Whitepaper Version 1.1

Contents

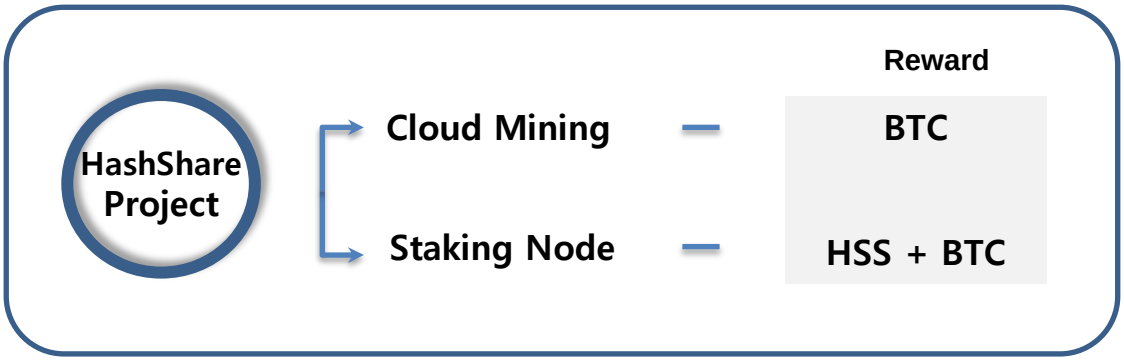
Hashshare

01 Introduction

Hashshare(HSS) Project

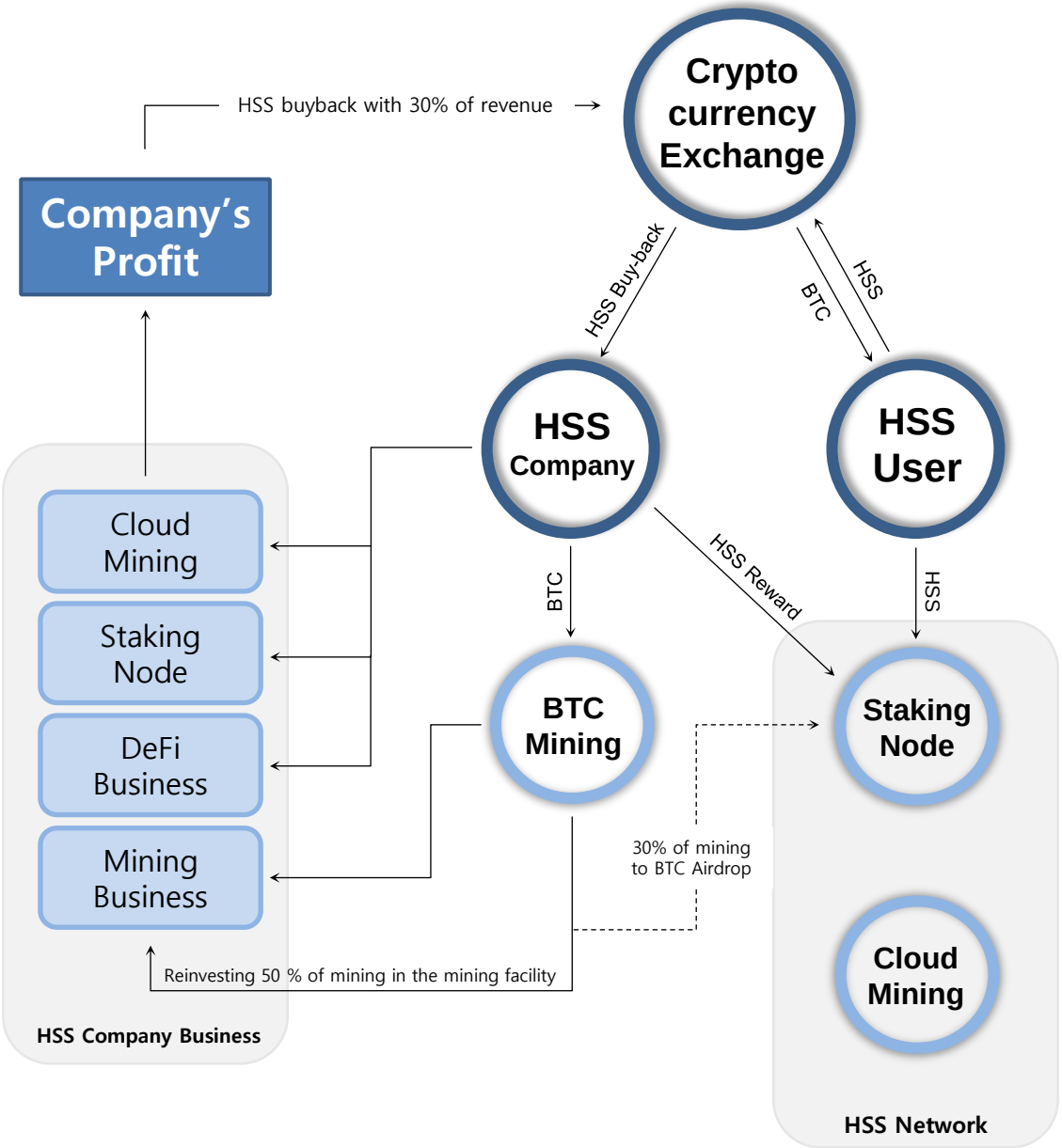
Hashshare(HSS) is the first project in the world that combined Bitcoin Mining System with a Staking node. The HSS project was developed with the establishment of an efficient and stable Bitcoin mining system for anyone to participate in. The HSS team needed a cryptocurrency to promote global participation in diverse businesses funded by mining profits. So HSS team has developed a Staking node service with an ERC20 based token HSS.

HSS network participants receive HSS rewards according to their contribution amount in Staking node, rather than simply participating in a mining project. In addition, the use of HSS will be expanded by investing the revenue generated from the foundation, in projects prepared separately by the HSS team, which will increase the value of HSS.



01 Introduction

Hashshare(HSS) Project Flow Chart



*Details on p.17 09 Hashshare Ecosystem

01 Introduction

Hashshare (HSS) key advantages

1. Establishing an efficient and stable mining system

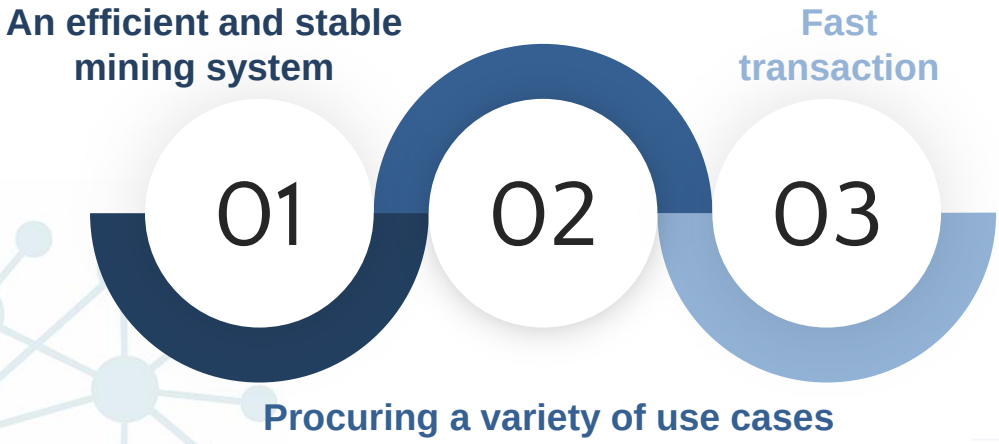
The HSS team will strategically conduct mining in China and Kazakhstan to enhance profitability. Mining has already begun in China and another mining center will come online in Kazakhstan in Q3 2020. China and Kazakhstan have many advantages in establishing and operating mining centers because of the low electricity rates. People living in countries with low mining profitability due to high electricity rates can participate and get Bitcoin rewards from mining in China and Kazakhstan through HSS network, without purchasing ASIC or any other equipment.

2. Procuring a variety of use cases

In order to stabilize the value of the HSS and hold its value in the long term, the HSS Foundation will secure the use of the HSS. The HSS Foundation is preparing various projects based on revenue generated from mining in China and Kazakhstan, and planning to expand the business areas that can be derived from cloud mining and establish a platform for financial products such as OTC and loan services that can provide various uses cases for HSS.

3. Fast transaction

HSS Token guarantees fast transactions without waiting time by performing verification at near real-time speed.



02 ERC20 based HSS Token

ERC20(Ethereum Request for Comment 20) token

The security problem of the QT Wallet was discovered when HSS was initially developed as a Masternode coin. So it was decided to swap HSS Masternode coin to the ERC20 token.

What is an ERC20 token?

ERC-20 tokens are tokens designed and used solely on the Ethereum platform The smart contract details of ERC20 tokens are transparently disclosed in EtherScan, so it is easy to find information such as transaction details, token holders and etc. ERC20 tokens follow a list of standards so that they can be shared, exchanged for other tokens within the Dapps (Decentralized Applications), or transferred to a crypto-wallet. ERC-20 standard compliant tokens scattered across various DApps can be later integrated and converted into Ether at a time and be cashed. Ethereum community has created these standards with three optional rules and six mandatory rules.

Optional	Mandatory
Token Name	Total Supply
Symbol	Balance Of
Decimal (up to 18)	Transfer
	Transfer From
	Approve
	Allowance

03 What is Proof of Stake

Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus algorithm

Definition of PoS

The Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus algorithm is an alternative to Proof-of-Work (PoW) and is the first consensus mechanism introduced by Peercoin in the blockchain industry. The PoS method differs from the PoW method in that the authority for generating a block is determined based on staking behavior, not the computing power of the participant. As a result, the PoS settlement method has lower entry barriers to network participation than the PoW method, which increases the chances for individual participants with small amounts to contribute to the security and stability of the network and receive a reward in return.

Strengthen the security of the network through a penalty system

In a PoS-based network, stake participants begin with a security deposit for network stability. Stake participants are also referred to as network validators. If a validator does not perform the transaction history validation correctly, some or all of their staking coins may be lost as a penalty. If the amount that the validator may lose from falsifying records is greater than the stake reward, the validator will have no incentive for participation in staking. The staking system, in which assets of all participants must be held in a deposit, becomes a safeguard against which the network can be stably maintained.

04 Hashshare PoS

Hashshare's consensus algorithm

The HSS network verifies transaction details and validity through the PoS consensus method, without wasting resources. Rewards are provided for all participants who contribute to the security and stability of the HSS network. In order for a participant to contribute to this network, the HSS token must be staked to become a staking node.

HSS Staking node

The HSS Staking Node is a node contributing to the efficient operation of the HSS network. Anyone can participate as a Staking node by transferring HSS to a dedicated HSS wallet in the Hashshare Platform. Rewards for participation are allocated according to the amount of staked HSS.

However, the participation requirements for becoming an HSS Staking node are as follows:

1. **Provide at least 10,000 HSS as a deposit**
2. **Maintain a reliable 24 hour Internet network**
3. **Use dedicated wallet address in Hashshare platform**

05 Hashshare Business & Service

Hashshare's Business and Premium Services

Based on know-how and experience accumulated over two years, the HSS team provides service in the following areas. Revenue generated from the following sources will be used to repurchase HSS, to stabilize HSS value.

First, mining, commissioning, and mining equipment business for cryptocurrencies

Currently, some of mining equipment is operating in China, which is the center of mining equipment production and boasts cheap electricity rates, and in Kazakhstan, a key country in Central Asia with a favorable environment for mining. In these two areas, ASIC equipment is operated to mine Bitcoin, which is a leader in market capitalization among cryptocurrencies. In addition, by building proprietary mining containers and developing mining pools, HSS team is able to increase mining efficiency. Based on these efforts, the team has built a facility that enables stable mining. Current level of power consumption and price prompted team to use mining equipment with excellent price-to-performance ratios. HSS will eventually expand to a size capable of operating 100,000 mining equipment units at the mining center in Kazakhstan, and will actively attract consigned equipment to enter. HSS team will also carry out mining equipment sales and repair projects to purchase mining equipment cheaply through efficient sales channels.

Second, Staking node Platform

Hashshare will provide a Staking node platform for the purpose of contributing to the expansion of the Staking node ecosystem applied to the HSS network. Platform will take care of everything so that even users who are new to Staking nodes can easily participate, and can build their own portfolio by selecting various projects based on Staking nodes.

DeFi (financial product) service

The HSS team will provide DeFi services to increase the value of HSS. The Hashshare Cloud Mining Platform provides DeFi products using mining resources. In the future, after the sale of the hashrate, it will support loan services with hashrate as a collateral, and OTC trading.

06 Hashshare Mining Center

Mining Center

First mining center, China (started mid-July, 2019)

The biggest reason for mining in China is reduced time and cost of operation after purchasing mining equipment. Mining in China, the largest production base of ASIC equipment, not only saves time and transport costs to the mining center immediately after the miner is produced, but also reduces the overall cost because there is no separate customs. In addition, hydropower plants are well-developed and electricity can be supplied smoothly from eco-friendly energy sources in China. In particular, in the summer when rainfall is abundant, remaining power generated by hydroelectric dams reduces electricity charges.

Advanced mining container : Advanced mining container with optimal cooling and low-cost maintenance. Fast installation and Ease of mobility. Also containers can be stacked like Lego blocks, making them highly scalable. Fast installation and optimized maintenance are possible even if more customers are involved.

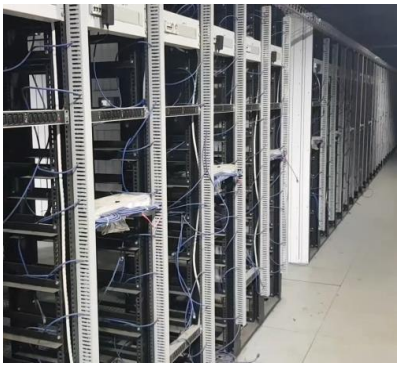


Advanced mining container photos from mining center in Sichuan, China

06 Hashshare Mining Center

Second Mining Center, Kazakhstan (scheduled to start in the Q3 2020)

Kazakhstan has significantly fewer regulatory requirements than China and an advantageous environment for cryptocurrency mining. The HSS Foundation secured a USD 0.03 level electricity rate per kW through a contract with an electric supplier at Kazakhstan Weskemen, and completed preparations for the inexpensive operation of mining equipment. Indeed, Kazakhstan is one of the nine countries with the lowest cost to run a mining center. From research the cost of mining of 1BTC in 115 countries, it was found that the cheapest is $531 (Venezuela) and the most expensive is $26,170 (Korea). In China, where large-scale mining centers are in operation, it was found to cost $3,172. Only in nine countries have costs less than $3,000 for the electricity to mine 1 BTC, including Kazakhstan. In addition, Kazakhstan has a climate suitable for mining, with low humidity throughout the year, including the summer, with less precipitation and longer winters. Even if the temperature rises above 30 degrees in the summer, it is cool in the shade due to the dry climate. As a result, Kazakhstan has less cooling cost than hot and humid areas. In other words, Kazakhstan, which has such climatic advantages, is an optimal mining place that can significantly reduce mining costs for operating a mining center.


Hashshare Mining Center photos from Kazakhstan

06 Hashshare Mining Center

Mining Container?

"The HSS team has optimized mining facilities to maximize the efficiency of mining equipment, and set up the latest mining containers at the mining center!"

Advantage 1. **Self-cooling capability and complete power supply system**

The container box minimizes heat generation and allows for smooth airflow. It keeps the mining equipment stable by releasing the heat generated by ASIC equipment, which performs highly computational work. So it reduces the cost of electricity for coolers.

Advantage 2. **Scalability**

HSS containers can be stacked like Lego blocks, making them highly scalable. In order to construct a new warehouse facility, a site must be selected, then purchased or leased, but an HSS container can be installed on top of an existing container without expanding the site, so expansion will not cause any problems.

Advantage 3. **Ease of mobility**

The container-type mining facility, in contrast to a warehouse type, has the advantage of easy transportation of mining equipment. The HSS team is planning to operate a large mining center in Kazakhstan, which has a favorable mining environment, after first mining in China, which is close to mining equipment manufacturers. The mining equipment containers are moveable, so it minimizes transportation work. In addition, thousands of mining equipment units can be transported to the desired location without any installation work as they are pre-installed within containers.

06 Mining Center

Mining Center Operation Strategy

As mentioned earlier, the HSS team is conducting its first mining in Sichuan, China, and is currently mining Bitcoin with new and secondhand mining equipment with high price-to-performance ratios. The choice of China for the first mining center is to improve profitability by reducing the time and cost of mining equipment transportation, and because the equipment can be exchanged for free within six months if the equipment is defective. HSS plans to move mining equipment with expired free A/S from China to Kazakhstan, which has been established as the best environment for the operation of a mining center, and operate the second, main mining center in Pavlodar and Oskemen, Kazakhstan from the 3rd quarter of 2020.

30% of mined Bitcoin at China and Kazakhstan mining centers will be allocated to users who have deployed Staking nodes on HSS platform, after deducting the operating costs, and 50% will be reinvested in the expansion of mining equipment. The primary goal is to operate a total of 10,000 units of latest ASIC miners by the end of 2020, and to operate more than 100,000 units in Kazakhstan through securing 300MW of electricity with continuous reinvestments and additional equity investments.

07 Hashshare Mining Pool

The Mining Pool

If a block is created by individually-operated mining equipment, the block reward will all be received by one person, but considering the current difficulty of Bitcoin mining, this is very unlikely to occur. First of all, Bitcoin mining requires devices with high computing power to solve a single puzzle, and ASIC equipment is sold for this purpose. Although individuals can purchase and operate several units of ASIC equipment, it is very difficult for them to create a block in a Bitcoin network, because one must beat a large pool of mining equipment that operates thousands to ten thousand units of ASIC equipment. However, these individuals can also share block rewards by entrusting their equipment or participating in pools in a cloud mining manner. Participating in a mining pool compared to solo mining (individual mining) has the following advantages:

First, low volatility of mining income!

Solo mining may not produce a single block even after hundreds of days with an individual's mining equipment. On the contrary, enterprise-class mining pools running hundreds to ten thousands of mining equipment units are much more likely to create blocks than individuals. In a mining pool, all mining equipment providing computing power are used to create blocks, and the entire block reward is allocated according to the hash power contributed by each miner. Thus, unlike solo miners who are endlessly solving puzzles without retrieving the cost of electricity and mining equipment, mining pool participants allocate rewards daily in accordance with the hash power that they contribute to the mining pool.

07 Hashshare Mining Pool

Second, convenience!

Solo mining involves many tasks and expenses, such as purchasing and configuring mining equipment, installing software, securing cooling equipment, and paying for electricity, but mining pool participants only purchase their desired hash power and monitor the daily mining status because the pool manager takes care of everything.

Third, low barriers!

By participating in a mining pool, one can start mining at a lower cost than doing solo mining. If an individual is planning to mine alone, he or she must bear the initial investment in mining equipment and continuously pay for expensive electricity. If one participates in a mining pool, he or she will receive as much hash power as they wish to purchase, and the coins mined from the pool will be allocated according to the purchased hash power after deducting various expenses. Therefore, those who participate in the pool are relatively less burdened than investors who use their own equipment because they can adjust the initial investment cost for hash power purchases as well.

08 Hashshare Platform

Staking node Platform

In order to extend the Staking node ecosystem, the HSS team developed the HSS Staking node platform that enables users to participate in Staking node project running on the HSS network. This makes it easy for many people to participate in various blockchain networks and receive rewards, without having to directly operate servers. In addition, teams with Stakingnode-based projects can receive marketing and technical support through the HSS Staking node platform.

Portfolio

The first single product presented by the HSS team is Hashshare (HSS) token, an ERC20 based token issued by the HSS foundation. Individuals willing to participate in the Hashshare network's Staking node project can apply on the HSS Staking node platform to set up their Staking node, after purchasing HSS tokens at an exchange where it is listed. The HSS specialist team will build a portfolio based on profitable projects by referring to various indicators, including community participation and price stability for each cryptocurrency project that adopts Staking node technology. Later, users can subscribe for packages provided by the HSS Staking node platform with HSS and BTC, and receive a small discount if they participate with HSS.

Shared Staking node Service

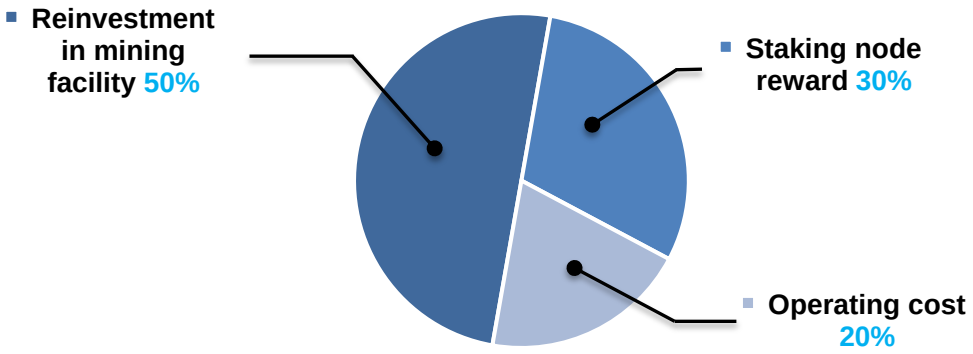
The HSS platform provides a Shared Staking node Service, which allows participation even without meeting 100% of the deposit requirements of Staking nodes for each network, and rewards will be distributed based on the provided collateral.

HSS holders can select a cryptocurrency that supports Staking nodes and add it to their portfolio by voting. Accordingly, if a company has introduced or is planning to introduce a Staking node, it can request the HSS platform to find a way to rapidly expand the Staking node.

09 Hashshare Ecosystem

HSS Token and Ecosystem

The HSS network can be used for mining a Bitcoin with a small investment by individuals, without having to prepare mining facilities which are expensive and difficult to operate. . HSS holders can apply for a Staking node according to the conditions and receive rewards. The HSS Staking node receives Bitcoin rewards in addition to the HSS rewards according to the protocol on the network. As mentioned earlier, a 30% of Bitcoin mined in China and Kazakhstan will be paid (airdropped) to users who have built a Staking node on the HSS platform after deducting maintenance costs. And 50% will be reinvested in mining facilities to increase the mining rewards that Staking nodes receive. The HSS Foundation not only mines in China and Kazakhstan, but also conducts an entrusted mining and mining equipment business, and provides HSS holders with more benefits through the HSS Staking node platform and cryptocurrency trading service. When HSS will be listed and traded on the open market, it will carry out a quarterly HSS buyback with 30% of the revenues generated from the entrusted mining, equipment business, HSS Staking node platform, and strategic investment management operated by the HSS team.



<Mining profit excluding maintenance cost>

Ecosystem Components

1. Users : Staking nodes and HSS traders.
2. Staking node : Contributors to the efficient operation of HSS network.
3. HSS Foundation : HSS issuer and decision maker for project expansion funded by mining profits.

10 Hashshare Operating System

Operating System

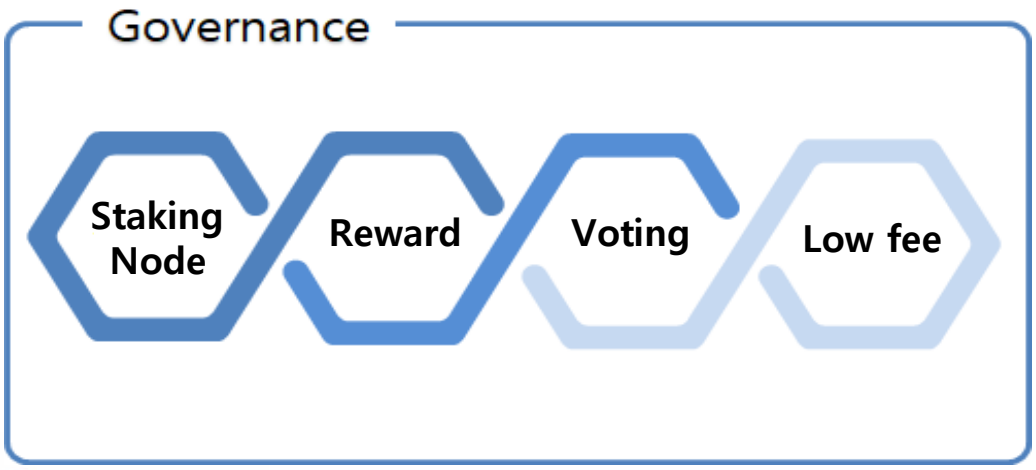
It was mentioned earlier, HSS increases the stability of the HSS network and supports fast transactions through the introduction of Staking nodes. In addition, Bitcoin mining is distributed for users who have built staking nodes, and some of the profits generated by the HSS team's business are used for HSS buyback. The advantages of HSS are not limited to this, but have the following characteristics.

Convenient governance function

HSS users can perform all governance-related functions (i.e. voting) within the HSS platform without accessing the website or installing and utilizing the debug console.

Low fee

The HSS team is planning to activate the HSS token-fee transactions and adjusting the fees involved in the transaction to the minimum. To clarify, users can make transactions by paying fees with HSS.

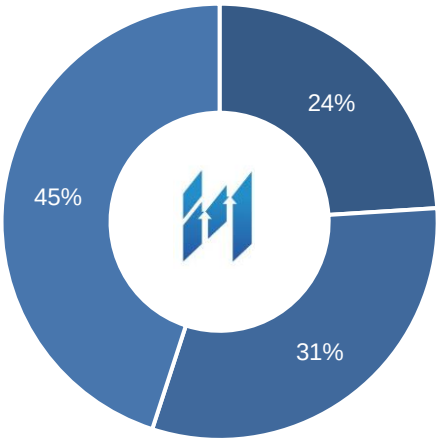


11 Token Economy

Token Summary

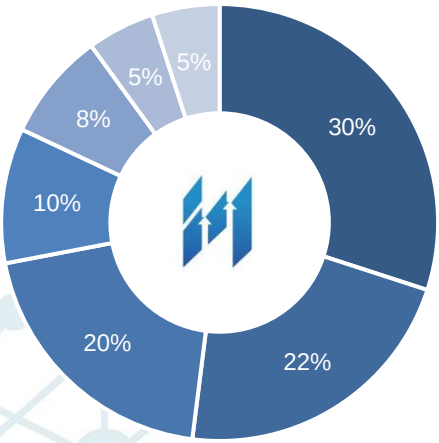
- Token Name : Hashshare
- Ticker : HSS
- Staking node Collateral : over 10,000
- Total Supply : 200,000,000
- Algorithm : ERC20 - POS

Token Allocation



- HSS User Distribution (48,000,000 HSS)
- Reserve (50% Lock) (62,000,000 HSS)
- Staking Reward (90,000,000 HSS)

Company Use



- Development & Research 30%
- Marketing 22%
- Team 20%
- Reserve 10%
- Partners 8%
- Legal Advisor 5%
- Advisor 5%

12 Roadmap

- 2018 Q3 HSS Development Team setup; Hashshare Platform plan, research, and design
- 2018 Q4 White paper draft; Expand development team and conduct beta tests
- 2019 Q1 Mainnet build and operation after completing the platform; Launch beta Wallet and Masternode demonstration
- 2019 Q2 Publish White Paper 1.0; Promoting and marketing HSS
- 2019 Q3 MOU and agreement with local and overseas business partners;

  Full-scale platform operation; User marketing and recruitment;

  Listing HSS in BW exchange; Establish overseas corporation in Kazakhstan, 1st mining center launch in China
- 2019 Q4 Start the Mainnet upgrade; Expand the Hashshare Platform Portfolio
- 2020 Q1 Prepare and sign a 2nd mining center contract in Kazakhstan
- 2020 Q2 Cloud mining business expansion, platform upgrade
- 2020 Q3 ERC20 token swap, HSS token listing in exchange,

  2nd mining center launch
- 2020 Q4 Enhance HSS coin value by realizing Buy-Back with the foundation's profits,

  Listing in one of Global top exchanges
- 2021 Q1 Establishing the Hashshare's 4th industry educational center in Kazakhstan
- 2022 Coming soon

13 Partners

恒链软件科技有限公司

PLANETA

FORTY
VR·AR·DRONE

KAZ MINERALS

whatsminer

OMICRON

OKEx POOL

BLJ
LAWFIRM

IGNISVC
Venture Capital

CHAIN BANK
MULTI FINANCIAL PLATFORM

14 Disclaimer

Disclaimer

Please read the following articles carefully before participating in an HSS Token Sale. The investment obtained through the HSS Token Sale will be used for the development described in this whitepaper. (Please note that the development content and roadmap are not firm and may be changed in the future.) HSS Token is not a securities or stock and bonds, and does not represent ownership of Hashshare. This white paper is not used to attract investment, and no one other than Hashshare can issue an HSS Token to implement the plan described in the whitepaper. Please read the following precautions and participate if you agree.

1. You agree that an HSS Token does not constitute a stock.
2. This whitepaper is not used for the purpose of attracting investment.
3. You acknowledge that the content of this white paper does not express the merits of HSS Token..
4. You recognize that if you are a citizen, resident, or permanent resident of a country with limited token sales, you will not be able to participate in the HSS Token Sale.
5. You agree that the information contained in this whitepaper and any current or future communication with anyone will not be construed as guaranteeing any form of benefit or profit.
6. You acknowledge that it may result in financial loss from unknown risks associated with cryptocurrencies, such as severe fluctuations in the value of cryptocurrencies and inherent risks in the cryptocurrency industry. You agree to understand these risks and take full risk of potential losses.
7. You acknowledge that there is a risk associated with everything related to the business and operation of Hashshare and all of the HSS Token.
8. You acknowledge that the development content and roadmap of this whitepaper are not final and may change in the future.
9. You recognize that email notifications will never ask for your information or to respond to Hashshare's frequent emails to you. To reduce the likelihood of fraud, phishing attempts and other illegal acts by third parties, you agree not to respond directly to any emails related to HSS Token.
10. You agree that HSS does not warrant the duration of the operation of the Hashshare Ecosystem, and you acknowledge that the HSS Ecosystem may be suspended for various reasons.
11. After participating in the HSS Token Sale, you become an HSS Token Holder, but it does not mean that you become a holder in any share of Hashshare or other securities.
12. To participate in the HSS Token Sale, contributors must confirm the following:

1 - Does the contributor's country have legal authority to receive HSS Tokens?

2 - Can contributor be fully responsible for receiving HSS Tokens and for all relevant restrictions and risks?

3- Does the contributor understand the usage and relationship between Blockchain and cryptocurrency?