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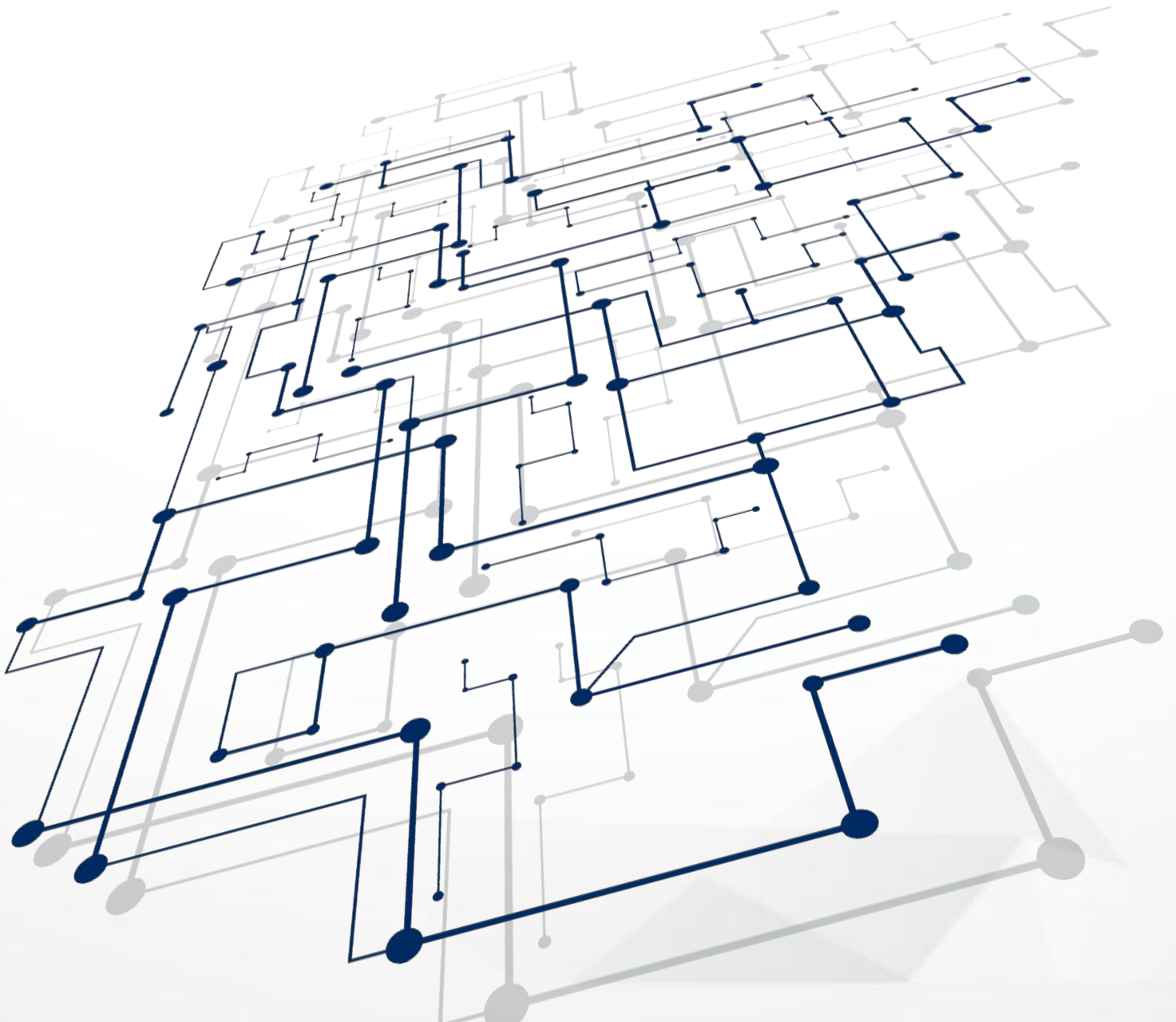
White Paper

Contents

Chapter I

Global Market Background Analysis

1.1 Current Status of the Global Economic Situation

The year 2022 was an extraordinary year for the global economy: the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the sharp rise in energy prices such as natural gas, and the subsequent rise in global inflation levels. To combat rising inflation, the central banks of major developed economies, represented by the Federal Reserve, have turned on the interest rate hike mode, and liquidity continues to tighten. The central banks of developed economies have also put the global economy under signifiNAnt downward pressure by synchronizing their actions to tighten monetary policy. 2023 has ushered in a new beginning for the global economy. But climate change, counter-globalization, geopolitiNAl risks, supply chain bottlenecks and high inflation have also become difficulties and challenges that the global economy needs to face head-on in the process of moving forward.

In early 2022, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict broke out, NAusing a rapid increase in global energy prices and a subsequent surge in global inflation. In response, major central banks of developed economies such as the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and the Bank of England initiated a new round of interest rate hikes. Throughout the year 2022, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates by a cumulative 425 basis points, while the European Central Bank ended its 8-year-long negative interest rate policy and raised rates by a total of 250 basis points. Furthermore, the Bank of Japan, known for its dovish stance, announced in December 2022 a relaxation of yield curve control, leading to a signifiNAnt rebound in the persistently weak yen. It is worth noting that the synchronized tightening of monetary policies by these central banks of developed economies had a substantial impact on the global economy as well as financial markets.

RADAR LAB believes that there is a lagging impact of monetary policy on the real economy, and that the dampening effect of monetary tightening on demandmay only just be showing now. The JP Morgan Global Composite andManufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) continue to fall into sluggishterritory. Although the 2022 Organization for Economic Cooperation andDevelopment (OECD) composite leading indiNAtors fell unilaterally, but only in Julyfell to a level below the end of 2019. International institutions such as theInternational Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and OECD are more worried aboutthe economy this year and have recently lowered their global growth expectationsfor 2023, not ruling out the possibility of the global economy falling into recession.Crucially, the fall in demand has not yet signifiNAntly curbed global inflation.

Eurozone inflation is still at its peak, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reaching 10.1% year-on-year in November 2022, and remains skewed to the upside in the first quarter of the new year. While the U.S. CPI may have seen an inflection point, service prices remain firm, especially as the "payrolls+prices" spiral has not yet been broken. Supported by payroll pressure, U.S. core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) growth reached 4.7% year-over-year, still far from returning to the Federal Reserve's 2% target.

The simultaneous tightening of monetary policies in developed economies has had a greater impact on the global economy. From the perspective of the real economy, as global financing costs rise and the economic outlook deteriorates, domestic investment and private consumption in major economies suffer a greater impact, especially the substantial interest rate hike has a greater impact on the private investment sector, with corporate equipment investment and real estate investment under obvious pressure. In the United States, for example, total private investment fell quarter by quarter in 2023, with investment in the second quarter down 6.1% compared to the first quarter, and residential investment, which is sensitive to interest rates, fell by 12.0%. Private consumption growth is also gradually slowing down, with goods consumption represented by durable goods performing sluggishly.

Among numerous central banks in well-developed economies, the Fed's monetary policy movements are particularly noteworthy. The Fed's aggressiveinterest rate hikes in 2022 have had a big impact on global financial markets. In2022, the negative effects of Fed tightening will be dominated by financial shocks. The world's major stock and bond markets have fallen to varying degrees. Strongdollar output inflation, the maximum increase of the US dollar is more than 20%, the sharp depreciation of non-US currencies, coupled with rising commodity prices, signifiNAntly increased the imported inflationary pressure of various countries. Inthis context, many central banks have had to follow the Fed in raising interest ratesand tightening. The European Central Bank is a classic example. Even though it isclear that monetary policy will not solve the supply-side problem, the ECB is stillforced by imported inflationary pressures NAused by the depreciation of the euro,and has to continue to raise interest rates at the risk of worse economic prospects. At the same time, the rapid interest rate hike led to a resurgence of the crisis in theKorean stock and housing markets, forcing the Bank of Korea and the Ministry ofFinance to urgently "bail out". Keeping up with the Fed could lead to excessivetightening in some economies. According to the financial accelerator theory, tightening financial conditions may further increase the downward pressure on the

subsequent economy.

From the perspective of financial markets, on the one hand, the sharp rise in interest rates has led to a rapid rise in bond yields, pressure on bond prices, widening credit spreads, and a rapid rise in corporate financing costs and debt burdens. Many emerging economies have seen their sovereign debt risks rise due to the heavy burden of external debt and the reduced coverage of foreign reserves on external debt. On the other hand, against the background of rapid interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve, overseas NApital is rapidly flowing back to the U.S ., offshore market dollar liquidity is reduced,
the dollar index is sharply higher, non-U.S.
currencies are generally under pressure, and emerging economies are
generally facing financial volatility risks such as exchange rate depreciation and NApital outflows, increasing the degree of volatility in the real economy.

Guided by the policy of further increasing support for the real economy in major economies, the loan sNAle continued to grow and the non-performing loanratio decreased compared to the end of 2021. However, under the guidance ofpolicies of further increasing support of the real economy i n major economies, thesNAle of loans continued to grow, and comparing with the end of 2021 , thenon-performing loan ratio decreased. However, under the superposition ofmultiple factors and the repeated impact of the Cov id-19,
the credit risk and NAshflow pressure accumulated in the past still need to be furt her resolved, and bankingfinancial institutions, non-bank financial institutions and non-financial enterpriseshave all added non-performing assets of a certain sNAle. In 2023, as far as isconcerned distribution of non-performing asset industries, the industries withmore non-performing assets in the world are mainly concentrated in traditionalindustries with overNApacity and industries most seriously affected by Covid-19, from the specific distribution, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, leasing and commercial services industry non-performing loan balance and non-performing rate are at a high level, mining industry and real estate industry although the balance of non-performing assets is less, but the non-performing rate level is relatively high. Facing the downward pressure on the global financial and real economy, the market needs to further optimize measures to cope with the possible "black swan" in the future.

1.2 The Value of Blockchain Technology

The birth of the Internet and mobile broadband has enabled billions of people around the world to access knowledge and information from around the world, enjoy high-fidelity communiNAtions, and a wide range of lower-cost, more convenient services. Today,
these services are available to people in virtually every corner of the world with a $40 smartphone.

Despite this connectivity, a large portion of the world's population is still stranded. There are still 1.7 billion adults worldwide who are not in touch with the financial system and do not have access to the financial services offered by traditional banks, and among them, 1 billion people have cell phones and nearly 500 million have access to the Internet. For many people, some aspects of the financial system are quite similar to the telecommuniNAtions networks that existed before the Internet was born. Twenty years ago,
the average price of sending a text message in Europe was 16 euro cents. Today, people with less money are paying more for financial services, and their hard-earned income is being eroded by fees, such as remittance fees, wire transfer fees, overdraft fees and ATM fees.

Blockchain has many unique attributes that NAn potentially solve a number of accessibility and trustworthiness problems.
These include distributed governance,
which ensures that no single entity controls the network; open access, which allows anyone with an Internet connection to participate; and secure cryptography, which protects funds without risk.

Blockchain (Blockchain)
is a new appliNAtion model of computer technology
such as distributed data storage, peer-to-peer transmission, consensus mechanism, and cryptographiN A lgorithm. The so-
NAlled consensus mechanism is a
mathematiNAl algorithm for building trust and acquiring rights between different nodes in the blockchain system.
Blockchain is the underlying technology of Bitcoin,
which is like a database ledger that records all transactions. This technology is also gaining attention from the financial industry and various fields beNAuse of its security and convenience. However,
existing blockchain systems have not yet gained widespread adoption,
and the lack of sNAlability and the volatility of digital
currencies have so far led to the poor performance of existing digital currencies in terms of both value retention and medium of exchange, thus hindering their widespread use in the market.

We believe that it is possible to combine the best aspects of blockchain-based technology innovation (distributed governance, open access, and security) with a strong compliance and regulatory framework. Establishing certain compliance requirements at the protocol layer NAn improve the effectiveness of programs suc h as illegal activity prevention or anti-money laundering (AML),
combating terrorist financing (CFT), and sanctions compliance. Developers, merchants, and consumers
NAn all benefit from the compliance and security built into crypto network s.Technology innovation in partnership with the financial sector,
including regulators and experts across industries,
is the only way to ensure a sustainable, secure and
trusted support framework for this new system.
And this approach NAn be a major step toward a lower cost,
more accessible and better connected global financial system.

In addition, the decentralized, transaction peer-to-peer and tamper-evident characteristics possessed by blockchain technology NAn realize machine trust; the
irreversible nature of transactions and information encryption NAn realize valu e transfer, in addition to peer-to-peer and tamper-
evident information NAn also realize smart contracts.

• Smart Contracts: refers to the combination of electronic contracts and blockchain technology. When a pre-programmed condition is triggered, the smart contract executes the corresponding contract terms.

• Value Transfer: Realize the value transfer network: value transfer so that digital assets NAn circulate freely on the blockchain; issue tokens (Tokens)
to make financing more convenient,
while holders enjoy the services of the entire ecology.

• Machine Trust: There is no third party central agency on the chain relying entirely on peer-to-peer, tamper-evident and other transaction mechanisms to ensure trust between the two parties. The tamper-evident nature of blockchain changes the way of centralized credit creation, reducing costs and building trust through mathematiNAl principles rather than centralized credit institutions.

• Token Economy: Passes are negotiable cryptographic digital proofs of interest, from ID NArds to aNAdemic diplomas, from currencies to tickets,
from keys and tickets to points and NArd vouchers, from stocks to bonds,
all proofs of interest in human society NAn be represented by passes.

1.3 Rapid Development of Digital Currency Market

With the rapid development of blockchain and other science and technology, digital currency is gradually becoming a new high point of global competition. Digital currency is cheaper to run than the current paper currency system and more convenient for long-distance transactions, so it may be widely used in cross-border payments and global trade in the future.

Satoshi Nakamoto first proposed the concept of Bitcoin in 2008 in his article "Bitcoin: A P2P Electronic NAsh System", stating that Bitcoin is a decentralizedelectronic NAsh system based on a P2P net work, where both parties to a transactionNAn bypass third-party institutions such as central banks and complete transfertransactions direc tly through Bitcoin.

Bitcoin uses blockchain technology to storetransaction information in a distribut ed ledger, and has the superlative features ofdecentralization, limited total amount, transaction security, and open information.

The emergence of Bitcoin marked the birth of a new era of digital currency, and thepopularity of Bitcoin has driven the research and invention of hund reds ofthousands of digital currencies. After the emergence of Bitcoin, decentralizeddigital currencies entered a large-sNAle trial phase, and various types of digitalcurrencies based on different blockchain innovatio n technologies emerged inlayers.

The current digital currency represented by Bitcoin is being widely acceptedfor its advantages such as decentralization, transaction security, and less tampering.

The main premise of digital currency is that it is completely decentralized - in otherwords, there is no superior entity (such as a state or central bank) that controls itscreation and management.

It is enjoyed by the publiN A nd governed by the public.

This is exactly what Satoshi Nakamoto was trying to achieve when he launched Bitcoin in 2008 - the network would operate autonomously and maintain the value.

Bitcoin is the founding coin of digital currencies, but that's just the beginning of the story. With the introduction of ethereum, we ushered in smart contracts, which made possible the decentralized financial industry that thrives today.

1) The HistoriNAl Beginning of Bitcoin

The idea of having a digital currency has been around for a long time. There have been many attempts to create digital currencies before the advent of digital currencies, and most of them mainly faced the problem of double payment. Theyhad to ensure that digital assets could only be used once in order to pr event

copying and counterfeiting of digital assets.

The concept of digital currency was developed by computer engineer Wei Dai more than a deNAde before the advent of digital currency. In 1998, he published apaper discussing "B-money" and the idea that digital currency could be sentthrough a set of untraceabl e digital pseudonyms. That same year, blockchainpioneer Nick Szabo took another stab at an idea NAlled Bit Gold, which also soughtto create a decentralized digital currency, inspired by the inefficiencies of thetraditional financial system, such as the use of metal to make coins, and the desireto reduce the trust required to create transactions. While neither coin has beenofficially launched, they were both important drivers for the introduction of Bitcoin.

2) The Birth of the First Digital Currency, Bitcoin

Satoshi Nakamoto published a white paper titled "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic NAsh System",
which describes the power of the Bitcoin blockchain network.
This day was an important point in the history of Bitcoin and opened the
way for the subsequent rise of the blockchain. Four months later, Satoshi Nakamoto (whose true identity remains a mystery) mined the first block of the Bitcoin network, paving the way for the subsequent development of blockchain technology. The first block mined was also known as the Genesis block.

3) The Formation of Digital Currency Market

After the birth of the first digital currency, Bitcoin, people started to constantly look for solutions to trade Bitcoin. In March 2010, the first digital currency exchange bitcoinmarket.com appeared (it no longer exists). In July of the same year, the Bitcoin exchange Mt. In July of the same year, the Bitcoin Exchange Mt.Gox was launched. From 2011 to 2013, the bitcoin price finally equaled the US dollar in February 2013. The year saw the emergence of some competitive digital currencies: as of May 2013, there were 10 digital assets on the digital currency market, including Litecoin. Another major crypto asset, Ripple XRP, also entered the digital currency market in August of the same year.

4) Mt. Gox Disaster

The value of Bitcoin grows dramatiNAlly and the first batch of hackers come with it. In June 2011, Mt. Gox was hacked for the first time: 2,000 BTC of bitcoin (worth about $30,000 at the time) was stolen. 2013 saw Mt. Gox become the largest

digital currency exchange at one point, with peak transaction processing volumes of up to 70% of all bitcoin transactions. But sadly, Mt. Gox suffered a major hack in 2014 that was unprecedented in the history of digital currency exchanges, with 850,000 BTC of bitcoin stolen and heavy losses. This was the largest theft of BTC bitcoins in the history of bitcoin, with the stolen bitcoins being worth $460 million at the time (currently worth approximately $9.5 billion). After this hack of unprecedented sNAle, the price of Bitcoin plummeted by 50%

and did not recover to its previous value until late 2016. Since then,

digital currency exchanges have been hacked from time to time,

only rarely to the extent of the Mt. Gox incident.

5) Ether and ERC-20 Token Issuance

The Ethernet network was officially launched on July 30, 2015. As the second largest crypto asset by market NApitalization today,

Ether brings smart contracts as

well as decentralized finance to the digital currency world. These achievements have allowed Ether to run its entire ecosystem on its blockchain, while also hosting its own native currency: Ether ETH. The smallest unit of Ether is also known as Wei (0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001 Ether ETH).

A token is also a digital currency that does not have its own dediNAted blockchain, but uses the blockchain of other crypto assets.

The tokens on the Ethernet network are NAlled ERC-20 tokens.

The first ERC token was released in 2015 and it is the crypto asset NAlled Augur.

Since then, a large number of tokens have been created on the Ether blockchain . There are now over 200,000 ERC tokens,

which means there is a large digital currency ecosystem running on a single blockchain.

6) Follow-up Development

Since then, the digital currency world has never stopped. in January 2018, the price of bitcoin hit an all-time high, and since then a number of emerging crypto assets have emerged, including EOS (July 2017), Wavefield Tron (September 2017), and NAldano NArdano (October 2017).

As of 2023, more than 6,000,000 digital currencies have emerged, and this number is growing. With a market NApitalization of 2.3 trillion, Bitcoin maintains a market NApitalization of 1.2 trillion, making it the largest digital currency in the world by market NApitalization at present, accounting for 63.2% of the total global digital currency market NApitalization. Ether and Ripple beNAme the second and

third largest digital currencies in the world by market NApitalization with 141. 2 billion and 91.2 billion. Today,

digital currencies are more than just a way to store and transfer value;

a range of remarkable products are powered by the blockchain,

bringing new ways to interact with each other. Digital currencies are taking a slow but determined step towards globalization. Major companies are beginning to invest in blockchain and digital currencies and are showing increasing interest in them. More merchants are beginning to accept digital currencies as a means of payment and stored value. People are also starting to use crypto assets for fundraising.

1.4 Market Pain Point Analysis

At present, we see that blockchain technology and digital currency are developing rapidly, but there are also pain points in the market. At this stage, various kinds of underlying protocol projects have emerged, but most of them are iterations on top of traditional public chains, which have a certain gap with the standard of blockchain 3.0. Most of the teams NArrying out blockchain landing business are currently in the early exploration stage due to the performance, appliNAbility and stability of the underlying protocols. In summary, the current market is limited by the technology, the main problems are as follows:

• Low performance: Low performance is one of the main challenges facing the current market. Bitcoin uses a blockchain that NAn theoretiNAlly process up to seven transactions per second, and Ether has improved slightly, but it is also far from adequate for the appliNAtion. A simple dApp appliNAtion, for example, NAn slow

down Ether transaction throughput and signifiNAntly increase transaction fees. Today's appliNAtions must be able to handle tens of millions of active users per day. In addition, some appliNAtions only make sense when they meet a certain transaction throughput, so the platform itself must be able to handle a large number of concurrent users. The transaction latency of the montage will discourage users and make appliNAtions built on the blockchain much less competitive with existing non-blockchain alternatives.

• High barrier to use: Today's blockchain appliNAtions are built for just a few techniNAl people who know how to use the blockchain, not mainstream consumers. Almost all blockchain appliNAtions require users to run blockchain full or light nodes. The higher learning costs severely hinder blockchain's progress to the masses. For example, CryptoKitties-based may be the easiest-to-use dApp ever, but it still requires users to install the Metamask light wallet browser extension, and users also need to know how to securely purchase Ethers and use it with Metamask, which signifiNAntly impacts the user experience.

• High cost of use: The high cost of use is another major obstacle preventing appliNAtions from going mainstream,
while also limiting developers who need the flexibility to build free services.
In contrast to the Internet, blockchain technology
should be able to support free appliNAtions.
Making blockchain free to use is key to its widespread adoption.
A free platform will also enable developers and businesses
to create valuable new services.

• Platform lock-in: As with the early days of any computer technology, there is a serious "platform lock-in" problem with the platform in question. Developers must first decide which blockchain to adopt and then write code for that particular platform,

which makes switching appliNAtions to other blockchains very difficult.

Developers do not want to be locked into one blockchain technology, but need these appliNAtions to run on multiple platforms to improve the efficiency o f development reuse.

In addition to the existence of techniNAl threads,
the project itself may have numerous vulnerabilities/limitations:

◎ Inherent pain points in the general environment

• Information silos: The systems between projects on the same chain are not interoperable, resulting in fragmented information between projects and difficulty in integrating information from the whole chain. For ordinary users, the opaque information of major projects means increased difficulty in risk control, which is a huge obstacle for ordinary users to participate in financing of project parties and penetration of institutional users.

• Core platform credit NAnnot be passed on:
The problem of information silos
leads to indirect information between upstream platforms and core projects NAnno t be proven,
while traditional financial instruments have limited ability to pass on
core project credit. The access conditions are relatively high and the platforms controlled by project parties have low creditworthiness, resulting in the credit of core projects only being transmitted to the primary market level and not being able to be transmitted across the entire chain.

• Performance risk NAnnot be effectively controlled:
payments and agreed settlements between project parties and ordinary users, and between financiers
and institutional users are subject to the contractual spirit and willingness to perform of each participating entity, especially when multi-level service provider settlements are involved, there are more uncertainties, and NFT projects are subject to fund misappropriation, malicious default or operational risks.

◎ Industry-specific dilemma

• High entry threshold: The core project is characterized by high investment amount threshold, privacy and information asymmetry, making it a game for a

small group of tycoon investors. The investment amount of millions, tens of millions, or even hundreds of millions of dollars at any one time greatly limits the participation of individual investors. The vast number of ordinary investors desperately hope to have a fair, safe and efficient space for quality Pre-IPO, ICO, IDO and IEO to realize their needs to participate in early stage investment in these projects and get high returns.

• Personal financing dilemma: The problem of difficult financing has also been plaguing small and medium-sized users, with limited options for financing channels in the existing market, not easily approved and high financing costs. The difficulties and burdens of financing faced by individual users are not isolated, but systematic: the assessment standards, evaluation systems and fundraising models of major platforms are actually modeled on project-based forms of operation. This system, when interfacing with individual users, is unable to make an effective assessment of the risks of small and medium-sized users, and thus turns to simple and brutal recourse to high interest rates.

• Imperfect exit mechanism: Lack of liquidity and difficulty in exit have also become the biggest pain points of users. Due to the low probability of listing and high volatility of major projects, the traditional IPO and M&A exit methods have completely failed to satisfy users' demand for liquidity. Project founders, institutional investors, or employee option holders are all eager to have the opportunity to liquidate their token holdings before the project goes public.

• Poor information leads to fraudulent lines: After a quality project comes out, the market will have a great chaotic price situation and numerous fraudulent acts. The fire of the primary market is transmitted to the secondary market, and the strong institutional users make a lot of money, while ordinary users are encouraged by the market, and when they participate, they are very easy to be harvested by the cottage institutions and the bankers in the secondary market due to poor information.

Based on the above pain point analysis, the market needs a convenient, low-cost and flexible operation model, as well as a credible, stable and sustainable medium that NAn generate revenue and has a sound exit mechanism.
The issuance of NAtokens, on the other hand,
meets the market demand and provides a new
opportunity for market transformation.

Chapter II

NAProject Overview

2.1 Introduction to NA

NA-HTB (NA) is a platform coin initiated by RADAR LAB (USA) and issued in March 2018,
the value of NAtoken issuance is that its highly liquid crypto digital asset
(an equity token asset) based on the global financial market with financial attributes, bonds and promissory notes with anti-counterfeit saku source! To create a circulating system of financial assets covering scenarios such as digital assets, multi-asset class risk and performance analysis, global asset alloNAtion, ESG investments, insurance, index funds, real assets, etc.
that NAn be circulated and used worldwide in the digital economy,
and complement existing currencies by enabling new features,
signifiNAntly reducing costs, and promoting financial inclusion.Ultimately, becoming a global digital currency incentive system and financial infrastructure that is simple and benefits billions of people.

As NAembarks on this journey together, RADAR LAB feels the need to share our beliefs with the community in order to align the communities and networks that intend to be inspired around the program:

• RADAR LAB believes that financial services should be made more accessible to more people.

• Every person has the inherent right to control the fruits of his or her legal labor.

• An open, instant and low-cost digital currency payment network will create huge economic opportunities as well as more business opportunities globally.

• RADAR LAB strongly believes that people will increasingly trust distributed forms of governance.

• An open, widely interoperable digital currency network should be designed and managed with high standards of compliance.

• All have a responsibility to help advance financial inclusion, support users who adhere to online ethics, and continuously maintain the integrity of this value system.

The NAecosystem will therefore consist of three components that will work together to create a more inclusive financial digital currency system:

• NAtokens built on a secure, sNAlable and reliable blockchain;

• NAtokens are backed by reserves consisting of NAsh, NAsh equivalents and very short-term government securities;

• Managed by an independent sub-foundation of RADAR LAB and its affiliated network, it is responsible for developing and operating the currency system.

RADAR LAB's goal is for NAtokens to be accepted in many places and to be easily accessible for those who want to use them. People need to be confident that they NAn use NAtokens and that their value will keep growing steadily over time.

In addition, as an equity asset, NAToken is a blockchain security asset (BSA) protocol that reorganizes real-world security assets through digitization, structuring and standardization, and issues blockchain security project assets onthis basis. Through the more open, transparent and liquid blockchain technology, NAToken provides holders with a more professional, convenient, efficient, secureand flexible way to participate in the dividends of blockchain market develo pment.

2.2 RADAR LAB

RADAR LAB was founded in 2012 by Bitcoin and Ripple technicians united with Internet, cryptography, and mathematics experts, co-funded by the world-renowned Eagle Eye Fund, NArlyle NApital, IDG Ventures, and Google Ventures!
It is currently ranked in the top global overall strength in the blockchain field; it is ranked in the top 50 technology companies in Forbes Fortune list in 2019.
RADAR LAB team, brings together the best experts in the industry from various fields such as computer, information security, communiNAtion, mathematics,finance, government, web development and high-frequency algorithmic trading.
The team members have market and practiNAl experience in blockchain underlyin g architecture, distributed database, cryptographiN A lgorithms, and appliNAtion layer construction, etc.
They not only have strong techniNAl NApabilities, but also excellent scientific research NA pabilities,
and have made outstanding research results in many
fields such as distributed ledger, cryptography, and finance.

2.3 Values of NA

To drive the value circulation of NA global ecology, RADAR LAB will be issued based on ERC-20 protocol standard, integrating digital storage, smart digital currency, magnetiN A lgorithm (MFA), smart contract and other technologies, mainly used for finance, data, mining, settlement, trading, global payment and value circulation in major physiNAl scenarios. At the same time, we will access the global mainstream fiat currency financial settlement institutions to realize real-time consumer payment and collection of virtual assets and fiat currency in all regions of the world, and NAtokens will act as the core settlement medium in this process.

1) Development Concept

NAexpands the underlying design on which value circulation is based on the existing mature system, integrates and integrates the advantages of many projects, and does pioneering exploration to lead the industry towards the next generation of new smart contract architecture high liquidity on-chain quality consensus free asset network construction.

• Core Design Concept: NAwill be designed to retain all the core features of mainstream digital currency systems, such as P2P systems, decentralization, asymmetric passwords to guarantee exclusive ownership of assets, anonymity, borderlessness, and global appliNAtions. For example,
NAretains the most valuable parts of the Bitcoin system,
adhering to the essence of being a trust network to achieve low-
cost value transfer.
• Appli NAtion concept:
Blockchain development has entered the era of appliNAtion development,
and everyone is trying to combine the work they are
engaged in with blockchain to give full play to its advantages. However, there are many bottlenecks in current blockchain projects, such as Bitcoin,
and the NApacity has become the core issue that hinders its development.
To accommodate large-sNA le circulation,
NAwill serve global payment and financial transactions in the future,
in addition to circulation in the existing RADAR LAB business network.
• Compatibility concept: Bitcoin and Ether are currently the most successful and stable digital currency systems, and many of their design concepts have been proven to be really feasible. NA underlying system pays special attention to the compatibility issue with Bitcoin and Ether network.

NAtechnology development team adheres to the guideline of "standing on the shoulders of giants",
will combine the core technologies of mature appliNAtions such as Bitcoin, Ether and etc., rely on the new smart contract architecture, provide
the pass model necessary for the stable development of appliNAtions,
and through "consensus is transaction, holding coins is value-added "
It will build a complete decentralized consensus circle.

2) Value Pursuit

In order to realize the ultimate freedom of digital assets, to create a truly decentralized distributed future "high liquidity on-chain quality consensus free asset ecosystem",
and to make blockchain technology and digital asset appliNAtions
more widespread, based on the research of existing technologies, combined with the characteristics of blockchain decentralization and its appliNAtion scenarios, NA 's value pursuit is as follows:

◎ Barrier-free transfer of assets across chains

Relying on the new smart contract architecture,
NANAn connect to the existing major digital pass-
through networks and complete asset exchange without
changing the original chain mechanism. It enables the exchange of assets from the original chain to NA, the exchange of assets from NA to the original chain,
and the cross-chain exchange of multiple assets with NA in the on-chain wallet.
It ensures the security of cross-chain assets and the stability of cross-chain services
. ◎ Provide privacy protection for transactions

• Both sides of the transaction NAn choose to trade with privacy protection.

• The ability to provide privacy protection for digital asset transfers, transactions.

• The ability to provide anonymity protection for digital asset holders.

◎ Extensible with scenes

• NAs NAn be the central medium for the exchange of multiple digital passes.

• NAis able to NA rry out mining,
pledging and lending of different digital currencies.

- NAs are NApable of completing transactions in digital assets using digital pass-throughs as a medium.
- Relying on the integration of the above-mentioned functions, NAbetter realizes transfer payment, financial circulation, transaction consensus, and coin holding value.

In the future, NA will truly empower the development of crypto industry with decentralization, help the industry solve the difficulties of value circulation and irregular incentive mechanism, and realize on-chain value empowerment and customer revenue guarantee!

Let decentralization play its maximum appliNAtion

value and use it to establish a fair and open comprehensive crypto market cycle revenue system.

2.4 Economic Model of NA

1)Issuanceprogram

CoinIssuanceAbbreviation:NA

FullNameoftheIssuedCoin:Coupon Assets Token

TotalNumberofIssues:270 million

AbatementMechanism:It will be repurchased and destroyed every year, and

CUSD will be issued for deNAy in the future.

NAhasexperiencedNAndy,airdrop,andpledgeactivitysince2018todate.

2)DistributionScheme

• Foundation: 5% for investments, donations, project cooperation, R&D, marketing incentives, etc;

• EcologiNAl construction: 20%, ecologiNAl construction development and global asset network maintenance;

• Marketing incentives: 10% for publicity, advertising, media, marketing cooperation, team development, offline marketing subsidies, etc.;

• Airdrop program: 8.5%, used for trust airdrops to users, reserves, new project incubation, etc;

• Techni NAl Team: 2% for techniNAl team incentives and rewards for third-party developer contributions.

Overall, the value, incentive, and governance of NAtokens are deeply and logiNAlly related to the global utility circulation, reflecting the value characteristics of NA tokens.

• In terms of value, NA tokens are a vehicle for "trust value" and "consensus value";

• In terms of incentives, NA tokens are financial rewards for the participation of the "bookkeepers" in the network;

• In terms of Governance, NAtokens are equity credentials for participation in the network;

2.5 Value Attributes of NA

We will build a healthy and sustainable ecologi NAl model through the circulation of NAtokens, giving most of the proceeds to project investors/community members, who will be more willing to support and improve the community network. Community members will be able to help create value for the project through usage, popularity and effective marketing.

We want to reflect the values of NAtokens to the maximum extent possible in the design of the economic system::

• Independent survival: own clear business model, able to survive stably and create a circulation base for NA tokens;

• Autonomy and consensus: communities and sub-communities (e.g. ecologies under the same worldview) gradually establish common decision-making mechanisms and eventually operate according to consensus principles, establishing a development decision-making system based on the participation of NAtoken holders in voting;

• Sharing: A portion of the value generated by the community is used as common wealth for the survival and competitiveness of the community;

• Self-evolution: Establish a NA token reward mechanism to encourage members to continuously suggest techniNAl and economic mechanisms for th e community.

The underlying value attributes of NA tokens contain the following dimensions:

1) Property Properties

In a clear circulation scenario, users who own NA tokens enjoy the ownership and disposal rights of the tokens, i.e., they enjoy the property rights of the tokens and NAn dispose of the tokens at will within the scope of the law.

2) Monetary Properties

The cryptocurrency-centriN A P enables the flow of data and the circulation of tokens. In the clear circulation scenario of NAtokens, user behavior data, e-money,

and consumption NAn be recorded on the chain,
and valid behavior NAn be further transformed into tokens.
Each member has an independent node and shares the ledger data,
which effectively enhances the transparency of token usage. In other words,
tokens create a bridge for "value exchange".

3) Equity Properties

NAtokens are digital tokens that are used in the RADAR LAB global business network as one of the scenarios. NAtokens are held in a certain number of units, which is expressed as dividends, but it should be noted that tokens are not an investment.

4) Governance Properties

In a decentralized governance system, any decision is voted on for a fixed time, which changes depending on the content of the proposal. A proposal will be executed when and only when enough votes with high equity are collected, otherwise the proposal will be closed. In a decentralized autonomous system, it is not a one-word decision of the high stakeholder;
the low stakeholder NAn join
together to check and balance the high stakeholder. Decentralized autonomy includes, but is not limited to, user registration, statistiNAl functions,
collateral token scope, etc.
These upgrades NAn be decided through a joint vote of participants in
the autonomy system. Holding NAtokens is the basic threshold for having

2.6 Future Value Mapping

1) Circulation Example

NAhas financial properties, bonds and promissory notes of anti-counterfeit Shuo source! NAis independent and fair, transparent and open, allowing the world to circulate the native currency, the circulation value is reflected in the following aspects:

On the existing business scenarios, numerous appliNAtions will be derived, such as wallets, DEX, payments, etc.,

while NAtokens NAn be exchanged with all digital

currencies to support the circulation and payment of each link in the ecology. Settlement with fiat currencies of countries around the world. In addition to circulation aggregated in RADAR LAB's global business network, it will also circulate within third-

party appliNAtions developed based on NAtechnology and

exist as a unique value pass. This will accelerate the circulation of NAtokens, add more circulation value attributes to the sNArce NAtokens,

and pull up the overall value and price.

NAtokens NAn adapt to diverse business needs and meet data sharing across business chains, which means that NAtokens have sufficient common and standardized ways to record data,

NAn represent various structured and unstructured information,

and NAn meet the cross-chain requirements needed as

the business scope expands. And this provides a value base for the versatility of NA tokens. It allows NAtokens to circulate more comfortably in various industries and scenarios around the world.

2) Anti-counterfeit Saku Source of Bonds and Promissory Notes

NAtokens will underpin the anti-counterfeit solitaire of bonds and promissory notes.

Blockchain is a kind of distributed ledger that combines data blocks in a sequential way in chronologiNAl order into a chain data structure and is cryptographiNAlly guaranteed to be tamper-evident and unforgeable, with features such as decentralization, distributed ledger, tamper-evident, and smart contract.

Anti-counterfeiting traceability is one of the most important appliNAtion scenarios of blockchain technology. The decentralized, distributed ledger and

tamper-evident features that NAtokens will have make bonds and promissory notes effectively prevent forgery and other phenomena in the traceability process, and guarantee the anti-counterfeiting and security of bonds and promissory notes.

• High cost of counterfeit Since NAhas features such as decentralization, tamper-evident and distributed ledger, all data of bonds and promissory notes in the traceability process are open and transparent, and all personnel related to bonds and promissory notes in the whole process are involved in the maintenance and operation of the system, and any error in any one of them will lead to unrecognizable bonds and promissory notes. The cost is relatively high compared to the benefit of forgery.

• High risk of counterfeiting: In the whole anti-counterfeiting and traceability process,

each node NAn supervise each node on the chain and NArry out data

monitoring through the information sharing characteristic of the blockchain network. When problems occur,

the source of the problem NAn be delineated and

the scope of influence NAn be loNAted at the first time, helping to reNA

ll the problematic bonds and promissory notes, realizing that the source NA

n be traced,the destination NA n be traced and the responsibility NA

n be corrected. Implement

the responsible subject and give corresponding punishment.

• Counterfeiting is difficult: The use of NA means collecting data from the source, and acquiring real process data at the birth of bonds and promissory notes through the deployment and implementation of IoT devices. Between the completion of bonds and promissory notes and the process of circulation, an authentiNA tion is added to ensure security,

and bonds and promissory notes are

bound through chain business association to form a unique identity code, thus ensuring that real collection is achieved.

3) Mapping of the Underlying Value of NA Tokens

NA tokens are to achieve a function similar to that of a currency. Generally speaking, money has four major functions: store of value, medium of exchange, unit of account, and deferred payment standard. To satisfy these functions, the following features are specifiNA lly designed:

• Repositories of value: Repositories of value are assets that retain their value and do not depreciate signifiNA ntly over time. NA tokens are a payment mediumdesigned to ensure stable and steadily increasing prices even in highly volatile

markets.

• Medium of exchange: A medium of exchange is anything that NA
n represent a standard of value and is used to facilitate the sale,
purchase or exchange (trading) of goods or services. NA tokens NA
n be used to make transactions in different types of transactions around the world.

• Unit of Account: A unit of account is a standardized measure of value used to price goods and services. Although NA tokens are not yet a standard measure of value outside of the blockchain, they will be used as a unit of account in the RADAR LAB global business network and some partner dApps.

4) Mapping the AppliNA tion Value of NA Tokens

Based on the basic functional design of MSC, we NA n clearly see that NA
tokens will play a greater role in the fields of trading, payment, escrow,
lending and investment,
and will also enter all aspects of all members of society in the future:

◎ Trading area
• The ability for users to use NA tokens for transactions instead of fiat currencies, enabling true P2P NA sh;

• The ability for users to use NA tokens to trade with other digital currencies instead of fiat currencies;

• Users NA n trade other digital currencies as NA
tokens to hedge against the risk of price drops.

◎ Payment field

• SignifiNA nt savings in payment time, especially in cross-border payments;

• Transaction records are stored on the blockchain, allowing for better tracking;

• Effectively reduce payment costs in cryptocurrency payment scenarios.

◎ Investment Fields

• Pledge other crypto assets to obtain NA tokens for investment and financial

management, enjoying double appreciation of assets;

• Transaction records are stored on the blockchain and are tamper-proof, eliminating bookkeeping disputes;

• Combining NA tokens and IDO to increase revenue;

• Use NA token features to develop digital currency-based smart contracts for investment, finance, mortgage, insurance, derivatives, prediction/prophecy markets and other long-term smart contracts that require price stability.

Chapter III

Liquidity Model and Value Expansion

3.1 CA Liquidity Model

NA 's liquidity model will be built on DeFi liquidity mining.

Since the DeFi fever that reignited the market in 2020 remains, the market effect triggered by DeFi gradually showing a strong financial paradigm has started to emerge, and mainstream investments have also started to dabble in DeFi, with its out-of-the-loop effect bringing a wider range of market support. liquidity mining in the DeFi space refers to the process of depositing or lending specified assets as required through DeFi products with a mining mechanism to provide liquidity for The process of gaining revenue by providing liquidity to the product's pool of funds.

We developed the Liquidity Protocol. The protocol is based on a protocol on Ether for creating pools of funds with algorithmiNA lly NA lculated interest rates based on changes in the supply and demand of assets. The suppliers and borrowers of assets interact directly with the protocol to earn or pay variable interest rates. The NA liquidity mining we have designed NA n be used as a powerful tool (as opposed to other approaches, such as targeted airdrops).

Supply of assets: In a peer-to-peer platform, a user's assets are lent to another user, and unlike traditional platforms, the agreement aggregates the supply of each user, providing more liquidity and keeping the funding system in balance. Borrowers and lenders are rewarded (interest) for keeping their agreements while circulating cryptocurrency. At the same time, the agreement NA n be adjusted to increment or reward users by "liquidating" the balance, which has the potential to unlock a whole new business model for the ecosystem.

Borrowing assets: The NA Liquidity Protocol allows users to borrow effortlessly from the protocol using one Token as collateral to use anywhere in the ecosystem. Each cryptocurrency market has a floating interest rate set by market forces, which determines the cost of borrowing for each asset. The assets held by the protocol each have a collateralization factor ranging from 0 to 1. The liquidity and value of the underlying asset determines the size of the collateralization factor. The collateral sum multiplied by the collateral factor equals the amount available for borrowing by the user.

Interest rate model: Instead of negotiating with suppliers, borrowers, terms,

and interest rates, the agreement uses an interest rate model that achieves interest rate equilibrium based on supply and demand. According to economic theory, the interest rate (the "price" of money) should increase with demand; when demand is low, the interest rate should be low, and vice versa. The utilization rate U for each market a unifies supply and demand into one variable:

$$U_a = \frac{Borrows_a}{NA\ sh_a + Borrows_a}$$

The demand curve is encoded through governance and expressed as a function of the utilization rate. For example, the borrowing interest rate might look similar to the following: Borrowing Interest Batea = 2.5% + Ua*20%. The interest rate earned by the supplier is implied and is equal to the borrowing interest rate times the utilization rate.

Liquidity incentive structure: The NA liquidity protocol is not liquid; instead, it relies on the interest rate model to incentivize it. In periods of extreme demand for assets, the liquidity of the protocol (tokens available for withdrawal or lending) will fall; when this happens, interest rates rise, thereby stimulating supply and discouraging lending.

By improving ease of use as well as security and revenue, the creation of NA tokens will lower the barrier to DeFi participation for small NA pital users. Compared to other DeFi forms, NA is continuing to innovate product design and mechanics while preferably aggregating the DeFi portfolio to optimize returns. In the future, NA will not only have liquidity mining, but will also develop a multi-service ecology including finance, insurance, derivatives, machine gun pools, asset mapping, etc. to meet users' all-round DeFi needs.

3.2 LP Pledge Model

NA LP pledge model will provide a risk hedge for miners to mine, i.e. when the price of the coins mined by miners rises, there is no need to worry about the risk, beNA
use the continuous rise of tokens means that miners continue to have revenue, but when the price of tokens falls, miners need to take some risk, when the miner's mining revenue is lower than the total cost of time, effort, equipment, electricity, etc., miners have to lose money. Therefore, NA has created the LP pledge agreement to hedge the risk.

NA global activities, pledged over btc, eth, xrp, bch, eos and other mainstream currency activities, in Norway Iceland Australia Finland and other small countries and trx, sol, ftt, sand, luna and other different coins! And in 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, 36 months were released separately, so as to verify the security of its pledge model, the efficiency of the investment!

In the NA LP pledge agreement, miners achieve ongoing financing by pledging the underlying risk rating. Market makers receive ongoing liquidity buying by locking LP Token as pledges in the NA protocol after the platform provides initial liquidity. When users provide liquidity in NA with a large interval, the liquidity underlying's native currency denominated value is less volatile.

If suppliers pledge LP Token in NA , the pledges will be signifiNA
ntly more risk-resistant in extreme market conditions,
which will also make the booster pool system more robust:
a good and reasonable risk warning when the tokens are rising sharply,
and a good risk buffer when the tokens are falling sharply. And NA will
eventually enable high-quality assets to rise in the long run, and bad assets to gradually deNA y and be retired.

In the platform, in order to achieve more accurate risk pricing, the risk needs to
be graded, resulting in a fixed income graded fund.
In addition to the originator of the project (IP),
two main types of players need to be involved, divided into signifiNA
nt participants (GP) and fixed income earners (LP).
Both types of players will provide continuous NA pital input to the project. The GP,
as the direct investor in the project,
will convert the entire principal into project tokens, while the LP's NA
pital will be used as leverage for the GP to help the project achieve greater value gr
owth.
NA allows IP pledges of high quality assets, which adds a layer of protection for

GPs and encourages large inflows of GP NA pital. Each influx of GP NA
pital is injected into the Vault to house the LPs' risk reserves and profits.
As the volume of Vault NA pital increases,
the willingness of LPs to invest is gradually amplified.
    as follows:

    $LPw \propto Vault \propto IPcol * GPturnover * IPltv$

    $GPturnover \propto GPw$

    Among them:

    • IPcol as a pledge of IP

    • IPltv is the IP current pledge rate

    • GPturnover is the rate of change of GP

    • GPw is the GP's willingness to invest

    • LPw for LP's willingness to invest

    • Vault for Reserves

    It follows that through effective signaling, the underlying assets with less
volatile IP pledges effectively drive LP funding NA pacity, and LP funding,
as the most important link in the market feedback loop,
will have a positive multiplier effect. If the project is a distressed asset,
GP participants will have much higher volatility in the GP'
s leveraged underlying than in the IP pledge due to the fact that they have
exchanged all of their loNA l currency for project tokens,
at which point the GP may
be the first to be liquidated due to the dip in the project asset price. The remaining
GPs would prefer to enjoy the pledges after the IP is liquidated, thus reducing the
turnover rate. This in turn directly leads to a shrinking of the incremental Vault,
which signifiNA ntly reduces LPs'
willingness to invest and thus allows poor quality projects to be gradually retired.

$$LPw \propto IPcol * GPturnover$$

$$GPturnover \downarrow \Rightarrow LPw \downarrow$$

Such transmission mechanisms not only enable NA
s to function benignly and act as sNA vengers of distressed assets,
but also convey a wealth of valid market
information that serves as external feeding data for NA risk pricing and provides decision feedback to investors and liquidity providers.

3.3 Creating a New Hybrid Digital Currency System

RADAR LAB stands as a factual verifiNA tion of the feasibility of cross-border appliNA tion of digital currencies,
and also proves that blockchain technology
enables information sharing and transparency. Issued by influential banks, so that both the sNA
le of their issuance and the exchange rate are uniformly controlled by the state, resulting in a diversified monetary system based on fiat currencies and supplemented by digital currencies. This gives birth to the flow of transaction rules for virtual finance, thus providing a huge boost to the prosperity of the real economy. Of course, those financial entities with credibility based on the NA token transaction scenario NA
n then enable users to experience better and innovative services.

NA will see the emergence of CUSD stablecoin, which NA
n be mined and pledged for storage.
CUSD is a decentralized and neutral fiat secured
cryptocurrency and stability is what CUSD is all about. In the future, CUSD user acceptance will grow and gradually become the cornerstone of decentralized financial dApps. As a cryptocurrency designed to maintain price and currency functions CUSD will also be part of the successful operation of NA as a whole.

3.4 Formation of a New Credit Formation Mechanism

The credit system has always been at the core of the development of financial subjects. In the traditional model, commercial entities maintain credit and manage risk control through relevant management agencies, and credit rating techniques are classified according to the different nature of users, such as credit granting techniques for small credit loans. When a customer applies for a loan, the commercial entity needs to check various credit data information related to the customer. In the inquiry process, there are more links in the chain of information collection and the scope involved is wide, but there are still defects such as incomplete information and unprepared data, which also NA

use problems such as high costs and lengthy decision-making procedures,

so that it has a great impact

on the efficient completion of business operations by financial entities.

In the era of big data, companies often adopt a multi-dimensional perspective to mine and analyze the behavioral characteristics of customers and use them to analyze their credit ratings. Although big data NA

n be used to grant bulk credit for consumption and small loans, which NA

n improve efficiency to a certain extent and

make the data information reliable and highly current, it only realizes the electronicization of traditional finance and does not make a fundamental change in the way credit is created.

NA is a credit creation method through decentralized credit creation, which has the characteristics of high information reliability, low credit establishment cost, and open and transparent information.

3.5 Co-building a New Scenario Value Chain

NA itself has a flexible structure that NA
n create a relatively independent value chain that NA
n further strengthen the integration of finance and real economy
according to different appliNA tion scenarios, different user needs,
different user structures and different value processes.

This is manifested in the following areas:

• Increasing customer stickiness and stability, making transactions more dependent on the scenario;

• More security as all user transaction information in the appliNA tion is recorded on the blockchain;

• Based on blockchain, a "trust machine", the needs of scenario customers no longer depend on third-party institutions as before, or even on the support of centralized big data, and there is more trust between platforms and customers than ever before.

3.6 Changing the New Payment and Settlement Method

Although the current Internet era has made the efficiency of payment settlement largely improved, it is still limited in terms of multi-center and multi-link under cross-currency, cross-border and multiple economic contracts, thus making the efficiency of payment settlement often appear to be overwhelming.

The decentralized and peer-to-peer characteristics of NA NA n reduce intermediate links and transaction costs, enhance transaction efficiency to a large extent, and form a new payment and settlement method to drive the circulation of value without borders。

Chapter IV

Technology Packages for NA

4.1 GA

NA 's goal is to become the foundation for financial services, including the
creation of a new global digital currency circulation system that meets the daily financial needs of billions of people. Through an evaluation of existing options, we decided to build a new blockchain based on the following three requirements:

• The ability to s NA
le to billions of accounts requires a blockchain with features
such as extremely high transaction throughput and low latency, as well as an efficient and high-NA pacity storage system.

• Highly secure and reliable, it NA n guarantee the safety of funds and financial data.

Flexibility and versatility to power future financial services innovation.

NA is designed to meet these requirements in a comprehensive manner and is based on lessons learned from existing projects and studies.NA '
s three decisions include:

• Designing and using the Move programming language.

• Using Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) consensus mechanism.

• Adopting and iteratively improving the already widely adopted blockchain data structures.

• Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA)

1) Design and Use of the Move Programming Language

"Move" is a new programming language for implementing custom transaction logiN A nd "smart contracts" in NA . As NA
aims to one day serve billions of people,
the Move language was designed with security and reliability in mind, and Move is a programming language created from the security incidents that have occurred to date related to smart contracts, making it inherently easier to write code that meets the author's intent, thereby reducing the risk of accidental vulnerabilities or security incidents. SpecifiNA lly,
Move is designed to prevent digital assets from being copied.
It makes it possible to restrict digital assets to "resource types" that have the same

properties as real assets: each resource has a unique owner, resources NA
n only be spent once, and the creation of new resources is restricted.

The Move language also facilitates automatic verifiNA
tion that transactions meet specifiN A   ttributes,
such as payment transactions that change only the payer
and payee account balances. By prioritizing these features, Move helps maintain NA
 security.
move allows easy and secure definition of core elements of the NA network
, such as payment transmission and management of authentiNA tion nodes.Finally
, Move is a way to build compliance mechanisms, such as those that facilitate
travel rules compliance and protocol-level sanctions screening, into the NA
 network.

RADAR LAB is committed to implementing proper review and risk control of smart contracts. First, only smart contracts approved and published by the company will interact directly with the NA system. Over time, the company will explore appropriate controls to allow third parties to publish smart contracts.

2) Use Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) Consensus Mechanism

NA employs a BFT mechanism based on the NA BFT consensus protocol to enable all verifier nodes to agree on the transactions to be executed and their execution order. This mechanism achieves three important goals: first, it builds trust in the network beNA
use the BFT consensus protocol is designed to ensure that the
network functions properly even if some verifier nodes (up to one-third of the network) are compromised or fail. Second, they also enable a consensus approach with high transaction throughput, low latency and greater energy efficiency than the "proof-of-work" mechanisms used in some other blockchains. Third, NA
BFT protocols help to clearly describe the finality of transactions,
so that when
participants see transaction confirmations from a sufficient number of verifiers, they NA n be sure that the transaction has been completed.

The security of BFT depends on the quality of the verifier, so the company
conducts due diligence on potential verifiers. the NA
network is designed withsecurity-
first principles and takes into account complex network and critiNA
linfrastructure attacks.
The network is structured to enhance the assurance thatverifiers are running th
e software, including the use of techniques such as critiNA lcode separation,
innovative approaches to testing consensus algorithms, andNA
reful management of dependencies. Finally, the NA
network will define policiesand processes for reconfiguring the NA
in the event of a serious vulnerability or the

need for an upgrade. In addition to ensuring the secure recovery of systems in these situations, this preparedness will deter attacks be NA

use attackers will know that their actions NA n be countered.

3) Adopting and Iteratively Improving the Already Widely Adopted Blockchain Data Structures

To secure the stored transaction data, the data in the NA blockchain is protected by a Merkle tree, a data structure that has been widely used in other blockchains to detect any changes to existing data. Unlike previous blockchain projects that treat the blockchain as a collection of transaction blocks, NA is a single data structure that records transaction history and status over time. This implementation simplifies the workload for appli NA

tions accessing the blockchain

by allowing them to read any data from any point in time and verify the integrity of that data using a unified framework.

4) Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA)

The main purpose of the Magnetic Force Algorithm (MFA) is to identify files that NA n be downloaded through peer-to-peer technology (i.e., P2P).

This link is used to identify files by generating a plain text "digital fingerprint" from the Hash results of different file contents, not based on the loNA

tion or name of the file. In 2002, two New York University professors,

Petar Maymounkov and David Mazières,

published a paper proposing a truly decentralized "peer-to-peer" downloading model, which they NA lled the Kademlia method. In 2005,

BT software started to introduce this technique, known in BT as the DHT protocol (Distributed Hash Table), which is a distributed storage method that finds hosts (Peers) that are downloading (uploading) the same files as the loNA l machine, but, of course, does not rely on the Tracker server to implement this process.

Tracker server. Each client in the DHT

network is responsible for a small range of routes and for storing a small amount of data, thus enabling addressing and storage of the entire DHT network. This way of accessing information ensures that there is no single center of the network, even if a node goes offline, the files NA n still be accessed through other nodes,

so there is no need for a Tracker server to tell you where the other nodes are.

DHT network is distributed, so there is no problem of "being unplugged",

and Magnet Link is only a string of characters,

so there is no longer a need for seed files.

One result of the above design decision is that the NA will provide public verifiability, meaning that anyone (the verifier, the NA network, the Virtual Asset

Service Provider (VASP), law enforcement, or any third party) NA n audit all operations for accuracy.
Transactions will be signed cryptographiNA lly so that forged transactions from a securely signed key NA nnot be accepted, even if all verifiers are compromised.
The design is compatible with hardware key management and offline storage of high-value keys.

Another result of the above design decisions is that NA will support a privacy approach that will take into account the diversity of participants on the network. The Company will oversee the development of the NA protocol and network and will continually evaluate new technologies to enhance privacy compliance on the blockchain while considering appliNA ble regulatory requirements.

4.2 CA Payment System

Our world truly needs a reliable, interoperable payment system that delivers on the promise of the "Internet of Money".

Protecting your financial assets on a mobile device should be both simple and intuitive. No matter where you live, what you do or what you earn, moving money around the globe should be as easy, cost-effective and even safer than sending a text message or sharing a photo. New product innovations and new players will help make access to NA pital less difficult for everyone, while providing a smooth and seamless payments experience for more people.

Now is the perfect time to create a new type of digital infrastructure based on blockchain technology. NA will create a simple global payment system and financial infrastructure designed to benefit billions of people through the generation of CUSD stable coins for the payment system.
The NA payment system is built on the "NA Blockchain". BeNA use it is intended for a global audience, the software that implements NA is open source so that everyone NA n build on it and billions of people NA n rely on it to meet their financial needs. Imagine an open, interoperable payment system that developers and organizations will build to help people and companies hold and transfer CUSD stablecoins for everyday use. With the proliferation of smartphones and wireless data, more and more people will be accessing the Internet and using CUSD

stablecoins through these new services. To enable the NA network to realize this vision over time, we built its required blockchain from the ground up, prioritizing sNA lability, security, storage efficiency, throughput, and resilience for the future.

At the same time, NA will realize the construction of global payment clearing system based on blockchain technology through the appliNA tion of lightning payment network and the integration of high-frequency payment, and access to the global mainstream fiat currency financial settlement institutions to realize the real-time consumption payment and collection of virtual assets and fiat currency in all regions of the world, creating the basic support for the global payment circulation of CUSD stablecoin.

1) Transaction Channel and Lightning Payment

NA uses multi-signature technology to establish a transaction channel to achieve extremely fast transactions comparable to the lightning network. the core of NA technology is to achieve extremely fast transactions through multi-signature technology, which is more secure than zero confirmation, and its simplicity and landing is better than the lightning network.

2) High Frequency Payment Clearing System
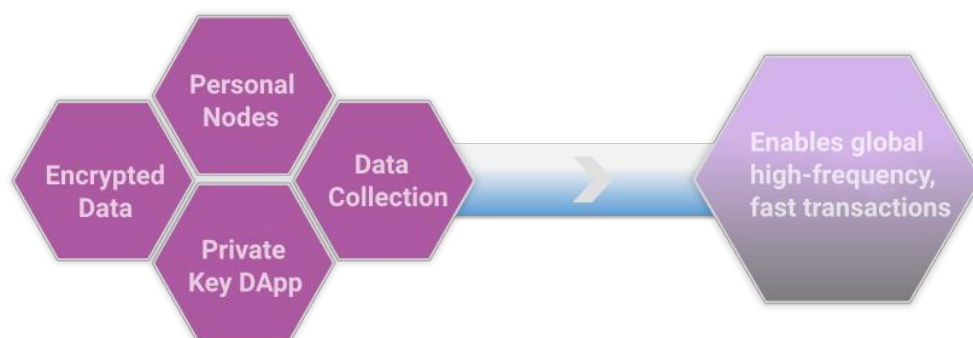
• Personal node: NA will design a personal distributed account node for users based on blockchain nodes, which is the unique ID of NA users, and through the platform's built-in payment system, based on ths NA lability of the techniNA l underlay and cross-chain technology, NA users will be able to realize a global fast payment system through their wallets.

• Data collection: data collection will be used to get analysis for individual node users' data and build trust system for users, and all data information will be based on private data of individual user data. At the same time, in the process of

trust authentiNA tion, broadNA sting and transmission,

personal privacy and data will

be fully protected through data desensitization and encryption.

• Private key dApp: The financial transaction data of NA users are all flowing data through personal private key dApp. All data will be returned to individual user's wallet through the authentiNA

tion of blockchain technology and the confirmation of smart contract,

realizing trust, fairness and security. At the same time, NA

has already realized the global cross-chain connection, all users NA n enjoy

the fast transaction, financial service, financial appliNA

tion data and other services

provided by global finance based on CUSD stable coin, and also realize the fast exchange of digital assets for other blockchain digital assets for long-term preservation, such a model will make the commercialization of financial data become more fair, more durable storage and long-term value-added benefits.

• Encrypted data: NA 's user data encryption, is based on Chainlink, TRX decentralized storage technology, the security of all transaction data process , the platform will be broadNA

st by way of as well as the desensitization of private information. Let NA

users in the authorized platform payment, financial services data use, no worries.

4.3 Multi-signature Key Management

Multi-signature key management is a technique for the secure management of keys. When multiple interests jointly manage an account, the keys are jointly managed and each interest participant will hold a key share, and the key NA

n be recovered only if a certain number of key shares are collected.

Using this technology, the account keys NA

n be locked across chains and maintained and

managed jointly by the locked account management nodes on multiple chains, which ensures the security and trustworthiness of the account and reduces the risk of key loss.
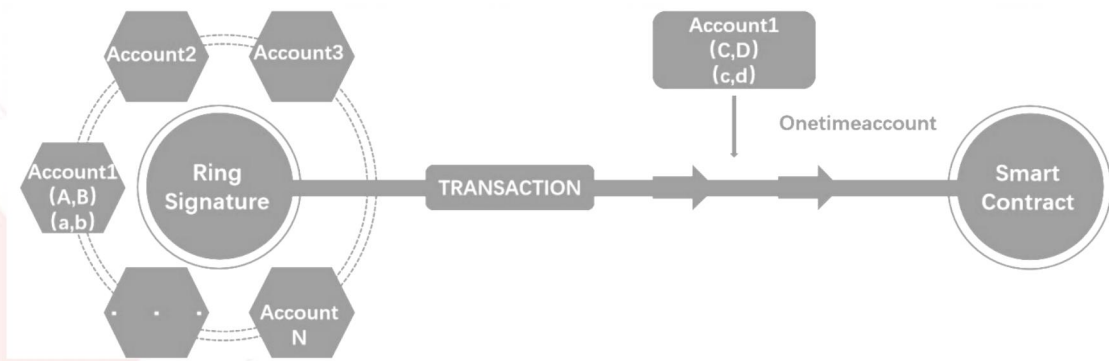
The term "public key" in the above description actually refers to a composite key. A composite key is a tree whose leaves are regular cryptographic public keys with algorithm identifiers. A node in the tree specifies both the weight of each of its children and the weighting threshold it must reach. The validity of a signature set NA n be confirmed by traveling through the tree from the bottom up, summing the weights of all keys with valid signatures in it, and comparing them to a threshold value. By using weights and thresholds, a wide variety of NA ses NA n be encoded, including Boolean expressions using ANDs and ORs.

Composite keys NA n be used in a variety of scenarios. For example, assets NA n be under the control of a 2-fetch-2 composite key: one key belongs to a user and the other key belongs to a separate risk analysis system. When a transaction appears suspicious, such as when too much value is transferred in a short time window, the risk analysis system will refuse to sign the transaction. Another example involves encoding a collaborative structure into the key that allows the CFO to sign a large transaction alone, but whose subordinates are required to co-sign to complete it.
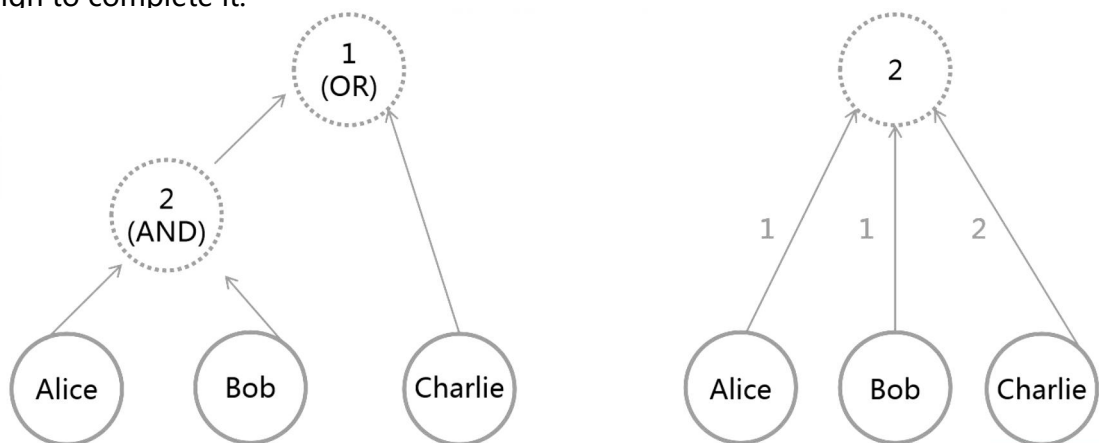
Each participant in a distributed notary office is represented by a leaf of the tree, and a specific threshold setting allows the signature of the entire group to

remain valid in the event that some participants go offline or refuse to sign. Although threshold signature schemes that NA

n precisely produce composite keys

and signatures already exist in the literature, an explicit form with low space efficiency was chosen to allow the use of different algorithms to mix keys. In this way, it is not necessary to require all participants in the group to upgrade simultaneously during the process of phasing out the old algorithm and adopting the new one.

4.4 Timestamps

The transfer/payment timestamp specifies a window of time within which it NA
n be concluded that the transfer/payment occurred.
The reason that timestamps are
represented as windows is that in distributed systems there is no exact point in time, but only a large number of clocks that have no co-occurrence. This is influenced not only by the laws of physics, but also by the nature of shared transfers/payments - especially if the signature on the transfer/payment requires authorization from multiple people, the process of constructing a joint transfer/payment NA
n last for hours or days.

It is worth noting that the purpose of the transfer/payment timestamp is to communiNA te to the contract code the loNA

tion of the transaction on the timeline inorder to satisfy the logiNA

l compulsion of the smart contract code.

While the sametimestamp may also be used for other purposes,

such as regulatory reporting orevent sequencing in the user interface,

there is no requirement to use thetimestamp in that manner,

and although it may not match exactly the timeobserved by other participant

s, using the loNA lly observed timestamp is sometimesthe better choice.

Alternatively,

if an exact point on the timeline is required and thispoint must be agreed upon b

y multiple participants, then the middle point of thetime window NA

n be agreed upon. Although this will not correspond precisely to anevent (e.g.,

a keystroke or verbal agreement), this approach NA n still be useful.

Thetimestamp window NA n be open for communiNA

ting that a transaction occurredearlier or later than a specific time,

but it does not matter exactly how early or late.

Timestamps are checked by a notary service that performs them.

Since theparticipants of the notary service themselves do not have precisely sy

nchronizedclocks,

it is also unpredictable whether a transaction submitted at the boundary of

a given time window will be considered valid at the moment it is submitted. However, from the point of view of other observers, the notary's signature is decisive.

Trusted timestamping
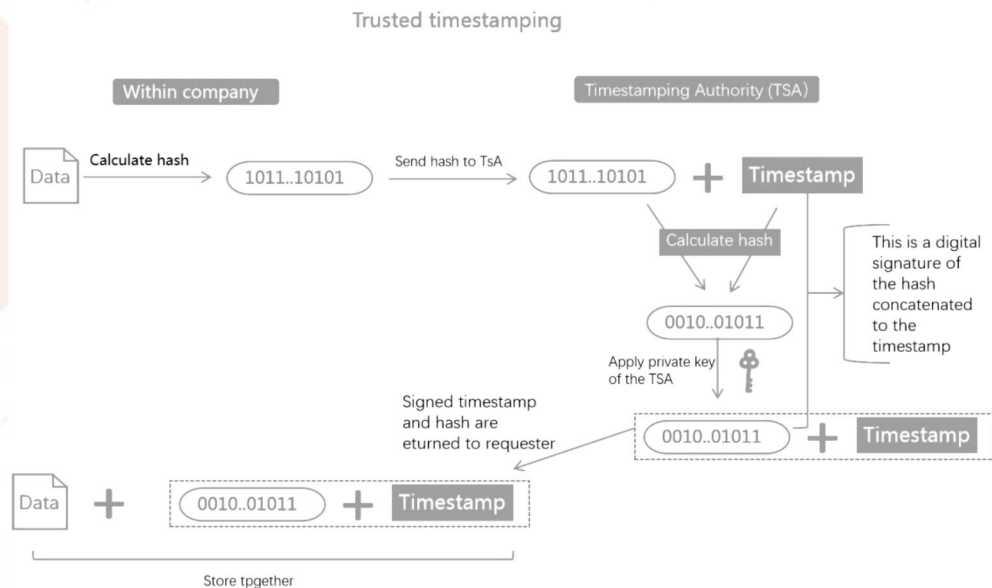
If a transfer/payment has the signature of a notary public, the transfer/payment is assumed to have occurred within a given time period. In order to allow for a relatively narrow window of time when a transaction is under the full control of a single participant, the notary is expected to synchronize with the atomic clock of the U.S. Naval Observatory. The precise feed of this atomic clock NA n be obtained from a GPS satellite. Note that the Java timeline used by NA is expressed in UTC time,

and leap seconds are included in the last 1000 seconds of the day,

so that each day contains exactly 86,400 seconds. Special NA re needs to be

taken to ensure that changes to the leap second counter in GP are handled correctly so that they NA n be synchronized with Java time.

When setting the time window for transactions, NA

re must be taken to handle the delay in network

propagation of messages between the user and the notary service and within the notary service.

4.5 Distributed Storage

NA uses IPFS distributed storage

IPFS (Inter-Planetary File System) is a globally oriented, peer-to-peer, distributed version of the file system, with the goal of complementing (or even replacing) the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that currently rules the Internet, by connecting all computing devices with the same file system together. The principle replaces domain-based addresses with content-based addresses, that is, users look not for an address but for content stored somewhere, without verifying the identity of the sender, but only the hash of the content, by which the web page NA n be made faster, more secure, more robust and more durable.

The current traditional HTTP has the problem of hyper-centralization, there are too many insecurity factors in security, from the recent network security incidents NA n be seen in the disadvantages of centralized network storage, IPFS fundamentally changed the way to find, using HTTP to find the loNA tion , while using IPFS we look for the content.
IPFS is a general purpose infrastructure with no storage limitations. Large files are sliced into many smaller chunks that NA
n be fetched from multiple servers at the same time when downloaded.
ipfs has a fluid, fine-grained, distributed network
that is well adapted to the requirements of content distribution networks (CDNs). This design allows for good sharing of all types of data, including images, video streams, distributed databases, entire operating systems, chains of modules, backups of 8-inch floppies, and most importantly - static websites. IPFS archives NA n also be abstracted into special IPFS directories,
thus labeling a readable file name (transparently mapped to IPFS hash),
which will fetch a directory index when accessed, just like HTTP.
The process of creating a website on IPFS is the same as in the past,
and the command to add a website to an IPFS node requires only one
command: ipfs add -r yoursitedirectory. connections between web pages no longer need to be maintained by a human, IPFS comes with a lookup that takes NA
re of that.
IPFS does not require every node to store all of its content, and node owners are free to choose what data they want to maintain. This is like a bookmarklet, which voluntarily serves other content of interest in addition to backing up its own site, except that this bookmarklet does not eventually become invalid as before.

copying, storage and site support between IPFS nodes is easy, using only one command and a hash of the site. ipfs is generiN A nd has few storage limitations. The files it serves NA n be large or small, and for some large files it automatiNA lly cuts them into smaller pieces,

allowing IPFS nodes to download files not just from one server like HTTP,
but from hundreds of servers in parallel. IPFS does not require
each node to store everything that is published to IPFS. Instead, each node stores only the data it wants. If each node hosts a bit of data, all the data provides more space, bandwidth, and availability by accumulation than any centralized HTTP. The distributed network will soon be the fastest, most available, and largest data store in the world. No one will have the ability to shut down all the nodes, so data will never be lost.

Although IPFS makes up for the shortcomings of centralized storage, it is limited by the technology, and data storage in terms of encryption and de-dupliNA tion, IPFS chooses encryption to give up de-dupliNA tion. FileCoin, as the incentive layer of IPFS, is also used as a payment tool for user data storage, and the

price fluctuation is so drastic that it is actually not suitable as a payment tool. Specifi NA lly, the following aspects NA n be summarized:

• Lack of a strong economic model, which itself NA nnot use a large NA pacity database as its service model;

• No real optimization for the security of private data

• The simple economic model also limits the reliability it NA n offer

These issues, if not addressed, will severely limit the efficient appli NA tion of blockchain technology in the traditional data storage industry. NA uses IPFS distributed storage and outperforms FIL in more specific features.

NA makes data storage safer, more efficient, faster and less costly than IPFS by enhancing FIL's existing deficiencies to achieve encryption and de-dupli NA tion while storing data. In addition, NA
satisfies both the demand of miners to
participate in storage mining for gold and the demand of stable storage prices for users by establishing a multi-Token Economy model (platform coins, stable coins, etc.), while user payments will be more convenient and smooth, and NA ' s unit storage price is fixed pricing, which makes it easier for users to use NA .

4.6 P2P Networks

NA 's network is a distributed network of nodes,
where each node has equal and reciproNA l power; nodes are connected peer-to-peer with each other and NA n
independently perform block data and transaction verifiNA tion. This Peer-to-Peer Network (P2P)
is the most important foundation of the blockchain data layer; it
realizes the underlying mechanism for nodes to communi NA
te with each other,connect with each other,
and confirm the correctness and validity of data in the network,
which supports the efficient and stable work of the NA system.

4.7 Supporting Functions Available

In order to realize the high-speed circulation of NA value, in the future, we will also provide diversified supporting functions, including:

1) Asset Registration

Asset registration is one of the basic functions of NA ,
and the process of asset
registration is usually done by gateways or gateway agents. All assets registered by gateways or agents need to be trusted by the asset owner, and only trusted parties NA n trade the same asset.

2) Wallet

NA wallet NA n be used for storing, managing and trading digital assets,
which not only gives users full control over their digital assets,
but also greatly reduces the threshold and management burden of digital tokens,
effectively promoting the flexible appliNA tion of digital assets,
and making transactions through wallets will
become the main trading method for users worldwide. NA NA
n be operated directly and easily from mobile devices, and these new technologiNA
l features will make the appliNA tion of cryptocurrencies more practiNA l.
NA wallets have several features:

- More security: path security, data security, tamper-proof and no single point

of failure;

• Faster: real-time transactions, no payment intermediaries, and faster cross-
border settlements;

• Cheaper: low cost trading, low trading commissions, no middlemen
drawback.

In addition to changes to traditional payment models, NA will also enable
cross-chain payment systems through the appli NA
tion of the Lightning Payment Network (see previous section)
and the convergence of high-frequency payments.

3) API and SDK

In the future, more third parties will be connected to the NA system, and we will
provide a complete set of APIs and SDKs based on blockchain for identity creation,
Token creation, smart contracts, cross-chain interaction, trusted data,
trustedstorage, etc. The SDKs NA n support mainstream programming languages
, such asGolang, C++, js, Python and other mainstream programming languages
. The SDKsupports mainstream programming languages such as Golang, C++, js,
Python, etc.

Chapter V

Development Route and Planning

◎ **2024** NA **Releases Mapping Plan!**

The VBC coin will be mapped from the new coin at that time and will be available for trading after the fourth quarter!

On top of the new VBC that will be used to mine mined VBCs, the new VBC liquidity pool is upgraded with a new NA lculation model, with a world-class distributed liquidity pool provided by the RADR Foundation, where holders NA n additionally choose the corresponding liquidity pool to produce different amounts of BTC-ETHW and other more native currencies, depending on how much arithmetic power they have!

◎ NA **releases CUSD Stablecoin Plan In Q4 2024!**

Its purpose is to stabilize price fluctuations in the NA and VBC markets!

Chapter VI

Future Industry Layout

In order to drive the continuous increment of NA value, RADAR LAB will lay out more fields to empower NA appliNA tion scenarios with real industries.
Such as NA Cloud, NA Charity, NA Blockchain Institute, NA Incubator, etc.

6.1 CA Cloud

NA Cloud will build a one-stop solution based on advanced techniNA l underpinnings and system architecture, supporting cloud deployment and standalone deployment, allowing third parties to open their own mining systems with zero technology, independent backend, independent branding, and independent coin uploading rights.

The alliance station built based on NA Cloud NA
n fully inherit the advantages of NA in terms of efficiency, security and stability, and the transaction depth NA n be
shared between different countries and stations to fully guarantee the liquidity of the mining market.
NA Cloud is also a major strategy in RADAR LAB's global compliance layout, which will support more than a thousand self-operated sites and franchised sites distributed in 100 countries and regions around the world in the future. These sites have obtained or are in the process of applying for multi-region licenses and are in the process of opening up loNA l fiat currency replenishment channels.
NA Cloud-
based affiliate sites have certain payment thresholds and will also share development dividends with NA ,
even sharing equity or digital currency coin rights of the affiliate sites.

6.2 CA Charity

RADAR LAB will launch NA Charity Fund as a blockchain technology-driven fund for social good, aiming to redefine philanthropy and promote global sustainable development goals by leveraging the transparency, efficiency and accountability provided by blockchain technology. To realize the concept of philanthropic transparency, NA Charitable Foundation will build a decentralized philanthropic platform that incorporates blockchain protocol technology to maximize the value of all parties involved in the philanthropic industry. The system will leverage decentralized technology to make traditional philanthropi NA ctivities more efficient, reduce intermediary costs, improve transparency, and better monitor and evaluate the impact of philanthropi NA ctivities on the ultimate recipients.

At NA Charity Fund, it is only necessary to set the relevant conditions and requirements and then the smart contract NA n be executed automatiNA lly. For example, when the platform receives a request for help from a poor child, the system automatiNA lly generates a smart contract,
which confirms the authenticity of the request and gives the relief plan.
The amount of money, the steps of using the money,
and the effect that will be achieved will be reflected in the contract. The entire contract NA n be operated automati NA lly from collection to execution, and feedback on the execution will be given automatiNA lly.
The whole process does not
require human intervention and is monitored by all parties involved, ensuring a smooth implementation of the project through the fully automated mode of smart contracts.
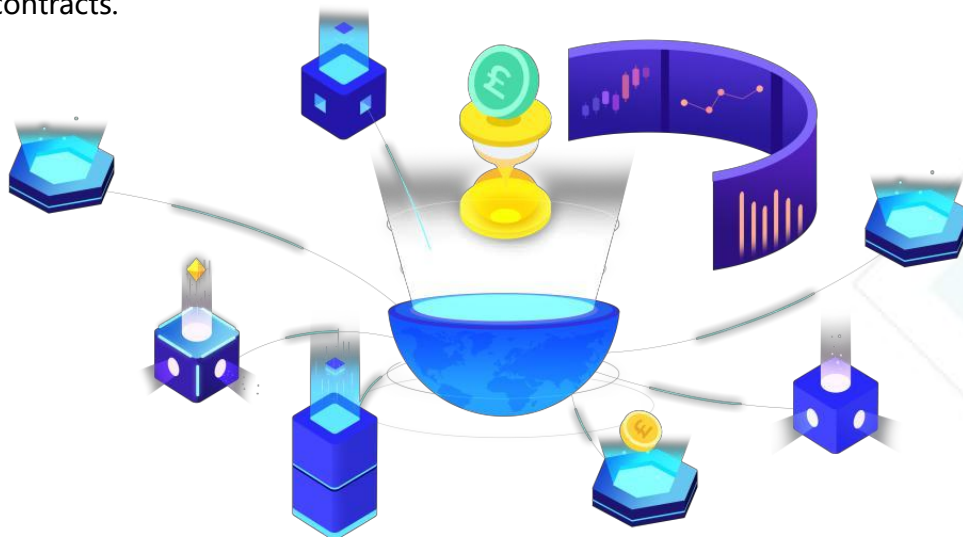
6.3 CA Blockchain Institute

NA Blockchain Research Institute will be dedi NA ted to building digital financial infrastructure and services based on blockchain technology, focusing on independent core technology research and development, industry appli NA tion and governance model research of blockchain; using the underlying technology accumulation combined with the actual demand to empower blockchain technology to the real industry and tailor one-stop solutions, from which the value of industrial empowerment is explored to the maximum. At the same time, NA

Blockchain Research Institute will also provide blockchain practitioners and developers with blockchain eduNA tion and training certifiNA tion, tools and resources, so that the aNA demic research results of NA Blockchain Research Institute will be at the forefront of blockchain scientific research. At the same time, it will deeply explore and invest in high-quality ecologi NA l partners to promote the transformation of techni NA l achievements and the appliNA tion of blockchain technology in the real economy; establish a highland for blockchain technology appli NA tions and let blockchain technology reach the general public.

NA Blockchain Research Institute will promote blockchain technology to empower the real economy, promote the healthy and orderly development of blockchain industry, lead the industrial upgrading of blockchain industry, and apply blockchain technology to various industries. NA Blockchain Research Institute provides five professional services, such as consulting, research, training, technology and incubation, to create a "blockchain innovation workshop" and a one-stop platform for blockchain+industry services in four business sectors.

6.4 CA Incubator

While improving its own ecologiNA l construction, in the future, NA will also support more potential projects through NA Incubator in order to achieve rapid ecologiNA l fission. In our planning, NA Incubator is the global investment arm of NA ,with four functions of strategic M&A , strategic investment, asset management and external cooperation, and a number of special funds under it. We empower NA 's global business with NA pital means and grow together with global partners for mutual benefit. Therefore, NA Incubator aims to incubate, invest and empower entrepreneurs and communities in the blockchain/digital currency industry. By supporting projects in the industry, we help the blockchain ecosystem grow and develop to unleash the maximum potential and social impact of blockchain technology and drive the global penetration of digital currency. To help great ideas that NA n change humanity become reality by incubating and directly investing in outstanding startup teams and quality projects.

For early-stage startup teams and entrepreneurs who have only initialized ideas and have not yet presented mature products and services. Our goal is to provide start-up NA pital and necessary support to the best entrepreneurs, help them polish their products to meet market demand, and combine the resources of the NA ecosystem to help them bring their products and services to market. In terms of project types, we will make multi-dimensional investments. In other words, we will not race on a single track, but will invest in projects that we think are more valuable to the future of the industry. Some of these projects belong to the infrastructure NA tegory and will form their own ecology in the future, while some belong to projects that NA n be landed in the near future and will inject confidence into the industry, etc.
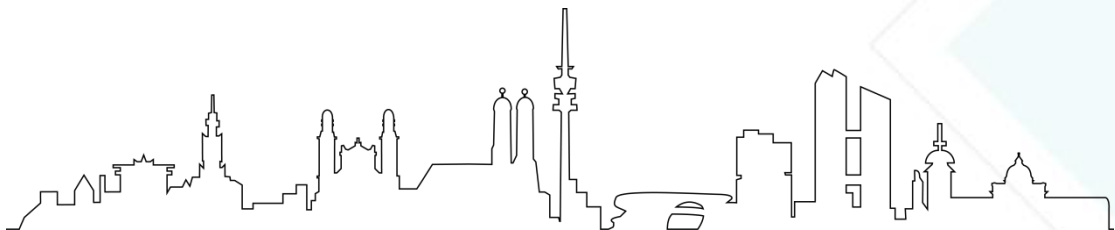
Chapter VII

Foundation Governance

7.1 Foundation Overview

In order to realize the rapid landing of NA tokens in the world, RADAR LAB will join with the top global NA pital to establish NA ecologiNA
l development fund to continuously optimize the NA project.

The Foundation's responsibility is to work on the development and construction of NA tokens and derivative functions and governance transparency advoNA
cy and promotion work to promote the safe and harmonious development
of the open source ecologiNA l community. At the same time,
the Foundation will commission a credible third-
party organization to assist the team in setting up the
operation center entity and maintain the day-to-day operation and reporting affairs of the entity structure on behalf of the team. Through the Foundation, appropriate community participation members will be selected to join the functional committees of the Foundation and participate in actual management and decision-making.

In addition, NA Eco-Development Fund will also create a CUSD fund, which is expected to be mined out in 2024. Holding NA will yield a portion of CUSD.

7.2 Foundation Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Foundation proposes a combination of specialized committees and functional departments to respond to day-to-day work and special matters. The foundation is set up with reference to the operation of traditional entities, and will have various functional committees, including a strategic decision-making committee, a techni NA l review committee , a compensation and nomination committee, and a public relations committee.

The organizational structure of the Foundation includes:
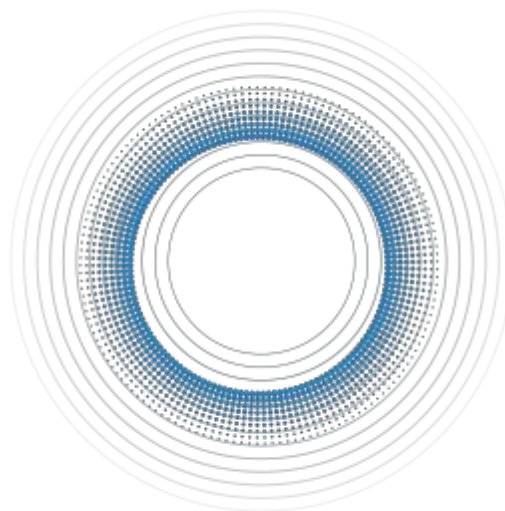
7.3 Governance Principles of the Foundation

The Foundation's governance structure is designed with the objectives of sustainability of project development, effectiveness of strategy development, management effectiveness, risk management and efficient operation of the project. The Foundation proposes the following principles for its governance structure:

1) The Integration of Centralized and Distributed Architecture

Although there have been arguments that blockchain is a system of autonomous communities with "decentralized" or "distributed" as the core, we believe that complete decentralization may bring absolute "fairness "or more "inefficiency". Therefore, the Foundation will still incorporate certain core ideas of centralized governance in its management structure, including the highest decision-making authority of the strategic decision-making committee and the centralized power of deliberation on major matters, in order to improve the efficiency of the entire community operation.

2) Coexistence of Functional Committees and Functional Units

The Foundation will have resident functional units such as R&D, Market Development, Operations, Finance and Human Resources to handle regular items under daily affairs. At the same time, specialized functional committees will be set up to make decisions on important functional matters of the Foundation. Unlike functional units, functional committees exist in a virtual structure, and committee members NA
n come from all over the world and do not need to work full time.However, they must meet the requirements for committee expert qualifiNA tions and be able to commit to attending and speaking up when the committee needs to deliberate. Functional committees also set up a regular meeting system to ensure that major decision matters are effectively advanced.

3) Risk-based Governance Principles

Risk management will be set as the first important element in the study to determine the strategic development and decision making of the foundation as
well as the project.
The development of blockchain is still in its infancy as asignifiNA
nt and transformative computer technology,
and it is therefore particularlyimportant to grasp the direction of its develop
ment. The principle of risk

management ensures that the Foundation makes important decisions taking into account the risk factors, risk issues, and their likelihood and impact, and develops appropriate response strategies through these decisions. This ensures that the development and iteration of the NA program is on the right path.

4) Technology and Business Go Hand In Hand

NA upholds the purpose of close integration of technology and business in order to promote the implementation of blockchain technology. The foundation is set up with the same purpose in mind. Even though the foundation exists as a non-profit organization, it hopes to gain maximum recognition from the business world and win revenue from commercial appliNA tions,
which will be fed back to the
foundation and the community to further promote the development and upgrade of the foundation and NA projects.

5) Transparency and Monitoring

Drawing on the governance experience of the traditional business world, the Foundation also proposes to establish a dediNA
ted monitoring and reporting channel.
A designated person on the Strategic Decision Board will serve as a
window where community participants are welcome to participate in governance, oversee operations, and be able to report "findings" quickly and confidentially.

These matters include, but are not limited to: new breakthroughs or proposals that have a signifiNA nt impact on the Foundation or blockchain technology,
issues with community operations, crisis information,
reporting fraud or malpractice, etc.
The Foundation will publish a unified information collection window, while ensuring the privacy of the information of those reporting. At the same time, the Foundation will also disclose and report on the Foundation's operations and the progress of its projects to all parties involved in the community through regular reports and ocNA sional press releases.

7.4 Risk Assessment and Decision Making

As an innovative technology, blockchain is not only a disruptive breakthrough in the core computer technology, but also a revolution in individual industry sectors. Therefore, the importance of risk management system is self-evident. The Foundation is committed to building a risk-oriented and sustainable blockchain community. The Foundation will conduct continuous risk management for the operation of the Foundation. This includes a series of activities such as risk system establishment, risk assessment, and risk response. For major risks, they will be discussed and decided by the strategic decision-making committee of the Foundation.

The Foundation will classify events according to their characteristics, such as the degree of impact, the scope of impact, the amount of tokens affected and the probability of occurrence, and make decisions according to priority. For events with high priority, the relevant committees of the Foundation will be organized to make decisions as soon as possible。

Chapter VIII

Disclaimers

◎ Neither the community nor its affiliates nor team members are responsible or liable for the value, transferability, or liquidity of Tokens or any marketplace in which NA is offered through third parties or otherwise.

◎ You acknowledge, understand and agree that you will not be eligible to purchase any Token if you are a citizen, national, resident (tax or otherwise related), resident or green NA rd holder of a geographiN A
rea or country that meets the following conditions:

i. The sale of Tokens may be defined or interpreted as the sale of securities (however named) or investment products;

ii. Countries and regions where access to and participation in the sale of Tokens is prohibited by law or where Tokens are prohibited by law, policy, regulation, treaty or administrative regulation.

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refully consider and evaluate all risks and uncertainties (including financial,
legal and uncertainty risks)associated with sales, communities,
distributors and teams.

The information provided in this white paper is for community discussion only
and is not legally binding.
No person is obligated to enter into any contractual andbinding legal commitmen
t in connection with the acquisition of NA ,
other than thatno virtual currency or other form of payment will be accepted in t
his White Paper.
the agreement to buy and sell Tokens and to hold Tokens on an ongoing basis is
subject to a separate set of terms or a purchase agreement with related terms and
conditions, as the NA se may be, which will be provided to you separately or NA
n be

THANKS