Ethereum Care

Trading Assets and Services Across Countries

Contents

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1. A New Economy

Transactions, or the sale of good and services, define our daily lives. We see businesses, websites, governments are doing essentially the same thing – transferring as-sets/ services for value, typically money. International deals are one of the pillars of modern economy. According to WTO, international trade was at 15.4 trillion in 2016. And these number are set to grow in 2017 and beyond.

In any sale of assets/ services across, there exists 5 elements – the asset/service, an agreement (verbal or written), buyers, sellers, foreign exchange. The asset/service is the item of transfer. The agreement lists the terms under which this transfer occurs. The buyers and the sellers are the people or companies creating this transfer. The foreign exchange serves as the value transfer across borders. A simplified diagram of the transaction would look like this.

Figure 1. Typical International Transaction for Assets/ Services

The looks complicated, doesn't it? We are on the verge of a new type of economy. This is made possible by current technology. Imagine trading all your current assets, be it properties or otherwise, as easily as sending an message on an app. Products, assets, services, contracts can be digitised and moved electronically. This is the new world we envisage. And in this world, buyers and sellers will communicate through smart con-

tracts that holds cryptocurrency. An analogy was the Dutch East India company who issues stocks for their voyages in the 1600s.Through Ethereum Care or EtherCare, we envisage a new world cross border transaction would look something like Figure 2.

What we will find are manicured/curated gardens. No longer relegated strictly to those in high finance or those with big bank accounts, increasingly more people will hold a diversity of assets in their portfolio. But rather than suffering from a headache/problem of 'too many coins', natural organisational tendencies will present us with 'metacoins'. These metacoins will represent, or serve as a gateway to, the 'subcoins' (the i.e. the properties of our manicured/curated gardens). These metacoins will be increasingly available for mutual exchange, and further centering around Bitcoin or some future equivalent(s).

The curators of the manicured gardens will prove themselves in the eyes of the public by these choices they make/the properties that they hold. The curators, or in some cases companies, will be a mix of an incubator, a fund manager, a tastemaker program/blog, and a bit of self-promotion.

Setting up 'macro-properties' by which to be found is akin to building a shopping mall or a physical AliBaba. You create a structure in which other structures are housed. Your job becomes to be attractive/popular, for whatever reason.

2. The Ethereum Care Platform

2.1. Overview

The Ethereum Care platform is poised to be one such macro-property on the Blockchain where we will manage not only coins, companies, and other types of digital assets, we will also be trading in all manner of traditional legal contracts, as well. Our aim is to simplify the current sales of assets or services for money across countries. Figure 2 shows our envisioned process

Figure 2: The ETHC Process for Transfer of Assets/ Services across Borders

As with any company, it is imperative that we provide a quality product or service. In this case, we must be selective about which companies and/or contracts that we list. Here is how it works. The Ethereum Care platform currently exists as an exchange. At a later date, it can easily be upgraded to a more user-friendly interface such as an easy-to-use APP. The participatory token to our curated garden is the Ethereum Care Token (ETHC), of which only 3.3 billion will ever be produced. This token can be acquired with bitcoin (BTC) or Ether (ETH) through our ICO phase, on our exchange, on other exchanges (pending), or peer-to-peer.

The ETHC token can be stored in an ERC20-compliant wallet, such as My Ether Wallet. Once you have successfully obtained the ETHC you can now exchange it for the Blockchain properties offered by the platform. Our goal, and role, in this is to provide a high-quality portfolio of companies to our audience. In this way, we create a new type of company. A type of 'Public Blockchain Fund'. Again, the analogy of the the 'online incubator' presents itself. Since it its our name and reputation that are on the line, we will do our best to clear only the projects whose merit warrants our attention, support, and/or resources. The projects within our curated eco-system represent a standard upon which we are building our platform. This is also a new approach to building an exchange. We are acting as a 'mini-Nasdaq', in essence 'launching' or 'ICOing' other coins/tokens/companies/contracts.

Since the Blockchain properties we offer can only be bought with or sold for ETHC, when you want to leave our eco-system, you simply sell out for ETHC and then sell

your ETHC on our exchange for either BTC or ETH. As a further up-ramp, we will soon be offering a Visa debit card solution that allows you to spend BTC, ETH, and even ETHC directly. On-ramping depends only on your ability to obtain BTC or ETH, when coming through our portal/exchange; of course, you may also obtain ETHC directly in another manner for whatever crypto-currency or instrument of trade that that party accepts.

We will continue in this way to acquire more and more assets. The possibility for curation presents itself again in the role of fund manager. Through smart contract technology, the prospect of retracting certain (non-performing) projects and issuing cash (used figuratively, as we would issue BTC or ETH). This serves as another tool to mitigate risk and deleverage threats in our garden. Not only do ETHC holders get a plethora of choices, they get active intervention to protect their best interests. As the platform develops and when there are sufficiently enough properties, we will organise and allow for 'fund of funds' possibilities and/or recommendations.

Lastly, the platform will be used to bring light to new and interesting ideas/businesses/trends from around the world. Through this medium, whether company or contract, we can leverage this new world of crypto-currencies and crypto-assets to create a new community focused on bringing the best products to market, and providing true value not only to financial interests, but to the larger community, as well. With the creation of a market with different types of contracts (labor, insurance, financial, real estate, legal, etc..), with a sufficient number of market participants, we get something very interesting: price discovery. By creating a marketplace with thousands, and potentially millions, of different types of contracts and a sufficient number of active bidders, we get a new type of public data-insight that has implications in many more fields, not least economics, social science, and possibly public policy. Our goal is to work closely to monitor this data and use it to help ETHC evolve and offer yet better contracts and services.

We endeavour to become a type of repository for crypto-contracts to be bought and sold. This will push for the need for new ways to organise and categorise these contracts. We look to the development community and to the users out there to solve some of these questions. Leveraging the wisdom of the crowds seems to be prudent in developing this new field. We intend to stay close to the community in terms of companies and contracts. It is impossible for one man/woman, or even one team, to know everything. Some of the best knowledge is that which you never had...it came from someone else. It should be that some of our best ideas will come from the user base, which is

true for most successful companies. We must establish respect for and trust from the user base from the very beginning, or we will never grow into what we truly could be.

At the current moment, alternative blockchain-based, integrated platforms for making secure international contracts do not exist. It is possible to use the Ethereum blockchain to create smart-contracts manually, however that requires programming skills, or incurs the additional cost of hiring a programmer.

2.2. The ETHC Token

The EtherCare (ETHC) is the main internal cryptocurrency used for payments in the EtherCare ecosystem. The token was developed according to ERC20 token standard on the Ethereum blockchain, ensuring its full compatibility with other projects compliant with this standard.

The total supply of ETHC tokens is limited and cannot be more than 3.3 billion units. All of the ETHC tokens already created.

2.3. Uses of Ethereum Care (ETHC)

The Ethereum Care (ETHC) service is a self-contained platform, which is why it does so much more than what typical platforms does for its users. Our service is transactional in nature and its economic basis is created by web-platforms, online shops, social networks, forums, and all other third-party websites which might have use for the features Ethereum Care provides.

Regarding the specific use cases for our platform, we can predict a number of scenarios:

- Trade, including international trade with the use of GPS tracking:

- International trade . In this scenario, a number of various requirements can arise in regards to proper paperwork and customs clearance, depending on the regulations present in the countries of counter-parties. To solve this problem, Ethereum Care provides a special feature which allows to attach additional files to the contract (such as document scans).

- Domestic trade . In this case, all the users have to do is create and enter a contract on our platform. If necessary, there is an option to export a paper version of the contract directly via the interface of the platform.

- Service providers:

- Offline services . When creating a contract, it is important to specify how and where will the contractor report on their work. For example, that could be done via direct presence of the client, or via sending document scans by email.

- Online services . Similarly to other examples, it is imperative to specify the method of reporting on progress in the contract. In case of online interaction between the counter-parties, the contractor could upload program code to a repository, provide a link to a file stored online, send photo/video content by email, and so on. Specifying the communication channel is important in this and other types of contracts, because in case of arbitration, the judge will be examining the communications between counter-parties in exactly the channels that were listed in the contract.

- Long-term contracts with delayed or step-by-step payments:

- If one or both counter-parties do not want to deposit the entire sum of the deal onto the smart contract, Ethereum Care allows users to send funds gradually, as the contractor fulfils their obligations. In order to do that, the client has to set milestones in the contract, along with their respective due dates. After that, according sums of money have to be deposited onto the contract on the specified dates, otherwise the contract will be broken.

- Contract chains, where some contracts are stored inside other contracts:

- For example, a contractor could enter an agreement to assemble a mobile phone.

In order to assemble it, they need to buy the required parts. If the contractor creates a contract for part supplies and then stores it inside the phone assembly contract, they are guaranteed to receive the money from the second contract as soon as the first one is complete, thus covering their costs.

- Real estate deals with cryptocurrency payments and escrow:

- This is a typical contract, in which a third-party escrow enters the contract and holds the money for the duration of the deal, in order to ensure that both counter-parties follow through with their obligations. The advantage Ethereum Care provides here is that instead of people or organisations, the escrow service is executed by program code, which decreases the transactional fee for both sides of the deal.

- Multilateral contracts with three or more counter-parties and activation on different dates:

- For example, this could be one supplier sending wholesale supplies to several clients. The contractor ships the goods, after which they are gradually paid for, as the clients receive their respective shipments.

- Cryptocurrency bails:

- It is possible to rent automobiles, jewellery, electronic devices, etc. and use cryptocurrency as bail. Additionally, the payment for the rent itself can be conducted in either fiat or crypto currency, depending on the agreement.

- Property renting with IoT devices (smart locks):

- Hotels, motels, hostels can install so-called smart locks on the doors of their rooms. These are electronic locks which have an internet connection, which allows the owner to conduct the entire process of checking in remotely - from guests paying for the reservation to them receiving the electronic key to checking out. In this scenario, Ethereum Care can be used to hold a deposit during the guests' stay, which will be returned to them after they check out and the owner ensures that the room has been left intact.

- Buy tickets for upcoming concerts, music festivals and other events.

- Buying concert tickets online can be an overwhelming process for those who have never done it before. Just a simple Google search opens the flood gates to hundreds of different ticket websites and finding the right one is hard. Moreover, ticketing scam is all over the internet which caused huge lose to the fans. Fortunately EtherCare was made to help to find the right tickets for whatever concert you want to attend in the fastest, easiest and safest way with every transaction recorded on the blockchain.

3. Traditional Contracts and Legality

Traditional contracts can be described as an agreement between two or more parties. Most contracts are written but some can be oral or implied. Usual types of contracts include purposes such as tenancy, sales, employment, services, etc. Contracts between parties may not always be considered legally binding. Legality of contracts are determined by identifying three requirements of a legal contract; an offer, acceptance of an offer, and valid consideration. These are the 3 basic requirements of contracts for determination of its legality but a contract legality is not limited to these. Legality can also be viewed by not only as what makes a contract valid, but what can cause it to be invalid or void. Traditional contracts also have sections stipulating the course of action if the con-tract is broken, in terms of remedy to a breach of contract. Also, when a person or group does not agree or fails to meet the remedies stipulated in the contract, then they have a right to appeal to the court system to receive enforcement of the contract or legal remedy for damages or breach on the contract.

Traditional contracts have no assurance of 100% guarantee of their execution. This is also the reason that we have court systems. They are to be a non-biased third party to mediate between two or more parties, if there becomes a conflict over the contract. The problem that also arises with these traditional contracts is that the court system cannot be 100% unbiased. The reason is the judge is still a human and subject to bias and manipulation. Also, its' human interpretation at the time of court ruling leaves the contract open to loopholes due to shifts in its' precedence from the time of the contract's creation and its' court interpretation. The key factor is that the legality of a contract is determined

by the law that governs the area in which it is to be executed; as well as the failure or breach of a contra **c**onditionst's is also remedied by human interpretation of the law of that area.

4. EtherCare (ETHC)-Combining Blockchain and Traditional Contracts

The Ethereum Care platform also known as EtherCare (ETHC) is one designed to merge together Blockchain technology with the creation, usage, and value of traditional contracts. It is designed to create a blockchain eco-system for contracts, which applies the transparency and incorruptibility of the Blockchain to strengthen the weakness in the legal system binding traditional contracts. Through the use of the Ethereum Virtual Machine for creating smart contracts, Ethereum Care can use this system to frame traditional contracts into that of computer coding, which can be executed with a 100% guarantee of certainty; due to the fact that the contract has been converted into computer programming language to ensure its' execution. The Blockchain technology guarantees that the contract cannot be manipulated and is transparent, since the contract is being monitored and executed by an incorruptible computer system. It cannot be affected by the bias of human nature that allows for inefficiency in the court system. The Ethereum Care not only allows for the creation of contracts on the Blockchain, but it also allows those contracts to be shared for other people to use as well as giving people a platform to trade the value of the contracts. The Ethereum Care platform will use its' own to-ken/coin which will have two purposes. One of the purposes will be as the gas, the cost of using the system, and the other will be used as the value of the contracts in the system. The Ethereum Care system's tokens/coins are to be used for the system's operation and traded value.

4.1. EtherCare (ETHC) Contracts Creation and Categorisation

The Ethereum Care system will have the ability for its' users to create contracts through the use of a later-created Decentralised Application (DApp) interface, which will make the contract creation process for mainstream users very streamline. Ethereum Care will have contracts whose legal framework has been coded and archived for customers to select for usage. The user-friendly interface will be very similar to modern

day templates in many mainstream software. The users will select the category of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts they wish to select, for example rental, sales, service, etc. This category will then open up a sub-category, such as daily rental, monthly rental, annual rental, etc. There will be a pre-programmed system of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts to fit most common needs of individuals, as well as a service to create specific contracts for its' users which would then be entered into the catalog of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts available, unless restricted by the contract creator. Also, the individual who is responsible for creating new contracts would have the ability to participate in the profits generated from the contract that was created due to them. This would allow for the early expansion of Ethereum Care'catalog of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts available for users, while giving benefits for those who participated in its' creation and expansion. This idea/ability should be very interesting, and potentially profitable, to enterprising lawyers out there.

4.2. Trading of EtherCare (ETHC) Contracts

The Ethereum Care platform allows users to create solid, legal EtherCare (ETHC) contracts between individuals or groups using the Blockchain technology for reliability, incorruptibility, and transparency. The Ethereum Care platform would like to take these EtherCare (ETHC) contracts' ability even a step further. Ethereum Care platform would also like to make use of the Blockchain's liquidity to give its' users the ability to also make their EtherCare (ETHC) contracts liquid. Previously, this type of ability was only reserved for large companies or highly-skilled individuals due to its' complexity of law and the expenses associated with this type of transaction. For example, I have a rental agreement for one year for my property, which is in the form of EtherCare (ETHC) contract. As per my EtherCare (ETHC) contract, I am to receive $1000 per month for the next 12 months. If you calculate, the total value of this contract over the period of one year is $12,000. Maybe I have been collecting the rent for 2 months already and the remaining value is $10,000. If I want to sell my contract early and cash out, I am able to sell the remaining value of the EtherCare (ETHC) contract on the Ethereum Care platform. I can sell the EtherCare (ETHC) contract to another user for $9000 right now, for example, and they will slowly collect the $10,000 over next 10 months with a profit of $1,000 thanks to their investment in the liquidation of my EtherCare (ETHC) contract. This feature would allow any user of the Ethereum Care platform to participate in the buying the selling of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts.

5. Our Team

Daniel Adams

Chief Executive Officer

Blockchain industry research expert, Bachelor's Degree in Economics and founder of Ethereum World. He is committed to build an Ethereum ecosystem, to create greater value for the industry and all the users.

David O'Connor

Chief Operations Officer

David is a senior professional with leadership experience in operations, finance and strategy across multiple sectors, industries and geographies including Middle East, Africa and Asia. David is passionate about driving digital transformation and innovative use of technology to support product distribution and operational efficiency. He is a well-rounded senior executive with experience in managing diverse teams of advisors and stakeholders to ensure successful project completion; defining and leading strategic transformation alongside Boards and executive committees; performing budgeting, planning and corporate governance roles; executing complex, cross boarder M&A and capital markets transactions.

Igor Popkov

Chief Finance Officer

Igor has been investment bank economist responsible for coverage of European Union since 2014.

Prior to being a bank economist, Igor was in the oil industry for 6 years, mainly based in Russia, including working on strategy for in a range of commercial roles, including M&A, OFS contracting and investment analysis.

Igor started his career 10 years in the UK Treasury, including extended assignments at the ministries of finance of Russia, Iraq and Azerbaijan, and working in the office of the UK Prime Minister;

Chris Thompson

Business Development Director

With more than 5 years of experience in the blockchain industry, he has worked in large-scale blockchain research institutions as Chief Consultant on blockchain trend analysis. He is now spearing heading business development aspects of Ethereum World.

Sanjiv Malholtra

Chief Technical Officer

Sanjiv is a dynamic Leader with more than 5 years of leading Technology Services for the Asia Pacific, Middle-East, Russia and Africa regions where the company's driver is to enable our mission to improve the lives of many more people through improved access to quality telecommunications products. Focused in growing companies innovative strategies from spark to implementation within the Access, Server, CDN, VOIP, Cloud, SMS, OTT, SAAS, SAT, M2M, IoT, Web RTC, RCM, Apps, Mobile, Messaging, LTE, Peering, Lync, Telematics and NFC/Proximity communities. He is shaping alliances and collaborating deep-rooted next generation technological solutions. Sanjiv is an exceptional communicator with complex problem-solving abilities with strong negotiation skills: within cross platforms & cross devices.

Glad Tan

Chief Informations Officer

Glad is Chief information officer (CIO) with over 15 years of experience in IT industry. Glad held key account positions in several multinational companies covering operations of Information Systems, Business Processes, and Business Continuity Management system. Glad has developed and implemented complex infrastructures and technical solutions for industry leaders. He has managed all IT and Information Security Breaches and Incidents with Risk and Quality.

Alfred Spanos

Informations Systems Lead

Alfred has a decade of professional experience in software development. In addition to that, he is an author & a contributor of 13 published iOS and Android games. For the past 4 years, he has been focusing on blockchain related projects & smart contracts

Kevin Low

Lead Informations Officer

Kevin has 3 years of experience in IT department. He is an expert in IT strategy and demand management, digital transformation, customer oriented, IT governance, IT services delivery and infrastructure, projects, budget and investment management. Kevin also leads contingency planning, business continuity management and IT disaster recovery in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and third parties.

Eric Chew

Informations Officer

Eric has over 5 years of experience as an Information Technology Consultant with a demonstrated history of working in the staffing and recruiting industry. He is responsible for IT architectural designs and manager of all 3rd line technical teams. Eric provides analysis, advice and solutions for organisations that need to develop or improve their communication, data or software systems.

6. Ethereum Care Development Plan

Figure 3 below illustrates the development Plan for Ethereum Care

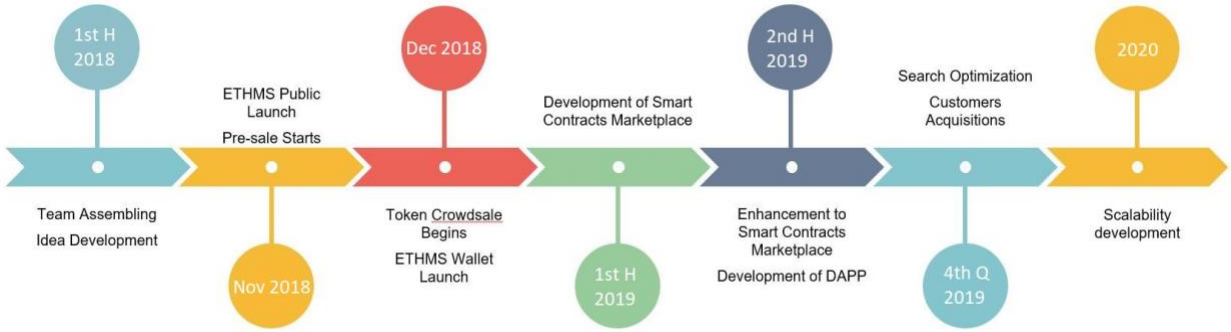


Figure 3. Ethereum Care Platform Development Plan

2018

1st Half 2018'-The Ethereum Care platform is developing for market deployment

Nov 2018' - ETHC Public Launch

Dec 2018' - ETHC token Crowdsale begins, ETHC Wallet launch

2019

1st Half 2019'-Development of Smart Contracts Marketplace

2nd Half 2019'- Enhancement to Smart Contracts Marketplace, Development of DAPP

4th Q 2019' - Search Optimization, Customer Acquisition

2020

Scalability Development

6.1. Use of Funds

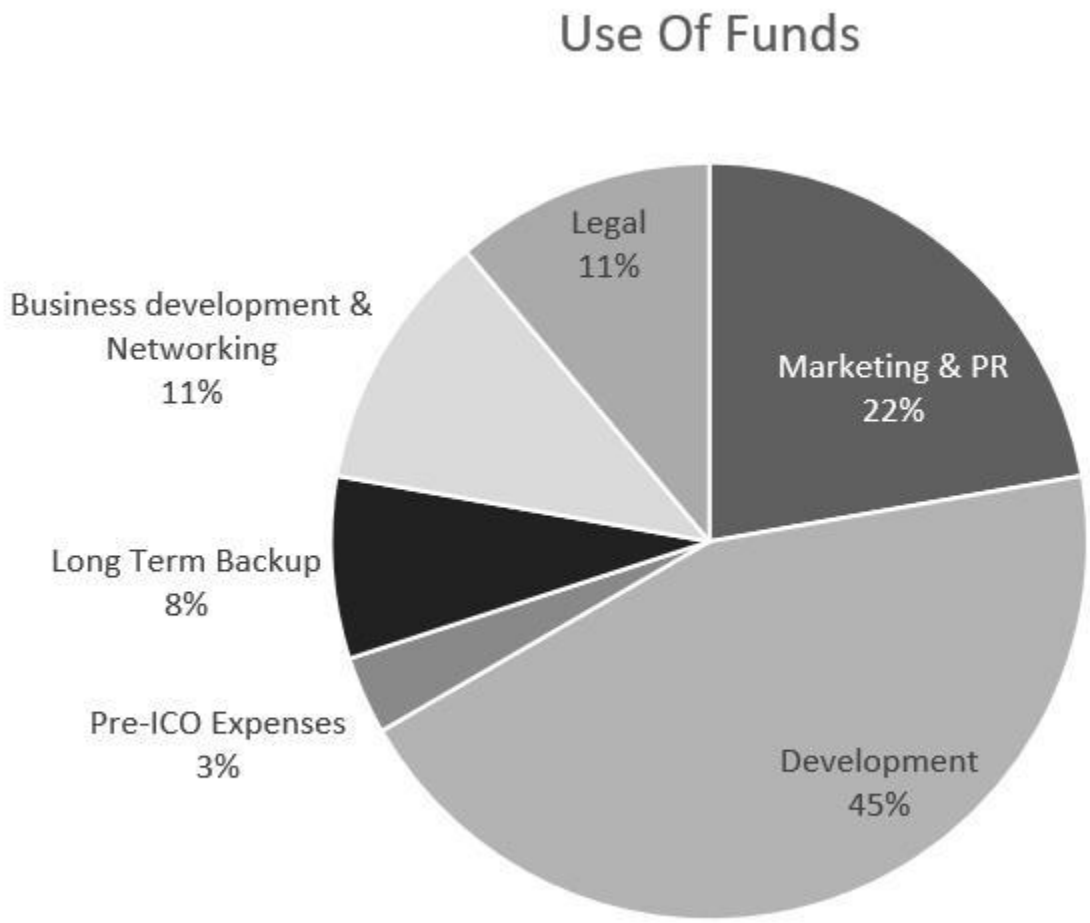


Figure 4. Use of Funds

Funds collected in Ethereum Care will be allocated for the following purposes:

- 45% Platform Development
- 22% for Marketing & Public Relations
- 11% for Legal & Compliance
- 11% for Business Development & Networking
- 8% for Long Term Backup
- 3% for Pre-ICO Expenses

7. Pre Sale Contributions

Early Contributors Program

For early adopters of ETHC, we have prepared early adoption bonuses to reward you who has caught on to the Ethereum Care revolution!

Stage 1 - Pre Sale Start
4 December 2018 - 28 December 2018
Members who choose to participate in the Pre Sale stage will get 30% bonus Ethereum Care

Stage 2 - Early Ethereum Carers
Members who choose to participate in the Stage 2 will obtain 15% bonus Ethereum Care

Stage 3 - Ethereum Care Proliferation
Members who choose to participate in the Ethereum Care Proliferation stage will get 10% bonus Ethereum Care

Stage 4 - Ethereum Care to the World
Members who choose to participate in the stage 4 will get 4% bonus Ethereum Care

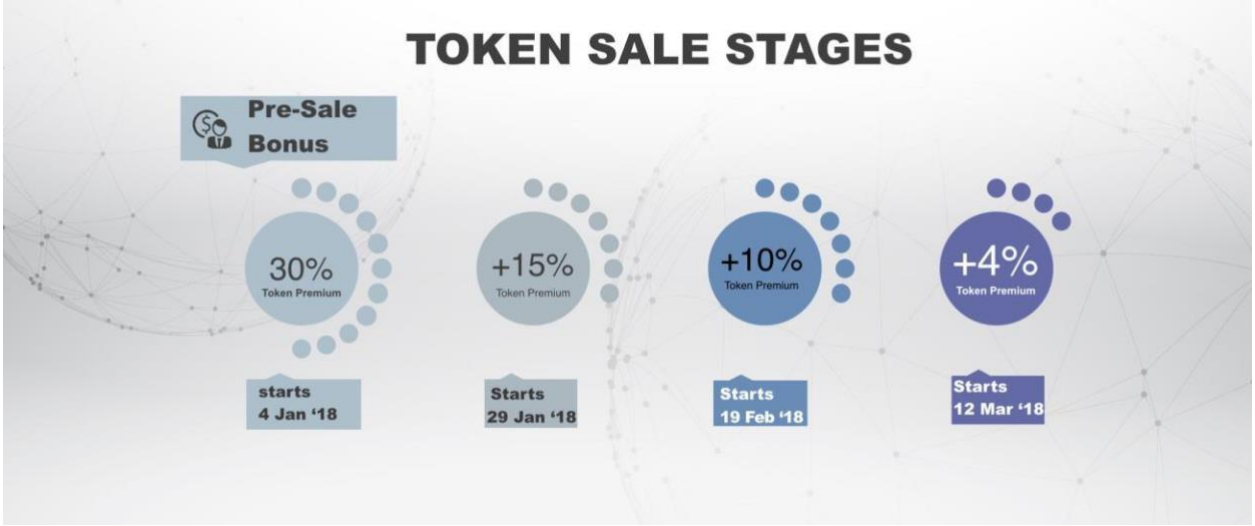


Figure 5 illustrates the Pre Sales Contributions

Figure 5. Early Ethereum Care Contributions Stages

8. Future Adaptation and Global Legal Standards

The Ethereum Care platform would open up the ability for anyone to participate in the liquidation of EtherCare (ETHC) contracts, leading to new ideas and revolutions in the way the legal system is viewed and applied through the Blockchain. The Blockchain technology is a true global system that allows anyone to participate.

We foresee the following possibilities in using Ethereum Care:

1) Legal

9. Unforseen Possibilities

In a sufficiently-free environment, it is impossible to predict what will happen. This platform was partially created with that exact intent. In this new world called Blockchain, just like with the beginning of the Internet, the biggest ideas have yet to be thought of. Some of the best is yet to come. What we will see is a community that grows organically and at a rate of open-sourced human intelligence. It is best that we try not to predict what will happen and focus more on observation.

10. The Advantages of Using Ethereum Care

Autonomy – You're the one making the agreement; there's no need to rely on a broker, lawyer or other intermediaries to confirm. Incidentally, this also knocks out the danger of manipulation by a third party, since execution is managed automatically by the network, rather than by one or more, possibly biased, individuals who may err.

Trust – Your documents are encrypted on a shared ledger. There's no way that someone can say they lost it.

Backup – Imagine if your bank lost your savings account. On the blockchain, each and every one of your friends has your back. Your documents are duplicated many times over.

Safety – The encryption of websites, keeps your documents safe. There is no hacking. In fact, it would take an abnormally smart hacker to crack the code and infiltrate.

Speed – You'd ordinarily have to spend chunks of time and paperwork to manually process documents. Smart contracts use software code to automate tasks, thereby shaving hours off a range of business processes.

Savings – Smart contracts save you money since they do not require an intermediary. You would, for instance, have to pay a notary to witness your transaction.

Accuracy – Automated contracts are not only faster and cheaper but also avoid the errors that come from manually filling out heaps of forms.

Transmutability – using your assets or services on the Ethereum Care platform allows your both assets and services to be able to transmute into electronic smart contracts, hence allowing for seamless cross-border transactions readily.

11. The Blockchain

A New Wave:

It is undeniable that blockchain technology has begun to change the world that we live in similar to the way the internet changed the world in the 1990's Similar. to when the internet was first released to the world for public access, most people did not have an adequate understanding of what exactly it was and what possibilities it would open up for the global economy. We are now reliving this emergence of a new era that is being powered by Blockchain technology with unlimited possibilities, essentially creating a digital environment that will lead to much more advanced possibilities and capabilities than the Internet. The Internet lead to the access of widespread information and connectivity, but Blockchain technology combines this access of information and connectivity with the intrinsic ability to digitally store value in a digital ecosystem that is decentralized and distributed; allowing for greater security along with transparency.

Blockchain technology has several properties to be noted for its' revolutionary ability, such as that it is a distributed database, cannot be controlled by any single entity and has no single point of failure, is transparent and incorruptible, and is, most importantly, decentralized. Blockchain technology is the brainchild of a person or group of people known by the pseudonym, Satoshi Nakamoto. It's concept was first released to the public in 2008 and was a core component in the world's first cryptocurrency, known as Bitcoin. Bitcoin as a digital currency was the first to solve the double-spending problem without requiring a trusted administrator. Through the development of Bitcoin, it allowed the possibility of having a digital currency that was safe and secure to use but was not

under the control of any world government. This great revolution for Blockchain technology is due to the fact that: A Blockchain facilitates secure online transactions. A Block-chain is a decentralised and distributed digital ledger that is used to record transactions across many computers so that the record cannot be altered retroactively without the alteration of all previous blocks and the collusion of the network. This allows the participants to verify and audit transactions inexpensively. They are authenticated by mass collaboration powered by collective self-interests. The result is a robust workflow where participants' uncertainty regarding data security is marginal. The use of a Blockchain removes the characteristic of infinite reproducibility from a digital asset. It confirms that each unit of value was transferred only once, again solving the long-standing problem of double -spending. Blockchains have been described as a value-exchange protocol. This Blockchain-based exchange of value can be completed more quickly, more safely and more cheaply than with traditional systems. A blockchain can assign title rights because it provides a record that compels offer and acceptance.

Through the introduction of Bitcoin, it allows the world to have a greater understanding of the most important characteristic of the Blockchain technology, which is its' inability to be manipulated. The foundation of any relationship between two or more parties is trust. Without the ability to manipulate the system, both parties can build trust between each other through reliance on the Blockchain. For Blockchain technology allows for the re-placement of central governing bodies or structures due to the fact that an organised body made of people can be manipulated or corrupted.

For all its' hype and promise, it is safe to say that the Blockchain, or more generally 'distributed ledger technology', has already changed the world. It has fundamentally changed the way we view relationships between people/entities and also our relation-ship to responsibility and power; at least those that know about it and understand it. Our role as nodes in this new system has given us some introspective perceptual changes; again, our relationships, responsibility, and power.

12. New Worlds

We are at a loss when we try to conceive of another such potentially ubiquitous and accessible technology which can enable the individual with so many creative outlets and

opportunities. The Internet is often the only other thing that comes to mind. Communities around the world now have a new place to gather; a new set of rules to play by in a game we are just starting to learn how to play. Much in the way the Internet gave us different 'domains' to play and hang-out in, so too is the Blockchain giving us new domains of thought, behaviour/action, and community.

13. Content Creation

While some may complain about the on-coming of so many new tokens, it appears that it will be something we either learn to live with, or we don't. It is this further analogy to the Internet that we see that there could be considerably more 'Blockchain properties' out there on 'the new Web' just as we have seen the proliferation of properties/domains on 'the old/current Web'. We can all agree on the sentiment expressed by such views; that is 'not all of these projects/properties/coins/tokens/domains are valuable', and this is true. But at the same time, the point must be made that just like with the world wide web, when you have a relatively free environment with the ability to construct, construction is exactly what you're going to get. The analogy to Nature can also be made here.

It is this freedom to create that will present some of the most novel ideas to our world. And not everything will be about making money. Some ideas/coins/communities may just be a stable environment. Where the coin/currency of the realm serves a different purpose and its' use is more functional than fiscal. This shouldn't lead us to detract or dissuade the experimentation that comes out. Who in their right mind would want to censor website creation? Is there a lot of 'crap' on the Internet? Of course there is. Be-ing more objective and circumspect, it depends on who you're asking. But to potentially lose our star properties at the expense of 'they're not all winners' seems a little absurd. Our job becomes to be mature enough to select appropriately what we choose to in-dulge in so that, at the very least, it fits your needs.

14. Content Curation

We must learn to be curators of content. As this idea of Blockchain and D.L.T. Expands, we will be exposed to a new wealth of ideas. For those old enough to remember, there

was a time when ubiquitous knowledge was not readily available in a referential database called 'Google'. The closest thing you got was a university or specialty type of library, which is basically what Google is (a giant library) and what a library is (a referential database). The Blockchain will face the same problem of 'organization' that the Inter-net has. There are already people/projects working on this problem. There will be new 'Googles' and organizing systems on the new Web, i.e. Blockchain. This is part of the curation process.

The idea of content creation and content curation give us a more rational stance on coin creation/property development in this new space. We shouldn't be surprised if there are millions of cryptographic creations out there. Currently, there are more than a billion websites on the world wide web.

It's probably not our place to judge, as humans have a penchant for collecting all manners of things. Does there need to be a website dedicated to many of the things that there are websites for? Again, it depends on who you ask. None of this is the point. The point is that in a sufficiently-open environment, people are going to create what they want. Some will succeed and some will fail. Some will be wildly popular, and some only in a niche group. Others will be relegated to then ether-regions of the Blockchain, seldom to be actively hashed. This is the nature of things. But it is not for us to decide 'who is who' and when 'enough is enough'.

Being that there won't be a lid on Blockchain properties anytime soon, we should move our attention to how to manage them. Perhaps the most familiar method of this is through the monetary lens and managing properties for profits. Investors and speculators, alike, are turning into fanatic collectors trying to capture a good diversity of coins/tokens/projects, some 'interesting' or rare ones, or at least just the ones that they like. In the end, they are hoping that the ones they are holding are valued highly by others.

Another way to manage properties has less to do with monetary gain and more to do with a 'tastemaker status'. The idea that 'not all good art makes money, but good design still stands' gives way for a more cultural connoisseur. The intent could be the desire for social status or perhaps just social influence. These people curate properties through yet a different lens.

There are also projects that group by function. There are those that would group DApps/coins/properties by function. This can lead to a relatively more comprehensive overview of a particular industry of properties/similar group of companies and also a 'rising tide lifts all boats' type of framework. And, of course, there are combinations thereof, those not mentioned, and also those yet to be seen.

15. Blockchain and Liquidity

Blockchain technology is a decentralised distributed ledger for information that is transparent and incorruptible. Due to these properties, many people believe that the block-chain is essentially a store of value. We have seen, through Bitcoin, the ability not only to store value but to realise an appreciation of that value in a cryptocurrency. With the success following Bitcoin, we have seen the creation of literally hundreds of cryptocurrencies being created with the hope of creating and storing more value. Some of these cryptocurrencies have been successful, while others have shown no growth. The rea-son for this is very simple. The cryptocurrencies that have shown growth have been due to the fact that they have a use case and are being actively used. We can notice a correlative relationship between the use of the cryptocurrency and the value that they store and represent. Being that the blockchain is transparent, we are able to see which cryptocurrencies are being traded and which are not. We are not able to see the identity of the person who owns the different cryptocurrencies, but we can see them being circulated between different addresses on the Blockchain. Another reason for the increase in value is that more of the public is beginning to participate in the investing and usage of cryptocurrency. This past year, 2017, we were able to see the market capitalisation of cryptocurrencies cross the 100 billion USD mark. As time passes the market capitalisation of cryptocurrency is displaying a upward trend, making the market more liquid.

The liquidity of the cryptocurrency market is due largely to the increased participation in this industry. Due to the rapid increase in wealth amongst early adapters of this technology, many people are beginning to observe this market as well as directly invest into the market. The more wealth that is generated from this market, the more participants, with hopes of getting wealthy, it attracts. In recent years, we have seen the rise also in the number of exchanges for cryptocurrencies throughout the world. The exchanges are

websites or locations where people can meet to exchange these cryptocurrencies for other cryptocurrencies or fiat currency. With the increase in the number of places to participate in the trade of these cryptocurrencies, it is allowing the market to become more liquid day by day.

With the increase in the liquidity of this market, it is also creating new possibilities through Blockchain technology. An example would be not only having the ability to create cryptocurrencies on the Blockchain, but the creation of crypto-assets on the Block-chain. This essentially allows a person or organization to create a crypto-asset that rep-resents a real world object or property. This opens up a whole new world of possibilities allowing Blockchain technology to be applied to the real world in ways that would allow traditional assets to be linked to be able to participate in the liquidity of the Blockchain.

The further out into the future you go, the more impossible it becomes to predict, but in addition to the need for inter-operability amongst Blockchains in order to more completely express this idea of a 'new Internet' (in the truest sense of the word in terms of etymology as 'inter-related networks'), the curating/grouping/organization of Blockchain properties, and increase in liquidity stands as a call to order.

16. Ethereum

16.1.A New Type of Computer

Ethereum is a system with its' own Blockchain, separate from Bitcoin. This system/play-ground also keeps track of sequential information in blocks, but there is considerably more freedom afforded the user compared to the Bitcoin blockchain. In principal, the Bitcoin blockchain was only intended to be a peer-to-peer electronic cash system. Ethereum is basically a developer's platform that allows them to deploy decentralized applications. In other, simpler, words, the only limits are of the programming language that is uses (Solidity) and the ability of the developer; and, perhaps, the mind of any creative (person) involved in the process.

It starts to hint at a 'computer of the future' when taken into consideration with something like the Internet of Things. We are not here to assert that it will be this exact combination of things to bring forth such a reality. Again, we are only to observe, at abstract, and conceive of the potential.

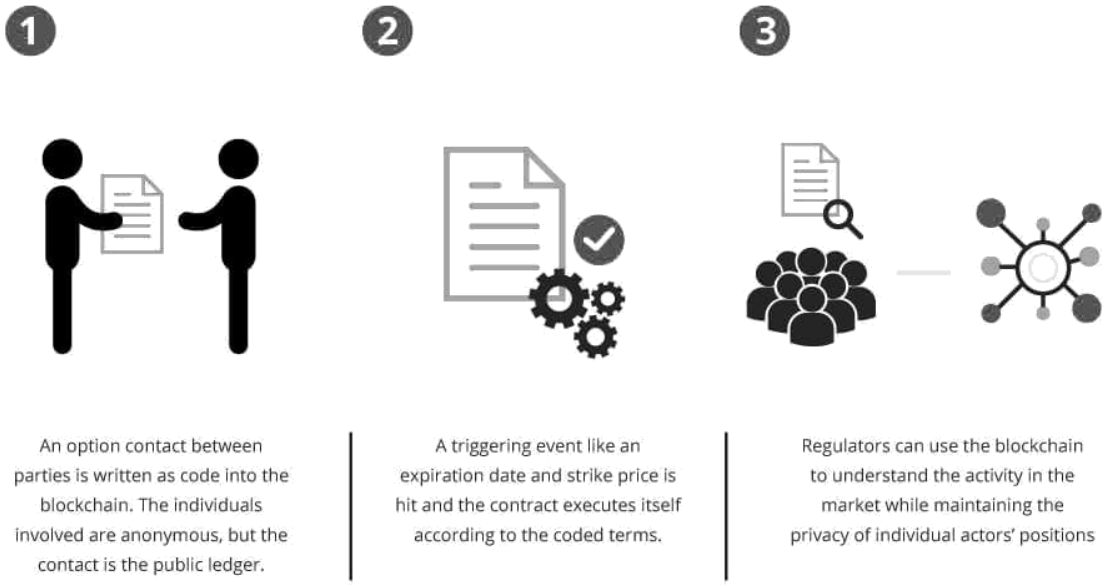
With the way in which the system organises and coordinates with itself, as more 'points of contact' are entered into the system, it again mirrors the structure of the internet.

Networks of nodes communicating and relaying information to each other coupled with its' 'remembrance quality', the applications running on the platform can 'trigger' each other. This is what we call 'smart contracts'; induced state changes by virtue of yet some other state change.

16.2.Smart Contracts

A smart contract could be as simple as an electronic sprinkler system turning on in response to reaching a particular temperature, to enforcing a set of management protocols for a decentralised autonomous organization. Not only can actions be programmed into the system. Assets, whether purely digital or representative of real-world objects, can also be coded/loaded into the system. Ownership of these assets/properties can be held or traded. Many natural systems arise around such properties.

Smart contracts help you exchange money, property, shares, or anything of value in a transparent, conflict-free way while avoiding the services of a middleman.
The best way to describe smart contracts is to compare the technology to a vending machine. Ordinarily, you would go to a lawyer or a notary, pay them, and wait while you get the document. With smart contracts, you simply drop a bitcoin into the vending
Figure 6. Smart contract process



machine (i.e. ledger), and your escrow, driver's license, or whatever drops into your ac-count. More so, smart contracts not only define the rules and penalties around an agreement in the same way that a traditional contract does, but also automatically en-force those obligations.

Example

Suppose you rent an apartment from another person, the tenant. You can do this through the blockchain by paying in cryptocurrency. You get a receipt which is held in a virtual contract; the tenant give you the digital entry key which comes to you by a specified date. If the key doesn't come on time, the blockchain releases a refund. If the ten-ant send the key before the rental date, the function holds it releasing both the fee and key to you and me respectively when the date arrives. The system works on the If-Then premise and is witnessed by hundreds of people, so you can expect a faultless delivery. If the tenant give you the key, the tenant' msure to be paid. If you send a certain amount in bitcoins, you receive the key. The document is automatically canceled after the time, and the code cannot be interfered by either of us without the other knowing since all participants are simultaneously alerted.

You can use smart contracts for all sort of situations that range from financial derivatives to insurance premiums, breach contracts, property law, credit enforcement, financial services, legal processes and crowdfunding agreements.

Government

Insiders vouch that it is extremely hard for our voting system to be rigged, but nonetheless, smart contracts would allay all concerns by providing an infinitely more secure system. Ledger-protected votes would need to be decoded and require excessive computing power to access. No one has that much computing power, so it would need God to hack the system! Secondly, smart contracts could hike low voter turnout. Much of the inertia comes from a fumbling system that includes lining up, showing your identity, and completing forms. With smart contracts, volunteers can transfer voting online and millennials will turn out en masse to vote for their Potus.

Management

The blockchain not only provides a single ledger as a source of trust, but also shaves possible snarls in communication and workflow because of its accuracy, transparency, and automated system. Ordinarily, business operations have to endure a back-and-forth, while waiting for approvals and for internal or external issues to sort themselves out. A blockchain ledger streamlines this. It also cuts out discrepancies that typically oc-cur with independent processing and that may lead to costly lawsuits and settlement de-lays.

Case history

In 2015, the Depository Trust & Clearing Corp. (DTCC) used a blockchain ledger to pro-cess more than $1.5 quadrillion worth of securities, representing 345 million transactions.

Case history

Barclays Corporate Bank uses smart contracts to log change of ownership and automatically transfer payments to other financial institutions upon arrival

Automobile

There's no doubt that we're progressing from slothful pre-human vertebrates to super-smart robots. Think of a future where everything is automated. Google's getting there with smartphones, smart glasses, and even smart cars. That's where smart contracts help. One example is the self-autonomous or self-parking vehicles, where smart con-tracts could put into play a sort of 'oracle' that could detect who was at fault in a crash; the sensor or the driver, as well as countless other variables. Using smart contracts, an automobile insurance company could charge rates differently based on where, and un-der which, conditions customers are operating their vehicles.

Real Estate

You can get more money through smart contracts. Ordinarily, if you wanted to rent your apartment to someone, you'd need to pay a middleman such as Craigslist or a newspaper to advertise and then again you'd need to pay someone to confirm that the person paid rent and followed through. The ledger cuts your costs. All you do is pay via bitcoin and encode your contract on the ledger. Everyone sees, and you accomplish automatic fulfilment. Brokers, real estate agents, hard money lenders, and anyone associated with the property game can profit.

Healthcare

Personal health records could be encoded and stored on the blockchain with a private key which would grant access only to specific individuals. The same strategy could be used to ensure that research is conducted via local laws (in a secure and confidential way). Receipts of surgeries could be stored on a blockchain and automatically sent to insurance providers as proof-of-delivery. The ledger, too, could be used for general healthcare management, such as supervising drugs, regulation compliance, testing re-sults, and managing healthcare supplies.

17. Conclusion

We are at the stage of the world where an increasing number of people are beginning to see the value in cryptocurrency over fiat currency. And a new system of cryptocurrency will be the infrastructure-type of currencies, much akin to the major fiat currencies of the world today. Ethereum Care looks at how it works to become the infrastructure crypto-currency for international trade flows. Users of Ethereum Care can trade their assets and services, be it a property purchase in a foreign country; or engaging a foreign law-yer. These are all possible now due to market acceptance and the level of technology available in the market now.