Horex Coin

WHITEPAPER

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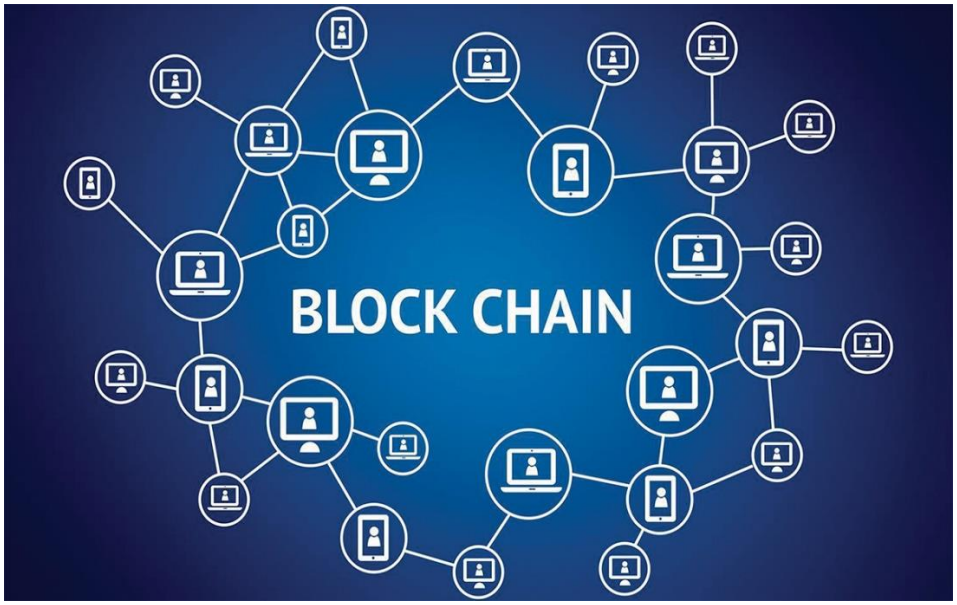
1. Summary

Blockchain technology is most simply defined as a decentralized, distributed ledger that records the provenance of a digital asset. Our guide will walk you through what it is, how it's used and its history.

Blockchain, sometimes referred to as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), makes the history of any digital asset unalterable and transparent through the use of decentralization and cryptographic hashing.

A simple analogy for understanding blockchain technology is a Google Doc. When we create a document and share it with a group of people, the document is distributed instead of copied or transferred. This creates a decentralized distribution chain that gives everyone access to the document at the same time. No one is locked out awaiting changes from another party, while all modifications to the doc are being recorded in real-time, making changes completely transparent.


BLOCK
CHAIN


BLOCK CHAIN

ERC20 TOKEN

What is an ERC20 token?

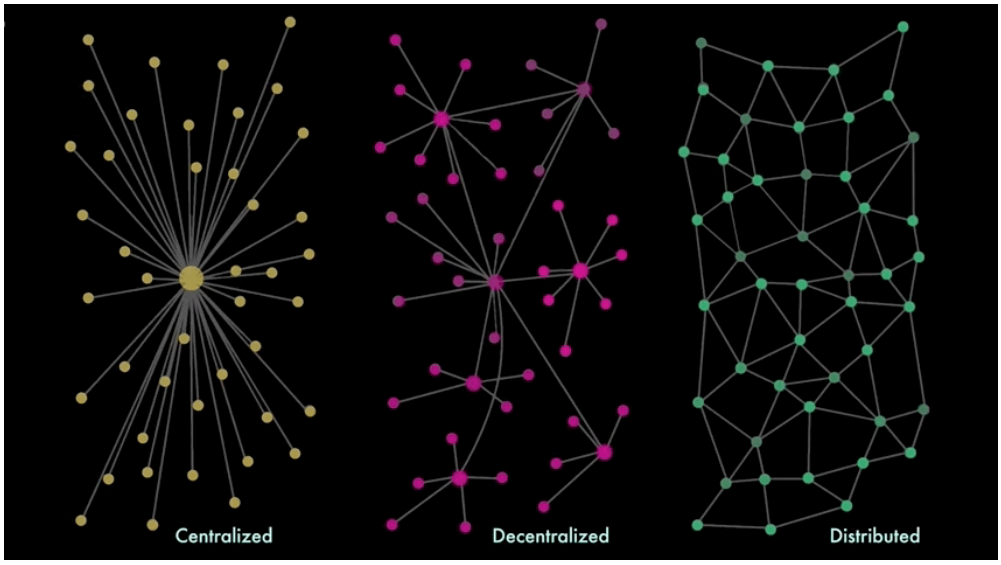
- An ERC20 token is a blockchain-based asset with similar functionality to bitcoin, ether, and bitcoin cash: it can hold value and be sent and received.
- The major difference between ERC20 tokens and other cryptocurrencies is that ERC20 tokens are created and hosted on the Ethereum blockchain, whereas bitcoin and bitcoin cash are the native currencies of their respective blockchains.
- ERC20 tokens are stored and sent using ethereum addresses and transactions, and use gas to cover transaction fees.

Why ERC20?

- ERC20 is an official protocol for proposing improvements to the Ethereum (ETH) network. ERC stands for Ethereum Request for Comment, and 20 is the proposal identifier. This is a common standard for creating tokens on the Ethereum blockchain.
- This token standard defines a set of rules that apply to all ERC20 tokens that allow them to interact seamlessly with one another.
- Wallets and exchanges use the standard to integrate various ERC20 tokens onto their platforms and facilitate exchanges between ERC20 tokens and other cryptocurrencies.

Decentralization

Decentralization is the process of distributing and dispersing power away from a central authority. Most financial and governmental systems, which are currently in existence, are centralized, meaning that there is a single highest authority in charge of managing them, such as a central bank or state apparatus. There are several crucial disadvantages to this approach, stemming from the fact that any central authority also plays the role of a single point of failure in the system: any malfunction at the top of the hierarchy, whether unintentional or deliberate, inevitably has a negative effect on the entire system. Bitcoin was designed as a decentralized alternative to government money and therefore doesn't have any single point of failure, making it more resilient, efficient and democratic. Its underlying technology, the Blockchain, is what allows for this decentralization, as it offers every single user an opportunity to become one of the network's many payment processors. Since Bitcoin's appearance, many other cryptocurrencies, or alt coins, have appeared, and most of the times they also use the Blockchain in order to achieve some degree of decentralization.



Transactions

A blockchain is a network of computers that stores transactional data in replica across every PC (node) in the system. This data is called a distributed ledger. The data is entered into the chain in intervals known as blocks. Each block is time stamped and its order and transactions verified. This method of storing data in duplicate creates a chain of transactions or in other words, a blockchain.

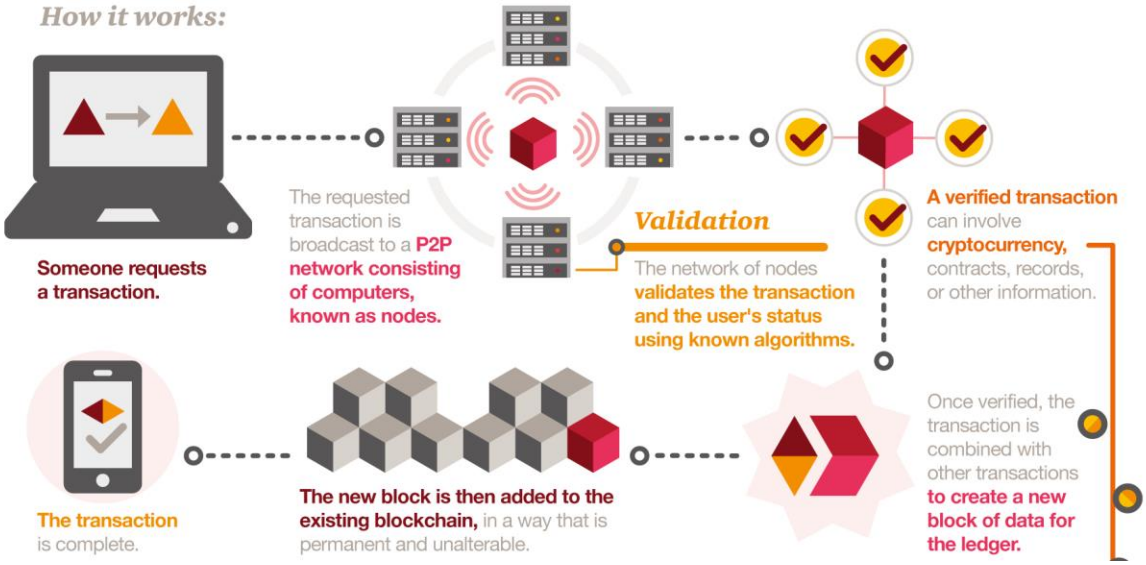
Blockchain transactions bring huge advantages in terms of transactional speed and transfer fees. A normal bank transfer can take a week to complete. The delays are the result of numerous third-parties operating verification systems. A typical international transaction includes over 36 different third-party organizations.

A look at *blockchain technology*

What is it?

The blockchain is a decentralized ledger of all transactions across a peer-to-peer network. Using this technology, participants can confirm transactions without the need for a central certifying authority. Potential applications include fund transfers, settling trades, voting, and many other uses.

How it works:



Development

Contract Information

1. **Name: Horex Coin**
2. **Symbol: HVC**
3. **Initial Supply : 1,000,000**
4. **Decimals: 5**

Contract Address:

0x6301E7063412E9448CEAB09Cd96361fF22d56365

Functions:

1. approve: spender (address), Value
2. transferFrom : sender(address), recipient(address) , amount(uint256)
3. increaseAllowance: spender (address), addedValue(uint256)
4. mint: account(address), amount(uint256)
5. burn: value(uint256)
6. addminter: account(address)
7. renounceminter:
8. decreaseAllowance: spender(address), subtractedValue(uint256)
9. transfer: recipient(address), amount(uint256)
10. transferMinterRole: newMinter(address)

HVC WALLET

Your funds are stored in hot and cold multi-signature addresses on their original chain, managed by a RPPOM consensus mechanism, and only accessible by you.

- Store Funds securely
- Exchange or Transfer funds to a different user and different currency
- Make Utility Payments
- Manage HVC tokens Reports and security.

Horex Coin

Roadmap

Jan 2020
Project initiated

Feb 2020
Start Team building

March 2020
Development Started

Apr 2020
Promotion started

May 2020
Webiste Launched

Jun 2020
Token launched

July 2020
Start Distribution

Aug 2020
Listing on exchange

Next Comming.....

Token Supply

Business Modal

Distribute & Store tokens:

To implement proposed HVC code and develop a scalable global currency network it takes and the high volume of nodes and transaction reflection in Hardware devices

The investors will get HVC Token first as a sort of Token holder in a Secure Mobile wallet, which is developed based on the existing mature UTXO model.

The token Holders are made to STORE OR EXCHANGE the tokens from device to Device.

Create Nodes:

For better compatibility of Token, a minimum of 3000000000 nodes have to be created inline.

The Faster the Nodes creating the Faster the Auto Generation of tokens happens in wallets or the HVC Cloud server (POW results)

List the HVC token:

With an IEO the HVC token will be set to list on Top Exchange sites.

The HVC tokens are vision to have 54 times more price at the listing phase compared to the Launch phase.

Project Risk and Risk Management

Regulatory risk:

At present, although some governments, such as Japan, hold a positive attitude towards blockchain technology and cryptocurrency and have established a favorable policy to support the growth of the industry, there are still many uncertainties in the regulatory level due to conflicts between the decentralized nature of public blockchain and the policies of existing centralized governments. Governments adverse to the proliferation of the use of cryptocurrencies in local commerce could issue laws and regulations deeming the use of cryptocurrencies a regulated activity. For example, in recent weeks, countries such as China and Korea have issued regulations or statements prohibiting token sales, while other countries like the U.S. have sought to bring the sale of tokens within the regulator control of securities offering. Indian Supreme Court also removed banking ban on crypto currency.

Market Risk:

The ultimate goal of HVC is to achieve the free flow of value and information within the blockchain ecosystem. However, since the blockchain industry is still in its infancy stage of development, the project will face a variety of market tests in the future.

The operation team will use the following ways to manage the market risk

The HVC operation team will attend industry meetings regularly and hold press releases on project progress from time to time to communicate and discuss with relevant developers regarding current market needs and prospects. This can ensure that the project is able to respond to the voices of the community and market.

Technical Risk:

The goal of HVC is to establish a new set of cross-platform technical standards, which is a very difficult task in terms of technology development.

Therefore, the project puts a high demand on top-notch technical talents and requires extensive research involvement and engagement. If these requirement s cannot be satisfied, it will definitely affected the progress cannot be satisfied of the project and even eventually lead to the failure of the whole project.

Financial Risk:

Financial risk refers to the significant loss of investment raised through Initial distribution. For example, hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with HVC distribution or HVC tokens in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing, In addition, the team may not be able to complete the

development progress within the schedule because of personal and financial problems and so on.

The operation team will use the following ways to manage financial risk

All the digital currency raised Initial public sale are stored in a multi-signature wallet with cold storage and managed by the directors of HVC Foundation. Using 3/5 multi-signature, the risk of project funds being subject to expropriation and/or theft can be effectively reduced.

Disclaimer

This whitepaper has been prepared by HVC team for the sole purpose of introducing the technical aspects of the HVC and its associated platform and underlying blockchain protocol. This document does not constitute any offer, solicitation, recommendation or invitation for, or in relation to, the securities of any company described here in.

The whitepaper is not an offering document or prospectus and it is not intended to provide the basis of any investment decision or contract. The information presented in this whitepaper is of a technical engineering nature only and has not been subject to an independent audit, verification or analysis by any professional legal, accounting, engineering or financial advisers. The whitepaper does not purport to include information that a buyer of HVC might require to form any purchase decision, and, in particular, does not comprehensively address risks of the HVC, which are numerous and significant.

HVC does not assume any liability or responsibility whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this whitepaper, or for correcting any errors herein.

The content of this whitepaper is technically challenging and requires a high degree of familiarity with distributed ledger technology in order to comprehend the HVC and its associated engineering risks.

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