risks in a single currency.

The establishment of the community and ecology of the ISC will guide innovation and entrepreneurship projects to achieve the transmission of “value” at a low cost, improve the credibility and timeliness of services and payments, and enhance the liquidity of digital assets in the chain. Thereby it will achieve the aim of

enable for entrepreneurs, increasing revenue for service providers and hedging investors' risks.

The application of ISC to blockchain technology actively advocates the values of “freedom, equality, openness, and sharing”, and strives to create a community environment of “Exercising everyone’s intelligence , Co-innovating, crowdsourcing, and wining together”. It will bring new business rules and civilization forms to the subject of the chain.

As the first blockchain of innovation and entrepreneurial ecological value network in the world, ISC will become the cradle of blockchain innovation entrepreneurs, share the high-speed growth of the blockchain industry through service, incubation and investment blockchain projects. With the growth of blockchain innovation and entrepreneurship, new businesses, formats, and links are constantly being derived, gradually becoming the mainstream commercial value community of blockchain.

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# 1.The status of the Blockchain Venture industry

## 1.1The overview of the Blockchain Venture industry

Innovation is an inexhaustible motive for human to improve. Entrepreneurship is the most effective organizational activity and carrier for innovation.

With the continuous deepening and extending of a new round of technological revolution represented by digital technologies and network technologies, the global entrepreneurial market is growing at an unprecedented scale, which is embodied in:

Innovation and entrepreneurship projects are surging. More and more young people are joining the fields of innovation and entrepreneurship, and they regard entrepreneurship as the first choice for pursuing success and changing the world. Many professional managers have started their careers and reached new heights in their careers. Many large companies have begun to invest in entrepreneurial projects or encourage internal entrepreneurship, trying to drive transformation through innovation and entrepreneurship, and completing the second leap in the S-curve.

Innovation and entrepreneurship services are becoming fertile. Various types of incubators, accelerators, co-working space for innovation teams, and crowdfunding coffee and other comprehensive service organizations have all been established, Many companies that focus on innovation and entrepreneurship training, consulting and corporate services emerged. These institutions provide support and protection for entrepreneurship and innovation.

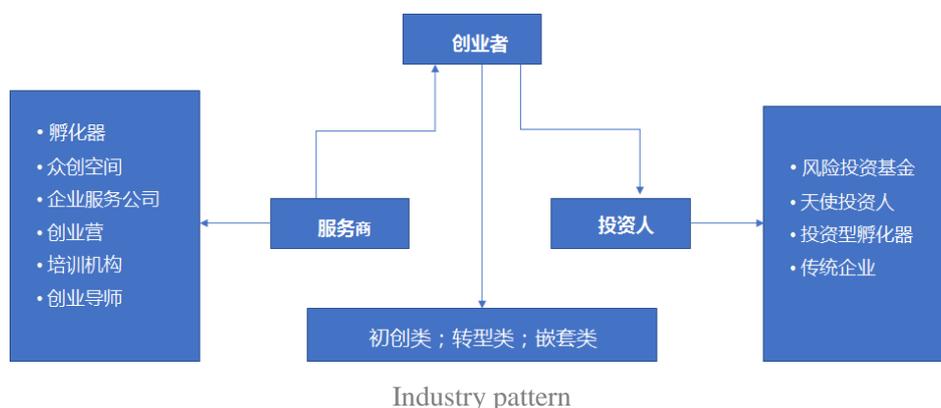
Innovation and venture capital continue to heat up. In addition to various types of venture capital funds, the angel investor community with natural persons as the main body has been active in recent years. They provide funds for entrepreneurial projects, especially early projects, and support disruptive innovation projects that change people's production and lives.

With the wealth effect of digital currencies such as Bitcoin emerging, the open source platforms such as Ethereum have made the blockchain innovation and entrepreneurship very convenient. In the past two years, blockchain startup projects have begun to appear in large numbers. The development of blockchain is on its early stage, so there is competition among blockchain startup projects but it's more cooperation. Due to the uncertainty of the early projects, everyone hopes to help one another and work together. Investors are also willing to share resources together to support the development of the invested companies and share the benefits together.

At present, traditional venture capital agencies have a certain gap in their understanding of blockchain projects. The original fund-raising, investment, and management models still cannot meet the requirements of blockchain projects. It is not very common for entrepreneurial service agencies to accept the permit payment. In particular, the services of incubation and counseling are still not targeted and

effective.

The ecosystem of the blockchain entrepreneurial industry should be composed of investors, service organizations, and entrepreneurs. The three are mutually reinforcing, relying on each other and intertwining into a mobile ecosystem. In this ecosystem, whether the parties can solve mutual trust and whether they can open up the issuance of a pass warrant is a prominent issue facing the blockchain startup market.



## 1.2 Blockchain Venture Industry Participants - Investors

The investment policy of venture capital investment is to pursue high returns in high risks, with special emphasis on the high growth of venture business; its investment targets are those enterprises that are not qualified for listing and at the beginning and development stage, or the enterprises even just being conceived. Its purpose is not to invest in the holding, but to obtain a small portion of equity, through the financial and management assistance, to promote the development of venture companies in order to get the capital appreciation. Once the company develops, stocks can be listed, and venture capitalists can obtain high returns by selling stocks in the stock market. Blockchain investors are generally divided into several typical institutions and groups such as venture capital funds, angel investors, investment-type incubators, and traditional enterprises.

The blockchain investment is different from the general equity investment and mainly reflected in the following aspects:

The subject of investment is mainly tokens or bonds, not equity. Equity represents the company's property rights, and the pass is a payment tool for the community. Although it has a mapping relationship with the community's value, it is not a community property right. Of course, some investors have invested in

companies that serve the blockchain or some centralized companies have also issued tokens, but such tokens are merely a mapping of company values and cannot be equated with stock ownership.

The value of stock ownership is derived from the growth of future free cash flow (profit). The value of the pass comes from the scarcity of digital assets. Blockchain communities can even be completely unprofitable, but their tokens appreciate in value. Bitcoin is the most typical example.

The stock ownership itself has no use value, and the pass as a payment instrument, settlement instrument and investment tool has the use value similar to a currency. The prosperity of the community leads to the scarcity of passports and boosts the value; while the increase in the value of passports and the increase in the scope of application turns to promote the further prosperity of the community.

From the investor's point of view, whether the blockchain investment has more extensive project sources for comparison and selection, whether there is a more flexible and convenient exit channel, and whether investment portfolios can be formed between different projects to disperse individual risks This is particularly significant for the prosperity of blockchain investments, especially early investments.

### **1.1.2 Blockchain Venture Industry Participants - Service provider**

In the growth process of entrepreneurial projects, entrepreneurial service agencies are playing an increasingly important role.

Entrepreneurial service agencies provide entrepreneurs with direct services, but also help entrepreneurial projects to have a closer connection with social resources. Entrepreneurial services are service clusters that are closely formed around technological innovation and enterprises growth. They provide entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial enterprises with the services of laws, investment, financing, financial accounting, technology, corporate management, policy and information consulting, industry exchange and entrepreneurship counseling, talent recruitment and office space by integrating resources related to entrepreneurial knowledge, talent, capital, and information flow, nurturing high-growth start-ups and benefiting from the development of the company.

With the increasingly fierce competition in the entrepreneurial service market, various types of entrepreneurial service organizations rely on their own resource advantages to form different service features and provide targeted entrepreneurial services for entrepreneurial groups with different types, areas, backgrounds, and characteristics. In terms of service content and market positioning, it is constantly

differentiated and segmented to form incubators, co-working space for innovation teams, enterprise service companies, entrepreneurship camps, training institutions, and entrepreneurial tutors.

## **1.3 Blockchain Entrepreneurial Industry Participants - Entrepreneurs**

Entrepreneurs are the main body and core of innovation and entrepreneurship, and are the direct bearers of the value creation of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Blockchain entrepreneurs can be roughly divided into three categories:

One is the start-up class. This category of entrepreneurs is not related to other companies and builds a separate project.

The second is transformation. This type of entrepreneur builds a subproject of the original company's business. The original company intends to develop a blockchain business in parallel outside its own business to support the transformation and upgrade of the company's business.

The third is a nested class. This group of entrepreneurs built a blockchain community outside the original company, and their own business became part of the entire community's business activities. This community is open and not profitable, and it is intended to unite social resources and jointly promote community development.

Entrepreneurs need to go through a series of activities to build awareness and verify cognition in the process of realizing the entrepreneurship from 0 to 1, including presenting ideas, forming teams, developing products, and exploring markets. In this process, it is necessary to continue to integrate funds to maintain the overheads of operating and management activities, but also to focus on the main business, and outsource relevant supporting logistics work to the service organizations, and take care of themselves.

## **2. Pain points of blockchain innovation and entrepreneurship**

### **2.1 The pain points of blockchain entrepreneurs**

- Lack of technology platform. The technology platform represented by Ethereum and other open source public chains is still relatively scarce, which results in the higher cost of the entrepreneurs' application technology platform, and the convenience and flexibility cannot meet the requirements of the entrepreneurs for quick and low-cost chain building.

- Lack of currency funds. A large number of small and medium-sized blockchain venture projects have difficulties to fundraise and raise a small amount of funds. The financing of blockchain entrepreneurs is mainly solved through the currency, but the current mainstream exchanges have higher costs for the currency, while non-mainstream exchanges lack transaction flow.
- Lack of community traffic. The community is the centerpiece of the success of blockchain entrepreneurship and the foundation of the application of blockchain technology. However, for some blockchain projects, it's difficult to obtain traffic in the early stages and form the community scale as soon as possible.
- Lack of full process incubation. Unlike traditional entrepreneurial incubation, which has formed a complete set of models, methods, and processes, blockchains have risen rapidly, but the related incubation is still incomplete. The main contents of business positioning, economic model construction, private placement, and white paper writing are divided into different parts. In the hands of institutions and individuals, entrepreneurs have to search for relevant resources and it is difficult to verify the level of incubation and the authenticity of the incubation.

## 2.2 Pain points of blockchain service providers

- Lack of credible payments. The tokens generated by the blockchain project could have been used directly for payment. However, before the listing the currency, the service provider could not judge its credibility and could only accept its private equity funds, which inhibited the circulation and application of the Token.
- Lack of bulk business sources. Currently, blockchain projects are relatively fragmented. Some service organizations hope to serve blockchain projects but suffer from a lack of centralized and batch business sources.
- Face the project black box. It is difficult for service providers to judge the commercial nature and business status of blockchain projects. Blockchain projects are not transparent, which makes the blockchain projects prosperous and difficult for service providers to reach long-term cooperation with blockchain projects.
- Lack of growth-sharing mechanisms. On the whole, the blockchain project has a higher growth, and service providers, especially hatchers and counselors, hope to share the project growth benefits through their own services. Therefore, if Token is used directly for payment services, it is a win-win situation for entrepreneurs and service providers. However, due to the lack of corresponding market-based value measurement channels and mechanisms, these methods are still difficult to implement widely.

## 2.3 The pain points of blockchain investors

- Face the project black box. Since the blockchain project has not been transparent, investors lack effective tools to determine the credibility of blockchain projects. The issuing of a large number of "air coins" and "Mumps Coins" is difficult to discern, and

may result in "bad coins" driving away "good money," which is detrimental to the long-term development of blockchain innovation and entrepreneurship.

- Lack of liquidation channels. Maintaining the liquidity of assets is the key to controlling investment risks. The price of tokens fluctuates frequently and the volatility is large. Investors need flexible and real-time liquidity channels. On the other hand, digital currency exchanges are very difficult to list the currency, and as the competition intensifies, the "currency" project will inevitably be more prone to mid- and late-stage projects, and early projects will become more difficult to realize in the future.

- Lack of value measurement tools. Compared with equity, tokens need real-time price performance due to their small lot share and payment scenarios. Therefore, it is difficult for traditional early-stage investment to use the timing of private placement to evaluate this method. This is also an important reason that the blockchain projects are active in listing digicurrencies.

## **3.ISC Creates an Ecosphere for the Blockchain Venture Capital Industry**

### **3.1 The aim and meaning of ISC**

In order to improve the transparency of the project, improve the liquidity of assets, and help collect a large number of small and medium-sized blockchain ventures to realize the Token implementation in the same time, and realize indirect currency, then increase the market-oriented measurement, trading and payment tools.

ISC helps entrepreneurial projects to achieve resource and database sharing. ISC will build a support platform for entrepreneurial services/incubators/investments, become value-creating tools for entrepreneurs/investors/service providers, build a healthy blockchain ecosystem, and become the cradle of technology innovation entrepreneurs.

## **3.2 The value ISC bring to blockchain start-ups**

### **3.2.1 Protecting chain users**

Program developers have no right to interfere with users in the public blockchain, which protects the users who use the programs of the developers.

### **3.2.2 Network effect**

ISC is open to users all over the world, and therefore may be used by many outside users and generate certain network effects. All users can search for investors, entrepreneurs, service providers on the chain according to their own needs and they can conduct free trade.

### **3.2.3 ISC form a network**

ISC is not a single chain but a chain network matrix model. It is a chain network formed by the serial connection of public service chains and various business chains.

ISC can perform a better level of specialization, divide different tasks in different forms, and use different protocol groups for corresponding expansion and concatenation. Different chains can use a series of protocol groups to support different network structures. The protocol group includes not only data exchange systems, distributed asset exchange protocols, entity mappings, distributed data exchanges, and so on, and the protocol groups are formed according to different scenarios.

At the same time, since different chains have different requirements for specific business scenarios, ISC, in addition to launching its own basic services public chain, also provides a customizable blockchain framework that can be quickly formulated for different business scenarios, and it has a better flexible support for different business blockchains. Custom blockchains can meet specific business and governance needs of various industries, and at the same time, they can be integrated into ISC and get the universal services and specific general components and industry component

services on the public chain. With this chain network system, there can be better concatenation and division of performance extensions, governance models, and specific business requirements, and better elastic support.

### **3.2.4 Lower entry thresholds, decentralized blockchain ventures will appear**

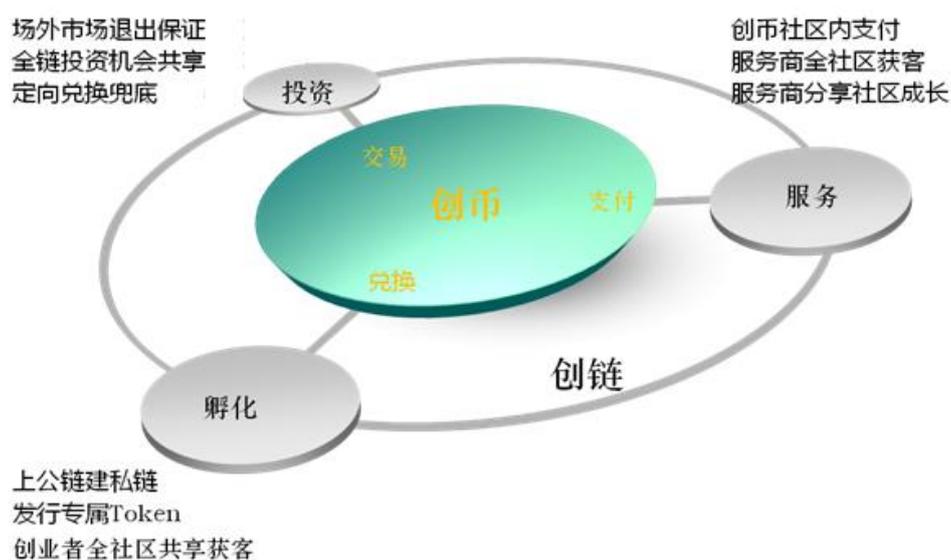
In 2018, the focus of investment and innovation will be on how to deliver goods and deliver the value of use to consumers. More initial applications under blockchain technology will be launched on the market.

### **3.2.5 By applying the new model of ISC, venture capital investors can invest by purchasing tokens issued by start-up companies.**

Using blockchain technology, an information exchange platform can be built between investors, PEs, VCs, and invested companies. The platform uses the alliance chain as the main structure and eliminates the asymmetrical situation of tripartite information based on the fact that blockchain data can't be tampered with and it is open and transparent. In addition, using the programmability of smart contracts in the blockchain, the amount of funds raised for investment projects, individual investment quotas, relevant agreement agreements, and exit methods can all be converted into computer codes for automatic execution, substantially simplifies the cooperation process. The PE and VC institutions may even set up an equity investment blockchain platform to issue tokens representing investment rights, combine tokens with smart contracts, and realize digital equity investments to attract more potential investors. The blockchain ventures that have been intensively used in the last two years have adopted the digital token financing (ICO) model. It is popularly said that investors use Bitcoin or Ethereum to exchange the new tokens of the blockchain project at a certain issue price. The project sponsor will then convert the digital currency into the legal

currency for operation and development. The new token will appreciate or depreciate as the project progresses. The investor can benefit from the digital currency exchange transaction when the token is appreciated. In addition, some tokens also allow investors to enjoy a certain percentage of dividends. The traditional start-up companies' financing methods are nothing more than equity financing, debt financing and internal financing. ICO provides a new financing model for start-up companies, and may also change the traditional private equity investment system. Token-type investment is another model: pre-digging, creation, ICO, exchange on the exchange, or privately sold company's encrypted tokens. A blockchain-based start-up may have a product or service as part of their ongoing development, but when they also create a self-sustaining circular economy, they are supported by their own tokens.

### 3.3 The Practical Application of ISC in Blockchain Business



#### 3.3.1 entrepreneur

- (1) Entrepreneurs can build their own chains on ISC quickly and freely
- (2) Entrepreneurs freely issue exclusive token for financing on ISC ...

- (3) Entrepreneurs receive extra reward from platform
- (4) Entrepreneurs have chance to get the platform investment
- (5) Enabling entrepreneurs to develop their business in the entire community of ISC
- (6) Entrepreneurs can use ISC to pay for services on the public chain
- (7) In the case that the service on the chain cannot meet the requirements of the venture project for the time being, the entrepreneurial project can use the ISC held to transaction with BTC or ETH to achieve off-chain purchase, but the annual transaction amount accumulates no more than certain percent of the private placement amount. And the exclusive issuer pays the consumer the points (due to redemption of cash and goods/services). Points can be redeemed by the consumer at any time on the premise of establishing a reserve account.

### **3.3.2 Investors**

- (1) Both ISC investors and exclusive Token investors can participate in private investment across the entire platform
- (2) Exclusive Token investors can cash out at the off-the-counter market at any time
- (3) Off-Market market free exclusive token investor commission
- (4) Off-Site Market Free ISC Holder Trading Commission
- (5) Exclusive Token investors can cash out on the exclusive Token after its listing
- (6) The first round of private equity exclusive Token investors can exchange ISCs on their own dedicated Token request platform. The conversion price is based on the transaction price of the OTC market the day before, and the cumulative annual exchange is no more than 1/3.

### **3.3.3 Service provider**

- (1) Service provider receives ISC in ISC Community Payment Award
- (2) Service provider receives ISC for exclusive Token community payment award
- (3) Authorized service provider to receive costumers in the whole community
- (4) Service provider receives ISC on chain for holding charity service

## **3.4 Build a global blockchain entrepreneurship ecosystem**

The traditional solution can only partially solve a single problem, and it can't do anything for some pain points. What we need is a comprehensive solution from product to industry to culture. The sublimation version is the reconstruction of the entire venture capital industry ecosystem.

Blockchain technology has given us the possibility to build a global blockchain entrepreneurship and innovation community.

First of all, the blockchain technology has a natural advantage in information traceability, traceability of all industry information on the chain ensure the transparency of the operation of the ecosystem.

Secondly, the consensus mechanism of the blockchain naturally creates a trust platform that allows everyone to gain mutual trust due to the consensus mechanism and avoid the problems that the trust of the centralized organization is difficult to establish. At the same time, blockchain asymmetric encryption technology can better protect the participants in the chain, which can not only improve the service level of the platform, but also increase the credibility of the platform.

## **4、 The technical support of ISC**

In recent years, blockchain technology has been gradually applied to the Internet, especially in the field of financial Internet, it has played a very prominent effect. The development of blockchain technology and its broad application prospects have attracted worldwide attention.

The concept of blockchain was first proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto in the Bitcoin system. A blockchain is a data structure in which data blocks are organized in chronological order in a similar manner to a linked list, and cryptographic techniques are used to ensure that they are unforgeable and falsified distributed decentralized

ledgers. The data stored in the blockchain is the data that has successive relationships that can be verified within the system. Each node in the blockchain is equal in status, has the same rights and obligations, and jointly negotiates, manages, and audits the operation of the entire blockchain, and maintains the public ledger.

The security of ISC is maintained by the workload proof mechanism (pow) or the equity verification mechanism (pos). They exist in the form of a combination of economic incentives and encrypted digital verification, and follow this certain principle: The economic rewards are directly proportional to the contribution one makes to the consensus process.

Blockchain technology is decentralized, and can use core strengths such as data encryption, time stamping, distributed consensus, and collaborative incentives. Decentralized peer-to-peer transaction, negotiation and cooperation can be implemented in a distributed system where each node does not need mutual trust, thereby overcoming the problems of high cost, low efficiency, and insecure data storage in the centralized system.

## **4.1 The ability of ISC**

### **4.1.1 Business amount level**

Supports millions of users, which can support business-level access to businesses and equity allocations based on blockchain technology and economic restructuring.

### **4.1.2 Transaction fee**

Facing with the need to highly integrate the issuance of ISC's circulation in the business, a very low transaction fee is required to support such a scenario. An independent DPOS forensic node can reduce transaction costs to a minimum to support the trading requirements of ISC.

### 4.1.3 Low latency

Facing with high-intensity business access requirements, the low latency of each transaction confirmation is also an important capability of ISC.

### 4.1.4 Decentralization

ISC is a public chain technology, DPOS is the core formula mechanism of the chain, DPOS nodes are delivered to the community operations, so it is highly decentralized operation.

### 4.1.5 The platform structure of ISC

ISC is the new economic innovation and entrepreneurship incubation chain under the permit economy under the blockchain.

The main chain technology is completely decentralized, can not be tampered with, and can fully recover the traceability of all transactions from the chain, supporting the operation of a global life cycle platform for a world-class innovation investment in the core functions.

Supporting template contracts can be easy in ISC, for example: the issuance of new digital assets and digital rights, and the issuance of transfer accounts with locked position declaration that can be exchanged at the exchange level. This facilitates start-up companies to easily issue their own digital stocks and making the stocks circulation management.

For the ecological organization in the chain, you can own your own wallet application and centralization application and SDK interaction with the main chain.

The main framework of ISC is the framework of BitShares. In combination with the address format of the completely compatible Ethereum, together with the abundant preset template contract capabilities, it can support almost all technical interfaces related to investment and entrepreneurship.

## 4.2 The technical standard of ISC

### 4.2.1 DPOS consensus arithmetic

The person holding the money in the chain can choose the block producer by voting. Once elected, everyone who gets elected can participate in the production of the block.

The ISC's forensic node produces a block every 10 seconds. Only one producer is authorized to produce a block at any time. If a block is not successfully generated within a certain time, the block is skipped.

The design of the chain is based on 21 blocks as a cycle. If one of the forensics nodes is inoperative or evil, it will be removed within 24 hours and the latest node will be elected.

Since DPOS's blockers are all 100% online, a block is written every 5 seconds in average, so the confirmation time for a transaction is 10 seconds. Under normal circumstances, every block after 10 blocks can be confirmed by 99.99% that there is no division.

### 4.2.2 Account

ISC allows its users to use the reference of a readable name that contains a unique length of 2 to 32 characters from the wallet to the account. The creation of the name is at the discretion of the creator, and therefore a minimum fee is charged at creation to confirm.

There is only one Balance section that can be used in the wallet, unlike Bitcoin's UTXO which requires multiple account consolidations to obtain the user's current real balance.

However, the ISC's Equity Allocation Contract template supports lock-in transfer, each locked transfer is a special account balance, so the locked part will become multi-locked balance in the wallet.

### 4.2.3 Zero-Knowledge Proof

Zero-Knowledge refers to the prover's ability to convince the verifier that a certain assertion is correct without providing any useful information to the verifier. The use of zero-knowledge proof technology completes the complex module's smart contract technology, so the information circulating on ISC can use zero-knowledge proofs to ensure data privacy and security.

### 4.2.4 Template contract

Bitcoin has a simple script-based contract mechanism. The built-in scripting language is designed for transfer transactions. To ensure safety, Turing completeness (without jumps, loop instructions) is deliberately abandoned, and Ethereum has built in a blockchain protocol for programming languages. These languages are all Turing-complete and can support complex arithmetic logic such as conditional branching and function calls. In theory, Ethereum can be considered as a global distributed computer. If it is used and out of control, it will not be able to predict its impact and disasters. The DAO incident that occurred in June 2016 caused the loss of 3.5 million Ether coins, and the subsequent cost was to split Ethereum into two communities, an Ethereum, and an Ethereum Classic (ETC).

Therefore, after analyzing various contract mechanisms, ISC created a set of free template contract mechanisms based on the combination of bitcoin and Ethereum smart contracts. This fully supports all flexible requirements of the blockchain entrepreneurial ecology, and is fast, safe and reliable.

### 4.2.5 Locked position template

The locked position template is a specific implementation of the ISC's template contract. In the smart contract of the ERC20, it is very difficult to implement a complicated locked position operation, but in the case of business-related equity allocation, it is a very high-frequency operation. The complexity and security flaws of

ERC20 smart contract are an important constraint that the public chain is the easiest to operate and cannot be successfully promoted. ISC's native lock-in instructions and wallet operations completely avoid this major problem. This is ISC's core technology competitiveness.

#### **4.2.6 Digital copyright and contracts**

When ISC is solving industrial scenarios, the effective and up-link of digital copyrights and contracts, including the effective transfer of digital rights, are the most basic business capabilities responsible for the business-related public chains, so ISC uses multiple digital signature technologies and the capability itself achieves a complete set of digital copyright and contractual chaining technical support capabilities.

### **4.3 ISC Resource Sharing and Data Sharing Technology Solutions**

All data stored on the blockchain collectively refers to as transactions.

In this design, each instruction for database operations is recorded in a transaction, that is, one transaction corresponds to one database operation, and the blockchain network records all operations on the database in the form of transactions.

For a blockchain node configured with a database, the operation of the database is completed while the transaction is recorded on the blockchain network. For network nodes that do not have a database configured, transactions will only be recorded in the current node's block.

Nodes that have already configured the database can start searching from the first block on the blockchain network to obtain transactions corresponding to the database tables. Then, the database operations are performed again according to these transactions, so that corresponding tables are generated and obtained. Blockchain network node consistent database table content.

### 4.3.1 Blockchain network selection:

The most common blockchain network is the BitCoin network, but the BitCoin network has two disadvantages in practical applications:

1. Slow: It takes about 10 minutes for a transaction to be verified by the entire network, and it takes about an hour to really get it safely confirmed. 2. The creation of blocks requires the miners to complete the process. This process requires a lot of calculations, and the waste of resources is more serious. As an improvement, the emergence of Ripple solved the shortcomings of BitCoin network. Through the introduction of its own unique UNL solution, Ripple network enabled the nodes of Ripple network to effectively verify the authenticity of the messages they received, without having to undergo a lot of calculations. Blocks can be generated, each of which takes only 3-8 seconds to issue verification.

Based on the comparison between Ripple and BitCoin, we chose Ripple as our blockchain network.

### 4.3.2 Overall structure and process

The implementation of ChainSQL is mainly divided into three parts:

Blockchain network: Each node N forms a Ripple network and completes the establishment of a blockchain network.

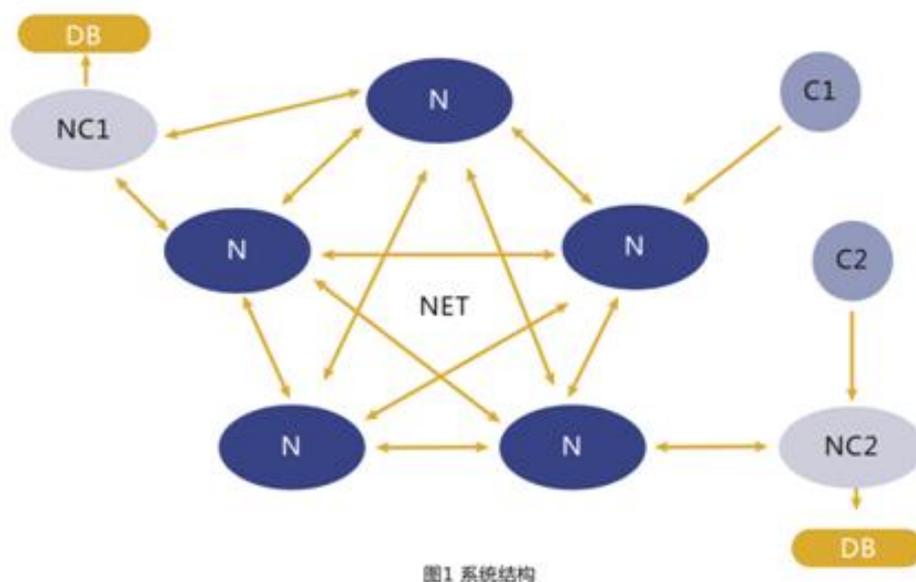
Ordinary database: The database is configured at the node where the database table needs to be generated.

Client: You can choose to create a blockchain node access network and send data to this node. It is also possible to send transactions directly to the network.

We first set up a blockchain network. At this point, we can already send database operations to the network. No database configuration is required.

When a customer needs to see a database table on the network or wants to see the database table in a traditional sense, it is necessary to create a blockchain node NC2 locally, connect to the network, configure the database DB at the NC2, and send it to the blockchain. The database operation will be reflected in the DB in real time.

If the customer does not want to operate on the table, and only wants to view the tables created by other customers, it is necessary to create a blockchain node NC1 locally and configure the database in the NC1. In the configuration file, set the name of the database table to be synchronized and the user to which it belongs. The corresponding database table is available.



### 4.3.3 Detailed Design

(1)The API interface is provided: The API layer is provided at the application layer of the blockchain for the user to invoke. The user issues the transaction command to the blockchain just like the database.

(2)First warehousing and consensus:

A basic approach to blockchain-based applications is that transactions need to be consensus through the blockchain network before transactions can know if they are effective. When we are dealing with: under certain conditions, the transaction is verified by the local node first, and then written into the database. After the database

is successfully written, it is sent to the blockchain network for consensus. If the consensus fails, the database operation is rolled back. This design allows users to quickly learn the results of their own SQL statement execution.

If the node has already configured the database and the corresponding table. When the blockchain network receives the data of the database operation transaction, it directly conducts the database operation to the corresponding database, so that the user's operation of the database is reflected in real time.

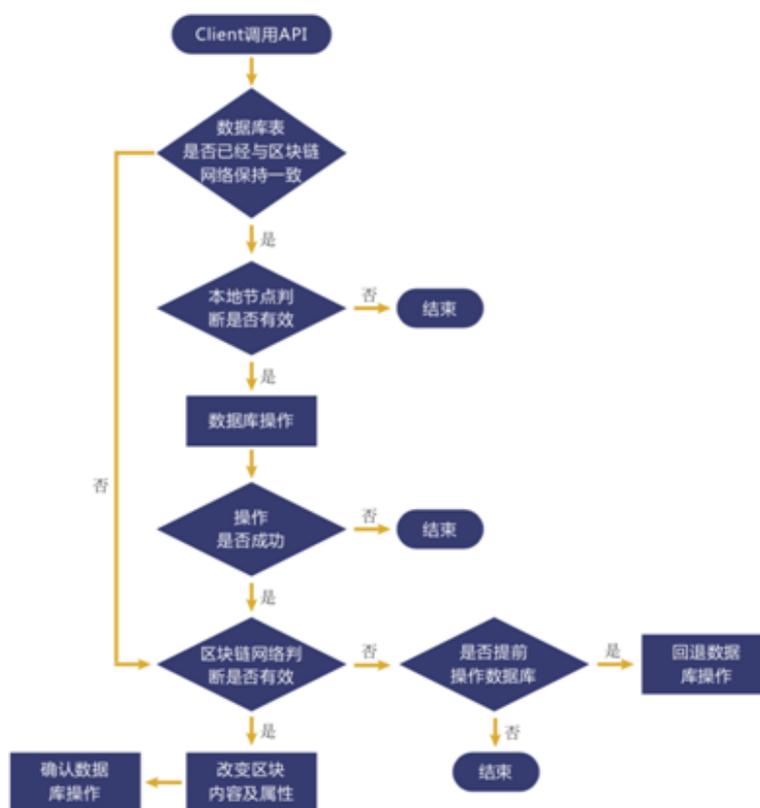


图2 数据库操作流程

### (3) Database table recovery based on configuration

In a blockchain node configuration database, the database transactions stored in the blockchain network are taken out and the database is executed according to these operations to achieve the purpose of rebuilding a table.

A node on a blockchain network may be a full record node (having all transaction data in the blockchain network), or it may be a partial record node.

When the local node obtains data, if there is a database corresponding to the

table, it directly obtains the database operation transaction data from the local; if the local is a part of the recording node, the local lacks a block of a certain interval, and at this time, it only needs to obtain correspondence from other nodes as operation transaction data .

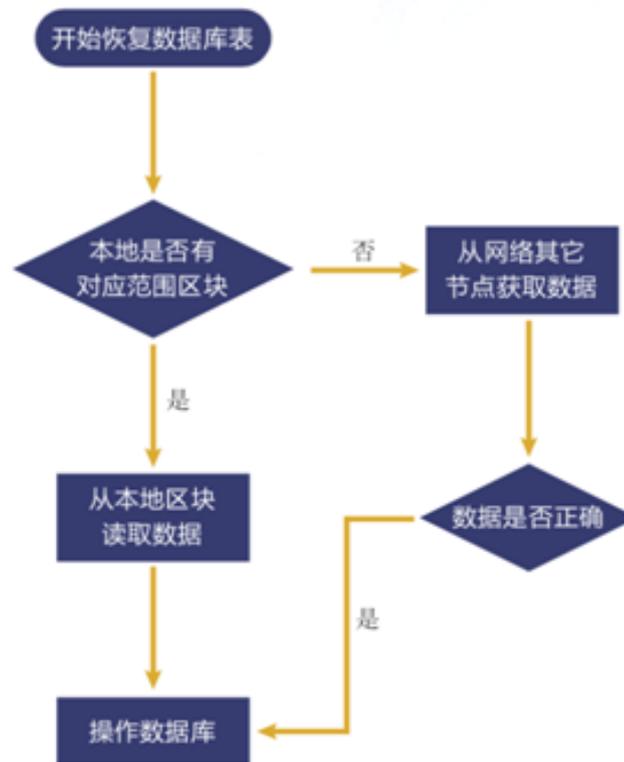


图3 数据库恢复流程

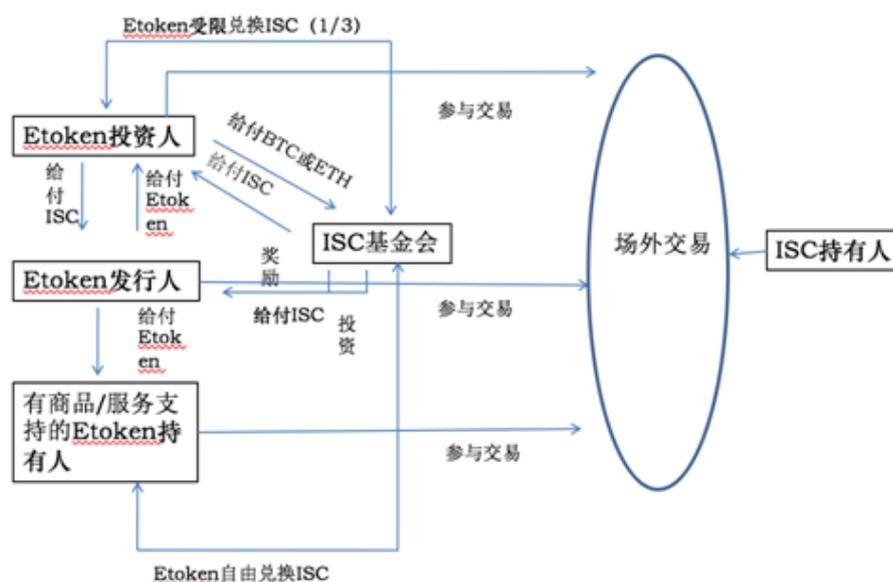
#### 4.3.4 Design Points

Security design: A user is a management unit. That is, a table is only affiliated with a user (the creator of the table) by default. If other users want to operate this table, they need to the authorization of its owner.

Separation of database operations from database tables: operations are recorded in the blockchain network as transactions and real data is viewed in the database

## 5. Digital token circulation and distribution plan

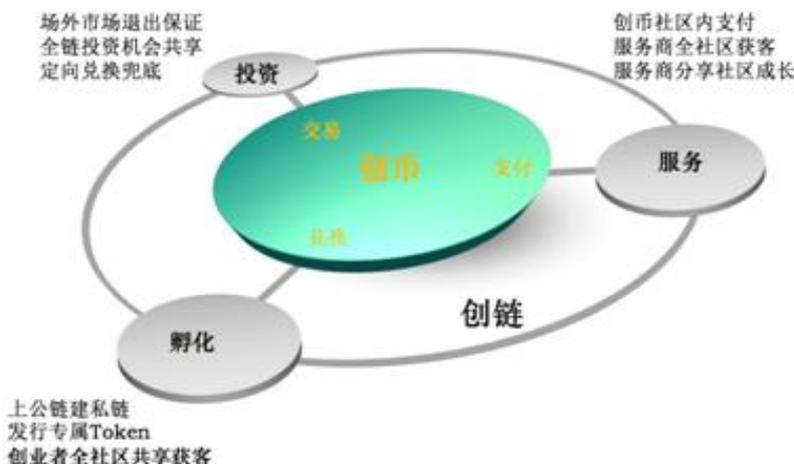
### 5.1 The circulation of digital tokens



### 5.2 Digital Token Release Plan

#### 5.2.1 The three functions of ISC token

### 创币三大功能，支持创链开展三大业务



### 5.2.2 The release of ISC token

In order to effectively motivate community builders and participants to achieve a stable development of globalized, win-win, shared blockchain investment community, the project will produce a common native Token--ISC token, with a total production volume of 100 billion.

Proportion	Distribution plan	Use description
15%	Private equity plan	It is used for the follow-up development of the ISC, human resources recruitment, and extensive marketing. This part of the total 15%, a total of 15 billion, divided into cornerstones, angels and private equity stage. 5% Cornerstone Wheel, cornerstone investment agency for the invitation system. The first phase lifted the ban by 25%, after which the ban was lifted by 25% in the first quarter; 5% angel, institutional underwriting section. The unfilled portion will be transferred to the private placement stage, with the first phase lifted by 25%, after which the 25% will be lifted on the next month; 5% Private Placement Wheel, Whitelist Public Sales Section. The first phase lifted the ban by 25%, after which the ban was lifted by 25% per month.
45%	Community Operations and Mining	It is used to create a ISC community support plan and mining, locked by smart contracts. Users can gain incentives through various behavior mining and consensus mining. In order to enable the chain of innovation to accelerate the acceleration and value of

		various types of blockchain entrepreneurial innovation projects, it is necessary to provide the opportunity for the future blockchain entrepreneurial innovation project to be transformed into a currency listed company, and jointly build an ecosystem.
25%	Core management	To reward the founding team's exploration and development in the entire eco-blocking area of the blockchain and the future efforts to maintain the technical and operational development of the chain and other products, issuing tokens in return, this part of the token will be locked by the template contract for six months at the time of release. The first linear release was 20%, followed by a linear release of 20% every 6 months thereafter, ie unlocked after 36 months.
15%	Business development and currency	It is mainly used for the development of ISC market,business ecological construction, and listed, and is locked through smart contracts. The use of this part of the funds requires a foundation resolution.

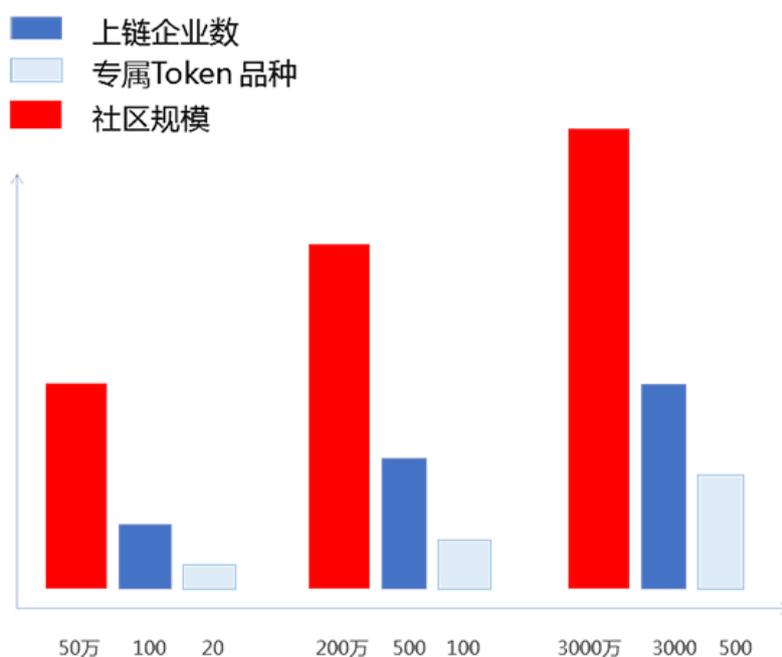
note:

All unpurchased Tokens will be retained and locked in the Foundation.

Issue price: This private equity exchange refers to ETH consideration.

Special Note: No Chinese citizen or citizen of the United States may participate in TOKEN's public support program.

### 5.2.3 Development Plan



As the world's first blockchain platform for entrepreneurship, innovation and incubation, ISC's public chain and purse has been put into operation, and it has been

determined that five blockchain startup projects will issue Tokens in the chain (and there will be five or six projects recently The chain ecology has created more than 20 blockchain startup projects this year. It is expected that a large number of blockchain venture projects will enter the creation chain platform within three years. ISC currently has urban partners in nearly 15 cities around the world.

## 6.ISC community governance structure and team

### 6.1 community governance structure

The project establishes the Global Foundation for ISC as the main body for the creation of chain management. The foundation is a non-profit corporation officially established in Singapore. It is mainly committed to advocacy and promotion of development and construction transparency, and promotes the safe and harmonious development of ecological society. .

The Foundation consists of top blockchain research institutions, frontier companies in the blockchain industry, venture capital experts, senior blockchain technology and management experts. Its organizational structure consists of a decision-making committee and an executive committee.

At the initial stage of the foundation, the decision-making committee consists of the chairman of the foundation, directors, developers, and major investors. Each term is for two years.



## **6.2 The use of funds raised**

The funds raised this time will be fully used for the development of the community's ecological development, including technology development, market operations, and team building of the chain.

### **6.2.1 ISC Technology Development - Digital Asset Trading Platform**

It is mainly used to carry out the digitized services of blockchain assets and to support the value expression of property rights, use rights, and income rights in asset management, as well as the underlying agreements for the transfer of trading services. Through the underlying structure, contract development and interface development, the user-friendliness of the trading platform is continuously enhanced, and the subsequent new functions and application areas are continuously expanded.

### **6.2.2 The operation of ISC**

It is mainly used to improve the scientific, intelligent and humanized level of the operation of the ISC Platform, and integrate, link, and promote the construction of all aspects of the resources of the blockchain workshop. Through various media such as Blockchain Workshop Media Alliances and Blockchain Workshop Technology Alliances, cooperation

with other platforms will be strengthened to achieve a win-win global sharing.

### 6.2.3 Foundation

Manage the Global Foundation of ISC to support the globalization of ISC, enhance the safety of the platform, and ensure the safety of user assets.

## 6.3 Project Team/Advisor

### 6.3.1 Founding Team

	<p><b><u>Alen Zhu</u></b></p> <p>Master of Engineering from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. And he has worked in Creative Technology, the largest IT company in Singapore for 11 years, served as Director of Research and Development in China, Sales Director of Chinese Market, Marketing Director of Central Asia</p>
	<p><b><u>Carlos Vasquez</u></b></p> <p>Previously Founder &amp; CEO of VRIDGE INCORPORATED</p>
	<p><b><u>Arends Greg</u></b></p> <p>Previously Alachain CEO, with more than 20 years of experience in entrepreneurial innovation, with deep industry accumulation in technology, product, production, and commercialization, and served as a global executive for well-known companies such as Hewlett-Packard.</p>

	<p><b><u>Jon Cheney</u></b></p> <p>Former SEEK founder, and has strategic experience in large-scale commercialization, products, promotion and projects. He has served as an executive for large companies such as Skype.</p>
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### 6.3.2 Advisory Team

	<p><b><u>Yu Xiaolei - Chief Consultant</u></b></p> <p>Founder of Blockchain Workshop, Chairman of Sino-Portal Capital Group, Founder of Lean Startup Camp, Doctor of Financial Institute of Ministry of Finance, and EMBA of Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business.</p>
	<p><b><u>Wang Lan - Chief Consultant</u></b> Co-founder of Blockchain Workshop, Senior Partner of Sino-Portal Capital Group</p>
	<p><b><u>Martin - Chief Consultant</u></b></p> <p>Founder of ETHMOD incubator, promoter and advocate of Pass economy</p>
	<p><b><u>Wang Guoqiang - Chief Consultant</u></b></p> <p>Blockchain Workshop Partner, Executive Dean of Business School, Founder of Micro Chain Finance</p>

## 6.4 Cornerstone Investors and Institutions

### 6.4.1 Cornerstone Investors

	<p><b><u>Wang Binsheng</u></b></p> <p>Distinguished Professor of the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Famous Blockchain Expert, Consultant of the Blockchain Joint Development Organization</p>
	<p><b><u>Zhao Sheng</u></b></p> <p>The World Blockchain Conference (New York), the founder of Blockmedia (Silicon Valley), the founder of Silicon Valley Capital, traveled more than a hundred countries, has a broad global perspective, and has forward-thinking and insight into the beauty of science and technology philosophy and future technology trends. In the country, has successively introduced the "Knowledge-Cognition-Cognition" Paradigm Iterative Model and the Future Technology Concepts such as "Human-Machine Integration"</p>
	<p><b><u>Li Likai</u></b></p> <p>Doctor of Economics, Master of Laws from Queens University, Canada; California State University; Master of Laws, Queen's University School of Law, former International Relations Officer of China's Ministry of Commerce for 3 years, currently serves as an independent director of more than 10 listed companies; angel investor, innovation Strategy expert</p>
	<p><b><u>Jiang Ruxiang</u></b></p> <p>Chairman of Beijing CN Consultancy, Chief of Beihang E-Commerce Research Center.</p>
	<p><b><u>Ceng Nan Shan</u></b></p> <p>chief advisor Incumbent Executive Dean of Microsoft Search Technology Center (Asia) and a partner of Microsoft. He has devoted himself to Microsoft for a long time and had rich experience in Internet over two decades. At present he is managing a world-class team of scientists and engineers and leading the research and development of the search engine bing.com and core technologies, platforms and</p>

products for artificial intelligence (AI). He has a gift for the following fields including AI, natural language processing, big data analysis, cloud computing, search engine and database.

## 6.4.2 Cornerstone Investment Agency

硅谷创客资本

引力资本

中企港资本

德龙投资

铜都资本

中企财智

耳朵财经

## 7.Risk Description

### 7.1 Policy risks

At present, the state's regulatory policies for blockchain projects and swap financing are not clear yet, and there are certain possibilities for participants to lose due to policy reasons. In market risk, if the overall value of the digital asset market is overestimated, then the investment risk will increase and participants may expect the growth of swap projects to be excessive, but these high expectations may not be realized.

## 7.2. Regulatory Risk

Transaction of digital assets including Token is highly uncertain. Due to the lack of strong supervision in the field of digital asset trading, there is a risk that electronic Tokens will surge and plunge and be manipulated by the dealer. Individual participants may not be able to withstand the asset shocks and psychological pressure brought about by market instability if they are lack of experience after they enter the market. Although experts in the academic circles, official media, etc., all give advice on cautious participation from time to time, there are no written regulatory methods and regulations. Therefore, it is difficult for such risks to be effectively avoided. It is undeniable that in the foreseeable future, regulatory regulations will be introduced to restrict the regulatory blockchain and electronic Token fields. If regulators regulate the field, the Tokens purchased during the swap period may be affected, including but not limited to fluctuations or restrictions in prices and ease of sale.

## 7.3. Team Risk

Currently, there are many teams and projects in the field of blockchain technology. The competition is fierce, and there are strong market competition and project operation pressures. Whether the Token project can break through many outstanding projects and being widely recognized. It is not only linked to its own team ability and vision planning, but also affected by many competitors in the market and even oligarchs. There may be vicious competition between the two. Token is based on the founder's many years of industry accumulated contacts, and has gathered a talent team with both vitality and strength, and has attracted senior practitioners in the blockchain field and experienced technical developers. The stability and cohesion within the team are crucial to the overall development of Token. In the future development, it is not ruled out that there is a possibility that the core personnel will leave and the internal conflicts of the team will cause the Token to be negatively affected as a whole.

## 7.4. Overall Risk

Token's founding team will spare no effort to achieve the development goals outlined in the White Paper and extend the project's growth potential. At present, the Token group has a relatively mature commercial accumulation. However, given the unpredictable factors in the overall development trend of the industry, the existing business models and co-ordinating ideas do not coincide well with the market demand, which results in unsatisfactory earnings. At the same time, as this paper may be adjusted as the details of the project are updated, if the details of the updated project have not been obtained by the exchange participants in a timely manner, or the public is not aware of the latest developments in the project, the participants or the public have asymmetric information. The lack of awareness of the project affects the subsequent development of the project.

## 7.5. Technology Risk

First of all, this project is based on cryptographic algorithms. The rapid development of cryptography is bound to bring potential risks. Second, technologies such as AI, blockchain, distributed ledger, decentralization, and disagreement with falsification support the core in business development, the Token team cannot fully guarantee the landing of the technology; then, during the process of project update and adjustment, it may find that there are loopholes that can be remedied by issuing patches, but it cannot guarantee the degree of impact caused by the loopholes.

## 7.6. Security Risk

In terms of security, the amount that each individual supporter pays is small, but the total number is large, which also puts high requirements forward for project security. Token is characterized by its anonymity and hard-to-retrospective nature. It is vulnerable to crimes by criminals or attacked by hackers, or may involve criminal activities such as the transfer of illegal assets. Other risks that are not known at

present: With the continuous development of regional fast link technology and the overall trend of the industry, Token may face some unanticipated risks. Participants are required to fully understand the background of the team before making participation decisions, to know the overall framework and ideas of the project, to rationally adjust their vision, and to participate in Token interchange rationally.

## **8.Disclaimer**

### **8.1 Legal Affairs and Risk Statement**

This is a conceptual document (the “White Paper”) that explains the proposed ISC and the ISC token. This document may be modified or replaced at any time. However, we are under no obligation to update this white paper or to provide readers with any additional information.

### **8.2 Readers should note the following:**

It is not open to all: the creation of ISC and ISC tokens are not open to everyone. Participation may require a series of steps, including the provision of specific information and documents.

No regulated products are provided in any jurisdiction: ISC tokens (as described in this White Paper) are not intended to constitute securities or any other regulated products in any jurisdiction. This White Paper does not constitute a prospectus or any form of offer document, nor is it intended to constitute an offer or solicitation of a security or any regulated product in any jurisdiction. This white paper has not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction.

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