

Intelligent Commerce Chain

AI and Blockchain Based Intelligent Commerce Ecosystem

Whitepaper

ICC Foundation

Website: <http://icchain.io/>

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Preface

The rise of Internet has brought a huge revolution to the global consumer market, which brings an online E-commerce era started with offline retail and directly invokes Amazon, Alibaba, and Jingdong to become the new consuming entrance.

E-commerce changes consuming patterns and injects the new vitality into the consumer market, but the centralized platform takes advantages of controlling the traffic entrance to exploit benefits from downstream and upstream, monopoly data, infringe on users' privacy and make commercial fraud, which leads to consumers' demands and interests are ignored.

Today, the artificial intelligence (AI) technology starts a smart business era. Based on big data and machine learning technology, this kind of algorithms make artificial intelligence become a new consumer platform possible, then has chances to break the monopoly of the former centralized platform. But it currently encounters a bottleneck, according to Professor Zhang Shousheng said,

“Currently, the artificial intelligence technology is encountering a critical problem, all data providers are lack of incentive mechanisms to provide a huge amount of data, so if we want artificial intelligence to get forward, a considerable database is necessary. With blockchain, creating data becomes more valuable and consensual, so the big data market will occur and artificial intelligence will have a big step forward.”

Blockchain, the new motivated system, can provide the safe data sharing technology, lower the market entrance and build a data market, it means we can obtain more data to optimize algorithm models.

After we go through the deep thinking, ICC is the practical scheme for all issues we mentioned above. It will be a credible and efficient consumer service platform, so we can bring all credit assets up blockchain. Taken AI as the portal, which deeply combines with consumer, business and the third party altogether. Using Token to incentive all participants proactively share their data then drive AI to be more advanced, eventually become a self-growing ecosystem that cannot be controlled by centralized oligarchs.

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1. BRIEF

1.1 Introduction of ICC

Intelligent Commerce Chain (ICC) is a smart public commercial chain platform. Taken AI Assistant as an entrance, ICC will deeply connect consumer brand owners, end users, and third-party service providers, meanwhile it will tokenize credit assets of all participants, finally become a self-growing ecosystem that can not be controlled by centralized oligarchs.

For this target, ICC will not only provide a safe and scalable public blockchain but will also develop a series of DApps, eventually build a DApp Store to improve the whole ecosystem.

It will have 4 parts as below:

- 1) a safe, scalable commercial public chain ICC
- 2) a consuming services network based on ICC
- 3) a series of fundamental decentralized applications (DApp)
 - AI assistants with deep connections to consumers, businesses and service providers
 - Digital wallets that support smart contracts
 - Credit systems that support the chain of credit assets

- Data exchange that motivates all types of data sharing on platform

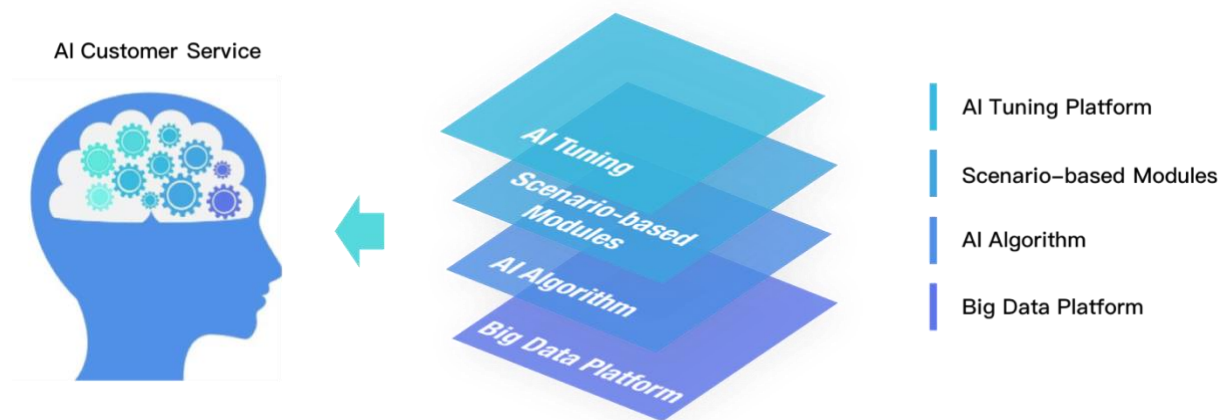
4) Improve the DApp store of platform ecosystem

1.2 Highlights

Powerful Partner

ICC will cooperate with Xiaoneng Technology, a leader in Chinese AI customer service businesses.

- Provide services to over 3000 enterprise clients
- Cover 600 million+ users, 2 million+ smart devices
- Daily 28 million UV, 3.3 million service requests (Alipay has 3.8 million) and 2.3 million actions of adding shopping cart



We are leading the industry

AI training, scenario-based modules, AI algorithm, Big data platform

Xiaoneng Technology has many years of experience in developing artificial intelligence and accumulates huge data as well, especially advantage in

- 1) Big data platform: consolidated 600 million data of users' portraits, daily average 28 million UV, 50 million session data and all data is about 1TB in total
- 2) Excellent AI algorithm: using advanced technology in the whole industry to do semantic analysis, e.g. deep learning and artificial neural network algorithms
- 3) Scenario-based modules: consolidating all scenario-based modules in mutual sessions, fluently solving users' critical business issues, manipulation can be more easier then
- 4) AI training: trainers help staff quickly build smart systems and agent systems based on real data, reducing maintenance cost as well

Based on those creative works, Xiaoneng Technology's AI customer service algorithm can achieve a 90% resolution rate, the customer satisfaction increased by 75% and the cost reduced by 60%.

Quickly-Landed Commercial Resources

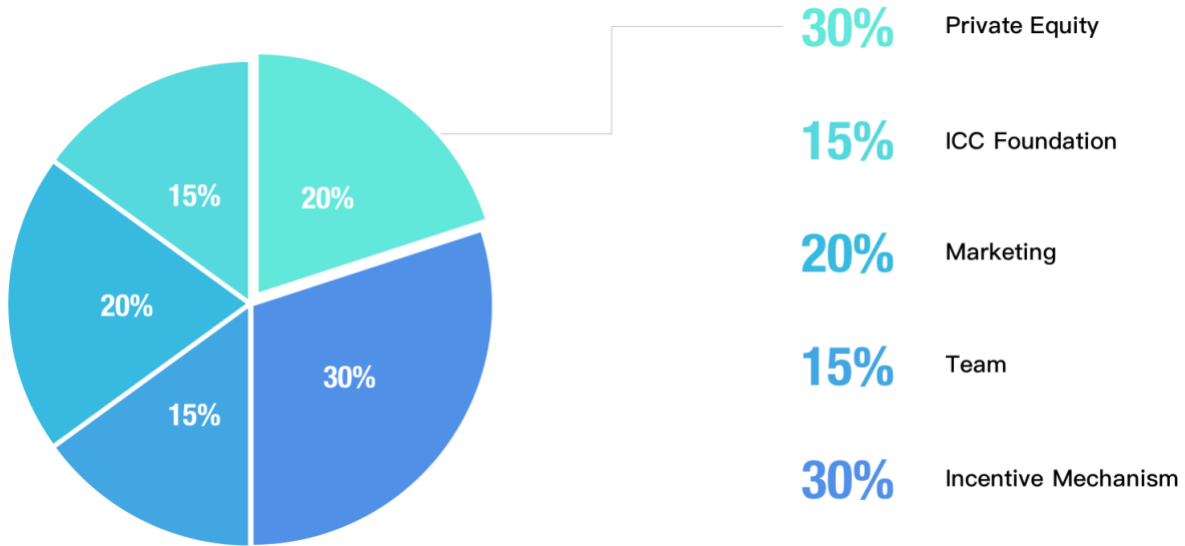
Xiaoneng Technology has 3000+ customers with many actual demands needed to be solved, ICC may cooperate with them and apply Blockchain in the relative scenarios.

Digital Appliances								
Automobile & Services								
Finance								
Life Services								
E-Commerce								
								
Education								
B2B								
Logistics								

Xiaoneng' s Clients

1.3 Toke Issuance Plan

ICC will issue cryptocurrency called ICC Token of 10 billion in total on Ethereum, the distribution is as follow,



2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Consuming Environment Changes



Offline Retail

In offline retail era, consumer visits physical stores and buy goods. It is a slightly centralized consuming pattern and usually causes the information gap among pre-sell, sell and after-sell.

E-Commerce Era

Online shopping shrinks the information gap, and buyers use PC website or mobile to select commodities, pay money and get the quick feedback from sellers or the third party, for example logistic providers. It is a more centralized and efficient way but only when online and offline communication in time.

Smart Business Era

Taken AI assistant as portal, consumers only communicate with AI assistants to get goods details and complete the transaction. AI assistants imitiate the real transaction scenario, they can integrat pre-sell, sell and after-sell phases, provide all information consumers want and immediately reply consumers' questions. Truly build the decentralized autonomous platform with high efficiency and reliable transactions.

Typical consumption scenarios in smart business era:

Online



Consumption advisories are no longer rigidly adhere to a single channel, but the omni-channel channel integration, such as APP advice, WeChat advice, the mobile end advice, PC advice and telephone advice, consumers' desire may be triggered at any time, information advice service is particularly important under this scenario.

Offline



There are also many offline consumer services scene, such as events, outdoor advertising, logistics and new retailing form. For example , after receiving the package, the customer scans the QR code for after-sales service. The QR code

directs the user to the AI assistant. The user can directly initiate the conversation, and the AI assistant transmits the scene information to the merchant's call center or work order system .

Internet of Things



Smart fringe

The smart business era is also the era of all things connected, consumers can use a variety of smart devices to access the network at anytime, anywhere. In this scenario, any one smart device can be used as a portal to obtain information and services, and AI assistant will be used as the core components on Internet of Things.

2.2 Defects Of Centralized Platforms

The rise of the Internet has created a number of e-commerce giants such as Amazon, Alibaba and Jingdong. At present, the e-commerce ecosystem has been nearly saturated, but the centralized platform defects are slowly emerged.

Profit Exploit

Centralized platform use unbalanced distribution to seek more profit, businesses and third-party service providers get higher access costs and transaction costs then passively become wage earners of the platform.

Unsatisfised Demands

Consumer demands are can hardly be fully satisfied, and the centralized platform cannot be consumer-oriented because of the rules of profit-oriented recommendation of goods and services.

Data Monopoly

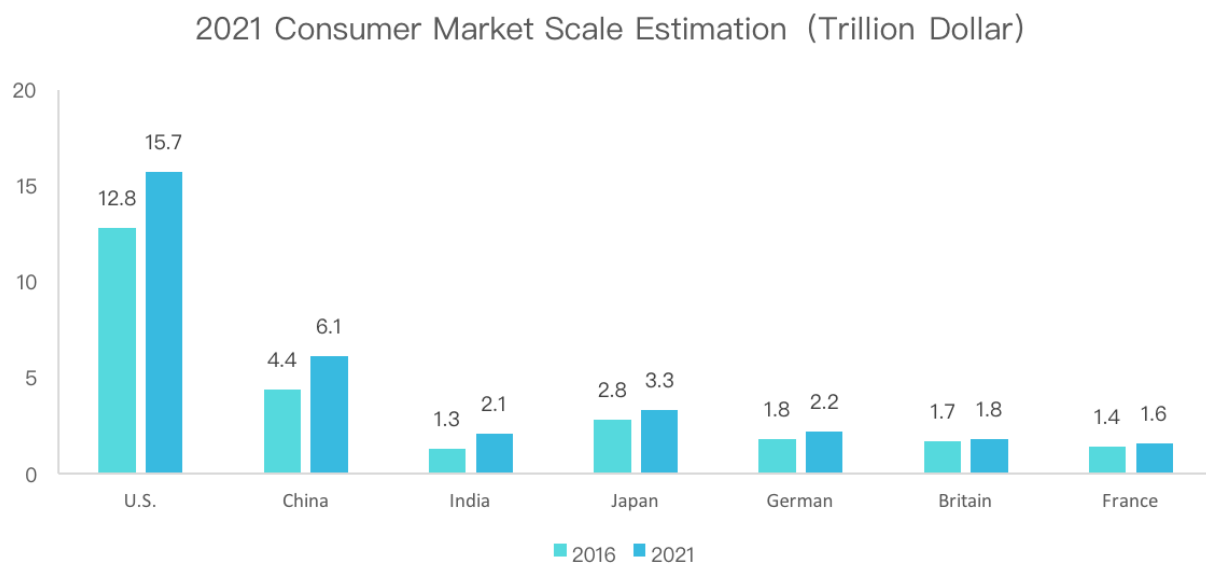
The centralized platform takes control of all data on consumer services, but it is not shared with all participants in the platform.

Commercial Fraud

Businesses and consumers may take advantages of platform regulations to have commercial cheat behaviors then that will ultimately undermine the trading efficiency on the platform

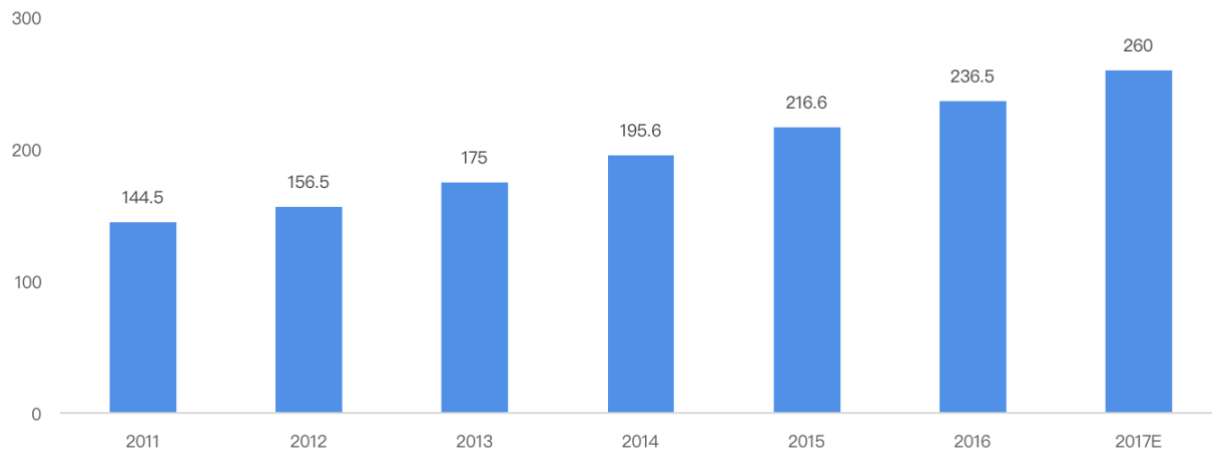
2.3 Market Opportunities

The centralized platform needs to find new solutions to improve current shortages, but also means a huge opportunity as well. It is estimated that by 2021, the global consumer market will exceed 40 trillion dollars and China will become one of the fastest growing consumer market in the world with a market size of 6.1 trillion dollars.



For example, China's household appliance industry (household appliances business is a major customer of small energy technology). According to the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce, from 2011 to 2016, China's household appliance service market size as shown below:

2011–2017 Appliance Service Market Scale of China (Billion RMB)



Household appliance maintenance industry has developed rapidly with economic growth and popularity of home appliance. The average annual growth rate is above 10%, in 2017 Chinese household appliance service market size is estimated to archive 260 billion RMB.

Consumer market continuously increase in size while requiring enterprise-level products and tools to support. According to data from the AIC, as of the beginning of 2016, there were about 42 million SMEs in nationwide. Then, 15,000 SMEs were added everyday in 2016. SMEs — especially start-ups — have a huge demand to enterprise-level services. According to iResearch Consulting, the market for enterprise-level service will reach over 1 trillion RMB in 2020, of which is the vertical segment, intelligent customer service (Xiaoneng Technology core business) is about hundreds of billions market.

2.4 Expectation And Resolution

ICC believes that we need to embrace the smart business era in order to fundamentally solve defects of the centralized platform and leveraging the

trillion-dollars market. Also, AI technology must be supported by considerable database such as users' portraits data, consumption activities data, conversation data and enterprise knowledge database, to drive the effective use of data source needs to apply Blockchain to create a decentralized intelligent consumer service platform.

As a result, ICC has proposed a solution to reestablish consumer service platform. ICC advocates a transaction consensual mechanism focusing on consumers' needs, while bringing all credit assets of users, merchants and service-providers up the chain, and ultimately creates an autonomous, credible and efficient consumer service platform.

Meanwhile, ICC will concentrate on AI customer service, deeply connect users, merchants and service providers, create convenient and efficient consumption interactive experience, reconstruct the portal of consumer service platform, embed AI in business operations and service procedures, in order to improve the automation of them, the degree of intelligence, and transaction efficiency.

In the ICC ecosystem, users, merchants and service providers access the ICC through certain rules. Token as a credit digital assets are the core fuel for the system to operate. it standardizes digital assets of users, merchants and service On-Premise, unified their transactions in the form of ICC-Token. In the process of circulation and transaction of digital assets, Token can act as a tool to calculate price, allowing data to be valued and consensus-oriented to form a data exchange market, further improving artificial intelligence technology and encouraging platform participants to contribute to the platform ecosystem.



For this vision, ICC will provide a public chain infrastructure that supports a wide range of business scenarios, and build an application market to improve the entire ecosystem in addition to developing a series of Dapp as platform-based applications.

It will have 4 parts as below:

- 1) A safe, expanded commercial public chain—ICC
- 2) A consuming services network based on ICC
- 3) A series of fundamental decentralized applications (DApp)
 - AI assistants with deep connections to consumers, businesses and service providers
 - Digital wallets that support smart contracts
 - Credit systems that support the chain of credit assets
 - Data exchange that motivates all types of data sharing on platform
- 4) Improve the DApp store of platform ecosystem

3. INTELLIGENT COMMERCE CHAIN

Intelligent commerce chain is public chain planned to develop in the whole ICC project. It is the core sector, this chapter will describe from economic model, distribution mechanism, application scenario and technology.

3.1 Economic Model

ICC designed ecosystem having three main roles, including consumers, businesses and third-party service providers. They use ICC for:

Consumer

Seeking advice of goods and services, purchase and after-sell service.

Business

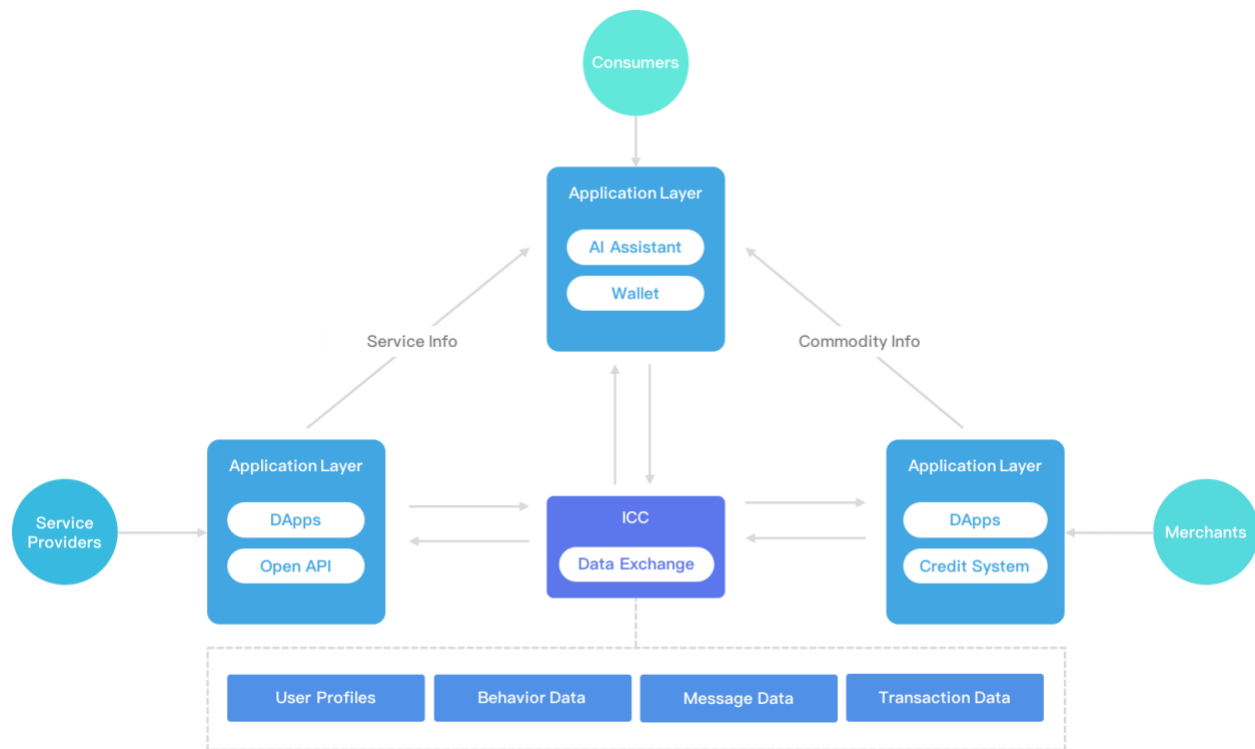
Gaining customers, successful transactions and service provided

The third party

Gaining opportunities, assisting businesses and consumers to complete transactions and some necessary processes such as transferring, installing and repairing.

The ICC Token, abbreviated ICC, is built into the ICC project to provide economic incentives to participants in the platform ecosystem.

Consumers, merchants and service-providers access ICC ecosystem through the corresponding DApp in platform to interact and share data with other participants.



ICC economic model

Consumer Aspect

ICC Token is available to consumers through AI assistant consulting, purchase goods or services and rating their services, or participating social service (crowdsourcing service).

In addition, ICC Token is also available to consumers who join the platform and invite other users to do the activity tasks posted by the merchant or service provider or contribute personal data to the consumer services ecosystem.

ICC Token they gained is stored in a digital wallet that can be used to redeem special merchandise or discounts.

Business Aspect

Businesses join platform or invite others as well as contribute their data and knowledge maps to platform for obtaining ICC Token.

Merchants post marketing events such as users recall, motivating etc., and paying ICC to service-providers whom post specific tasks.

The merchant's original system can also be seamlessly migrated to the ICC platform through the corresponding DApps and can be redeemed within the platform as ICC Token.

The Third-Party Aspect

Service providers join platform or invite others as well as contribute their data and knowledge maps to platform for obtaining ICC Token.

In addition, releasing marketing events such as users recall and motivation which are needed to pay ICC Token.

They also can use open API to develop DApp to meet specific needs and improve platform ecosystem.

3.2 Technology

Problems Of Traditional Public Chain

- 1) Transaction speed, throughput and transaction costs less than real business scenarios of applicant requirements. The current public chain can meet up to dozens of transactions per second, and confirmation spend a long time with expensive costs.
- 2) Not friendly enough to quickly construct a commercial DApp. Old public chain is only used for providing bookkeeping and smart contracts. These cannot satisfy a mature commercial ecosystem. ICC has proposed more advance modules such as distributed storage, credit system, user management and AI assistant to help DApp construction.
- 3) Value is hard to transfer between different public chains. But all merchants and users have virtual assets interspersed on ICC ecosystem different chains, and ICC helps to manage these assets and doing value transfer will enhance the economic efficiency of ecosystem.

Solutions

ICC has new resolution to solve:

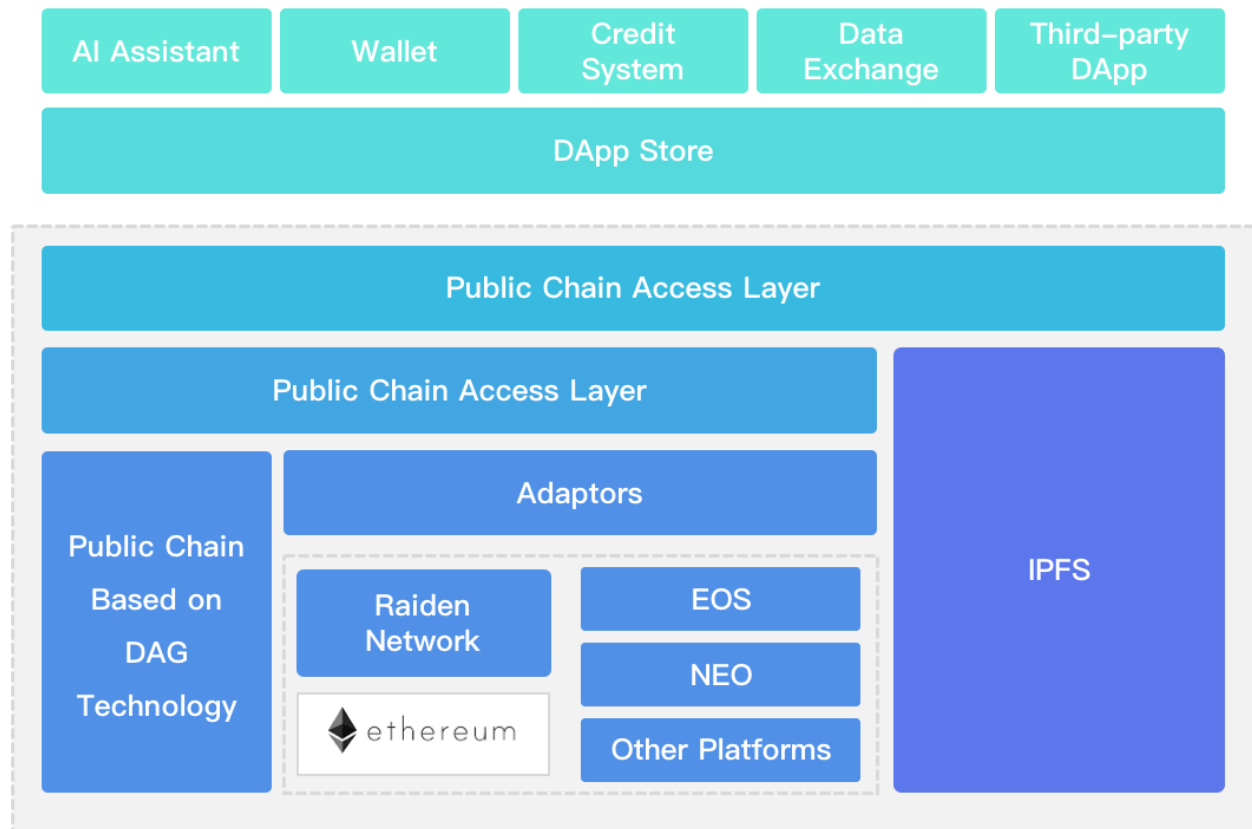
- 1) Ledgering with quicker speed and higher throughputs on public chains. ICC use update version of DAG technology to achieve transaction speed per 1/3 second, above 200,000-300,000 TPS.

- 2) It is helpful to transfer value among different public chains with blockchain adapters. E.g. ETH, BTC, EOS.
- 3) ICC afford many modules including distributed storage, bookkeeping, smart contract, transaction, credit system and AI assistant. It is easy to service providers, fast react under application scenarios and construct DApp.

ICC has properties:

- support DAG consensus
- support highly concurrent transactions and speedy confirmation
- incentive and distributed mechanism based on customer activities
- support high-end claimed smart contract
- Lightweight class third-party assets distribution platform
- Multi-platform wallet, light wallet, micro-wallet, support third-party extensions

System structure



Application Level

Application store have plenty of DApps to optimize platform, such as AI assistant, wallet, credit system, data exchange and others the third party created

Open API

Developer can set up application to meet their own needs through Open API platform.

Public Chains

ICC independently research and develop higher version public chain based on DAG, and public adapter to integrate bitcoin, ethereum and other public chain resource to create fundamental service.

IPFS Distributed Storage

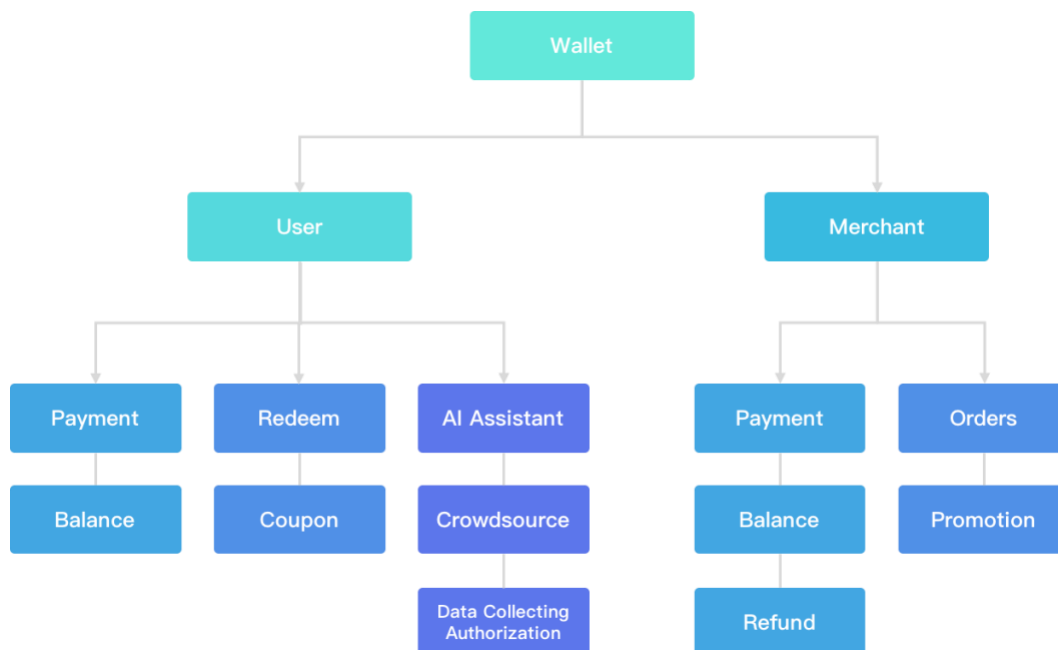
IPFS is used to provide distributed storage for DApps in ICC ecosystem.

4. APPLICATION AND ECOSYSTEM

In addition to providing public chain infrastructure that supports a wide range of business scenarios, the ICC project will also develop a series of DApps as a platform-based application and create an application market to improve the entire ecosystem.

4.1 Digital Wallet

Digital Wallet is a fundamental application in the ICC ecosystem, a light wallet that does not require synchronized blockchain data, and supports ICC smart contracts.



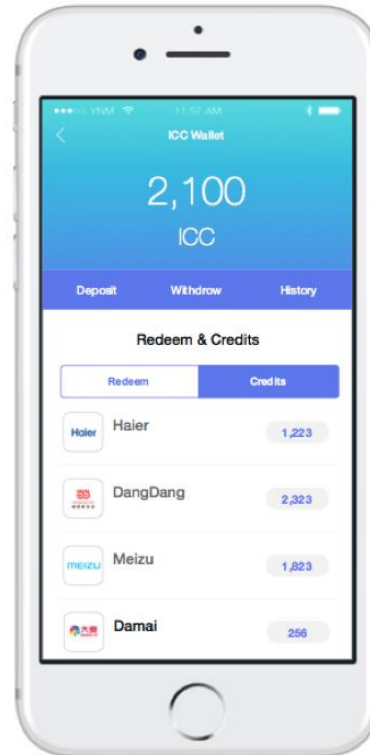
The digital wallet is divided into two major versions: the user version and the merchant version.

User Version

- 1) Payment Transfer and Balance Inquiry: The basic functions of digital wallet can realize basic transaction functions such as shopping payment, point-to-point transfer, and balance inquiry;
- 2) Redeem Points: At the same time, the wallet can save the business point information, the consumer can manage the points, and the goods or discounts are exchanged in the point mall;
- 3) Offer Info: Manage and view event vouchers issued by merchants;
- 4) AI Assistant Portal The user version of the wallet contains AI Assistant portal, the consumer can directly dialogue interface in the wallet consultation;
- 5) crowdsourcing customer service: user version of the wallet to support social customer service features, consumers can accept business crowdsourcing tasks in the application to complete the task to get the Token reward;
- 6) Data Authorization and Collection: Consumers can collect personal data through the wallet authorization system, such as shopping and transaction data, and contribute data for rewards.



AI Assistant



Credit & Redeem

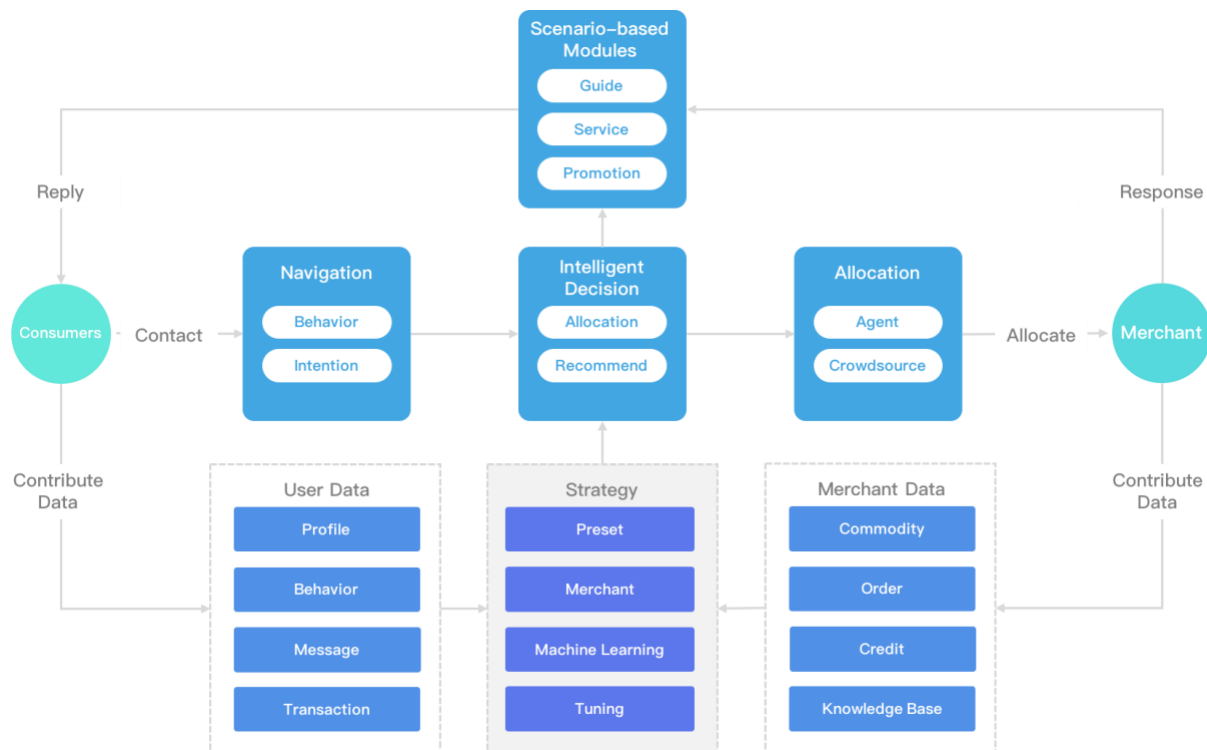
Merchant Version

- 1) Payment transfer and balance inquiry: similar to the user version of the wallet, the merchant version of the wallet can manage the transaction payment
- 2) Transaction refund: merchant version of the wallet to support transaction refund function, if consumers apply for a refund, the merchants can directly operate through the wallet
- 3) Order Management: Merchants can directly query the order information, and management;

- 4) Discount management: merchants can use the wallet to issue and manage coupon information, through the definition of smart contracts to obtain coupons rules.

4.2 AI Assistant

AI Assistant is the core ICC ecosystem, connects consumers, businesses and third-party service providers and provides the most important trading portal on the platform.



The picture above shows the overall structure of the AI assistant. The platform will make intelligent distribution robot, business customer service or social crowdsourcing customer service based on the consumer's identity data, intention and behavior data, and the credit data of the consulting service. If the process has opportunities for the transaction, AI will provide the relevant recommended

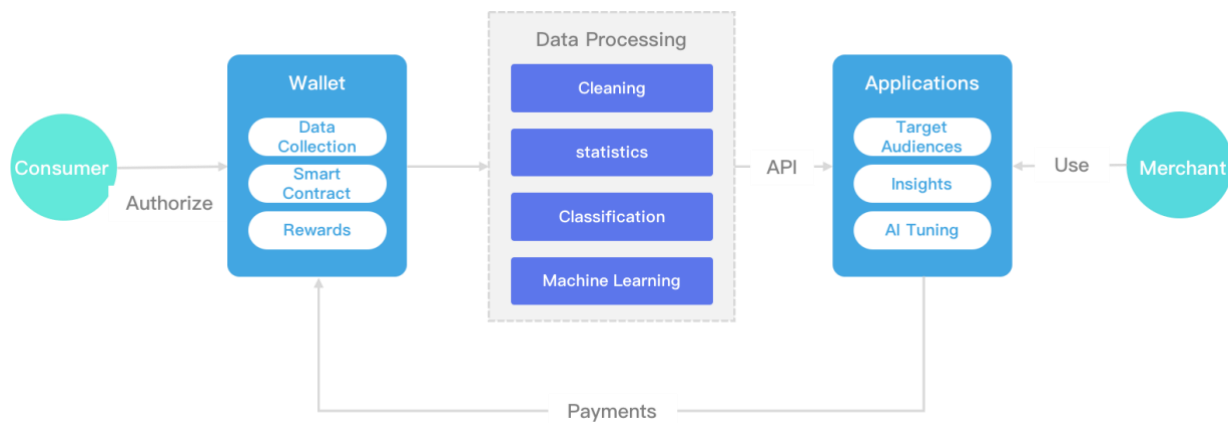
support. When consultation ended, the user evaluates services and service providers receive rewards.

- 1) Pathway navigation: after consumers start consulting with AI Assistant, AI will give a boot menu based on the consumer's identity data, dialogues and historical behavior data, gradually approaching the user's final intention in the consulting process then;
- 2) Intelligent decision-making: the strategy model generated by the machine learning algorithm is used to make initial response to the user's intention, such as personalizing product information, order logistics data, and whether artificial customer service needs to be allocated
- 3) Intelligent distribution: according to the intention of consumers choose the appropriate type of customer service, such as business customer service team or after-sales service team, or social crowdsourcing customer service
- 4) Strategy algorithm: core module of AI assistant, through learning the user data and business data machine learning technology. User' s data includes user' s portraits, consumption activities, session information and transaction data. Business' s data involves product data, order data, credit data as well as knowledge base and so on. The strategy algorithm module will constantly absorb new data during operation, and support the system pre-install model and the business-defined strategy model;
- 5) Scene-oriented components: Innovative rich media information display components which are suitable for specific business scenarios, such as product shopping guide, business management, preferential activities, etc.,

can be invoked by decision-making module or manual customer service at the same time.

4.3 Data Exchange

The progress of AI cannot be separated from the support of the data, and it is a very large amount of data. The traditional platform lacks incentive mechanism. ICC drives consumers to contribute more data by setting up a data exchange based on the Token economy. The data will be a huge asset to the ICC platform, enabling businesses to deliver more accurate advertising, gain more realistic consumer intentions and drive AI evolution.



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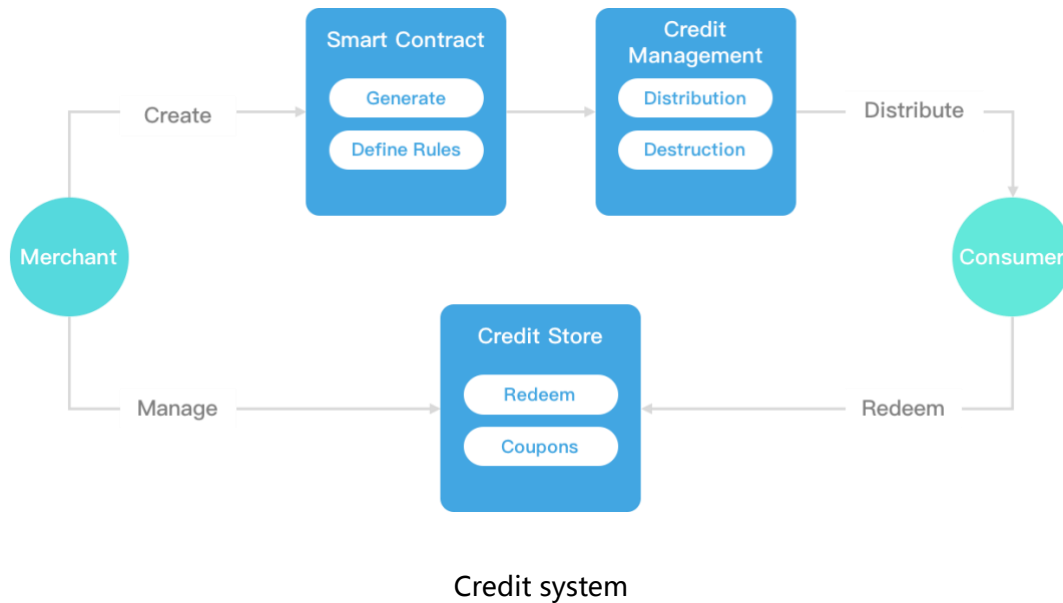
The exchange will first clean the data, remove the useless or abnormal data, and then do statistics and classify it to make the data highly structured and be tagged. The cleaned data will also be provided to artificial intelligence algorithms for model training and drive optimization.

The processed data is provided to data analytics applications via the API interface, and merchants can pay for Tokens to use these applications for precision advertisement serving, consumer insights, and tuning of AI currently in use.

Once the data contributed by the consumer is used by the data analytics application, a smart contract will be dispatched and the consumer will receive the Token reward.

4.4 Credit System

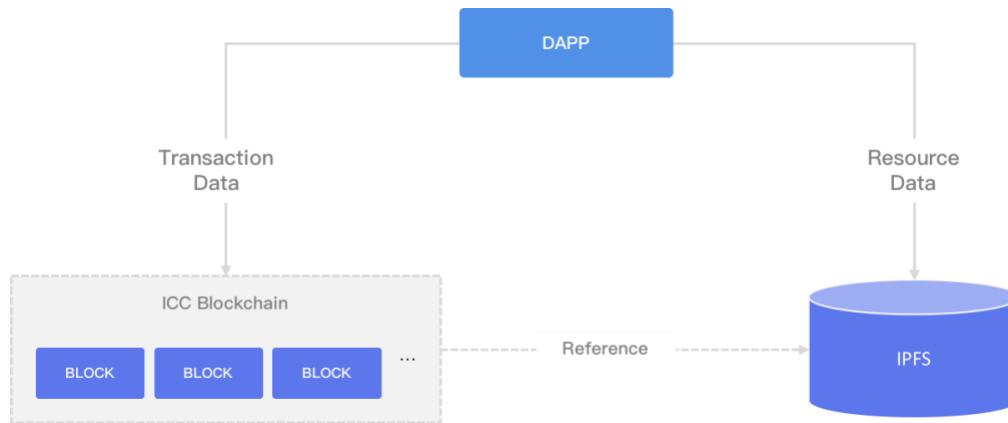
The credit system is an important approach to maintain consumer brand loyalty. The ICC platform provides a set of user points system that allows a single point to become tokens, effectively supports merchant's marketing activities and customer relationship management operations, businesses in different industries of Tokens can expand cooperation in different businesses and enhance operational efficiency. The credit system of Tokens is safer and more transparent than the traditional points, and more motivates consumers to stay active in the ecology.



First, the merchant generates the credit Token through the smart contract provided by the credit system and meanwhile defines the rules. Then, the management system sets the rules to archive the intelligent distribution, the points gained by the consumers purchasing for goods or completing the activity tasks and can be found in the credit mall to redeem goods and discounts.

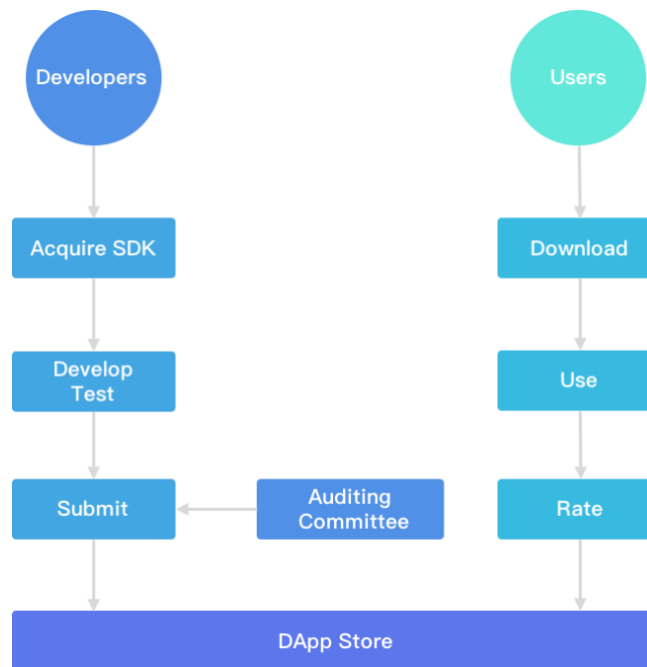
4.5 Application Store

In addition to the above foundational DApps, ICC also builds an application market that allows third-party developers to participate in perfecting the entire ecosystem.



Application developing structure

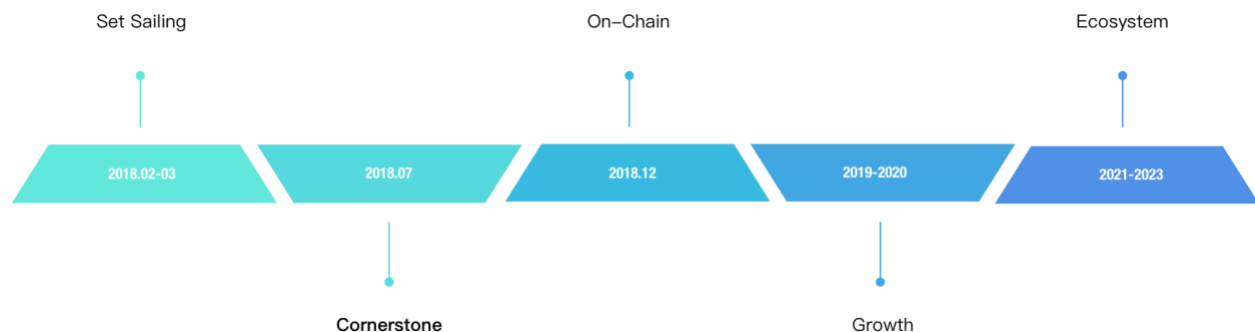
The third-party DApp accesses the ICC as shown in the figure above. Global data such as transactions can be recorded in the ICC public chain. Application resources such as pictures, codes and other static data can be stored in the IPFS. The data in the chain and the off-chain can also be linked.



Application developing process

DApp development process as shown in the above figure, the developer obtains the SDK provided by the platform, submits the online application after completing the development test, and is approved by the community audit committee. The community audit committee is elected by the ICC Foundation through the developer community to vote for the DApp auditing work to ensure the quality of ecological applications. After DApp is online, it can be displayed in the application store, and the user can browse the download by himself or herself and then rate it after use.

5. ROADMAP



Set Sailing

2018.02-2018.03

Complete private equity, Token will be listing on exchanges.

Cornerstone

2018.07

Complete basic payment transfers and balance inquiry of digital wallet

ICC public chains internal testing.

On-Chain

2018.12

Public test, the first application is AI assistant online in ecosystem platform, reach fundamental functions, e.g. shopping guidance and customer service.

Growth

2019-2020

Docking with other public chains to achieve cross-link communication features, open OPEN API; on-line credit system, data exchange and application market; improve wallet and AI assistant functions; gradually docking the actual customer based on demand iteration;

Ecosystem

2021-2023

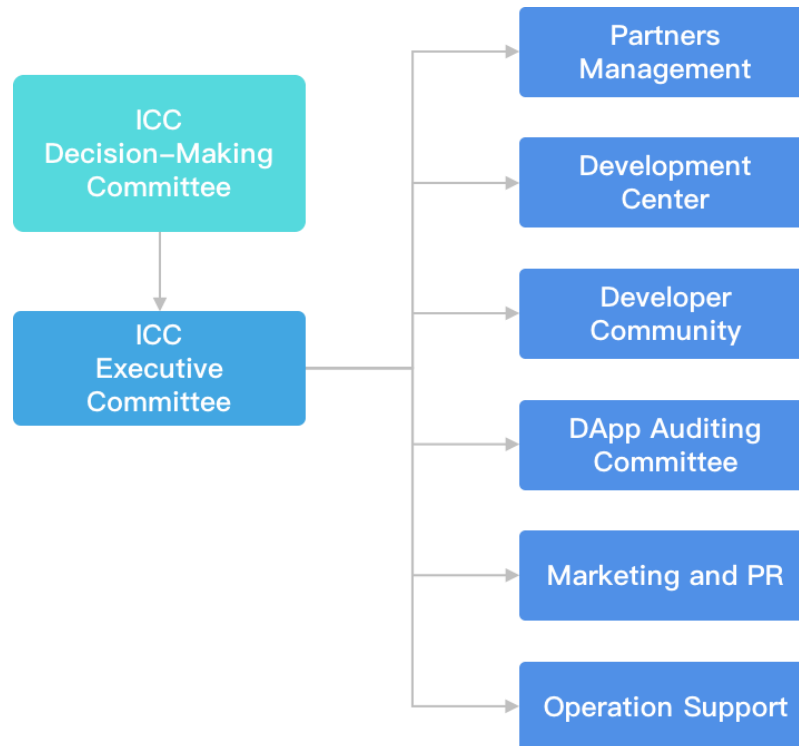
Fully docking with brand customers, to carry out large-scale commercial cooperation, to establish trillions of economies, and the global TOP business chain.

6.ICC FOUNDATION

The ICC Foundation is a non-profit organization. The Foundation sets up R & D departments to manage ICC's source, community construction, deliberation of

features and recommendations. At the same time, ICC is committed to the financial, team building and external relations of the project itself, etc., to make the project run better.

ICC foundation structure is as below,



- 1) ICC Decision-making Committee: Responsible for the management and decision-making of major issues, including formulating important strategic directions for the development of ICC, hiring and dismissing members of the Executive Committee, electing Executive Directors and heads of centers. Members of the decision-making committee for a term of three years can be re-elected. The committee has a chairman, the first member of the decision-making committee will be ICC founding team and community representatives voted to produce annual rotation mechanism.

- 2) ICC Executive Committee: Responsible for implementing the decision of the decision-making committee, and managing the work compliance and efficiency of all departments in an integrated manner. Responsible for the construction of an open service platform for consumer services, defining regulatory rules, refining and decomposing the overall goals of the decision-making committees into annual and quarterly targets and implementing and supervising them.

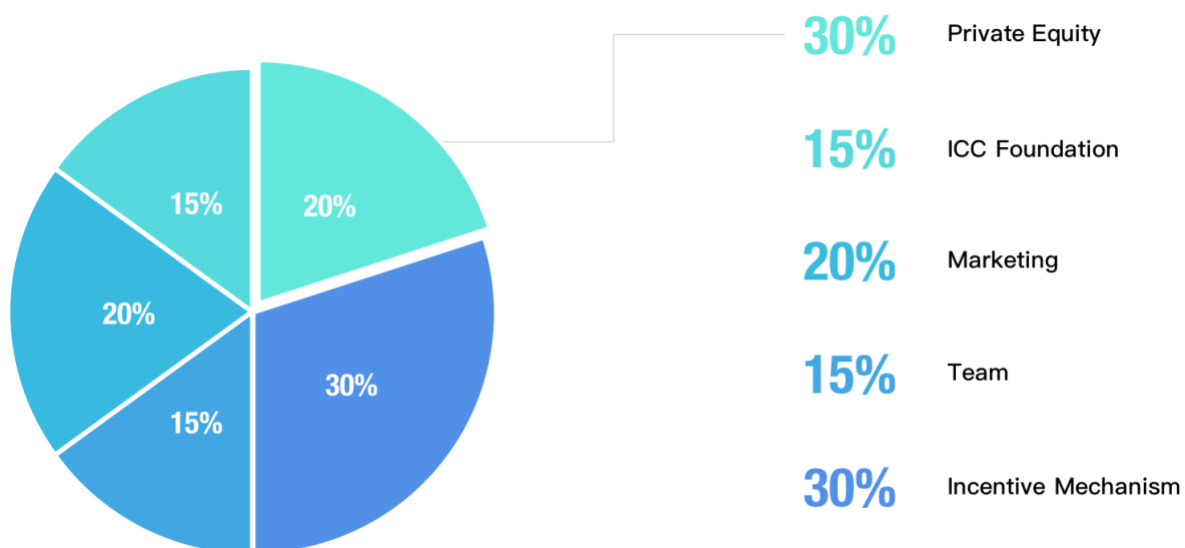
ICC Executive Committee Duties:

- 1) Strategic Partner Management: Manage strategic partners, such as Xiaoneng Technology, to coordinate cooperation resources;
- 2) R&D Management Technology: Responsible for the development of the underlying technology agreement, the design and development of the blockchain system, testing, iterative () and standard setting;
- 3) The establishment of developer community: providing education, training, technical support and other services to developers while operating community to provide a platform for the development of development exchanges
- 4) DApp Management and Auditing: Responsible for auditing all DApps participating in the ICC to ensure DApp compliance on the ICC platform, which will contribute to the platform's ecological health
- 5) Market and Public affairs: market development, user cultivation, public affairs management

- 6) Operation and support: including financial, legal, personnel, administration and other management. Finance is responsible for the use and audit of the Fund; Legal Affairs is responsible for Foundation compliance and the drafting and review of all kinds of documents to prevent all kinds of legal risks that may exist; administrative and personnel officers, remuneration and other personnel work as well as daily administrative work.

7. ICC TOKEN ISSUANCE

ICC Token is issued as the popular digital currency in the ICC ecosystem with a total circulation of 10 billion.



The ICC Token divides into two parts, the first part accounting for 70% is to support long-term ICC project development, operation and maintenance, sustainable development, and team motivation. Another part accounts for 30%,

which is used for the platform incentive and rewards according to the participants' Proof of Contribution.

The detailed plan is as follows:

Percentage	Allocation	Notes
30%	Private Equity	For ICC project follow-up development, recruitment and other personnel. This part of the funds will be regularly declared.
15%	ICC Foundation	ICC development reserve is used for project research, development and business ecological construction. The use of this partial fund required the resolution of the Foundation and publicized in advance.
10%	Marketing	Used to develop the market and cultivate early customers
15%	Team	To repay the founding team in the field of digital currency exploration and development, as well as future maintenance projects and other product technology and operational development paid in return for the payment of Tokens. When issued Tokens, some will be locked by a smart contract, unlocked after one month, divided into 1/30 of this section every month, 30 months in total.
30%	Incentive Mechanism	Reward users, merchants, and service providers in the ICC based on Proof of Contribution. Calculated every 24 hours, each fixed reward pool, every 365 days reward pool fixed amount to half of last year

Incentive Mechanism

The portion of ecological incentives in the ICC Token is distributed on a participant contribution basis and is calculated every 24 hours, with a fixed pool of rewards and a fixed pool of rewards reduced to the half of last year per 365 days.

For example,

Suppose a certain type of contribution to consumers is C_i , the quality of completion is q_i , weight is p_i , then the daily contribution of consumers M_1 will be:

$$M_1 = \frac{t}{24} \cdot \sum p_i \cdot C_i q_i$$

If t is consumers' online time and C_i means purchase evaluation, product sharing, crowdsourcing services, tasks, data sharing and other contributions, so weight factors and quality of completion depending on the specific contribution to define.

All parameter values will do Spam monitoring, if the malicious brush volume behavior, the corresponding value will be sentenced invalid.

Set the daily contribution of business is M_2 , service providers daily contribution is M_3 , the temporal ICC circulation is S_t ,

Then the number of ICC Token S_1 consumers can get per day is:

$$S_1 = \frac{M_1 \cdot S_t}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3}$$

The number of Tokens that merchants and third-party service providers receive each day can be calculated in a similar way.

8. DISCLAIMER

This statement does not deal with securities tendering, ICC operations, and related risks.

Not Related To Judicial Control Products

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Not A Warranty Or Declaration

This document is used to elaborate ICC platform and ICC Token, but ICC foundation has explicitly declared :

- 1) ICC makes no warranties or representations as to the successful development or implementation of such technologies and innovations, or achievement of any other activities noted in the paper, and disclaims any warranties implied by law or otherwise, to the extent permitted by law.
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- 5) Contents in this document are only allowed to the extent permitted by law.

Not Any People Can Join

Not anyone is available to participate in ICC platform, only allowed professional organized investors (excluding American citizens and Chinese citizens, Singaporean citizens must be eligible).

Not Related To Unauthorized Company

Any other company and organization' s logo and trademark except ICC Foundation do not means whitepaper has correlation with them, only for explaining contents.

Matters Need Attention

“ICC Token”, or “ICC”, is a cryptographic token used by the ICC network.

ICC Is Not Cryptocurrency.

At the time of this writing, ICC Token (i) cannot be exchanged for goods or services, (ii) has no known uses outside the ICC network, and (iii) cannot be traded on any known exchanges.

ICC Is Not An Investment.

There is no guarantee – indeed there is no reason to believe – that the ICC Token you purchase will increase in value. It may and probably will at some point decrease in value. Those who do not actually use their ICC honestly and fairly will lose their ICC Token to those who do.

ICC Is Not Evidence Of Ownership Or Right To Control.

Controlling ICC Token does not grant its controller ownership or equity in ICC foundation, or the ICC network. ICC Token does not grant any right to participate in the control the direction or decision-making of ICC foundation or the ICC Network.

9. RISKS

Risks Of Users Personal Frauds

Risk Of Losing Access To ICC Tokens

Loss of Private keys may cause loss of related Public keys, so we suggest users to backup Private keys.

Risk of Losing Access to ICC Due to Loss of Credentials

The purchaser' s ICC may be associated with an ICC account until they are distributed to the purchaser. The ICC account can only be accessed with login credentials selected by the purchaser. The loss of these credentials will result in the loss of ICC. Best practices dictate that purchasers safely store credentials in one or more backup locations geographically separated from the working location.

Risks Associated With Voting

The purchaser may lose ICC by exercising votes maliciously or carelessly.

Risks of Using ICC Network Security

Risks Associated with the Ethereum Protocol

1SF and the ICC network are based upon the Ethereum protocol. As such, any malfunction, unintended function or unexpected functioning of the Ethereum protocol may cause the ICC network or ICC to malfunction or function in an unexpected or unintended manner. Ether, the native unit of account of the

Ethereum Protocol may itself lose value in ways similar to ICC, and also other ways. More information about the Ethereum protocol is available at <http://www.ethereum.org>.

Risk of Alternative, Unofficial ICC Networks

Following the presale and the development of the initial version of the ICC platform, it is possible that alternative networks could be established, which utilize the same open source code and open source protocol underlying the ICC network. The official ICC network may compete with these alternative, unofficial ICC-based networks, which could potentially negatively impact the ICC network and ICC.

Risk of Theft and Hacking

Hackers or other groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with the ICC network or the availability of ICC in any number of ways, including without limitation denial of service attacks, Sybil attacks, spoofing, smurfing, malware attacks, or consensus-based attacks.

Risk of Security Weaknesses in the ICC network Core Infrastructure Software

The ICC network consists of open-source software that is itself based on open-source software. There is a risk that the ICC team, or other third parties may intentionally or unintentionally introduce weaknesses or bugs into the core infrastructural elements of the ICC network interfering with the use of or causing the loss of ICC.

Risk of Weaknesses or Exploitable Breakthroughs in the Field of Cryptography

Advances in cryptography, or technical advances such as the development of quantum computers, could present risks to cryptocurrencies and the ICC platform, which could result in the theft or loss of ICC.

Risks Of ICC System Errors

It is possible that the ICC network malfunctions in an unfavorable way, including but not limited to one that results in the loss of ICC, or information concerning a market.

Risk of ICC Mining Attacks

As with other decentralized cryptographic tokens and cryptocurrencies, the blockchain used for the ICC network 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 ICC network, expected proper execution and sequencing of ICC markets, and expected proper execution and sequencing of Ethereum contract computations. Despite the efforts of the ICC Team, the risk of known or novel mining attacks exists.

Risks of Market Uncertainty

Risk of an Illiquid Market for ICC Token

There are currently no exchanges upon which ICC Token might trade. If ever exchanges do develop, they will likely be relatively new and subject to poorly

understood regulatory oversight. They may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for other products. To the extent that the exchanges representing a substantial portion of the volume in ICC trading are involved in fraud or experience security failures or other operational issues, such exchanges' failures may result in a reduction in the value or liquidity of ICC.

Risk that the ICC Network, As Developed, Will Not Meet the Expectations of Purchaser

The ICC network is presently under development and may undergo significant changes before release. Any expectations regarding the form and functionality of ICC Token or the ICC network held by the purchaser may not be met upon release, for any number of reasons including a change in the design and implementation plans and execution of the ICC network.

Risk of Uninsured Losses

Unlike bank accounts or accounts at some other financial institutions, funds held using the ICC or Ethereum network are generally uninsured. In the event of loss or loss of value, there is no public insurer, such as the F.D.I.C., or private insurer, to offer recourse to the purchaser.

Risk of Dissolution of the ICC Project

It is possible that, due to any number of reasons, including without limitation an unfavorable fluctuation in the value of Bitcoin, unfavorable fluctuation in the value of ICC Token, the failure of business relationships, or competing intellectual

property claims, the ICC project may no longer be a viable business and may dissolve or fail to launch.

Risk of Unfavorable Regulatory Action in One or More Jurisdictions

Blockchain technologies have been the subject of scrutiny by various regulatory bodies around the world. The functioning of the ICC network and ICC Token could be impacted by one or more regulatory inquiries or actions, including but not limited to restrictions on the use or possession of digital tokens like ICC Token, which could impede or limit the development of the ICC network.

Unanticipated Risks

Cryptocurrency and cryptographic tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the risks set forth here, there are risks that the ICC team cannot anticipate. Risks may further materialize as unanticipated combinations or variations of the risks set forth here.

This paper may be changed or replaced at anytime, but we have no duties to update if or provide users extra information channels.