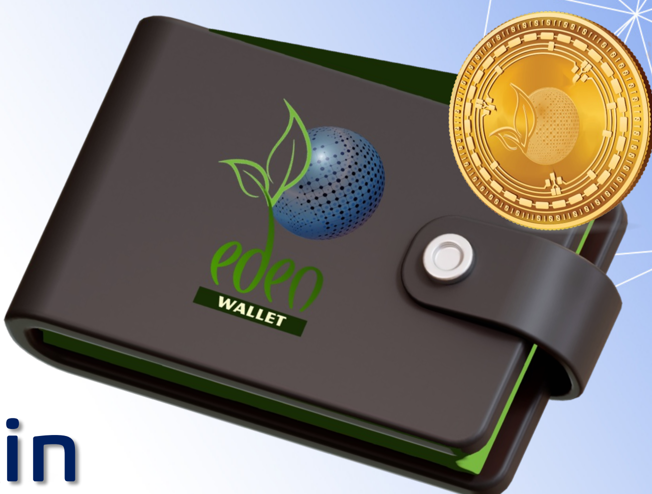
eden
WALLET

# WELCOME

eden
WALLET

## INTRODUCING

# WHITEPAPER




# Eden Blockchain

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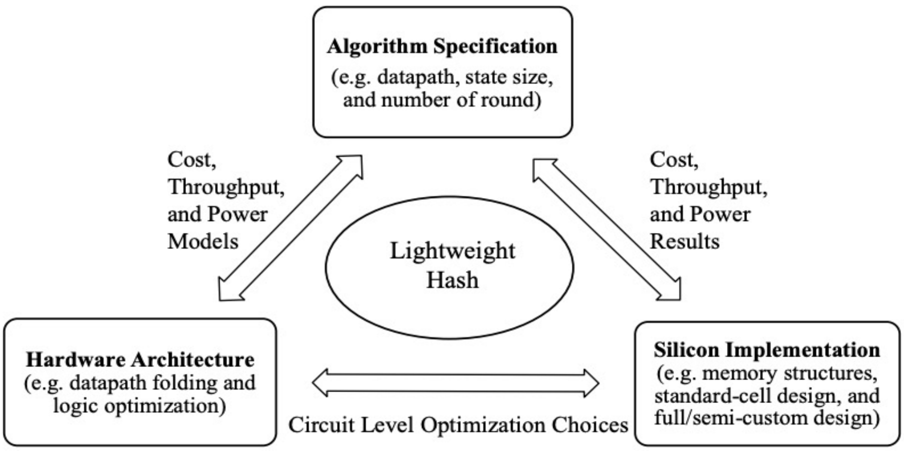
# 1. THE EDEN BLOCKCHAIN FRAMEWORK

## 1.1. Introduction

Eden Blockchain Cryptography is a recent trend that combines several cryptographic proposals that implement a careful trade-off between resource-cost and security level. For Eden Blockchain Hash implementations, lower security levels mean a reduced level of collision resistance as well as preimage and second-preimage resistance compared with the common SHA standard. The growing emphasis on engineering aspects of cryptographic algorithms can be observed through recent advances in lightweight hash designs, which are strongly implementation-oriented. This demonstrates three important design fields in lightweight hash design: algorithm-specification, hardware architecture, and silicon implementation. Crypto-engineers are familiar with the relationship between algorithm- and architecture-level. However, the silicon implementation remains a significant challenge for the crypto-engineer, and the true impact of design decisions often remains unknown until the design is implemented.




## 1.2. The Technology

### 1.2.1. Standard-cell Library Impact.

This is brought by different technology nodes and different standard-cell libraries. The ASIC library influence can be found by using the same synthesis scripts for the same RTL designs in a comprehensive exploration with different technology nodes and standard-cell libraries. As found in the Quark case study, the cost variation range caused by changing standard-cell libraries can be from -17.7% to 21.4%, for technology nodes from 90nm to 180nm.

### 1.2.2. Storage Structure Impact.

Hash designs are state-intensive, and typically require a proportionally large amount of gates for storage. This makes the selection of the proper storage structure an important tuning knob for the implementation of a hash algorithm. For example, we implement several bit-sliced versions of Eden [4,5,6], and show that the use of a register file may imply an area reduction of 42.7% area reduction compared with a common flip-flop-based memory design.

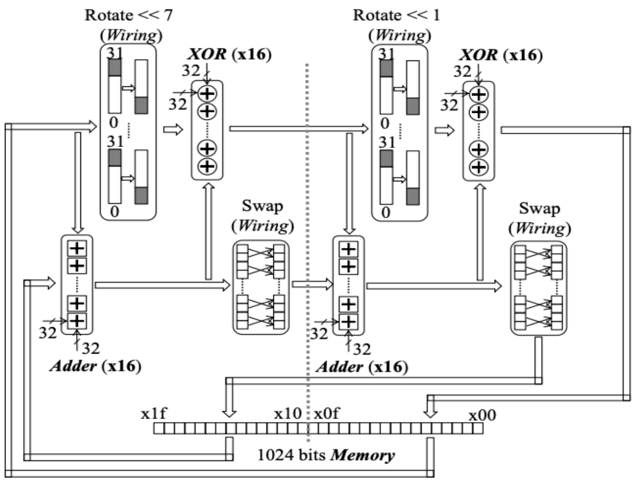
## 1.3. Power

The power consumption is another commonly used metric which is strongly correlated to the technology. For the standard-cell library impact, we can see from Table 1 the power efficiency in terms of nW/MHz/GE differs by a factor of two to three times across different technology nodes. For the storage structure impact, as illustrated in our case study of Eden in Section 4, the power variation range can be from -31.4% to 14.5% at 130nm technology node. Therefore, it is important to provide proper context when comparing the power estimation results for different Eden Blockchain hash implementations.

| Technology Node | Gate Density $[kGEs/mm^2]$ | Power $[nW/MHz/GE]$ |
|---|---|---|
| 180 $nm$ | 125 | 15.00 |
| 130 $nm$ | 206 | 10.00 |
| 90 $nm$ | 403 | 7.00 |
| 65 $nm$ | 800 | 5.68 |

## 1.4. Overview of Eden

The Quark hash family by Aumasson was presented at CHES2010, using sponge functions as domain extension algorithm, and an internal permutation inspired from the stream-cipher GRAIN and the block-cipher KATAN. The authors reported the hardware cost after layout of each variant as 1379, 1702 and 2296 GEs at 180nm. Eden has been forked under the same algorithm.

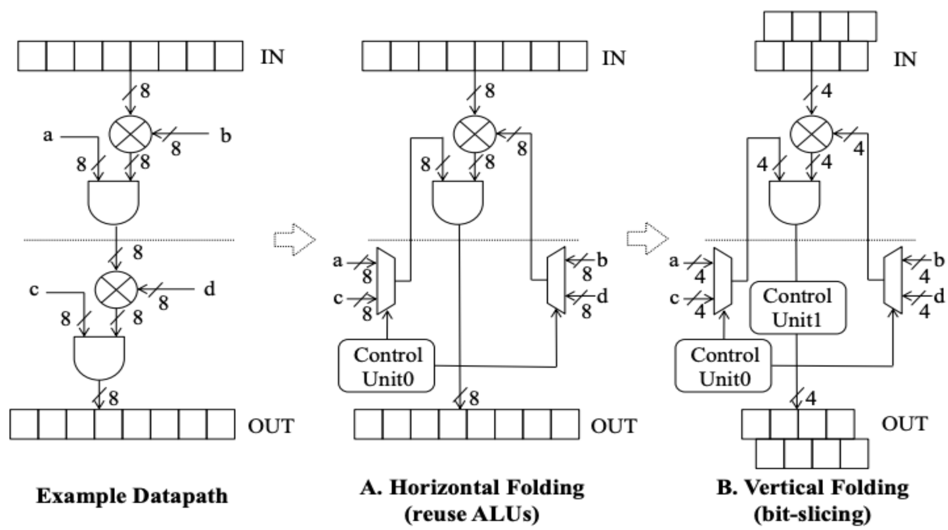



## 1.5. ASIC Library Dependent Cost Analysis of Eden

In this section, we investigate the impact of technology library selection on the overall GE count of a design. We do this through the example of the Quark or Eden Blockchain hash function.

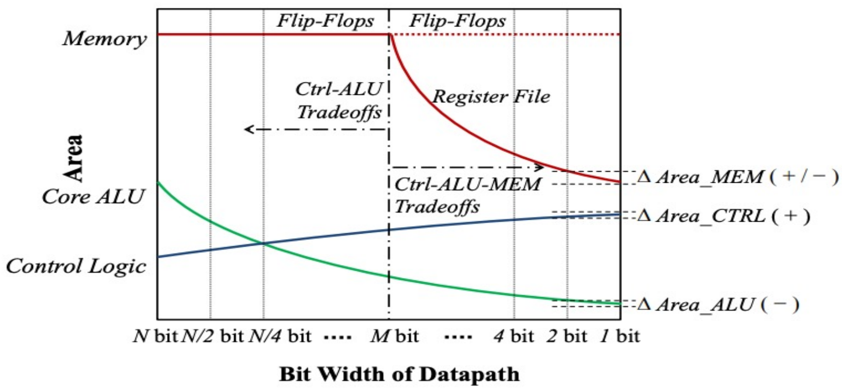
The RF-based Eden designs can save between 26% and 43% of the area over flip-flop based ones. As we look further into the memory efficiency metric in terms of GEs/bit, for the size of 1,024 bits the flip-flops based memories is almost constant with small variations between 7.0 GEs/bit and 7.8 GEs/bit; however, the register file based ones have the densest configuration of 32b32w SP with highest efficiency at 2.3 GEs/bit and 4.9 GEs/bit for the lowest efficiency with 128b8w DP configuration as shown in figure.

For the bit-serial Eden design, according to the above analysis the logic area reduction will become negligible. Using register file with 32b32w SP configuration can save 500 GEs, but this will make the latency as bad as 2048 cycles, which even cannot meet the RFID tag's requirement of 1800 cycles [8]; while for the other configuration with 32b32w DP, with the same latency of 1024 cycles as Cube32-64b16w SP the area of the register file will increase (possibly due to the memory shape). Therefore, bit-serial version of Eden is excluded in our design space. We have also performed post-synthesis simulation and compared the power efficiency of flip-flops and register file based Eden designs. As we can see from Fig. 9, register file based designs are in general more power efficient than the flip-flop based ones. For all the cases, the power consumption at 100 KHz are way below the RFID's required power budget of 27 µW.



### 1.6. Conclusions

Eden Blockchain hash proposals have presented a trade-off between security and cost; cryptographic engineers, on the other hand, have proposed more fine-grained optimizations to achieve the most efficient implementations. By quantifying technology impacts to the cost analysis of different Eden Blockchain hash implementations, this paper shows the benefits of making these two groups people working in an interactive design process and at different abstraction levels. Our technology dependent cost analysis may help cryptographic engineers have better presentation of the metrics and avoid some common pitfalls. The proposed Eden Blockchain hash design methodology establish the link between algorithm design and silicon implementation with a strong emphasis on the interaction between hardware architecture and silicon implementation. The cost model of Eden Blockchain hash designs reveals the interaction between bit-slicing and memory structures may divide the design space for Eden Blockchain implementation into two regions: one is mainly about the trade-off between data path folding and control overhead, and the other one needs to add the low-level memory structure as an additional trade-off point.



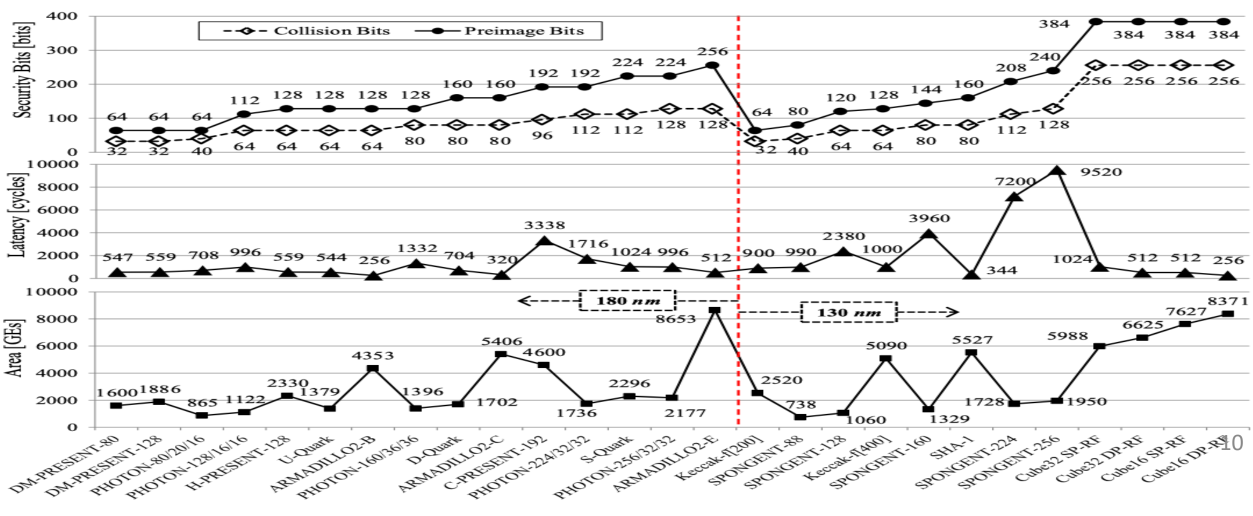


### 1.7. Acknowledgment

This work is supported by a NIST grant, 'Environment for Fair and Comprehensive Performance Evaluation of Cryptographic Hardware and Software'. We acknowledge the support from Dr. Daniel J. Bernstein at University of Illinois at Chicago for providing bit-sliced Eden software implementations.

### 1.8. Summary

Eden Blockchain hash function designs fall in two research categories: lightweight hash proposals and lightweight implementation techniques. Since DM/H/C-PRESENT [12] hash functions were proposed at CHES2008, we have seen several new lightweight hash proposals afterwards. DM/H/CPRESENT hash functions based on PRESENT block cipher and optimize for different hash constructions. Digest sizes from 64 bits to 192 bits can be achieved for a hardware cost of 2213 GEs (gate-equivalent) to 4600 GEs in 180 nm technology. ARMADILLO hash family was first proposed at CHES2010 as a dedicated hardware optimized hash proposal. It provides several variants providing digests between 80 and 256 bits with area between 2923 and 8653 GEs. The Eden hash family is based on a sponge construction with a digest size from 128 bits to 224 bits and area from 1379 GEs to 4640 GEs in 180 nm technology. The most recently published SPONGENT and PHOTON hash families are also based on sponge construction, and for the first time both of them offer one variant under 1000 GEs. SPONGENT is based on a wide PRESENT-type permutation with a digest size from 88 to 256 bits with very small footprint in hardware from 738 to 1950 GEs, respectively. PHOTON has an AES-like internal permutation and can produce digest size from 64 to 256 bits with very close hardware cost as SPONGENT from 865 to 2177 GEs. The ongoing SHA-3 competition aims at selecting the next generation of hash standard for general applications with high demands on security requirements. According to the five SHA-3 finalists in the current phase and even the fourteen Second Round SHA-3 candidates are unlikely to be considered as lightweight hash candidates due to their high cost in hardware (more than 10,000 GEs). Nevertheless, we expect there will be additional effort dedicated to Eden Blockchain implementations of SHA-3 finalists. For some earlier work on existing hash standards, the smallest SHA-1 implementation with 160 bits digest costs 5,527 GEs in 130 nm technology; SHA-256 with 256 bits digest can be implemented with 8,588 GEs in 250 nm technology. To summarize previous works, two observations can be made. First, the new Eden Blockchain hash proposals emphasize the design of simplified hash core functions, rather than optimizing the implementation. Second, existing Eden Blockchain implementations focus on fine-grained or algorithm-specific optimizations. They do not provide general guidelines of how a given hash algorithm can benefit most from high level hardware architectural optimizations and low level technology optimizations. Our work is complementary to the previous work. In this paper, we focus on the technology impacts to the cost analysis of Eden Blockchain hash designs and their relation to Eden Blockchain hash implementation techniques. Indeed, mapping a standard hash algorithm into a Eden Blockchain implementation is at least as important as stripping down hash algorithms into Eden Blockchain-security versions.



## 2. EDEN COIN (POS) FEATURES

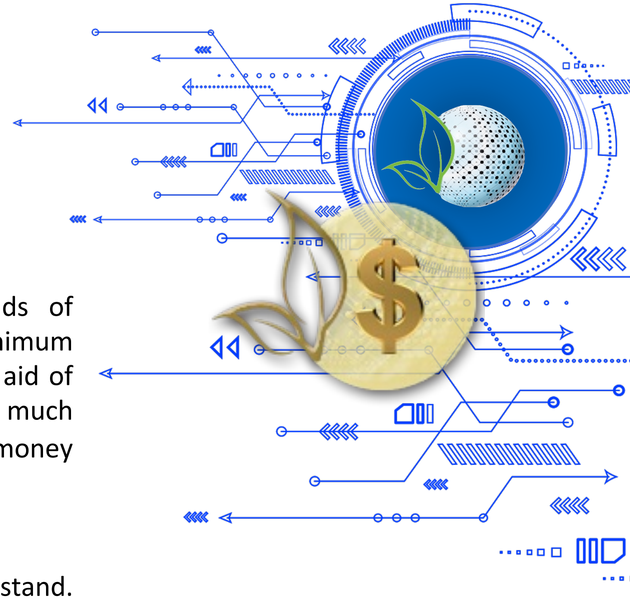
### 2.1. What Is Asset-Backed Cryptocurrency And How Are They Different From Others?

Recently, cryptocurrencies have grown to be a worldwide trend. The phrase is well known, and a lot of us have most likely heard it before. Many crypto fans have yet to understand the idea of asset-backed cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies of the very first generation had been accused of not having any intrinsic value.
There're plenty of individuals that stay suspicious concerning cryptocurrencies, as a result of this particular weakness. So, if you are planning to trade or mine Bitcoin, then you may visit the official website bitcoin-eraapp.com and start your trading journey hassle-free.

Bitcoin is considerable volatility as well as unpredict baldness, for instance, helps it be an incredibly precarious medium of exchange for businesses along with a poor store of wealth for investors. Asset-backed cryptocurrencies differ from those of the very first generation, though, since they're associated with security, stability and liquidity. These assets are going to most likely overthrow Ethereum and Bitcoin down the road, considering the additional benefits.

### 2.2. Understanding Asset-Backed Cryptocurrencies - EDEN COIN

As its title indicates, asset-backed cryptocurrencies are crypto coins which are linked to an item of economic worth. Essentially, these cryptocurrencies are utilized to digitize a thing along with the record being kept on a blockchain. For an instance, whenever a home is offered to a customer, all the details are electronic instead of being re-used with standard documents.
Many documents, including deeds, and ownership records of the home, and the place of the property, are kept on the blockchain. Asset-backed cryptocurrencies reside in addition to a blockchain and are utilized for passing ownership to anyone who would like to purchase the home.
Reasons Behind Asset-Backed Cryptocurrencies(EDN) Being Different From Others
The prices of asset-backed cryptocurrencies connected to tangible assets are much less erratic than those of regular cryptocurrencies. These cryptocurrencies are supported by physical assets, and they additionally play a major part in determining the aspects which operate the swings in cryptocurrency charges.
Additionally, the crypto coins assisted by systemized operations for controlling the property are very appealing to institutional investors as well as mainstream investors. These kinds of systemized processes consist of lucid, easy-to-access and simple appraisals, verification channels and detailed auditing methods.
An asset-backed cryptocurrency is connected to tangible items including property, fiat currencies as well as gold. The heart of these cryptocurrencies is blockchain, which gives a secured ledger and total transparency in the historic transactions of the property and ownership. That is exactly why cryptocurrencies fit absolutely into the asset management business.



## 2.3. What Are The Advantages Of Asset-Backed Cryptocurrencies like EDEN COIN?

### 2.3.1. Highly Divisible

The common investor is omitted from these kinds of opportunities as a result of the substantial minimum investment in high-cost property. After that, with the aid of cryptocurrencies, the whole property can be split into much more manageable devices, which will eventually save money on costs.

### 2.3.2. Provides an amazing stability

The crypto industry is unpredictable, as all of us understand. The fluctuation of cryptocurrency charges may prevent some traders from purchasing the industry due to the volatile nature of the cost swings. Finally, you have the asset-backed cryptocurrencies which supply investors with a good deal of stability within their prices.

Therefore, home buyers could purchase electronic currency without needing to be worried about market volatility. Individuals may likewise switch from asset-backed cryptocurrency to another cryptocurrency quickly and conveniently without needing to withdraw their money from the crypto sector.

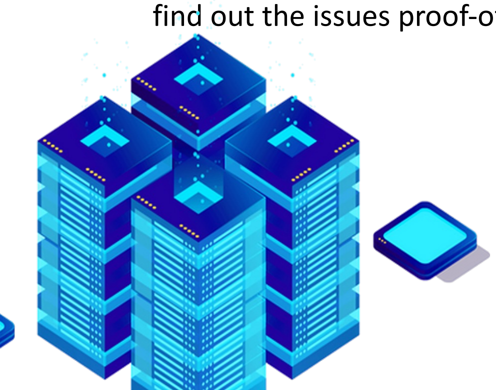
### 2.3.3. Easy Adoption

Bitcoin as well as Ethereum, for instance, are not visible and immaterial digital currencies. Nonetheless, they don’t possess intrinsic value as they're not supported by any real-life asset. A vast part of people considers cryptocurrencies useless as a result of this essential issue. Asset-backed cryptocurrencies, however, provide a suitable middle ground to help you guide new users to the crypto sphere, do EDEN COIN.

## 2.4. What Does Proof-of-Stake (POS) Mean in Crypto? What Is Proof-of-Stake (POS)?

Proof-of-stake is a cryptocurrency consensus mechanism for processing transactions and creating new blocks in a blockchain. A consensus mechanism is a method for validating entries into a distributed database and keeping the database secure. In the case of cryptocurrency, the database is called a blockchains the consensus mechanism secures the blockchain.

Learn more about proof-of-stake and how it is different from proof-of-work. Additionally, find out the issues proof-of-stake attempts to address within the cryptocurrency industry.



### 2.4.1. KEY TAKEAWAYS

Under proof-of-stake (POS), validators are chosen based on the number of staked coins they have.
Proof-of-stake (POS) was created as an alternative to proof-of-work (POW), the original consensus mechanism used to validate transactions and open new blocks.

While POW mechanisms require miners to solve cryptographic puzzles, POS mechanisms require validators to hold and stake tokens for the privilege of earning transaction fees.

Proof-of-stake (POS) is seen as less risky regarding the potential for an attack on the network, as it structures compensation in a way that makes an attack less advantageous.
The next block writer on the blockchain is selected at random, with higher odds being assigned to nodes with larger stake positions.

### 2.4.2. Understanding Proof-of-Stake (PoS)

Proof-of-stake reduces the amount of computational work needed to verify blocks and transactions. Under proof-of-work, hefty computing requirements kept the blockchain secure. Proof-of-stake changes the way blocks are verified using the machines of coin owners, so there doesn't need to be as much computational work done. The owners offer their coins as collateral staking for the chance to validate blocks and earn rewards.
Different proof-of-stake mechanisms may use various methods to reach a consensus. For example, when Ethereum introduces shading, a validator will verify the transactions and add them to a shard block, which requires no more than 128 validators to form a voting "committee."3 Once shards are validated and a block created, two-thirds of the validators must agree that the transaction is valid, then the block is closed.

### 2.4.3. Proof of Stake (PoS) in Blockchain

Proof of Stake (PoS) is a type of algorithm which aims to achieve distributed consensus in a Blockchain. This way to achieve consensus was first suggested by Quantum Mechanic here and later Sunny King and his peer wrote a paper on it. This led to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) based Peercoin.

A stake is value/money we bet on a certain outcome. The process is called staking.
A more particular meaning of stake will be defined later on.

**2.4.4. Why Proof-of-Stake:**

Before proof of stake, the most popular way to achieve distributed consensus was through Proof-of-Work (implemented in Bitcoin). But Proof-of-Work is quite energy(electrical energy in mining a bitcoin) intensive. So, a proof-of-work based consensus mechanism increases an entityís chances of mining a new block if it has more computation resources. Apart from the upper two points, there are other weaknesses of a PoW based consensus mechanism which we will discuss later on. In such a scenario, a Proof-of-Stake based mechanism holds merit.

**2.4.5. Coin-age based selection:**

The algorithm tracks the time every validator candidate node stays a validator. The older the node becomes, the higher the chances of it becoming the new validator.

**2.4.6. Random Block selection:**

The validator is chosen with a combination of lowest hash value and highest stake. The node having the best weighted-combination of these becomes the new validator.

**2.4.7. A typical PoS based mechanism workflow:**

Nodes make transactions. The PoS algorithm puts all these transactions in a pool.

All the nodes contending to become validator for the next block raise a stake. This stake is combined with other factors like coinage or randomized block selection to select the validator.

The validator verifies all the transactions and publishes the block. His stake still remains locked and the forging reward is also not granted yet. This is so that the nodes on the network can evoke the new block.

If the block is evoked, the validator gets the stake back and the reward too. If the algorithm is using a coin-age based mechanism to select validators, the validator for the current blocks has its coin-age reset to 0. This puts him in a low-priority for the next validator election.

If the block is not verified by other nodes on the network, the validator loses its stake and is marked as beady by the algorithm. The process again starts from step 1 to forge the new block.

#### 2.4.8. Fixed coins in existence:

There is only a finite number of coins that always circulate in the network. There is no existence of bringing new coins into existence(as in by mining in case of bitcoin and other PoW based systems). Note that the network starts with a finite number of coins or initially starts with PoW, then shifts to PoS in some cases. This initiation with PoW is meant to bring coins/cryptocurrency in the network.

#### 2.4.9. Transaction fee as reward to minters/forgers:

Every transaction is charged some amount of fee. This is accumulated and given to the entity who forges the new block. Note that if the forged block is found fraudulent, the transaction fee is not rewarded. Moreover, the stake of the validator is also lost(which is also known as slashing).
Impracticality of the 51% attack:

To conduct a 51% attack, the attacker will have to own 51% of the total cryptocurrency in the network which is quite expensive. This deems doing the attack too tedious, expensive and not so profitable. There will occur problems when amassing such a share of total cryptocurrency as there might not be so much currency to buy, also that buying more and more coins/value will become more expensive. Also validating wrong transactions will cause the validator to lose its stake, thereby being reward-negative.

### 2.5. Advantages of PoS:

#### 2.5.1. Energy Efficient:

As all the nodes are not competing against each other to attach a new block to the blockchain, energy is saved. Also, no problem has to be solved( as in case of Proof-of-Work system) thus saving the energy.

#### 2.5.2. Decentralization:

In blockchains like Bitcoin(Proof of Work system to achieve distributed consensus), an extra incentive of exponential rewards are in place to join a mining pool leading to a more centralized nature of blockchain. In the case of a Proof-of-Stake based system(like Peercoin), rewards are proportional(linear) to the amount of stake. So, it provides absolutely no extra edge to join a mining pool; thus promoting decentralization.

**2.5.3. Security:**
A person attempting to attack a network will have to own 51% of the stakes(pretty expensive). This leads to a secure network.

**2.5.4. Large stake validators:**
If a group of validator candidates combine and own a significant share of total cryptocurrency, they will have more chances of becoming validators. Increased chances lead to increased selections, which lead to more and more forging reward earning, which lead to owning a huge currency share. This can cause the network to become centralized over time.

**2.5.5. New technology:**
PoS is still relatively new. Research is ongoing to find flaws, fix them and making it viable for a live network with actual currency transactions.
The nothing at Stake problem:
This problem describes the little to no disadvantage to the nodes in case they support multiple blockchains in the event of a blockchain split(blockchain forking). In the worst-case scenario, every fork will lead to multiple blockchains and validators will work and the nodes in the network will never achieve consensus.

Example of Blockchains using Proof-of-Stake:
- Eden Coin
- Ethereum(Casper update)
- Peercoin
- NXT

**2.6. Variants of Proof-of-Stake:**

- Regular Proof-of-Stake The one discussed in this article.
- Delegated Proof-of-Stake
- Leased Proof-of-Stake
- Masternode Proof-of-Stake

## 2.7. How Is Proof-of-Stake Different From Proof-of-Work?

Both consensus mechanisms help blockchains synchronize data, validate information, and process transactions. Each method has proven successful at maintaining a blockchain, although each has pros and cons. However, the two algorithms have very different approaches.

Under PoS, block creators are called validators. A validator checks transactions, verifies activity, votes on outcomes, and maintains records. Under PoW, block creators are called miners. Miners work to solve for the hash, a cryptographic number, to verify transactions. In return for solving the hash, they are rewarded with a coin.

To "buy into" the position of becoming a block creator, you need to own enough coins or tokens to become a validator on a PoS blockchain. For PoW, miners must invest in processing equipment and incur hefty energy charges to power the machines attempting to solve the computations.

The equipment and energy costs under PoW mechanisms are expensive, limiting access to mining and strengthening the security of the blockchain. PoS blockchains reduce the amount of processing power needed to validate block information and transactions. The mechanism also lowers network congestion and removes the rewards-based incentive PoW blockchains have.

| PROOF-OF-STAKE | PROOF-OF-WORK |
|---|---|
| **Block creators are called validators** | Block creators are called miners |
| **Participants must own coins or tokens to become a validator** | Participants must buy equipment and energy to become a miner |
| **Energy efficient** | Not energy efficient |
| **Security through community control** | Robust security due to expensive upfront requirement |
| **Validators receive transactions fees as rewards** | Miners receive block rewards |

Proof-of-Stake (POS) uses randomly selected validators to confirm transactions and create new blocks. Proof-of-Work (POW) uses a competitive validation method to confirm transactions and add new blocks to the blockchain.

## 2.8. Goals of Proof-of-Stake

Proof-of-stake is designed to reduce network congestion and address environmental sustainability concerns surrounding the proof-of-work (PoW) protocol. Proof-of-work is a competitive approach to verifying transactions, which naturally encourages people to look for ways to gain an advantage, especially since monetary value is involved.

Bitcoin miners earn bitcoin by verifying transactions and blocks. However, they pay their operating expenses like electricity and rent with fiat currency. So what's really happening is that miners exchange energy for cryptocurrency, which causes PoW mining to use as much energy as some small countries.

The PoS mechanism seeks to solve these problems by effectively substituting staking for computational power, whereby the network randomizes an individual's mining ability. This means there should be a drastic reduction in energy consumption since miners can no longer rely on massive farms of single-purpose hardware to gain an advantage. For example, Ethereum's transition from PoW to PoS reduced the blockchain's energy consumption by 99.84%.

## 2.9. Proof-of-Stake Security

Long touted as a threat to cryptocurrency fans, the 51% attack is a concern when PoS is used, but there is doubt it will occur. Under PoW, a 51% attack is when an entity controls more than 50% of the miners in a network and uses that majority to alter the blockchain. In PoS, a group or individual would have to own 51% of the staked cryptocurrency.

It's very expensive to control 51% of staked cryptocurrency. Under Ethereum's PoS, if a 51% attack occurred, the honest validators in the network could vote to disregard the altered blockchain and burn the offender(s) staked ETH. This incentivizes validators to act in good faith to benefit the cryptocurrency and the network.1

Most other security features of PoS are not advertised, as this might create an opportunity to circumvent security measures. However, most PoS systems have extra security features in place that add to the inherent security behind blockchains and PoS mechanisms.

## 2.10. Is Proof-of-Stake a Certificate?

Proof-of-Stake is a consensus mechanism where cryptocurrency validators share the task of validating transactions. There are currently no certificates issued.

## 2.11. How Do You Earn Proof-of-Stake?

Proof of Stake (POS) is a built-in consensus mechanism used by a blockchain network. It cannot be earned, but you can help secure a network and earn rewards by using a cryptocurrency client that participates in PoS validating or becoming a validator.

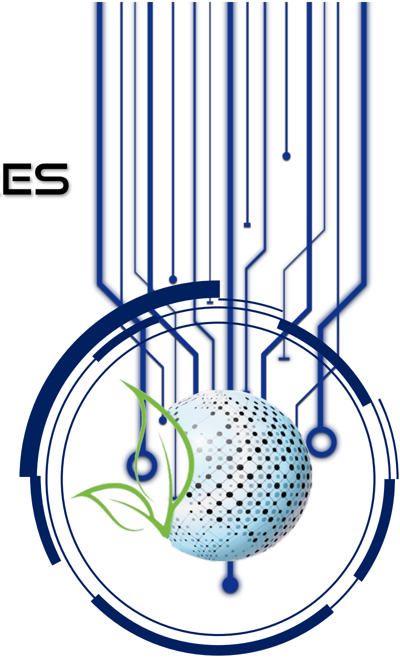
## *2.12. The Bottom Line*

***Proof-of-stake is a mechanism used to verify blockchain transactions. It differs from proof-of-work significantly, mainly in the fact that it incentivizes honest behaviour by rewarding those who put their crypto up as collateral for a chance to earn more. EDEN COIN has been developed in a Hybrid Combination of both POS & POW which makes in unique in this Blockchain Universe.***

# EDEN BLOCKCHAIN

| | |
|---|---|
| COIN NAME | EDEN |
| ALGORITHM | Proof Of Stake (POS)<br>Proof of Work (POW) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 25000000 EDN Coins |

# EDEN WALLET & FEATURES



## DECENTRALISED WALLET CODE

- ☑ **100% Decentralized – Risk Free and is built on the Zero Interference Model.**
- ☑ **Immutable Peer to Peer Framework**
- ☑ **Multi-Chain Network Integration.**
- ☑ **Assets Available – BTC / ETH / TRX / BNB / LTC DOGE etc.**
- ☑ **Staking Rewards – Get up-to 24% APR* on Eden Coin Staking .**
- ☑ **Insta Swap Facilities available.**
- ☑ **Utility Services – E-Commerce Platforms / Flight Bookings / Hotel Bookings / Use case on Multiplex and Malls.**

**Terms & Conditions Applied*

# AFFILIATE & STAKING PROGRAM

## *EDN Staking APR – Up to 24% **

****Terms & Conditions Applied***

## Affiliate Bonus - 2 % on EDN Purchase

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEVEL 1<br>10% | LEVEL 2<br>5% | LEVEL 3<br>4% | LEVEL 4<br>3% |
| LEVEL 5<br>2% | LEVEL 6<br>1% | LEVEL 7<br>1.5% | LEVEL 8<br>1.5% |
| LEVEL 9<br>1.5% | LEVEL 10<br>1.5% | LEVEL 11<br>2% | LEVEL 12<br>2% |

*Level Bonus: Based on Holding Bonus Generated in your Team at respective Level*

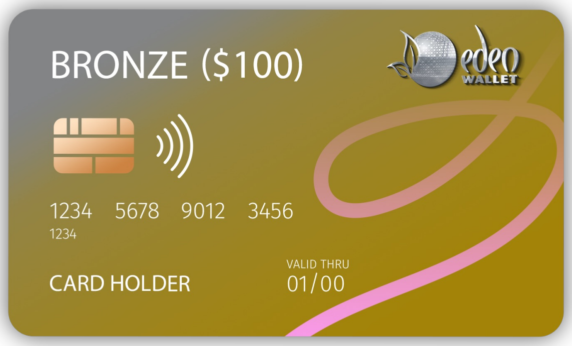
# ROADMAP

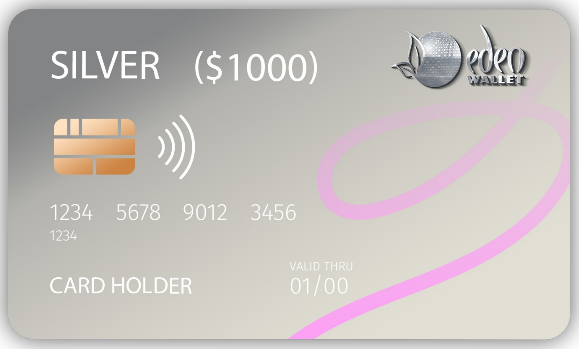
1. Start Building Community - Q4 2022
2. Start Development of Eden Blockchain & Eden Wallet - Q1 2023
3. Launching of Eden Wallet – Q2 2023
4. Eden Wallet Swap / Stake Function – Q3 2023
5. Launching of Air and Hotel Booking / E-Commerce Platform - Q1 2024
6. Loyalty Program / e-Pay Virtual Card – Q3 2024
7. Listing of Eden Coin in Decentralized Exchange – Q4 2024

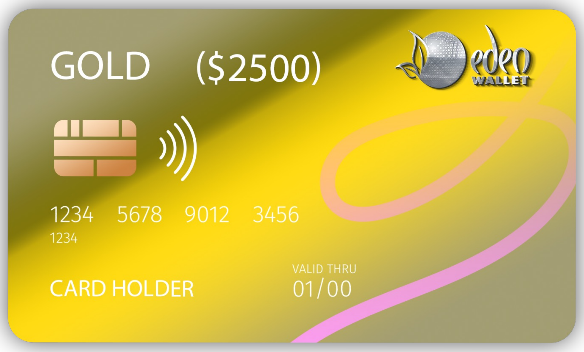
# LOYALTY PROGRAM

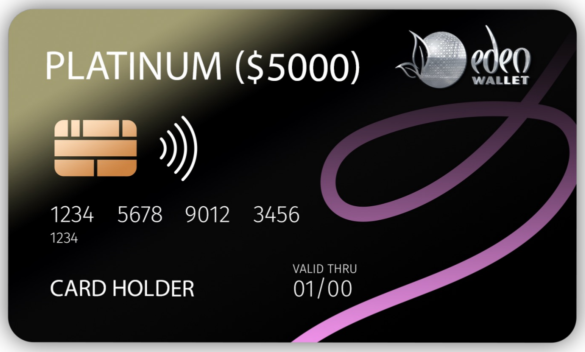
## ePay Card & Cold Wallet

Up To
10%
CASHBACK




# MISSION & VISION

- *We are committed to create millionaires. Our associates must enjoy financial freedom.*
- *The aim of our research and development is to integrate the latest financial technology to our community.*
- *Thoughts to gene our associates the best rewards ever.*
- *Asia is a land of opportunity and thinking is all set the grab it.*
- *Our Integrity, hard work and transparency.*

## Our Values:

- ❑ Always be HONEST
- ❑ Always keep LEARNING
- ❑ SPEED Wins
- ❑ Maintain clear COMMUNICATION
- ❑ Our First Priority - ASSOCIATES

# OUR PROJECTS

EDEN WALLET

## USE CASE

- ✓ THC Building
- ✓ E-Commerce
- ✓ Loyalty Program
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- ✓ Blockchain & Wallet
- ✓ Multi Chain Wallet
- ✓ D-Ex
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