



ECO VALUE COIN

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Whitepaper

(English)

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	03
Chapter 2	Problem	
	2.1 Climate Change	03
	2.2 Value and Innovation	03
Chapter 3	Solution and Market Size and Information	
	3.1 Certified Emissions Reduction(CER)	04
	3.1.1 What is CER?	04
	3.1.2 CER Emission Trading System	06
	3.2 CER Market	07
	3.2.1 Paris Agreement	12
	3.3 Why Crypto, Why BlockChain?	13
Chapter 4	Project	
	4.1 CER Exchange Project	16
	4.2 CER Purchasing Process	19
	4.3 Energy Stocks Investment Project	19
Chapter 5	Future EVC Features	
	5.1 EV Coin Benefits	21
	5.2 EV Coin Service	21
Chapter 6	Token Sale	
	6.1 Coin Distribution	24
Chapter 7	Core Team	
	7.1 Core Team	25

Chapter 1 | Introduction

Eco Value Coin is a BlockChain based Carbon Credit Coin. It will allow individuals, businesses and governments to trade and offset Carbon Emissions.

Our mission is to streamline the ability of carbon producers such as factories or airlines to offset carbon in a secure and easily verifiable fashion using blockchain technology. Eco Value Coin streamlines transactions, minimizes fees and improves transfer times, enabling the user full control over a secure, global payment process, and also act as a link between international Eco energy and CO2 emission rights.

Chapter 2 | Problem

2.1 Climate Change

Our goal is to become an internet P2P exchange hub platform that exchanges true value in the hopes of benefiting the Earth. We will set a new standard for blockchain platforms based on real value assets with nature and the Earth at the forefront.

2.2 Value and Innovation

It is our goal to revolutionize the currently inefficient carbon credit market by utilizing the speed and transparency of the latest Smart Contract Supporting BlockChain. In addition to that, we will be extending the rapidly growing CER (Certified Emissions Rights) market sector to the individual investor and climate conscious individual.

Chapter 3 | Solution, Market Size and Information

3.1 What is a CER?

Certified Emissions Reduction (CER)

Carbon credits, sometimes referred to as "Certified Emissions Reduction" represent the right to discharge six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄), all of which contribute to global warming. They are referred to as called carbon credits since the proportion of carbon emissions from greenhouse gases is the largest at 80%. The international carbon market, which has reached over \$ 70 billion in 2016, is already actively traded on several exchanges around the world. Because global warming is a crisis that cannot be avoided, we are making plans to grasp the growth potential of this carbon market all over the world and to take the initiative in this market.

Carbon credits were conceived as a strategy in facilitating mitigation of Greenhouse gases, thereby becoming a key tool in battling climate control.

IMPORTANT:

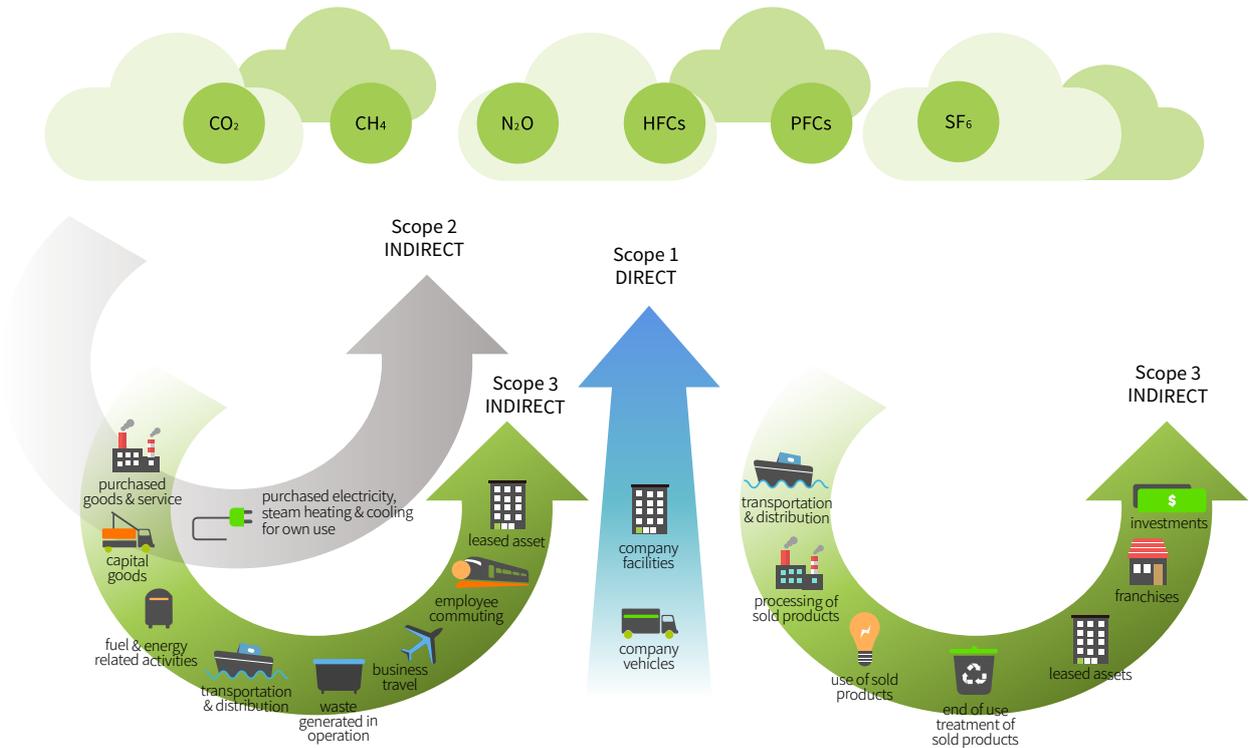
As of December 2017, China launched a nationwide carbon-trading scheme, solidifying its role as an emerging leader in the fight against climate change. The market will initially cover about 1,700 coal and natural gas-based power-generating companies, accounting for about 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per year – more than a third of the country's total, China's National Development and Reform Commission said.

(SOURCE - South China Morning Post, December 20th 2017)

Eco Value Coin aims to capture a large part of this exciting development and has great contacts in Industry and Government in Beijing and beyond.

Carbon credits have worked as ‘compensation system’ permitting balance between new Greenhouse gases emissions and quantities of mitigations which were all introduced initially as mechanisms within Kyoto Protocol. Entities that need to mitigate their emissions can offset their duties by buying mitigations from other entities as a form of certified carbon credits. Carbon credits that are generated for all emission reductions must be verifiable and real. To have direct impact on Greenhouse gases emissions, any carbon credit generated has to correspond to mitigation that already occurred.

There are many types of carbon credits that exist. Certain carbon credits are addressed to markets where actors voluntarily offset their Greenhouse gases for environmental impact. It is called the Voluntary Emissions reductions. Retiring and removing verified carbon credit from circulation is the simplest way to reduce carbon emissions. Being a large corporation, a privately-owned business or a small store, buying carbon offset is the most direct way to shrink your carbon footprint.



3.2.1 CER Emission Trading System

Why trade carbon credits?

Countries and businesses have an obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The national greenhouse gas reduction obligation is transferred to the greenhouse gas emission industry and to companies. The Kyoto Mechanism provides opportunities for companies to buy greenhouse gas emissions and fulfill their obligations, rather than to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a high cost. Companies with a lower reduction cost than market price can benefit those companies by selling excess emission credits, which are less than mandatory emissions reductions, to companies with higher reduction costs.

Characteristics of Emissions Trading

The emission trading system is generally operated on the basis of the emission trading principle, and if the government sets the total emission allowance, the target company will be entitled to the emission allowance to be discharged only within the specified emission allowance. In addition to being allocated by the government, the emission rights can be exchanged among the target companies and this process is called emission total trading (cap and trade). 17 countries are implementing emissions trading system. Countries that occupy 40% of the global economy are looking forward to developing the carbon credits market and are trying to support institutional support and cultivate human resources.

Value of carbon

All economic activities generate carbon. Therefore, each activity needs to know how much carbon is emitted and how to reduce it. Carbon reduction should be thought of in connection with the securing of emission rights. Not securing the emission rights is like throwing money away from carbon reduction that does not secure carbon credits.

How much CO₂ would you like to remove?

 1 London-New York flight = **0.9** Tonnes CO₂

 Household appliances (average) = **1.6** Tonnes CO₂

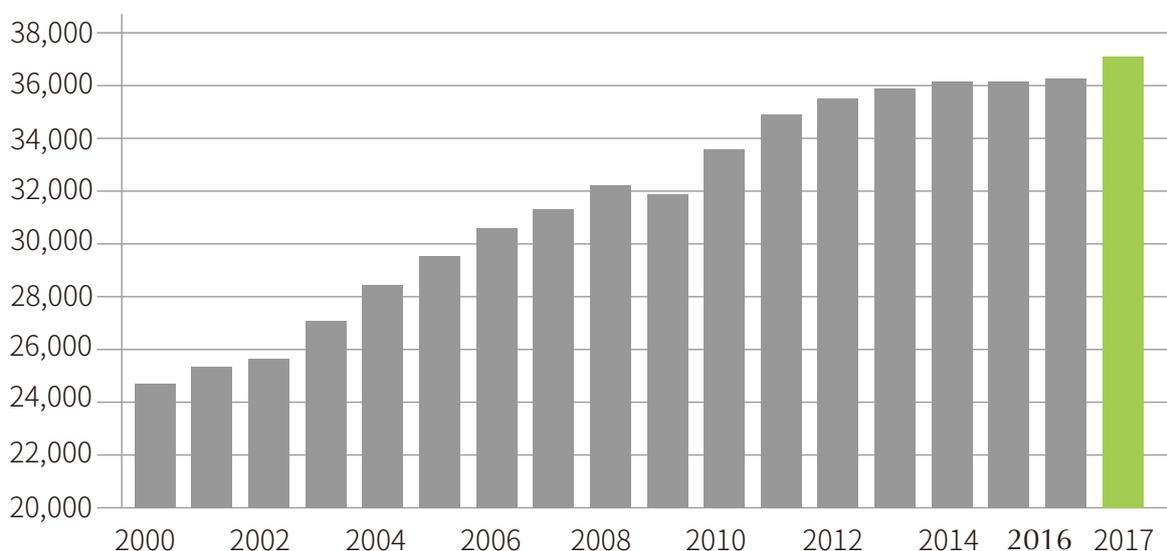
 9000 car miles (average) = **3.0** Tonnes CO₂

 Household heating (average) = **4.5** Tonnes CO₂

Carbon credits internalize the unseen costs of everyday choices and allow a sustainable market place to arise by having a value on the ecosystems that support our planet. Protecting the threatened forests is the most immediate climate change solution at the price of the lowest cost. By taking more than 600 million cars off the road is equivalent to avoiding the destruction of forests. By doing so, it also brings many other benefits to the creatures of the forests, people and businesses or companies that rely heavily on the services provided by forests.

Global CO₂ emissions, 2000 to 2017

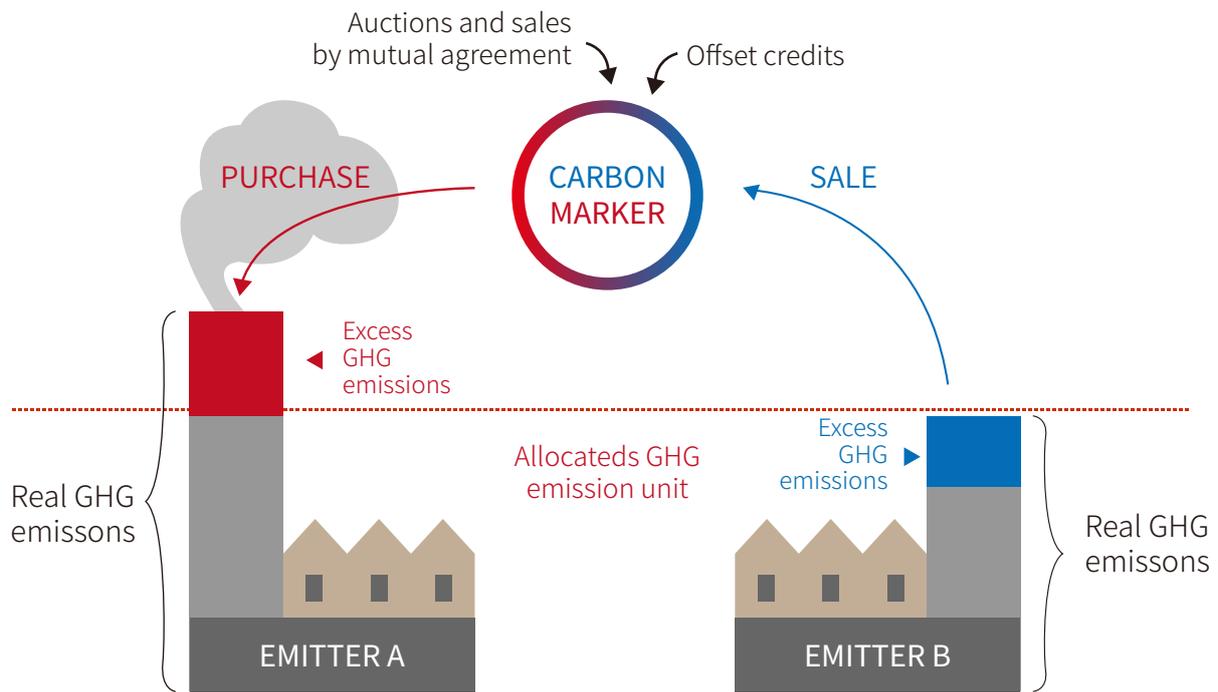
In million tonnes per year



3.2.3 CER Market

Certified emission reduction market

The carbon trading market is so diverse that it is composed of various forms such as domestic companies and domestic markets as well. The carbon market is determined by whether it is a market for the fulfillment of Kyoto obligations or a voluntary motive, whether it is an emission trading market issued by the Kyoto mechanism, whether it is a permissible emission allowance or business emission credits, is different depending on whether it is a designated exchange or an over-the-counter market.



It is a market that deals with the right to emit carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and sulfur dioxide, the right to emit greenhouse gases. The CER market is formed by norms such as the Kyoto Protocol. It is expected at some point that the US will participate in the post- Kyoto protocol system, and the market's scale will grow tremendously. The CER market is represented by 'allowance-based' and 'Project-based market'. 'Assign- based market' is a market where people trade deficit and surplus of emissions compared to emission allowances. Whereas 'Project-based market' is a market for trading the acquired credits according to the achievements of the GHG (Green House Gases) reduction project.

Carbon emission trading

Currently, the emission trading system allocates a certain amount of emission rights to companies that emit large amounts of greenhouse gases, makes them achieve their obligation to reduce GHG emissions through the market. Companies can buy and sell carbon dioxide emission rights depending on the difference between the amount of greenhouse gas emission and the amount of actual emission. The world's greenhouse gas emission trading market has been expanding since the European Union first opened it in 2005.

The World Bank predicts that the global emissions market will reach approximately 3.5 trillion dollars in 2020, surpassing the oil market.

The world emissions market is led by the European Union. Apart from the 28 EU member states, the EU is expanding into non-member states such as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

The United States, Japan, and Canada run the local market, not the entire country, but a large number of companies.

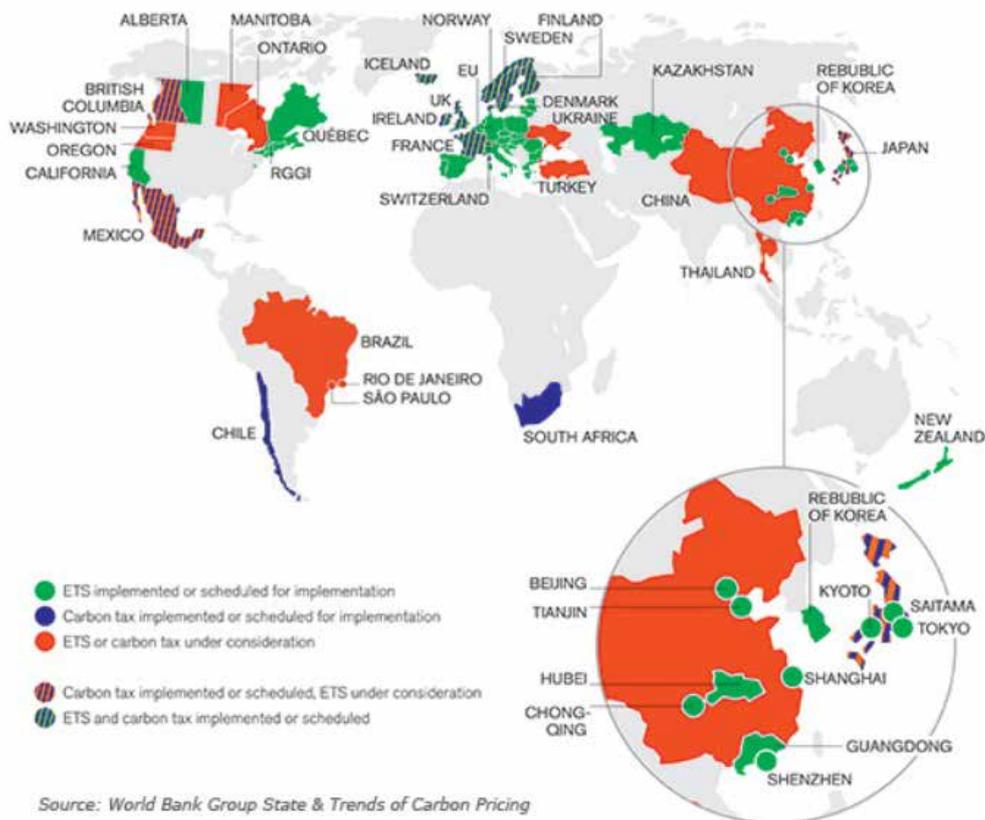
The United States opened its first nine markets in 2009 in New York and Massachusetts, also opened one in California in 2012.

China will open emission markets nationwide. Since 2013, it has test-operated the emissions market in seven areas: Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing, etc. China, which accounts for 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, is expected to emerge as the world's largest market, outstripping the EU. Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam are also pushing to open their markets.

The carbon-trade market has grown rapidly thanks to the efficiency of the cap and trade system. It makes it more beneficial for companies that are good at selling emission rights and less capable of buying emission rights.

Consumers demand more and better products and services. Our platform is built to support those consumers make conscious choices by paying a price on carbon. We will allow consumers to be lively participants in the battle against climate change.

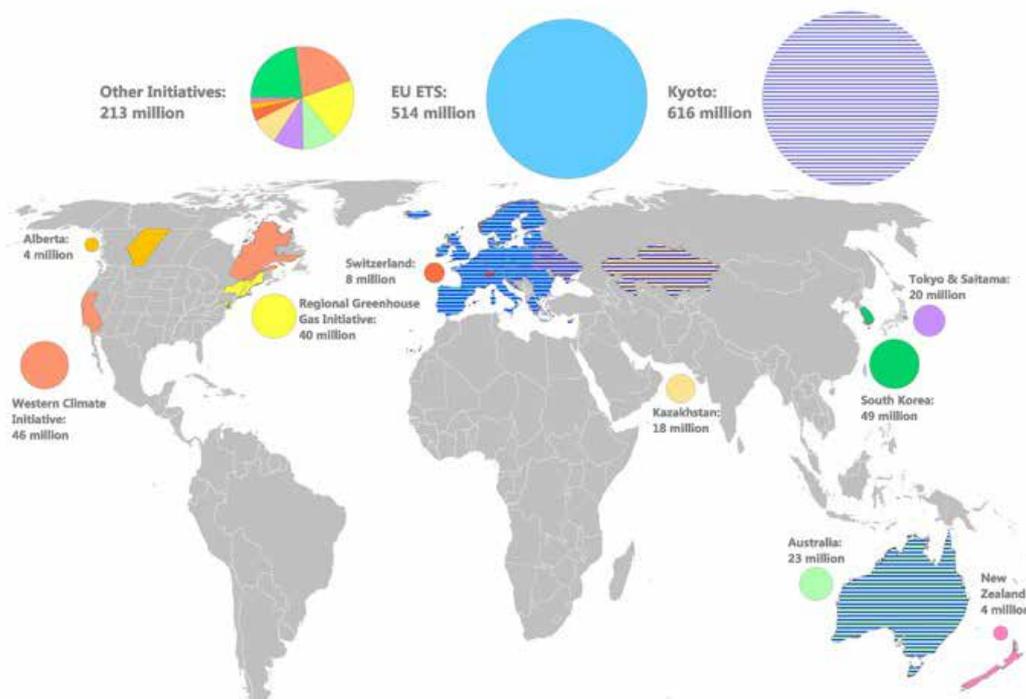
Existing & Emerging Emissions Trading Systems & Carbon Taxes



Market size

Starting 2017, 42 national and 25 subnational jurisdictions are putting a price on carbon. These jurisdictions are responsible for more than 22% of global emission. Over the past 5 years to 2017, the number of carbon pricing initiatives implemented or planned for implementation has almost doubled reaching 47. Overall, these movements will include almost half of the global carbon dioxide emissions.

We can state that China has a goal of reducing emissions by 40~45% compared to 2005 levels by 2020 by launching national Emission trading system (ETS system. In addition, Colombia has covered around 24% of the country's Greenhouse gas emissions by implementing a carbon tax on all liquid and gaseous fuels used for combustion.)



Market Potential

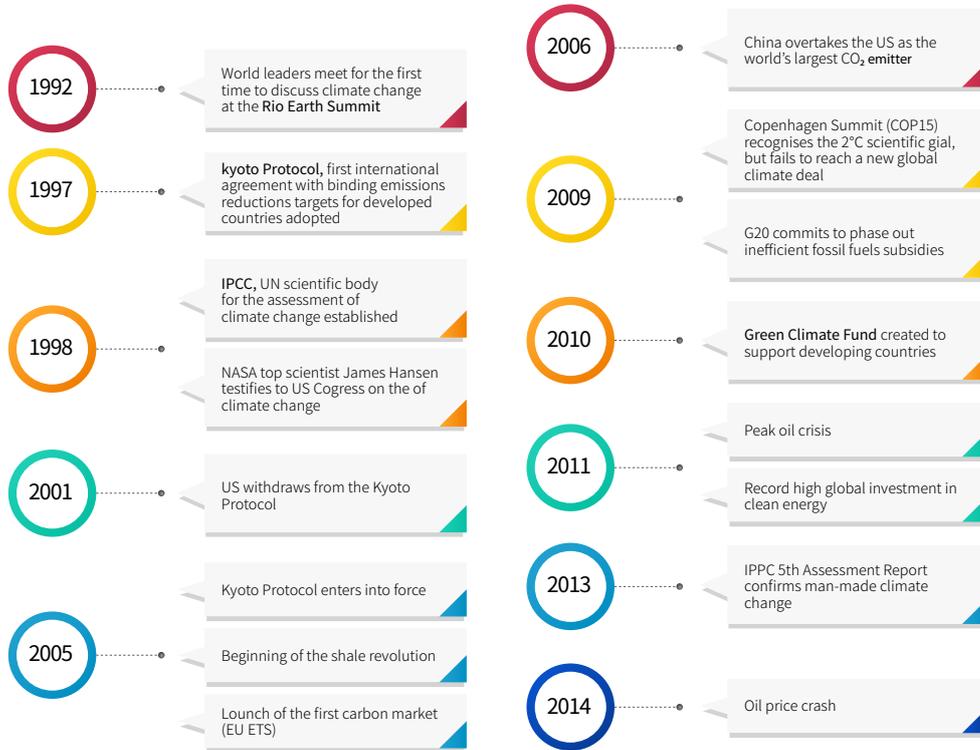
According to a report published by a commission of economists and scientists, a price of about \$40 a ton along with other policies that encourage emission cuts will achieve targets in the 2015 climate deal agreed in Paris. Almost 200 countries will try to limit the global temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius, said under the Paris agreement.

Around 103 trillion USD of cumulative investment between 2016 to 2030 is needed to mitigate climate change, the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said. This means the potential for large profits for those involved in this industry.

164 countries have submitted their national plans to battle climate change since the Paris Agreement adopted in December of 2015, also known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

3.2.2 Paris Agreement

■ ON THE ROAD TO PARIS 2015 AND BEYOND



In November and December 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) took place in Paris. UNFCCC is an international environmental agreement on climate change, of which there are 195 States Parties.

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UNIPCC) has warned of the consequences of failing to limit global temperature rises to at least 2 degrees Celsius (above pre-industrial times), highlighting that the impacts would pose a threat to humanity and could lead to irreversible climate change.

The meeting in Paris was hailed as a make-or-break opportunity to secure an international agreement on approaches to tackling climate change, a commitment to a longer-term goal of near zero net emissions in the second half of the century and supporting a transition to a clean economy and low carbon society.

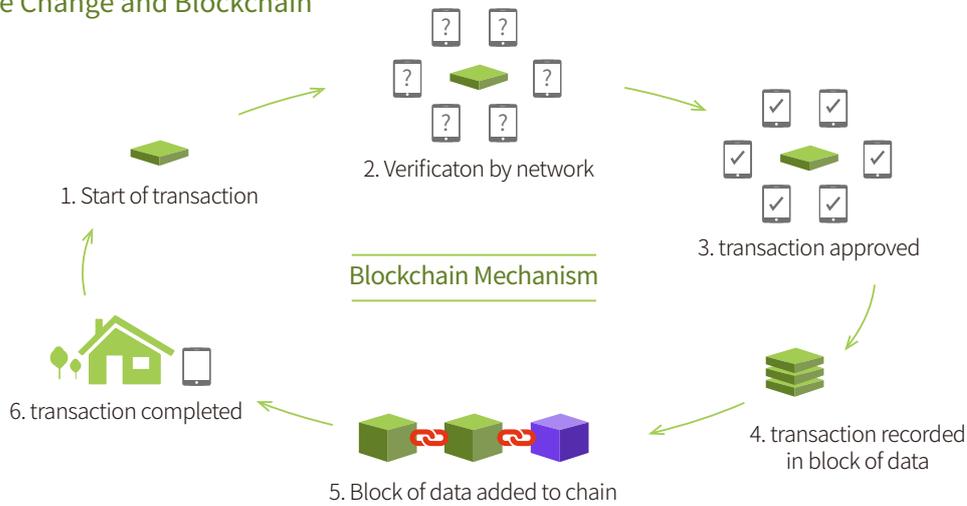
3.3 Why Crypto, Why Blockchain?

BlockChain

A Blockchain is a distributed database that is continuously updated and verified by its users (or nodes). Each added block of data is “chained” and becomes part of a growing list of records, under the surveillance of network members. It is tamper proof and non-corruptible. Each node keeps an eye on all transactions making security and integrity a priority. This technology enables the transfer of assets and the recording of transactions through a secure database. It is based on a mutual network, which also allows for high-level trust among users and better monitoring over the stored data.

Eco Value Coin will use funds received to purchase carbon credits from traditional markets allowing entities to offset their carbon emissions in a transparent and easily verifiable fashion. Further to that, the Eco Value Foundation will build a trading platform for governments, companies, and climate conscious individual to trade carbon credits globally. We strongly believe that the BlockChain is the perfect solution to the problem of the complex purchasing and trading process that exists today.

Climate Change and Blockchain



Blockchain technology can be used to develop peer-to-peer trade of clean energy for certified and facilitated transactions among consumers.

As countries, regions, cities and businesses work to rapidly implement the “Paris Climate Change Agreement”, they need to make use of all innovative and cutting-edge technologies available. Blockchain technology could contribute to greater stakeholder involvement, increases trust and transparency and engagement. It could will bring trust, speed and further innovative solutions in the fight against climate change, leading to enhanced climate actions.

Blockchain Technology for Climate Action

TARGET	13-1	TARGET	13-2	TARGET	13-3
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disaster		Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning		Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change	

For climate action, Blockchain technology could be used in the following specific ways:

1 Improved carbon emission trading

Blockchain could be used to improve the system of carbon asset transactions. For example, A major US Cloud Computing Giant and Energy Blockchain Lab are currently working together to develop a Blockchain platform for trading carbon assets in China. Recording carbon assets on a public Blockchain would also guarantee transparency and ensure that transactions are valid and settled automatically.

2 Facilitated clean energy trading

The technology could also allow for the development of platforms for peer-to-peer renewable energy trade. Consumers would be able to buy, sell or exchange renewable energy with each other, using tokens or tradable digital assets representing a certain quantity of energy production.

Enhanced climate finance flows

Blockchain technology could help develop crowdfunding and peer-to-peer financial transactions in support of climate action, while ensuring that financing is allocated to projects in a transparent way.

4 Better tracking and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and avoidance of double counting

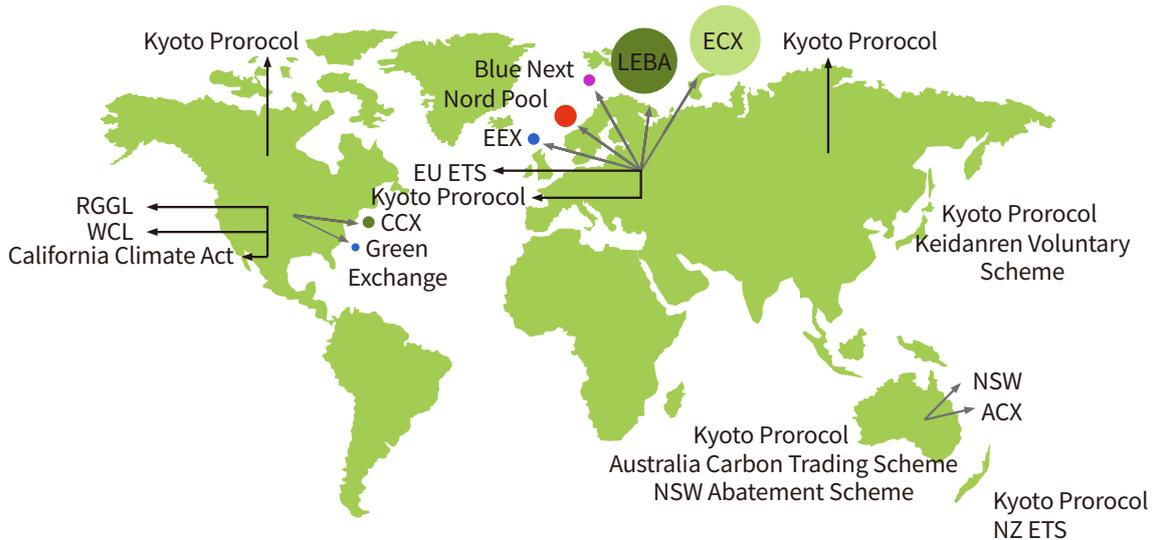
The technology could provide more transparency regarding GHG emissions and make it easier to track and report emission reductions, thereby addressing possible double counting issues. It could serve as a tool to monitor the progress made in implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions, or “NDCs” under the Paris Agreement, as well as in company targets.

Because of its distributed nature, Blockchain could improve governance and sustainability in support of collective action aimed at tackling climate change. As opposed to centralized or decentralized networks, Blockchain prevents monopolistic control over the system. The technology also records transactions openly and permanently, thus fostering transparency and traceability.

Chapter 4 | Project

4.1 CER Exchange Project

Fragmentation of Carbon Emission Reduction Schemes



Carbon Emissions Reduction Exchange(CER)

Carbon Emissions Reduction(CER) exchange market is a place where CER can be purchased by govern-ments or businesses for use as offsets in meeting emissions reduction targets. The Kyoto Protocol, which came into force in 2005, created an international exchange market for project-based credits. Investment banks and trading houses, as well as validation and verification services, acted as key market makers.

The World Carbon Markets



Carbon Markets	Location
ECX	London, UK
Blue Next	Paris, France
Chicago Climate Exchange	Chicago, US
LSE	London, UK
IPE	London, UK
EEX	Leipzig, German
Nordpool	Lysaker, Norway
Euronext	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Powernext	Paris, France

Status of International Carbon Emissions Exchange

There are about 10 carbon exchanges in the world today, but they are expected to grow at a rate of 50-100 percent each year. Indeed, the World Bank statistics show that the size of the carbon-related market has jumped every year to \$ 10.9 billion in 2005, \$ 30.1 billion in 2006, and \$ 64 billion in 2007. Growth is projected to reach \$ 1.45 trillion in 2020. Carbon exchange markets for greenhouse gas (GHG) allowances are likely to grow in number and size over the next few years as governments seek ways to meet emissions reduction targets.

In particular, new markets are expected to emerge in many U.S. states as a result of the U.S government's newly released Clean Power Plan, which sets targets for individual states.

China is set to expand its pilot schemes into a national one perhaps as early as next year, which would then be the largest in the world, surpassing the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme.

GLOBAL CARBON MARKETS

Carbon trading is seen by many as the most effective market-based system to encourage greenhouse gas emission reductions. The World Bank estimated that carbon trading worth a total of \$1.16bn took place during 2011.

Despite struggling carbon prices, a host of new trading schemes have been announced in countries, regions and even big business, clearly the practice around that carbon trading can face not just on the environment, but economically too.

There are a number of different trading mechanisms in operation but most either auction or assign allowances to emit a quota of CO2. This creates an incentive to reduce emissions so that excess carbon credits can be sold to those who exceed their allocation of emissions.

Microsoft: The company became the first major corporation to introduce a "track and trace" system. Departments across 100 countries will be allocated an emissions budget for energy use and air travel. Overage will require efforts to be purchased out of the offending department's own budget.

UNEP's Geo-Framework: Countries with emissions reduction targets as part of the Kyoto Protocol trade emissions allowances with each other or can purchase offsets through the Clean Development Mechanism, which is one of the low-carbon projects in the developing world.

Western Climate Initiative (WCI): The tie-up between California and several Canadian provinces is still under development but will eventually represent a significant chunk of global emissions. Initially, CO2 from power stations will be traded but it expects emissions could be included in 2011, which would increase the scope of the scheme drastically.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI): Covers electricity production in some US states in the north east of the country including New York and Massachusetts. It has a goal to reduce emissions by 10% before 2018.

Madison: The province government established energy climate change legislation including a 10% reduction in emissions by 2020. A voluntary cap and trade mechanism has been proposed however there are few details available on its design and a change in government as of December 1, 2010 could affect the plan.

EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS): The trading scheme covers around half of the group's emissions and unlike many systems, it includes some emissions from the transport sector, specifically aviation. Charges on aviation apply to air flights using EU airports regardless of whether the airline is based, creating tensions with other countries. The EU is targeting an emissions reduction of 20% by 2020.

China: The world's largest emitter will begin regional pilot schemes in seven cities from 2013 onwards with a view to establishing a national market in the future. Heavy emitting industries and electricity producers will be included at first. An agreement with the EU will see some cooperation with the design of China's trading platform.

Poland: The city-wide scheme applies to large office buildings and public infrastructure, which is required to use a combination of renewable energy and efficiency measures to stay within a prescribed emissions cap.

South Korea: An increasingly active country in climate change diplomacy as host of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Green Growth Institute, South Korea will also begin carbon trading in 2015. More than half the country's emissions will be covered by the scheme, which includes 500 of its largest emitters.

Turkey: The island hopes to reduce emissions by 10% by 2020 and has requested that 75% of its largest emitters begin reporting their emissions ahead of the launch of a cap and trade system.

Vietnam: The country announced plans to reduce its emissions from forestry and agriculture by 10% in May 2011. A carbon trading scheme will be established to meet the goal. The further details are available.

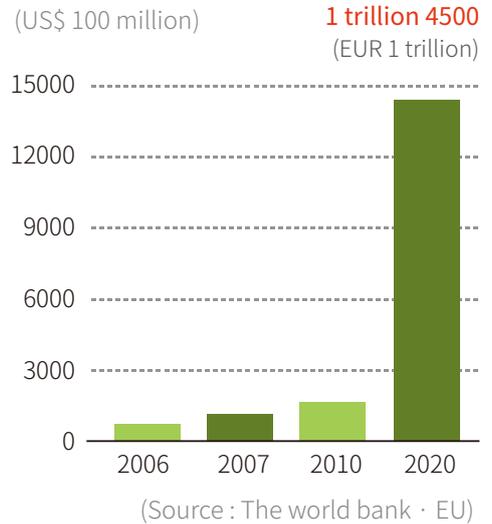
India: The country's emissions from Power, Aviation and Trade (PAT) scheme differs slightly from the other platforms with industrial emitters generating energy efficiency targets rather than emissions allowances. Over achievers can trade the funds of their sector with other companies.

Australia: The country launched a carbon price of AUD2 per tonne of CO2 emitted with 300 of the country's largest emitters included. A link up with the EU market is scheduled for 2018.

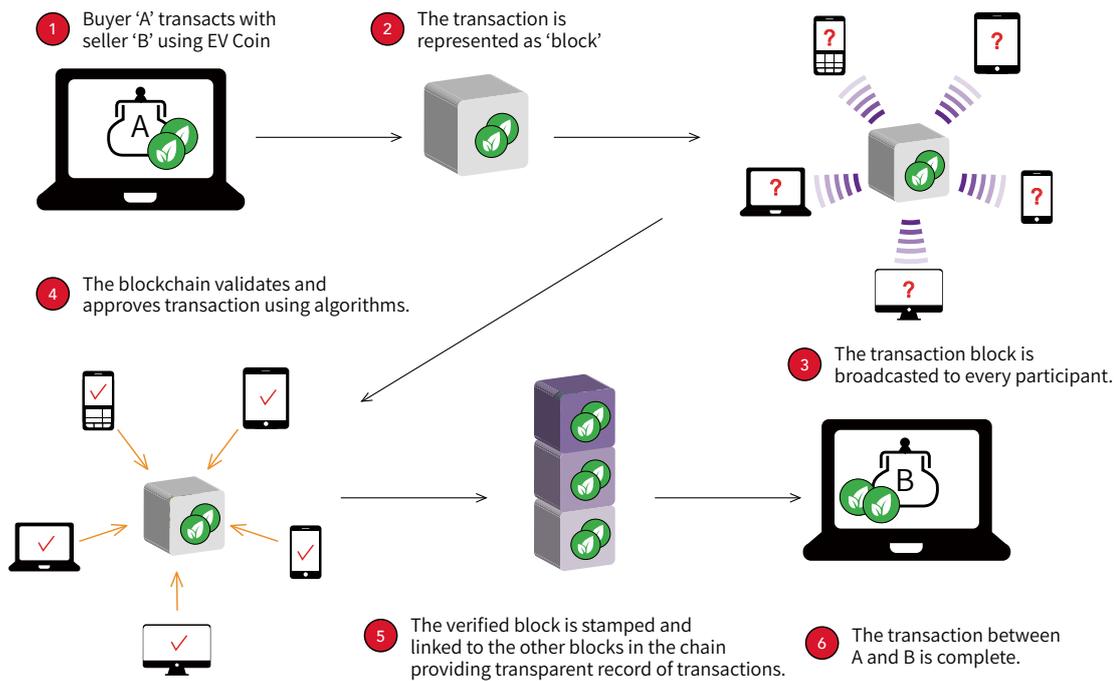
New Zealand: Although the system includes only very limited scope of carbon emitted, the New Zealand trading scheme does cover a wide range of sectors including agriculture, energy, liquid transport fuels and more. It also covers the forestry sector such as forestry with credits for absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere.

The international carbon market and the price of carbon credits continue to rise year after year, making them a very popular investment item these days. However, Carbon emissions reductions trading is usually done between companies. At present, CER transactions are only available between companies. The Eco-Value Foundation will establish a P2P carbon trading exchange where individuals as well as corporations can trade CERs as investment product.

World Carbon Market Size



P2P Platform



1. Buyer ‘A’ transacts with seller ‘B’ using EV Coin
2. The transaction is represented as ‘block’
3. The transaction block is broadcast to every participant.
4. The blockchain validates and approves transaction using algorithms.
5. The verified block is stamped and linked to the other blocks in the chain providing transparent record of transactions.
6. The transaction between A and B is complete.

4.2 CER Purchasing process

CERs prices continue to rise each year. The Eco Value Foundation owns and controls the CERs. We will increase the value of our assets by purchasing from major international carbon trade exchanges. Carbon credits are rising every year, so a company wants to buy them as an investment rather than simply selling what is lacking and left over. With the funds raised from the Eco Value Foundation, we will increase the value of our future assets by buying the carbon credits that are rising every year.

4.3 Energy Stocks Investment Project

We support opportunities and funding for our leading and promising green companies to move forward, so that we hold a stake of energy stock and convert it into a stake in the blockchain for the coin investors. The Eco Value Foundation will continuously invests in the stocks of promising global energy and environmental companies for the growth and development of coins. The value of the Eco Value Coin rises as the cumulative value of the carbon credits, investments, and coin adoption grows.



List of IPO · Pre-IPO Energy & Environment companies

Public renewable energy companies listed by stock exchange and symbol				
Company	Exchange place	Symbol	IPO	Industry
7C Solarparken	Frankfurt	FWB: HRFK#	-	Renewables
A2Z Group	Mumbai	BSE: 53292# NSE: A2ZMES#		Solar Thermal
Abengoa, SA	Madrid	BMAD: ABG#	-	Solar Thermal
Acciona	Madrid	BMAD: ANA#	-	Wind Solar Photovoltaics Hydroelectric Biomass
Aleo solar	Frankfurt	FWB: AS1#	2006	Photovoltaics
Clean Power Investors, LTD	London	LSE: ALR#	2004	Renewables
Alterra Power	Toronto	TSX: AXYP#	2011	Geothermal, Hydro, Wind, Solar
Anwell Technologies	Singapore	SGX: GSX#	2004	Photovoltaics
Ascent Solar Technologies, INC	New York City	OTCQB: ASTH#	2006	Photovoltaics
Aventine Renewable Energy	New York City	NYSE: AVR#	-	Bio Energy
Ballard Power Systems	New York City	NASDAQ: BLDP#	1995	Fuel Cells
Brookfield Renewable Energy Partners LP	New York City	NYSE: BEP#	1995	Hydroelectric, Solar, Wind
Carnegie Wave Energy, LTD	Sydney	ASX: CCE#	1993	Wave
Canadian Solar, INC	New York City	NASDAQ: CSIQ#	2006	Photovoltaics
Centrosolar Group, AG	Frankfurt	FWB: C3O#	2005	Photovoltaics
Centrotherm Photovoltaics, AG	Frankfurt	FWB: CTN#	2007	Photovoltaics
China Power New Energy	Hong Kong	SEHK: 735#	1999	Wind, Hydro, Biomass
China Sunergy Co, LTD	New York City	NASDAQ: CSLN#	2007	Photovoltaics
Comtec Solar Systems Group Limited	Hong Kong	SEHK: 712#	2009	Photovoltaics
Conergy, AG	Frankfurt	FWB: CGY#	-	Photovoltaics
DayStar Technologies, INC	New York City	NASDAQ: DSTH#	2004	Photovoltaics
DeiSolar Co, LTD	Taiwan	GTSM: 3599#	-	Photovoltaics
Dongfang Electric	Hong Kong Shanghai	SEHK: 1072# SSE: 600875#	1994	Wind
GreatCell Solar	Sydney	ASX: GSL#	2005	Photovoltaics
Enel Green Power S.p.A.	Milano	BIT: EGPW#	2010	Renewables

Chapter 5 | Future Eco Value Coin Features (Intended Goal)

5.1 EV Coin Benefits

I . Simple payment and personal remittance over mobile and PC

- Personal payments and remittance are free through the app.

II . Safe Transactions Through Block Chain

- All transactions in EVC are written over the block chain.
- Clear the threat of hacking and cloning to ensure safe transactions.
- Access the block chain website for transparent transactions.

III. The EVC Cards Available in VISA Card Franchise Stores

- EVC coin cards that are linked to online accounts.
- Prepaid card is associated with Visa cards so that one can use Visa card membership anywhere.
- Any EVC user can use this card.

IV. Environment Value Transactions Through Smart Contact

- It is linked to carbon credits.
- Clear and easy to own and trade carbon credits listed on the carbon exchange and international standard
- Maintain a stable currency by controlling some of the extraction for the value of money.
- It is faster, more effective than traditional coins and has a real value.

5.2 EV Coin Service

We provide global payment, remittance, P2P and card services by connecting digital currency and existing currency to mobile and computer devices. The Fintech open platform and application services based on blockchain technology, it can be used as cash through exchanges and card systems.

You can also earn coins for yourself via participating in Eco-friendly related social movements. The main services of Eco Value Coin are as follows.

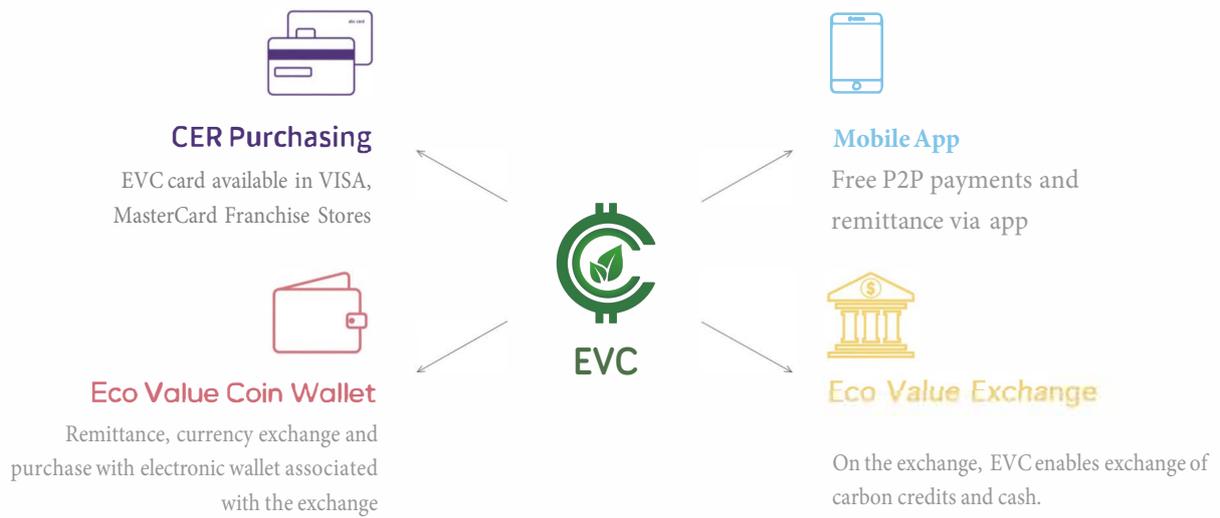
I. Exchange

We will establish an EVC exchange to provide an environment to be able to trade other coins and currencies freely such as, US Dollar, Euro, Bitcoin and Ethereum. You can access via mobile or PC, and you can exchange your desired currency. You can Exchange EV Coin for cash and carbon credits at a carbon credit exchange created by the Eco Value Foundation. All carbon credit transactions are recorded transparently in the blockchain system.



II. E-Wallet

Money can be transferred, exchanged and bought through EVC E-Wallet. Electronic payment is possible with Eco Value Coin and all transaction histories are verified by a blockchain system as well as being protected by it. You can purchase carbon credits and trade energy in the future with EVC Coin. Since it is directly linked with the exchange, it guarantees safety and convenience.



Chapter 6 | Token Sale

Eco Value Coin has raised significant funds from 3 private sales via events in several cities in Asia. As such, a traditional ICO (initial coin offering) has not been necessary. Eco Value Coin is now in advanced stages of talks with several major exchanges and expects to list coin pairs very soon.



6.1 Coin Distribution



3,300,000,000 (3 Billion)

- Initial Private Sales (20%)
- Reserve; future use (10%)
- Founders & Partners (10%)
- Future use; leaked out at maximum 5% per year (60%)

Chapter 7 | Team

Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

Peter McLaughlin



"Peter McLaughlin has 20 years in the Information Technology industry. He has worked with major Internet, Advertising and Media companies such as Dell, Siemens, Warner Bros., WPP and most recently Expedia.com throughout Asia Pacific. Peter has been working with Blockchain since 2011 and brings a wealth of knowledge in public, private, hybrid cloud and associated technologies."

Asian Business Development Manager

Nathan Halsey

"Nathan Halsey is an American business executive with over 10 years of experience managing international businesses in China. Mr. Halsey is Founder of WeShop Global, a cross-border eCommerce shopping platform in China, as well as Founder and CEO of Bellatorra Skin Care, a luxury cosmetics company. Mr. Halsey has launched three (3) international companies into mainland China and is well-versed in the business and political procedures in China and has managed marketing teams numbering in the thousands, being one of the early pioneers of utilizing key opinion leader (KOL) for establishing brands in China."



Senior Blockchain Advisor

Luan Nguyen

PhD ECE, Exec

MBA



"Dr. Nguyen is currently the US General Partner, Chief Crypto Architect and Office of the JWC Block chain Ventures. Dr. Nguyen is an expert in BlockChain, renewal energy engineering, distributed/ cloud computing, computer architecture, Information Technology (IT) architecture, customer services, and help desk."

Advisor

Marc B. Malone

"Marc B. Malone has more than 15 years of experience in the financial area of the leading financial corporation, Merrill Lynch, FLC, ING, and PNC banks. He has extensive experience in international business, including regulatory, financial management, and overseas business registration and business development. He has lawyer credentials in New York and Washington and is currently consulting law at a major US investment bank on the blockchain."

