The GD Project White Paper

GD PROJECT WHITE PAPER

GOLD DIGGERS

$GD (Gold Diggers), originated from the glorious gold rush of the 18th and 19th centuries in American history, symbolizes the endless pursuit of wealth and the spirit of adventure. Today, GD, as a new type of cryptocurrency, is rising in the wave of blockchain technology, transforming the previous passion of the physical

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catalogue

abstract

Block chain (English name: blockchain or blockchain) is a kind of block chain storage, tamper-resistant, secure and credible decentralized distributed books, it combines the distributed storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, cryptography technology, through the growing data chain (Blocks) record transactions and information, ensure the security and transparency of data.

Blockchain originated from Bitcoin (Bitcoin), originally proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto (Satoshi Nakamoto) in 2008, as the underlying technology of Bitcoin. Since the early days of the bitcoin network, blockchain has gradually evolved into a global technology, which has attracted global attention and investment. Subsequently, the emergence of new generation blockchain platforms such as Ethereum (Ethereum) further expanded the application field.

Blockchain features include decentralization, imtamability, transparency, security, and programmability. Each data block is linked to the previous block, forming a continuous chain that guarantees the integrity of the transaction history. Smart contract technology makes blockchain programmable to support a wider range of applications. Blockchain has been widely used in finance, supply chain, medical care, real estate and other fields. While still facing scalability and regulatory challenges, it has become a powerful tool to transform traditional business and social models, with great potential for the future.

We will accelerate the development of the digital economy, promote the deep integration of the digital economy and the real economy, and build internationally competitive digital industrial clusters."Blockchain technology helps to promote data sharing, optimizing business processes, reducing operating costs, improving collaborative efficiency, and building a credible system. It is a strategic technology supporting the development of the digital economy, and plays an important role in implementing the new development concept, building a new development pattern, and

promoting high-quality development.

In the past year, the development of the global blockchain industry has ushered in new changes. Public chain continues to promote technological evolution and application innovation for the next generation of Internet (Web3.0), and build a distributed Internet trust infrastructure. The rapid development of digital native applications based on public chains, but there are also certain uncertainty risks. At the same time, alliance chain technology continuously selects and optimizes the needs of business scenarios, fully releasing the value of data trusted collaboration. The application scope of the alliance chain is accelerating its expansion, enabling the digital transformation of the real economy, but it has encountered some obstacles in the commercial operation and promotion. With the advent of the era of digital economy, blockchain and other new generation of information technologies cross and integrate, and their trust value will be further stimulated. By fully integrating the advantages of public chain and alliance chain technology, the energy will be accumulated for the trust technology. Trust Technology takes the integration of blockchain and other technologies as the core, and strives to build a digital trust infrastructure. It is not only an inevitable requirement for the trusted management of data elements in the whole process in the new era of digital economy, but also an important innovation to solve the problems of ownership and transaction of Internet data elements circulation in the development of Web3.0.

Block chain originated in the currency, on November 1, 2008, a claim to this cong (SatoshiNakamoto) published the currency: a point-to-point electronic cash system, expounds the P2P network technology, encryption technology, timestamp technology, block chain technology of electronic cash system architecture concept, the marks the birth of the currency. Two months later, the theory went into practice. On January 3, 2009, the first creation block numbered 0 was born. A few days later, on January 9, 2009, the block with serial number 1 appeared, and it was connected with the creation block with serial number 0 to form a chain, marking the birth of the blockchain.

A narrow blockchain is a chain data structure that combines data blocks in chronological order and guarantees an imtamable and unforged distributed ledger in a cryptographic manner. Generalized block chain technology is using block chain data structure verification and storage data, using distributed node consensus algorithm generation and update data, using the way of cryptography to ensure the security of data

transmission and access, the use of smart contracts of automated script code, programming and operation data of the new distributed infrastructure and computing paradigm.

The concept of blockchain was first proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008, and in the following years, blockchain became a core component of the electronic currency, Bitcoin: as a public account book for all transactions. By leveraging peer-to-peer networks and distributed timestamp servers, blockchain databases can be self-managed. The invention of the blockchain for Bitcoin makes it the first digital currency to solve the problem of repeated consumption. The Bitcoin design has become an inspiration for other apps.

In 2014, "Blockchain 2.0" became a term for a decentralized blockchain database. For the second-generation programmable blockchain, economists believe it is a programming language that allows users to write more sophisticated and intelligent protocols. Therefore, when the profit reaches a certain level, it can benefit from the completed freight order or the dividend of the shared certificate. Blockchain 2.0 technology skips transactions and "intermediaries for money and information arbitration in value exchanges". They are used to keep people away from the global economy, protect privacy, enable people to "convert information into money" and have the ability to benefit owners of intellectual property. The second generation of blockchain technology makes it possible to store the "permanent digital ID and image" of individuals, and to provide solutions to the "potential distribution of social wealth" inequality.

Blockchain technology does not rely on additional third-party management agencies or hardware facilities, and has no central control. In addition to the self-integrated blockchain itself, through distributed accounting and storage, each node realizes the self-verification, transmission and management of information. Decentralization is the most prominent and essential feature of blockchain.

The foundation of blockchain technology is open source. In addition to the private information of all parties to the transaction, the data of blockchain is open to everyone, and anyone can query the blockchain data and develop related applications through open interfaces, so the information of the whole system is highly transparent.

Based on consensus specifications and protocols (various mathematical algorithms such as the hash algorithm used in Bitcoin), the entire blockchain system does not rely

on other third parties, and all nodes can automatically and safely verify and exchange data within the system without human intervention.

As long as we cannot control 51% of all the data nodes, it is impossible to arbitrarily control and modify the network data, which makes the blockchain itself become relatively safe and avoids the subjective and artificial data changes. Unless required by legal norms, technically speaking, the identity information of each block node does not need to be disclosed or verified, and the information transmission can be carried out anonymously. With the rapid development of the digital economy, the global blockchain has become a topic of great concern, and the application of blockchain technology is also expanding. But, what is a global blockchain?

First, blockchain is a distributed ledger technology based on cryptography, consisting of multiple nodes, each with a complete copy of the ledger. Every time a transaction occurs on the blockchain, all nodes are verified, and the transaction is added to the ledger only after it is passed. This decentralized nature makes the blockchain highly secure and transparent.

Global blockchain refers to all blockchain networks and applications in the world, including public chain, alliance chain, private chain, etc. Public chain refers to the blockchain network that anyone can participate in, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum; alliance chain refers to the blockchain that limited members can participate in, such as the blockchain network of financial institutions; private chain is the blockchain controlled by a single organization or entity, such as the blockchain within an enterprise.

Global blockchain has a wide range of application scenarios, including digital currency, supply chain finance, real estate registration, ticketing, copyright protection, etc. Among them, digital currency is the most well-known application, and Bitcoin is the first digital currency to apply blockchain technology. In terms of supply chain finance, blockchain can solve the pain points in the traditional financial field, such as information asymmetry and lack of trust.

In addition, the development of global blockchain is also facing some difficulties and challenges. The first is the technology immaturity and standardization. At present, there are still some problems in blockchain technology, such as slow transaction speed and high energy consumption. Secondly, there are regulatory and compliance issues. The

regulatory policies of blockchain in different countries are not yet clear, and there are some differences in the regulatory policies of different countries.

In general, global blockchain is a rapidly growing field with a wide range of application scenarios, and it also faces some challenges. In the future, with the continuous progress of technology and the clarity of policies, it is believed that blockchain technology will be more widely applied and promoted.

Chapter 1 Blockchain Technology Web 3.0

1.1 Global Digital Currency Development Report

According to the Global Digital Currency Development Report 2024, as an investment variety, the price of digital currency is extremely unstable. For example, the price of Bitcoin fluctuates sharply in a short period of time, which not only affects the interests of investors, but also may cause systemic financial risks. The risks and challenges also include: With the development of quantum computer technology, the encryption algorithm of digital currency is facing severe challenges, and the risk of privacy leakage cannot be ignored.

The Global Digital Currency Development Report 2024 makes a comparative analysis of the judicial definition, illegal transaction regulation and the global digital currency between China and the United States. China and the United States are different in the judicial definition of digital currency. China regards digital currencies such as Bitcoin as specific virtual goods and does not have the same legal status, and forbids token issuance and financing activities. The United States defines digital currencies

as securities and currencies in different cases.

According to the Global Digital Currency Development Report 2024, the global digital currency industry will continue to change and expand. The progress of digital technology and globalization will promote innovative application. The launch of the central bank digital currency will accelerate the internationalization of the sovereign currency, form a new pattern, and improve the efficiency of cross-border payments and the inclusiveness and security of the financial system. For private digital currencies, they will play an important role in payments, investment and cross-border transactions. Especially in the field of digital assets and decentralized finance (DeFi), its application will continue to expand and deepen, to provide users with more diversified financial services options, andpromote the development of financial innovation. However, the development is accompanied by challenges such as technology security and privacy protection.

The Global Digital Currency Development Report 2024 said that risk management will improve as regulation improves and global cooperation strengthens. The integration of digital currency and emerging technologies or leading the technological revolution, affecting the digital transformation of the economy and society. In the future, there will be a long-term coexistence of private digital currency and central bank digital currency. Major economies should actively develop stablecoins or central bank digital currencies, and expand the proportion of their own currencies paid in the digital world. From the perspective of regulatory policies, countries should adopt guiding rather than prohibition policies to protect the needs of investors and crack down on criminal needs. Regulators should use big data and artificial intelligence to monitor the flow of private digital currencies and cooperate with exchanges to achieve "real-name regulatory background".

The Global Digital Currency Development Report 2024 calls for the international community to work together to build an open, inclusive and safe digital currency ecosystem in the face of the rapid development of the digital currency industry. Governments and international organizations should strengthen cooperation, formulate reasonable regulatory policies, guide the healthy development of digital currencies, and maximize their positive impact on the economy and society. With technological advances and the expansion of application scenarios, digital currencies will surely play an increasingly important role in the global economy in the future.

1.2 Blockchain Overview

Blockchain (Blockchain) technology, since in thebitcoin(Bitcoin) The white paper "Bitcoin: a peer-to-peer electronic currency system (Bitcoin: A Peerto-Peer Electronic Cash System)" has attracted much attention and controversy since the author of Satoshi Nakamoto (Satoshi Nakamoto). Some people believe that blockchain is a disruptive technological invention after the steam engine, electricity and the Internet, which will completely change the way of value of the whole human society, and even bring about a new round of technological revolution; while some opponents believe that Bitcoin and even blockchain is a hoax or worry about its future.

In recent years, with Bitcoin,Ethereum(Ethereum) et alcryptocurrencyBlockchain technology has received more and more attention around the world. Blockchain technology has attracted the attention of all the people around the world. Blockchain technology has now been applied in many fields, such as finance, logistics, food safety and so on. Although many people are still full of doubts about the future development of Bitcoin, most technical experts recognize the future of blockchain technology, believing that the promotion and application of its concept will eventually surpass cryptocurrency and become the hot spot and cutting-edge technology of The Times.

However, compared with the hot application, widespread attention and vigorous development, the general publics cognition of blockchain is still stuck at a very simple level. Peoples understanding of blockchain is often limited to cryptocurrency, or a high technology that is away from daily life. In general, blockchain technology has established a new trust mechanism that allows all network nodes to reach a credible consensus without the decentralization of authoritative nodes, which is a significant leap from thought to technology.

In the article "Bitcoin: a peer-to-peer Electronic currency System", Satoshi Nakamoto did not give a specific definition of "blockchain", but only proposed a chain block structure based on hash proof, namely the data structure called blockchain. The term "blockchain" also comes from this, where the term "block" (Block) refers to a basic structural unit (block) containing the data, while the chain (Chain) represents the hash chain list generated by the block.

In a narrow sense, blockchain technology is a distributed ledger technology that combines data blocks in sequence into a chain data structure, and cryptographically. From a broad sense, block chain technology is using block chain data structure to verify and the storage data, using distributed node consensus algorithm to generate and update data, using cryptography way to ensure the security of data transmission and access, the use of smart contracts of automated script code to programming and operation data of a new distributed infrastructure and computing paradigm. It is generally believed that blockchain technology is an emerging technology accompanied by the digital currency led by "Bitcoin". It is a point-to-point distributed ledger technology based on cryptography algorithm, and it is a new application mode of distributed storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm and other computer technologies.

Block chain includes three basic elements, namely transaction (Transaction, an operation, cause a change in books state), block (Block, record a period of time and the state of the transaction, is a consensus of the current account state) and chain (Chain, by each block in series in the sequence, is the whole state change logging). Each block in the blockchain keeps the data record (i. e., transactions) within a specified period of time, and builds a secure and credible chain through cryptography, forming a distributed ledger that cannot be tampered with and shared by all staff. In laymans terms, blockchain is a ledger of all historical transactions, with different nodes holding one for each other, and the consensus algorithm to ensure that all the books are eventually consistent. Each block in the blockchain is each page of the ledger, recording a batch of recorded transaction entries. In this way, all the details of the transaction are recorded on a public ledger that can be seen at any node, and if you want to modify a recorded transaction, all the nodes holding the ledger need to be modified simultaneously. At the same time, because each page of the blockchain ledger records a summary information on the previous page, if a certain page of the ledger is modified (that is, a block is tampered with), itThe abstract will not match the abstract recorded on the next page, and at this time, it is necessary to modify the content of the next page, which further leads to the mismatch between the abstract on the next page and the record on the next page. In this cycle, the tampering of a transaction leads to changes to all subsequent block summaries, and given that everyone has to acknowledge these changes, it would be a huge, almost impossible job. It is from this perspective that blockchain has an immutable special

Distributed bookkeeping network

A Schematic diagram of the block model in the blockchain

1.3 The NFT technology continues to develop

NFT, fully known as Non-Fungible Token, refers to non-homogenizationToologThe essence isblockchainThe credible digital equity certificate with unique characteristics in the network is a kind of available inblockchainRecord and processing multidimensional, complex propertiesdata object。

In the past few years, the landscape of NFT has changed dramatically, especially for NFT in the form of profile images (PFP). However, in the second half of 2022, image-based NFT transactions have decreased significantly, as users have begun to yearn for more features. Thus, the NFT ecosystem is undergoing transformation to respond to this changing needs. Ethereum improvement proposals have become the standard to measure of the direction of the Ethereum community, and most recent proposals have focused on NFT standards, indicating that communities want to have NFT with additional utility.

We believe that 2023 will be a critical year and that various NFT, including dynamic NFT, will address these issues by providing new features.

Dynamic NFT is a unique type of NFT that can adapt and develop according to certain triggers in its smart contract. These trigger events can be the result of on-or substrand events, or even events occurring in the real world. Changes in dynamic NFT properties are usually achieved by modifying their metadata.

In addition to dynamic NFT, there is increasing discussion in the community about other programmable NFT with advanced features such as executable NFT, NFT with separated permissions and shared ownership. This offers multiple possibilities for interaction and engagement between creators, collectors, and players. Programmable NFT is expected to gain huge popularity in the blockchain ecosystem because they create advanced use cases beyond traditional ways of representing digital ownership through images or records. These NFT offer a host of possibilities, such as creating interactive experiences, representing unique and complex digital assets, and developing new financial instruments.

At the same time, to adopt dynamic NFT extensively, the reliability problem of trigger events that can lead to NFT changes need to be addressed. To achieve this, it is necessary to implement more reliable prophecy machines and establish clear NFT standards to verify the authenticity of trigger events, while also promoting the transparency and fairness of smart contract rules that manage dynamic NFT.

As the blockchain ecosystem continues to attract more game developers, artists, and entrepreneurs, their creative level is also improving. The emergence of dynamic NFT is expected to add a new excitation to the NFT ecosystem in 2023. A large number of talented creators in the field will open up unlimited possibilities for new imaginative use cases.

1.4AI artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence has made significant progress since its inception. It has evolved from early research in natural language processing (NLP) and problem solving

in the 1950s to the latest developments in data synthesis and machine learning (ML). This has led to the widespread adoption of AI in various industries, including healthcare, finance, media, and transportation.

With the success of large language models (LLM), it is increasingly expected that AI will be widely used in 2023, with Gold Diggers being the best example. The blockchain gaming industry will benefit greatly from advances in AI, especially in terms of simplifying the traditional game development process and increasing the gaming experience —— all through generative AI.

Generative AI is a field that has evolved for more than a decade, but only recently it has developed enough to mimic or even surpass human capabilities in image, language and speech recognition. The market is valued at $8 billion in 2021 and is expected to reach more than $63 billion by 2028.

Currently, AAA game developers spend a large part of their budget to content creation, which is a major bottleneck in the game industry today. Top game studios will take at least three years to complete production, so developers will have to predict consumer trends years before the launch. In cryptocurrency games, the development cycle becomes more challenging because the preferences of crypto players can change quickly and be unpredictable.

Generative AI can be a powerful solution to this problem. By collecting user behavior data from community testers cores across multiple game iterations, developers can train models to create unique, generated content tailored to specific groups of people, such as levels, people, and objects. This content is procedurally generated and evolves according to real-time changes in user behavior. This not only provides players with a diverse, dynamic gaming experience, but also helps developers reduce the need to manually create content.

In addition to games, were also excited to see the potential of AI in other cryptocurrency verticals. Predictive risk management is becoming increasingly popular among trading teams. They train generative AI models to generate synthetic financial data to simulate different market conditions —— price, CEX / DEX trading volume, order book depth, AMM liquidity, etc. This helps traders understand how to identify and respond

to potential risks in a variety of market conditions.

Intelligent contract auditing driven by AI solutions is another area we are looking on. The current audit process is cumbersome, inefficient, and expensive. We hope that future audit AI models can be trained with large datasets of existing smart contract codes, as well as information about vulnerabilities, errors, and attack patterns. With adequate data processing and cleaning, the model should be able to automatically analyze and audit new smart contract code inputs.

The most effective AI solutions are those that improve the data collection process —— for both quantity and quality of information. The future we envision is a motivated data market. Decentralized computational protocols such as Filecoin and dFinity, and

distributed GPU rendering protocols such as RenderNetwork are leading cases. With the advent of distributed AI protocols, parts of the ecosystem can be tokized, while using incentives to exchange for user engagement and data sharing to further strengthen AI-based models. This symbiotic relationship between users, AI and tokens has huge potential and will revolutionize the industry.

Chapter II: An Overview of the Gold Diggers Project

2.1Gold Diggers Introduction

$GD (Gold Diggers), originated from the glorious gold rush of the 18th and 19th centuries in American history, symbolizes the endless pursuit of wealth and the spirit of adventure. Today, GD, as a new type of cryptocurrency, is rising in the wave of blockchain technology, transforming the previous passion of the physical gold rush into the wealth exploration of the virtual world, and leading global investors into a new era of digital gold rush.

Gold Diggers Is committed to building the worlds leading Web3.0 application and DeFi underlying blockchain system, and through the implementation of Gold Diggers platform coin project, change the existing technology and application ecosystem of distributed finance, and expand the application boundary and technology boundary of blockchain technology.

In 2012, MikeBelshe, CEO of GDAI Technologies Limited, was deeply impressed by the technology behind Bitcoin and the emerging cryptocurrency market, and appreciated its power to change what we know about the financial markets. He began manually building air gap storage systems for himself and many of Silicon Valleys prominent Angel investors.

However, as an Internet pioneer and the creator of the HTTP / 2.0 protocol, Mike has witnessed the rise of malware on the Internet. As the price of bitcoin rises, he worries that cryptocurrencies will be equally threatened, and that his enthusiasts most advanced air-gap solutions will not be enough.

When he looked for a solution. Clearly, he needed to invent his own stuff. Mike then pioneered the first commercial multi-signature wallet. These early projects led to the creation of GDAI Technologies Limited in 2016 and became the basis for the multiple signature system for GDAI Technologies Limited.

GDAI Technologies was founded in 2016, in the early stages of the multiple signature wallet, and later built TSS to improve MPC products from other companies. Between multiple signatures and TSS, GDAI Technologies Limited offers the most secure technology on the market and protects more than 600 tokens on various blockchains.

Over the years, GDAI Technology Limited has expanded from offering wallets to offering a full range of solutions for customers to safely hold assets and then put them into use.

Today, GDAI Technologies Inc. is a leader in digital asset security, custody and liquidity, providing operational backbone to more than 1,500 institutional clients in more than 50 countries. —— includes many regulated entities and the worlds top cryptocurrency exchanges and platforms.

GDAI Technologies provides the most secure and scalable solution for the digital asset economy, providing regulated custody, lending and core infrastructure for investors and builders.

A decentralized financial platform that combines traditional financial qualifications and innovative technologies on the chain, solves the pain points of operation and application of global traditional financial lending in various fields, and is a self-care community committed to promoting the development of on-chain industry. Relying on the positive development trend, the professional technology and financial technology architecture perfectly achieves the wealth management and capital lending behavior quickly, creating a comfortable, happy, safe and effective new generation of decentralized financial DAPP.

1) Distributed finance

GDAI Technology Co., Ltd. is one of the first companies to study the application of blockchain technology in the financial field, and is far ahead in the field of distributed finance. It is committed to let the general public have the opportunity to enjoy the financial value contained in their financial assets, and financial business users also have the opportunity to enjoy services with lower costs. The operation efficiency of the whole financial system has been greatly improved, while the cost has been greatly reduced.

2) Digital trading

GDAI Technology business system, participated in or independently developed, has provided services to users in more than 120 countries around the world. Relying on its related digital currency exchanges, it provides digital currency storage and trading for global users. The digital currency storage and exchange of its related projects can realize the unified management of multi-blockchain assets, one-stop management, decentralized services, multiple security guarantee, and multi-language support functions.

3) Cross-border payment

GDAI Technology Co., Ltd. has been continuously investing in, supporting and incubating related projects in the field of cross-border payment. In cooperation with IDG Capital, we have successfully landed several payment-related projects. GDAI Technology Co. continues to promote the borderless flow of value, committed to making cross-border payments more efficient, convenient and secure.

4) Application of digital asset technology

GDAI Technology Co., Ltd. is committed to promoting the building of a third blockchain ecosystem beyond Bitcoin and Ethereum, and expanding the application boundaries and technical boundaries of blockchain technology, so that ordinary Internet users can feel the value of blockchain technology.

GDAI technology co., LTD., the company is committed to building the worlds leading NFT application and DeFi the underlying block chain system, and through the Gold Diggers project, change the existing distributed financial technology and application of ecological system, expand the application of block chain technology of the boundary and technical boundary, make the ordinary Internet users can feel the value of block chain technology.

2.2Gold Diggers Project

Gold Diggers It is invested and built by GDAI Technology Co., LTD. Its main ecological sectors are: Gold Diggers platform currency, WEB 3 wallet, AI artificial intelligence, yuan universe, NFT, etc. It is also an organization dedicated to promoting the

development of the crypto technology and finance industry. With the exchange blockchain technology Web3.0 decentralized gold to reshape the ecology, the original Gold Diggers Tech uses the exclusive blockchain security technology "Safesphere", so that users can enjoy the real zero risk investment. Background in GDAI Technology Limited, with experience in global finance and cryptocurrencies.

At the same time, Gold Diggers represents not only a technological innovation, but also a technological driving force for the top models to achieve the transformation of themselves and the industry. Gold Diggers Use secure and decentralized blockchain technology to build Gold DiggersToken for the ecosystem, promote the user frequency of third-party users, and realize a virtuous cycle of value under the whole ecology based on the basis of circulation value. At the same time, build DAPP applications to provide global users with a fast, safe and trusted distributed financial architecture infrastructure tool.

In the future, Gold Diggers will enable all users, players, and investors to own

digital goods and currencies and trade with each other, acquire real property rights, and create a prosperous economy, from which all stakeholders can benefit.

-NFT Auction, Trading Platform We are building a complete set of technologies, tools and services to remove any barriers to blockchain technology for developers, users and NFT high-value product collectors.

-Gold Diggers Investor Protection Fund- -Our grant fund for NFT aims to accelerate the adoption of blockchain technology and bring its benefits to the general public more quickly.

-Gold Diggers Incubator- -We will play an active role in the community to build a Gold Diggers incubator, help others better understand blockchain and NFT technology, and support and incubate more NFT products with application prospects, collection and investment value.

Web3.0 for 2.3Gold Diggers

The evolution from Wcb 1.0 to Wcb 2.0 and then to Wcb 3.0 is not only the upgrade of the concept of Internet development, but also an important embodiment of the enabling value of blockchain and trust technology as the technology base. Web1.0 is based on providing information services to consumers. Its main feature is that portal websites lead the creation and provide content to consumers, while users can only passively browse text and pictures and simple video content. Wcb 2.0 is matching producers and consumers for the idea, the main feature is the platform as the middle business multilateral market, users is not only enjoy the service of consumers, also can be workers provide services, Wcb 3.0 is the Wcb 1.0, Web2.0 Internet evolution stage, to go center as the core idea, with block chain technology as the underlying support based on the digital identity trust, digital production and consumption as the main economic form, by the user data, digital identity, digital assets. Web3.0 uses blockchain trusted collaboration, distributed execution, data protection, asset transfer and other capabilities to further integrate information flow, business flow and value flow, and build a foundation of value Internet trust.

Web3.0 is an important innovation to solve the Internet data ownership and value expression with trust technology. Web2.0 solves the problem of information circulation, but it does not solve the problem of value circulation above the data circulation. Web3.0 on the basis of block chain to build trust technology system, in the absence of independent third party credit support, through smart contracts will data, algorithms, power and other Internet resources mapping into all kinds of digital rights certificate, digital content approval, digital assets, data property trading applications, is using technical means to solve the data value circulation of an innovative attempt, Web3.0 architecture as shown in figure 6. Web3.0 establishes a complete set of digital social operation mechanism by establishing basic social elements such as identity, community, activities, commodities and finance on the blockchain. Users can form a "digital native" economic system in the digital society by "organizing production, one consumption and expanding reproduction". Web3.0 can create a recyclable "digital native economy" market in the digital economy and expand a new space for the digital economy. Web3.0 is expected to promote the ecological reshaping of the digital industry, stimulate the innovation and creativity of cyberspace, foster more new business forms and new models of digital industries, and form an open, inclusive, collaborative and efficient oneNew network

Web3.0 venture capital investment at home and abroad is active, and the industrial ecology has begun to take shape. With the continuous expansion of the overseas blockchain industry and the continuous expansion of commercial applications, attracting global capital, talents and users to rush in, thus promoting the rapid development of a large number of technologies and applications in its ecology, the blockchain and crypto asset industry has grown into a practical and gradually popular Web3.0 business ecology. At the same time, a large number of traditional capital is also leaving the traditional Internet into the Web3.0 field, including Sequoia Capital, Tiger Global Fund, SoftBank and other traditional investment funds, including Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Samsung and other large technology enterprises.

2.4Gold Diggers Trust technology

With the scale, systematization and maturity of blockchain application, and the evolution of application from trusted storage to the confirmation and circulation of digital commodities, blockchain technology provides more and more digital trust services

for economic activities on the Internet. However, it is obviously unrealistic to simply rely solely on blockchain to solve all the trust problems on the Internet. It is necessary to consider using the integration and innovation of various new digital technologies represented by blockchain to create trust with technology and construct a trust technology system

Trust of science and technology from the perspective of "information, trust, credit", to build digital native trust infrastructure as the goal, fusion block chain, privacy computing, digital identity technology, around information trusted chain, chain trust, chain of trust management (trust) and trust and traditional trust system exchange path exploration technology to create trust, fu can industry innovation and development verifiable trust technology together to build Internet trust layer, promote trust the concept of science and technology. Economic activity need trust support, as the world center of gravity from the physical world to the digital world, economic activity from offline to online, the lack of Internet trust layer lead to its difficult to support value transfer, represented by block chain, privacy computing verifiable trust technology constantly fusion, build up to block chain as the main body of the trust of science and technology system, provides the user relationship in the digital world of formal verification method, build up the digital world can be verifiable trust, ensure the security of technology and data.

Explore the trusted circulation of data elements enabled by trusted technology, and reconstruct the circulation system of data elements. Digital economy era, data has become a new factors of production and strategic resources, become a new kinetic energy to promote the development of economic high quality, but because it can copy, sharing, unlimited growth and supply characteristics, lead to data elements circulation and traditional elements circulation has bigger difference, need policy law, technology and regulatory coordination. Explore technology can assign data elements trusted circulation path ground trust technology can assign data circulation demonstration application, including strengthening block chain, NFT distributed digital identity, digital wallet and other key technology research and development, for data elements circulation approval authorization, transmission to provide trust support, realize the transformation of offline information to online value: build digital trusted value transfer channel

Blockchain helps to implement the self-sovereign identity and fill the gap in the Internet identity layer. The absence of the Internet identity layer, Directly or indirectly lead to data island, data abuse, easy to change and difficult to believe, and difficult to manage, Trusted digital identities have become a new anchor point for

the digital economy, However, the existing identity system lacks the trust of the management organization to the identity information security management, User identity lacks self-sovereignty, Lead to the current identity system is difficult to meet the needs of the new value Internet scene, The emergence of distributed digital identities based on the blockchain, Solve the above problems to a certain extent, Constructed a self-sovereign identity system centered on human-1 machine / object, Realized the equal rights of each business party, the clear responsibilities and the protection of interests, Complete the Internet native protocol identity layer, Built the value of the Internet entrance.

Blockchain acts as a "glue" for multitechnology convergence to build a trust infrastructure. Blockchain is deeply integrated with the new generation of information technology to create a new paradigm of innovative application. Promoting the integrated innovation of blockchain and cloud computing, Lower the threshold of blockchain landing, Accelerate the building of a digital trust base; Promoting the integration and innovation of verifiable technologies, such as blockchain and privacy computing, Ensure the trust and security of data flow and value transmission process; Promoting the integration and innovation of blockchain and 5G communication technology, To achieve fast, secure point-to-point communication, Get through the last mile of the blockchain; Promoting the integrated innovation of blockchain and artificial intelligence, Promote efficient multi-party collaboration, Deep mining of the data value, Break the "data island" pattern, Promoting the flow, sharing and use of data across institutions; Promoting the integrated innovation of blockchain and the Internet of Things, Realize the anchorage of the physical world and the digital world, Improve the authenticity and reliability of on-link data.

The NFT ecology of 2.5Gold Diggers

In the past two years, the computer stylized operation, limited the artists tianbin, some of the so-called works of art, the value of the situation has directly affected many talented people are not willing to join the art industry; artists and collectors will be the first work, no longer profit from the work trade; artists have been difficult to prove that they sold several limited edition works. In the field of digital art, the contradiction becomes even more prominent. On the one hand, people are less accustomed

to paying for digital content than a printed matter; on the other hand, artists lack a sound circulation system to prove their innocence.

In todays world of technology, people prefer to call artists (Artist) "Creator" or "Maker" (maker). With the introduction of non-homogenized token (NFT) technology into the art field, the role of crypto art is a "maker".

The advent of NFT technology can solve these problems very well, and digital art has become easier to sell. The NFT is a differential digital asset based on the blockchain. An NFT-compatible blockchain is like a database that records any product. In theory, NFT can anchor up all the things with non-homogeneity characteristics in reality, realize the certification of the real world, and form a digital asset world with value interconnection and information exchange.

The key innovation of NFT is to provide a way to mark ownership of native digital assets (i. e., assets existing in, or originating in the digital world), that can exist outside a centralized service or centralized library. NFT ownership does not prevent others from observing it or reading it, NFT does not capture information and hiding it, just capturing the information and discovering the relationship and value of that information to all the other information on the chain. At the same time, due to its non-homogeneous and non-separable characteristics, NFT can anchor the concept of goods in the real world, such as token tickets, a bottle of precious red wine, unique design jewelry and so on. The NFT enables us to authenticate anything of any value and trace the ownership of the information, thus enabling the intersection of information and value.

Art is just a flashpoint. In the NFT field, game characters, items, collectibles and others have been popular for a long time. Especially, driven by the mode of pledge lending and liquidity mining, the pattern of the whole market is undergoing profound changes, and the future competitive market is full of opportunities.

Bidding for physical or value products based on NFT anchors also rises. Mika Johnson (MicahJohnson), for example, is a former baseball player who turned into an artist, selling $1 million in NFT art in a minute.

The unique NFT, made by artist ChrisTorres (ChrisTorres) 10 years ago for "NyanCat" gif, sold for nearly $1 million on the Foundation (Foundation) and offered 10% of the second deal for the artist. For another example, the famous Pope artist Andy Warhols "Three Self-portraits" NFT work began shooting in the NFT market. In less than two minutes on the launch day, the auction price was $2.52 million, and the final price was $2.8 million. Beeple The Everydays: TheFirst 5000Days series NFT, which also sold at a high price of nearly $70 million in Christies, set an industry sales record.

Based on this, Gold Diggers has created an NFT auction service ecosystem, providing a new, reliable business model and platform for artists, gamers, NFT investors and collectors. Gold Diggers NFT Auction is based on the DApp developed by Ethereum that provides NFT creation, trading and circulation infrastructure. Based on the auction ecology, in the business level positioning the mainstream market for global players, with the economic model of gen, art, games and collection NFT creation and appreciation to become enterprises, individuals and AI creators, and all collectors and the main portal between the block chain network, and its all kinds of unique works of art, high value items or collection gathered in a unified DAPP, can really make artists, players, investors and collectors benefit platform.

Gold Diggers Also to set up special NFT investor protection fund, including: investment and layout head NFT platform and works, hatch top head NFT artists, top artists

into the NFT bridge, sponsored for traditional gallery, organize art exhibition or publishing, set up awards, support art creation and art criticism and establish related art collection.

For the real world, the biggest advantage of the Gold Diggers NFT auction sector is to create new value for the real industry. Help artworks, collections to obtain better liquidity, from the capital end, to solve the core difficulties of retail funds are difficult to enter the market.

For the chain world, Gold Diggers NFT brings a whole new concept category for all digital currency investors. At present, the growth dividend of NFT industry can be seen to the naked eye. In the future, for all investors, the best way to participate is to enter the Gold Diggers NFT auction ecology, in order to share the development dividend of the industry.

Chapter 3: Gold Diggers Block Technology Architecture system

3.1Gold Diggers Blockchain features

In the design of Satoshi Nakamoto, the generation of each Bitcoin is independent of the authoritative center organization, any individual, organization can participate in each mining, transaction, verification, become a part of the huge Bitcoin network. Blockchain network is usually composed of a large number of nodes, and according to different requirements, some nodes or all nodes will undertake the maintenance of ledger data. The offline or loss of function of a small number of nodes will not affect the operation of the overall system. In the blockchain, each node and miners abide by a set of accounting and trading rules based on cryptographic algorithms, and jointly maintain the data of the whole network through distributed storage and computing power, avoiding problems such as high cost, easy fraud, lack of transparency and abuse of authority caused

by data management by traditional centralized institutions. Transactions between ordinary users do not need the intervention of a third party institutions, direct peer-to-peer transaction interaction.

open

The blockchain system is open, and its data is open to all people. Anyone can query the blockchain data and develop related applications through the open interface, so the information of the whole system is highly transparent. Although the anonymity of the blockchain makes the private information of the parties to the transaction be encrypted, this does not affect the openness of the blockchain, and encryption is only a kind of protection of the open information.

In the open blockchain system, in order to protect some privacy information, some blockchain systems use privacy protection technology, so that people can view all the information, but can not view some privacy information.

anonymity

In a blockchain, the two parties of the data exchange can be anonymous, and each node in the system can exchange the data without knowing each others identity and personal information.

The privacy we talk about: people dont know who you are or what youre doing. In fact, privacy contains two concepts: the narrow sense of privacy (Privacy) and anonymity (Anonymity). The narrow sense of privacy is that others know who you are but not what you are doing; anonymity is what you are doing but not who you are. Although transactions on the blockchain use alias (Pseudonym), or address (Address), since all transactions and states are in plain text, anyone can analyze all pseudonyms and construct user characteristics (User Profile). More studies point out that some methods can analyze the mapping relationship between alias and IP. Once IP is associated with alias, every behavior of the user is like being exposed to the sun.

In systems of cryptographic currencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, transactions are not based on real identity, but on wallet addresses generated by cryptography. But they are not anonymous systems, and the anonymity of digital currencies mentioned in many articles and books are pseudonyms, accurately speaking. In general systems, we do not clearly distinguish between alias and anonymity. But when it comes to privacy, the distinction is made between alias and anonymity. Because the information generated by

the alias can be queried in the blockchain system, especially in the public chain, the characteristics of which can publicly query all transactions will make the alias completely unanonymous under the analysis of big data. But the real anonymity, such as the world coin, Monroe coin, Zcash and other privacy currency used in the privacy technology is really anonymous.

Anonymous and aliases are different. In computer science, anonymity is an alias without relevance (Unlinkability). The so-called correlation means that others in the network cannot associate any two interactions between the user and the system (sending transactions, queries, etc.). In Bitcoin or Ethereum, transactions are clearly linked because users repeatedly use the public key hash value as a transaction identity. So Bitcoin or Ethereum isnt anonymous. These unanonymous data will lead to the leakage of commercial information and affect the widespread use of blockchain technology.

traceability

Blockchain uses a time-stamped block chain storage structure, which is conducive to trace the whole process of transactions from the source state to the nearest state. As a proof of the existence of block data, the timestamp facilitates the application of blockchain in time-sensitive fields such as notarization and intellectual property registration.

transmission

Compared to user anonymity, the transactions and history of Bitcoin and blockchain systems are transparent. Since in the blockchain, the ledger is distributed to all participants throughout the network, the proofreading and historical information of the ledger are all transparent and open to the holders of the ledger.

Intamability

Each transaction of Bitcoin is recorded on the blockchain. Unlike the transaction mode dominated by the central institution, the central institution can modify the transaction information of any user, and Bitcoin is difficult to tamper with.

Multi-party consensus

Blockchain is a distributed ledger system maintained by multi-party participants, and participants need to agree on rules for data verification, writing and conflict resolution, which is called a consensus algorithm. Bitcoin and Ethereum as public chains

currently use proof-of-work algorithms (PoW), while consensus algorithms applied in the alliance chain field are more flexible and close to the business requirements themselves.

3. 2 Smart contracts

With the development of the second generation of blockchain platform led by Ethereum, the blockchain world has gradually moved towards the programmable era. In essence, a smart contract is a program that automates the processing of traditional contracts in the form of computer instructions. Simply put, a smart contract is a code that triggers the execution when the two parties trade on a blockchain asset, and that code is a smart contract.

Smart contract program is not only a computer program that can be automatically executed, it itself is a system participant, responding to the information received, can receive and store value, and can also send information and value to the outside. This program is like someone who can be trusted, temporarily keeping assets and always following prior rules. ”

Gold Diggers Support smart contracts including C + + and other languages, which can build a variety of traceability applications on them, including but not limited to the game asset right confirmation platform, so as to ensure a fair and efficient transaction.

As far as the chain of the work is concerned, the key information of the work will be on the chain, and its circulation and quality will be supervised by each node. The relevant participants of the blockchain record all the information on the public chain, and all the nodes are confirmed through the consensus mechanism, and are rewarded with digital currency. This is also based on the two very important characteristics of the blockchain: first, the transaction recorded on each block is after the formation of the last block, the value exchange activities are recorded before the block is created, which ensures the integrity of the database; second, once the new block is completed and added to the blockchain, the data record of the block can no longer be changed and deleted, ensuring the rigor and authenticity of the data.

Every piece of data on the blockchain can be traced back through the structure of

the blockchain and verified one by one, forming a database that cannot be tampered with and forged. For the accuracy of the data on the chain, the present stage mainly depends on the offline verification. However, due to the particularity of the works, the whole process from output to transaction can be linked up for the new works.

On the issue of usufruct and ownership, Gold Diggers will design a unique derivative mechanism, that is, to only sell the collection of the proceeds on the platform, not the ownership. Thus, the divisible and achievable transaction is guaranteed at the executable level. Users can initiate NFT mining, auction and trading on the Gold Diggers platform, while the platform shares its products and sells the revenue rights to the users to ensure the value-added of the products.

3. 3 Multi-chain and cross-chain chain

In recent years, the popularity of blockchain has brought the prosperity and development of DAPP ecology, but as we all know, most DAPPs are facing the same dilemma:

the existing blockchain performance in the market simply cannot meet the high concurrency and large-scale application needs of enterprises. The specific performance is shown in the following aspects:

-The tamper-proof nature of blockchain itself must exist in some applications, but the increasing ledger data makes the blockchain network nodes bloated and cumbersome, which extremely consumes storage resources, resulting in storage expansion.

-The types of blockchain nodes are seriously homogeneous, and the execution speed is relatively slow, resulting in the transaction scale and transaction speed that are far from meeting the requirements of high concurrency and high response speed for commercial applications.

-Existing smart contract programming requirements are high, business expression ability is not enough, and there is no suitable solution for large and medium-sized enterprises.

Therefore, Gold Diggers refers to the Boca project to achieve NFT asset transfer across chains and to fuse the applications and the underlying protocols. At the same time, supporting multi-chain and cross-chain high-performance protocol can also be used to solve the problem of parallel computing. Gold Diggers Ecological early to provide users with high efficiency, low cost experience, the subsequent chain parallel, ecological transplant to Ethereic, BSC and other mainstream public chain, and in the ecological development of the late deployment of decentralized assets across the chain bridge, to help users in boka, Etheric, BSC and other mainstream public chain to realize asset transfer.

3. 4Gold Diggers Data storage mode

In Gold Diggers, due to the traceability tracking of all NFT assets, a large amount of data will be stored. Considering the purpose of large-scale storage and commercial use, our basic TIPFS / Storj / Service storage media propose a hybrid data storage solution designed to provide a faster, more secure and reliable storage system for the

underlying traceability chain.

1) IPFS

IPFS is a point of network super media protocol, full name is InterplanetaryFileSystem interstellar file system, its goal is to become faster, more secure and more open the next generation of Internet ° IPFS is a kind of content addressable peer super media distribution protocol, each IPFS network nodes will constitute a distributedfile system, make the network faster, more secure and more open.

Since IPFS is based on content addressing, rather than file names, using content addressing instead of traditional IP and domain name addressing, users need not care about the location of the server or the name and path of the file store. At the same time, IPFS calculates a unique encrypted Hash value based on its content, which directly reflects the content of the file. When IPFS receives a file Hash request, it uses the DHT algorithm to find the node of the file, retrieve the file and verify the file data. In Gold Diggers, we use IPFS as one of the underlying foundations, combining perfectly with the blockchain. The virtual machine can read the on-chain information on the IPFS and store the executed results in the IPFS network.

2) Storj

Storj is designed to be a cloud storage platform against censorship, against monitoring, or no outage. It is one of the first decentralized, end-to-end plus miyun storage platforms. Storj is composed of a whole bunch of interlock pieces that cooperate to create a unified system. Because people interact with different parts of the system, they have different understandings of Storj. Home users can share storage without any knowledge about the Bridge or protocol, and developers cannot need to know about any home users to use StorjAPI. Therefore, in Gold Diggers, Storj is also used as one of the underlying storage protocol.

3) Service

At present, with the development of cloud computing, cloud storage is more and more favored and supported by many blockchain manufacturers. On the one hand, cloud storage can provide massive, secure and low-cost cloud storage services, providing 99.9999999999% data reliability. On the other hand, cloud storage generally uses RESTfulAPI, which can be stored and accessed anywhere on the Internet, with flexibly expanded capacity and processing capacity, and a variety of storage types for

comprehensive optimization of storage costs.

3. 5 Identity system

Gold Diggers Certificate ownership is an identity authentication system. In this system, the authentication information is the coordinates of the token. Setting up financial incentives is necessary, as to ensure that creators continue to create avatars, items, and scripts and distribute them. Since the content can be made arbitrarily copied, we have to rely on some social consensus to implement the punitive measures.

Social consensus raises the possibility of digital scarcity. In centralized systems, the companies that create platforms can resist scarcity. But for Bitcoin and other proof-of-work blockchain, computing challenges and the economic cost of mining blocks are bound to create scarcity.

Gold Diggers You can use decentralized identity systems to create ownership layers on items in the virtual world. Such systems must be convenient for the user to verify the founders consent by connecting public keys and signatures to human-readable names.

Projects like the uPort or Ethereum naming service can be used. Social reputation also needs to be used to facilitate founder contributions. In a decentralized economy, the incentive capacity for content creation evolves very rapidly. Potential solutions include Mediachain.BasicAttentionToken, CurationMarkets, and RarePepes.

3.6 System expansion and safety

1) Outreach

-Meet the blockchain structure of multiple services: Gold Diggers blockchain structure can meet the needs of different business areas and improve the scalability and maintenance efficiency of the system. It can be used to mark assets and asset transfers, or to provide tamper-proof multidimensional event records, and can also be used to trace the sources to track the circulation process of items.

-Permission control policies: provide two types of permission control policies for data information writing and reading. Data information writing permission, multiple users are set under the same account, and corresponding rights are set for different operations to meet the usage scenarios of multi-party signature control. Data information read permission, the user can grant and withdraw the single user or the user group on the data operation permission, the user group can be flexibly configured by the user. Data includes user account information, transaction information, etc., and the granularity can be refined to the various attribute fields of the transaction or account.

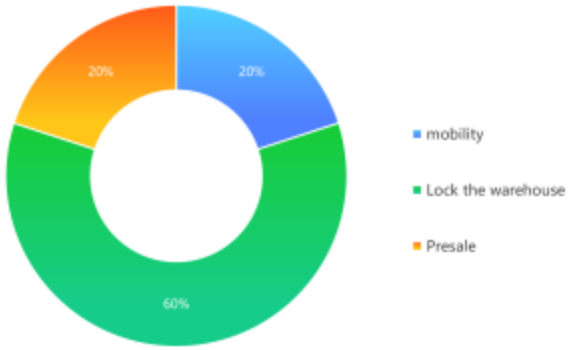
2) Security

-Secure private key access: In order to facilitate the use of blockchain products and services, in addition to the traditional mechanism of client generation and storage, Gold Diggers also provides two solutions: network managed access and private key hardware access (U-key). Network hosting access, that is, the user name and password are mapped into private keys through a specific algorithm and stored on the server. The private key stored on the server side are all encrypted data, and the private key can only be decrypted on the user side; the hardware private key is to meet the use needs of the financial industry and the Internet of Things industry.

-Multiple privacy protection scheme: to provide multiple privacy protection functions. First of all, the underlying layer of the blockchain provides homomorphic encryption, and all the users data is encrypted and stored, only visible to the user itself. Second, Gold Diggers Adaptors provides encryption middleware services, which users can choose according to their business needs. Finally, the upper layer application can encrypt the data when input, and Gold Diggers is responsible for writing and reading the user-generated encrypted data.

Chapter four Gold Diggers token economic model design

4.1Gold Diggers token and project planning



Circulation: 10,000,000,000

Liquidity: 6,000,000,000

Lock warehouse: 2,000,000,000 (Lock the warehouse for 2 years, release 4% every month)

open to booking: 2,000,000,000

Transaction tax: buy 5% / sell 5% (destroy 2%, dividend 1%, return 1%, marketing 1%)

Gold Diggers Is an innovative and dynamic program designed to help users achieve personal and professional growth in a variety of areas by providing high-quality, interactive content and services. Whether its learning new skills, exploring interests, or finding career opportunities, Gold Diggers provides users with the support and resources they need.

4.2 Ecological value

$GD + Shopping Mall:

$GD will be based on the underlying application of blockchain technology, complete

a global new encrypted blockchain online mall, with a more free, faster and more secure blockchain mall transaction open source system, support the public chain construction scenario combination, support the public chain to build the application combination, and support the multi-currency conversion transaction portfolio.

Global decentralized foreign exchange trading applications:

As $GD grows, more users will use $GD applications, and they will come from all over the world, with different cultural backgrounds and using different fiat currencies. In order to make $GD available to all users, $GD offers conversion solutions for different fiat currencies, and the system will also serve users with foreign exchange transactions and cross-border remittances.

Disperse multiple trading applications:

Bit-Pay for BTC, ETH, EOS chain development application platform, no need to change chain, without smart contract, develop DAPP, a key deployment of different industries, different enterprise block chain application system, such as: virtual currency without network payment, block chain IM (instant messaging) block chain mall, block chain social network, block chain games, life services, encryption currency Pos, payment gateway OTC, block chain net red, block chain review, digital banking, multi-currency decentralized transactions block chain of practical application.

Gold Diggers Platform coin is a digital currency based on blockchain technology, which can be used in different application scenarios. Pledge mining is an operation that receives rewards by locking in a certain number of tokens, and it plays an important role in the blockchain ecosystem. Chain game and metauniverse are currently hot areas for blockchain technology applications, combining NFT and DeFi elements to allow players to earn and trade assets in the game. Exchanges and public chains are important parts of the blockchain ecosystem. Exchanges provide a platform for buying and selling tokens, while public chains are the basis for the operation of these tokens and smart contracts.

Gold Diggers Platform currency, pledge mining, chain tour, yuan universe, exchange and public chain together constitute a complex blockchain ecosystem. In this system, each component has its own unique functions and value, and they interact to form a vibrant and innovative digital world.

4.3 Development planning

1. Market research, project approval and team building;

2, the introduction of encryption wallet, big data, distributed data technology, secure encryption technology and other technologies;.

3. Introduce large manufacturers, establish strategic cooperation, and carry out marketing activities.

4, BSC chain runs computing power mining and $GD, allowing the number of $GD addresses held to reach 500,000.

5. The main network is launched globally, and the public chain token is synchronized with the top ten mainstream trading platforms; and $GD Wallet

6. Establish a blockchain digital copyright community, and establish strategic cooperation with major enterprises around the world.

7. Gold digger ecological application scenarios are gradually developed and expanded.

8. Provide infrastructure services for decentralized Web application (DAPP) developers, and provide power for gold prospectors as the top ten super blockchain application public chains.

Chapter 5: The Technical Team and the Investor Protection Fund

5.1 Technical team

Mike Belsh, a co-founder and CEO

Mike Belsh has more than 25 years of experience in leading institutional sales and consulting teams in the US, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, USA and Canada, serving asset owners, alternative and traditional asset managers and distributors. Prior to joining the company in 2023, Chris was a partner for KPMG Canada and a national financial Services consulting leader, assisting customers through strategy development and growth and distribution and operational model shifts. Previously, he served for more than 17 years, working as a salesman at Goldman Sachs and Deutsche Bank, and holding industry leadership positions at Deloitte in the United States.

Mike Belsh holds a bachelors degree (honours) from Stanford University and is qualified as a chartered accountant. He has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association for Alternative Investment Management and as chairman of the Associations Global Research Council.

Jeff Holowitz, Chief Compliance Officer

Jeff Horowitz is the Chief Compliance Officer of GDAI Technologies Limited. Prior to his appointment as chairman, Jeff Horowitz served as co-CEO of the company for more than 20 years, working with Mike Belsh for overall responsibility for the growth and development of the company and its ongoing management. Early in his career, Jeff Horowitz was employed by a company now known as Brookfield Asset Management Group as GDAI Technologies, Inc., And as Vice President of Terillon Financial and Great Lakes Group Corporation.

Ed Reginelli, CFO

Ed Reginelli is the group chief Financial Officer of GDAI Technologies Limited, USA, responsible for accounting, tax and human resources. Steve has over 20 years of experience in the investment management industry and a few years of experience at a global accounting firm that provides assurance and consulting services to the financial industry. Before joining the company in 2001, Steve had a similar role with an asset manager based in Marlboro for three years. Ed Reginelli received a BA in business administration from Caltech and received the title of CPA.

Tom Friam Head of Business Development-Sports and Games

Tom led Zilliqas business development in sports and games and brought extensive experience to the business, being the head of sports and entertainment at IBM for more than a decade.

Adrian Gail, director of investment

Adrien Is Zilliqas investment director, responsible for leading the companys investment strategy and strategic partnerships. He has over 20 years of experience in leading venture capital, private equity and hedge fund groups.

Legal Investor Relations Director at Bradley

Bradley Leading investor relations and venture capital at Zilliqa, he has more than a decade of experience in investment management, start-ups, and technology innovation.

Alex Spears Director of Arraignment

Alex leads marketing, communications, and public relations at Zilliqa, and he has more than a decade of experience in journalism, as well as in finance, law, and blockchain.

5. 2 Risk assessment and decision-making

As an innovative technology, blockchain is not only a disruptive breakthrough in the core computer technology, but also an innovation in the industry field. Therefore, the importance of the risk management system is self-evident. The Foundation specializes in building a risk-oriented and sustainable blockchain community. The foundation will conduct ongoing risk management of its operations. Including the establishment of the risk system, risk assessment, risk response and a series of activities. For major risks, the strategic decision-making committee of the foundation shall discuss and make a decision.

The foundation will make decisions according to the characteristics of the event, such as the degree and extent of the event, the amount of the token and the probability of the occurrence, and make decisions according to the priority. For the event with the highest priority, it will organize the relevant committees of the foundation to make decisions as soon as possible.

5. 3 Safety instructions

Security is the most important, and many encrypted exchanges fail due to poor security programs. Most security vulnerabilities are avoidable by taking simple precautions to protect critical resources. When our team develops Binance, the first consideration is security. In protecting infrastructure and data security, we strive to ensure that all industry best practices are followed, including ISO / CCSSIEC27001:20162 and cryptocurrency security standards.

Chapter VI Risk Warning and Disclaimer

This document is only used to convey the purpose of the data, and does not constitute a trading opinion, and the above data or analysis does not constitute an investment decision, or specific advice. This document is not constituted or understood to provide any sale, or any invitation to buy or sell in any form, nor any contract or commitment in any form.

Gold Diggers It clearly clear that the relevant interested users clearly understand the risks of Gold Diggers. Once investors participate in the investment, they understand and accept the risks of the project, and are willing to bear all the corresponding results or consequences. Gold Diggers It clearly states that it will not bear any direct or indirect losses caused by participation in the Gold Diggers project, including: any error, negligence or inaccurate data resulting from the reliability of all data; or any behavior resulting thereby.

To participate in the Gold Diggers project, please read the white paper carefully to get the full understanding of the technical characteristics of Gold Diggers, the risk and return characteristics of the pre-sale, and make it clear that the Gold Diggers project will not provide the return or cash withdrawal of the exchanged digital assets under any circumstances. Gold Diggers The team will use the digital assets raised by the pre-sale according to the content disclosed in the white paper, and regularly. However, no matter how careful it are, there will always be risks. The risks predicted at present include possible policy risks, trading risks, pooling risks, information security risks and so on.

Systemic risk: refers to the possible change in the return due to the overall common factor bow I, which affects the return of all securities in the same way. In the market risk, if the overall value of the digital asset market is overvalued, then the investment risk will increase, and participants may expect Token public offerings to grow excessively, but these high expectations may not be met. At the same time, systemic risk also includes a number of force majeure factors, including but not limited to natural disasters, massive computer network failures worldwide, and political unrest.

Regulatory shortage risk: digital assets, including Gold Diggers trading has high uncertainty, due to the digital assets trading field is still lack of strong regulation,

so electronic tokens have plunged, by the banker manipulation, and so on and so forth, individual participants in the market if the lack of experience, may be difficult to resist the market instability brought about by the asset impact and psychological pressure. Although academic experts and official media have sometimes given suggestions for prudent participation, there are no written regulatory methods and provisions, so it is difficult to effectively avoid such risks at present.

Regulatory risks: There is no denying that in the foreseeable future, there will be regulatory regulations around the world to restrain and regulate the field of blockchain and electronic tokens. If the regulatory body regulates the field, the tokens purchased during the Token public offering may be affected, including but not limited to fluctuations or restrictions in price and volatility.

Inter-team risks: At present, there are many teams and projects in the field of blockchain technology, and the competition is very fierce. There is strong market competition and project operation pressure. Gold Diggers Whether it can break through in many excellent projects, is widely recognized, both with their own team ability, vision rules

Planning and other aspects of linkage are also affected by many competitors and even oligarchs in the market, during which there is the possibility of vicious competition.

Within-team risk: The Gold Diggers issued token team gathers a talent team of both vitality and strength, attracting senior practitioners and technical developers with rich experience in the field of blockchain industry. As a leading role in blockchain technology, the stability and cohesion within the team are crucial to the overall development of Gold Diggers-issued tokens. In the future development, the possibility that the whole project will be negatively affected due to the departure of core personnel and the conflict of the team.

Project planning and marketing risks: The founding team will spare no effort to achieve the development goals set out in the white paper and extend the growth space of the project. At present, Gold Diggers agreement has a very mature business model analysis. However, in view of the unforeseen factors in the overall development trend of the industry, the existing business model and pooling ideas cannot be well consistent with the market demand, resulting in difficult and considerable profits. At the same time, as this white paper may be adjusted with the update of the project details, the public may not know the latest progress of the project, and the participants or the public

re lack of knowledge of the project due to information asymmetry, which will affect the subsequent development of the project.

Technical risk of the project: Firstly, the project is constructed based on cryptography algorithm, and the rapid development of cryptography is bound to bring potential risk of being cracked; secondly, the blockchain, distributed ledger, decentralization, tampering and other technologies support the development of the core business, and Gold Diggers cannot fully guarantee the implementation of the technology; again, during the process of project update, patches can be solved, but the impact of vulnerability cannot be guaranteed.

Hacking and criminal risk: In terms of security, the amount of a single supporter is small, but the total number is large, which also puts forward high requirements for the security of the project. Electronic tokens are characterized by anonymity, difficulty in traceability, and are easy to be used by criminals, or attacked by hackers, or may involve illegal asset transfer and other criminal acts.

Other unknown risks: As blockchain technology and the overall industry evolve, Gold Diggers tokens may face some unanticipated risks. Participants are requested to fully understand the team background, know the overall framework and thinking of the project, reasonably adjust their vision, and rationally participate in token crowdfunding before making participation decisions.

The information provided in this white paper is intended for community discussion only and is not legally binding. No one shall enter into any contract or binding legal commitment on the acquisition of Gold Diggers, and they cannot accept virtual currency or other forms of payment on the basis of this White paper.

All statements contained in this white paper: statements available to the press release or to the public and oral statements that may be made by the foundation and the team may constitute forward-looking statements.

Please note not to rely excessively on these forward-looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause future actual results to differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements, and because no independent third party reviews the reasonableness of any such statements or assumptions. This document does not constitute and shall not be understood to provide any sale or any invitation to buy or sell any form of securities, nor is it any contract or commitment.