



RIVEX

BAAS. ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS. DEFI

A SCALABLE LAYER-2 ON-CHAIN
AND
OFF-CHAIN SOLUTION

Abstract

Introduction

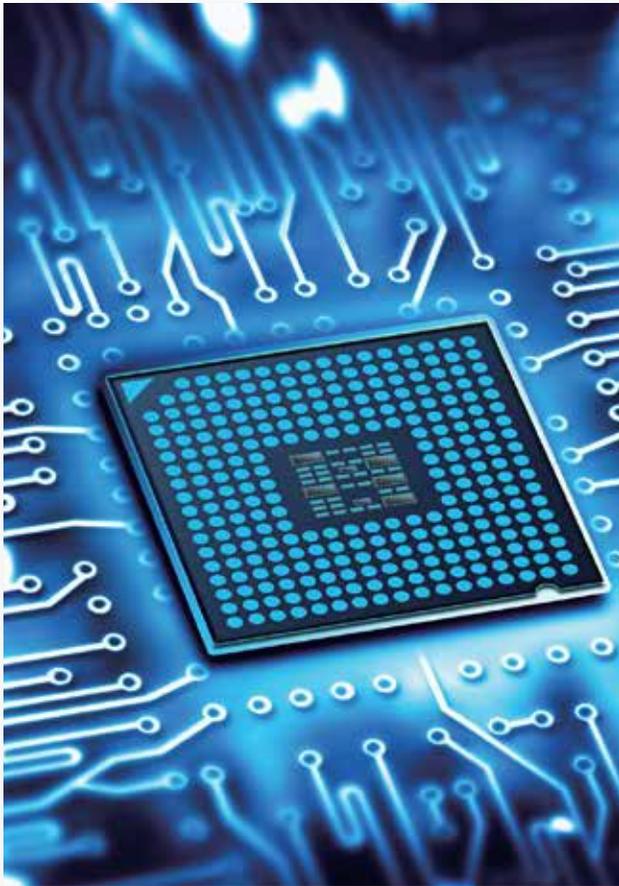
Ever since the idea of a peer-to-peer electronic cash system was realized with the introduction of Bitcoin in 2009, many dreamt of the day where automated computing processes could eventually be decentralized away from large data centers or server sites. During this period of time, programmers began to code applications with decentralized architectures, and this was recognized to be the beginning of 'Web 3.0'. A protocol known as Interplanetary File System (IPFS) was one of the first methods to be launched using this decentralized concept, and it allowed for a peer-to-peer method of sharing and storing of hypermedia, with the use of a distributed file system. With the application of IPFS, many saw new possibilities being opened up in the pursuit of providing decentralized file storage services.



Since then, several blockchain initiatives such as Storj, Sia, and Filecoin have established themselves as highly recognized decentralized file storage services. Instead of using popular centralized cloud storage sites that hold a major share in the file storage market (i.e. Google Drive, Dropbox, Box, Microsoft OneDrive), these blockchain utilities allow for users to opt for different services that operate on a vastly different framework than what is used by these major storage providers.

By the year 2021, the Cloud Storage Market is expected to swell to a figure of \$74 billion. This rapid growth can be explained by the fact that experts of the technology industry have placed

massive endeavors towards reducing the ambiguities and complexities that comes along with the usage of the Internet. Amongst these efforts include the usage of centralized 'cloud storage' sites, where large amounts of data that originate all over the world is stored in huge, centralized servers. While most of these 'cloud storage' spaces are operated by organizations that seek profits and commonly charge relatively high prices to use their services, this does not result in a platform where flaws are fully eliminated. Instead, this centralized architecture applied has resulted in a brittle network, where privacy is overlooked, and ingenious new applications of data is stopped in its tracks due to bottlenecks.



This paper speaks about a framework of protocol that is able to harness the concept of a decentralized network, and also presents an economic model where a peer-to-peer file storage network is introduced, with the ultimate goal of restructuring how commerce and transactions of value are completed. While Filecoin operates on an open, low-level interoperable protocol, our solution would be to incorporate a homomorphic encryption in the existing network, which would then facilitate the use of a machine learning system. This machine will be trained with an algorithm to perform tasks with the use of the encrypted data, while not requiring any understanding of the plaintext behind the information that it is provided with. With this idea in place, users are able to transmit data amongst themselves and storage providers (hosts) are incentivized for their services, while the organization that runs this platform is unable to obtain information from the data.

As simple as this may sound, we are firm believers that our application based on the concept of Web 3.0 will hold significant value at its layer of shared protocol, while only distributing a minimal portion of that value along the application layer. This is converse to what Google and Facebook practices, as most of its value in the form of data is congregated at the top (application layer). Rather than holding a tense relationship with our users (i.e. Facebook wants its users to use their application and stay, but they also throw a ridiculous amount of advertisements at their users, which ultimately disturbs the user experience), our desire with what we have produced is to practice "fat" protocols and maintain "thin" applications.

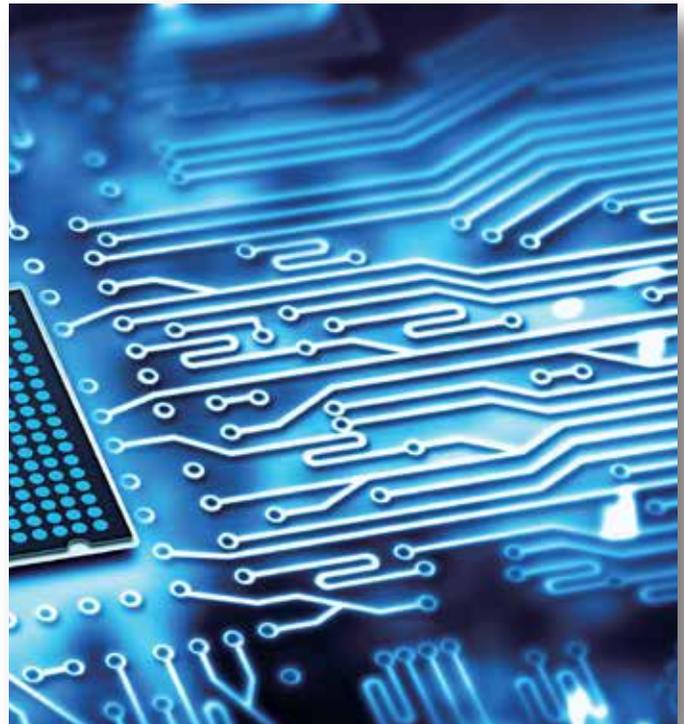


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01 Friction

When Amazon started leasing out their servers and storage space to others under the Amazon Web Service (AWS) program in 2006, they immediately wrote off any need for their programmers and developers to manage and form their own server infrastructure. Rather than splurging on new hard-disks and on hefty installation costs for small-scale data centres, cloud computing provided an option for organizations to input a few keystrokes and scale upwards at a moment's notice. With the service Amazon provided, firms no longer had to bear the large costs of buying and maintaining their own hardware, as they could choose to store and serve their files on AWS. However,

Amazon's act of practicing a "winner-takes-all" approach created a high barrier of entry for any firm or individual that desired to make some income from their unused storage space by starting a cloud storage service. Additionally, even though a vast number of websites at this day are hosted by 3rd party providers, the infrastructure that is used is still largely inaccessible and invisible to any average end-user of these services. For illustration, the popular worldwide on-demand video streaming service Netflix also uses the service provided by AWS even though Amazon owns its own competing movie streaming platform of Amazon Prime.

It was not until the occurrence of the 2018 Cambridge Analytica scandal that finally sparked a tipping point in the scales where people all across the globe began to recognize that their priceless personal data that they stored with trust in these centralized platforms was being exploited and used for the gain of others. Instead of guarding customers' information in good faith, the low level of privacy practiced by the owners of these services saw private information being scraped and then sold to other entities all whilst not obtaining a single word of consent of these actions from their customers. This was not the worst news that came out of the fiasco, as further investigation showed that data that was mined from these services was put towards the purpose of analysis, with the ultimate goal of this action being to sway one's critical decisions (e.g. in the case of Trump's presidential campaign).



The outcome of this scandal is that people have realized that regulations guarding these services are close to none, and that we are yet to discover the severity of data breaches that have happened and have gone unreported. Now the question that is on the minds of many is how they could ensure the security of the data which they store on these centralized data centers. At this moment, data is stored transparently – unencrypted, and this is done most cloud storage hosts, both big and small. Some organizations do use encryption-at-rest standards to protect themselves from data breaches, but they do so by taking full control over their users' encryption keys, rather than designing truly "oblivious" or "zero-knowledge" systems.

The act of circulating user data to a large bundle of storage sites or computers that are not owned by a single host or organization may raise the risk of exposure of the data (this is opposite of what is practiced by centralized cloud storage platforms that are based on a client-server protocol). However, if data that is stored is end-to-end encrypted, data breaches done by attackers can still be contained, as these parties will not be able to decrypt the data that is obtained.

With all that is said, there are two major issues that surface with using this end-to-end encryption standard. The first concern is that it is compulsory for every piece of data to be encrypted even before the data reaches the cloud storage provider, where only users who have stored their data through this service have access or permission to decrypt their own information. The next concern is that these storage providers would need to ensure that failures to any single cloud storage provider (host) will not place the data in any risk of harm or breach.

Applications such as BitTorrent and Napster were early pioneers to use peer-to-peer initiatives (where data is kept in centralized servers and could only be accessed by location-based addressing as its communication protocol), these services were lacking in the aspects of security, reliability, and privacy. Data of these programs could be changed, accessed, or deleted by any party which gains control of the server, be it through legitimate authority over the server, or through acts of attacks done by cyberterrorism.



When IPFS was first introduced, it exponentially changed the way information could be sent across and beyond the globe. Filecoin, SiaCoin, and Storj were among the pioneering platforms that merged cryptographic encryption with the introduction of an economic incentive model, but they were far from being a polished, refined, and completed offering. Using IPFS, there is little to no incentive for nodes to sustain backups on the network on a long-term basis; FileCoin still has yet to be officially launched for public usage, and Storj and SiaCoin alongside other similar projects have not placed much effort towards leveraging the significant improvements that blockchain technology offers, such as its interoperability and scaling potential, in ultimately designing a highly ubiquitous “Web 3.0” protocol. This has seen a vast array of projects with this decentralized infrastructure still pending to be completed.



On the bright side, these projects have paved the way for a fresh new frontier to be explored in the chase towards constructing an application that has a decentralized protocol at its backbone. We understand that people all across the globe vary in their needs and wants when it comes to cloud storage, and there will not be a “one size fits all” product that can satisfy all users. Therefore, our goal is to utilize the many improvements of blockchain, all whilst building a competitive and healthy place

in the market for file storage, which could also be used with ease by others, or be interconnected with other protocols. These ideas include the options of interconnecting with any public network that operates on a different consensus layer, upgrading any consensus protocol into their own private network, and introducing a strong economic incentive model to support the huge amount of data that is stored using this protocol in the long-run.



02 Technological Overview

2.1 Decentralized Cloud Storage

Decentralized cloud storage is a storage system where data is stored on multiple devices that have storage space like computers or servers which are hosted by individuals or entities taking part in the decentralized cloud. Decentralized cloud storage is a peer-to-peer solution where your data is secured via blockchain technology and encrypted. Data is distributed across a chain of devices which in turn help make the data more accessible as well as reduce costs. Any individual can participate in a decentralized cloud storage network. Usually these individuals will receive rewards in terms of monetary value via participation. An individual with an extra 1TB of unused storage space on computer that they are running 24/7 can participate in the decentralized cloud storage network by pledging the unused storage space to the pool which in turn can earn them a token with monetary value.



2.2 Current Challenges of Existing Data Storage Systems

01 Privacy and Security



Data breaches have been significantly impacting individuals as well as enterprises. The biggest internet challenge faced by its users stems from the fear of privacy threats. A centralized storage option is vulnerable to hackers, downtime and data breaches making it an unsafe option for data storage in today's day and age.

02 Upgradability



There is a massive need for data storage from both enterprises and end users. Centralized storage solutions may have the capacity to store this data, but the challenges they face can't be ignored. Centralized solutions can't adapt fast enough to accommodate the endless stream of data while upgrading hardware is a slow and costly process.

03 Latency



In the data driven world of today, we can't wait on technology. Fast data access is of utmost importance. Centralized storage solutions can't provide the bandwidth needed to suite today's needs making data accessibility a problem while the amount of data keeps growing at a mind-blowing rate.

2.3 Benefits of Decentralized Cloud Storage

01 Decentralized peer-to-peer System

No central authority and no single point of failure thus increases robustness



02 No dedicated servers for data storage

Storage made up of contribution and renting of unused storage from the masses or even entity



03 Data Security

Nodes store fragment of encrypted data which can only be decrypt by end user



04 Data Redundancy

Data store on multiple storage nodes with each node only consist of 1 set of the data



05 Flexible load balancing

Content-addressed retrieval of data enables full flexibility



06 High Availability

No central server control thus eliminates single point of failure



01



Decentralized peer-to-peer System

Peer to peer computing or networking is a way of distributing tasks or workloads between peers. Peers are equally entitled forming a peer to peer network of nodes. Peers make up a portion of their resources, such as processing power, storage space or bandwidth, directly available to other network participants, without the need for central authority.

Decentralized computing is the allocation of resources, both hardware and software, to each individual workstation, or office location. In contrast, centralized computing exists when the majority of functions are carried out, or obtained from a remote centralized location. Decentralized computing is a trend in modern-day business environments. This is the opposite of centralized computing, which was prevalent during the early days of computers. A decentralized computer system has many benefits over a conventional centralized network. Desktop computers have advanced so

rapidly, that their potential performance far exceeds the requirements of most business applications. This results in most desktop computers remaining idle (in relation to their full potential). A decentralized system can use the potential of these systems to maximize efficiency. A collection of decentralized computers systems are components of a larger computer network, held together by local stations of equal importance and capability. These systems are capable of running independently of each other.



02



No dedicated servers for data storage

The common way storing large chunks of data is by renting or buying large servers with attached storage devices. This is how large corporations or infrastructure service providers are setup, and it always amounts to massive costs. A decentralized storage solution eliminates this need as there will be participants willing to rent out their unused storage to anyone that needs it. This will reduce the operating cost should someone require this service and also eliminate the need of an individual for monitoring and repairs should the hardware fail from a client's perspective.



03



Data Security

The inner workings of distributed or decentralized cloud storage is very simple. All participating users are connected via a peer to peer network and data is stored in a secured and decentralized manner. The files are broken into small data chunks or 'shards', and distributed across the many nodes spread out globally with the help of blockchain technology. Any user renting out their unused space is paid in cryptocurrency, and anyone using the service pays for it in cryptocurrency. This solution is fully decentralized meaning there is no central authority controlling all the data. Since there is no middleman, transmission of data is completely private as each node stores encrypted fragments of data which can only be decrypted by the end user, creating a less costly, faster and highly secure environment.



04



Data Redundancy

Data redundancy is simply the existence of duplicate sets of data, in other words, the same set of data is stored elsewhere. In a centralized system, data redundancy occurs when the same set of data is repeated on the database. This will cause an unnecessary increase of the size of the database resulting in a decrease in efficiency and possibility of data corruption. However, in a decentralized cloud storage solution, the data is actually split into fragments and stored across multiple storage nodes with each containing only one set of data.



05



Flexible load balancing

Load balancing means that incoming data traffic is split evenly across a group of servers. The more servers behind a website means it can handle a great deal more traffic, allowing it to meet the high demand from users requesting data from that specific website. The only way for a website to scale and meet more demand would be to add more servers, increasing the overall cost.

In a decentralized system, load balancing can be achieved with full flexibility. The reason this is possible is because data is content-addressed instead of location based it can be structured as per application requirement.



06



High Availability

A really important benefit of a decentralized network is the fact that there is no single point of failure. This is because all users' machines don't rely on one central server to handle all processes across the network. Increasing computing power can be achieved by adding more machines to the network.



2.4 How Decentralized Cloud Storage Works

01



The distributed or decentralized cloud storage model is very simple where all participating users are connected via a peer to peer network. Data is stored in a completely decentralized and secure way. With the help of blockchain technology, this data is broken into smaller chunks or 'shards' and distributed across all available storage nodes. These storage nodes are distributed across the globe.

02



Basically, there will be no centralized body governing this model or holding all the data. Without third party involvement and each storage node storing only fragments of encrypted data, there is complete privacy when it comes to data transmission. Pairing this with public and private key implementation, this allows only the dedicated individual with this key pairing to be able to manage the data. In another words, with blockchain technology, the user has full control over their own data.

03

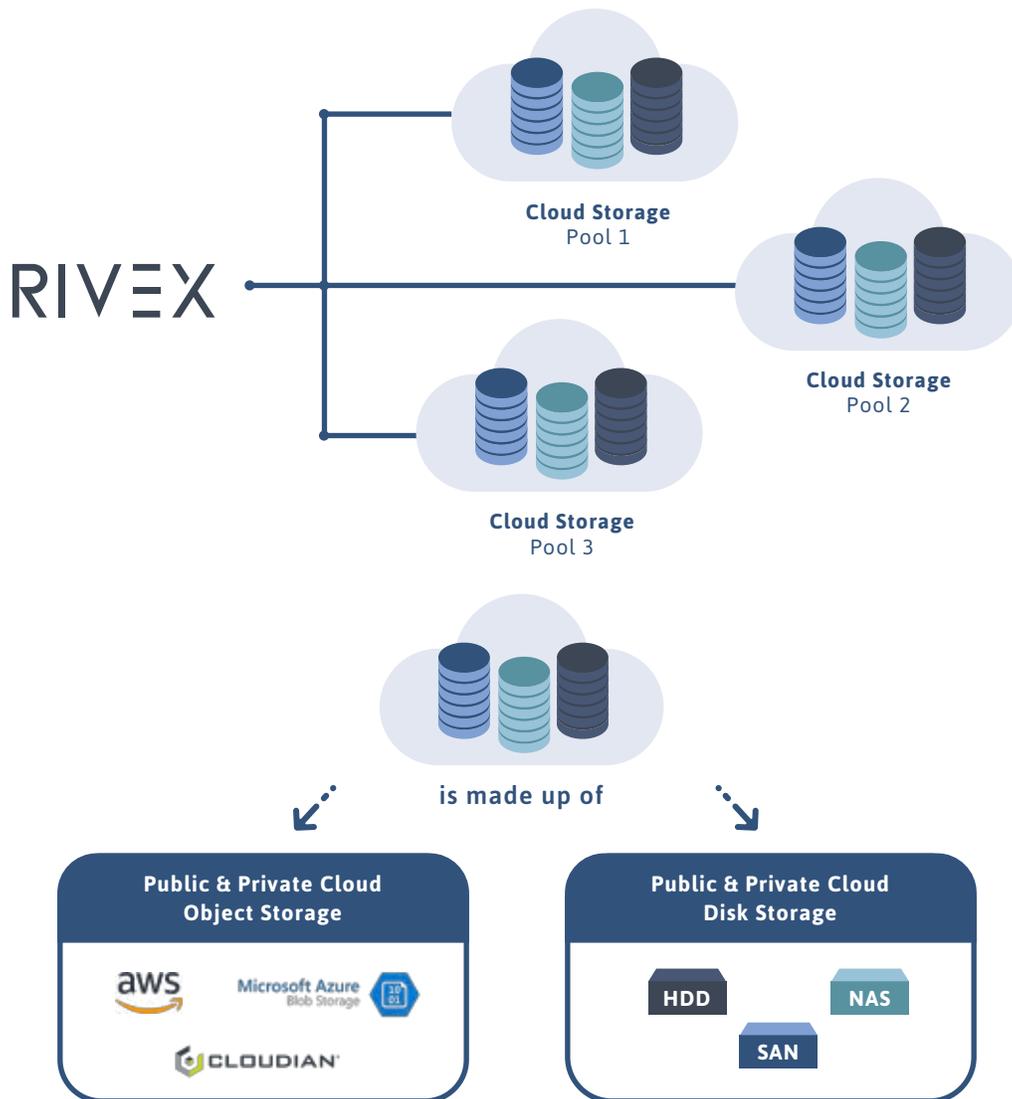


Decentralized cloud storage networks are highly secure, faster and less costly. Cryptocurrencies are used as a method of payment for both users who are renting out their extra storage capacity as well as end users who are utilizing these storage capacities.

03 RiveX

3.1 RiveX

RiveX core technology is developing a decentralized cloud storage network pairing it with decentralized oracle network that enables bidirectional capabilities of receiving data externally and sending data to other systems. RiveX ecosystem will be bundle with use cases where our solution is needed either to assist with any downfall that current solutions available in the market have or integrate it to work hand in hand with them. Individual or entity who pledge their unused storage to our cloud storage pool will be incentivize. Multiple cloud storage pool will be created, separated across region with load balance capability to ensure data redundancy and transfer speed.

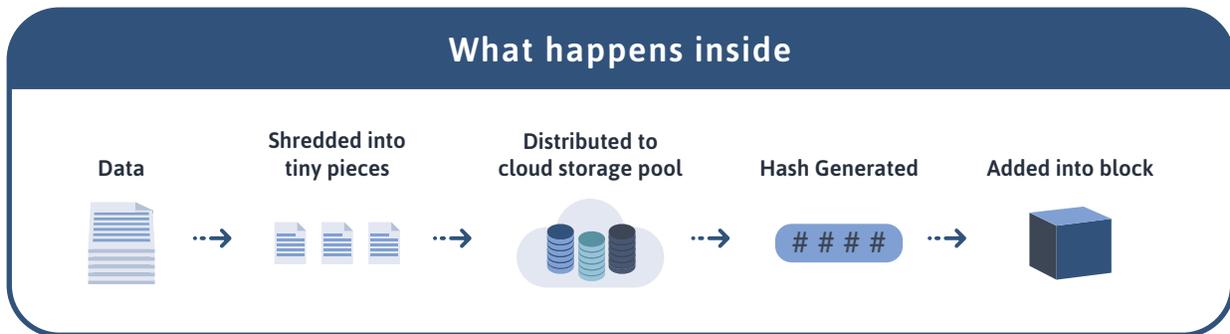
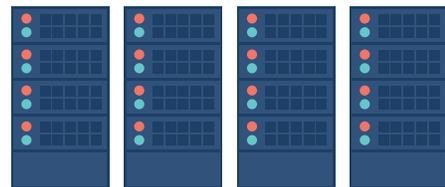


On the blockchain layer, we will be introducing a hybrid chain model where enterprise will have capability to publish data that is meant for internal purpose using private chain model while also benefiting from the data distribution on public chain on selection basis. While on the public chain, it will be fully decentralized and open where certain bussiness niche like advertising can fully take advantag as the nature of advertisement is to be publish and distributed to as many viewers as possible. Features like transparency and unencrypted data can be fulfill as well on the public chain. Data or encrypted data can be sharded and distributed to each storage pool which will greatly improve the performance of retrieving data as the full data structure file will be assemble at user end.

Encrypted or Non-Encrypted Content / Data



Storage Server

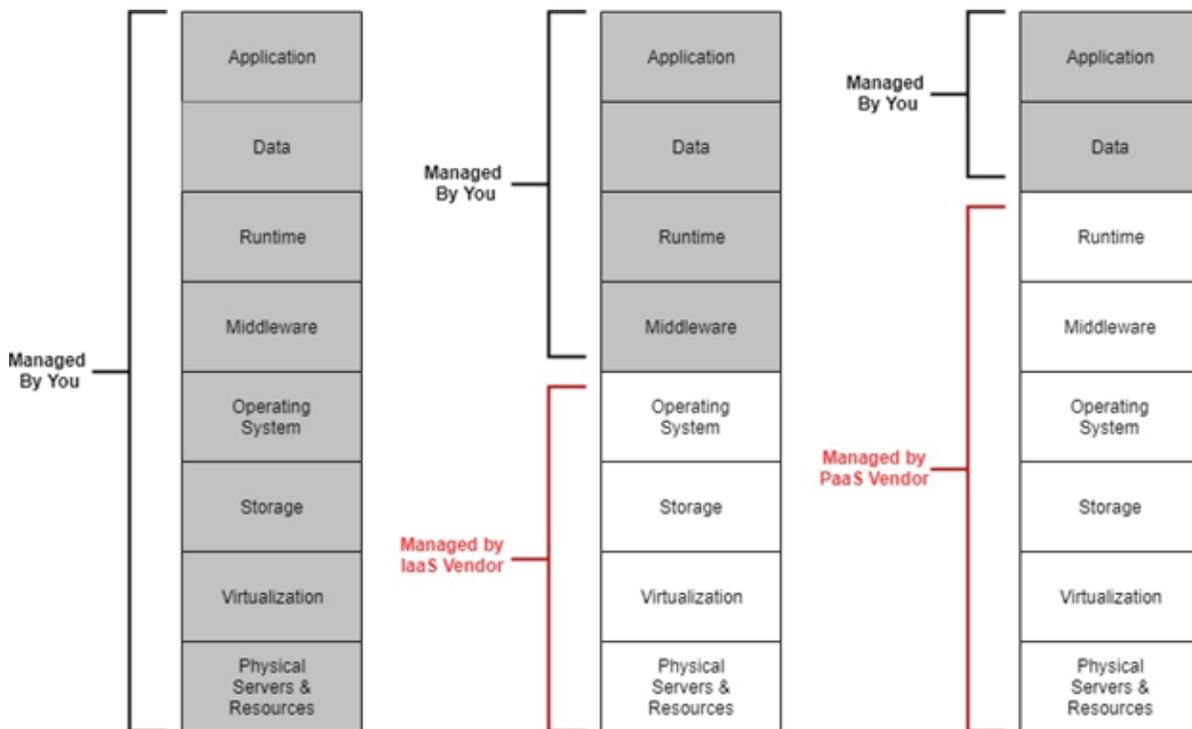


Having a tremendous need for large chunks of data will showcase the needs of why we need more storage contributors as well as bringing transactional volume to RVX token as we will be incentivizing storage contributors with RVX token.

3.2 RiveX Design Factors

IT infrastructure has been evolving fast over the past few decades. Very long ago, IT infrastructure was located on premise. This required either in-house infrastructure engineering or outsourced datacenter providers managing all the infrastructure ranging from server to storage and networking. The evolution started when companies like AWS or Azure surface started introducing cloud services where all these services could be delivered over the internet. The terminology IaaS or Infra as a Service

started being introduced during this phase. With the constant need of simplifying tasks as well as better management of company funds, the terminology PaaS or Platform as a Service was introduced where it eliminated the companies need to manage application runtime environments, but rather focus solely on their own applications and data associated with it.

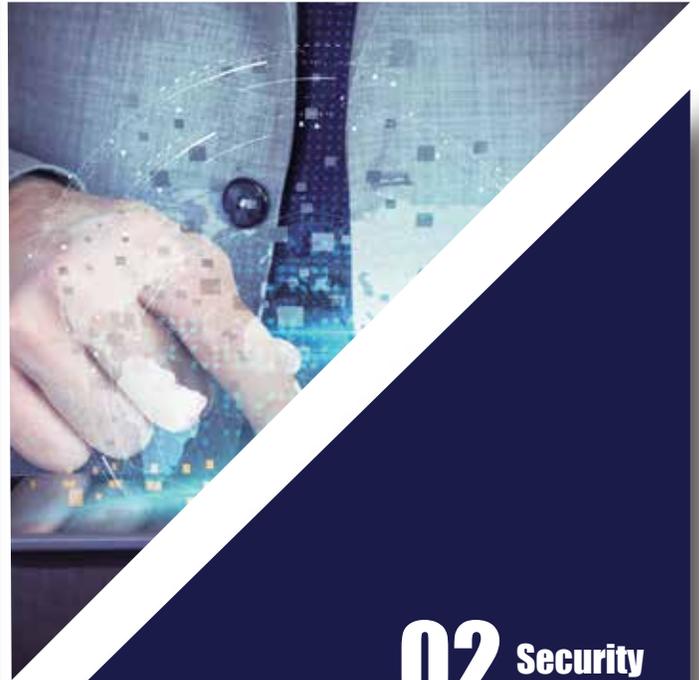
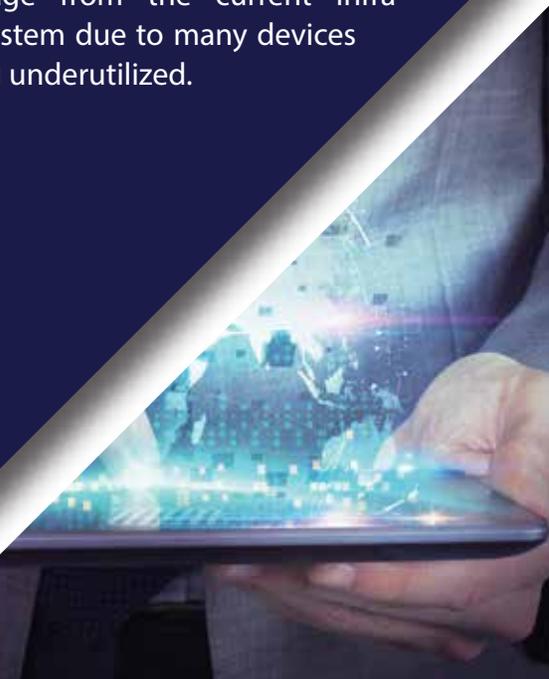


RiveX core aims at offering a hybrid of both IaaS and PaaS models in a decentralized manner as what's commonly known as BaaS or Blockchain as a Service or BTaaS, Blockchain Technology as a Service. There will be few key factors that will play a big part on the RiveX design.

01 Decentralized



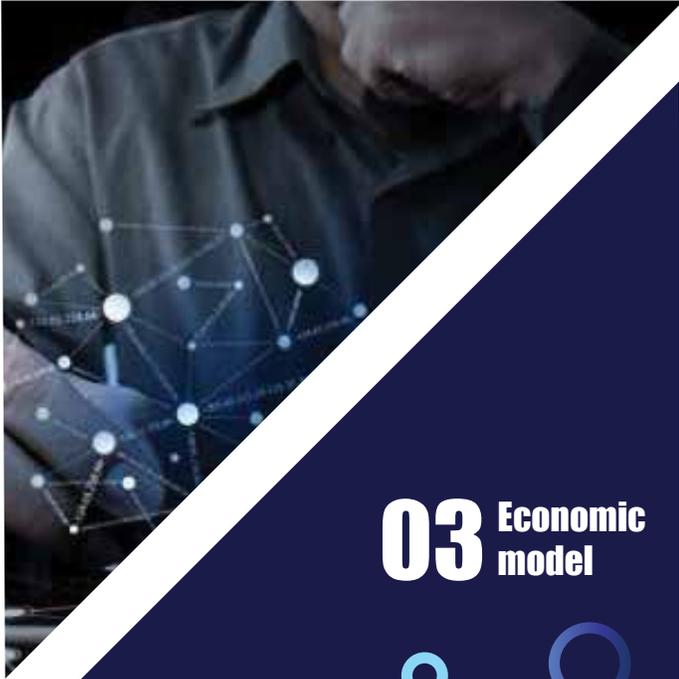
RiveX is fueled by the vision of a decentralized cloud economy. Data is stored by storage nodes which are independent of any single point of failure. This will ensure that no single entity can control the stored data and it isn't subject to any regulation unlike current centralized solutions which are subject to regulation. An example could be when there is a work order to update their terms of service, it will halt services that do not comply. Having a decentralized model can also bring the client cost down. This is because there is no need for maintenance from the platform provider. Besides that, rewarding tokens to users who rent out their resources eliminates wastage from the current infra ecosystem due to many devices being underutilized.



02 Security



Having data stored on multiple different storage devices increases the risk of the data structure being modified. When data is being sent in to be stored on RiveX, the data will be encrypted and only the respected metadata containing the decryption key on the database layer will be able to retrieve the data.



03 Economic model



We will ensure that all participating storage nodes are rewarded with tokens that can bear the operation cost. Besides that, we will make sure that these rewards are sufficient enough to ensure the participants can rejoin the network in case of any unforeseen circumstances such as hardware failure. One factor to consider here before we can convince the masses to start renting out their unused storage space would be that we need to outline the need for it. An example is when a user requires 1TB of storage space, it will then enable us to request that kind of pledge. It would not make sense for RiveX to incentivize storage node participants when there isn't an obvious need for it.

04 Latency



When we talk about data transfer and receiving rates, the network link speed will always be mentioned. However besides that, processing power and devices that can produce high throughput can improve latency as well. We will need to ensure that the time it takes for a data to get from point A to point B is fairly low to ensure more data can be processed efficiently.



04 Blockchain

4.1 Lanchain – Wanchain Private Chain

RiveX will be building on Wanchain's own private chain model known as Lanchain. Wanchain is positioning themselves as the gateway to how different blockchain can communicate with each other. From a financial standpoint, Wanchain is branding themselves as the infrastructure connecting the decentralized financial world. Although blockchain technology is rapidly shaping the digital world, as everyone knows, there is still a persistent core issue with blockchain technology where each blockchain network is operated in an isolated territory whereby only the dedicated digital currency will be able to transfer within the same network. Wanchain is playing an active role bridging the gap between these networks and ensuring open finance will be realized via the interoperability model.

As Wanchain is focusing on the financial niche, RiveX being an infrastructure centric project will be able to enhance the utility of Wanchain. Data and report are the crucial elements in the world of finance. While Wanchain is assisting with the transfer of each digital currency, RiveX will provide a layer whereby actual human readable data will be produced right in front of them. This could be from simply performing transactions, to the analysis of spending habits by a particular entity.



4.2 Advantages of Lanchain



Privacy Protection



Compliance



Cross Chain Protocol



Performance



Usability



Rapid Development

Performance guaranteed and privacy protection via one-time account and ring signature systems.

Rapid development for servers, mobile devices and personal computer via Lanchain standard SDK and API enable simple usability

Easy and rapid deployment model as node can be deployed via the use of Docker's latest technology. Pairing with the standardised deployment process enable quick and simple smart contract functionality deployment.

The innovative of cross-chain protocol enable the formation of industry grade chain with the capability of interaction with other chain.

Lanchain inherits the framework and features from the Wanchain Blockchain. Lanchain is developed to be an Industry Grade Blockchain Solution as it features comprehensive development tools like SDK that supports multi-platform and an SDK Toolkit that enables customization. Lanchain is using IBFT or Istanbul Byzantine Fault Tolerance consensus mechanism. IBFT is an alternative consensus mechanism to the POW Ethereum network consensus. It works similar to other algorithms whereby the mechanism still ensures a single, agreed-upon ordering for transactions on the blockchain while giving additional benefits for enterprises like settlement finality. Reasons on why Lanchain is using the IBFT consensus mechanism is because this model is very appealing to private blockchains especially when consortium is involved as well.



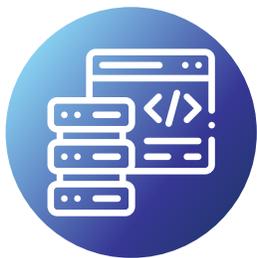
4.3 The benefit of IBFT:



Immediate block finality



Reduced time between blocks



High data integrity and fault tolerance



Operational Flexibility

Lanchains can be implemented as either a permissioned or permissionless chain.

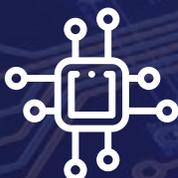
Lanchains can be tailor made for different purposes.



Querying of data



Writing



Smart Contract Templates



Frameworks

05 Consensus Model

5.1 RiveX Consensus Mechanism

As everyone knows, blockchain is a decentralized peer-to-peer system with no central authority figure thus it creates a system that eliminates failure due to corruption from a single source. However, this creates a major issue whereby one would ask how decisions get made and how anything gets done. A centralized entity has a board of leaders to make critical decisions however on blockchain it is not possible as there is no leader. A decision being made on blockchain requires consensus to be reached via a consensus mechanism. Consensus is a dynamic way of reaching a decision that benefits the group as a whole. There are various consensus mechanisms like Proof of Work, Proof of Stake and Proof of Authority to name a few.

RiveX will be using a combination of consensus mechanisms that will help secure and stabilize our core infrastructure layer. Below are the consensus mechanisms as well as an in-depth explanation on how these mechanisms will help strengthen our product.



5.2 RiveX Consensus Protocol

01

Proof of Storage



Bitcoin uses proof of work as their consensus model where processing power is being used to solve mathematical equations and the first to solve it is entitled to the block reward. This is where you see devices like ASIC miners being manufactured solely for this purpose as the more processing power you have, the faster you will be able to resolve the equation. However, this is not ideal as it uses up massive amounts of electricity which has a negative effect on the environment. This is where proof of storage or proof of capacity is introduced.

Proof of Storage is a cryptographic protocol used primarily to verify the integrity of a remote file. This is done by sending an encoded copy of the data to a server and then executing a challenge-response protocol to check the data's integrity. There are basically two participants in a POS mechanism, one being a prover which is participants who are storing data and verifiers, participants who will be validating that the provers are storing the data. There are many different proof schemes spans from POS however there all share below few common properties.

privately verifiable

publicly verifiable

transparent

retrievable

dynamic

non-outsourcable

authenticated

time-counded

useful

02

Proof of Bandwidth



Bandwidth is the capacity of a wired or wireless network communications link to transmit the maximum amount of data from one point to another over a computer network or internet connection in a given amount of time -- usually one second. Synonymous with capacity, bandwidth describes the data transfer rate. Bandwidth is not a measure of network speed -- a common misconception.



03

Proof of Stake



This algorithm uses the concept of rewarding relays proportional to the amount of bandwidth they contribute to the network. There is also the case of malicious relays that might lead to improper self-reports about their bandwidths and hence there is a bandwidth speed measurement scheme used to determine how much each relay is contributing. Relays opportunistically measure and evaluate each other's contributions to form an accurate consensus of relay bandwidth that has been shown to be resistant to attacks by malicious groups of colluding nodes.

This measurement process is done on a continuous basis whereas the consensus is formed periodically. A bank entity is responsible for storing and tracking each relay's bandwidth contribution where coins are constructed using blind signatures so that the banks cannot trace coins to specific relays.

These relays then spend their coins to purchase guaranteed winner coins from the bank that prevents double spending by matching incoming purchase requests to a database of previously spent coins that the bank maintains.

Pros: Ease of transferability and flexibility of coins that use this scheme

Cons: Security issues about malicious relays that might send improper information about other relays to boost themselves up

06 RiveX Pillar

RiveX will comprise of two major pillar, one being Blockchain as a Service (BaaS model) and another will be DeFi pillar. Under the BaaS pillar, we envision adoption via our Enterprise Dapp, EroX where consumer or user will benefit from performing their everyday task via a one stop location. Some of the feature line up for EroX includes below.

Where under the DeFi platform, we envision a compliment of our solution to existing service or platform provider where there can utilize our solution to scale their product further and faster. Besides that, we also hope that more developers or businesses will be using our tools or platform to start deploying their solution. Some of the area where solutions or tools that can be build are listed below.

Issuance and
Investing Platform

Decentralized
Prediction
Markets

Exchanges and
Open Marketplace

Infrastructure and
Dev Tooling

Asset
Management
Tools

KYC and Identity

Staking

07 RiveX Token

RiveX token will be develop base on WRC-20. RiveX Token will be denominated with RVX as the ticker. Like majority of the ecosystem, RVX token is the native token of RiveX ecosystem. RVX Token will be used for enterprise solution services, DeFi product initiator and reward for ecosystem participant which contribute defined value to the ecosystem.

On the enterprise solution services end, features that requires transactional purposes like xSign will consume gas and the medium use will be RVX token. Certain development work will also require a fixed amount of RVX token to be use where these token will flow back into RiveX Foundation or ecosystem fund wallet thus with more partnership and more apps being built on RiveX ecosystem, the circulating supply of RVX token will be greatly reduce.

RVX Token is also used to serve as a rewards medium for validator and storage node participants. A thorough and fair economic model will be produce which will not only cover participant's hardware and maintenance cost but ensure that participants will be rewarded generously base on contribution and works done.

Under the DeFi pillar, RVX Token will be use as the primary medium for participation in any assets being role out. RVX Token will be used for contract opening for Twin-Strike structure product. RVX Token will also be used as a medium for fundraising as well as trading pair under this arm.



08 Team and Advisor

Team



ALEX NG

Chief Executive Officer

Alex has served as a server support engineer for one of the leading global MNC, Dell for five years, among which he has led and managed processes as well as developed automation activities for the taskforce. His passion in blockchain technologies and high interest in coding turned professional steered him into building a decentralized solution which concertedly blends together with a centralized solution.



Joseph Lee

Chief Technology Officer

Joseph has over 15 years' experience in financial services, blockchain thought leader, advisor, and speaker. He has been involved in several blockchain projects. He is the ex team member of the Kyber Network and he was the lead of tech trading platform where he built it from scratch.



John Chan

Chief Legal Officer

A certified lawyer and blockchain veteran with proven legal structuring work and P&L management skills. John first brought crypto mining to Malaysia on an industrial scale in 2016 and further conducted dialogues with regulators in the region on implementing a standardized framework for ICOs, and crypto exchanges. Coupling his extensive knowledge of both crypto and legal, John brings unique insights and solutions to teams around the world. Ultimately, John is a payment enthusiast with a Blockchain view.



Aljaz

Chief Marketing Officer

Aljaz has worked on countless of blockchain projects. Most recently he was in charge of social media and marketing at 0xcert. His passion has always been solutions that can improve living in the future.



Yurish

Marketing & Social Media Manager

Yurish has been one of the well-known social media influencer and has diverse experiences working with startups as well as traditional companies in marketing. She provides innovative marketing and branding strategies that increases revenues, drive brand awareness and solidify customer relationships, creating viral campaigns, using social media to increase audience.



Liam

Global Community

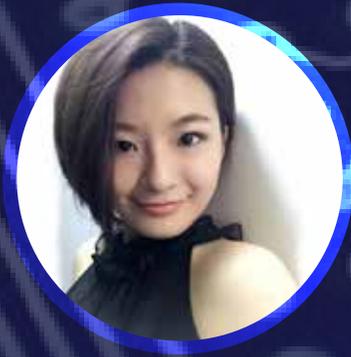
Liam has been in the blockchain space since early 2016. He has served as a community manager for Wanchain and others within the Wanchain ecosystem. He is passionate about projects that focus on Decentralized Finance.



Blitz

Blockchain Solutions Architect

Blitz is a blockchain solutions architect with vast exposure in the software programming scene. He possesses rigid information technology techniques and skills. His expertise includes Solidity, SQL, ASP.NET, MVC structure, database, software project and integration. He has been involved with various blockchain architecture and enterprise solutions using Hyperledger. He has also built multiple applications based on VR and AR technologies.



Vivian Hsu

Lead Blockchain Developer

Vivian has vast experiences in the technology and programming field in China. She has served as a software engineer and quality assurance with some notable companies which includes Dell and Guangfa Bank in China.

Advisors



Mark Tan

Mark has five years of corporate banking experience with several local and foreign banks in Malaysia which include Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp, Hong Leong Bank and RHB Bank. He is currently attached to Wanchain as Asia BD Director. He is leading Wanchain's blockchain enterprise solutions and joint revenue fintech businesses in South East Asia. He is spearheading and managing Wanchain's enterprise partnerships for decentralized credit scoring, tokenization of loyalty points and decentralized microlending with PUC Berhad, a listed company in Malaysia. He is advising multiple blockchain projects and currently co-leading multiple crypto related market making activities together with Nova (Advisor for Rivex.)



Nova

Nova has ten years of proprietary trading experience. He has vast experience of quantitative and high frequency trading. He is currently the head of algorithm and quantitative trading department in one of South East Asia's largest trading house. He has been involved with some of the notable market making activities in the cryptocurrency scene.



Li Ni

Li Ni has over 15 years' experience in IT and internet business. Previously worked for ZTE Telecom, Delta Electronics and SuperMap Software as directors in relevant fields. He is the VP of Wanchain and Wanglu Tech China. He is also the co-founder of WANLab, Wanchain's blockchain incubator and accelerator. He is also the global partner for WANFund, Wanchain Foundation's blockchain fund.



Alexey Koloskov

Alexey is a blockchain developer, chief architect and creator of the Waves decentralized exchange (Waves' DEX). He has extensive experience in the development and complex banking software. Over the past several years, he has established a reputation as an active and expert participant within the blockchain community. He currently serves as the CEO for Orion Protocol.



Kal Ali

Kal is a founding partner at Kanix and blockchains strategic advisor for several projects, specializing in business development and partnerships. He brings expertise in the traditional finance sector to the cutting edge blockchain space. He currently serves as the COO for Orion Protocol.