

Content Sharing Platform

Ohwe



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COMPANY OVERVIEW

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Abstract

The previous generations of blockchain had led the way in creating a trust-free, independent virtual economy. From the foundation of Satoshi's peer-to-peer transaction model introduced in Bitcoin, to the implementation of smart contracts and the exchange of assets in Ethereum, blockchain technology has proven to be a next headway into how people, businesses and industries across all spectrums interact in the everyday economy.

OHWE and blockchain platform stands as the first to bring radical change and solutions to the blockchain while remaining faithful to the basics. It introduces true dispersion as well as a fast and reliable Peer to Peer Transaction Validation system. This is achieved by using the Peer to Peer Distributed Database Management System (DDMS) through the installed wallet software.

By eliminating data concentration on the central server, OHWE optimizes transaction processes and verification speeds so that blocks can be handled effectively. It also cuts on CPU energy consumption while maximizing security efforts to protect assets and value across the blockchain. Through all of this, OHWE is the first to achieve a Multi Trading blockchain platform that is scalable across all size of industries and can be developed to flexibly meet corporate needs with complex data structures. OHWE is the future of blockchain development and will help usher in a new age of cryptocurrency.

Introduction

Utility and application of Blockchain

The foundation of Blockchain is to validate transactions by connecting the addresses of each user.

Our aim is to realize secure system operation through a true Peer To Peer (P2P) method, which requires employing appropriate network technologies for distributed ledgers and maintaining the stability of coin systems. To achieve this, we developed OHWE Token, a small-scale system equipped with a transaction function in the wallet. The proposed system exchanges verification of system users, and most importantly, employs a central system that verifies the key values that are generated during transactions.

The system processes the exchange of currency between parties in Peer To Peer transactions, and the keys generated in every exchange are distributed to trader A, trader B, and the central system. Only the Write function is available for keys recorded in the central system, and these keys are processed through a warm data recording method which does not allow update or delete functions.

Even if users change some keys during their exchanges, transactions can be validated by matching the keys recorded on the central system

Preface

“ *The advancement of knowledge and technology bring home to us the fact that we are on a steep learning curve. The knowledge-based economic society makes us realize that we are in the first human society open to virtually unlimited ascension. In particular, blockchain technology has been applied to whole range of industries and economic activities, as well as financial services, and related technologies are evolving constantly and finding even wider applications.* **”**

Today, the world economy and market are seeing rapid development of new technologies converging the ICT and IoT which usher in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. All issues, answers and processes of the world have been opened up with smartphones. The so-called Smart Social has been converged with the cutting-edge IT technology (Mechatronics), various platforms and contents to blur the boundaries between virtual world and reality, opening the door to a new world.

Since the birth of Bitcoin in 2009, various cryptocurrencies have been developed, circulated and traded as a means of exchange for products and services and as an asset and are expected to bring sea changes to socioeconomic landscape, shaping the future of wealth and lifestyles.

Just like there are various qualitative differences in this world, blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies also have disparate properties, value and usefulness.

When investment is to be made in ICO, it is necessary to mull over the prospect for commercialization of coins to be developed, to consider who and where the coins will be used and whether there are exchanges, and whether the coins conform to the common legal systems and financial transaction laws of each country, as well as technical capability of coin developers.

Cryptocurrencies have been rolled out, which incorporate the blockchain technology enhancing the security and throughput more than bitcoin or Ethereum can. Blockchain platform system is evolving relentlessly and market is expanding to an extent that the economy is said to be framed around the platform.

OHWE Coin, slated for launch this time, is built on the world's best blockchain technology and platform system and will serve as key currency with online payment market in each country, thus leading to an upswing in the returns on ICO investment.

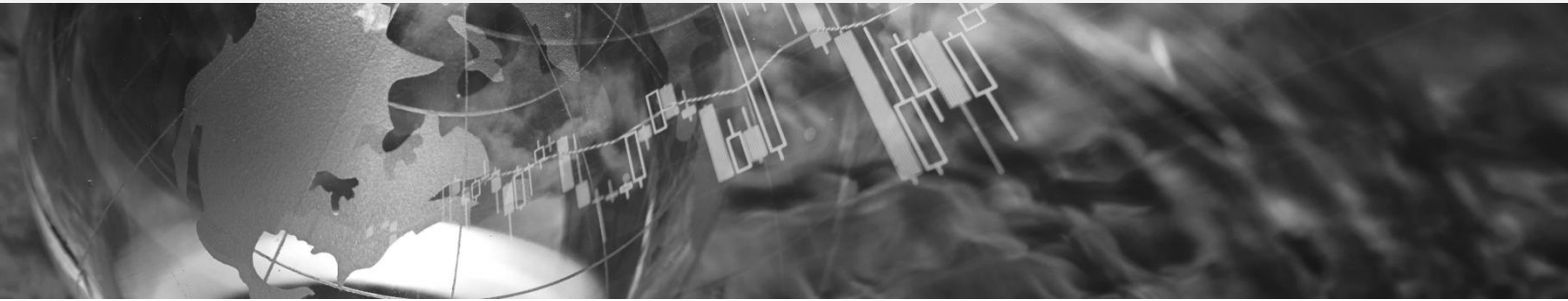
For those who participate in pre-sale of OHWE coin, a cryptocurrency, we are pleased to present the following information on the OHWE coin. The Ohwe blockchain technology and OHWE coin, which offer significant usefulness and future value, will open up a happy and prosperous future where people embrace each other and are not denied those benefits and information, and I hope that we build this future together.

Thank you.

Ryu Chang-Yeong
CEO, OHWECOIN Project

1. Overview

- 1) Background
- 2) Blockchain Solution
- 3) Use, Application of Blockchain & Distribution
- 4) Transaction
- 5) Proof of Transaction
- 6) Real-time Processing on Blockchain
- 7) Blockchain Transaction
- 8) Security of Blockchain Block
- 9) Blockchain Mash Network



01

Trends of the World Economy

Today, the world economy and market are witnessing rapid development of new technologies converging the ICT and IoT which usher in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Smart Social Business, state-of-art IT technology(Mechatronics) and leading convergence technology are expected to shape the future.

To keep pace with the trends, innovative technologies and ideas and new business models need to be developed by enterprises, including startup companies, while opening up new markets.

OHWE Co., Ltd and OHWE PTE. LTD are ready to take up the challenge as a creative and strategic company shaping the knowledge-based society in the 21st century

02

Consumer-Shared Content Platform

OHWE Platform, a wise and rational consumer content sharing platform, is an honest platform that shares the distribution margins or corporate profits, generated from transactions of products and services in free market, with consumers, rather than the suppliers.

In OHWE Platform, consumers are placed at the center, rather than simply being the users. As suppliers(corporations) of products/services and consumers are directly connected through purchase without intermediary, the transactions become consumer-centric and consumers can obtain products and services of same quality on same conditions at the cheapest prices, which realizes all consumers' dream of purchase at cost.

OHWE Platform provides the content-sharing platform for products and services on same conditions around the globe, thereby building the consumer-oriented market economy where all consumers are connected via single platform. It is a content-sharing platform that brings together the producers, distributors and consumers, and represents a value innovation system promoting the sharing of resources.

03

Use of OHWE Coin on the OHWE Platform

OHWE Coin, which powers the wise and rational consumer content-sharing platform, will be used on the OHWE platform worldwide. Both manufacturers and distributors in product and service markets are directly connected to consumers on the OHWE Platform.

Moreover, consumers of OHWE Platform will be also able to trade on global OHWE Platform where they can use OHWE coins, which will be realized by the system enabling synchronization of OHWE Platform with Blockchain Industry: ① elevation to the status of regular member, ② favorable response to the postings on the Platform, ③ adoption of proposals related to development of OHWE Platform, ④ Upon the proposal of products and service commodities by members, the Company publishes the results of market survey on products and service commodities selected by members and receive investment funds in the form of coins, followed by direct manufacture or OEM. The products and service commodities are embedded with certain quantity of coins and sold to domestic and overseas markets. Then, the net profits are paid out proportionally to the coin investment share, ⑤ product falsification prevention and certification of country of origin, ⑥ development of loan commodities secured by cash-based riskless asset as primary collateral and OHWE coin as secondary collateral, etc.

Blockchain Solution



OHWE COIN is a cryptocurrency used in the OHWE ECO.

We use the OHWE platform ecosystem designed to allow more people to share benefits from transactions occurring in all fields that cover individuals and businesses, commercial and financial services, online services, legal services, contract services, distribution services, etc., by using the OHWE COIN in real world, as well as cryptocurrency world, realizing the intrinsic function of the blockchain.

As wide-ranging technologies can be applied, customers can use various services using the real-life content-sharing OCE platform ecosystem.

Coin Features

- 1) The issuance limit is 3,300,000,000 coins, some of which are sold to OHWE platform where the coins are used to ① expand the number of coin users, ② identify the users and customers, and ③ accumulate safe cash assets.
- 2) The Script algorithm-based OHWE Coin is a cryptocurrency that enables quick transaction based on ASIC resistance and block generation time up to 20 times faster than conventional cryptocurrencies using the SHA-256 mining algorithm.
- 3) 85% of the coins will be mined in advance to minimize energy waste under existing POW system, and the coin will be used positively in the OHWE platform ecosystem for content utilization and compensation. Moreover, foundation will be established to maintain stability in coin price fluctuations and promote the use of coin as stable means of transaction.
- 4) For the 15% coin (495 million units), we introduced OHWE Coin's self-engaging mining method that combines the advantages of POW and POS based on new distribution system to ensure fair distribution to people without need for special equipment, instead of using the GPU, CPU and ASIC, the POW distribution methods.
- 5) Coin mining is expected to end in 2120, which is about 100 years later. Long mining period and mining reward are fixed at 20 OHWE Coins, minimizing coin price volatility at the transaction on the OHWE platform ecosystem.
- 6) To maintain stable coin price, we increased the efficiency of transaction among participants by eliminating the half-life that controls inflation and lowering the transaction commission.
- 7) The difficulty was adjusted according to the average cycle of each block generating every 3.5 days when the block is generated every 2.5 minutes. Low difficulty level and fast block generation speed have reduced transaction delays in the OHWE ecosystem.
- 8) The block size was increased to ensure undisrupted and seamless transaction of participants, resolving the issue of high commission and delay when network is heavily loaded over time.



Use and Application of Blockchain

Blockchain is basically configured to process the verification of transactions connected to the addresses. However, this method has a disadvantage that the central server is required to keep all the ledgers of transactions, and the overload occurs in many systems in processing the proof of transactions as the mode of transaction increase.

The OHWE Coin has been developed to establish a small-scale system for transaction functions in the wallet, to exchange verification data on users, and to enable the central system to verify the key values generated as a result in order to ensure the network technology for the distributed ledger and maintain the stability for coin system, so that stable operation of the system can be maintained and true peer-to-peer method can be built.

That is based on processing the mutual currency exchange for peer-to-peer transaction and distributing the resultant keys to Trader A, Trader B, and central system. For the keys recorded in the central system, only the Write function is made available, so that they can be processed through the data recording in Warm format that is not updated or deleted.

It can be used for verifying the evidences of transaction when the keys recorded in the central system are matched, even if some of the mutual keys were changed by users.



Distributed Processing for Ledgers

Much load may be required when the central system processes hundreds of thousands of transactions per second. Processing such transaction, whenever the transaction increases, may give rise to a problem of huge cost overrun in the event of diversification of transactions and industry.

Unique date is created by applying the unique time value and user proof issued at transaction, while the Hash algorithm which verifies such process is created and such Hash is verified.

A platform was established, allowing the ledgers(BlockChain) generated from transactions to be stored on the user and distributed system and providing the access to the distributed ledgers simply via the internet based on the connection through the Network Mash.

All the users around the globe can use the established platform to participate in transactions and actively leverage the transactions occurred. This platform includes real-time verification of transactions and maintenance of users' Blockchain.

Transaction of Coins on the Blockchain



Blockchain technology, which shapes the future modes of transaction and enables safe storage of data, has been thrust into limelight for its unrivalled position. However, downside of blockchain has also been coming to the fore. This highlights the disadvantage that the speed of blockchain creation and proof of transaction is slowing down.

If all the account books of the traders are concentrated in one place and the system to verify it is not distributed, overload will occur in the system that processes each transaction whenever transactions increase. If the managing entities are concentrated in one place, that would not be suited for authentic PTP mode.

The conditions for Trader A, Trader B, and central system are required to be made identical in each transaction by matching the keys generated during transaction and the blocks generated basically. Therefore, transactions cannot be tracked, unless there is a unanimous agreement, even at the request for proof of transaction involving a single person.

OHWE pursues the transaction modes used in electronic signature system, applying the basic blockchain technology, allows the peer to keep the ledgers for transaction proof, and incorporates the technology for proving each transaction.

OHWE is a specialized blockchain developer, applies the blockchain to various types of business through technological development and elimination of disadvantages and uses the distributed ledger technology for transaction(finance, security, industry), allowing users to seize various business opportunities.

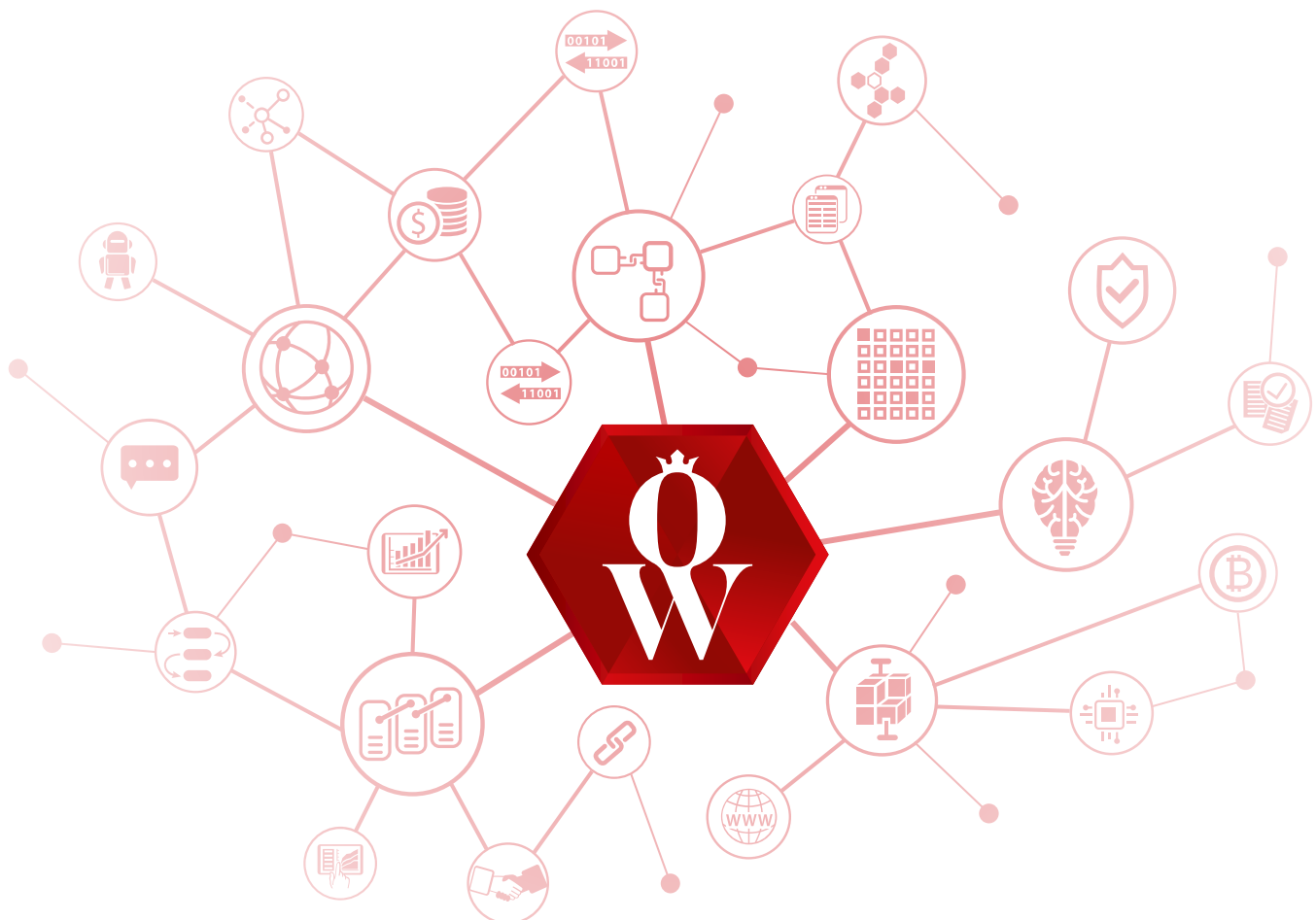
Proof of Transaction in Central System

For proof of transaction, basic verification of blockchain can be initiated. The proofs can be processed of transaction ledger and blockchain that users have generated. The data is processed based on HashKey of the Blockchain used in transaction as a measure for proof processing, verifying the falsification/alteration of the data, and the lightened key is stored permanently on the server.

Data is processed based on the fact that that the value of the created key cannot be changed because the information one transaction remains unchanged. The lightened information is fast, stable, and highly secure in its capability to validate all transactions.

Ledgers can be stored on the central system, but the information about the ledger is stored in the terminal of the trading party, and the software that runs transactions is processed in an immutable way and is operated through continuous updating and security enhancement.

The proof of the system verifying the falsification/alteration of transaction ledger created by user is based on the key generated at the time of occurrence, and therefore the verification can be made quickly. If the system has the HashKey algorithm generated from verification by third party, all users worldwide can share the platform enabling all verifications without need for going through the central system.

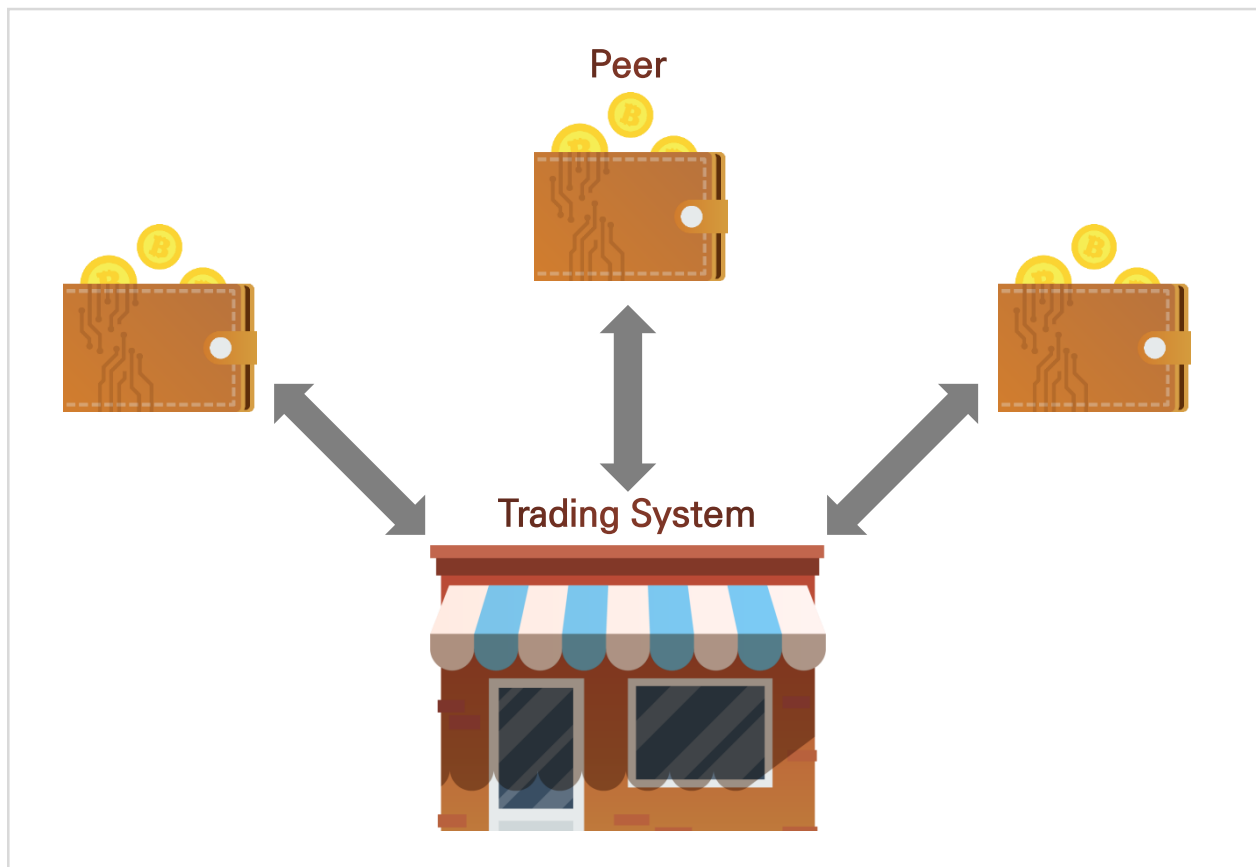


Real-time Transaction Processing Through Wallets

It provides support to the real-time transaction processing system for peer-to-peer using the function of the wallet that the individuals/organizations own even in the event of end-point single transaction.

The software type wallet installed on user terminal can generate and maintain the transactions through the Minimal Exchange System capable of processing the information about users' own wallets and the price at which users intend to trade. The advantage is that the transactions between users can be generated simply by posting the transaction information on uses who want to trade, although all the prices can be managed by the central system. By registering the prices for transaction desired by user, the user is entrusted with authority through the central system.

The price, at which sale/disposal can be made via the software for certain time in transactions through wallets, is registered. Moreover, transactions can be announced to acquaintance and unspecified number of users in the same time slot.



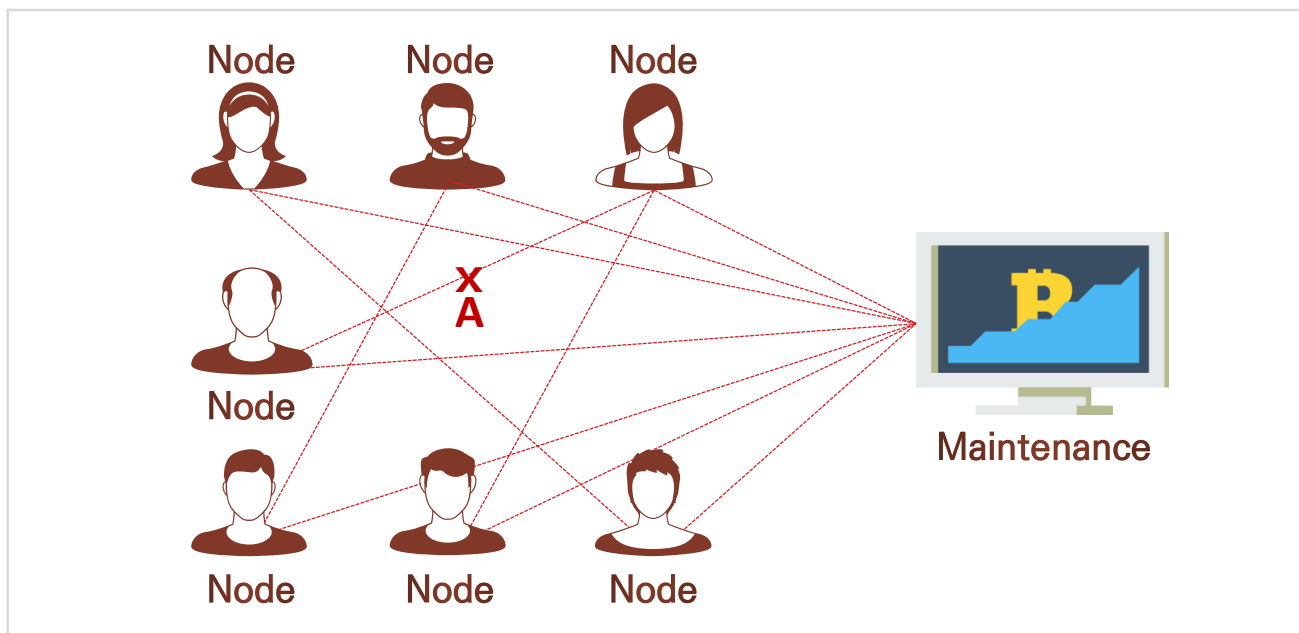
The distributed processing system, which processes the transactions in real time through wallets, can download the process related to concerned procedures through the trading platform of central system and proceed with the processing through verification for each step, so that the load arising from real-time transaction can be mitigated and the flow necessary for transaction can continue after creation of Meta Data required for generation of transactions.

Unmatched level of security can be guaranteed because the access to transactions cannot be controlled unless all systems are hacked at the same time based on the mode of peer-to-peer network.

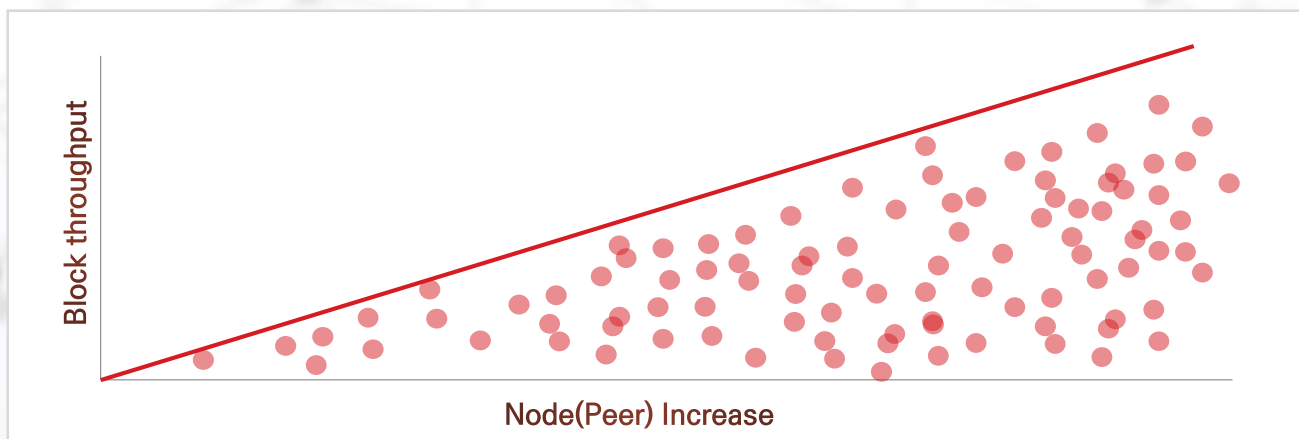
Transaction Processing for Real-Time Transactions

To process transactions between users in real time, existing coins and exchanges resorts to comparison in extracting the link of loaded blocks and gas used, resulting in a considerable delay in processing of transaction between trading parties. The problem with this method is that verification of concerned transactions is dependent upon centralization, and furthermore, this method is found to have security vulnerability. The system has been changed in such a way that the entities processing each transaction are distributed to each node and that the value verified previously by those nodes is verified by central server. The validation algorithms of those nodes are updated frequently to cope with users' crack attack.

As the number of nodes processing the transactions increases due to the distribution of concerned transaction, the transaction proof and processing speed increases. The blocks held between trading partners should be checked only in their own wallets. The verification algorithm should be the up-to-date algorithm updated in real time by the server.



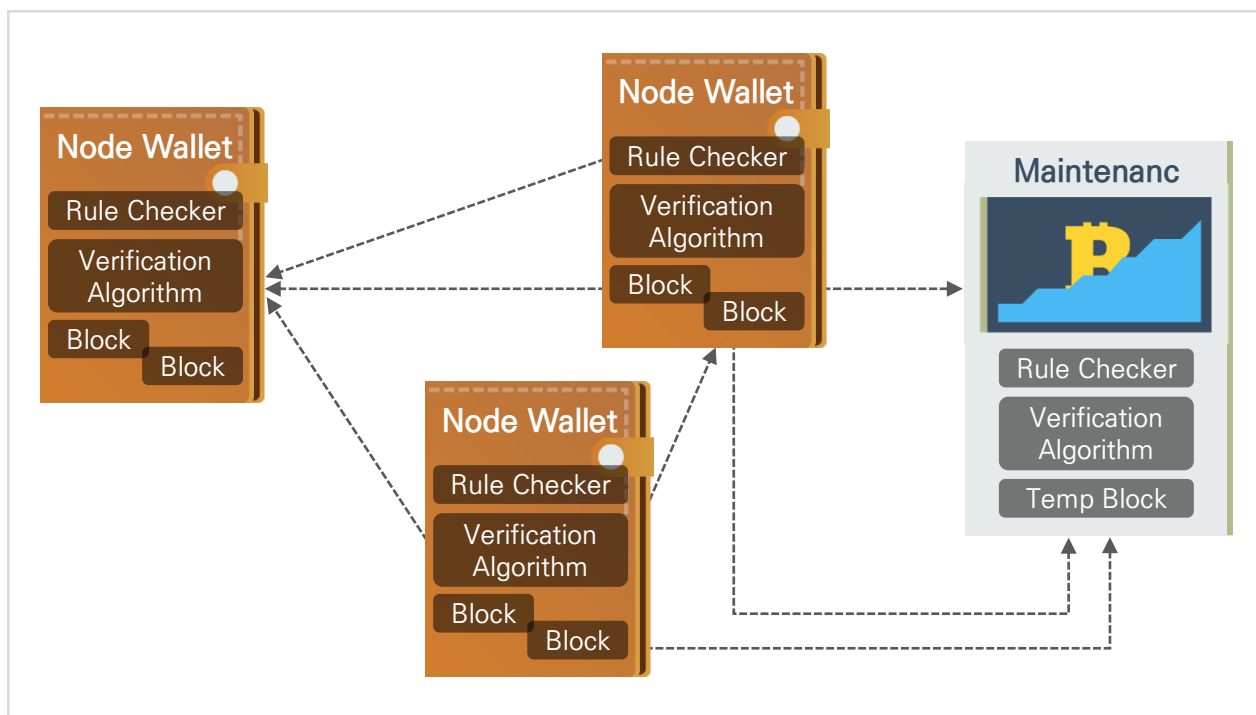
A) Even if a node break occurs, there are number of cases for the synchronization of Maintenance linked to the nodes or for connection to other nodes, thus eliminating the instability of the peer-to-peer type self-verification of wallet transaction. As the number of nodes increases, the speed of transaction verification and processing of blocks is continuously increasing.



Distribution, Peer Transaction Proof, Server Rule Creation Method

In the block processing method of OHWE, if the processing is performed in a way that the block is loaded on the terminals(Cell Phone, PC, Tablet) of the users without centralization, each peer is created as one node. The created nodes will generate separate keys that can prove each node when transaction occurs between users.

The generated key is verified by the central server, and the verified key is stored in three places: the center, node, and trader.



For the blocks that receive and create the OHWE Coin, each peer owns concerned block. If the owned block is managed and controlled by the OHWE wallet, own block and block connected to the chain are verified by using the POW algorithm that verifies concerned block.

To ensure security and stability for that and to decentralize the verification, the server transmits verification rules generated more than 10 times per second to process the wallet. The algorithm that receives and processes the verification rule is controlled and processed by peer and central server.

In case of hacking of concerned blocks or alteration of transaction proofs with malicious intent, the party must modulate the rule policy, centralization server, wallet mounting algorithm, interchange history, and BlockChain in OHWE at the same time. Therefore, the algorithm for modulating it does not exist at present and it is impossible to hack it.

Distribution Network for Peer Transaction



A system is constructed, which dynamically connects traders' nodes through the Mash Network and cooperates with various nodes present in the non-hierarchy. The dependency of the nodes that can occur at this time is verified through MetaData in the Central System. Dynamic allocation of load is set to pursue distribution over probable overhead.

The wallet installed on each terminal has the topology for loose connection with small switch and is designed to ensure operability with respect to the connection between the switches of the node.

Even if the connection is not maintained in the network of the central system, transaction information is acquired from the node storing the latest transaction information. The metadata related to that is stored locally. The information related to verification and transactions is updated by the system subsequently.

The platform provides capability to use some functions of the distributed network system, so that the routing functions can be enabled for node switch in organizations and groups and can be used anytime by the organizations and groups according to the purposes.

When concerned packet information is protected by the encryption algorithm(SHA-256), the Hash Key for concerned packet information is wrapped once again for preservation, ensuring that the best security can be maintained.

2. Scalability of Ohwe Coin

- 1) Targeted Cryptocurrency
- 2) Blockchain Mash Network

Targeted Cryptocurrency

As the Blockchain Real Time Ecosystem(BRTE) is seeking to add vitality to the market, clearly defined objectives need to be defined by field for each cryptocurrency in order to ensure successful circulation of cryptocurrency.

Ohwecoin aims to “contribute to the co-existence and co-prosperity of the humanity in global community as a cryptographic currency synchronized with a rational and wise consumer content sharing platform”. Furthermore, Ohwecoin is a global company standing at the forefront of the knowledge-based and creative economy in the 21st century. It identifies competitive and creative domestic/foreign items and small-giant enterprises, along with consumer content sharing platform, and creates jobs for the youth and human networks.

Ohwecoin resolves the constraints and limited speed of cryptography, such as BTC, ETH, etc., to create the conditions optimized for ease entry of consumer contents sharing platform into global market, and it interoperates with multiple trading coins, other cryptocurrencies specified by the OHWE platform can also be traded.

We want to actualize the value and stability of OHWE coin linked to the OHWE Platform, which is a gateway to the virtual cryptocurrency world as well as the real world.



Agency Operation & Utilization in Platform

Ohwe coin distributes current point-to-point coins currently held, and proceeds with related business marketing. Price of the item is paid in part by coin, and the coins that have been paid and distributed can be delivered to the user. The business model is adjusted to the availability and redistribution of coins as the users purchase the goods on concerned platform and the reward point conditions are linked.

Shopping malls in the platform are evolving into open markets and social commerce, and OHWE has made entry into next-stage We commerce market, developing and processing the coins, and is poised to establish a leading position in the market. It has established business model that redistributes profits from general companies to consumers, resets the values for same products, returning concerned profits back to consumers.

This model promotes the shift towards rational distribution process for products that have been distributed through channels unknown to consumers, and brings the profits generated from that process to consumers.

Synchronization between Ohwecoin and Global Markets



Singapore
OHWE PTE.
LTD



United States
OHWE USA
(scheduled to open)



Philippines
OHWELG PH
OHWE Exchange



Korea
OHWE CO.LTD
OHWE.NET



Japan
OHWE JAPAN



Taiwan
OHWE TW



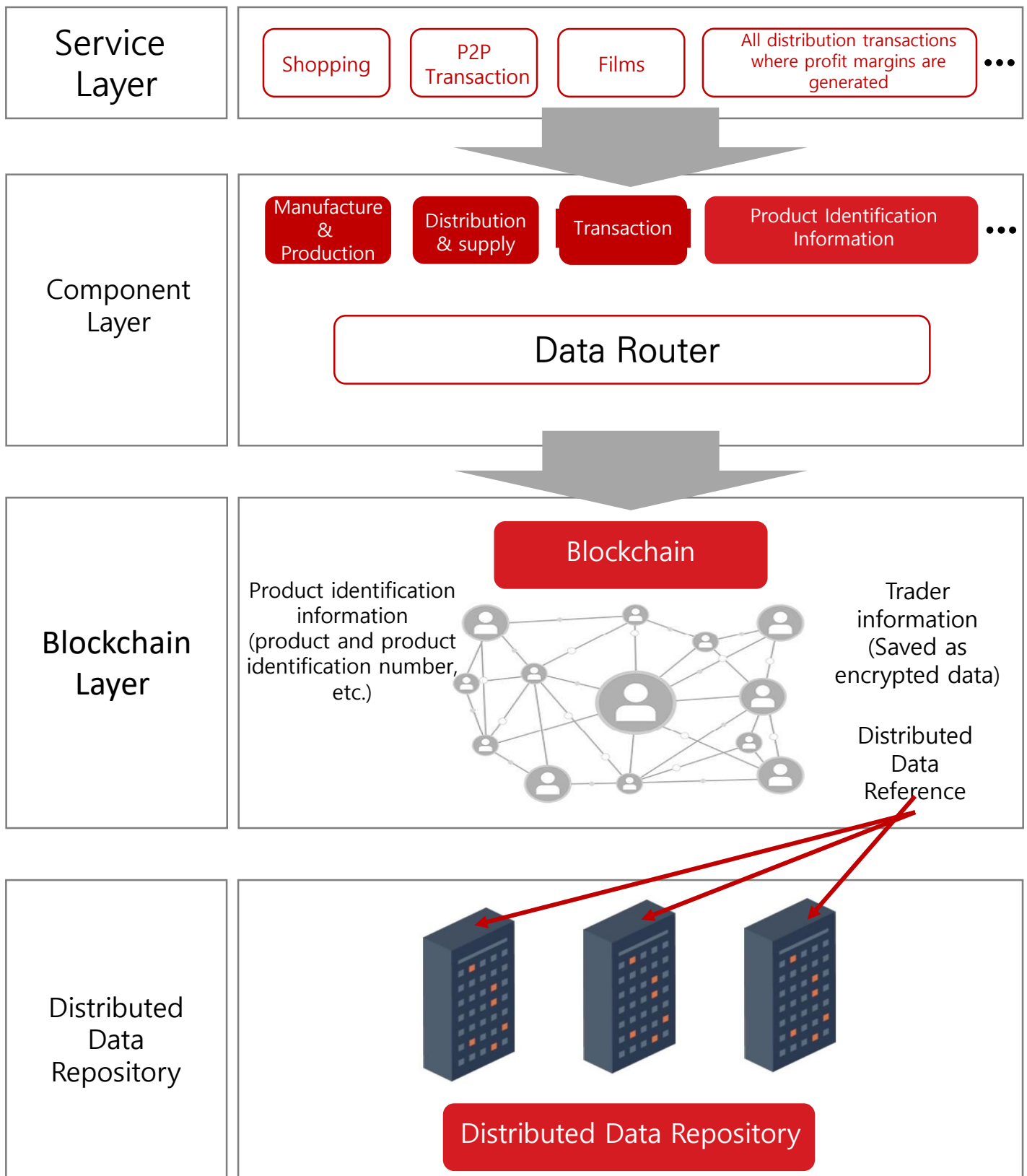
3. Ohwe eco Information

- 1) Ohwe Blockchain and Data Storage
- 2) Platform and Ohwecoin
- 3) Riskless Asset
- 4) Falsification Prevention/Proof of Origin
- 5) Creation of Cultural Art Content Ecosy

Ohwe Information

OHWE platform affects all aspects ranging from production/distribution to consumption of tangible/intangible goods, creating a virtuous circle of transactions.

Ohwe Platform



● 3.1.1 Service Layer

This layer collects all data related to manufacture, distribution and transaction which occur through the OHWE platform and subsequently uses such data for various services. At the service layer, a variety of Dapps(Decentralized Applications), which involve individuals or all companies participating in the OHWE ECO, are operated.

Wide ranges of related data related transactions, incidents, manufacture/country of origin, and product, etc., which are generated from all connected processes, are stored as blockchain layer through component layer.

● 3.1.2 Component Layer

The service layer refers to all transaction media made accessible to the data via blockchain network by combining the OHWE coins for all transactions where consumption occurs from the stages of manufacture and production and profit margins are generated within the Ohwe Platform Ecosystem. All services on the OHWE platform are connected to the blockchain network only through this service layer. The independent main net is formed and blockchain network is built, the overload in the blockchain network can be prevented and the immediacy of transaction can be maintained through expeditious distribution transaction, classification of transactions, storage and classification of key data, etc.

● 3.1.3 Blockchain Layer and Distributed Data Repository

The blockchain layer records the information, which pertains to all types of transactions occurring within the OHWE ECO, in the blockchain layer and the distributed data repository. This information refers to the information or records of events and transaction, etc., which are generated in whole periods where transaction of products occurs from the stage of production. Information on manufacture/production, incidents, falsified or counterfeit products, distribution process, accidents, etc., is important for consumers in purchasing products and plays a crucial role in the blockchain layer. This kind of important information should be stored on blockchain layer to prevent risks of alteration, falsification, hacking and errors caused by server failures.

The blockchain layer, where all data of Ohwe platform are stored, is the Scrypt based type. Moreover, Ohwe main net will record and manage all those data on independent Ohwe Blockchain networks in the period ahead.

In addition, the recorded data will be analyzed and classified to ensure reduction of overload in blockchain layer and improvement of efficiency by keeping the less frequently used data stored on distributed data layer separately based on the distribution technology.

As the less frequently used data are stored separately on the distributed data layer and the data stored there(on the distributed data layer) are encrypted for storage, the data can be accessed only by owners(trading parties) or those involved in concerned transaction process or authorized individuals or companies.

● 3.2.1 Blockchain

On the OHWE platform, the data are stored separately on blockchain or distributed data repository across the block-chain network storing all underlying data. In the initial test and initial utilization phase, the transaction data recorded in the Ohwe Eco will be stored and recorded in the blockchain using the own blockchain network. As the Ohwe Eco's data size is too large to utilize any blockchain network by using the own blockchain network, therefore, we will extend the network of OHWE blockchain.

In the main net phase where independent OHWE Blockchain network has been developed, participants can be given assurance of increased profits through compensation and commissions for miners who handle the substantiation and confirmation of data blocks related to records. It will also enable quicker transactions even for large-capacity blocks, and will also improve block creation cycle and transaction processing speed.

● 3.2.2 Distributed Data Repository

OHWE ECO data, which are not used frequently or have inefficiently large capacity, will be stored separately on the distributed data repository. The distributed data repository is operated separately to guard against any loss/damage or slowdown in transaction, which are caused by error in central server, and other elements jeopardizing the blockchain. Moreover, we will improve and incorporate the protocols, such as distributed file system(IPFS), for stable operation of distributed data repository.

● 3.3.1 Differentiation of Data Stored on Blockchain and Distributed Data Repository

OHWE platform records and stores all data related to all activities that occur within the OHWE Ecosystem where consumption occurs from production stage. As these data are recorded on a massive scale, data essential for management and less frequently used data should be managed separately. Therefore, OHWE classifies information, such as key information and information related to special situations and transactions, into different categories by section of production, distribution, and consumption, and separates the storage(blockchain, distributed data repository) of such disparate information, increasing the efficiency of blockchain network.

Blockchain

Block

1. Coin	2. Manufacture / Production	3. Distribution / Supply	4. Consumer (Purchaser)
Electronic Wallet 1 ↓ Electronic Wallet 2	Manufacturer/Producer Manufacture/production Information; Manufacturer/producer Information; Country of origin information, etc.	Distributor/Supplier Falsification/alteration of goods; Distribution and supply information; Product information, etc.	Consumer (Purchaser) Manufacture/production and distribution/supply information related to purchased products
1. All records related to coin transactions between electronic wallets 2. Data on manufacture/production 3. Information on falsification/alteration and distribution/supply of products 4. Information related to manufacture/production & distribution/ supply of purchased products			

Distributed Data Repository

Distributed
Data
Repository

Manufacture / Production	Distribution / Supply	Consumer (Purchaser)	Products / Contents
Information of products manufactured/produced; Information of manufacturer/producer; Country of origin information, etc. Summarized Data	Product falsification/alteration; Distribution and supply information; Product information Summarized Data	Information on manufacture/production & distribution/supply of purchased products Summarized Data	Identification information related to products/contents Summarized Data
Key information to be stored through OHWE platform is recorded and stored on blockchain, while other auxiliary information and less frequently used data are stored in the distributed data repository applying the IPFS, etc. .			

● 3.3.2 Data Stored on Blockchain

Important data on transaction where consumption occurs from the stage of production/manufacture within Ohwe Eco are recorded and stored on the main blockchain, along with the information on transactions of Ohwe coin, electronic wallets, and owners, etc.

● 3.3.2.1 Key Data Related to Transactions on Blockchain

Important information is recorded on the blockchain, such as product information, identification information of tangible/intangible products, manufacturers/producers, distributors/suppliers (individuals or companies), authenticity of products, country of origin, transaction of products.

For all transactions where profit margins are generated from involvement in the Ohwe Eco, separate product codes can be registered, so that consumers(owners) can verify concerned information such as product identification information and distribution information. However, overload or inefficiency may be caused, making it difficult for consumers(owners) to manage the information related to all stages where practical transactions occur from manufacture/production, through distribution, to supply.

So, the blockchain stores all the records related to entire transactions, but the summarized details which consumers(owners) intended to verify with respect to products, authenticity of tangible/intangible products, country of origin, accidents occurring in the distribution process or related issues, are stored in the distributed data repository for quick access.

● 3.3.2.2 Distributed Data Repository Management Data

Data, which consumers(owners) intend to check among all transaction-related data stored within the Ohwe Eco, are stored separately in Distributed Data Repository in the same way as IPFS, along with the large-capacity data and data required under specific circumstances. However, details such as purchase details and personal information of the trader are encrypted and stored.

● 3.4 Ownership of OHWE Data

The ownership of the data generated within the Ohwe Eco is largely divided into 2 types. Such data can be classified into data given to consumers(owners) in cases where transaction occurs from the stage of manufacture/production and the data that can be accessed publicly.

The data given in entire transaction procedure can be accessed only by the person confirmed to be involved in the transaction directly or indirectly. The data that can be accessed publicly are subdivided into the data that can be verified even by non-participants as necessary in the Ohwe Eco, and are stored in the form of IPFS on Distributed Data Repository to ensure quick processing. However, it does not include personal information and sensitive information which shows the summarized information related to production/manufacture, distribution/supply, and consumption.

● 3.4.1 Ownership of Data Recorded in Blockchain

Data on all transactions occurring in the Ohwe Eco, such as information related to transactions occurring up to the stages of manufacture/production, distribution/ supply, and consumption by consumers(owners), authenticity, accidents and related issues, etc., are recorded and stored in the blockchain. This kind of data can be found in the blockchain layer.

● 3.4.2 Ownership of Data in Separate Distributed Data Repository

The data recorded separately in the Distributed Data Repository is the data stored in the form of IPFS, which can be accessed by those participating in Ohwe Eco, not participating directly, according to the records stored. Ownership of this type of data is granted to the Ohwe platform account of the owner. However, personal information or sensitive information on owner(individual/company/Ohwe platform account holder that cannot be confirmed) is not allowed to be accessed. As this kind of personal information or sensitive information, encrypted separately for storage, cannot be accessed without approval of owner upon the request for access. In addition, account holders have ownership of their data basically and also own the data that they created.

Technology, Global Network, Vicious Cycle

Simultaneous transaction verification technology implemented by P2P functions:

It minimizes the load in the verification system even when transactions occur simultaneously based on the transaction ledger entry function and enables the transaction simply via internet connection in everywhere. Our business model has a virtuous cycle that enables reward and mining within the platform through trading, content sharing, and user participation.

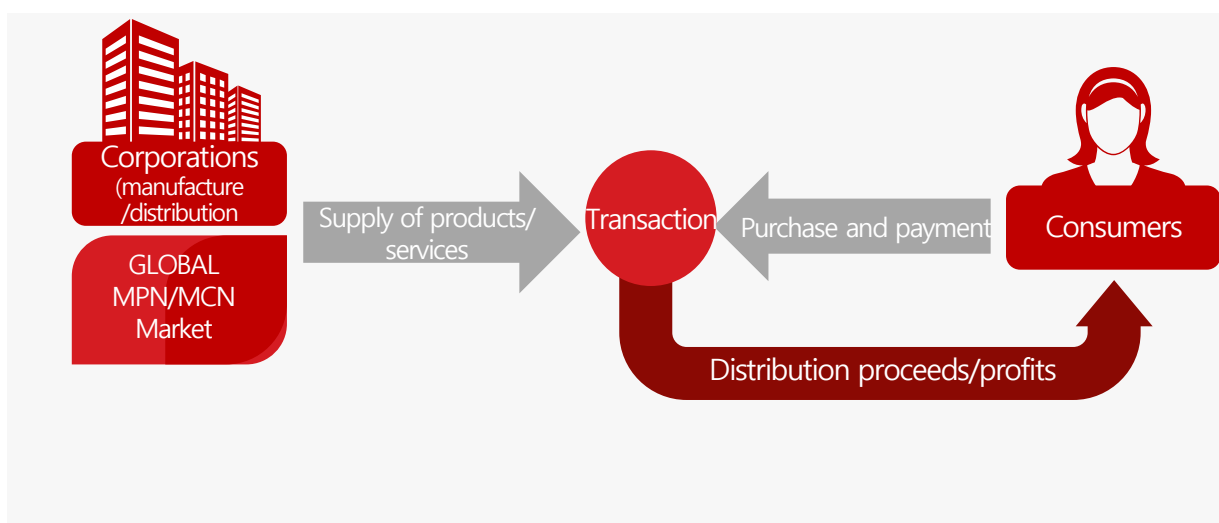
Ohwe Platform

A platform returning whole **distribution proceeds**(corporate profit = margin) consumers, **not the businesses**

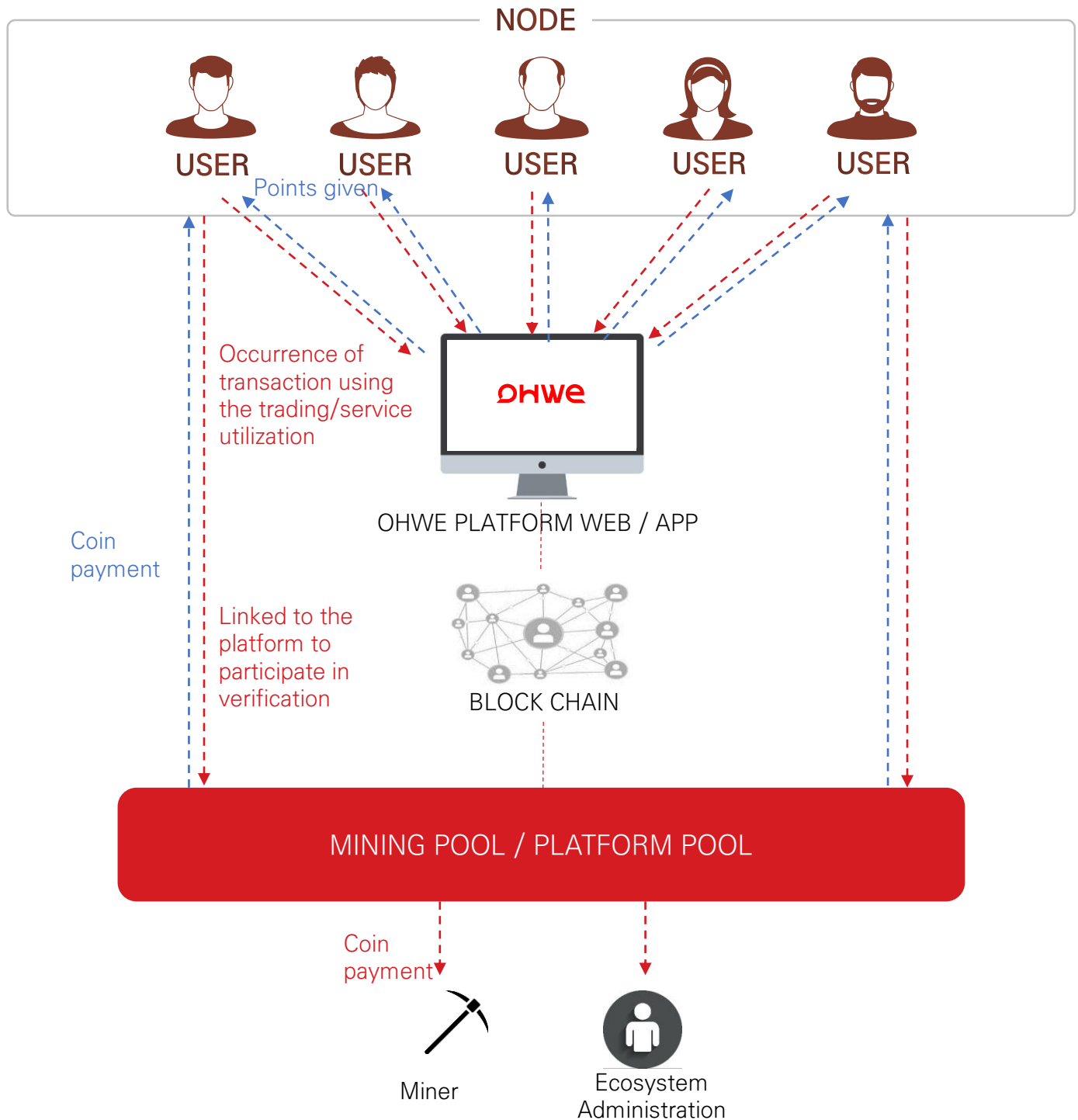


Content-sharing platform

OHWE

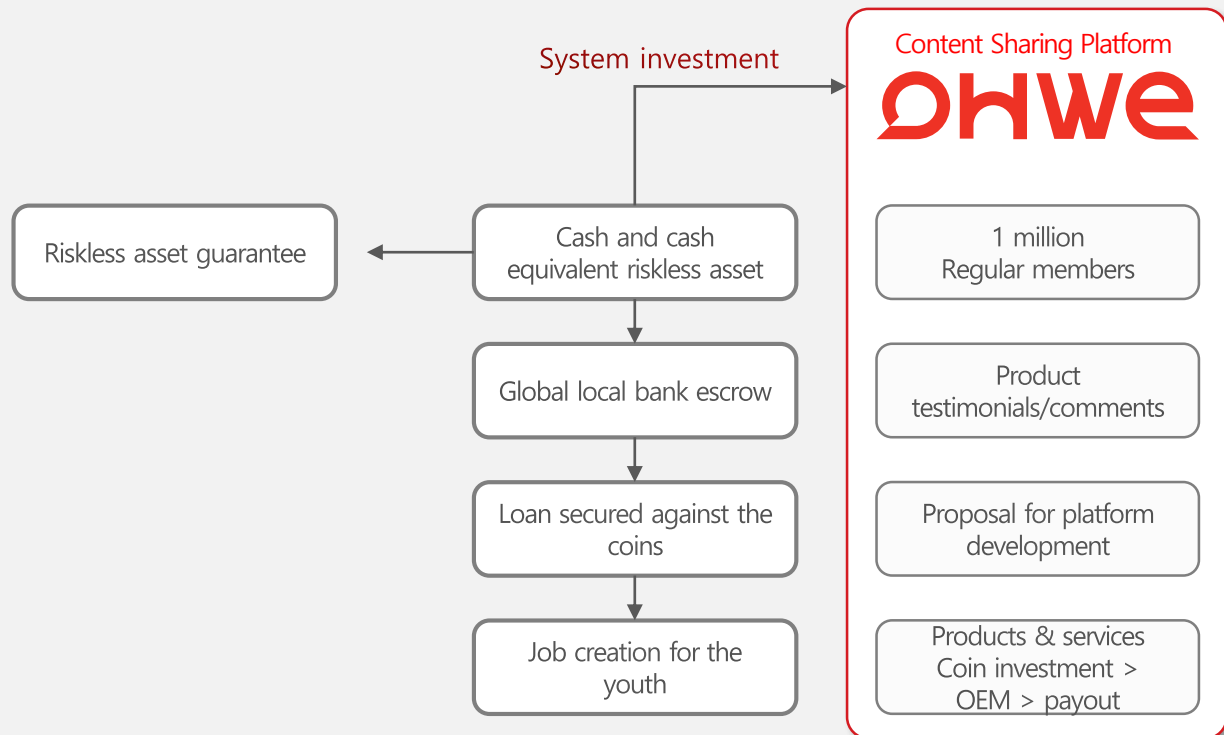


Reward or Mining through the use of services within the platform



OHWE PLATFORM is linked to platform pool and engaged in verification process when a transaction occurs through user's transaction and service/content utilization. So, user can receive OHWE Coin as reward. The wallet in the platform functions as a node, which can lead to the inflow of the OHWE Coin holder into the platform. Moreover, users can accumulate reward points for the amount of purchase and use the points for payment within the platform.

Platform Marketing

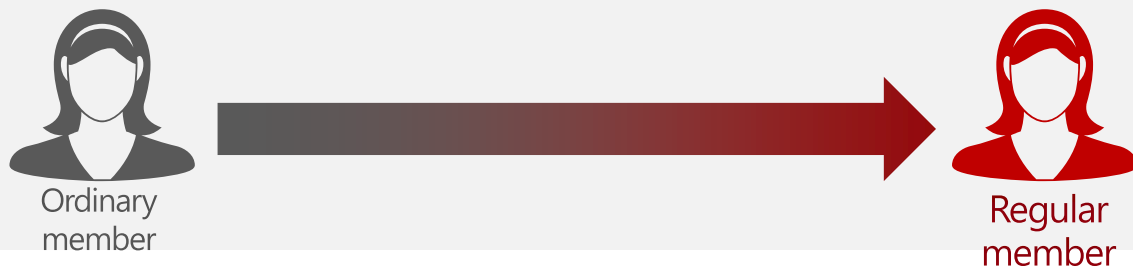


Ohwecoin is used as a fuel for consumer content sharing platforms through blockchain-based cryptocurrency.

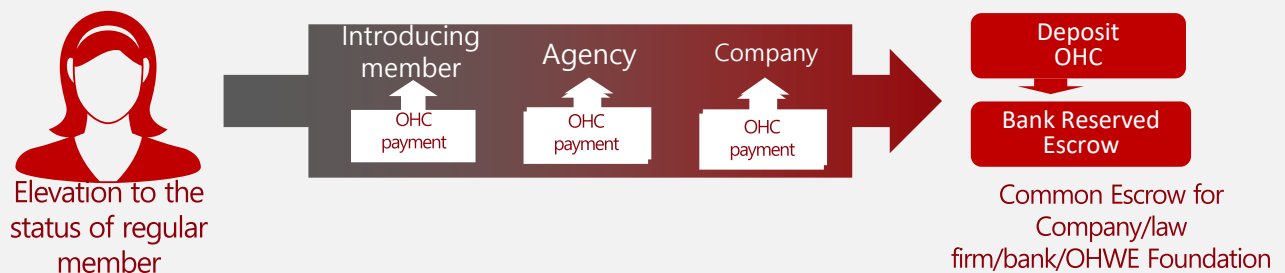
The riskless assets of cash and cash equivalents, raised on the platform, are reinvested for development of platform systems. In addition, Ohwecoin also invests in other riskless assets, and the raised funds are used as the key sources to finance national security assets. Ohwecoin contributes to promotion of co-existence and co-prosperity of the humanity in global community by reinvesting in the natural environment, life-science and technology development.

Regular Member of Platform

OHWE everyday platform server & operation/management cost-sharing structure



Everyday platform server & operation/management cost-sharing

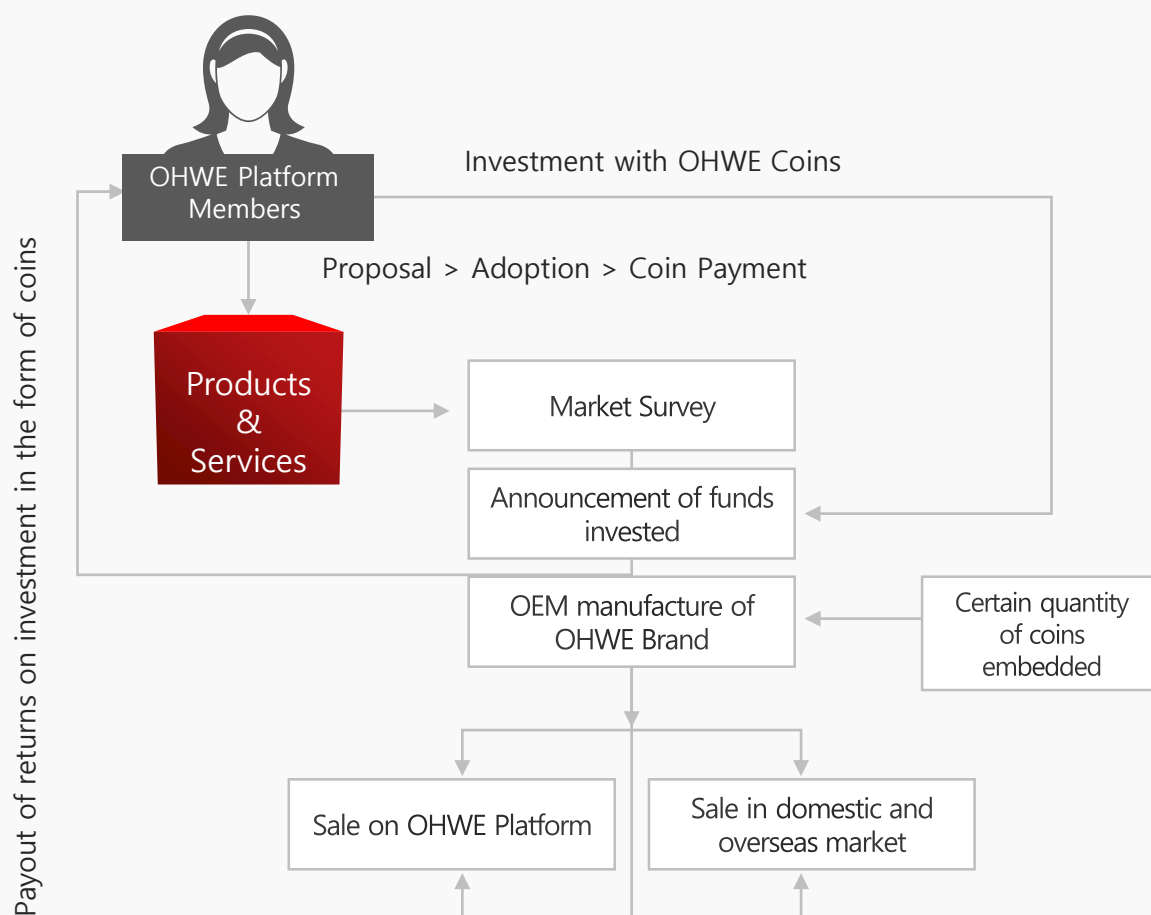


Coins are paid to the regular members whose proposals of products and services on the OHWE platform have been adopted. The Company carries out market survey on products and services commodities to announce the amount of funds needed for manufacture or OEM. The Company receives investment funds from Ohwe Platform members in the form of Ohwecoin and procures the products through production and OEM. These products and service commodities are sold with a certain quantity of embedded Ohwecoin.

Those products and services are sold in domestic and overseas market through Ohwe Platform. The net sales profit is distributed to Ohwecoin investors in the form of Ohwecoin. This raises the future value of Ohwecoin and contributes to Ohwecoin's virtuous cycle system, maximizing the utilization of Coin.

		Introducing Member	Agency	Company
Ohwe	Payment	OHC	OHC	OHC
	Total Quantity	1/3 OHC	1/3 OHC	1/3 OHC

Regular Members of Platform

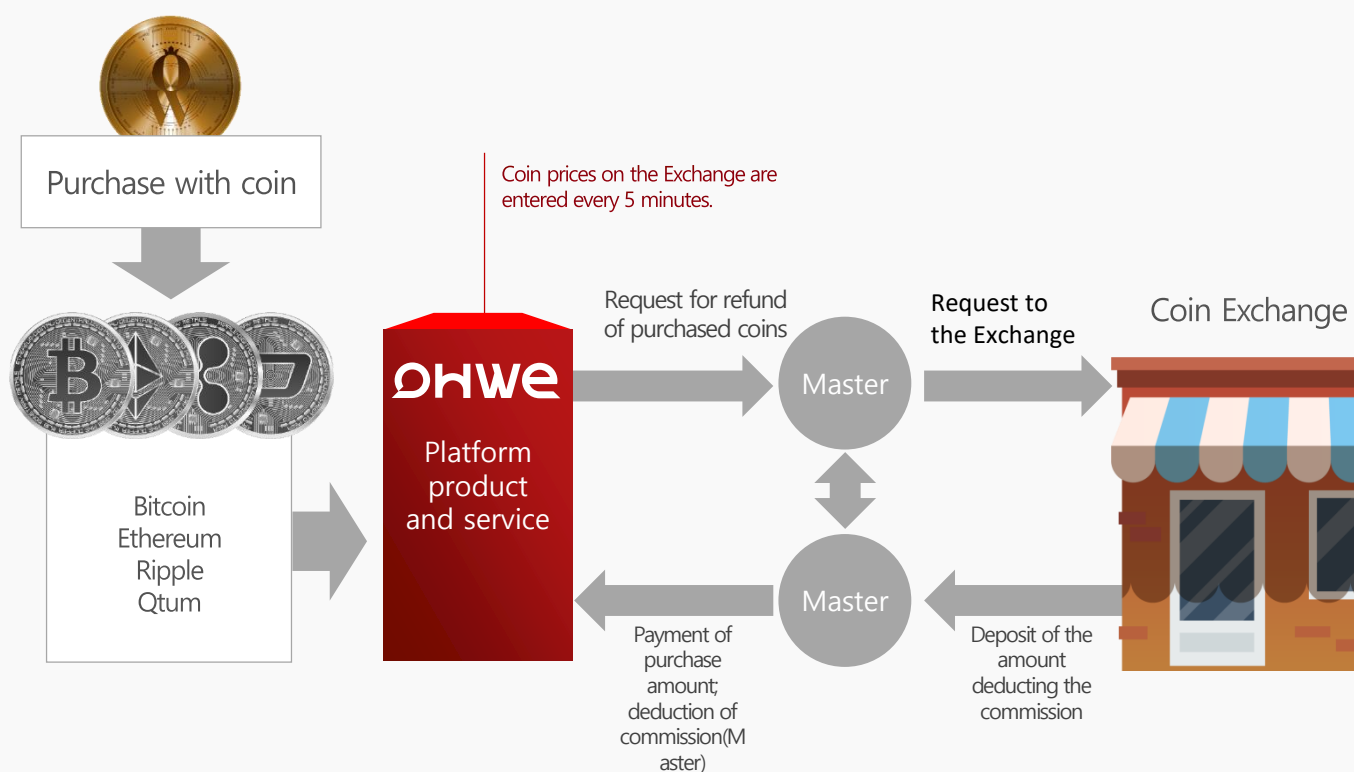


Payout of net profit in the form of coins = virtuous cycle system for coins

Coins are paid to the regular members whose proposals of products and services on the OHWE platform have been adopted. The Company carries out market survey on products and services commodities to announce the amount of funds needed for manufacture or OEM. The Company receives investment funds from Ohwe Platform members in the form of Ohwecoin and procures the products through production and OEM. These products and service commodities are sold with a certain quantity of embedded Ohwecoin.

Those products and services are sold in domestic and overseas market through Ohwe Platform. The net sales profit is distributed to Ohwecoin investors in the form of cash or Ohwecoin. This raises the future value of Ohwecoin and contributes to Ohwecoin's virtuous cycle system, maximizing the utilization of Coin.

Purchase of products and services with coins as riskless assets on the platform



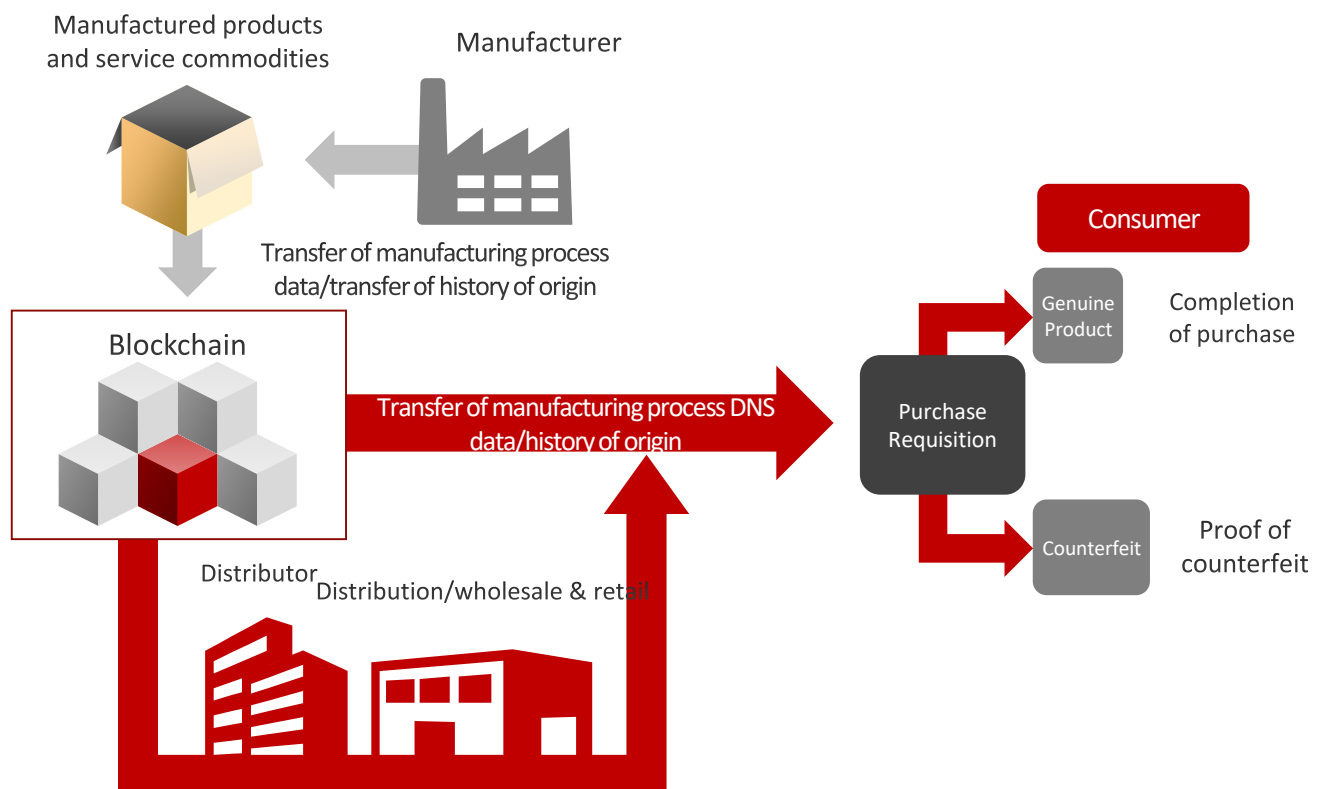
On the Ohwe Platform, products can be purchased through all cryptocurrencies developed on the basis of trading, along with Ohwecoin. Other cryptocurrencies specified by the platform are also systematized in such a way that trading can be feasible.

Coin holders can purchase products and services from Ohwe Platform. The Company indicates the coin prices on products and service commodities at regular intervals (for example, an interval of several minutes) based on the coin prices published by Coin Exchanges. Coin holders can purchase and receive products with the coin specified by the platform. The Company operates the coin obtained through purchase in accordance with its regulations.

The Company trades and operates coins as a company's riskless assets of cash and cash equivalents according to the fluctuation rate of the coins obtained through the transaction of products and service commodities, and considers the fluctuation rate of the coins in the market.

Proof of authenticity and origin

To prevent forgery that may occur in the logistics and transportation process nearly worth KRW 2,000 trillion a year, the manufacturing process and history of origin are stored on a separate DNS, and this information is placed in the blockchain, so that consumers, distributors, manufacturers can share the information one another and verify authenticity. Through the tracking system(Explorer), consumers can distinguish genuine products easily.



Verification of product authenticity

As Bitcoin blockchain is a ledger with unchangeable records, it can be easily assumed that verification of authenticity on blockchain would not be difficult. However, Bitcoin is a public ledger, and even a person who is not the producer of genuine products can upload fingerprints on Bitcoin. 'Certificate of authenticity' can be forged for counterfeit products and can be delivered to consumers through same series of processes. So, one cannot easily distinguish genuine products from counterfeits.

To resolve such a problem, the system identifies real producer by allowing an authorized third party to find out who generated the blockchain records independently. The owner can verify his or her identity through web domain ownership verification, or government authentication, or third party verification. The cryptographic proof of identity written on block chain allows the third party to verify independently which 'certificate of authenticity' produced by which virtual device is genuine. This powerful authenticity technology can help reduce fraud in supply chain and logistics drastically.

Authenticity of Counterfeit Products

The consulting firm PwC(PricewaterhouseCoopers) has estimated that the counterfeit product market is worth close to KRW 2,000 trillion yearly, and the market for pharmaceutical products, which make up the largest share of counterfeit goods, has seen counterfeit drugs worth KRW 200 trillion being distributed to consumers, pharmacies, and even hospitals each year. BRTE is a technological revolution for authenticity. For example, in the medical industry, a pharmaceutical company using BRTE can send the reference ID of the drug in the unopened drug case with the drug itself. The pharmacy can open the case and look up the reference ID for concerned pharmaceutical company's virtual device to determine the authenticity of the crypto logically proven drug.

Arrival Certificate

The ability to verify specific information at its receipt can be used to verify the transfer and to track the information and documents related to certificate and real assets, as well as delivering and reading them, if they are cryptographically verifiable.

Build the hub of Hallyu culture and art content ecosystem(Culture Ecology)

Korea-loving blue-eyed multinational cultural missionaries

The world's only company creating Hallyu business, bringing broadcasters, artists, florists, chefs, magicians, B-boys and models under one roof.

Copyright and talent cultivation recording system protected by cryptographic technology of blockchain

"2018 OHWE Cultural Hub creates a new dual-wave in Korea and home countries!"

Korea-loving blue-eyed multinational cultural missionaries are friends from:

Mexico, United States, Turkey, Bolivia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, France, Netherlands, Venezuela, Peru, South Africa, Jordan, Brazil, Germany, Iran, Cambodia, Guinea, Greece, Norwegian, Saudi Arabia , Egypt, Taiwan, China, Japan, Russia, Sweden, U.K., New Zealand, Thailand, Mongolia, and Malaysia

What is Hallyu of
OHWE ?



Korea
MCN Creator 1
Demonstrate the talents using
fluent Korean on a multi-
platform!



Home Country
MCN Creator 2
New Hallyu presented in
home county with great
fluency in native language

Build the hub of Hallyu culture and art
content ecosystem(Culture Ecology)

OHWE Culture-Hub : New Hallyu approach strategy and
business concept

Think Critically

Think Differently

Think Uniquely

Critical Thinking

Differentiated Thinking

Unique Thinking

Creative
Concept

Differentiated
Style

Unique Contents

Multi-Modal K-wave

Dawon Hallyu: Convergence culture pipeline culture hub



We will build OHWE culture hub with
Korea-loving blue-eyed missionaries hand in
hand with global culture and art talents

4. ICO Roadmap

1) Development Team

Project Representative

Chang-young RYU



Established Samjin Corporation specializing in manufacture and distribution

Marketing at DHL Korea and Adobe Korea

Macintosh(Apple) education solution and establishment of Academy Young Graphic

Hyundai(CosmoNet) and program IT development

Established MS Telecom Co., Ltd; KT WiBro and KS Telecom,

Established MG AD Co., Ltd related to digital business in Korea, such as Adidas and Hyundai Motor Company, etc.

Established MG FND Co., Ltd in Vietnam and Philippines

Executive Director of Helping Hands Foundation and UNngo

Integrated Development Foundation(IDF)

Development and new & renewable energy solutions and content-sharing platform

Established OHWE PTE., LTD



Adviser

Haeng-sik Choi

(Currently) Professor, Graduate School of the Law, Wonkwang University
Chairman of Korean Law Association
Dean of the College of Law, Wonkwang University
Chairman of Manin Dongcham Boeun Scholarship Association
(Currently) Vice-Chairman of Korean Association of Medical Law



Adviser

Seong-jo Kang

Ph.D. in Literature, Institute of Taiwanese Studies, National Taiwan Normal University
Institute of Chinese Studies, Taiwan Normal University
Institute of Pre-Qin philosophers, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
《Studies of Collected Masters: 諸子學刊》, a member of Thesis Review Committee & a member of Editorial Committee
(Currently) Professor, Department of Chinese Language Education, Wonkwang University



Adviser

Koo-boong Kim

World Taekwondo Federation Korea/ Section Chief
Pakistan National Team Head Coach
Royal Pakistan Taekwondo Federation Founder-Grand Master
Taekwon National Master Instructor
7th Dan Black Belt (World Taekwondo Federation)
GraceKim(Pvt)LtdCEO
Sundotcom Chairman



Adviser

Mian Muhammad Hamza Nizami

NALMAT ULLAH STEEL WORKS PVT LTD
IBRAHIM NIZAMI STEEL WIRE IND PVT LTD
NIZAMI STEEL PRODUCTS MILLS PVT LTD
AL MAJEED IBRAHIM STEEL IND PVT LTD
NIZAMI FEEDS PVT LTD
CEO/DIRECTOR



Adviser

Song-yeon Kim

Representative of Overseas Marketing, Nara Company Co., Ltd
Representative of Overseas Marketing, Yeoui Co., Ltd
Director, Marketing Division, Korea Food Doctor Co., Ltd
Completed the Highest APP Course in Dongguk University; Awarded the Gold Prize in Marketing
Chairman of Songyeon Corporation Co., Ltd
Branch Manager of OHWE Co., Ltd in Taiwan



Adviser

Jong-sik Chung

Shindongah Group 63 Building Marketing
Established MS-Tech Co.,Ltd specializing in F&B – CEO
Opened FreeM Hotel – CEO
Development of Subic Hotel & Resort in Philippines – CEO
F&B entry into Vietnam, China, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia
Managing Director, Consultant, Sun Dot Com Co., Ltd



Adviser

Hui-sun Yim

CEO of Sun Dot Com Co., Ltd
Manufacture of Agricultural Machinery _ Development of Peanut
Sprout Cultivator
CEO of MSJR Co., Ltd
CEO of MG AD Co., Ltd



Adviser

Sang-gin Kim

Seoul Institute of the Arts
CEO of Media Forest Co., Ltd
Adjunct Professor, Department of Broadcasting & Imaging, Seoul
Institute of the Arts
Graduate School of Smart Convergence, Kwangwoon University

Partners





Young-soo Yoo

Web Planning
Product MD
Shopping mall planning
Content planning



Hyun-woo Kim

Overseas market research
Overseas marketing
Overseas content development
Content planning



Hyo-jung Ryu

Web planning
Web design
Blog marketing
SNS management
Shopping mall planning
Content planning

Company Profile

Company Name	OHWE PTE., LTD
Location	10 ANSON ROAD #11-20 INTERATIONAL PLAZA SINGAPORE (079903)
R&D CENTER	OHWE BLOCKCHAIN R&D 1-5F, Yanghwajin 4-gil, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Team	Development Team: 30 persons, Support Team: 12 persons
URL	www.ohweholding.com
Business Model	Contents Sharing Platform with Consumers

Business Network

Platform Corporation	OHWE Co., Ltd. www.ohwe.net	
ICO Corporation	OHWE PTE, LTD (Singapore Corporation) ohwecoin.io	
ICO Consulting	USA 'crypticle.io'	
BlockChain	Finance consulting	USA 'blackstark.com
	Partner Exchange	USA ND-EX USA exchange
	Philippines Corporation	PH 'OHWELG.com
	Domestic Exchange	COIN25 KOREA Exchange ND-EXK KOREA Exchange

Content Sharing Platform

컨/텐/츠/공/유/플/랫/폼

ohwe

Certificate of Business
Registration in Singapore



CERTIFICATE CONFIRMING INCORPORATION OF COMPANY

Company Name : OHWE PTE. LTD.

UEN : 201814158C

This is to confirm that the company was incorporated under the Companies Act, on and from 25/04/2018 and that the company is a **EXEMPT PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**.



TAN YONG TAT
ASST REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES & BUSINESS NAMES
ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
SINGAPORE

Dated : 25/04/2018
Receipt Number: ACRA180425142272



Authentication No. : J18277297V

Ohwecoin Overview

ICO Title	OHWE		
Concept	Blockchain platform to share contents, linking manufacturers and consumers in real life		
ICO Schedule	April 2018: Institutional/Corporate Investment ⇒ May to July, 2018: Private sale⇒ August 2018: Pre-sale		
Coin Symbol	OHC		
Blockchain	Independent Blockchain System/ Ohwe independent Self-Platform		
Ceiling of Total Issuance	3,300,000,000 units		
ICO	Total quantity sold:	980,000,000 units	
	Adviser	112,200,000 units	
	Marketing	138,100,000 units	
	Total quantity in circulation	1,230,300,000 units	
Quantity Held by Company	487,800,000 units		
Protected Quantity of Deposit Received	568,200,000 units		
Founder, Team Compensation	215,500,000 units		
Mineable Quantity	495,000,000 units		
Block Creation Cycle	Avg 2.5 min		
Mining Compensation Quantity	20 units(fixed, no half-life schedule)		
Agreement Protocol	PoW		
Source Open	www.github.com		

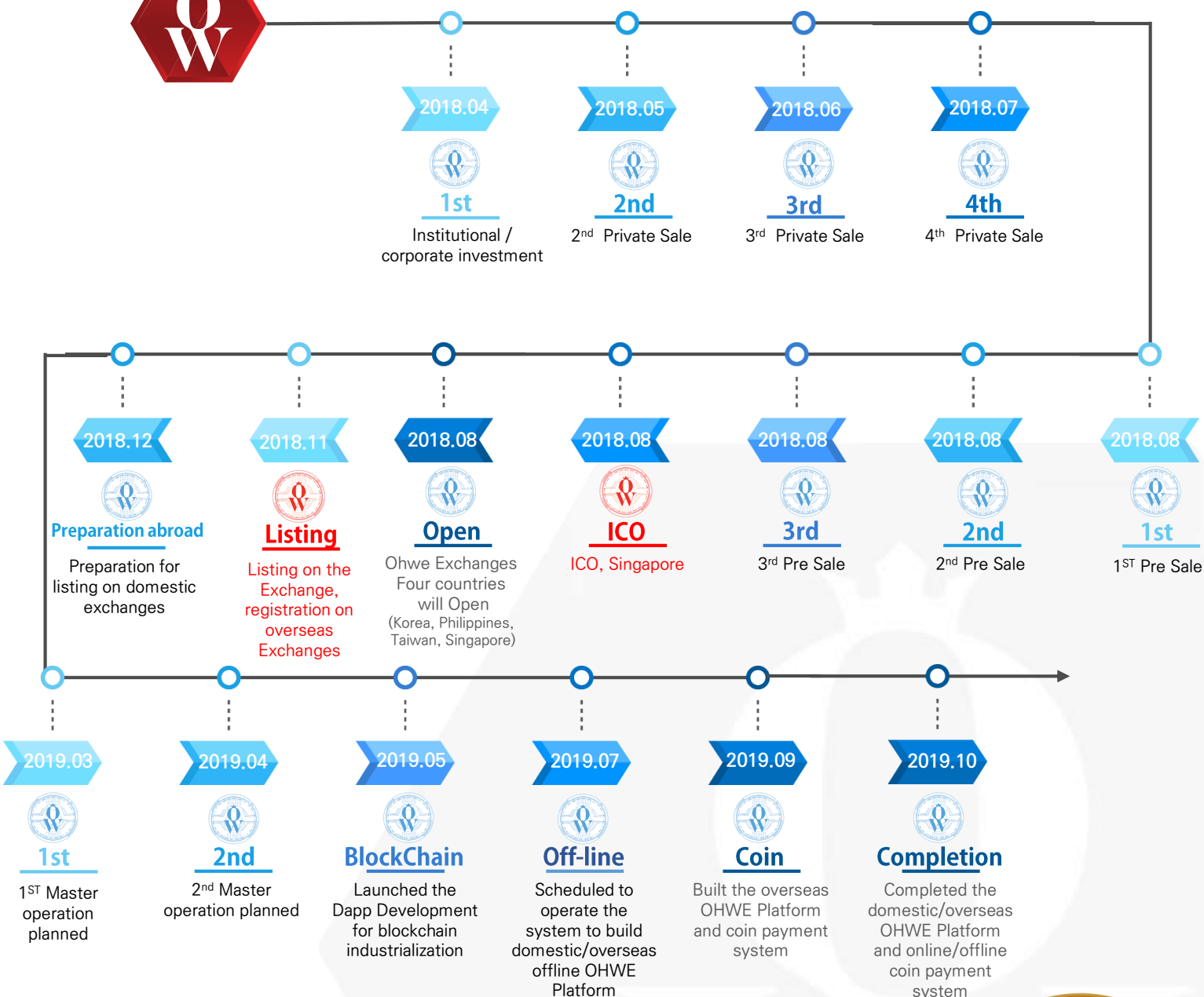
ICO Schedule

Type	Schedule	Period	Participation Price	Bonus Rate	Targets
Private	1st Private-Sale	2018.04			Institutional / Corporate Investment
	2st Private-Sale	2018.05			
	3rd Private-Sale	2018.06			
	4th Private-Sale	2017.07			
Private Private Private	1st Pre-Sale	2018.08			Private Reseller
	2st Pre-Sale	2018.08			Private Reseller
	3st Pre-Sale	2018.08			Private Reseller
Public	ICO	2018.08			Private Reseller

ICO Roadmap Milestone

2018.04	Institutional / corporate investment
2018.04	1st Private-Sale
2018.05	2nd Private-Sale
2018.06	3rd Private-Sale
2018.07	4th Private-Sale
2018.08	1st Pre-Sale
2018.08	2nd Pre-Sale
2018.08	3rd Pre-Sale
2018.08	ICO, Singapore
2018.08	Exchanges scheduled to open(4 countries: Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Singapore)
2018.11	Listing on the Exchange, Registration on overseas Exchanges
2018.12	Preparation for listing on domestic exchanges
2019.03	1st Master scheduled for operation
2019.04	2nd Master scheduled for operation
2019.05	Launched the Dapp Development for blockchain industrialization
2019.07	Scheduled to operate the system to build domestic/overseas offline OHWE Platform
2019.09	Built the overseas OHWE Platform and coin payment system
2019.10	Completed the domestic/overseas OHWE Platform and online/offline coin payment system

ICO Roadmap



Thank you.