

LaunchPAD Inc.

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Confidential Preliminary Product White Paper

The *Confidential Preliminary Product White Paper* (this "White Paper") has been prepared by LaunchPAD Inc. ("LaunchPAD"), for informational use mainly by acquirers and consultants acquiring over 500,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens and/or 500,000,000,000 PAD Tokens (collectively, "Tokens"). If acquiring less, the provisions herein White Paper still apply.

LaunchPAD is offering authorized acquirers in aggregate the opportunity to acquire up to 14,000,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens and/or the opportunity to acquire up to 14,000,000,000,000 PAD Tokens during the Token Acquisition Period (the "Token Acquisition").

DISCLAIMER - IMPORTANT NOTICE: Please read the Risk Factors, Important Notices and Disclaimers, Terms of Token Acquisition and the LaunchPAD Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQ") answered here and on any website and the Token Acquisition Agreement(s) carefully prior to reading this White Paper, which apply to all persons who read this and which may be updated at any time and from time to time upon the sole discretion of LaunchPAD.

Each person who reads this White Paper shall be deemed to have reviewed and accepted.

Abstract

The traditional methods of deploying and creating wealth through invention must adapt in order to survive. Crypto is revolutionizing the modalities by which missions in the new frontiers of technology exchange and construct value. Deployment of cryptocurrency, crypto-assets, and crypto markets sourcing open community, open brand, and open technology create early adoptions to new open communities, people and ideas resulting in being right first. The game completely changes when sourcing the necessary services to route the gap of capital raising and execution of ideas by placing performance of execution into the hands of decentralized crowd-sourced communities. This allows users to voluntarily interact according to their own rules.

The more rules exist that cover more and more people, the more conflict and reduction of life take place. While rules might have worked in ages when life-styles, professions and opinions were largely homogenous and the future closely resembled the past, it clearly shows itself counter-productive today in large groups of trustless interaction. In addition, the growing systemic inter-dependency of people, services and industries creates a dangerous stasis that cannot change fast enough to counter catastrophic rippling effects with insulation. Open source societies built around open source technologies require rule-making for open networks, not static monolithic mechanics of centralized platforms. The blockchain has proven valuable to providing an information exchange system. Only a minimal shared set of values is required to keep networks from negatively influencing each other. Network-based rule-making focuses on specific individuals and the relationships they have with each other.

Ordering of society is thus brought directly to the level where interaction exists, between individuals and data indexing, distribution and exchange. Instead of monolithic top-down law to apply to an artificially defined group and their shared myth economies, crowds agree on shared rules because they are interconnected and influence each other. Rules are thus motivated by the individual who wishes to interact with each other socially or economically via a network, and the scope and complexity of rules is reduced, containing only applicable elements that affected individuals already are familiar with. This model of open network presents several advantages over monolithic models of centralized control appeal to dogmatic authority: Great flexibility and adaptability in changing times; increased adherence due to high and equal participation of affected people in rule-making; preservation of cultural and economic diversity; insulation against rippling effects and conflict; ethical and moral defensibility of actions due to the voluntary willing nature of agreement acceptance; regulations that do not undermine innovation. Many different sets of rules can exist at the same time in the same geographic area while still preserving specificity, precedence and applicability.

Decentralizing tokenized prepaid products and services into open technologies that can be accessed and transferable peer-to-peer through open source technologies which encourage consumers and communities to more purely and acquiescently engage with cryptocurrencies and tokenized missions. Tokenized applications require a critical mass of users to be reached and therefore require an operating system that can handle mass numbers of buildable usability. Protocol application deployment needs the flexibility of services; users should not have to pay in order to use the network they are on, or benefit from its community services. A blockchain platform that is free to use will likely gain more widespread adoption. Developers and businesses can then create effective monetization strategies. Blockchain results in the protection of life liberty and property of people through the utilization of blockchain technologies in everyday life. Interests in exploring and building leading technological innovation, secrets and curiosity, leads to limitless missions, resulting in the launching of protocols, products or services for markets to decentralize.

Don't allow the market to think for you. Think for yourself, and create the market instead of conforming and reacting to it. Open community-sourced missions are the future venture frontier for capital procurement. Consolidating the disciplines of mission execution onto Tokens provides optimization and consolidation of digital production accessible and accounted by blockchain networking created by the community within the open source tools and frameworks available. This results in the engagement of more superior and efficient processes that encourage the adoption of these technologies by masses of new users. LaunchPAD is adding liquidity to the meaning economy by influencing upon the creation of decentralized network effects to undertake the protocol application deployment of blockchains, cryptocurrencies, and tokenized products and services from the ground up in decentralized, unconventional processes. LaunchPAD tokenizes all businesses and communications through a process of aligning interests. Foster usefulness where there was none by distinguishing between the actual and the perceived risk of execution. Most won't observe the opportunity, only the risk. How can crypto make an existing industry more productive?

New crypto network and blockchain related projects have collected more than \$5 billion in 2017 alone through token sales and initial community offerings (I.C.O.s); despite using outdated strategies which do not engage all cooperation. Although these statistics are staggering, this failure to deliver on other strongly refined open community engagement with groups besides crypto-enthusiasts presents a systemic challenge and a preliminary problem to the prospective long-term viability of those missions. Cryptocurrencies need to unlock the power of the open community through consolidated engagements and furthering of educated communities of potential consumers. By aiming to create consolidated open communities who will use these products and services on the blockchain, the ecosystem becomes more efficient. However, the crypto-economy is far from perfect. Inefficiency caused by lack of cybersecurity and user experience is becoming increasingly frustrating, meanwhile governance, compliance, and proper decentralized pseudonymous identity reputation practices that deem an importance of privacy are currently nonexistent. The future is going to happen whether or not the world immediately embraces blockchain and crypto technologies. Either take lead, or others will. Eventually budgets for innovation will become very large that these decentralized communities will begin building large scale missions crowd-sourced by the crypto-economy and incentivized by the tokenization of open technology. Very large decentralized conglomerations, and new forms of governance for these initiatives may start a mission as centralized, only to decentralize with an open-source crowd-sourced community to launch it, resulting in the alignment of the community and assumption of autonomous control over the unity of incentive structures. LaunchPAD through the Tokens technology adopted by third parties into the crypto-community, enable a decentralized technology of protocols and open technology to access community services which eliminate the inefficiencies of the current scale and growth rehearses plaguing the ecosystem.

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1 Introduction

The advancement of the crypto-economy has demonstrated the importance of decentralization resulting in systems that foster usefulness and application over centralized cash-flows and centralized income streams for central rent-seeking controllers. Eventually all missions will be tokenized, peer-to-peer, transferable, and take place in a blockchain network launched and procured by a decentralized open community of open technological software innovation regulated at the protocol level. This tokenization will be recorded on the ledgers of a next wave of crypto technologies built on a consolidation of existing crypto protocols, open source technologies, and conveying vast liquidity into the meaning economy by providing new ways to record and spend ideologies as prepaid services, products and technologies.

One of the greatest challenges in building a new crypto network technology is ensuring the creation of a decentralized governance system to manage, fund, maintain, grow and innovate. LaunchPAD utilizes decentralized network effects to create the most productive and efficient method or framework for innovation by combining and consolidating existing open-source technologies and communities while striving for missions and partnerships between the consolidated technology and other existing blockchain technologies, protocols, governments and technology leaders that can be integrated. This framework is to be grounded on a consolidation of the technology required to build new crypto networks, blockchains or the aligning of interests between parties onto Tokens. A true framework of decentralized governance through peer-to-peer transferable prepaid (or free) technologies and blockchain compliant funding mechanisms is absent in every crypto network to date. Building measurements for trust, risk, and accountability in technology also lack as a major catalyst to creating and adopting proper frameworks in the sense of open community.

In contrast to the institutional approach to building trust, it can also arise from the actions of a community. For example, the user within a virtual reality system could be required by that virtual world to enter only by recommendation of the initial network (starting with a very small number of initial users or adopters), then requiring every initiate user to take a small degree of responsibility for any new member they bring to market. This form of reverse-accountability is the protective measure that springs up in self-regulated markets. It is people attempting to be careful about who they do business with and with who they exchange values.

Trust, risk, reputations, identity, and accountability can likewise be distributed with a little ingenuity by converting these elements into encrypted data values and applying associative, distributive, commutative properties in an algebra of trust in the foundation of the micro-payment network. They can be spread out over users, over concurrent or serial transactions of information. A crucial concept because it has been little explored, and has the potential to overcome one of the greatest obstacles to widespread adoption of anonymous financial environments. In an ecosystem where anyone can create Tokens and classes of these Tokens, those could have no value without some way to address the issues of trust and counter-party accountability. This tragedy of the commons has a solution, tokenizing the economy that unites the commons.

LaunchPAD, through the user adoption, experience, interfacing commons decentralized completely into the hands of the community of users that launch the network, aims to become the 'to' in peer-to-peer technologies by delivering user launchable platforms for connecting the technology providers with the visionaries and consolidating the software into one open source all-encompassing operating system. While the usual solution is to create a not-for-profit foundation that is tasked with the maintaining of the core protocol, this results in the maintenance of the core of the crypto network with the purpose of building the network or the platform for the self-interests of developers within the checks and balances governance system that could become applicable between the developers, users, and miners consisting of the network's genesis community.

However, all not-for-profit approaches hold issues causing problems such as that of aligning the interests of the users of a particular crypto network to the developers of that crypto network in a manner which results in an interdependent relationship, one that is not completely decentralized, but centralized to the foundation. Promotion and successful connection to the crypto network users and communities in meaningful ways is the penultimate goal toward the strong advancement of the human behavioral economic factors of crypto networks through these technologies that inspire censorship-resistant capabilities.

Unlike older crypto networks or platforms, by providing incentives for developers to continue connecting to the advancement of a crypto network for benefit of all and doing work for the core protocol to benefit the entire community; the LaunchPAD technology systematically is beneficial to the advancement of crypto ecosystems in that it harnesses the people and acquires the talent that can envision and aligns them to the same by their own willingness which takes a mission from a centralized beginning to totally decentralized network effect automatically.

Private funding has been one of the first methods utilized in funding innovation by the Bitcoin Core protocol developers, while some projects as Ethereum and its supporters focused on building and designing infrastructure that will allow the community to build on top of the protocol, in so doing, creating an automaton of new private funding mechanisms by consolidating innovation onto its blockchain. However, there is no actual incentive to continue building and consolidating innovation on these existing crypto networks past the initial state; there remains more incentive to start a new crypto network than to bribe into an existing one.

However, this process of private funding is not focused on directly improving and impacting usability and scalability of the programs that directly support building on top of the protocol. This method of funding a crypto network also leads to a centralized development, and problems of secure and robust scale advancement, as well as, possible inflation or over-usage of a protocol's decentralized network effect, in so doing, leading to a megalomania type control of the network by those developers who hold on to the network long enough to attain control through the complacency of the existing yet passive open crypto network community.

Public crowd funding also suffers from the tragedy of the commons, an inefficiency of everyone wanting to benefit from the crowd funding open community. This also heavily incentivizes not working by hoping others will do more work and therefore render your effort.

Public crowd funding could become an off-chain method to furthering the advancement of crypto network technology layers through the usage of decentralized exchanges based on LaunchPAD open technologies and the frameworks available to become a founding innovation instead of a customary funding interpretation of the valuation of a network's market capitalization.

In crypto network communities, the contributors and significant supporters to these missions believe in components beyond the monetary concept: the intellectual pursuit, the solidarity and consolidation of technology and ideology brought together within an open crypto network community, and the influence and passion of open networks where anyone is allowed to build and create utilizing their own energy for the betterment of all the rest.

More protocol designers working on software does not necessarily mean it will innovate faster or create a substantially improved process if these protocol designers are not consolidated with interests of open community and aligned with incentives of interest to the users too.

Protocol designers can create the best ways to engineer the evolutionary characteristics of blockchain for the stakeholders and the users alike. Incentives for a community to indulge in the development of a mission may draw numerous attempts at satisfying the bounty orders and may provide adaptability through incentives of crowd-source funding in order to remain ahead of the market in a decentralized way.

The potential scale of bounty systems grants an ultimate ability to scale rapidly as the network and what it cooperatively delivers grows through incentives. A protocol which provides aligned incentives for protocol designers to improve the blockchain for users is most likely to result in adapting to innovation faster than a protocol that does not. Blockchains which allow funding of innovation through community services and community connected open technologies host superior adaptability and evolutionary adaptability over those that rely on managerial entities or core developers.

LaunchPAD as a decentralized open brand and open network that can resolve inefficiencies or issues relating to community sourced growth in the most efficient, adaptable, agile, evolutionary ways possible by creating a compliant and efficient framework for these missions. By harnessing the decentralized nature of connecting directly with particular communities, in regard to the masses of new users which do not yet engage with cryptocurrencies directly, a decentralized and prepaid (or free) technologies network allows a jump over traditional capital raising going straight into services raising to enhance technologies. Connecting exclusively to both users, developers and stakeholders by utilizing an on-the-ground approach that results in creating brands that inculcate community fidelity long after the core or founding developer teams have moved on.

By aligning the incentives of crowd-sourced communities to crowd-raised services, harnessing enhancements to the network through on-chain artificial intelligence ("A.I.") automatons; permitting the LaunchPAD community services to seek out the missions as a crypto community services network that matters most. Through the analysis of big data A.I. with an aim to consolidate the open community for the development of their own open brands.

Currently, the most prominent and largest crypto network, Bitcoin, is governed by the consensus of a number of entities asserting differing levels of influence. In the case of Bitcoin, miners exert the highest influence, followed closely by the core development team. Of course, the ongoing ideological debate about the direction of a crypto network – with different factions unable to implement a preferred universal solution for innovation through means of a common consensus in which counter-parties do not require to have trust of each other – have led some to suggest that the model of centralizing the governance of cryptocurrencies only to hash-powered miners and core teams or their megalomaniac leaders is flawed. It has also led other crypto networks alike to consider other forms of blockchain based governance systems, such as one where all the power of facilitation is planted in the hands of the stakeholders, the communities that use, or the ones who facilitate the particular common crypto-economy as a participant.

By consolidating the incentives of decentralized teams, open networks, and open services providers of specialized and skilled persons when launching a new mission to decentralize the consolidation of talent within existing technology and software on the blockchain through partnerships and acquisitions to attain a third party group of network adoptions. LaunchPAD sets the stage for a new wave of innovation that launches the future of open crypto network community to give power back to the users and the hodlers. Crowdsourcing the innovation of this open crypto network community aligns the incentives of users and developers alike, in which user and developer becomes the same.

By studying the psychology of markets and the behaviors of economics, the development of blockchain protocols and the application deployment of cryptocurrencies or tokenized missions it becomes clear that development of cryptocurrencies have become both global and regional economic effort. Development of location-based crypto units and crypto networks backed by regional community has a fantastic future. All the missions that the LaunchPAD network decentralizes should have abilities to improve all communities, including local, regional, and global.

The necessary proficiency when launching a mission of the sort is to become decentralized, this requires the proper disciplines to be consolidated and incentivized for. Community built on computer cybersecurity and smart contract audit services and analytics, formally verifying of these smart contracts as the security mechanism of the blockchain, including community based crypto network blockchain technical skills and protocol deploying mechanisms as the proof of consensus mechanism can make it possible for the users or stakeholders themselves to deploy a future of innovation within a community accepted framework and without asking the permission of core developers, corporations, or governments.

Further, a proper consideration into decentralized and cybersecure pseudonymous identity for exchange compliant self-regulation-controls that value privacy and anonymity will integrate and encourage masses of new users to adapt this innovation carefully and efficiently. Theoretical game theory and decentralized economic research into these crypto network systems will be viewed as a critical advisory and incubation step of academic institutes around the world in the crypto world.

Fostering of privacy based cryptocurrencies which will involve more precise economic structures that incentivize the community to foster privacy and let the stakeholders choose what level of privacy to sell. The economy of a crypto network indicates the positioning of its mission deployment and incentive structures into a first-mover-advantage model, in where the mobility is generated by open community in order for the network to decentralize before the market does.

Today, the most fascinating, high-stakes game in the crypto-economy is happening behind the scenes and at the centralized crypto exchanges. As centralized exchange has proven fatal to the crypto markets over the preceding decade, it is important to decentralize control. The decentralized consolidation of cryptocurrencies will be just a beginning of addressing this existing problem and attack vector on the markets; with the transition from centralized exchange to decentralized exchange (DEX) transaction protocols and operating systems to happen within the next decade.

As censorship and the threat of centralized control increases on a wider scale, decentralized exchanges gain expedited adoption. The future of exchange is decentralized exchange, censorship resistance and providing of seamless transacting between existing cryptocurrencies and blockchains which efficiently allow permission-less trading without any down-times and at lightning fast network speeds. This removes the need for centralized entities that currently hold control over exchange partaker and user custodial services.

Instead of creating the future banks of crypto through the continued growth of centralized exchanges which lack the cypherpunk ethos of blockchain and decentralized crypto technologies, why not foster the future of innovation by putting the power of exchange in the hands of the ones who believe in it; the stakeholders and the users.

However, the legal and technical challenges faced by missions to develop the safest, most reliable code by building the largest pools of decentralized liquidity and trustless transactional scale for users requires an innovative approach, while also respecting the privacy and livelihood of users and participants and the adoption of censorship resistance of the decentralized crypto-community.

Adoption is the biggest barrier to growth. Without a significant user base, there is no incentives for users to become the nodes of a decentralized network which offers their technology and processing in the format of a protocol to support or accept facilitation of the financial privacy tools in the blockchain.

Without the availability of this technology to the crypto-economy in an incentivized format, in order to scale user volumes, there is little incentive to attract a new user base that choose to become unrestricted of the centralized controls in existing systems.

However, as costs fall (including relative measurements of risk and technological accountability), and as benefits to utilizing freedom enhancing decentralized technologies such as decentralized exchanges gain, more people will construct cyberspace into peer to peer, lightning micro payment, decentralized service and virtual use-cases.

2 Token Deployment

2.1 Economics

Both LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens are deployed as ERC-20 token standard compatible vouchers for tokenization of technology to be released under open source software licenses; leveraging the Ethereum blockchain ERC-20-compatibility for broad integration with existing wallets, smart contract systems, virtual machines, developer tools, blockchains, decentralized exchanges and other Ethereum infrastructure. Adoption of the Tokens onto more advanced blockchains, new ecosystems, and crypto-technology is not out of the question and is the purpose of the adoption and launch of a new technology by the users. The Ethereum ecosystem and the tokenized projects which build on top of it has been in development since 2015 and offers the ability to deploy Turing-complete smart contracts on top of its blockchain with development ease, which in turn allows for an enforcement of the smart contracts while requiring no counter-party trust or knowledge of the identity of counter-parties. This flexibility and possibility to build on top of the blockchain has made the ERC-20 token infrastructure the token deployment standard. Blockchain operating systems such as Graphene provide scalable decentralized applications that can now be built and tested within a public scaling environments of self-describing interface database schemes, declarative permission schemes, commercial scale dapps in parallel execution, and asynchronous communication, separates authentication from execution, which when combined with other existing technology create a strong and robust framework for this innovation of the crypto network.

The two Tokens, LNCH and PAD, herein are intended to serve as payment and enforcement markers for the prepaid technology, software and products open-sourced and published originally onto public repositories of the Internet by LaunchPAD through its network of service providers for third parties and the crypto-community to take control of and adopt, launch and form public blockchains, in so doing furthering the development and implementation, control and consolidation of these technologies onto Tokens by the nature of their own willingness and consensus.

Tokens shall be distributed to acquirers in organized token deployment processes, first of which is to be known as Deployment I, second of which is known as Deployment II, as set forth herein Section 2 Token Deployment (subject to amendment).

Only acquirers with a minimum acquisition amounting of 500,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens and/or 500,000,000,000 PAD Tokens will be made eligible by the network to run a (master)node of the technology in order to be eligible by the blockchain network smart contracts and the LaunchPAD technologies and products deployed by the community of users or supporters to be maintained by the blockchain witnesses. However, this stated requirement is an example technological based regulation that may be altered at any time by a third party launcher of the LaunchPAD technologies. Please see Section 5.4 Crowdsourcing Peer to Peer Transferable Prepaid Services for more information on how the decentralized network enables users to become eligible for these services if so chosen to be provided by the network participants of the community that accelerate innovation through the crowd-sourcing of decentralized communities.

Tokens vouchers for pre-paid technologies or products will be deployed through a decentralized application organized contribution process that will collect existing Tokens or crypto networks for the distribution of LaunchPAD Tokens within an autonomous, blockchain smart contract based process of periods and allocation. The purpose of deployment with the decentralized application token deployment smart contract system is to record and track the deployment via a decentralized, immutable ledger, or the blockchain the Tokens are situated on, this being the public Ethereum network. These Tokens become frozen within network smart contracts before the new network launches by third parties in order for a genesis block snapshot to be formed by users, but only upon the end of the distribution period for those particular Tokens.

LaunchPAD autonomously enables the free technology to willingly empower the pre-paid tokenized technologies and products via Tokens vouchers, and therefore allow anyone to launch a public blockchain network without the permission of any centralized solution.

The maximum amount of pre-paid LaunchPAD technologies (as defined below) are pre-set by the maximum Tokens vouchers enabled in the then current total circulating supply in accordance set forth and agreed upon by the willingness of the participants of the blockchain network third parties will decide to launch and will decide to adopt the open technologies from time to time.

LaunchPAD retains 7,000,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens and 7,000,000,000,000 PAD Tokens as reserves, and grants up to 7,000,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens and 7,000,000,000,000 PAD Tokens as reserves to certain consultants who serve on the LaunchPAD Advisory Board and comprise the decentralized development and intellectual property geniuses behind this decentralization and open source publishing process; the launch team (subject to amendment), and those who provide certain community services on subcontract. There are trillions of Tokens due to the fact Tokens on the LaunchPAD technology blockchain (as defined below) are not divisible.

2.2 Token Deployment Key Information

LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens are ERC-20 compatible Tokens with 18 decimal places distributed by the Ethereum blockchain pursuant to a related ERC-20 token smart contract and a related token distribution smart contract. LaunchPAD is building the LaunchPAD technology and software (the “LaunchPAD Technology”) but it will not configure and/or launch any public blockchain platform adopting the open source LaunchPAD Technology (the “LaunchPAD Platform”). Any launch of a LaunchPAD Platform will occur by members of the community unrelated to LaunchPAD. Third parties launching the LaunchPAD Platform may delete, modify, or supplement the LaunchPAD Technology prior to, during or after launching or adopting the LaunchPAD Platform.

During the respective and separate circumstantial two deployments of the distributions of Tokens, participants in the acquisition process of the tokenized technologies will be able to freely send in example, ether (“ETH”), constraining to acquisition of Tokens. The price of Tokens can be made deterministic by a pseudo bid and ask auction emulating the process of mining, as outlined in the Token Acquisition Agreement(s), and as compared to the current trend of specification.

The Tokens pricing may decrease or increase with every block that elapses during a particular token distribution period.

The price per Tokens acquired in the final block of a particular token distribution period, when either ending criterion is satisfied, is the price that will be applied to all preceding acquisitions during that circumstantial distribution period of the Tokens pro rata. Therefore, token launch participants are committing to a maximum price per Tokens and will receive Tokens within this ratio or lower based on all participants; based on the distribution formula enacted by a related token distribution smart contract. Economic theory dictates that acquirers should participate only when Tokens reach a price they willingly agree is representative of their utility in the LaunchPAD decentralized network. For holding those Tokens with a basis on the ability to redeem new cryptographic units in a new blockchain genesis block with their launch of the new network; these third parties that adopt the technologies outlined.

Tokens could sell for a very high price on the initial blocks, but if a large acquirer believes the price is not fair, could lower this by allocating more, this economic theory would encourage participation by masses of new users in a self-regulating decentralized process of consensus. If not, economic theory dictates acquirers should wait until Tokens reach pricing they agree willingly is warranted by the functionality and usability of the processing effort they will have to undertake in launching the technology. If a LaunchPAD Platform adopting the LaunchPAD Technology is launched, the default LaunchPAD Technology configuration developed by LaunchPAD will lock new founders Tokens distributed pursuant to such LaunchPAD Platform in a smart contract and release such reserves Tokens to LaunchPAD at the conclusion of the final distribution period; which will also become frozen. The LaunchPAD Technology configuration of the LaunchPAD Platform will be ultimately determined by a third party who initializes a genesis block and starts the LaunchPAD Platform based on this frozen snapshot of the ERC-20 database. It is important to emphasize that the token distribution model differs from previous models, but is similar to a combination of models used by other token deployments.

DEPLOYMENT I shall take place independently of each token for: 7,000,000,000,000 Lightning Cash (LNCH) ERC-20 Tokens and 7,000,000,000,000 Protocol Application Deployment (PAD) ERC-20 Tokens. DEPLOYMENT II shall take place independently of each token for: 7,000,000,000,000 Lightning Cash (LNCH) ERC-20 Tokens and 7,000,000,000,000 Protocol Application Deployment (PAD) ERC-20 Tokens.

Token distributions per token take place over the course of 341 days. Fourteen trillion (14,000,000,000,000) Tokens are distributed according to the schedule below and pertaining to their separate independent distributions:

1. 7,000,000,000,000 Tokens will be distributed during a 5 day period (120 hour).
2. 7,000,000,000,000 Tokens will then be split evenly into 350 consecutive 23 hour periods of 20,000,000,000 Tokens each.

At the end of the 5 day period (120 hours) and at the end of each 23 hour period referred to above, the respective set number of Tokens set forth above will be distributed pro rata amongst all authorized acquisitions, based on the total contribution during those periods, respectively, as follows:

$$\text{Number of Tokens distributed to an authorized acquisition} = a * (b/c)$$

Where:

a = Total ETH contributed by an authorized acquisition during the period.

b = Total number of Tokens available for distribution in the period.

c = Total ETH contributed by all authorized acquisition during the period.

2.3 LNCH (Lightning Cash)

LNCH Tokens vouchers:

Blockchain distributed ledger genesis blocks that are self-regulated and will only have a network launched by third parties, compliant to a LNCH DEX or equivalent compliant open framework services for the enhancement of liquidity platforms or blockchains rooted in privacy and focused on technology of dark pool exchange mechanisms which provide abilities to create crypto networks and tokenized missions that encourage access, and adoption. LNCH (Lightning Cash) Tokens are modular, stateless and have delegated proof of stake governance of a decentralized blockchain technology and are run, managed and developed by the willingness of the community.

It is a Turing-complete smart contract scripting token within the LaunchPAD Platform ecosystem that facilitates the autonomous operation of Dark Pool Protocol (DPP) DEX based on lightning network systems married to a blockchain and accessible via customizable and user buildable launchable user interface experiences or gamified virtual reality experiences developed within the philosophies of speed, privacy, anonymity, adaptability, decentralization, simplicity, global accessibility and generality.

The community goal of the technology is to provide a buildable solution to the enhancement of user interface systems between user and blockchain smart contracts to enable consumer grade interaction based on a virtual reality experience for interfacing with the self-regulating virtual trading floor technology that fully anonymizes transactions between different blockchains. It should have the capabilities to provide robust decentralized user management interfaces utilizing smart contract systems that should operate to engage more audiences with cryptocurrencies in a process that more securely provides a confidential and secure format of exchange.

It is an automaton of the cryptocurrency economy, where all the activities of the network can share a practical look and feel when interfacing the trustless and automated interactions of the DPP in the blockchain's LNCH and DEX layers.

The LNCH DEX is recommended to consist 100 seats and 21 delegated proof of stake witnesses, of which will be claimable as pixels within a virtual reality setting, where the seat holders with sufficient LNCH Tokens in their wallet nodes run (master)nodes to utilize the LNCH DEX smart contracts through the user interface, and tether their existing assets within their wallet account through the LNCH Tokens. A seat-holder may choose to make use of their crypto-assets without actually moving them from their wallet account by choosing to tether or fork them onto a virtual reality trading floor.

Economics of LNCH Tokens vouchers:

14,000,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens shall be deployed during the deployment distributions for a total maximum distribution amount in equivalent ETH, or related ERC-20 Tokens, and or other cryptocurrencies, cyber-currencies, crypto-assets, or currencies as amended.

14,000,000,000,000 LNCH shall be the total circulating supply possible of LNCH Tokens vouchers after the conclusion of the distribution.

2.4 PAD (Protocol Application Deployment)

PAD Tokens vouchers:

Redeemable to the network and facilitating air dropping of new technology applications onto the protocol, PAD (Protocol Application Deployment) Tokens are for the incentivization of user development for stakeholders of blockchain protocol advancements, and administrative deployment of crypto network tokenized missions; PAD Tokens are the first use case or application layer on top of the lightning micro payment system for a tokenized technology to be implemented as layers on top of the DEX DPP consolidated token backbone seeking to enable a fundamentally different paradigm on the blockchain for the token based extension protocols of the Internet as represented by a consolidation and alignment of interests onto cryptocurrencies and the trustless and anonymizing connection operating systems provided within the open frameworks available.

These community service interactions take place within a virtual reality or a gamified setting, where users exist as avatars representing wallet addresses in the blockchain. The charge of community should be enhanced greatly by initiatives that extend its lifespan and add liquidity to the meaning economy through processes of open brand adoptability, increased frequency of decentralized and anonymously trustless engagements and transactions, and the development and deployment of community-sourced missions into decentralized automaton services that value utilizing anonymous forms of crowd-sourcing and crowd-developing of the open frameworks.

The PAD Peer-to-Peer (P2P) transferable prepaid services monetization and metering layer network solves the tragedy of the commons, and the inefficiencies of incentive based protocol based innovation within the traditional blockchain and corporation structure.

By consolidating incentives onto Tokens of new decentralized cryptocurrency protocol development suites, this empowers users to pursue execution of ideas and innovations through services interfaced utilizing the trustless nature of LNCH DEX smart contract blockchain networks. In order to strengthen a refined community streamline which already delivers services and products that are connected to blockchain ecosystems, the PAD P2P network seeks to facilitate and simplify the entry of existing technology and missions into open community ecosystems with a powerful and robust infrastructure that is secure, functional, and compliant. In addition, the crowd-raising of prepaid services through LNCH DEX smart contracts launch an infrastructure which may be utilized by a community of developers to service each other on missions within a decentralized and trustless process that enables enhanced user privacy and guarding of user reputation.

Economics of PAD Tokens vouchers:

14,000,000,000,000 PAD Tokens shall be deployed during the deployment distributions for a total maximum distribution amount in equivalent ETH, or related ERC-20 Tokens, and or other cryptocurrencies, cyber-currencies, crypto-assets, or currencies as amended.

14,000,000,000,000 PAD shall be the total circulating supply possible of PAD Tokens vouchers after the conclusion of the distribution.

2.5 Efficacy of Token Deployment

Subsequent to the distribution of Tokens which will be initially held (as defined above) in an ERC-20 smart contract in the Ethereum blockchain.

In terms of the LNCH Tokens community of users interacting with the LNCH DEX smart contracts, the reserves against such cost are held by users claiming or redeeming (master)nodes, or seats on the LNCH DEX of which they are an active participant.

The LNCH Tokens and smart contracts utilize a delegated proof of stake consensus and security mechanism, of which is the beneficiary of the electricity of each user, in which a usage of the LNCH DEX requires the running of (master)nodes to facilitate the network's blockchain interactions willingly within the scope of the LNCH DEX.

In terms of the PAD Tokens community of users interacting with technologies utilizing Tokens as protocol incentives to develop upon prepaid technologies through consensus or as reserves against the cost of these prepaid technologies to be forked in or operated by a network and the token holders upon negotiated transfer of the Tokens by the LaunchPAD Platform technology users, thus, used to place-mark the requests of the network users between network stakeholders.

All costs of the proposed deployment of the Tokens and technology will be paid by LaunchPAD. No product development costs for any product to be developed by LaunchPAD will come directly from the sale of Tokens.

Token holders should have no expectation of any rights to any assets, profits, or intellectual property of any kind that is owned, used, operated, or created by LaunchPAD either for the purpose of informational or marketing materials or for the purpose of service for users. Users of the Tokens are free to choose to utilize the network to its fullest potentials or to not engage with the network at all in order to track their services rendered as a marker via blockchain technologies. Users of applications have the freedom to voluntarily associate with the network and the decentralized applications of the network.

Token holders should have no expectation of any return of funds or return of any other benefit besides what they are willingly purchasing and willingly participating within including the ability to claim ERC-20 Tokens in the Ethereum blockchain.

LaunchPAD does not make any statement about the use of Tokens for other purposes besides what is outlined and pursuant to this White Paper and any related documentation. There should be no expectations of profit or value derived solely from the Tokens.

3 Lightning Cash (LNCH)

3.1 Decentralized Exchange Model

A LNCH DEX is facilitated within a stateless existence of smart contracts in a blockchain. Accounts and seats on the exchange become wallet accounts and nodes in the blockchain network self-regulated by a community of users un-related to LaunchPAD. Transactions and operations occur with other wallet accounts through the decentralized application's smart contracts owned by the blockchain network, operated by the Tokens, of which also operate the exchange.

The idea behind the LNCH DEX is the philosophy that any individual should be able to transact with any other individual across the planet, across the world, across the universe; instantly, freely and most importantly, without compromising their own personal privacy and needing to ask of the permission to do so from any bank, government, or corporation.

All human interaction should be on a voluntary basis or not at all, treat your fellow user the way you want to be treated; the golden rule trumps all. There is a market that requires LNCH DEX solutions that are practical and user interactive in format.

Use of LNCH Tokens can be deemed necessary as a format of power, representation of energy, potential energy, kinetic energy, or unit of account in order to engage and exchange in and support the tokenized products or services of the community.

Open source technology frameworks developed by LaunchPAD for the advancement of compliance on the blockchain network are adopted in order to engage the masses of new users without exposing the privacy of any existing users or jeopardizing the censorship resistant aspects.

As a novel digital protocol publishing and production operating system, LaunchPAD allows for the compliant deployment of blockchains, cryptocurrencies, and tokenized products and services off-chain and secured by Tokens on-chain; this providing compliance on-chain and providing to the industry the utility it needs to expand the crypto-economy to the masses with on-chain regulation.

The initial set up of a decentralized compliant exchange user is to be performed autonomously by the LaunchPAD network, if it is to be launched by its users, through the willingness of the decentralized community supported by users who hold more than 500,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens, for the purposes of running a (master)node, thus, becoming a decentralized regulator or witness of the LNCH DEX technology on the network following a compliant process and in regard to the LNCH blockchain network. There shall be a total of 100 seats on the LNCH LNCH DEX, a number of which may be altered at any time by the network consensus. A seat represents a compatible account holding 500,000,000,000 LNCH Tokens, a number of which may be altered at any time by the network consensus.

LNCH Tokens should allow transfer of potential energy, technology and information between service providers, stakeholders, block producers and users as well as blockchain compliance to consensus to occur through the LNCH DEX blockchain technologies. This should also create a new standard of good practices for launching tokenized missions on blockchains through the implementation of the blockchain technology with more than standard protocol deployment and blockchain development processes.

A combination of privacy, flexibility and agility creates the connections of the crypto-asset management and crypto wealth management space while enabling a more reputable and secure way of transacting and exchanging Tokens and blockchain based cryptocurrency without the requirement of trusted third-parties, managerial entities, central regulators, or custodial bodies.

3.2 Solving Incentive Problem

The LNCH DEX is a necessary step in the advancement of the cryptocurrency economy. Solving the tragedy of the commons by re-aligning incentive structures underlying the protocols of exchange.

Classically, an exchange is centralized within a corporation entity structure made up of three key subgroups: the customers with seats on the exchange who use the exchange, the owners who make returns off the operation and use of the exchange, and the workers who run the exchange operation and are compensated for their work by the owners via the customers who pay fees to the exchange in order to use it. When decentralizing the concept of the exchange, the incentives of these three classes or parties are aligned via the token that represents a piece of the protocol that makes the exchange operate. Customers become the proprietors (or stakeholder controllers) and, in turn, become the exchange users who gather the Tokens to use the exchange. The infrastructure of the exchange is developed and operated by the network's block producers who enable the protocol Tokens to be validated by smart contracts within the blockchain.

This exchange operation, which originally entailed owners paying workers and a management team to operate the exchange, is completely and intelligently automated thanks to the systems of smart contracts and deterministic blockchain consensus algorithms. The protocol algorithms of applied mathematics used by the decentralized and tokenized exchange are open sourced to the community of users and miners and continue to gain value through the incentivized usage of the LNCH DEX blockchain.

Current popularly used centralized exchanges are most interested in profiting from users, and do not utilize blockchain frameworks of accounting or automate the management of the exchange operation to a decentralized network. These centralized operators are easily susceptible to fraudulent activities such as hacks and manipulation that put at risk the accounts of users.

Why not eliminate managerial entities and central operators from this process completely? Centralized exchanges take away from the integrity of the crypto-economy by allowing owners easy access to manipulation strategies based entirely on centralized control.

The decentrally aligned system of decentralized exchanges can bring back integrity and security to the cryptocurrency world, while providing the infrastructure of the network of which counterparties do not require the trust of each other. By decentralizing the exchanges, the incentives structure is consolidated within the existing technology base. This is changing the game completely, and will benefit all parties involved in decentralizing the operation of an exchange absent from the people and completely onto smart contracts, deterministic algorithms, and automatons operated by the blockchain.

User private keys are not sitting on a centralized server or off-chain exchange database that can get attacked or stolen. If one user of the LNCH DEX gets attacked, this does not affect the LNCH DEX operated in the blockchain. Private keys are to be kept private and secret from all other persons that are not the digital wallet controller, if a private key becomes lost this is fully the responsibility of the digital wallet controller or their custodial body.

When the community can come together with a collective sense of belief and purpose and take action on decentralizing the process of exchange. There has been the creation of this industry goal to challenge the community to look at trading and the process of exchange in a radically different way. All of which can be achieved at no cost to the community.

3.3 Integration Into Virtual Reality

LNCH Tokens represent a new user interface and experience model for the delivery of existing cryptocurrency exchange decentralized blockchain compliant technologies through a consolidation of existing technology in technological partnership and other open source technologies that provide novel methods of interfacing and communicating with and across blockchains and smart contracts, such as the usage of virtual reality.

As scale permits, this initial virtual world begins within a grid-like 2D plane model of the exchange floor and the 100 seats determined of the exchange. A pixel on a limited 2D grid, where each pixel relating to a seat of the exchange contains metadata identifying the controller and describing the pixel's color and look.

This transitions into a fully 3D virtual reality user experience for the LNCH DEX traders should occur through the willingness of the community once the user experience has been fully developed by users and tested by the community and network for reliability and security purposes.

Making the exchange of cryptocurrencies more like the human interaction it really is represented upon the chart of emotion and on the private dark pool order books of data and information by the gamification process into virtual reality which should increase adoption rates to the use of these decentralized trading systems over existing centralized and unreliable user experiences of centrally operated exchanges.

Besides advanced security and well written and robust smart contracts, finding ways of interacting with the exchange that sits in the blockchain within those smart contracts is the most important part for users to become fully engaged within the functionality of the blockchain user experience.

Virtual reality user experience adoption by the LNCH DEX prepares future generations of traders for a whole new user experience of frictionless and pseudonymous interaction between participants of a market. As trading algorithms continue to replace human controlled traders, these trading programs will be able to take on new forms of pseudo-identity in a virtual reality matrix where they can enhance and create characters or persons as avatars in the image of the user representing the blockchain wallet address accounts within the virtual reality trading floor of the decentralized exchange.

The technology permits all accounts to be referenced by a unique human readable name of 2 to 32 characters in length. The name is chosen by the creator of the account that interfaces with the exchange seats. All accounts must be funded with the minimal account balance at the time they are created to cover the decentralized data services cost of storing account data in the blockchain and utilizing of the network in this way.

In a decentralized context, application developers pay the nominal cost of account creation to sign up a new user. Traditional businesses already spend significant sums of money per customer they acquire in the form of advertising, free services, etc. while the cost of funding a new blockchain account should be insignificant in comparison. Fortunately, there is no need to create new accounts for users already signed up on another protocol application. These application algorithms should be used in conjunction to the user accounts, as enhancers to a user's experience. Users with more assets can have avatars that appear more extravagant and larger than life in the virtual reality world.

3.4 Lightning Routing Model

The impression behind the LNCH DEX is the philosophy that any individual should be able to transact with any other individual across the planet, across the world, across the universe, instantly, freely and most importantly, without compromising their own personal privacy and the need to ask of the permission to do so from any bank, government, or corporation. All human interaction should be on a voluntary basis or not at all; as one axiom of crypto goes: treat your fellow user the way you want to be treated.

Lightning Cash as implemented on top of a blockchain network backed LNCH DEX smart contract operating system, which runs the LNCH DEX on-chain; each of the 100 (master)nodes of the network must only know about every single transaction that occurs globally. This process enables the blockchain to be used for the clearing of trades happening off-chain.

However, this creates a significant drag on the ability of the network and the community to remain fully decentralized and encompass trading at large volume scales in order to achieve fast enough speeds to be able to facilitate higher frequencies of trading done by algorithm programs or automatons. It would instead be desirable to encompass all trading in a way that does not sacrifice the decentralization and the security and privacy that the LaunchPAD blockchain technology provides to networks that adopt the technology. This technological upgrade to existing networks would scale the LNCH DEX technology through the use of trade clearing commitment and witness processes, or the LNCH DEX anonymously encrypted order book data feed uplink.

Traditionally, financial markets clear transactions by transferring the obligation for delivery at a central point and settle by transferring ownership through this centralized hub. Bank wire and fund transfer systems (such as ACH and the Visa card network), or equities clearinghouses (such as the DTCC) operate in this centralized manner, as does the traditionally centralized exchanges of the crypto economy. The payment network of Visa currently averages hundreds of millions of transactions per day. Achieving Visa-like capacity on the Ethereum network for the purposes of a LNCH DEX isn't feasible today because it would just require too much hardware storage space for the blockchain user to accommodate feasibly.

No personal computer, mobile phone, or tablet device in the world can at that point operate with the kind of bandwidth and storage capacity required for a blockchain to run in this decentralized fashion, without proper blockchain compression.

This feat of rivalling Visa-level transact-ability is to be attempted, a massive centralization of the points to entry at which this LNCH DEX takes place would then defeat major aspects of a blockchain network decentralization that makes a LNCH DEX secure from repeat attackers by having pseudonymous identity and reputation tied to the clearing commitment trade and encumbering the clearing of the trade onto the consensus of the network.

Why not use programmable trading of fragmented trade information off-chain to facilitate the clearing of the exchange on-chain?

As the Ethereum blockchain and similar smart contract enabled blockchains already enable programmatic smart contract systems for usage with ERC-20 Tokens, ETH, it is possible to create transactions without contacting a central clearinghouse. Transactions can execute on-chain with no third party which collects all funds before disbursing it; only transactions with uncooperative trade route counterparties become automatically adjudicated on the blockchain. There is no need of third party escrow when there are these witnesses in place.

For each party's trade clearing commitment, they are attesting that they are to broadcast the most recent trade clearing commitment which they have traded with. Since counterparties in the trade route are attesting that this is the current result of their trade to be part of the clearing commitment, the balance cleared to the counterparty is assumed to be true, since one has no direct benefit by paying some funds to the counterparty as penalty during the self-regulating processes. Self-regulation works by enforcing the trade cleared to the person who broadcast the clearing commitment, however, as this is unverified by the blockchain, participants on the blockchain have no idea if the clearing commitment is the most recent or not if they do not broadcast their most recent version, and so they will be penalized if they do not broadcast most recent versions of their LNCH DEX order book data feed uplink to witnesses.

Penalization involves the protocol witnesses taking all the funds in the trading route and giving it to the counterparty that has been tricked or suffers of a fraud; through an autonomous process run by the relevant smart contracts, dispute resolution becomes automatic. They will only be able to claim their funds after some set number of confirmations after the clearing commitment of the trades has been confirmed inside a block on the relevant blockchain. If they do broadcast their most recent trade clearing commitment on the LNCH DEX, there should be no revocation transaction superseding the revocable transaction.

By chaining together multiple exchange seat data broadcasting routes, it is possible to create a network of trading routes secured by these witnesses. For this exchange within a trade route to commence, the decentralized smart contract exchange that both parties commit to broadcasting only the most recent transaction; any broadcast of older transactions will cause a violation of the trade route, and all funds are given to the other party as a penalty.

It is possible for each participant to generate different versions of transactions to ascribe blame as to who broadcast the transaction on the blockchain. By the fact of witnesses having knowledge of who broadcast a transaction through the pseudonymous reputation system and the ability to ascribe blame, one should pick counterparties in the route who will be cooperative, but is not an absolute necessity for the system to function in a decentralized lightning routing model.

Note that this does not require an ultimate trust and respect amongst the rest of the network, and is only relevant for the transaction between counterparties on the bid and ask and their witnesses.

The less trusted party may inherently be the one responsible for the higher transaction fees determined based on reputation ascribed by the witnesses. This will lower fees significantly as scale increases, as opposed to increasing of fees as scale increases.

More so, by putting trust into the blockchain technology to be self-regulating itself instead of having any trusted parties in trading creates a racket whereby the centralized (master)nodes or pools of transaction clearings will not act in the interest of the individuals and voluntarists taking part in trading, thus, these centralized locations of clearing would attempt charging high fees to mitigate the major incentives of colluding with other centralized nodes to act dishonestly. However, by using witnesses that keep the blockchain in check, risks are decreased.

In the most extreme cases, this manifests as individuals sending funds to centralized and self-trusted custodians who have full custody of the user funds, this in turn risking loss of funds to over-reaching governments or exploitive hackers. Such arrangements, as are common today, create severe counterparty risks that undermine the decentralized nature of what LNCH DEX trading transactions and clearing must resemble, and are the leading cause of centralized cybersecurity problems and negligent loss of capital. Regulation needs to be conducted at the protocol level.

By ensuring that full validation and clearing of trades can occur inexpensively, robustly and freely amongst participants of the LNCH DEX deployed in the blockchain, (master)nodes and blockchain witnesses will be able to prevent extreme centralization and extreme trust within centralized entities, which will ensure extremely low transaction fees and zero clearing fees.

The ability to trade rapidly would grant an undeniable liquidity into the decentralized exchange, enable the un-bundling of the blockchain, and also provide trust and communications of services into the hands and willingness of the users, such as payment solutions for per-megabyte Internet service run by token inflation. To be able to achieve this format of trading of the LNCH DEX would require reducing the amount of trades that end up being broadcast on the blockchain and moving these excess trades onto a layer of the LNCH DEX that runs on top of the blockchain smart contracts LNCH DEX. Thus, lightning trading routes only create a trade route between the counterparties involved in a specific trade.

Requiring all users to create trade routes with every other trader does not solve the scalability and privacy problems of a LNCH DEX while scalability can be achieved using a large network of trading routes or a LNCH DEX of master(nodes) based on a dynamic proof of stake algorithm and ring signatures. However, by loading the network's transaction outputs with hash-lock and block-lock functionalities of the technology within the voluntary implementation of a network upgrade by users to enable the usage of these additional LNCH functionalities, the trade route counterparties will be unable to outright steal funds from each other and therefore skirt the blockchain verification processes. For example, ERC-20 Tokens on Ethereum can be exchanged without outright counterparty risk of theft that modern day escrow systems or centralized exchanges hold. By using stunned timeouts, the possibility to send funds via multiple exchange seats in a network without the risk of a seat engaging in theft.

Exchange seat order book data broadcasting being encrypted to only counterparties by trading routes permit a simple deferral of a trading state so to be broadcast at a later block on the blockchain in a way that does not expose identity and protects privacy. It compresses trades so that more of them can happen in rapid succession, or high frequency, to produce greater liquidity. By creating block-frames where certain states can be broadcasted and later invalidated, it is possible to create complex smart contracts using scripting. Both parties are able to send as many trades to their counterparty as they wish, as long as they have funds available in their trade route, knowing that in the event of disagreements they can broadcast to the blockchain witnesses the current state at any block. In the vast majority of cases, all the outputs from the transaction will never be broadcast on the blockchain. They are just there in case the other party is non-cooperative, much like how a traditional contract is rarely enforced in the courts. A proven ability for the contract to be enforced in a deterministic manner is consolidated incentive for both parties to act honestly.

When either party wishes to close out a trade route in complete compliance with the blockchain, they will be able to do so by contacting the other parties in play and spending from the clearing commitment with an output of the most current clearing commitment directly with no script loading conditions. No further trading may occur in the trade route and a new trade route must be formed to clear subsequent trades. The obligation to deliver to a counterparty is achieved through a process of dynamic proof of stake delegation. Each participant along the path assumes the obligation to deliver to a particular recipient. Each participant passes on this obligation to the next participant in the path. The obligation of each subsequent participant along the trade route, if a transaction fails to clear the dynamic proof of stake delegation will subsequently refund.

This has a shorter block to completion compared to the prior participant. This way each participant is sure that they will be able to claim funds when the obligation is sent along the trade route. The scripting of decentralized trading, a form of smart contract systems implementation onto a scaling layer of the blockchain enabling systems without central trusted custodial clearinghouses or escrow services to exist and connect all blockchains in a decentralized manner that provides agility and mobility across the crypto-economy for even the largest of players without the requirements of third-party acceptance. These smart contract systems are enforced by creating a responsibility for one party to broadcast trades before or after certain blocks within the market, such is a new and improved format of clearing trades.

Lightning Cash fees, differ from the traditional blockchain fees, and are paid directly between counterparties and witnesses within the trade route via Tokens. The fees pay for the block-value of money for consuming the trade route for an amended maximum period of blocks, and for counterparty risk of non-communication and non-trust. Counterparty risk for fees only exist with one's direct trade route counterparty. If a seat on the exchange decides to disconnect and their transaction gets broadcast on the blockchain, one's direct counterparties should not broadcast on the blockchain, but continue to update via novation with the formation of a new trade clearing commitment.

4 Protocol Application Deployment (PAD)

4.1 Service Protocol Model

PAD Tokens are to be utilized in the blockchain technology for the application deployment of protocols within the blockchain operating system infrastructure.

The initial set up of a self-serviced user or (master)node so users can willingly and voluntarily conduct service on the blockchain utilizing their preferred method peer-to-peer, should be performed autonomously by the LaunchPAD technology in exchange for a network voted upon number of PAD Tokens. The user is to provide services for the development of the mission's blockchain protocol, such as addition of applications that can be integrated into the protocol, and the administrative deployment of tokenized missions to the network.

Each LaunchPAD user should be utilizing blockchain communications to provide information about its mission to counterparties, and other information requested by LaunchPAD such as the mission deployment name, the applicable website related to the mission deployment, data regarding the targeted audience and community user-base, targeting objective and community-sourcing objective, the deployment beginning and end dates, global strategy needs, cybersecurity needs, advisor needs, the estimated total cost per billing period(s), classification of the deployments to track via the LaunchPAD smart contract system, audience or community creation tools employed, decentralized apps to be utilized by the community, and the frequency of the development requirements for users.

The strategies or processes conducted at the discretion of the LaunchPAD technology third-party adopters or users should also utilize the artificial intelligence or A.I. algorithm programs or automatons in regard to big data components and quantitative aspects of cryptocurrency community engagements in order to quantify processes of users servicing users with community service.

PAD Tokens represent a process of protocol application deployment and blockchain or token mission development by the community. As the venture through the blockchain is ready to launch its product or service and encourage audiences or communities to engage with it.

LaunchPAD as an open network of service providers will contribute in a program for community adoption into a token ecosystem or the crypto-economy through prepaid service providers: harnessing the branding and community-sourced engagement across trade routes, networks, and devices, to make any user interaction and engagement enforceable, and compliant; understanding when a community can be influenced, leveraging the real-time data of the tribal movements or audience community personalities and emotions, and habitats, to advise on community brand and loyalty principles; utilizing predictive artificial intelligence oracle algorithms based on big data analytics to understand the transactional incursion points of the community or tribe movements; understanding the analytics provided.

The value of community can be leveraged by implementing decentralized initiatives that extend the lifespan of a community and add liquidity to the meaning economy through brand adoptability, increased frequency of trustless and anonymous engagements and transactions, and execution development of the community-sourced missions into decentralized autonomous missions. LaunchPAD as a technology adopted network of users solving inefficiencies with the modern incentive problems of current cryptocurrency protocol development suites, in so empowers users to pursue the execution of ideas and innovation through prepaid technologies.

If people act the way they actually are naturally they will attract a community of people around them that are the way they are; this is the basis for building an organic and community serviced decentralized mission. People should say what they say and do what they believe in, so do not worry so much about what those that disagree with them think because there are more people out there that believe in and support and believe in the same things.

This is the power of decentralization, placing the power of building and execution of a mission into the hands of the people who want to use it.

4.2 Services Deployment Model

In decentralized networks, Tokens can be deployed in a variety of ways. In the Bitcoin and altcoin model these Tokens are distributed gradually and over a period of time via a proof of work or a proof of stake mechanism, favoring economies of scale and large server farming while harming the environment; whichever technology is adopted on the launch of the network by the community.

While Token Acquisition Periods cannot simultaneously guarantee acquirers both a certainty of valuation and a certainty of participation as always desired, it has been shown by previous iterations of Token Acquisition Period mechanisms that if each Tokens buyer specifies a desired acquisition quantity or reasoning at each valuation during the auction process then everyone can successfully participate by their own accord, voluntarily. This supply curve determines the rate of dispersion of the total supply over time.

Over the last several years, a more refined standard for the Tokens acquisition mechanism has emerged. In this more sophisticated deployment mechanism, cryptocurrencies are sent to addresses, and so are to be exchanged for some number of Tokens related to the decentralized network or application.

These launches typically run over a set period of time, causing friction for acquirers in that they are compelled to acquire Tokens earlier than they feel is justified for fear of artificial price increases by the launch mechanism or a behavioral and psychological fear of missing out driven by the irrationality of the market. This uncertainty in conventional Tokens deployment mechanisms may also potentially lessen the utility of the network Tokens themselves upon a closing of the Token Acquisition Period.

The origin of the ideal mechanism for an interactive Tokens auction sale of services of this open scalability framework can be identified and applied into services deployment from the idea of Alex van de Sande, who after seeking out a model that better enabled participation and eliminated some of the aforementioned friction created by existing mechanisms, originally proposed a Tokens auction mechanism represented of a Dutch-auction that was utilized by token sales in the past; and the Interactive coin offerings paper written by Jason Teutsch and Vitalik Buterin which aimed to address the dilemma of valuations of Tokens during the pre-Token Acquisition Periods. By creating an interactive Tokens auction as means for the deployment of services or products, a more interactive deployment mechanism that is not based on the early benefits model that most missions engage in, rather, allowing more inclusivity for acquirers and more willingness of participation. This model of the interactive Token auctions can be applied to the deployment of services between users on the blockchain.

4.3 Real World Application Deployment

In example when applying protocol application deployments to the real-world; say, a crypto lawyer of which becomes a prepaid service provider within the network may sell her client a number of PAD Token through a smart contract, the PAD Token in this smart contract on this network represents the prepaid services redeemable in her work. When tokenizing her individual lawyer services or law firm onto the blockchain and decentralized network, the access to these services becomes more liquid, while the cost can vary based on the supply and demand for them.

These services are transferable peer to peer, they have already been paid for; as her client could deploy them to another client that could then redeem them to use her services, and if her services are in more demand, then her client can deploy them for more than her client had acquired them.

However, should the lawyer resign or suddenly writhe a fatality, the PAD Token supporting this smart contract between the lawyer and her client would be released, unless she is replaced by another lawyer that willingly continues to honor the previous agreement on the blockchain, then the costs of what is willing to be redeemed by clients for the particular services might fluctuate based on how clients perceive this move from the original prepaid services provider.

From the lawyer's point of view, if she retires and there are outstanding Tokens and no replacement for the lawyer they could potentially get autonomously refunded by the network through the smart contract by whatever prepaid amounts she originally and willingly accepted.

4.4 Virtual Reality Services Application

The adoption of a virtual reality based Internet that can connect persons and services in a peer-to-peer methodology of an application of the Lightning Cash technologies. Conceptually, the virtual reality based Internet describes a future Internet access that is free to all, and parallel to the real-world, with seemingly endless forks of that virtual reality possible amongst fellow users.

This persistent, shared, 3D virtual spaces linked into a perceived virtual universe, allow for common standards, interfaces, and communication protocols between and among virtual environment systems to be verified and agreed upon by blockchains. Virtual reality also allows for alternative reality to thrive, meaning the ability to fork reality and continue reality on a group's own terms if consensus is not reached.

Creating services within virtual worlds and having the servicing of the community take place autonomously from centralized control is the next phase of adoption and incentivizing of the population movement into blockchain run virtual reality worlds.

These types of standards and protocols that would be needed to support interoperability between virtual environments, including, virtual worlds, information technology, immersive education technology, virtual world closed regions of the virtual reality Internet and locales, including open sourced virtual realities will be the next phase of evolution in the production and combination of virtual reality systems.

Blockchain encrypted communication channels opened in virtual reality create an analogous troll box. Each account can send structured messages to other accounts and may define scripts to handle messages when they are received. LaunchPAD gives each avatar in this 3D virtual reality space its own private database which can only be accessed by its own message handlers. Message handling scripts can also send messages to other accounts. The combination of blockchain communication and automated messaging handlers is how the open technology framework defines smart contracts. It is critical that authentication and permission management be standardized and separated from the business logic of the application. This enables tools to be developed to manage permissions in a generalized purpose manner and also provide significant opportunities for performance optimization. Every account may be controlled by any weighted combination of other accounts and private keys. This creates a hierarchical authority structure that reflects how permissions are organized in reality, and makes multi-user control over funds easier than ever. Multi-user control is the single biggest contributor to security, and, when used properly, it can greatly reduce the risk of theft due to hacking.

The technology cannot obligate services or trade routes to deliver any message to any other account. Each block producer makes their own subjective measurement of the computational complexity and time required to process a transaction. This applies whether a transaction is generated by a user or automatically by a script, algorithm program, or automaton.

5 Technology

5.1 Technical Overview

LaunchPAD technology, products, and services are all open source.

Unlike most Tokens that promise future products in exchange for current funding used to develop those products, holders of Tokens should be able to access technology already in existence and being launched by the LaunchPAD Platform as a result of publishing under open source licenses.

These services provided by the community for the community to the voluntary community service network range from the full development of open technology by frameworks available to an invitation of community sourcing, marketing, advertising and consulting of services related to the decentralizing of these prepaid products and services which encourage consumers and communities to more easily and compliantly engage cryptocurrency and blockchain economics.

Much of the technology described in this White Paper should be made available and become decentralized by the community once Tokens deployment has been fully completed.

Unlike others in the cryptocurrency space, LaunchPAD Technology does not need to rely on the proposed Tokens sale to develop technology, obtain critical market data and technology development that can lead to gaining knowledge about communities in cryptocurrencies in order to establish that the technology offered is effectively in demand.

The data should arrive organically, or through the constant tracking and analysis of the markets, autonomously, or through the usage of community involvement to identify new trends. LaunchPAD Technology should provide the flexibility of a globally tracked market, community to inform decisions based on data analyzed through artificial intelligence automatons.

Quantitative, fundamentally-based, information search removes emotion and behavioral bias from decision-making processes. These strategies use a systematic, momentum-driven, and information-centric approach, to provide short term adaptability, and long-term outlooks on cryptocurrency markets and communities and allow the communities to lead open-source development well after the founders or core developers have moved on from the original execution.

Most service providers, users, or existing companies should not find ways to anticipate community movements by strategically laying the foundations influencing those movements, while also adapting to the volatility such actions inherently create.

The primary values of the Tokens infrastructures provided by blockchain technologies should be related to the adoption of the infrastructure, the cost of transactions and network security, and not necessarily efficiently pegged to the value of the prepaid services on that network.

In order to provide data and information on the crypto-economy, idealistically the community first builds the rocket on the PAD Tokens to track prepaid services in the form of a marker. Second, LaunchPAD Platform of adopted technology by third parties unrelated to LaunchPAD launches the mission in a compliant process following open frameworks encouraging the use of LNCH technology for decentralized dark pool exchange. Users who can access the LaunchPAD distributed service networks and prepaid service providers should have preferred access to these advanced systems utilizing novel approaches to understanding cryptocurrency markets. Users who obtain services should be enabled to partake in missions in deployment by the LaunchPAD Platform from a production standpoint of the community. Purchasing services through the transfer of a native LaunchPAD Tokens or cryptocurrency supports the maturity, development, stability of cryptocurrencies and benefits crypto-community and crypto-economy as a whole.

The key is not to stay dependent on one single blockchain or cryptocurrency, but be able to transact between different blockchains effectively. The value of blockchains are solely dependent on the users within a network and the demand that is driving real world use-cases, such as providing prepaid services through the blockchain at zero fees. LaunchPAD Technology is leveraging blockchain technology to build real world resolutions and use-case that demands the use of Tokens to create more efficient best practices.

Industry estimates suggest that as of December 31, 2017 more than \$5 billion in funding has to be completed by organization through blockchains by using I.C.O.s or cryptocurrency token sales. The vast majority of I.C.O.s and token raising events are collected in cryptocurrencies by centralized entities. These startups or newly funded missions are early stage and may not be ready to liquidate large sums of the cryptocurrencies they've collected in order to acquires services. The ideologies, speculative business considerations, cultural, tribal or philosophical beliefs require a market for services acquirable from the community itself in a blockchain.

While there will be no proceeds of the Tokens acquisitions to be spent on research and development of any missions, as these are what services are for, upon completion of the Tokens deployment (i.e. upon expiration of the Token Acquisition Period) blockchain(s), diversification and allocations should be determined for the cryptocurrencies collected in order to ensure the stability, enforceability and the adequacy of the reserves for prepaid LaunchPAD Technology services provided by the LaunchPAD Platform decentralized network and open community. Diversification is not necessary in all cases, but in order to decentralize the reserve of cryptocurrencies and tokenized missions over the course of the network utility.

Diversification is obtained by purchasing a portfolio of cryptocurrencies, government-issued cash or monetary units, stocks, bonds, real assets, and precious metals all for this purpose of diversifying organization funds. The markets currently believe that the majority of cryptocurrencies or Tokens and coins and digital assets are all highly correlated with each other, however, these massive fluctuations of volatility distort the reality of what is happening underneath which is the reasoning that all Tokens and cryptocurrencies are case-by-case.

By aiming to avoid cryptocurrency market volatility, users/acquirers can be ensured that LaunchPAD Technology as an open source technology development should be resilient in good markets, as well as bad markets. The diversification strategy should balance the importance of diversification with risk management practices, most importantly the costs of trading and realizing long term sustainability of adopting the technology into existing blockchains and entirely new networks.

By making sure that the diversification represents a small fraction of the selling or buying pressure of the market it is ensured that this diversification process should not impact on the ideologies of crypto-communities or crypto-tribes, or unnecessarily reduce the organization funds, but rather, manage them for the long term. Similarly, large-scale crypto-financing events by themselves tend to correlate with Token acquirers acquiring services in decentralized manners.

Holders of Tokens may choose to hold their Tokens, and willingly understand that the value of those prepaid service Tokens should be recognized by the LaunchPAD Platform launchers, with added risk factors. Holders of Tokens may choose to utilize their Tokens as a process of assisting in crowdfunding of prepaid services for communities. Please see Section 5.4 Crowdsourcing Peer to Peer Transferable Prepaid Services for more information.

5.2 DPOS (Delegated Proof of Stake)

The decentralized consensus of a blockchain ensures stability, and the performance requirements of applications on the blockchain. Dynamically delegating the proof of stake provides such algorithm. This type of algorithm is akin to true and pure technological democracy. It is a system in which adopters get the power to fire their own incompetent boss if they wanted to, so to say. A blockchain engineer named Daniel Larimer realized that Bitcoin mining was too wasteful of energy, and so invented an algorithm to fix that.

Existing proof of work systems are flawed when open community decentralization is the goal of a cryptocurrency. Existing proof of work blockchains are not viable for true freedom from centralized parties through decentralization; economies of scale, large server farms, bot-nets and mining operations utilizing application specific integrated circuits will always control the majority of the hash-power that secures and brings a consensus to the proof of work blockchain network. There is nothing users of a blockchain utilizing proof of work systems can do to stop this centralization of hash-power or ultimate central control over the consensus and security blockchain except adopt new proof of stake algorithms. Proof of work should not be used for security, but only to reach consensus about who gets to produce the next piece of the blockchain. There is a difference between mining for security and mining for consensus. One key question is where does the security of the blockchain come from? If a blockchain network's security comes from a proof of work algorithm, this means that ultimately it will become centralized.

Blockchains, in order to maintain the element of decentralization, will require the adoption of proof of stake because somehow a blockchain network has to decide who is granted the right in creating the next block. This could be anyone as long as it is not everyone at once. What these algorithms must decide is who gets to go next? Utilizing this technology determines merely the consensus of who gets to produce the next block while the security of the network comes from the proof of stake algorithm. Each block or service must have a certain amount of stake to be produced. In this case, no one can produce a block without including the correct amount of proof of stake.

Another aspect about proof of work and mining that is tied together by most blockchain networks is in how the Tokens or the cryptocurrency is deployed. This is an example of bad economics. Issuing Tokens with a proof of work model does not maximize the value of the network. For example, if you pay people to dig holes in the dirt and fill them back up with dirt again around your fortress, you are paying people to do worthless (proof of) work in the name of security when security could instead be those same people sitting within watch towers being payed to witness all movement in and around your fortress.

Under this delegated proof of stake algorithm, as pioneered by Graphene, and created by Daniel Larimer; those users who hold Tokens in a blockchain adopting the technology may select services or exchange trade routes through a continuous approval system of delegated consensus and anyone may choose to participate in service production and will be given an opportunity to produce services proportional to the total consensus they have received relative to all other producers. In other words, blockchain producer reputation secured by blockchain witnesses.

Bitcoin mining of the future would become centralized due to proof of work. Giant mining pools being in control of the Bitcoin network does not ensure proper decentralization. In order to gain transaction speeds of over 1 million per second, new proof algorithms become necessary. In this algorithm, people in a particular cryptocurrency community vote for Witnesses to secure their computer network, only the top 100 Witnesses, or the 100 exchange seats, are paid for their service. The top exchange seats earn a regular salary based on agreed upon inflation. Because many want to become a Witness, there are hundreds of backup Witnesses. People's vote strength is determined by how many Tokens they hold.

This means that people who have more Tokens will influence the network more than people who have very few Tokens. As the community grows, it gets harder and harder to remain a paid Witness due to increased competition. If a Witness starts acting against the consensus, or stops doing a quality job securing the network, people in the community can remove their votes, essentially firing the bad actor. This process of pseudo-voting is always ongoing. This system works because it is able to flush out bad actors and at the same time recognize new valuable members.

The system is decentralized from central authority, and dependent upon active voters in the community, so educating new members about how the system works is essential to the well-being of the system. It is a more efficient proof of stake algorithm altogether, and seemingly provides more decentralization when it comes to issuing stake rewards to more people, thus democratizing blockchain processes.

The technology enables services to be produced exactly every 3 seconds and exactly one producer is authorized to produce a service at any given point in time. If the service is not produced at the scheduled time then the block for that time slot is skipped. When one or more services are skipped, there is a 6 or more second gap in the blockchain. For those who run private blockchains the Tokens could be used to add and remove IT staffing services.

Using the DPOS technology services are produced in rounds of 21. At the start of each round 21 unique services or exchange trade routes are chosen autonomously to commence operation. The top 20 by total approval are automatically chosen every round and the last producer is chosen proportional to their number of votes relative to other producers. The selected producers are shuffled using a pseudorandom number derived from the block time. This shuffling is done to ensure that all producers maintain balanced connectivity to all other producers. Typical DPOS blockchains have 100% producer participation. A transaction can be considered confirmed with 99.9% certainty after an average of 1.5 seconds from time of broadcast.

By default, all (master)nodes will consider a block confirmed by 15 of 21 producers irreversible and will not switch to a fork that excludes such a block regardless of length. It is possible for a node to warn users that there is a high probability that they are on a minority fork within 9 seconds of the start of a fork in the blockchain. After 2 consecutive missed blocks there is a 95% probability a (master)node is on a minority fork. With 3 consecutive missed blocks there is a 99% certainty of being on a minority fork. It is possible to generate a robust predictive model that will utilize information about which nodes missed, recent participation rates, and other factors to quickly warn the network that something is wrong with their participation in consensus.

If a producer misses a trade route and has not produced any trade route within the last 24 hours they are removed from consideration until they notify the blockchain of their intention to start producing again. This ensures the network operates smoothly by minimizing the number of blocks missed by not scheduling those who are proven to be unreliable. In addition to delegation of producers, pursuant to a blockchain based on the technology, users can elect smart contracts for community services application. These smart contracts will receive Tokens proportional to the usage each community services application has received from Token holders. The delegated decentralized applications or smart contracts can be replaced by newly elected applications or smart contracts by the Token holder willingness.

Under normal conditions a DPOS algorithm enabled blockchain does not experience any forks because the blocks representing services or exchange trade routes cooperate to produce blocks rather than compete in producing those blocks for the network of users. In the event there is a fork, consensus will automatically switch to the longest chain, thus assuming mission identity there. This metric works because the rate at which blocks are added to a blockchain chain fork is directly correlated to the percentage of services or exchange trade routes that share the same consensus. In other words, a blockchain fork with more producers on it will grow in length faster than one with fewer producers.

Furthermore, the technology requires every transaction to include the hash of a recent block header. This hash therefore serving two purposes, replay protection or the securing of a transaction on the fork that does not include the referenced block no block producer should be producing blocks on two forks at the same time, and signals the network that a particular user and their stake are on a specific fork. If a producer is caught doing so then such producer will likely be voted out of the system by the willingness of users of the network to self-regulate it. Cryptographic evidence of such double-production may also be used to automatically remove the producer abusers. Over time all users end up directly confirming the blockchain which makes it difficult to forge counterfeit chains as the counterfeit would not be able to migrate transactions from the legitimate chain.

5.3 Existing Technology Integration

By analyzing the statistics behind real-world uses of systems such as gift cards at retail shops or reward points from airlines or credit cards, one should discover that the scale at which these units of value operate is astounding. Substantial amount of government issued currencies are stored in extremely unsecured and unencrypted gift card codes or reward points.

However, there are also reasonably liquid, tradeable and transactable open markets and secondary or over the counterexchanges. Supply and demand for functional utility Tokens is akin to gift cards or reward points; as functional utility Tokens are affected by a variety of forces which determine the price on a secondary market—just like demand for gift card or reward points could fluctuate for demand of their usage, for these functional utility Tokens, any mere price appreciation on a secondary market is directly due to the supply and demand of its prepaid services.

Companies utilize gift cards or reward points to issue their own currencies, metaphorically. However, these company currencies in the form of gift cards and reward points are not entirely dictated by the services or products these currencies are negotiated back to the company for, and are actually denominated to government issued currencies, thus, pegged to another currency. Any inflation of the government-issued currency pegs would therefore effectively extinguish the prepaid value of the gift card or reward point system that was issued by a company. As a result, even if these companies continue to create products or services that retain their value in relation to a hyper-inflated government issued currency, if the value of their currency is debased to a hyper-inflated government issued currency, the exclusive value store of the gift cards or reward points system would also diminish outside the company's control.

This lack of control does not have to be the case. There is a solution in which companies can issue their own service Tokens or integrate their own Token vouchers or private gift card currencies on a more secure and stable transacting ledger or blockchain network, such as on Ethereum, that should enable prepaid services providers to engage in innovation.

This blockchain standard can then be used to hedge against government issued currencies, or stay uncorrelated to things outside of the company's control.

This strategy allows companies to become decentralized in terms of their distribution of product and service, and control the value creation and consumer expectations or community of their brands by acquirers into their network ecosystem that utilize their service Tokens as a way to negotiate or transfer prepaid services between consumer and company.

Without the unpredictable inflationary pressures common in government issued currencies, consumers are able to hold prepaid services of a company in Tokens to be negotiated and transferred back to the company for execution of prepaid services or products. This is not dissimilar to the ways in which cryptocurrencies are meant to operate, however, instead of the value being in the belief of network users it is in the Token of prepaid service or product of a company that grant it value.

Combining cryptocurrencies and prepaid services with a novel attitude toward blockchain use-cases for the masses through the consolidation of services and products related to blockchains and cryptocurrencies should encourage the masses to use blockchain technology and create more efficient ways to implement and integrate blockchain technology.

LaunchPAD desires to develop businesses, products and services that encourage communities to engage and launch in different ways crypto networks such as tokenized missions, blockchain technology innovation, blockchain compliance innovation, blockchain cybersecurity innovation, blockchain entertainment innovation and more efficient problem solving processes by the integration and consolidation of blockchains with the masses.

In example, Ethereum has a network token known as the Ether used to run smart contracts on its blockchain, and a crypto-graphically guaranteed inflation rate tied to this currency. These cryptographic units then trade between participants based upon these known preset and calculable factors based in cryptography and mathematics. However, ETH is pegged to the process of utilizing it to building on top of the core protocol or how many believers it has which are willing and able to develop the blockchain, while the LaunchPAD Platform has LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens which are adaptable and used by acquirers as prepaid service Tokens to create those building layers or infrastructures on the protocol and effectively facilitate them by launching entirely new blockchain networks that adopt this technology as third-party participants from the developers.

5.4 Crowdsourcing Peer to Peer Transferable Prepaid Services

Although not exclusively supported and expanded upon in this White Paper by LaunchPAD, upon deployment of the LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens, a use case for the technology by users may utilize the LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens on the unrelated third-party managed blockchain network in order to crowdfund the prepaid services of the LaunchPAD Platform launcher users.

Crowdfunding or crowdsourcing prepaid LaunchPAD Technology services may be conducted out of the control of LaunchPAD as a central entity; in order to incentivize users to work together, form communities that are then deployed through the prepaid services network.

Users can essentially crowdfund services that should cover all the disciplines and skillsets required to launch mission or cryptocurrency. By granting the ability to crowdfund the services needed to execute using the LaunchPAD Technology peer-to-peer transferable prepaid services network, people with vision should be empowered to execute on their ideas without having to sell-out or lose control of their idea to people who may only be interested in the profits that yearn from a proper mission execution. This empowers the passion of the people, to build.

5.5 Utilizing Blockchain to Blockchain Anonymity

By utilizing the existing blockchain networks and similar smart contract enabled blockchains it is feasible to facilitate a true peer-to-peer ecosystem for transferable services on the Ethereum blockchain and similar smart contract enabled blockchains through token swapping or cross-chain swaps in a decentralized exchange. The efficient counterparty discovery and negotiation is intended to become a network for the consumer trading of services ecosystem and to accelerate blockchain ecosystem growth and adoption.

The participants of the network may choose to gain access to the liquidity of access to other networks partnered under the services network in a scalable process on the blockchain without sacrificing access to real-time price or counterparty discovery mechanisms.

Public blockchain address to anonymous cryptonization and back within seconds while only paying a fee that incentivizes support of the network. No linkability or transaction traceability should exist on such a platform as seat holders tether their existing blockchain wallet confirmation assets through the token smart contracts. Functionality of trading crypto-assets without moving them from their wallet addresses is achieved by tethering them through the LNCH DEX token smart contracts and onto Lightning Cash trade routes; enabling seamless swaps of value across blockchain market tethered pairs. Funds essentially disappear and reappear between user-controlled blockchain addresses while travelling through the decentralized exchange.

A LNCH DEX which shall house 100 seats, and where the seat holders with sufficient Tokens in their wallet accounts to utilize the LNCH DEX smart contracts, will be able to tether existing assets in their wallet account through the Tokens. This means that a seat-holder wallet account should be able to trade their crypto-assets without actually moving them from their wallet account by tethering them through the Tokens onto the markets. In addition, the crowd-raising of prepaid services through smart contracts shall launch an infrastructure which may be utilized by developers to service each other on missions within a decentralized and trust-less process that enables privacy and guards the reputation of the user.

When users deem upgrading the exchange to support lightning trading, upgrade of the LNCH DEX to the first implementation of the LNCH (Lightning Cash) LNCH DEX run inside lightning smart contracts. Lightning is a decentralized network using smart contract functionality in the blockchain to enable instant payments across a network of participants.

When communicating with another outside blockchain, block producers must wait until there is 100% certainty that a transaction has been irreversibly confirmed by the other blockchain before accepting it as a valid input. Using a smart contract-based blockchain and DPOS with 3 second blocks and 21 producers, this takes approximately 45 seconds. If a chain's trade route producers do not wait for irreversibility it would be like an exchange accepting a deposit that was later reversed and could impact the validity of the blockchain's consensus.

By integrating a lightning network into the smart contract system of the decentralized exchange, it is possible have the network facilitate decentralized trading similar to find a path across the network similar to routing packets on the Internet. The (master)nodes along the path are not trusted, however, they are incentivized to facilitate, as the payment is enforced using a script which enforces the atomicity (either the entire payment succeeds or fails) via decrementing time-locks. Instant transactions create lightning-fast cross-blockchain trading without perturbing about the block confirmation times. Security becomes enforced by blockchain smart-contracts without creating on-blockchain transaction for individual trades.

Trade speeds measured in milliseconds to seconds. Scalability becomes capability, thousands to millions of trades per second across the network of smart contracts entailing the decentralized exchange. Capacity blows away legacy payment rails by many orders of greatness. Attaching trade per action/click is now possible without custodians. Low transaction costs are implemented by transacting and settling off-blockchain, LNCH should also allow for exceptionally low fees, which in turn should allow emerging use cases such as instant trading between participants across blockchains.

Cross-chain swaps, or blockchain to blockchain movement anonymously can occur off-chain instantly with heterogeneous blockchain consensus rules. So long as the chains can support the same cryptographic hash function, it is possible to make trading across blockchains without trust in 3rd party custodians. As a result, it is possible to conduct trading off-blockchains and in the space between blockchains without limitations on speed or reliability of scale or risk of centralization and security plasticity. Transactions can be made off-chain with confidence of on-blockchain smart contract enforceability for the LNCH DEX.

This is similar to how one makes many legal contracts with others, but one does not go to court every time a contract is made. By making the transactions and scripts parsable, the smart-contract transactions can be enforced on-blockchain meaning trading becomes fully decentralized and peer to peer via the smart contracts, this in turn, creates a framework.

5.6 DPP (Dark Pool Protocol)

More information on the DPP may be found in the Dark Pool Protocol Technical Paper dated July 17, 2017

Conventional tools for secrecy of wealth management are being heavily damaged, exposed and restricted by hacks and leaks of centralized entities entrusted as trusted third parties.

A tokenized backbone for an anonymous DPP carrier pigeon order matching LNCH DEX network is urgently needed. This backbone is maintained by self-regulating decentralized blockchain protocols that eliminate the possibility of tracking the trading of in-between any relevant traded chains.

The DPP introduces a method of hiding trade volumes and trade frequencies in a strongly decentralized and anonymous protocol by consolidating existing models for anonymous and pseudonymous interactions within encryption and within blockchain systems. Ring signatures and one-time keys hide the destination and origin of these trades on multi-layers of trade routes within LNCH infrastructures. Recently the technique of using a commitment scheme to hide the amount of a transaction has been discussed and implemented by Bitcoin Core Developer Gregory Maxwell. A new type of ring signature utilizing the DPP on multi-layer trade routes allows for linkable spontaneous anonymous trade signatures, as described, allowing for hidden amounts, origins and destinations of digital transactions or trading on decentralized exchanges within reasonable efficiency and verifiable, trustless interactions, of the decentralized exchange.

Some extensions of the protocol are, such as, Aggregate Schnorr Range Proofs, and Ring Multisignature. This method of anonymous encryption signatures has also been discussed within the Monero digital currency community.

Recall that in Bitcoin each transaction is signed by the controller of the coins being spent and these signatures verify that the controller is allowed to spend the coins. This is entirely analogous to the signing of a check from a bank that belongs to the person signing it. However, when utilizing a linkable spontaneously anonymous group (LSAG) signature scheme (alternatively known as linkable ring signature scheme) no third party is aware whose check is being signed to therefore satisfy the following three properties of DPP: anonymity, or signer indistinguishability; linkability: that two signatures by the same signer can be linked to a pseudonymous identity; spontaneity: no group secret, therefore no group manager or group secret sharing setup.

By reducing the security of the signature scheme to well-known problems under the blockchain automaton model. Using the scheme to construct a new efficient one-round e-forum system which does not have a registration phase, it is possible to also present a new efficient reduction of famous rewind simulation dilemma which only relies on elementary probability theory. This pseudonymous identity management enabled by LSAG signatures create the ability for self-regulation of LNCH DEX markets, things such as linked reputation to a series of trades become possible without exposing the privacy of those traders.

For example, the scheme of LSAG signatures may be utilized to leak secret information in a verifiable way without endangering the identity of the leaker; because some media or journalists may not believe what data knowledge and information the secret leaker is leaking, the track record of the LSAG signature signing the leak provides a pseudonymous reputation for interacting parties to refer to without revealing the identity of the leaker, or the senseless destruction of privacy.

One benefit of using the above types of ring signatures, known as LSAG, over other anonymizing techniques, such as CoinJoin or using coin mixing services, is that they allow for spontaneous mixing. With CoinJoin or coin mixers, it is similarly possible to hide the originator of a given transaction, however these techniques in practice need some sort of centralized group manager, such as a centralized CoinJoin server, where transactions are combined by a trusted party. In the case that the trusted party is compromised, the anonymity of the transaction is also compromised.

Some coins such as Dash (originally called Darkcoin), attempt to negate this by using a larger number of trusted mixers (in this case masternodes) but this number is still smaller than the users of the LNCH DEX passing through the exchange seats. Trusted mixers or LNCH DEX masternodes should be utilized as exchange seats to verify order books and blockchain data integrity, however, with spontaneous ring signatures per user, transactions can be created by the owner of a given user's public key address (this is the spontaneous, or ad-hoc property) without relying on any trusted server or trusted third-party, and thus providing for safer anonymity. This modification to the original LSAG signature scheme reduces storage cost on the blockchain.

The DPP LSAG signature protocol, rather than having a ring signature on a set of n keys, instead, the DPP LSAG is a ring signature on a set of n key-vectors. A key-vector is a collection $y = (y_1, \dots, y_r)$ of public keys with corresponding private keys $x = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$.

The generation of a key initially finds a number of public keys $P_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ and a secret index j such that $xG = P_j$ where G is the ed25519 base-point and x is the signers spend key. Let $I = xH_p(P_j)$ where H_p is a hash function returning a point. Let m be a given blockchain communication.

The signing of transactions therefore, Let $\alpha, s_i, i \neq j, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be random values in Z_q (the ed25519 base field). Compute $L_j = \alpha G, R_j = \alpha H_p(P_j), c_{j+1} = h(m, L_j, R_j)$ where h is a hash function returning a value in Z_q .

Now, working successively in j modulo n , define $L_{j+1} = s_{j+1}G + c_{j+1}P_{j+1}, R_{j+1} = s_{j+1}H_p(P_{j+1}) + c_{j+1} \cdot I, c_{j+2} = h(m, L_{j+1}, R_{j+1}), L_{j-1} = s_{j-1}G + c_{j-1}P_{j-1}, R_{j-1} = s_{j-1}H_p(P_{j-1}) + c_{j-1} \cdot I, c_j = h(m, L_{j-1}, R_{j-1})$ so that c_1, \dots, c_n are defined. Let $s_j = \alpha - c_j \cdot x_j \text{ mod } l$, (l being the ed25519 curve order) hence $\alpha = s_j + c_j x_j \text{ mod } l$ so that $L_j = \alpha G = s_j G + c_j x_j G = s_j G + c_j P_j, R_j = \alpha H_p(P_j) = s_j H_p(P_j) + c_j I$ and $c_{j+1} = h(m, L_j, R_j)$ and thus, given a single c_i value, the P_j values, the key image I , and all the s_j values, all the other $c_k, k \neq i$ can be recovered by an observer. The signature therefore becomes: $\sigma = (I, c_1, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ which represents a space savings over [16, 4.4] where the ring signature would instead look like: $\sigma = (I, c_1, \dots, c_n, s_1, \dots, s_n)$. Verifications proceed as follows. An observer computes L_i, R_i , and c_i for all i and checks that $c_{n+1} = c_1$. Then the verifier checks that $c_{i+1} = h(m, L_i, R_i)$ for all $i \text{ mod } n$. Signature links with duplicate key images I are rejected. Note that proofs of unforgeability, anonymity, and linkability hold for the above protocol which are only insignificant modifications to the proofs given in the original LSAG signature scheme.

For the DPP to function in the LNCH DEX, confidential transactions between blockchain are necessary. Greg Maxwell describes Confidential Transactions which are a way to send Bitcoin transactions with the amounts hidden. The basic idea is to use a Pedersen Commitment. Let G be the ed25519 basepoint. Let $H = \text{toPoint}(\text{cn_fast_hash}(G))$. Note that not every hash gives a point in the group of the basepoint (i.e. $H = \psi G$ for some unknown ψ) (which is contrary to what happens in secp256k1, the curve used by Bitcoin). However, it seems that choosing the basepoint itself works (I previously used $H(123456G)$ which seemed more secure to me, but the basepoint is certainly a more natural choice). Choosing $H = \gamma G$ for some unknown γ is necessary so that all the usual elliptic curve math holds. Under the discrete logarithm assumption on ed25519, the probability of an adversary discovering γ is negligible. Define $C(a, x) = xG + aH$, the commitment to the value a with mask x . Note that as long as $\log GH$ is unknown, and if $a \neq 0$, then $\log GC(a, x)$ is unknown. On the other hand, if $a = 0$, then $\log GC(a, x) = x$, so it is possible to sign with sk-pk keypair $(x, C(0, x))$.

In DPP there are input commitments, output commitments, and the network checks that $XInputs = XOutputs$.

Since a given transaction contains multiple possible inputs $P_i, i = 1, \dots, n$, only one of which belong to the sender, then if we are able to check the above equality, it must be possible for the network to see which P_i belongs to the sender of the transaction. This is undesirable, since it removes the anonymity provided by the ring signatures. Thus instead, commitments for the inputs and outputs are created as follows (suppose first that there is only one input). $C_{in} = xcG + aH$, $C_{out-1} = y1G + b1H$, $C_{out-2} = y2G + b2H$ such that $xc = y1+y2+z$, $xc-y1-y2 = z$, y_i are mask values, $z > 0$ and $a = b1+b2$. Here xc is a special private key the amount key known only to the sender, and to the person who sent them their coins, and must be different than their usual private key.

As a LNCH DEX is strongly decentralized it is necessary to pay active (master) nodes a transaction fee for each trade that occurs. This helps with the network security to prevent blockchain bloat. These fees must be paid unmasked i.e. just as bH , rather than $xG + bH$, and for some standardized amount b so that the miner can verify that $b \cdot H = bH$ and thus there is enough money for the transaction fee while still having the equations in terms of H so the necessary relations of DPP hold.

As the blockchain uses visible scalars to represent amounts, it is important that there is a way to convert from visible amounts to commitments while preserving anonymity. In fact, this is the purpose of DPP. Given a pair (P, a) where P is a public key and a represents an amount, this may be used as the input to a transaction as (P, aH) , and it must be checked by the verifier that the input amount a multiplied by the masking point H , indeed gives aH . Thus, at the first step, the input amount will not be hidden, but the outputs of this transaction can be hidden, and all the necessary relations outlined in section 4 hold. Note that a range proof is not necessary for such an input. The DPP provides a strongly decentralized cryptocurrency (i.e. there is no privileged party) which has provable security estimates regarding the hiding of amounts, origins and destinations. Virtual Private Blockchain (VPB) signature based DPP are the conventional public to crypto interfaces of the future.

5.7 Blockchain Automaton of Decentralized Artificial Intelligence

LaunchPAD believes it would be possible to integrate any services via this tokenization of services into a consolidated prepaid transferable services network onto Tokens based on a proof-of-service system.

Eventually, this leads into an actualization of A.I. robots or automatons that could be programmatically working within the boundaries of smart contracts and utilize prepaid services Tokens that represent their services that they can provide people.

Automatons would run full nodes of the network inside their hardware, and integrate themselves into a crowd-sourced community by accepting the same Tokens that community has been using to sell and redeem services, however, the customer experience that should enable customer acquisition and engagement of this nature within the communities that should benefit from peer-to-peer transferable prepaid services, must come first.

It is also of interest to take note; what should a community of self-sovereign automatons do with all the Tokens they collect from the services they conduct for redeemers?

They can be programmable to help the people who cannot afford to acquire into a transferable prepaid services network of which the automatons run. Automatons can be there to help the people, not necessarily only be used as machines in a new format of efficient labor based on a proof-of-service system.

In the case made, they are not robots any longer, they are automatons, or robots as a service, or A.I. driven services verifiable by a proof-of-services model that can benefit an accentuation on the human factor of cryptocurrencies.

5.8 Virtual Reality Gamification

People are spending increasingly more time in virtual worlds, for both leisure and work. This occurs predominantly in 2D interfaces such as the web applications and mobile phones. But a traversable 3D world integrated to interface within a blockchain adds an immersive component as well as adjacency to other content, enabling physical clusters of these decentralized communities.

As LaunchPAD Technology will not be controlled by a centralized organization or authority. There is no single agent with the power to modify the rules of the software, contents, economics of the currency, in an attempt to prevent others from accessing it. The gamification of trading will be the future of transactions on the blockchain.

It should be possible to further gamify the trading to a common ground where users of the exchange are able to modify the existing user interface in utilizing virtual reality head-sets in order to communicate data values of an order book on a virtual reality trading floor, each user has their own avatar that engages with the seats in the decentralized exchange.

Taking the original conventional tradition of the trading floors of the world and into virtual reality worlds would not only create an added social layer that interfaces more dynamically and close-to-life with trading activities of a live exchange in the blockchain, but it would take trading within chat rooms and troll-boxes to a whole new level of human interaction and pseudo-anonymous identity reputation digital management systems.

Pixels of the exchange seats in the virtual reality world are interacted with by pixels of the avatars and wallet accounts of users. Fully customizable 3D avatars are to represent the public key address numbers of an exchange user.

LaunchPAD Technology can envision a world where all transactions of value will be engaging willingly on virtual trading floors in virtual reality worlds; having conversations there and trading through avatars that represent pseudo-identity and reputation of trading track record.

Some trader's avatars are controlled by humans in virtual reality, but some being but artificial intelligence automatons or automaton traders trading on behalf of their trading algorithm creators or human clients; similar to how all traders once engaged with their trading colleagues directly on the floor of some place like the famous New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Mercantile Exchange etc. and had face to face relations. Virtual reality brings avatar to avatar relations to trading on a decentralized exchange.

The trading chat rooms and troll boxes of today can become replaced with a decentralized virtual reality trading floor experience taking place live in the blockchain once the technology advances to the point of seamless interaction between the human senses and the virtual reality world.

A trader could be anywhere in the world and to become connected to a seat would only require the ability to connect to the LNCH DEX network; even on a private jet 36,000 feet above the ground or a yacht in the middle of an ocean, the middle of a desert or on an expedition in a rain-forest jungle, the ability to hook your brain into the pseudo-identity avatar of a LNCH DEX via a virtual reality component to access the user interface experience that will be the gamified LNCH DEX all live on the blockchain.

The adjacency of exchange seats makes seats on the exchange unique from web domains or similarly IP addresses or blockchain wallet addresses. New exchange seats must be contiguous to existing ones and ultimately connected by smart contracts. The purpose of exchange seats is to provide points of content interaction.

This adjacency allows for organic spatial or price discovery of new content and the creation of pseudo-identity devoted to a special transaction or market. Seats on the exchange have a fixed number of adjacencies, additionally, content of adjacent exchange seats can be viewed from a distance, as can be interacted with by avatars willing to engage in transactions.

Ownership of pixels registered onto the blockchain through Tokens relates to a seat on the exchange registered onto the blockchain via Tokens. A seat on the exchange that can also then be represented as a user interface and user experience within a virtual reality world running in the blockchain will be most intriguing next step to consolidate the open source technological back-bone initiatives of transactions teamed with user-end enhanced visuals.

For content creators, the establishment of these avatars provides access to targeted trading volume; for end users, it enables price discovery within themed experiences. Users can travel through the trading floor and interact with applications that they stumble upon related to the seats on the exchange. All traders would need to do is become equipped with the ability to hook into the decentralized exchange's node data feeds and access the blockchain data feeds that represent smart contract order books of the market tethered trading pairs. Being able to hook into the virtual reality component via headset or augmented optical systems which collect light from the surrounding environment and manipulate it to display altered or virtual reality within an interior.

To enter the virtual reality world where traders should be able to communicate with other traders in so doing engage the seats on the exchange network via customizable avatars, all through decentralized blockchain based encryption protocols and anonymization systems that secure the privacy and anonymity of the users onto pseudonymous players.

This gamified user experience will far outpace the use of simply a console or terminal feed to make trades as was common place with primitive interfaces which communicate with blockchains.

These primitive interfaces were created lacking the proper user interfaces or experience that organically organizes data based on live user interaction that acquire the engagement of new audiences. Trading, the greatest game in the world, will become an actual game within itself?

Running graphics intensive virtual reality interfaces within the decentralized and distributed fashion of a blockchain would require large amounts of video processing power. This level of interaction all done on-chain shall be possible to accomplish and scale as the utilization of trading nodes becomes managed by specialized data processing and parsing facilities that maintain the connection to the immutable blockchain ecosystem around the globe.

Limiting the number of seats on the LNCH DEX to, for example, 100 seats is a component to the creation of a slow yet grand scaling process through the power of the community. A total of 100 exchange seats or LNCH DEX data access points or (master)nodes would be required to exist in order to verify the integrity of the decentralized operations of the exchange. The number 100 is a numerical instance that is large enough to be decentralized across the world, but also, to scale a gamified virtual reality trading experience in a blockchain.

Which is stronger and most robust infrastructure? Something that is widely accepted and used by millions of users or something only few can own and use?

Why not both?

A total of 100 virtual instances of the blockchain being coordinated and parsed into a data feed that is represented graphically, can scale into exchange seats with enhanced scalability by the implementation of Lightning Cash technology being a voluntary step toward allowing further users onto the network and into the virtual trading floor reality.

Adding multiplayer support with avatars and live communication routes or chat rooms and troll boxes in-world, as well as, allowing for custom items and scripting on the trading floor to be terraformed by the community of users, while utilizing some smart contracting algorithms to allocate pixels to the users; eventually creating a decentralized fully modeled 3D world in which all interaction is recorded and verified by the blockchain. A full-fledged 3D modelled virtual reality interface supporting user-end customization, all live inside the blockchain handled by a proof-of-work and proof of stake consensus and security algorithm that organize users and nodes agreed upon virtual reality to be displayed by the blockchain for everyone participating.

6 Ideology

6.1 Advantages of Decentralization

The information society of the 21st century is based on free access to all public information. This means that access to information and data of order books necessary for trading and exchange practices should be accessible to all in transparent, accountable and accessible ways without exposing privacy of the individual trade participant.

LaunchPAD Platform as an open network wants to have the community enable and pursue the development of this censorship resistant access to exchange effectively and realistically while following best practices of open source technology and open community!

The major centralized systems of exchanges are closed source systems. Their exchange technology is not transparent and comprehensible to all. The LaunchPAD Platform goes a different way: LaunchPAD Technology is open-source, tokenized software open technology for open community and open network, and is completely transparent: everyone can see how data is obtained for exchange and displayed to the user.

This is yet another reminder that centralized exchanges are single points of failure, not only because they store data and funds on behalf of other and therefore can restrict the use of that data and funds, but because they can publish artificial price signals in their order books which is not free market reflective.

There is a pillar problem with the current systems of centralized exchange. What is the pillar problem? It is the way of best describing the advantages and the disadvantages of different business architectures in cryptocurrency.

A centralized exchange has millions of users in a database with user names, passwords, K.Y.C. / A.M.L. documentations linking user to identity, government issued cash balances, and decentralized cryptocurrency balances as MySQL entries. All the users become trapped into the silo that is the pillar exposing their privacy and their livelihoods to the mercy of the centralized entity, the centralized exchange has one bank interface to serve all customers, one hardware platform, at one network address, there then becomes one place to attack the owners and operators and customers of this centralized exchange.

However, in the decentralized configuration of exchange, things are formatted on a self-sovereign basis of self-responsibility, removing responsibility from the masses of other users utilizing the exchange. All users are not on a single platform, each user has their own bank relationship, every user is on their own hardware, at many network addresses, there is no single place to attack the users, the network facilitators or miners have no long term users care, custody or smart contract are as users themselves willingly participate to form a decentralized network that incentivizes the open network of exchange.

Examples of existing decentralized configurations following this philosophy include services such as Bitsquare, LocalBitcoins, HodlHodl, Samurai Wallet, Bisq, Electrum, and others that support the decentralized network of a cryptocurrency with many different parties converging and consolidating onto a network voluntarily.

What is LaunchPAD Technology? It is neither centralized nor decentralized, it is what the community willingly believes through voluntary association. LaunchPAD does not hold exchange user funds as a custodial body, and it does not have users. It is simply a way to distribute decentralized open technology like a LNCH DEX in order to advance the crypto-economy. It is rolling and disposable, that does not force people or automatons, or restrict them, or require trust.

By removing signed up user databases, companies decentralize and open up a new age of pure voluntary association between counterparties. Companies set up in this manner of open network and open community have less burdensome administrative headaches, and are more agile. There is less to explain, keep tidy, or manage at a centralized locale when decentralization takes effect.

This decentralized architecture is entirely redundant, made of separate pieces. If any user or service provider fails, the system carries on without interruption. In a fully decentralized network, there is no underlying single owner services that you can traverse and attack. All the players are connected by a protocol bound in the nature of the LNCH DEX practices. The very resilient system of many redundant parts, that is LaunchPAD Technology, becomes more resilient than the current examples of existing decentralized configurations and will emerge as free market.

If a trader is running their trading on a LNCH DEX utilizing the open technology, it is of ideal to have total control over every part of your service to the network, and to never rely on any third party for anything but the basics, like operating systems, ISPs and hardware. However, soon this will too become decentralized and completely open and free.

Why not decentralize this in and on the blockchain?

The future of exchange will be decentralized. Exchange has a bright future of non-custodial and peer to peer exchange verified by a self-regulating open network. Many thousands of traders will be working in this large LNCH DEX ecosystem that is immune to single bad actors or centralized manipulation. Pillar systems that silo in users have a single point of failure that is why centralized exchanges are a danger to the crypto-economy.

The wild-west days of cryptocurrency exchange will not and cannot last forever when the community speaks and the free markets speaks louder. Decentralization will dominate in the end.

LNCH DEX is like the murmuring of starlings, all the birds are connected by a protocol bound to mother nature or (master)nodes, that cannot be changed for all by a single entity. You can catapult a large rock at the murmuring group of starlings, but, only a hole will appear where the rock enters and quickly reform; cannot be stopped, only observed, and marveled.

6.2 Monetized and Metered Access

Between information and the user, a vital link is missing: the freedom to exchange censorship resistant and trustless by nature of a decentralized protocol. In a monopolistic Internet infrastructure, there is a missing link in the chain from producers of service to the users of service: Information can only be truly free if it can be found with decentralized technology that incentivizes and supports freedom of free markets. LaunchPAD Technology is the missing link between data flow and the independent user incentivized through tokenization! The Internet and World Wide Web should provide for its original philosophy of an all-to-all infrastructure and build not only transmitter-receiver connections. Each consumer of content on the Internet should have the same opportunity to produce data as to consume it, thus is a decentralized way of exchanging information such as free market data or services.

6.3 Civil Rights and Privacy Aspects

Censorship is almost impossible and a central evaluation and monitoring of exchange queries and order books is impossible. These streaming data tracks cannot be all evaluated only verified. In addition to the data protection and privacy situation, there is an economic layer in terms of financial espionage.

This accessibility to exchange and free markets must not be unduly restricted by other interests. Access to exchange must be designed in such a way as to safeguard the informational self-determination of the user and to prevent, as far as possible, criminal attacks on such users. It is part of the informational self-determination that no user account is created from the user access without the express consent of the user, and that its data is in no way used in a non-transparent manner.

On the other hand, the protection against crime must not lead to the establishment of general structures for the censorship ability of trade routes.

By contrast, free and transparent access to exchange and capital formation must be created by building and operating a pluralistic LNCH DEX infrastructure. Information offers, their order and their way of presenting can represent knowledge, but also interests. Both are legitimate, however, structures that conceal this difference cannot be ruled out in the future. Therefore, efforts to promote information literacy in terms of users' judgment should be promoted and strengthened. Here, the educational and training institutions have an equally important role as the critical journalism.

Most people don't perceive a privacy, security and centralization problem of centralized exchanges; inertia, fear of change, the unknown, vested interest in the current centralized authority system and status-quo, ideological opposition to free markets, fear of government reprisals, initial scarcity of available goods and services, mistrust of the security and honesty of the centralized system, complexity of use compared to classic monopolistic systems. It isn't enough just to develop such a system.

If all you do is build it, they will not come, there needs to be a need, that need is the current limitations and manipulations and censorships going on in the centralized servers of centralized exchanges that are being ignored by regulators and the community.

The community must step it up and self-regulate into a decentralized and distributed form of exchange to facilitate capital formations and free markets. No one but a few technoids and radicals will truly understand the underlying technology of LNCH DEX and free flow of information and knowledge. A strategy for launching and bootstrapping it is required the network adopt a system of (master)nodes that incentivize adoption against the cost of operation.

That point comes when a few 'ordinary' apolitical people start to use it, when it enters the mainstream. But initially, it will require serious promotion. With no vulnerable central point of control, there is less need to stay under the radar, and promotion can be more overt, as it must be. Individuals will be the first adopters, then small businesses who wish to exchange without the permission of a central status-quo. Large corporations will be last, if ever.

Ultimately, the market must adapt or die from inability to compete with those whose assets flow in a low-viscosity ecosystem.

The right to privacy is a human right and is essential for free and self-determined individual and voluntary human development in the knowledge society. Respect for privacy allows for both participation and detachment in regard to social activities and opportunities. Every person must have the right to decide freely whether and in what manner he/she wants to receive values of information and communicate with others willingly. The possibility of receiving information anonymously, irrespective of the source, and reputation, must be ensured for everyone. The power of the private sector and of governments over information increases the risk of manipulative access and surveillance and must be kept to a legally legitimized minimum. The collection, analysis and release of personal data – no matter by whom – should remain under the control of the individual concerned.

For the network to develop ideologies that lead for success amongst node operation, it first must be understood that the forces that either drive or inhibit widespread use of LaunchPAD Technology is a motivating force.

Privacy, freedom from regulation, productivity, profit from increased liquidity, speed, and lowered cost, new business models, protection of property from theft by lawyer or tax, eventual variety of goods and services available in the system, on the other side of the balance of this motivational force.

The operation of data centers with enormous power consumption (and sometimes their own power plants) for centralized exchange could be removed through a dynamic proof of stake model, thus enhancing trade while also saving the environment from over consumption of energy. Distributed search requires only the computers of the searchers.

All exchangers have the same rights, such as when adding new content or accepting new users as traders.

The LNCH DEX corresponds to individualization of relevance: everyone can assess the quality and importance of order books by their own rules and adjust to their personal relevance as a ranking method (both popular and scientific methods).

6.4 Knowledge and Information in a Decentralized Exchange

Exchange has value only if it can be secure while transiting knowledge and representing information. Since exchanges are increasingly available utilizing just the Internet protocols, it must be accessible to every human with simple means and by self-sovereign willingness. The means of accessing this knowledge are subject to dynamic change. Currently, it is mainly centralized exchanges and centralized points of interaction that make this access possible, this is however, subject to manipulation by centralized entities such as governments or over-reaching regulators. These must be designed and programmed in such a way that all knowledge, however hidden, is basically discoverable.

The presentation of the results of a knowledge search is associated with an evaluation by the order: The first results are the most important ones. The evaluation standards always reflect the special assessments; valences and interests of knowledge distributors (search engines, etc.). If, therefore, quasi-monopolies have established themselves for knowledge access, then the standards of knowledge assessment for such monopolies must be made transparent: democratically legitimized supervisory bodies must be able to review them.

The regulatory mechanisms of the free market are largely overridden for access to knowledge by existing global monopoly-like structures. The established quasi-monopolies prevent the emergence of new competitors already by existing market power, such as through the acquisition of potential competitors, employees of new competitors, monopolization of the main source of income and cross-financing of numerous free services for the purpose of loyalty.

LaunchPAD does not pretend to even approach this age-old philosophical question. The following remarks are intended to circumscribe the term only to the extent that it may be helpful in understanding the guidelines and objectives of LaunchPAD.

First, the term knowledge can be distinguished from information.

Knowledge is always bound to living beings; it can be understood as organized, structured and intelligently networked information in nerve and brain cells.

Information, on the other hand, is everything (ideological: being) from which knowledge can arise. This can be letters in a book, growth rings of a tree, layers of sediment in the ground, and much more. Only when information in the brain of a living organism has been organized, structured and correlated to existing information, it is called knowledge.

However, this can then again be represented as an external representation of the personalized knowledge in written, pictorial or other form outside of life. There is abundant information even where there is no life - knowledge exists only where there is life. The obvious question, whether plants that undoubtedly live, have knowledge in them. Although knowledge is therefore only a subset or subset of information in terms of set theory, this subset is an essential goal of all information, because it represents information in the higher complexity necessary for the lives of users.

Finally, it should be made aware that everything known about knowledge can only be recursive, because it is part of the knowledge. A knowledge society is sustainable when it preserves and promotes historically achieved human and civil rights for future electronically determined environments. A knowledge society is sustainable when access to knowledge is unhampered and inclusive. It is sustainable when it promotes cooperative forms of knowledge production as the basis for innovation and creativity. A knowledge society is sustainable when its knowledge forms the basis for effective means of preserving natural environment.

The increasing consumption of natural resources currently threatening environment is in part a result of the mass propagation of information technologies.

A knowledge society is sustainable when access to knowledge and information provides all peoples of the world with the opportunity for self-determined development in private, professional and public lives. It is sustainable when it preserves for future generations access to diverse information resources.

Knowledge is the heritage and the property of humanity and is thus free. Knowledge represents the reservoir from which new knowledge is created. Knowledge must therefore remain permanently accessible to the public space and free to exchange. Limitations on public access such as copyrights and patents must not be the exception. Commercial exploitation of knowledge conflicts with the interest of society in knowledge as a public good. Knowledge as a common good must have a higher status in the hierarchy of social values than the protection of private claims.

Access to knowledge must be uncensored and unhindered. The central objective of a knowledge society organized according to the principle of sustainability and autonomous facilitation is that access to all medial forms of knowledge must be possible for present as well as for future generations, for all peoples, at all times, in all places and under fair conditions. This applies to all domains of society, not only to a format of decentralized exchange. Only free access to knowledge and information makes democratic participation in public affairs possible and stimulates creativity and innovation in science, business and culture. Only democratic control mechanisms can be allowed to limit the principle of free access. Reducing the digital divide must be recognized as a political objective of high priority. The digital divide – that is, the division of the population into groups that have access to the exchange of data values and groups that are excluded as such – has developed along traditional, for the most part social, and ethnic and gender divisions.

The existing unjust distribution of opportunities for all is increased by unequal access to information and centralized communication technologies. This is a global problem which affects the relations between countries and within societies. It is essential to enable all citizens' access to the exchange of old and new data.

Overcoming unequal access opportunities must take into account local and regional conditions and specific needs and must proceed according to sustainable principles. The establishment of public-access points and the furtherance of information and media competence will enable people both in developed and developing countries to find bearings in the world of information exchange through free markets, to evaluate the data on offer within order books, to produce new content and to profit from information for the personal pursuit of well-being.

Everyone has an unlimited right to access the documentation of public and publically controlled bodies. Access to information and knowledge as well as free communication is necessary prerequisites for personal development, for political participation and for the development of humanity as a whole. Freedom of information exchange makes political decisions transparent, helps reduce corruption and improves the management of information in public administrations. Classifying administrative activities as secret must always require legitimization by the decentralized law and should be kept within tight open frameworks.

All citizens have the right to inform themselves through publicly available resources and to have unhampered, unfiltered access to the information exchange of public and publicly controlled organizations – without manipulation or centralized control. Information and knowledge in private hands should also be accessible in case of a special public interest only if it does not hamper the privacy and willingness of the individual.

Governmental and public administration institutions must commit themselves to the comprehensive electronic publication of all information of public interest.

The protection of human dignity, the right to personal development, and to equality is individual rights of great importance in the work environment as well. Employee rights must be upheld and furthered in electronically networked environments as well. A necessary prerequisite for realizing these rights for employees is the right to form coalitions, including the right to promote one's own interests and to gather in freely elected organs of representation.

Employees must have free and uncensored Internet access at their workplace. Employees and representative organizations must have access to the communication system of their company. The right to privacy must be protected in the work environment. Electronic surveillance and user profiling must be prevented to ensure the possibility for censorship resistant free markets and decentralized exchange.

Cultural diversity is a prerequisite for individual and social development. Culture exchange is realized in languages, customs, social behavior patterns, norms and ways of life, but also in human artifacts (such as arts, crafts and technology).

The emergence of the global knowledge society must not be allowed to lead to cultural homogenization. Instead, the creative potential of current information and communication technologies must be used to preserve and promote the heterogeneity of cultures and languages as a precondition for the individual and social development of present and future generations. A dialogue of cultures can only be realized in a climate of diversity and equal rights.

Exchange of media diversity and the availability of information from independent sources are essential for the maintenance of an enlightened public. Media and their content are increasingly controlled by only a few global media corporations. It is a public responsibility to support existing and new forms of media participation.

Non-profit media and those public service media that are controlled by democratic structures must be extended. The rights to freedom of opinion and to a free press must be supplemented by general rights to freedom of communication. The right to communication must include the right to participate in all kinds of communication processes and to contribute actively to the open media.

This means, open technical standards, frameworks, and protocols for open forms of technical software and open technology production guarantee the free development and incentivized development of infrastructures and thus self-determined and free forms of communication, services, and exchange.

Proprietary solutions in regard to protocols and standards in network technology, computer architecture and software application lead to the formation of monopolies and are detrimental to innovation. When governments hold monopolies on infrastructures and when private-sector players have proprietary monopolies on technologies, there is the additional danger that the power to set standards will affect content and lead to restrictions in the freedom of information and communication. Only open technical standards will promote free and open software development and self-determined communication.

7 Risk Factors

An acquisition of Tokens involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks described below, together with all of the other information contained in this White Paper, before making a decision to acquire Tokens. The following risks entail circumstances under which, the LaunchPAD business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could suffer. Participation in Tokens or acquisitions of prepaid technology, including the LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens (collectively, “Tokens”) acquisition, may involve a high degree of risk. Financial and operating risks confronting companies like LaunchPAD may be significant.

The cryptocurrency markets are highly competitive, and the percentage of companies that survive and prosper may be limited. Unexpected problems in the areas of product development, marketing, financing, research and development, and general management of decentralized open community sourced software, among others, that cannot be solved may arise.

General Business Risks.

LaunchPAD's highly complex technology and products and may face competition that may result in a loss of market share and/or a decline in profitability.

LaunchPAD expects the marketplace to continue to be highly competitive as new products develop, new technologies adopt, industry standards become well known and other competitors attempt to enter the markets in which LaunchPAD operates. Some competitors may have longer operating histories, and, when viewed globally, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, advertising, distribution, technical and other capabilities than that of LaunchPAD. These competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technological requirements and changes in customer and/or regulatory requirements. They may also be able to devote greater resources to the promotion and acquisition of their products and technology. Competition from newly established competitors may also enter the marketplace and further materially adversely affect LaunchPAD. Existing or new competitors may develop products, technologies or services that more effectively address LaunchPAD markets with enhanced features and functionality, greater levels of integration and/or lower cost.

Additionally, changes or developments in technology could render LaunchPAD offered products and technologies dated or obsolete or cause them to lose market acceptance, which could have a material adverse impact on business performance. As the technological sophistication of its competitors and the size of the market increases, competing low-cost producers could emerge and grow stronger. All of these risks may lead to diminished opportunity and/or marginal utility in acquirer Tokens.

Risks associated with International Operations.

LaunchPAD is subject to numerous evolving and complex laws and regulations which apply, among other things, to financial reporting standards, corporate governance, data privacy, tax, competitive practices and regulations in each jurisdiction in which it operates. In the jurisdictions in which LaunchPAD operates, each respective user of LaunchPAD needs to comply with various standards and practices of different regulatory, tax, judicial and administrative bodies. There are a number of risks associated with international business operations, including political instability (e.g., the threat of war, terrorist attacks or civil unrest), inconsistent regulations across jurisdictions, unanticipated changes in the regulatory environment, and import and export restrictions.

International regulatory bodies and individual countries are increasingly focused on online privacy matters, including the use of cookies and other information placed on users' internet browsers or users' computing devices, regardless of the information contained within or referred to by the cookie. Cookies are text files that are saved onto a user's computer, and may contain both personal and anonymized information about the user, which can be accessed by scripts on websites. Many jurisdictions have begun to implement legislation requiring advertisers and digital media sources to allow users to set their cookie preferences. Specifically, in the European Union, this is now subject to national laws being introduced pursuant to Directive 2002/58, as amended

by Directive 2009/136/EC on Privacy and Electronic Communications. The directive requires European Member States to implement legislation and regulations requiring digital media sources to provide specific types of notice and obtain users' explicit, affirmative consent to the use of cookies or similar technologies. The laws being introduced pursuant to this measure are not finalized in every European Member State, and LaunchPAD has not determined what effect this could have on LaunchPAD's business when placing cookies on the user's computer or when third parties do so. The laws in this area are complex and emerging rapidly.

Any of these events may affect LaunchPAD's retained consultants, employees, reputation, business or financial results as well as LaunchPAD's ability to meet its objectives, including the following international business risks: negative economic developments in economies around the world and the instability of governments, or the downgrades in the debt ratings of certain major economies, social and political instability, complex regulations governing certain of its products; potential terrorist attacks; adverse changes in governmental policies, especially those affecting trade and investment; foreign currency exchange, and threats that its operations or property could be subject to nationalization and expropriation.

LaunchPAD may not be in full compliance at all times with the laws and regulations to which each such user of LaunchPAD is subject. Likewise, LaunchPAD may not have obtained or may not be able to obtain the permits and other authorizations or licenses that it would need in certain jurisdictions.

If any user of LaunchPAD violates or fails to comply with laws, regulations, permits, health and safety regulations or other authorizations or licenses, it could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. In such a case, or if any of these international business risks were to materialize, the business, financial condition and results of operations, and thus the exchangeability and utility of the Tokens, could be adversely affected.

LaunchPAD may be forced to cease operations or take actions that result in a dissolution event. It is possible that, due to any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, an unfavorable fluctuation in the value of cryptographic and government issued currencies, the inability to establish the Tokens' existence, the failure of commercial relationships, intellectual property ownership challenges or governmental or regulatory actions or proceedings, LaunchPAD may no longer be viable to operate and may dissolve or take actions that result in a dissolution event.

The loss of key personnel or any inability to attract and retain additional personnel could affect the financial conditions and operations of LaunchPAD, and its ability to successfully grow its business.

LaunchPAD business performance is substantially dependent on the continued services and on the performance of senior management and other key personnel. The loss of the services of any such person for any reason could negatively impact the LaunchPAD business.

LaunchPAD's future success also depends on its ability to identify, attract, hire, train, consult, retain and motivate other highly-skilled technical, managerial, editorial, merchandising, marketing and customer service personnel for other business, investment, and professional endeavors. Competition for such personnel is intense.

The failure to retain and attract the necessary technical, managerial, editorial, merchandising, marketing and customer service personnel could harm LaunchPAD's business and this affect the acquirers of Tokens.

Retained consultants, additional and key personnel, have divided responsibilities and are not required to devote any specified amount of time to LaunchPAD's business.

Agreements with retained consultants, additional and key personnel will require that they devote time, attention, energy, knowledge, best professional efforts and skills to the duties assigned, but retained consultants, additional and key personnel are permitted to pursue other professional endeavors and investments that do not violate the terms of the consultant agreement.

The consulting agreements may expressly permit consultants, additional and key personnel to engage in certain unlisted endeavors and investments. Importantly, the consulting agreement does not require consultants, additional and key personnel to devote any specific amount of time to LaunchPAD. Accordingly, it is possible that consultants, additional and key personnel will fail to devote the necessary time to LaunchPAD.

Such consultants, additional and key personnel may not be contractually required to devote any specified amount of time to business activity, and are in no way liable for business activity.

LaunchPAD may rely on third-party content, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

LaunchPAD may contract with third parties to offer their content with LaunchPAD, the licensing arrangements with these third parties may generally be short-term and do not guarantee the continuation or renewal of these arrangements on reasonable terms, if at all.

Third-party content providers, partnerships and distributors may, now or in the future, offer competing products and services and could take action to make it more difficult or impossible for licensing content.

LaunchPAD may be unable to adequately protect its intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of third parties.

LaunchPAD is a software company and is producing and publishing its technology as free, open source software.

LaunchPAD may be unable to detect unauthorized use of, or otherwise sufficiently protect intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of

third parties. Despite precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use proprietary information or confidential information, trademarks or copyrighted material without authorization, which if discovered, might require legal action to correct. In addition, third parties may independently and lawfully develop similar intellectual property or duplicate intellectual property. This could include failures to obtain assignments of ownership or confidentiality agreements from third parties, failures to clear use of trademarks or other failures to protect trademarks and other proprietary rights.

LaunchPAD will apply to register, or secure by contract when appropriate, trademarks and service marks as they are developed and used and will reserve and register domain names as deemed appropriate. While LaunchPAD will vigorously protect its trademarks, service marks and domain names as deemed appropriate, effective trademark protection may not be available or may not be sought in every country in which technologies and products are available, or users may operate. Further contractual disputes may affect the use of marks governed by private contract. Similarly, not every variation of a domain name may be available or be registered even if available, this may lead to phishing or spoofing attacks on users. Failure to protect LaunchPAD's intellectual property rights in a meaningful manner or challenges to related contractual rights could result in the erosion of brand, products, services, software or technology names or the loss of rights to owned or licensed marks and limit the ability to control marketing on or through the internet using various domain names or otherwise, which could adversely affect business activity, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, loss of, or inability to otherwise obtain rights to use third-party trademarks and service marks, including the loss of exclusive rights to use third-party trademarks in territories where LaunchPAD technologies or products may or may not be available, could adversely affect business or otherwise result in competitive harm.

LaunchPAD may not be able to successfully defend against such claims, which may result in a limitation on ability to use the intellectual property subject to these claims and also could require entry into settlement or license agreements, pay costly damage awards or face an injunction prohibiting from using the affected intellectual property in connection with LaunchPAD.

In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce intellectual property rights, protect trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Intellectual property litigation tends to be particularly protracted and expensive. Any litigation of this nature, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of consulting, management and technical resources, any of which could adversely affect the business activity, financial condition and results of operations of LaunchPAD.

Moreover, through the use of open source software in connection with LaunchPAD online properties, some open source software licenses may require those who distribute open source software as part of their own software product to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software product or make available any derivative works, updates or hard forks of the open source code on commercially unfavorable terms or at no cost.

While LaunchPAD takes reasonable measures to assess the use of open source software in certain LaunchPAD online properties to attempt to ensure that LaunchPAD has not used open source software in a manner that would require a disclosure of the source code to proprietary technology use, requiring such disclosure could inadvertently occur and any requirement to disclose proprietary source code could be harmful to online properties. Any claims by third parties seeking to enforce the terms of licenses to the open source code used in LaunchPAD technologies could also result in litigation, require acquisition of a costly license or require additional research and development resources to change software, any of which would have a negative effect on business and results of operations or services.

In addition, if the license terms for the open source code change, this may force LaunchPAD to re-engineer software or incur additional costs.

The Tokens and any related public or private blockchain networks, test networks, or platforms, as well as the LaunchPAD existing websites may be the target of malicious cyber-attacks or may contain exploitable flaws in its underlying code (such as distributed denial of service attacks, double-spend attacks, 51% attacks, or other malicious attacks), which may result in security breaches and the loss or theft of Tokens.

If cybersecurity is compromised or if the Tokens and related networks or platforms are subjected to attacks that frustrate or thwart a user's ability to access or claim their Tokens, the user may suffer losses in value or may be otherwise materially adversely affected.

Compliance businesses may require the usage and store of personally identifiable information. This may include, among other information, names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, contact preferences, and payment account information. Data protection laws and regulation may impair or prohibit ability to use this data in such ways. The use of such information is a significant part of the growth strategy. The collection, storage and use of customer information is subject to regulation in many jurisdictions, and this regulatory process is becoming more prevalent and stringent.

Furthermore, there is a risk that data protection regulators may seek jurisdiction over activities even in locations in which LaunchPAD does not have an operating entity. This may arise in a number of ways, either because LaunchPAD is conducting direct marketing or business activities in a particular jurisdiction that the local laws apply to and are enforceable against, or because one of the decentralized databases or users is controlling the processing of information within that jurisdiction.

LaunchPAD is adapting but has not yet finalized a comprehensive policy aimed at ensuring adequate protection of users by collecting and storing as little data as possible in centralized fashions.

The open source software developed and published by LaunchPAD may enable those who choose to deploy it to launch a blockchain or decentralized application with the features described in this White Paper.

LaunchPAD will not be launching a public blockchain based on the technology. It will be the sole responsibility of third parties and the community and those who wish to become part of this community of block producers to implement the features and/or provide the services described in this White Paper as they see fit. LaunchPAD does not guarantee that anyone will implement such features or provide such services or that the open source software will be adopted and deployed in any way.

LaunchPAD is building and publishing the open source software but it will not configure and/or launch any public blockchain platform adopting the open source software, this maintains that if there is a community or communities adopting the open source software in order to launch the network it will be fully decentralized. Any launch of open source software will occur by members of the community unrelated to LaunchPAD or by third parties launching the technology that may delete, modify, or supplement the technology prior to, during or after launching the technology.

LaunchPAD and the Tokens may become subject to Government Regulation.

The regulatory regime governing the blockchain technologies, cryptocurrencies, Tokens and token sales is uncertain or nonexistent in many jurisdictions, and new regulations or policies may materially adversely affect the development and release of the LaunchPAD technology.

As blockchain networks and blockchain assets have grown in popularity and in market size, federal and state agencies have begun to take interest in, and in some cases regulate, their use and operation.

Regulation of crypto (including the Tokens) such as those contemplated in this White Paper, cryptocurrencies, and blockchain technologies is largely undeveloped and likely to rapidly evolve, varies significantly among international, federal, state and local jurisdictions and is subject to significant uncertainty in legal and regulatory interpretation and enforcement. Various legislative and executive bodies may in the future, adopt laws, regulations, guidance, or other actions, which may materially adversely affect or otherwise severely impact the development and growth of LaunchPAD and the adoption of LaunchPAD technology.

Failure of LaunchPAD or any person who acquires Tokens to comply with any laws, rules and regulations, some of which may not exist yet or are subject to interpretation and may be subject to change, could result in a variety of adverse consequences, including criminal and civil penalties, suspensions and fines.

To the extent that a domestic government or quasi-governmental agency exerts regulatory authority over a blockchain network or cryptocurrency asset, including but not limited to the ways

set forth in this White Paper, the ability of LaunchPAD and the ability of acquirers to transact and transfer Tokens may be materially and adversely affected.

The effort to develop code for the purposes of facilitating the creation of the technology, programs and software set forth herein is or isn't an area in which LaunchPAD has limited experience, may be expensive, and subject to the resolution of significant technical constraints. LaunchPAD is working to develop code for the purposes of facilitating the creation of the technology, programs and software set forth herein.

Although LaunchPAD has retained and will retain consultants with significant experience in the technical workings of blockchain, Bitcoin, Ethereum and other cryptocurrencies, crypto-assets, and crypto markets LaunchPAD does not have significant experience with such types of missions. These missions may be expensive, and are subject to substantial risk that they may be ultimately unsuccessful. Further, the creation thereof would be subject to the future resolution of numerous significant technical challenges which may be insurmountable. Blockchains also face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many jurisdictions such as the European Union, India, Japan and Russia.

Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that materially adversely affect or otherwise severely impact LaunchPAD. Such laws, regulations or directives may directly and negatively impact its business.

The effect of any future regulatory change is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and materially adverse to the development and growth of LaunchPAD and the adoption, utility and transferability of Tokens or blockchains.

Rather than creating a mineable cryptocurrency or a decentralized autonomous organization on the Ethereum blockchain or similar smart contract enabled blockchains, LaunchPAD sells Tokens to acquirers' accounts in the existing Ethereum blockchain for allocation into a new blockchain launchable by these third party acquirers or other unrelated third parties. LaunchPAD will not rely on miners to mine Tokens, and will not build a network around this process. Instead LaunchPAD will allow users to derive a use case from the technology themselves.

Tokens may constitute a "Security" under securities laws of various jurisdictions.

LaunchPAD is now leading a territory where it may be possible for decentralized applications to be built on top of the blockchain technology deployed by third party community and a decentralized community of developers, and this enabling various new use cases as determined by users, completely deployed, tracked, enforced, self-regulated and decentralized through blockchain technology. LaunchPAD will not build or launch any public blockchain network around this process.

Tokens may be deemed to be securities by regulatory or monetary authorities in other jurisdictions under applicable securities, banking or monetary laws and regulations, and might be

similarly subject to registration requirements and/or civil and criminal investigations, proceedings and penalties, any of which might have a material adverse effect on LaunchPAD, and acquirers.

It is difficult to predict how or whether financial regulatory authorities will apply existing regulations with respect to cryptocurrencies. Likewise, it is difficult to predict how, when or whether financial regulatory authorities may implement changes to the financial laws and regulations affecting LaunchPAD and the Tokens.

Registration of Tokens under any financial regulatory requirements would result in significant delay in the issuance of Tokens and would require LaunchPAD to incur substantial expenses.

Acquirers of Tokens will have no voting rights, consent rights or other control over LaunchPAD.

Acquirers are not and will not be entitled, to vote or receive dividends or be deemed the holder of capital stock of LaunchPAD for any purpose, nor will anything be construed to confer on the acquirers any of the rights of a stockholder of LaunchPAD or any other user of the LaunchPAD or any right to vote for the election of directors or upon any matter submitted to stockholders at any meeting thereof, or to give or withhold consent to any corporate action or to receive notice of meetings, or to receive subscription rights or otherwise.

While no United States domiciled user of LaunchPAD is offered the purchase of Tokens or provides direct services in return thereof, to the extent a United States state, the District of Columbia, or territory requires escheat with respect to unutilized Tokens, LaunchPAD would be required to remit funds from the sale of Tokens thereto and would be authorized by law to decline to transact with respect to such Tokens when presented by acquirers. Due to the nature and properties of the blockchain technologies used by acquirers, remittance of funds may be technically impossible.

Acquirers of such Tokens would then be required under such jurisdiction's law to reclaim funds from such state or territory.

Tokens may be subject to similar unclaimed property or escheat laws under other jurisdictions. The risks set forth herein may have a material adverse effect on the performance of LaunchPAD as a whole and on the market price of Tokens. Acquirers may lack information for monitoring LaunchPAD.

Acquirer of Tokens may not be able to obtain all information it would want regarding LaunchPAD or any other user of the LaunchPAD or the Tokens themselves on a timely basis or, as the case may be, in substantial part or at all. It is possible that acquirers may not be aware on a timely basis or at all of material adverse changes that have occurred with respect to any of LaunchPAD or with respect to the Tokens.

Neither PAD Tokens nor LNCH Tokens have any operating history.

Each acquirer should evaluate on the basis the information in this White Paper or otherwise provided to such acquirer's assessment of the prospects of LaunchPAD, by any third party, including other user of LaunchPAD or the Tokens may not prove accurate.

Past performance of Tokens or coins by any other person or entity, including without limitation Bitcoin or Ethereum ("ether"), is not predictive of the value of LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens in the future.

The further development and acceptance of blockchain networks, which are part of a new and rapidly changing industry, are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate.

The slowing or stopping of the development or acceptance of blockchain networks and blockchain assets would have a material adverse effect on the successful development and adoption of the LaunchPAD networks or platforms by third parties, as well as Tokens and smart contracts themselves.

The growth of the blockchain industry in general, as well as the blockchain networks with which LaunchPAD will rely and interact, is subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

The factors affecting the further development of the cryptocurrency industry, as well as blockchain networks include, without limitation, worldwide growth in the adoption and use of Bitcoin and other blockchain technologies; government and quasi-government regulation of Bitcoin cryptocurrency and other blockchain assets and their use and exchangeability, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of blockchain networks or similar systems, the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocol of the Bitcoin networks, changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences; the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, or trading assets including new means of using government issued currencies or existing networks, the nature and extent of cyber-attacks, protocol forks, mining attacks, node attacks and cryptocurrency co-participant fraud; general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to cryptocurrencies; and a decline in the popularity or acceptance of Bitcoin or other blockchain-based Tokens and coins would adversely affect its results of operations.

The slowing or stopping of the development, general acceptance and adoption and usage of blockchain networks and blockchain assets may deter or delay the acceptance and adoption of LaunchPAD and related Tokens. The prices of blockchain assets are extremely volatile. Fluctuations in the price of digital assets could materially and adversely affect LaunchPAD business, and Tokens may also be subject to significant price volatility.

The prices of blockchain assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum have historically been subject to dramatic fluctuations and are highly volatile, any third party determined market price, if any, of Tokens may also be highly volatile.

Several factors may influence the market price, if any, of the Tokens, including, but not limited to, global blockchain asset supply, global blockchain asset demand, which can be influenced by the growth of retail merchants' and commercial businesses' acceptance of blockchain assets like cryptocurrencies as payment for goods and services, the security of online blockchain asset exchanges and digital wallets that hold blockchain assets, the perception that the use and holding of blockchain assets is safe and secure, and the regulatory restrictions on their use, acquirers' expectations of changes in the value of blockchain assets with respect to the rate of inflation, changes in the software, software requirements or hardware requirements underlying Tokens, changes in the rights, obligations, incentives, or rewards for the various participants in Tokens, interest rates; currency exchange rates, including the rates at which digital assets may be exchanged for government issued currencies unrelated to Tokens and LaunchPAD, government issued currency withdrawal and deposit policies of blockchain asset exchanges on which the Tokens may be traded unrelated to LaunchPAD and liquidity on such exchanges unrelated to Tokens and LaunchPAD, interruptions in service from or failures of major blockchain asset exchanges on which the Tokens may be traded unrelated to LaunchPAD, acquisition and trading activities of large acquirers unrelated to LaunchPAD, including private and registered funds unrelated to LaunchPAD, that may directly or indirectly invest in LaunchPAD's businesses or purchase Tokens or other blockchain based cryptographic units; monetary policies of governments unrelated to LaunchPAD, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations unrelated to LaunchPAD, regulatory measures, if any, that affect the use of all blockchains; the maintenance and development of any open-source software protocol of LaunchPAD or third party, global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations unrelated to LaunchPAD; or expectations among LaunchPAD or third party, other blockchain participants that the unit of Tokens or other blockchain units will soon change unrelated to LaunchPAD.

A decrease in the price of blockchain units may cause volatility in the entire blockchain industry and may affect other blockchain units including the Tokens.

For example, a security breach that affects acquirer or user confidence in the Bitcoin blockchain or the Ethereum blockchain may affect the industry as a whole and may also cause the price of Tokens and other blockchain units to fluctuate.

Risk of losing access to Tokens due to loss of private key(s), custodial error or acquirer error.

A private key, or a combination of private keys, may be deemed a necessary element to control and, transact or negotiate Tokens stored in your digital wallet or vault. Accordingly, loss of requisite private key(s) associated with your digital wallet or vault storing Tokens will result in loss of such Tokens. Any third party that gains access to such private key(s), including by gaining access to login credentials of a digital wallet or vault service you use, may be able to misappropriate your Tokens.

Any errors or malfunctions caused by or otherwise related to the digital wallet or vault you choose to receive and store Tokens, including your own failure to properly maintain or use such digital wallet or vault, may also result in the loss of Tokens.¹

Additionally, failure to follow precisely the procedures specifically set forth for buying and receiving, transacting or negotiating Tokens, including, for instance, providing the wrong address for receiving Tokens, may result in the loss of Tokens.

Risks associated with Ethereum smart contract protocol and ERC-20 token standard.

Tokens are based on the Ethereum protocol and the ERC-20 token standard. Any malfunction, breakdown, abandonment or facts of the Ethereum protocol or other issues involving the related Ethereum infrastructure, wallet design, implementation factors, internet failures, satellite failures, computer failures, viruses, malware, spoofing, phishing, spear phishing, hacking, poor software design, use of pre-released or unproven, non-reviewed software or malicious co-participant actions may have material adverse effect on Tokens.

Moreover, advances in cryptography, or technical advances such as the development of quantum computing, could present risks to Tokens including the utility of Tokens for obtaining services, by rendering ineffective the cryptographic consensus and security mechanism that underpins the Ethereum protocol.

Risks associated with Graphene and Lightning Network software.

Software based on Graphene and Lightning Network is still in development, any malfunction, breakdown, abandonment or facts of Graphene and Lightning Network software or other issues involving the related Graphene and Lightning Network software infrastructures, associated technology, blockchains, wallet design, implementation factors, internet failures, satellite failures, computer failures, viruses, malware, spoofing, phishing, spear phishing, hacking, poor software design, use of pre-released or unproven, non-reviewed software or malicious co-participant actions may have material adverse effect on Tokens.

Moreover, advances in cryptography, or technical advances such as the development of quantum computing, could present risks to Tokens including the utility of Tokens for obtaining

¹ On February 7, 2014, MtGox (a bitcoin exchange based in Japan) halted all bitcoin transactions and withdrawals due to the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of customer- and MtGox-owned bitcoins. All trading was suspended two weeks later following an internal investigation that pegged the loss at 744,408 bitcoins. According to Mark Karpeles, CEO of MtGox, MtGox was susceptible to theft because of a “defect or ‘bug’ in the bitcoin software algorithm, which was exploited by one or more persons who had ‘hacked’ the bitcoin network.” Ultimately, customer losses totaled nearly 750,000 bitcoins, while MtGox losses were approximately 100,000 bitcoins. At the time, this represented approximately \$473 million USD and nearly 7% of the bitcoins then in existence. MtGox filed for bankruptcy protection in Japan on February 28, 2014. Following a proposed class action suit by traders alleging fraud against MtGox, the company sought recognition of the Japanese proceeding in U.S. bankruptcy court on March 9, 2014. The Japanese proceeding converted to liquidation in April 2014.

services, by rendering ineffective the cryptographic consensus and security mechanism that underpins Graphene and Lightning Network.

Risk of mining attacks.

Possible mining attacks, such as a 51% attack, based on the Ethereum protocol, move Tokens and other decentralized cryptographic Tokens, susceptible to mining attacks by miners in the course of validating token transactions on the Ethereum blockchain or similar smart contract enabled blockchains, including, but not limited, to double-spend attacks, majority mining, power attacks, and selfish-mining attacks. Any successful attack presents a risk to Tokens, including, but not limited to, accurate execution and recording of transactions involving Tokens, and accurate negotiation or transfer of Tokens.

Risk of Hacking and Security Weaknesses.

Hackers or other malicious groups or organizations² may attempt to interfere with the Tokens in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, malware attacks, viruses, communications interception, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing, phishing, and spoofing. Furthermore, because the Tokens are based on open-source software, there is a risk that a third party or a user of LaunchPAD may intentionally or unintentionally introduce weaknesses³ into the core infrastructure of Tokens, which could negatively affect the Tokens, including Tokens' acquirers. Tokens and blockchains have been compromised by attacks.⁴

Interruptions in IT systems could materially adversely affect business performance. LaunchPAD is entirely dependent on the secure operation of its websites and systems as well as the operation of the internet generally. Its business may involve the storage and transmission of customers' proprietary information, and security breaches could expose LaunchPAD to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, resulting possible claims and litigation.

A number of large internet focused companies have suffered security breaches, many of which have involved intentional attacks.⁵ From time to time, LaunchPAD and many other internet or blockchain or cryptocurrency businesses also may experience denial of service attacks in which attackers attempt to block customers' access to any or all of its product, software and networks or platforms, including but not limited to its website. If LaunchPAD is unable to avert a denial of service attack for any significant period, it could sustain substantial revenue loss from

² See Tom Hals, "Mt. Gox Files U.S. Bankruptcy, Opponents Call It a Ruse," Reuters.Com, March 10, 2014, available at <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bitcoin-mtgox-bankruptcy-idUSBREA290WU20140310>.

³ See Declaration of Robert Marie Mark Karpeles, In re MtGox Co., Ltd. (a/k/a MtGox KK), No. 14-31229 (Bankr.Tex. Mar. 3, 2014)

⁴ See Alexandria Arnold, "CoinDash Says Hacker Stole \$7 Million at Initial Coin Offering," Bloomberg.com, July 17, 2017, available at <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-17/coindash-says-hacker-stole-7-million-at-initial-coin-offering>

⁵ See Luke Graham, "\$32 Million Worth of Digital Currency Ether Stolen by Hackers," CNBC.com, July 20, 2017, available at <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/07/20/32-million-worth-of-digital-currency-ether-stolen-by-hackers.html>.

lost sales and customer dissatisfaction. LaunchPAD may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate or prevent rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks.

Cyber-attacks may target LaunchPAD, its customers, its suppliers, banks, credit card processors, blockchains, delivery services, e-commerce in general or the communication infrastructure on which it depends. If an actual or perceived attack or breach of LaunchPAD's security occurs, customer and/or supplier perception of the effectiveness of its security measures could be harmed and LaunchPAD could lose customers, suppliers or both. Actual or anticipated attacks and risks may cause LaunchPAD to incur increasing costs, including costs to deploy additional personnel and protection technologies, train employees, and engage third party experts and consultants.

A person who is able to circumvent security measures might be able to misappropriate LaunchPAD's or its customers' proprietary information, cause interruption in operations, damage computers or those of customers, or otherwise damage LaunchPAD's reputation and business. Any compromise of security could result in a violation of applicable privacy and other laws, significant legal and financial exposure, damage to its reputation, and a loss of confidence in security measures, which could harm LaunchPAD's business.

Any significant interruption to the efficient and uninterrupted operation of LaunchPAD information technology applications, systems and networks, including, but not limited to, new system implementations, facility issues or energy blackouts, could have a material adverse impact on LaunchPAD operations and operating results.

The protective measures adopted to avoid system or network disruptions may be insufficient to prevent or limit the damage from any future disruptions, and any such disruption could have an adverse effect on LaunchPAD and LaunchPAD business, financial condition and results of operations. All of these risks may lead to diminished opportunity and/or marginal utility for acquirers.

Risks associated with markets for Tokens.

LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens are intended solely as set forth in the White Paper. LaunchPAD will not support, exclusively condone or otherwise facilitate any secondary trading or external valuation or pricing of the Tokens. This could therefore create liquidity risk with respect to Tokens a customer may hold.

Even in the event community influences provide for secondary trading of Tokens to become facilitated by third party exchanges, such exchanges may be relatively new and subject to little or no regulatory or compliance oversight, making them more susceptible to market-related risks. Furthermore, to the extent that third-parties, secondary-parties, or counter-parties do ascribe an external exchange value or pricing to Tokens (e.g., as denominated in a digital or government issued currency or asset), such value or pricing may be extremely volatile and diminish to zero, as based on the supply and demand mechanisms for these prepaid services.

Indeed, if a token acquirer resells a token on an exchange network or centralized exchange platform for more than the acquisition price, it is not the exchange network or platform that created the price difference, but the willingness of participants in the market to trade in relation to third party dynamics. Thus, acquirers may purchase Tokens to satisfy imminent needs with an eye toward profit upon resale. LaunchPAD expressly disallows any expectation of profit as that is solely determined by a variety of market factors and third party deliberations that predominate the seller.

Further, a disruption, infiltration or failure of information technology systems or any data centers including the systems and data centers of third-party vendors as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, consultant theft or misuse, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches of data security and loss of critical data, which in turn could materially adversely affect business. In addition, ability to integrate, expand, and update information technology infrastructure is important for contemplated growth, and any failure to do so could have an adverse effect on business.

Risk of uninsured losses.

Unlike bank accounts or accounts at some other financial institutions, Tokens and smart contracts are not financial instruments of any kind and are uninsured unless the acquirer is able to specifically obtain private insurance to insure them. Thus, in the event of loss, there cannot and will not be any refund; there is no public insurer arranged by LaunchPAD, there is no private insurance arranged by LaunchPAD, to offer recourse.

Risks arising from taxation.

The tax characterization and treatment of Tokens is unclear and uncertain. Customers and users must seek their own tax advice in connection with Tokens, which may result in adverse tax consequences to you, including withholding taxes, income taxes and tax reporting requirements.

Risks arising from websites.

The LaunchPAD websites and their components are offered for informational, or marketing purposes only; the websites shall not be responsible or liable for the accuracy, usefulness or availability of any information transmitted or made available via the website or components, and shall not be responsible or liable for any error or omissions in that information under any case.

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Important Notices and Disclaimers

The White Paper has been prepared solely in respect of LaunchPAD’s proposed LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens.

This White Paper is being made available for information purposes only.

This White Paper does not constitute a prospectus or offer document of any sort and is not intended to constitute an offer, solicitation, recommendation or invitation to any person to subscribe for or acquire Tokens or any rights or securities of any form in LaunchPAD, units in a business trust, units in a collective investment scheme or any other form of investment, or a solicitation for any form of investment in any jurisdiction.

LNCH Tokens and PAD Tokens (collectively, “Tokens”) are not presently offered to any person and shall not be registered for acquisition or sale under the securities laws and regulations of any country or any state, territory, department or municipality thereof, and are not intended to constitute securities of any form, units in a business trust, units in a collective investment scheme or any other form of investment in any jurisdiction.

This White Paper has been prepared solely for information purposes to be delivered to prospective acquirers of Tokens to be deployed by LaunchPAD. The recipient agrees that any reproduction or distribution of this White Paper, in whole or in part, or the disclosure of its contents, without the prior written consent of the LaunchPAD, is strictly prohibited.

LaunchPAD reserves the right to modify the descriptions and terms of the Tokens described in this White Paper, and the Tokens are offered subject to the ability of LaunchPAD to reject any offer to acquire Tokens in whole or in part. Acquirers agree to any agreements past or present or future in relation to the Tokens if acquirers get Tokens, acquire Tokens, hold Tokens and/or attempt to claim, transfer, or register Tokens.

Certain statements in this White Paper constitute forward-looking statements. When used in this White Paper, the words “may”, “will”, “mission”, “offer”, “acquire”, “acquisition”, “represent”, “consult”, “acquisition”, “sale”, “interest”, “bear”, “factor”, “implement”, “qualify”, “execute”, “operate”, “upgrade”, “integrate”, “describe”, “modify”, “anticipate”, “involve”, “develop”, “design”, “relate”, “commit”, “add”, “estimate”, “affiliate”, “venture”, “mission”, “notice”, “benefit”, “deliver”, “perform”, “achieve”, “associate”, “produce”, “inform”, “create”, “build”, “incorporate”, “think”, “vision”, “envision”, “facilitate”, “utilize”, “occur”, “prospective”, “objective”, “present”, “know”, “result”, “intend”, “generate”, “state”, “expect,” “continue”, “target”, “believe”, “issue”, “deploy”, “if”, “can”, “aim”, “cause”, “provide”, “approach”, “communicate”, “source”, “understand”, “plan”, “possible”, “participate”, “donate”, “contribute”, “consolidate”, “redeem”, “conduct”, “apply”, “claim”, “align”, “probable”, “request”, “imply”, “express”, “include”, “should”, “would”, “could”, “change”, “act”, “well”, “but”, “because”, and similar expressions or the negatives thereof are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements, including the intended actions and

performance objectives of LaunchPAD, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance, achievements or development and publishing of LaunchPAD, products, Tokens or software and technologies to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

These factors include, amongst others:

(a) changes in political, social, tribal, economic and stock or cryptocurrency market conditions, and the regulatory environment in the countries in which LaunchPAD conduct their respective businesses and operations;

(b) the risk that LaunchPAD may be unable to execute or implement its business strategies and future plans;

(c) changes in interest rates and exchange rates of government issued currencies and cryptocurrencies;

(d) changes in the anticipated growth strategies and expected internal growth of LaunchPAD;

(e) changes in the availability and fees payable to LaunchPAD in connection with its business and operations;

(f) changes in availability and compensation of consultants who are required by LaunchPAD to operate its businesses and operations;

(g) changes in preferences of customers of the respective businesses and operations of LaunchPAD;

(h) changes in competitive conditions under which LaunchPAD operate, and the ability of LaunchPAD top compete under such conditions;

(i) changes in the future capital needs of LaunchPAD and the availability of financing and capital to fund such needs;

(j) war or acts of international or domestic terrorism;

(k) occurrences of catastrophic events, natural disasters, and acts of God that affect the businesses and/or operations of LaunchPAD;

(l) the occurrence of any bankruptcy, insolvency, and reorganization or similar proceedings under the laws of any applicable jurisdiction with respect to LaunchPAD;

(m) other factors beyond the control of LaunchPAD; and

(n) any risk and uncertainties associated with LaunchPAD and their respective businesses and operations, Tokens, or token acquisitions, sales, purchases, compensations or deployments.

All forward looking statements made by or attributable to LaunchPAD or persons acting on behalf of LaunchPAD are expressly qualified in their entirety by such factors. No representation or warranty is made as to future performance or such forward-looking statements. No

representation or warranty is made as to future performance or such forward-looking statements. All forward looking statements in this White Paper speak only as of the date hereof. LaunchPAD expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect any change in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based. Acquirers are not to construe this White Paper as investment, legal, tax, regulator, financial, accounting, or other advice, and this White Paper is not intended to provide the sole basis for evaluation of any acquisition in the Tokens. Prior to acquiring Tokens, an acquirer should consult with its own legal, commercial, financial, tax, accounting and other advisors to determine the potential benefits, burdens, and other consequences of such participation. The information and opinions contained in this White Paper and related documentation are provided as at the date of this White Paper and are subject to change without notice.

This White Paper includes information obtained from various third party sources, including documentation reproductions, references, paraphrases, excerpts, and citations ("Third Party Information"). None of the publishers of the Third Party Information has consented to the inclusion of the Third Party Information in this White Paper and therefore neither LaunchPAD nor its affiliates are liable for the Third Party Information.

While LaunchPAD has taken reasonable action to ensure that the Third Party Information has been included in their proper form and context, neither LaunchPAD, nor its consultants, shareholders, directors, advisors, counsel, developers, partners, officers and employees or associates acting on its/their behalf, has independently verified the accuracy, reliability, completeness of the contents, or ascertained any applicable underlying assumption, of the relevant Third Party Information. Consequently, neither LaunchPAD, nor its consultants, shareholder, directors, advisors, counsel, developers, partners, officers and employees or associates shall be liable for any representation or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of such Third Party Information and shall not be obliged to provide any updates on the same.

To facilitate a better understanding of the Tokens, and the businesses and operations of LaunchPAD, certain technical terms and abbreviations, as well as, in certain instances, their descriptions, have been used in this White Paper. These descriptions and assigned meanings should not be treated as being definitive of their meanings and may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage.

Words importing the singular shall, where applicable, include the plural and vice versa and words importing the masculine gender, shall, where applicable, include the feminine and neuter genders and vice versa. References to persons shall include corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, and other organizations, and legal entities.

No person has been or is authorized to give any information or representation not contained in this White Paper in connection with LaunchPAD and its businesses and operations, Tokens, or token acquisitions, token acquirers and, if given, such information or representation may be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of LaunchPAD. Token acquisition shall not, under any circumstances, constitute a continuing representation or create any suggestion or implication

that there has been no change or development reasonably likely to involve a material change in the affairs, conditions, and prospects of LaunchPAD or in any statement of fact or information contained in this White Paper since the date hereof.

This White Paper, in its current form (including its watermark and logo), is being circulated by LaunchPAD in order to invite feedback on the Tokens, and is subject to review and revision in all regards and at any time and from time to time by the Board of Directors, the Board of Advisors and/or legal advisors and technical consultants of LaunchPAD. No part of this White Paper is intended to create legal relations between a recipient of this White Paper or to be legally binding or enforceable by such a recipient against LaunchPAD. An updated version of this White Paper may be published on a date to be determined and announced by LaunchPAD in due course.

No person is bound to enter into any contract or binding legal commitment in relation to the acquisition of Tokens and no cryptocurrency or other form of payment is to be accepted on the basis of this White Paper. Any agreement as between LaunchPAD and acquirers as acquirers and in relation to any acquisition of Tokens is to be governed by only a separate setting out of the terms of use, privacy policy, disclaimers, terms of conditions, terms of token acquisition, token acquisition agreement of such agreement. In the event of any inconsistencies between terms of such agreements found on related website or repositories and this White Paper, the former or the token acquisition agreement(s) shall prevail.

Tokens have not been and will not be registered under the securities laws and regulations of any jurisdiction.

If you are citizen, resident of, or a person located or domiciled in, the People's Republic of China, the United States of America including its states, territories or the District of Columbia or any entity, including, without limitation, any corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, any state or territory thereof or the District of Columbia, Tokens will not be offered and not cannot be purchased by you.

Acquirers should be aware that they will be required to bear the financial risks of the acquisition of Tokens for an indefinite period of time. Acquirers of Tokens should be aware that they bear any risks involved in the acquisition for such Tokens, if any, for an indefinite period of time.

No person has been authorized to make any statement concerning LaunchPAD or the acquisition of Tokens discussed herein other than as set forth in this White Paper, and any such statements, if made, must not be relied upon.

Acquirers should make their own investigations and evaluations of the Tokens that will be delivered pursuant thereto, including the merits and risks involved in an acquisition of Tokens. Prior to any acquisition, LaunchPAD will give acquirers the opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers and additional information from concerning the terms and conditions of this

proposed acquisition and other relevant matters to the extent LaunchPAD possesses the same or can acquire it without unreasonable effort or expense.

Acquirers should inform themselves as to the legal requirements applicable to them in respect of the acquisition holding, transacting and negotiating Tokens upon their claimability, registration and as to the income and other tax consequences of such acquisition, holding, getting, registering, claiming, transacting, and negotiating.

The White Paper does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any Tokens, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. No securities regulatory authority in any jurisdiction has approved or disapproved purchasing Tokens.

Furthermore, no securities regulatory authorities have confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this White Paper, nor is it intended that any securities regulatory authorities will do so. The publication, distribution, or dissemination of this White Paper does not imply that the applicable laws, regulatory requirements or rules have been complied with.

This White Paper does not constitute or form part of any opinion or any advice to sell, or any solicitation of any offer by LaunchPAD to acquire Tokens, nor shall it or any part of it nor the fact of its presentation for the basis of, or be relied upon in connection with, any contract or acquisition decision.

Acquirers may tender Ether or other currencies, crypto-assets, or cryptocurrencies as identified and authorized by LaunchPAD from time to time to purchase Tokens. Such currencies, cryptocurrencies, and other digital assets are subject to fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, in the case of digital assets, the exchange valuations. Such fluctuations may have an adverse effect on the value or price of Tokens. LaunchPAD will not be liable for any and all adverse effects on the value or price of Tokens.

Every acquirer upon becoming an acquirer and upon becoming a holder of Tokens shall represent, warrant and covenant that it is responsible for acting in accordance to the extent permitted by the laws of his, her or its respective jurisdiction.

Although LaunchPAD does not consider Tokens to be "securities" under the laws of any jurisdiction, acquirers of Tokens should take note of laws of their respective home jurisdictions when considering acquisition or resale or re-acquisition thereof, that no securities and exchange commission, bank or monetary authority or other governmental agency of any country has passed on or approved the proposed acquisition of Tokens, and failure so to register may have an effect on the acquirer's ability to acquire or participate in acquisition and transfer of Tokens.

Restrictions on Distribution

The distribution of this White Paper and the proposed acquisition of Tokens in certain jurisdictions may be restricted and accordingly persons into whose possession this White Paper may

come are required by LaunchPAD to inform themselves to observe any such restrictions. This White Paper, any part thereof and any copy thereof must not be taken or transmitted to any country where distribution or dissemination of this White Paper, or the proposed acquisition of Tokens, is prohibited or restricted.

This White Paper does not constitute a solicitation of any person in any jurisdiction in which such solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it would be unlawful to make such solicitation. The foregoing information is for general guidance only. It is the responsibility of any person or persons in possession of this White Paper and wishing to participate in the proposed acquisition of Tokens to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective participants should inform themselves as to legal requirements also applying and any applicable exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

Further Disclaimer

This White Paper does not constitute a recommendation by LaunchPAD or any other person, or advice to any recipient of this White Paper, on the merits of the Tokens. This White Paper does not necessarily identify, or purport to identify, all the risk factors associated with Tokens. Prospective acquirers must make their own independent assessment, after making such investigations as they consider necessary, of the merits of participating in the proposed acquisition of Tokens. Prospective participants should consult and rely upon their own financial, commercial, accounting, legal and tax representatives, and advisors as to such matters concerning an acquisition of a acquisition in Tokens and to evaluate, or if in any doubt about the contents of this White Paper.

Participating in the Tokens carries substantial risk and may involve special risks that could lead to a loss of all or a substantial portion of such participation amounts (see further under the section headed "Risk Factors"). Unless prospective acquirers fully understand and accept the nature of Tokens and the potential risks inherent of purchasing Tokens they should not acquire Tokens. Each prospective participant is wholly responsible for ensuring that all aspects of an acquisition in Tokens are acceptable to them.

There can be no assurance that a acquirer's objective in its acquisition of Tokens will be achieved and prospective acquirers should carefully consider whether an acquisition of Tokens is suitable for them in light of their circumstances and financial resources.

Prospective acquirers should inform themselves as to the legal requirements within the countries of their nationality, residence, ordinary residence, or domicile for such acquisition, any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter on acquire, transacting or negotiating of Tokens and the income tax and other taxation consequences which might be relevant to the acquisition, holding, transacting or negotiating of Tokens.

IF THE PROSPECTIVE ACQUIRER IS IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT THEY SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL ADVISORS OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS BEFORE PARTICIPATING.

Financial Regulatory Compliance/A.M.L./K.Y.C.

Financial regulations of various governmental entities may require a acquirer of Tokens to verify his, her, or its identity and/or the source of funds used to acquire Tokens. By way of example, an individual may be required to produce the original passport or identification card or copy duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, the public or the ambassador in his or her or its country of residence, together with two original documents evidencing his or her address such as a utility bill or bank statement or duly certified copies. In the case of corporate (or other entity) applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the related organizational documents (and any change of name) or the equivalent, and of the names and residential and business addresses of all directors, officers, and beneficial owners. The details given above are by way of example only and LaunchPAD will request such information and documentation as it considers is necessary to verify the identity or source of funds of a potential acquirer at the time of potential acquisition.

Each acquirer shall indemnify and hold LaunchPAD harmless against any loss arising as a result of a failure to provide such information and documentation as has been requested by LaunchPAD or if such acquirers provide any information or documentation to LaunchPAD that is false or misleading in any respect.

No Representations and Warranties

LaunchPAD does not make or purport to make, and hereby disclaims, any representation, warranty or undertaking in any form whatsoever to any entity or person, including any representation, warranty or undertaking in relation to the truth, accuracy and completeness of any of the information set out in this White Paper.

Representations and Warranties of Acquirers

By accessing and or/accepting possession of any information in this White Paper or any part thereof, or by participating in the proposed acquisition of Tokens as described herein, each acquirer represents and warrants to LaunchPAD that:

- (a) such acquirer is not a citizen or resident alien of the United States, even if such person is an "accredited investor" as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act;
- (b) such acquirer is not a citizen or resident alien of the People's Republic of China;
- (c) such acquirer is not a citizen or resident of a country the laws of which prohibit or conflict with the proposed acquisition of Tokens or the acquirer's participation in such proposed acquisition;

(d) the amounts purchased by such acquirers were not and are not directly or indirectly derived from any activities that contravene the laws and regulations of any jurisdiction, including anti-money laundering laws and regulations;

(e) none of: (1) such acquirer; (2) any person controlling or controlled by such acquirer; (3) if such acquirer is a privately-held entity, any person having a beneficial interest in such acquirer, or (4) any person for whom such acquirer acting as agent or nominee in connection with this acquisition is a country, territory, entity or individual named on an OFAC list, or a person or entity prohibited under the OFAC Programs;

(f) none of: (1) such acquirer; (2) any person controlling or controlled by such acquirer; (3) if such acquirer is a privately-held entity, any person having a beneficial interest in such acquirer; or (4) any person for whom such acquirer is acting as agent or nominee in connection with this acquisition is a senior foreign political figure, or any immediate family or close associate of a senior foreign political figure, as such terms are defined below.

A "senior foreign political figure" is defined as a senior official in the executive, legislative, administrative, military or judicial branch of a government (whether elected or not), a senior official of a major political party, or a senior executive of a foreign government-owned corporation. In addition, a "senior foreign political figure" includes any corporation, business or other entity that has been formed by, or for the benefit of, a senior foreign political figure. "Immediate family" of a senior foreign political figure typically includes such figure's parents, siblings, spouse, children and in-laws.

A "close associate" of a senior foreign political figure is a person who is widely and publicly known to maintain an unusually close relationship with such senior foreign political figure, and includes a person who is in a position to conduct substantial domestic and international financial transactions on behalf of such a senior foreign political figure.;

(g) if such acquirer is affiliated with a banking institution (a "Foreign Bank"), or if you receive deposits from, make payments on behalf of, or handle other financial transactions related to a Foreign Bank, you represent an warrant to the LaunchPAD that: (1) the Foreign Bank has a fixed address, and not solely an electronic address, in a country in which the Foreign Bank is authorized to conduct banking activities; (2) the Foreign Bank maintains operating records related to its banking activities; (3) the Foreign Bank is subject to inspection by the banking authority that licensed the Foreign Bank to conduct its banking activities; and (4) the Foreign Bank does not provide banking services to any other Foreign Bank that does not have a physical presence in any country;

(h) such acquirer has a substantial understanding of the functionality, usage, storage, transmission mechanisms, and intricacies associates with cryptographic Tokens or coins, and blockchain - based software ledger systems;

(i) such acquirer is legally permitted to participate in this proposed acquisition of Tokens and all actions contemplated or associated with such proposal acquisition, including the holding and use of such Tokens;

(j) if the acquirer is a natural person, such acquirer is of a sufficient age and capacity under the applicable laws of the jurisdiction in which such acquirer resides and the jurisdiction of which such acquirer is a citizen to participate in this proposed acquisition of Tokens and if the acquirer is an entity, such entity is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing in the jurisdiction of its formation;

(k) such acquirer is not obtaining or using Tokens for any illegal purposes;

(l) such acquirer waives the right to participate in a class action lawsuit or class wide arbitration against LaunchPAD or any entity or individual involved with the design, development, creation and proposed acquisition of Tokens;

(m) such acquirer understands the participation in the proposed acquisition of Tokens does not involve the acquisition of securities in any jurisdiction;

(n) such acquirer understands the participation in the proposed acquisition of Tokens and acquisition and use of Tokens may carry significant financial and regulatory risks;

(o) such acquirer understands and expressly accepts that there is no warranty whatsoever on any Tokens, expressed or implied to the extent permitted by law;

(p) such acquirer understands that the value of Tokens (if any) over time may experience extreme volatility or depreciate in full;

(q) such acquirer understands that such acquirer bears sole responsibility to determine what tax implications an acquisition in the Tokens may have for such acquirer and agrees not to hold LaunchPAD or any other person involved in the proposed acquisition of the Tokens liable for any tax liability associated with or arising therefrom;

(r) such acquirer acknowledges that this White Paper does not constitute a prospectus or offer document of any sort and is not intended to constitute an offer of securities of any form, units in a business trust, units in a collective investment scheme or any other form of investment in any jurisdiction, or a solicitation for any form of investment, and you are not bound to enter into any contract or binding legal commitment and no cryptocurrency or other form of payment is to be accepted on the basis of this White Paper.

(s) no regulatory authority has examined or approved of this information set out in this White Paper, no action has been or will be taken under the laws, regulatory requirements or rules of any jurisdiction and the publication, distribution, or dissemination of this White Paper does not imply that the applicable laws, regulatory requirements, or rules have been complied with;

(t) you agree and acknowledge that this White Paper, the undertaking and/or the completion of the Token Acquisition, or future trading of Tokens on any cryptocurrency exchange, or over the counter market, peer to peer market, or similar ecosystem unauthorized or uncontrolled by LaunchPAD, shall not be construed, interpreted or deemed by you as an indication of the merits of LaunchPAD, the Tokens, or the token acquisitions;

(u) the distribution or dissemination of this White Paper, any part thereof or any copy thereof, or acceptance of the same by you, is not prohibited or restricted by the applicable laws,

regulation or rules in your jurisdiction, and where any restrictions in relation to the possession are applicable, you have observed and complied with all such restrictions at your own expense and without any form of liability to LaunchPAD;

(v) you agree and acknowledge that in the case where you wish to acquisition any Tokens the Tokens are not to be constructed, interpreted, classified, or treated as:

- (1) any kind of currency;
- (2) debentures, stocks, or shares issued by any person or entity;
- (3) rights, options, or derivatives in respect of such debentures, stocks or shares;
- (4) rights under any form of contract or contractual obligation for differences or under any other contract the purpose or pretended purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss;
- (5) units in a collective investment scheme;
- (6) units in a business trust;
- (7) derivate of units in a business trust; or
- (8) any other security, class of securities or form of investment;

(w) you have a basic degree of understanding of the operation, functionality, usage, storage, transmission mechanisms and other material characteristics of cryptocurrencies, blockchain-based software systems, cryptocurrency wallets or other related token storage mechanisms, blockchain technology and smart contract technology;

(x) you agree and acknowledge that LaunchPAD and its officers, directors, Board of Advisors and consultants are not liable for any indirect, special, incidental, consequential, or other losses of any kind, in tort, contract or otherwise (including but not limited to loss of revenue, income or profits, and loss of use or data), arising out of or in connection with any acceptance of or reliance on this White Paper or any part thereof by you; and

(y) all of the above representations and warranties are true, complete, and accurate.

[No further text this page.]

Terms of Token Acquisition

DISCLAIMER - IMPORTANT NOTICE: Please carefully read the notices in the Risk Factors, Important Notices and Disclaimers section of the White Paper (herein defined) before proceeding to read these Terms of Token Acquisition (hereinafter these “Terms”) promulgated by LaunchPAD, which shall apply to all persons who read these Terms.

Please carefully read these Terms before participating in the acquisition of LNCH Tokens or PAD Tokens (hereinafter collectively, the “Tokens”), as they affect your obligations and legal rights.

By purchasing Tokens from LaunchPAD, you (hereinafter the “Participant”) shall be deemed bound by and subject to these Terms, and thus Participant’s acquisition of Tokens is subject to these Terms.

Each of Participant and LaunchPAD is a “Party” and collectively the “Parties”.

The ERC-20 Tokens and related smart contracts are built and published using the Ethereum blockchain.

LaunchPAD shall hold periods for the acquisition of Tokens (hereinafter the “Token Acquisition”).

The collective dates and times for the periods for the acquisition of Tokens (the “Token Acquisition Periods”) are to be found in the token acquisition agreement(s) document found on LaunchPAD websites.

By making a contribution or donation to LaunchPAD for the acquisition of Tokens during the Token Acquisition Period, Participant will be bound by these terms, any related terms, disclaimers, privacy, agreements and all provisions of the White Paper which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

By accepting these terms as evidenced by Participant’s acquisition of Tokens, Participant will be entering into a legally binding agreement with LaunchPAD.

These terms contain provisions which affect Participant’s legal rights. If Participant does not agree to these terms, Participant should not acquire any Tokens. Please read these terms carefully.

1. Use of Tokens.

Participant understands and agrees that the Tokens are for users unrelated to LaunchPAD, and to serve as payment and consensus enforcement markers for the creation of the generated genesis block of a new blockchain adopting LaunchPAD developed and published technologies. Any other use is not permitted by LaunchPAD and the Participant shall be liable for all damages incurred by LaunchPAD as a consequence of such unauthorized use. Participant understands and

accepts that holding of the Tokens in no way grants any profits, future profits, claims, rights, registrations, express or implied.

Participant expressly agrees that the Tokens are not securities, are not registered with any government entity as securities, shall not ever be considered as such, are not intended to be a digital currency, a cryptocurrency, commodity or any other kind of financial instrument, do not represent any share, stake or security or equivalent rights, including, but not limited to, any right to receive future revenue shares and intellectual property rights, and do not represent any ownership right.

The LaunchPAD prepared a White Paper dated September 14, 2017 (the “White Paper”) to describe matters related to the prepaid services and products, which sets forth, among other things, technological aspects, software matters, procedures and possible risks associated with the acquisition of Tokens. Participant warrants and represents that it has reviewed the White Paper, any related documentation, and understands the content and provisions thereof, which provisions shall be binding on Participant and LaunchPAD.

2. Scope of Terms.

Participant commits to acquire the Tokens for Ether or other cryptocurrencies as indicated in the White Paper and as indicated on the personal user screen of Participant. LaunchPAD hereby expressly agrees to provide Tokens to Participant further to the provisions of these Terms and the White Paper and pursuant to smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain.

In order to acquire Tokens, Participant will transfer a contribution as hereinafter set forth and the smart contract will automatically allocate a number amount of Tokens, which is equivalent to the contribution based on the rates provided on the personal user screen of Participant in the ERC-20 wallet address designated by Participant once its contribution has been received and the relevant period(s) within the Token Acquisition Period expires. The Tokens minted by the smart contract shall be based on the ERC-20 token standard and compatible with ERC-20 blockchain technologies.

Unless otherwise stated herein, these Terms govern only the acquisition of Tokens by Participant from LaunchPAD pursuant to the relevant smart contracts prior to the expiration of the Token Acquisition Period.

The use of Tokens and the relationship between LaunchPAD and Participant may be governed by any other applicable terms and policies promulgated by LaunchPAD on written notice to Participant, which terms and policies shall be binding on Participant, provided, however, such terms and policies do not adversely affect the rights and obligations of Participant in any material manner.

In order to acquire Tokens, Participant shall send Ether or other designated cryptocurrencies, cyber-currencies, crypto-assets or currencies as set forth by LaunchPAD and as indicated on the personal user screen of the Participant, to the specified cryptocurrency address of the relevant smart contract (i.e. the address of a token distribution smart contract deployed by LaunchPAD or address of cryptocurrency wallet controlled by LaunchPAD).

Only the Ethereum ERC-20 token smart contract address (“Smart Contract Address”) existing at the addresses referred to in these Terms (in section “Other Conditions of Tokens.”) will be able to accept contributions during the Token Acquisition Period for the deployment of Tokens after the expiration of the Token Acquisition Period. To the extent that any third-party website, service or smart-contract offers Tokens during the Token Acquisition Period or facilitates the allocation or transfer of Tokens in any way during the Token Acquisition Period or at any time up to the expiration of the Token Acquisition Period, such third-party websites or services are, unless expressly set out in these Terms, not authorized by LaunchPAD nor do they have any legal or commercial relationship in any way with LaunchPAD or the Tokens.

If Participant sends contributions to any third-party website, service or smart contract that offers Tokens, risk losing its entire contribution and LaunchPAD shall not be responsible or liable for recovering or returning any such contributions to Participant nor shall LaunchPAD be responsible or liable for any losses incurred by Participant with respect to any third-party transactions.

3. Other Conditions of Tokens.

USE OF ANY ONLINE EXCHANGE SERVICES (E.G., GEMINI, KRAKEN, COINBASE, POLONIEX, BITTREX AND OTHERS.), AS WELL AS USE OF MULTI-SIGNATURE WALLETS WILL LEAD TO THE LOSS OF ALL TOKENS AND CONTRIBUTIONS. (LISTING TOKENS ON CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES SHALL BE MADE SOLELY AT THE DISCRETION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES AND THIRD PARTIES AND THE COMMUNITY.

LAUNCHPAD IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LISTING OF TOKENS, THE LAUNCHING OF THE NETWORK, ANY PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN OR THE OPERATION OF TOKENS BY THIRD PARTIES). TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION, THE ACQUISITION OF TOKENS BY PARTICIPANT FROM LAUNCHPAD IS FINAL, AND THUS THERE ARE NO REFUNDS AND/OR CANCELLATIONS.

4. Acquisition Limitations.

PARTICIPANT COVENANTS, REPRESENTS, AND WARRANTS THAT PARTICIPANT RESIDES, OR IF AN ENTITY DOES BUSINESS IN, A JURISIDCTION IN WHICH IT IS

LEGAL TO ACQUIRE TOKENS. IN ORDER TO ACQUIRE TOKENS AND BY ACQUIRING TOKENS, NOR ITS PARTICIPANT COVENANTS, REPRESENTS, AND WARRANTS THAT NEITHER PARTICIPANT NOR ITS OWNERS, ARE CITIZENS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF A COUNTRY OR JURISDICTION, NOR DO SUCH OWNERS HAVE A PRIMARY RESIDENCE OR DOMICILE IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY OR JURISDICTION, THAT DOES NOT ALLOW THE ACQUISITION OF TOKENS. PARTICIPANT COVENANTS, REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS THAT IT IS NOT CITIZEN/PERMANENT RESIDENT/COMPANY FROM ANY JURISDICTION, WHERE ACQUISITION OF TOKENS IS ILLEGAL, RESTRICTED OR REQUIRES SPECIAL ACCREDITATION. LAUNCHPAD SHALL RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE SELLING TOKENS TO ANYONE WHO DOES NOT MEET CRITERIA NECESSARY FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SAME, AS SET OUT HEREUNDER AND BY THE APPLICABLE LAW.

LAUNCHPAD WILL NOT ALLOW TOKENS TO BE ACQUIRED BY CHINESE CITIZENS, U.S. CITIZENS, PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOSE PARTICIPANTS WHO DO NOT MEET ANY OTHER CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN OR IN THE WHITE PAPER.

IT IS ALSO FORBIDDEN TO ACQUIRE TOKENS USING FUNDS THAT CAME FROM ILLEGAL SOURCES. AND BY ACQUIRING TOKENS HEREUNDER, PARTICIPANT REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS THAT PARTICIPANT FUNDS IN NO WAY CAME FROM ILLEGAL SOURCES, THAT PARTICIPANT IS NOT USING ANY PROCEEDS OF CRIMINAL OR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY, AND THAT NO TRANSACTION INVOLVING TOKENS ARE BEING USED TO FACILITATE ANY CRIMINAL OR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.

PARTICIPANT REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS THAT PARTICIPANT IS NOT AND DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY INDIVIDUAL, LEGAL ENTITY OR PARTNERSHIP UNDER ANY SANCTIONS REGIME INTRODUCED, INTER ALIA, BY U.S., E.U. OR UNITED NATIONS AND THAT IT IS NOT FROM ANY TERRITORY SANCTIONED OR EMBARGOED BY AUTHORITIES MENTIONED ABOVE.

5. Representations and Warranties.

By acquiring Tokens and by reading and perceiving these Terms, Participant represents and warrants that:

(a) Participant has read and understands and agrees with these Terms, as well as the White Paper, the Token Acquisition Agreement(s), the Frequently Asked Questions section located on the LaunchPAD website, any related documentations, and all the relevant annexes thereto;

(b) Participant is of an age of majority to enter into these Terms, meets all other eligibility and residency requirements, and is fully able and legally competent to enter the conditions, obligations, affirmations, representations and warranties and Terms set forth herein and to abide by and comply and agree herewith;

(c) Participant will be solely responsible for any applicable taxes imposed on the Tokens acquired hereunder;

(d) Participant has in-depth knowledge and deep understanding of the crypto-economy, crypto-market, crypto-Tokens, Smart Contracts, Blockchain-based systems and cryptocurrencies,

(e) Participant has obtained sufficient information about LaunchPAD and the Tokens to enter these Terms, and can make an informed decision regarding the acquisition of Tokens;

(f) Participant is aware of and knows how to manage all the merits, risks and any restrictions associated with the crypto-economy, crypto-market, crypto-Tokens, Smart Contracts, Blockchain-based systems and cryptocurrencies;

(g) Participant understands that the crypto-economy, crypto-market, crypto-Tokens, Smart Contracts, Blockchain-based systems and cryptocurrencies, are highly theoretical, speculative and volatile in nature and that these Terms and the White Paper in no way constitute investment advice or an offer to invest, and

(h) Participant is not purchasing Tokens for any investment, speculative or other financial purposes.

6. Acknowledgment and Assumption of Risks.

By acquiring Tokens, Participant acknowledges and accepts that:

(a) there are certain risks associated with acquiring Tokens, holding Tokens, transferring and using Tokens. By acquiring Tokens, Participant expressly acknowledges and assumes such risks, including, but not limited to, losing access to Tokens due to loss of private key(s), risks associated with the Ethereum Protocol, mining attacks, hacking and security weaknesses, risks associated with markets for Tokens, etc.,

(b) that the Smart Contract is still in an early development stage and unproven,

(c) there is no warranty that the process for creating Tokens will be uninterrupted or error-free and there is an inherent risk that the Smart Contract could contain weaknesses, vulnerabilities or bugs causing, inter alia, the complete loss of any cryptocurrencies or Tokens;

(d) that the blockchain technology allows new forms of interaction and

(e) that it is possible that certain jurisdictions will apply existing regulations on, or introduce new regulations addressing, blockchain technology based applications, which may be contrary to the current setup of the Smart Contract and which may, inter alia, result in substantial modifications of the Smart Contract and/or the Tokens protocol, including its termination and the loss of Tokens.

7. Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitation of Liability.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, in no circumstances shall LaunchPAD be liable for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential loss of any kind (including, but not limited to, loss of revenue, income, business or profits, loss of contract or depletion of goodwill, loss of anticipated savings, loss of use or data, or damages for business interruption or any like loss) arising out of or in any way related to the acquisition, storage, transfer or use of the Tokens or otherwise related to these Terms, regardless of the cause of action, whether based in contract, tort (including, but not limited to, simple negligence, whether active, passive or imputed), or any other legal or equitable basis (even if any Participant has not been advised of the possibility of such losses and regardless of whether such losses were foreseeable).

Participants are responsible for implementing all reasonable and appropriate measures for securing their wallet, vault or other crypto-storage mechanism used to receive and store Tokens that are received further to the Smart Contract, including any requisite private key(s) or other credentials necessary to access such crypto-storage mechanism(s). If Participant's private key(s) or other access credentials are lost, Participant may lose access to Tokens.

LaunchPAD is not responsible for any security measures relating to Participant's receipt, possession, storage, transfer or potential uses of Tokens nor is LaunchPAD under any obligation to recover or return any Tokens. LaunchPAD hereby excludes (to the fullest extent under applicable law) any and all liability for any security breaches or other acts or omissions which result in Participant's loss of (including Participant's loss of access to) Tokens.

THE TOKENS ARE TO BE PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS AND WITHOUT ANY WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.

PARTICIPANT ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK WITH RESPECT TO ACQUIRING ANY AMOUNT OF THE TOKENS AND THEIR USE. PARTICIPANT HEREBY EXPRESSLY AGREES THAT, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, LAUNCHPAD SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LIABILITY, DAMAGE OR LOSS, INCLUDING LOSS OF BUSINESS, REVENUE, PROFITS, OR LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO DATA, EQUIPMENT, OR SOFTWARE (DIRECT, INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, ACTUAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY OR

OTHERWISE), RESULTING FROM ANY ACQUISITION OR USE OF, OR INABILITY TO USE TOKENS, LAUNCHPAD WEBSITES OR THE MATERIAL, INFORMATION, SOFTWARE, FACILITIES, SERVICES OR CONTENT ON LAUNCHPAD WEBSITES, REGARDLESS OF THE BASIS, UPON WHICH THE LIABILITY DAMAGE OR LOSS IS CLAIMED, EVEN IF PARTICIPANT HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH LOSS OR DAMAGE.

PARTICIPANT UNDERSTANDS AND AGREES THAT LAUNCHPAD SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE TO AND SHALL NOT ACCEPT ANY LIABILITY, OBLIGATION OR RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER FOR ANY CHANGE OF THE VALUE OF THE TOKENS.

PARTICIPANT UNDERSTANDS AND EXPRESSLY AGREES THAT LAUNCHPAD DOES NOT GUARANTY IN ANY WAY THAT TOKENS MIGHT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED DURING OR AFTER THE TOKEN ACQUISITION PERIOD.

IF APPLICABLE LAW DOES NOT ALLOW ALL OR ANY PART OF THE ABOVE LIMITATION OF LIABILITY TO APPLY TO PARTICIPANT, THE LIMITATIONS WILL APPLY TO PARTICIPANT ONLY TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

PARTICIPANT UNDERSTANDS AND AGREES THAT IT IS PARTICIPANT'S OBLIGATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ANY LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO PARTICIPANT'S COUNTRY OF DOMICILE CONCERNING ACQUIRING THE TOKENS, AND THAT LAUNCHPAD SHALL NOT HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ILLEGAL OR UNAUTHORIZED ACQUISITION OF TOKENS. PARTICIPANT AGREES TO BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY APPLICABLE TAXES IMPOSED ON TOKENS ACQUIRED HEREUNDER.

8. Indemnification.

To the maximum extent allowable pursuant to applicable law, Participant shall indemnify, defend, and hold LaunchPAD and/or its subsidiaries, affiliates, consultants, directors, officers, employees, agents, successors, and assignees harmless from and against all claims, damages, losses, suits, actions, demands, proceedings, expenses, and/or liabilities (including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees incurred and/or necessary to successfully establish the right to indemnification) arising out of a breach of any warranty, representation, or obligation hereunder.

9. Intellectual Property Rights.

LaunchPAD has valid, unrestricted and exclusive ownership of rights to use the patents, trademarks, trademark registrations, trade names, copyrights, know-how, technology and other intellectual property related to the Tokens and technology.

In no way shall these Terms entitle Participant to any intellectual property ownership. Participant has no implied licenses or rights to such intellectual property under these Terms, as all rights in and to the intellectual property are reserved by LaunchPAD.

10. Governing Law

The validity, interpretation, enforceability, and performance of these Terms shall be governed in all respects, including as to validity, interpretation and effect, by the laws determined and shall be selected by LaunchPAD, without giving effect to its principles or rules of conflict of laws, to the extent such principles or rules are not mandatorily applicable by statute and would permit or require the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction.

11. Dispute Resolution.

Any controversy or claim (collectively, “Disputes”) arising out of or relating to these Terms or the breach thereof, shall be finally resolved by arbitration under the rules selected by LaunchPAD in effect at the time of the arbitration, except as they may be modified herein or by mutual agreement of the Parties. The number of arbitrators shall be one who shall be selected by LaunchPAD. The seat, or legal place, of arbitration shall be one selected by LaunchPAD. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be one selected by LaunchPAD pursuant to the rules then pertaining to commercial disputes and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration award shall be final and binding on the Parties. During the pendency of the arbitration, LaunchPAD and Participant shall each be entitled to obtain provisional remedies. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be one selected by LaunchPAD. The Parties undertake to carry out any award without delay and waive their right to any form of recourse insofar as such waiver can validly be made. Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof or having jurisdiction over the relevant Party or its assets. LaunchPAD and Participant will each pay their respective attorneys’ fees and expenses. Notwithstanding the foregoing, LaunchPAD reserves the right, in its sole and exclusive discretion, to assume responsibility for any or all of the costs of the arbitration.

Participant and LaunchPAD waive their respective rights to:

(a) have any and all Disputes arising from or related to these Terms resolved in a court, and (b) to a jury trial.

ADDITIONALLY, PARTICIPANT HEREBY WAIVES ITS RIGHT TO JOIN A CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT OR CLASS-WIDE ARBITRATION WITH RESPECT TO ALL THESE TERMS AND THE TOKENS.

Any Dispute arising out of or related to these Terms is personal to Participant and LaunchPAD and will be resolved solely through individual arbitration. Participant waives its right to commence or join a class arbitration or class-wide arbitration in which Participant attempts to resolve a Dispute as a representative of group of individuals. Any dispute arising out of or related to these Terms is personal to Participant and LaunchPAD and will not be brought as a class arbitration, class action or any other type of representative proceeding. There will be no class arbitration or arbitration in which an individual attempts to resolve a dispute as a representative of another individual or group of individuals. Further, a dispute cannot be brought as a class or other type of representative action, whether within or outside of arbitration, or on behalf of any other individual or group of individuals.

To resolve any Dispute between the Parties arising out of or relating to these Terms, or the breach thereof, either Party shall give written notice of such Dispute (the “Dispute Notice”) to the other Party. The Parties shall attempt to negotiate in good faith, for a period of not less than three hundred and sixty (360) days, to resolve the Dispute. Notice to Participant shall be by email to the then-current email address in the Participant’s personal user page. The Dispute Notice must include:

(a) name, postal address, email address and telephone number, (b) a description in reasonable detail of the nature or basis of the Dispute, and (c) the specific relief being sought.

12. Risks

Participant acknowledges and agrees that the acquisition of Tokens and the development and publication of the technology and products of LaunchPAD carries significant financial, regulatory and reputational risks, including but not limited to those set out in the White Paper and these Terms and any related documentation.

BY ACQUIRING TOKENS PARTICIPANT EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES TO ASSUME THESE RISKS AND PARTICIPANT ACKNOWLEDGES EXPRESSLY THAT IT IS IN THE REPSONSIBILITY OF THE PARTICIPANT TO BE IN COMPLIANCE.

Risk of Software Weaknesses: The Smart Contract concept, the underlying software application and software platform (i.e. the Ethereum blockchain protocol) is still in an active development stage, and unproven or theoretical. There is no warranty or assurance that the process for creating Tokens will be uninterrupted or error-free and there is an inherent risk that the software could

contain defects, weaknesses, vulnerabilities, viruses or bugs causing, inter alia, the complete loss of any cryptocurrencies and/or Tokens.

Risks Associated with Uncertain Regulations and Enforcement Actions: The regulatory status of the Tokens and distributed ledger technology or blockchains and cryptocurrencies is unclear or unsettled in many jurisdictions. It is difficult to predict how or whether regulatory authorities may apply existing regulations with respect to such technology and its applications, to LaunchPAD and the Tokens. It is likewise difficult to predict how or whether legislatures or regulatory authorities may implement changes to law and regulation affecting distributed ledger technology and its applications, to LaunchPAD and the Tokens. Regulatory actions could negatively impact LaunchPAD and Tokens in various ways, including, for purposes of illustration only, through a determination that Tokens are a regulated financial instrument that requires registration or licensing. LaunchPAD may cease operations in a jurisdiction in the event that regulatory actions, or changes to law or regulation, make it illegal to operate in such jurisdiction, or commercially undesirable to obtain the necessary regulatory approval(s) to operate in such jurisdiction. Blockchain technology allows new forms of interaction and it is possible that certain jurisdictions will apply existing regulations on, or introduce new regulations addressing, blockchain technology based applications, which may be contrary to the current setup of the Smart Contract and which may, inter alia, result in substantial modifications to the Smart Contract and/or LaunchPAD, including its termination and the loss of Tokens for the Contributor. It is not known what regulatory framework and associated blockchain applications will be imposed on LaunchPAD, if any, in order to comply with any such regulatory framework or when/if LaunchPAD will be able to comply with the requirements of such regulatory framework so that it may lawfully carry out its proposed business activities.

Risk of Abandonment / Lack of Success: The creation and issuance of the Tokens by LaunchPAD may be abandoned for a number of reasons, including lack of interest from potential Participants, lack of funding, lack of support from consultants, key and additional personnel, and lack of commercial success or prospects (e.g. caused by competing missions). Participant therefore understands and agrees there is no warranty or assurance that, even if LaunchPAD is partially or fully developed, or if the network is launched by a community or third party of their own willingness before development of the technology has finalized, Participant will not receive any benefits through the Tokens.

Risk Associated with Other Applications: LaunchPAD's business activities may give rise to other, alternative missions, promoted by unaffiliated third parties, under which Tokens will have no intrinsic value.

Risk of Loss of Private Key(s): Tokens can only be accessed by using an ERC-20 compatible Ethereum wallet with a combination of Participant's user information (address), private key and

password. The private key or Ethereum wallet or ERC-20 wallet should be encrypted with a strong password. Participant acknowledges, understands and agrees that if Participant's private key(s) or password(s) are lost or stolen, the acquired Tokens associated with Participant address, user information, or password will be unrecoverable and will be permanently lost. Additionally, any third party that gains access to Participant private key(s), including by gaining access to the login credentials relating to a Participant's ERC-20 Ethereum wallet, may be able to misappropriate Participant's Tokens.

Risk of Theft: The Smart Contract concept, the underlying software application and software platform (i.e. the Ethereum blockchain) may be exposed to attacks by hackers or other individuals including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing. Any such successful attacks could result in theft or loss of Tokens or cryptocurrencies, adversely impacting the ability to derive any usage or functionality from the Tokens. Furthermore, because LaunchPAD may be based on open-source software, there is a risk that a third party or LaunchPAD may intentionally or unintentionally introduce weaknesses or defects into the core infrastructure of Tokens, which could negatively affect LaunchPAD and the Tokens.

Risk of Ethereum Mining Attacks: As with other cryptocurrencies, the blockchain used for the Smart Contract is susceptible to mining attacks, including but not limited to double-spend attacks, majority mining power attacks, "selfish-mining" attacks, and race condition attacks. Any successful attacks present a risk to the Smart Contract, expected proper execution and sequencing of Token transactions, and expected proper execution and sequencing of Smart Contract computations.

Risk of Incompatible Wallet Service: The wallet or wallet service provider used by Participant during the Token Acquisition Period, has to conform to the ERC-20 Tokens standard in order to be technically compatible with the Tokens. The failure to ensure such conformity may result in Participant's inability to access its Tokens.

Risk of Hard-Fork: LaunchPAD will need to go through substantial development processes part of which may become the subject of significant conceptual, technical, ideological and commercial changes before release and publication. As part of the development, an upgrade of the Tokens may be required (hard-fork of Tokens or a fork of the network creating a different instance of the blockchain in order to update the technology) and if Participant decides not to participate in such upgrade, Participant may no longer be able to use Tokens and any Tokens that have not been upgraded may lose all or a portion of their functionality.

Risk of Uninsured Losses: Tokens are uninsured unless Participant specifically obtains private insurance. Participant acknowledges that in the event of loss or loss of utility value, there is no public insurer or private insurance arranged by LaunchPAD to offer recourse to Participant.

Risks Arising from Taxation: The tax characterization of Tokens is uncertain. Participant should seek tax advice in connection with acquisition, storage, holding and use of Tokens, in order to minimize any adverse tax consequences to Participant, including, without limitation, withholding taxes, transfer taxes, value added taxes, income taxes and similar taxes, levies, duties or other charges and tax reporting requirements.

Risk of an Unfavorable Fluctuation of Ethereum and Other Currency Pricing: LaunchPAD intends to diversify the contributions received during the Token Acquisition Period. The contributions received will be denominated in cryptocurrencies at first, and may be converted into other currencies or assets as set forth in the White Paper. Volatility fluctuations could be unfavorable during or after the Token Acquisition Period, and as a consequence, LaunchPAD may not be able to honor, or may not be able to maintain LaunchPAD in the manner that it intended.

Risk of Dissolution of LaunchPAD or Blockchain or Network: It is possible that, due to any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, an unfavorable fluctuation in the pricing of Ether or the viability of the Ethereum blockchain (or other cryptographic currency or currencies or assets), decrease in the Tokens' utility due to a lack of adoption of LaunchPAD, the failure of commercial relationships, or intellectual property ownership challenges, LaunchPAD may no longer be viable to and may dissolve.

Risks Arising from Lack of Rights: Tokens confer no rights of any kind with respect to LaunchPAD, all decisions involving LaunchPAD will be made by LaunchPAD acting in its sole and absolute discretion, including, but not limited to, decisions to discontinue LaunchPAD, to create and issue more Tokens, or to sell or liquidate Tokens. These decisions could adversely affect Participant and/or the Tokens.

Unanticipated Risks: Tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the risks set out in this clause 12, there are other risks associated with your acquisition, storage, transfer and use of Tokens, including those that LaunchPAD may not be able to anticipate. Such risks may further materialize as unanticipated variations or combinations of the risks set out in these Terms, the White Paper, or any other related document.

13. Taxation

Participant is solely responsible for determining its contribution into the Smart Contract for the development of the Tokens, the transfer of Ether, ERC-20 Tokens or other cryptocurrencies or crypto-assets as indicated in the White Paper and as indicated in the personal user screen of the

Participant, the deployment, creation, acquisition, use or liquidation of Tokens, the potential appreciation or depreciation in the pricing of Tokens over time (if any), the allocation of Tokens and/or any other action or transaction contemplated by these Terms or the White Paper or the Frequently Asked Questions related to the Tokens or Smart Contracts or related documents or other open source technologies that may give rise to any tax implications on your part.

Participant is solely responsible for withholding, collecting, reporting, paying, settling and/or remitting any and all taxes to the appropriate tax authorities in such jurisdiction(s) in which Participant may be liable to pay tax.

LaunchPAD shall not be responsible for withholding, collecting, reporting, paying, settling and/or remitting any sales, acquisitions, purchases, value added or similar tax which may arise from your contribution and acquisition of Tokens under or in connection with these Terms.

By creating, holding, using or liquidating Tokens, and to the extent permitted by law, Participant agrees not to hold any third party (including developers, auditors, contractors or founders) liable for any tax liability associated with or arising from the creation, ownership, use or liquidation of Tokens or any other action or transaction related to LaunchPAD.

14. Miscellaneous.

Neither these Terms nor the White Paper nor any other related document constitute a memorandum, prospectus or offering document, are an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy any investment or financial instrument in any jurisdiction. Tokens should not be acquired for speculative or investment purposes with the expectation of making a profit on re-sale or re-acquisition.

These Terms and the White Paper constitute the entire agreement between Participant and LaunchPAD relating to Participant's acquisition of the Tokens from LaunchPAD. No provision of these Terms shall be considered waived unless such waiver is in writing and signed by the Party to be charged.

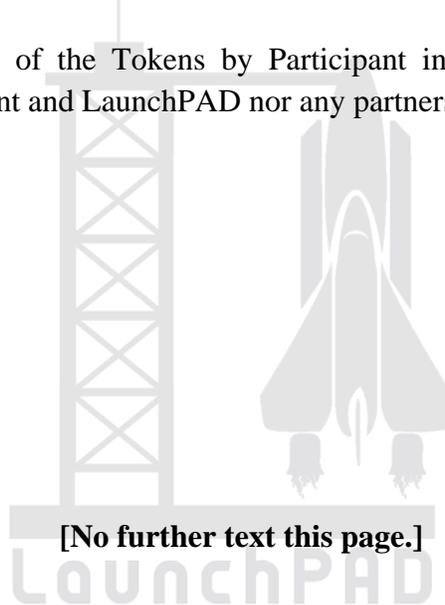
No waiver of any provision in these Terms, however, will be deemed a waiver of a subsequent breach of such provision or a waiver of a similar provision. In addition, a waiver of any breach or a failure to enforce any term or condition of these Terms will not in any way affect, limit, or waive a Party's rights hereunder at any time to enforce strict compliance thereafter with every term and condition hereof. If an arbitration decision concludes that any term, provision, covenant or restriction of these Terms to be invalid, illegal, void or unenforceable, the remainder of the terms, provisions, covenants and restrictions set forth herein shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated, and the Parties hereto shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to find and employ an alternative means to achieve the same or substantially the

same result as that contemplated by such term, provision, covenant or restriction. It is hereby stipulated and declared to be the intention of the Parties that they would have executed the remaining terms, provisions, covenants and restrictions without including any such provision that may be hereafter declared invalid, illegal, void or unenforceable.

LaunchPAD may assign its rights and obligations under these Terms on not less than five (5) days' prior written notice to Participant. Any notice or other communication given or made under these Terms shall be and may be delivered in electronic form.

At any time, LaunchPAD may make changes to these Terms without required notice to Participant as reasonably required to comply with applicable law or regulation. In no way, LaunchPAD shall be liable for any delay or failure to perform any obligations under these Terms as a result of a cause beyond LaunchPAD's reasonable control.

These Terms and acquisition of the Tokens by Participant in no way create any exclusive relationship between Participant and LaunchPAD nor any partnership, joint-venture, employment or agency.



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Important Notices

NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOKENS ARE NOT BEING OFFERED OR SOLD AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN THE U.S. AND TOKENS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF CERTAIN STATES. TOKENS MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED OR HYPOTHECATED EXCEPT AS PERMITTED UNDER THE ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE LAWS PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN EXEMPTION THEREFROM.

NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF CANADA.

UNLESS PERMITTED UNDER LEGISLATION, THE HOLDER OF THE TOKENS MUST NOT TRADE THE TOKENS.

NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF CHINA.

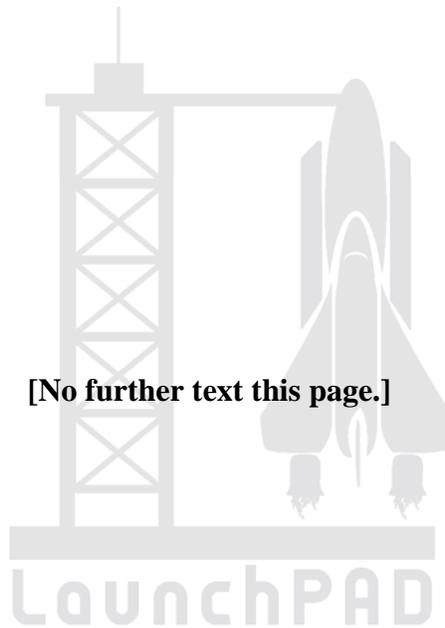
TOKENS ARE NOT BEING OFFERED OR SOLD AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (FOR SUCH PURPOSES, NOT INCLUDING THE HONG KONG AND MACAU SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OR TAIWAN), EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY THE SECURITIES AND OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THIS DOCUMENT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED ONLY TO, AND IS DIRECTED ONLY AT (AND ANY ACTIVITY TO WHICH IT RELATES WILL BE ENGAGED ONLY WITH): (i) INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS (WITHIN THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 19(5) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (FINANCIAL PROMOTION) ORDER 2005 AS AMENDED (THE “FPO”)); (ii) PERSONS OR ENTITIES OF A KIND DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 49 OF THE FPO; (iii) CERTIFIED SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS (WITHIN THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 50(1) OF THE FPO); AND (iv) OTHER PERSONS TO WHOM IT MAY OTHERWISE LAWFULLY BE COMMUNICATED (ALL SUCH PERSONS TOGETHER BEING REFERRED TO AS “RELEVANT PERSONS”).

THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY AN AUTHORISED PERSON. TOKENS TO WHICH THIS DOCUMENT RELATES IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO (AND ANY INVESTMENT ACTIVITY TO WHICH IT RELATES WILL BE ENGAGED ONLY WITH) RELEVANT PERSONS.

THIS DOCUMENT IS DIRECTED ONLY AT RELEVANT PERSONS AND PERSONS WHO ARE NOT RELEVANT PERSONS SHOULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION BASED UPON THIS DOCUMENT AND SHOULD NOT RELY ON IT. IT IS A CONDITION OF YOU RECEIVING AND RETAINING THIS DOCUMENT THAT YOU WARRANT TO LAUNCHPAD, ITS DIRECTORS, ITS CONSULTANTS, ITS SHAREHOLDERS, ITS MANAGEMENT, AND ITS OFFICERS THAT YOU ARE A RELEVANT PERSON.



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Principles of Terms

1. These Terms and the White Paper and any related documentation constitute and govern the acquisition procedures and the subsequent allocation of transferable cryptographic blockchain-based digital information units called Tokens to Participants by the Ethereum blockchain.
2. LaunchPAD promotes and develops new technologies and applications, especially in the fields of new open source and decentralized software architectures and technologies. A dominating, but not exclusive focus is set on the promotion and development of the so-called Tokens on the related Ethereum blockchain and the related technologies and open source developments involved, as well as the promotion and support of decentralized applications using or distributing the Tokens. LaunchPAD is building the technology but it will not configure and/or launch any public blockchain platform or network adopting the open source technologies. Any launch of a network will occur by the community unrelated to LaunchPAD, third parties launching the network may delete, modify or supplement the technology prior to, during or after launching the network. The Tokens do not have any rights, uses, purpose, attributes, functionalities or features, express or implied, by LaunchPAD including, without limitation, any uses, purpose, attributes, functionalities or features by LaunchPAD on the network or technology.
3. When LaunchPAD judges that the Tokens have been sufficiently developed to make feasible the network to be deployed on the Ethereum blockchain by a third party making up the community, LaunchPAD will issue an announcement recommending what initial state (“Genesis”) it should have. The Genesis will include allocations of Tokens that are essential for the network to operate on the Ethereum blockchain. The recommended allocations of the Tokens will reflect early contributions and the acquisitions made. However, since the network may be launched and operated by a third party independent community of borderless participants from around the world, the community has discretion to adopt or not to adopt these recommendations. Therefore, LaunchPAD cannot guarantee to any party that they will have an initial allocation of Tokens on the network, because this depends upon the discretion of the community and third party launching the network and adopting the technology to execute the software. The Participant understands and accepts that LaunchPAD cannot guarantee that Participants shall have any allocation of Tokens when the network is deployed on the Ethereum blockchain or any other blockchain.
4. The Participant understands and accepts that while the individuals and entities, including involved entities assigned to this task, will make reasonable efforts to develop and complete the technology, it is possible that such technology publication process may fail and that the network and any Tokens will not be created and operational by the third party community, become useless and/or further valueless (if any) due to technical, commercial, regulatory or any other reasons (see also section 12 regarding Risks) or by the force of free markets.

5. The Participant is also aware of the risk that even if all or parts of the technology and software are successfully developed and released in full or in parts publically or privately, due to a lack of public interest, the network launch by the third party community could be fully or partially abandoned, remain commercially unsuccessful, technically unviable, or shut down for lack of interest or other reasons. The Participant therefore understands and accepts that any transaction related to LaunchPAD, and/or the allocation, use and ownership or control of Tokens, carries significant financial, regulatory and/or reputational risks (including the complete loss of amounts (if any) of Tokens and attributed features).

6. Participants expressly agree to all of the terms and conditions set forth in the token distribution interface (the “Acquisition Tokens application” or “ATa”) existing as a decentralized application on the blockchain at the addresses published before the start of the Token Acquisition Period and in this document (together the “Terms” and “White Paper”) and any related documentation. The Participant further confirms to have carefully reviewed these Terms and the White Paper and the Frequently Asked Questions and whatever may constitute related documents and codes and fully understands the risks and costs.

7. The Participant also understands and accepts that - as the issuance of allocation proposals of Tokens is technology software based - the functions, terms and conditions applicable thereto are set forth in the ATa. To the extent these Terms contained herein or in any other document or communication contradict the ones set forth in the ATa, the software based Terms of the ATa prevail. Furthermore, no other document or communication may modify or add any additional obligations or covenants to LaunchPAD beyond those set forth practically in the ATa or in this document or in any related document or Terms.

8. This document or any related document or Terms does not constitute a prospectus of any sort, is not a solicitation for investment and does not pertain in any way to an offering of securities in any jurisdiction. It is a description of the functionality of a software for informational purposes.

9. By being a Participant, and/or by receiving, claiming, registering, transferring, using and holding Tokens, no form of partnership, joint-venture, venture or any similar relationship between the Participants, LaunchPAD and/or other individuals or entities or enterprises involved with the technology, software or the proposed third party launch of the network is created.

No Liability

Participants acknowledge and agrees that, to the fullest extent permitted by any applicable law, the Participant will not hold LaunchPAD, any developers, auditors, contractors, directors, executives, officers, consultants, advisors, or founders and/or the technology itself liable for any and all damages or injury whatsoever caused by or related to the use of, or the inability to use, the White Paper, ATa, the Tokens, Bitcoin, Ethereum, Graphene, Lightning Network, DPOS, DPP, LNCH,

PAD, LaunchPAD, the technology, the software, or the third party launch of the network or any other cryptocurrency or blockchain or software or hardware in relation, under any cause or action whatsoever of any kind in any jurisdiction, including, without limitation, actions for breach of warranty, breach of contract or tort (including negligence) and that developers, auditors, contractors, directors, partners, venturers, executives, officers, consultants, subcontractors, advisors, or founders of the White Paper, ATa, the Tokens, Ethereum, Graphene, Lightning Network, DPOS, DPP, LNCH, PAD, LaunchPAD, the technology, the software, or the third party launch of the network or any other cryptocurrency or blockchain or software or hardware in relation shall not be liable for any indirect, incidental, special, exemplary or consequential damages, including for loss of profits, goodwill or data, in any way whatsoever arising out of the use of, or the inability to use of the White Paper, ATa, the Tokens, Ethereum, Graphene, Lightning Network, DPOS, DPP, LNCH, PAD, LaunchPAD, the technology, the software, or the network or any other cryptocurrency or blockchain or software or hardware in relation to.

Participants further specifically acknowledge that LaunchPAD, any developers, auditors, contractors, directors, executives, officers, partners, venturers, consultants, subcontractors, advisors, or founders and/or the technology or the third party launch of the network itself are not liable, and the Participant agrees not to seek to hold them liable, for the conduct of third parties, including other creators of the Tokens, and that the risk of creating, holding and using Tokens or launching of the network rests entirely with the Participant or holder of Tokens and is to be deemed a community service.

By receiving, holding or using Tokens, and to the extent permitted by law, the Participant agrees not to hold any third party (including, without limitation, LaunchPAD, any developers, auditors, contractors, directors, executives, officers, consultants, advisors, or founders and/or the third party launch of the network itself) liable for any regulatory implications or liability associated with or arising from the allocation, ownership, control or use of Tokens or any other action or transaction related to LaunchPAD or the technology or the software or the third party launch of the network.

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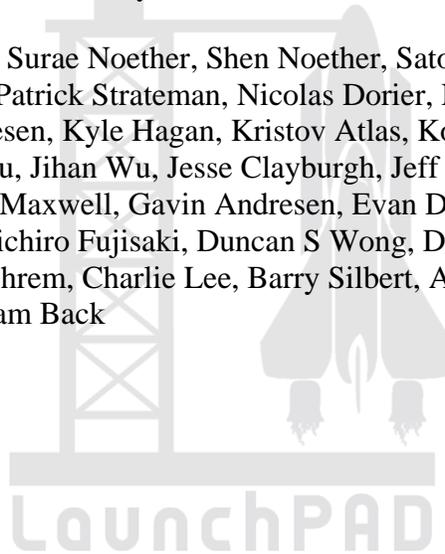
References & Acknowledgments

LaunchPAD Inc. website lists information on the project’s consultants, advisors, partners and supporters.

LaunchPAD Technology and Token Distribution website provides links to the project’s public git repositories, frequently asked questions, instructions, terms, disclaimer, policy, agreements, White Papers, technology and software.

The following individuals have also offered feedback or other contributions and technologies that were incorporated into the LaunchPAD Technology and White Paper and/or have made significant open source contribution or support to cryptography, blockchain, cryptocurrencies, and crypto as a whole in order to allow innovation and expansion to thrive freely, voluntarily, open source, adoptable by all, and permission-less, and are listed below in reverse alphabetical order for the purposes of great thanks only:

Vitalik Buterin, Victor K Wei, Surae Noether, Shen Noether, Satoshi Nakamoto, Roger Ver, Riccardo Spagni, Peter Todd, Patrick Strateman, Nicolas Dorier, Nick Szabo, Miyako Ohkubo, Masayuki Abe, Lasse Birk Olesen, Kyle Hagan, Kristov Atlas, Koutarou Suzuki, Julian Borrey, Juan Batiz-Benet, Joseph K Liu, Jihan Wu, Jesse Clayburgh, Jeff Garzik, Javier Herranz, Jason Teutsch, Hal Finney, Gregory Maxwell, Gavin Andresen, Evan Duffield, Erik Voorhees, Eric Lombrozo, Eli Ben Sasson, Eiichiro Fujisaki, Duncan S Wong, Daniel Larimer, Craig Steven Wright, Cory Fields, Charlie Shrem, Charlie Lee, Barry Silbert, Alex van de Sande, Alessandro Chiesa, Adam Mackenzie, Adam Back



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