

# HASHGARD

Distributed, Trusted Asset Management Protocol



**HASHGARD**

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Hashgard is a distributed, trusted asset management protocol and a high functionality next generation digital finance public chain.

Hashgard provides a one-stop blockchain solution for asset management in digital finance. Hashgard has a large number of business modules, including operational-level on-chain data, advanced versions of asset management autonomous organization, a smart contract system tailored for asset management, able to systematically support the issuance, management, trusteeship, settlement, audit, process control, and dispute arbitration of decentralized assets.

Hashgard is an open, highly-expansive ecosystem. We will have in-depth collaboration with other ecosystems in terms of identity authentication, content distribution, predicting markets, asset lending, trusted data validation, cross-chain collaboration and so on, to jointly build infrastructure in the digital finance field and provide complete functional modules for decentralized applications on the chain. We will continue to expand new modules based on the needs of applications.

Hashgard will solve the pain points in digital finance and protect investors' assets through technological innovation and ecological construction in an effort to ultimately achieve distributed inclusive finance.



**HASHGARD**

# HASHGARD

**Digital Finance**

**HASHGARD**

**Team and  
Partners**



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# Digital Asset Management

Industry Status

Challenges

Regulatory Confusion



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# Industry Status

In recent years, with digital assets such as Bitcoin gradually entering the mainstream view, its influence has been increasing day by day. It has become an asset category that institutions and individuals cannot ignore. The total market value has reached a maximum of 800 billion US dollars. With the gradual enrichment of digital assets, there are more and more value-creating activities related to it. The management of digital assets is one of them.

Against this background, the digital assets fund (token fund) has sprung up around the globe. According to incomplete statistics, the current number of digital asset funds has reached hundreds worldwide, and the asset management scale is nearly 5 billion US dollars. We believe that with the institutionalize and professionalize of investors in the digital asset market, the construction of infrastructure of this industry will become the focus of market.



# Challenges

## Reduced threshold

In the era of digital assets, as the access threshold for digital funds is reduced, fund managers do not have to undergo qualification verification, and only need one wallet address to accept and manage funds from all over the world, leading to a mixed bag of chaos in the digital asset management industry

## Lack of Regulation

Digital asset fund is an emerging industry. There is no corresponding industry regulation. The internal operations of funds are not transparent to investors. The lack of information disclosure and external audit can not effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors.

## Backward Tools

The management tools of digital asset funds are relatively primitive and backward. Most management teams use basic Office softwares such as Word and Excel and wallet applications for records. The accounting is inconvenient and the efficiency is very low.

## Conflict of Interests

Participating parties in the field of digital asset management include regulatory institutions, fund managers, investors and fund custodians, etc. The interests of all parties are not the same. At present, there is no mechanism for coordinating the appeals of all parties.



# Regulatory Confusion

## Lags and differences in regulations.

The formulation of laws and regulations generally lags behind the economic and social development. Both digital assets and digital asset funds are emerging industries. The legislative bodies of most countries have not yet issued corresponding regulations, and even if regulations are introduced, they fail to reach a consensus.

## Regulatory Difficulty

Digital assets have the property of “self-financing”. In theory, the issuance and trading of assets can bypass the traditional financial system, and supervision is difficult.

## High Regulatory Costs

Traditionally, most of the fund's supervision has adopted territorial jurisdiction, but blockchain technology has such features as cross-temporal, cross-subject, and international. Fund managers can easily avoid oversight by migrating their registration sites to third countries. The cost of cross-national jurisdiction is too high.

## Lack of Popular Recognition

The purpose of supervision is to protect the legitimate interests of investors, but driven by interests, most people lack the sense of participation and recognition of supervision. Therefore, it is necessary for fund managers to be “self-disciplined” in addition to the “self-regulation” of the industry.



# HASHGARD

**Origin of Philosophy**

**Beyond THE DAO**

**Core Concepts**

**Ecosystem**

**Technical Architecture**

**Economic System**

**Development Roadmap**



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# Origin of Philosophy

*"Autonomous organization" refers to a group of interdependent trustees who organize themselves and conduct self-governance so that they can achieve lasting common benefits in the event that everyone faces free riders, evades responsibility, or other opportunism. The problem that must be solved is how to combine the variables, namely (1) increase the initial possibility of autonomous organization; (2) enhance people's capacity for continuous self-organization; (3) enhance capability to solve the problem of public ponds by self-organization without some kind of external assistance.*

— Elinor Ostrom, Winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics, in *"Governing the Commons"*

Compared to "self-governing organizations," the DAO is a further organizational structure consisting of a group of people who share the same ideas and have common goals, and operates and self-governed through "blockchain" and "smart contracts." In the DAO, individuals are equal, the implementation of the rules and the changes in the rules themselves are accomplished through "smart contracts."



# Origin of Philosophy

*“Crypto-assets, while risky, also brings innovation and can help us better monitor them. In other words, we can use fire to fight fire.”*

— Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

For assets such as digital assets that have a “self-financing” nature, An effective way of supervision is to use the blockchain technology that carries it to supervise. This is the meaning of “treating fire with fire”.



# The DAO: the exploration of decentralized asset management

## Centralized Fund Manager

In the traditional asset management business, fund managers make profit through the management of funds from investors.

Advantages: Funds are managed by experienced professional fund managers with high operation efficiency.

Disadvantages: The operation of assets is not transparent, and it is easy to breed corruption and damage the interests of investors.

# VS

## The DAO

In April 2016, the smart contract crowdfunding application on Ethereum – the DAO – explored decentralized asset management.

The DAO has designed mechanisms for guardians, whitelisting, proposals, voting, DAO forks, and fund transfer to implement decentralized decision-making for crowdfunding and asset protection for investors.



# The DAO: design flaws, eventually aborted

**Defect A:** The DAO adopts voting as a decision-making mechanism and lacks a professional fund manager. The decision-making is inefficient and not professional enough.

**Defect B:** The smart contract of the DAO hosts the user's funds, and structurally, the use and hosting of the funds are not separated, which makes it vulnerable to attacks.

**Defect C:** The algorithm design of the DAO smart contract is defective, making it in favor of users who are inclined to up vote and suppress the opposition.



# The DAO: design flaws, eventually aborted

In July 2016, the DAO was attacked by hackers. \$60 million worth of ETH was stolen. The Ethereum community had to recoup its losses through a hard fork. This event directly led to an ideology split on Ethereum and some members did not accept changing transaction history through the hard fork, which eventually produced a parallel version - ETC.

In July 2017, SEC of the US issued the investigation report of the DAO incident. It is believed that the DAO token is "securities" in nature and should comply with the federal securities laws.

We realize that many problems in the digital asset management field cannot be solved by just building a crowdfunding smart contract on Ethereum. We urgently need more realistic solutions!



# HASHGARD: from and beyond the DAO

Hashgard fully absorbed the "asset autonomy" thought in the DAO and improved it.

We believe that in the digital asset management industry in the future, the centralized and decentralized organizational forms exist at the same time.

The "decentralized asset autonomy" explored by the DAO is one of its forms, but it is not the only one. Hashgard will combine the concepts of centralization and semi-centralization to establish a better digital asset management ecosystem from the perspectives of regulation and self-discipline.



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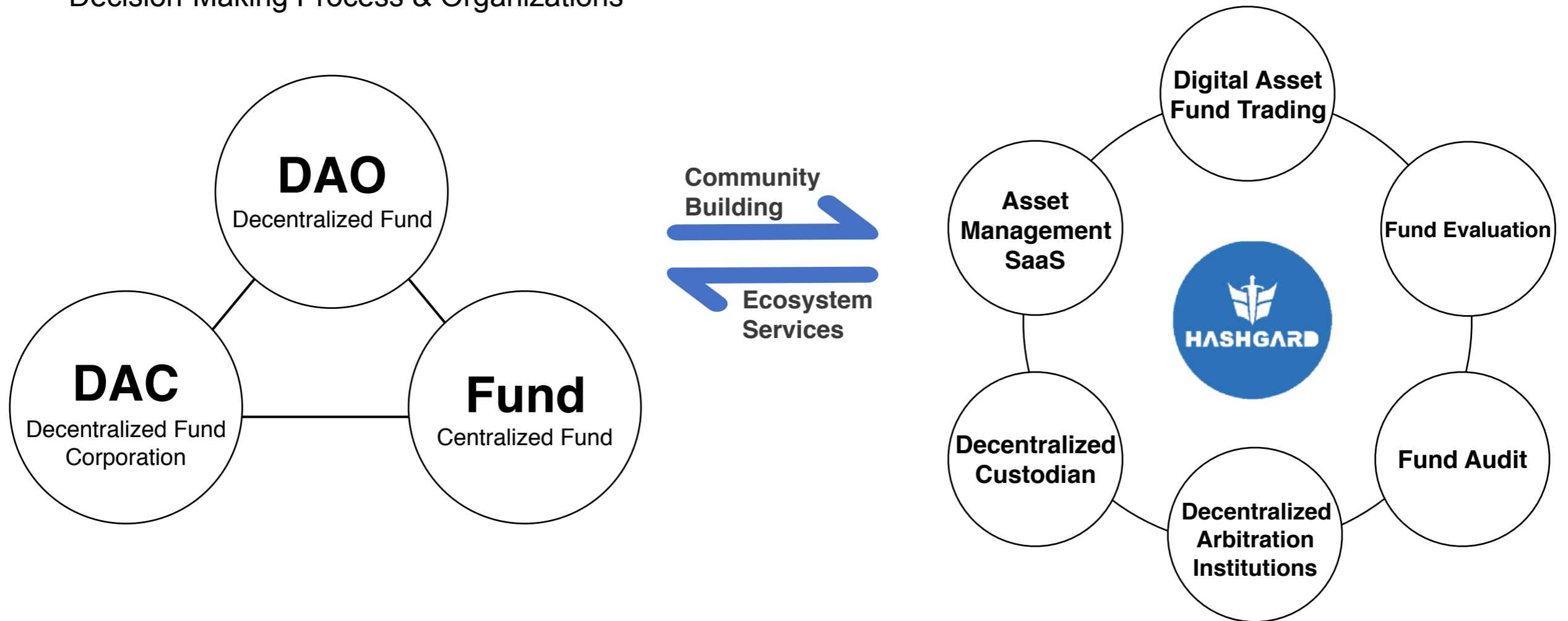
# HASHGARD Core Concept

- **Advanced DAO autonomy:** digital assets based on blockchain technology have characteristics such as cross-temporal, cross-subject, and anonymity. Traditional supervision is difficult and costly. At this stage, the introduction of blockchain's core self-governance can really help the industry promote self-discipline and standardization.
- **Distributed inclusive finance:** Hashgard can empower the design and issuance of distributed digital financial products and enable global investors to participate based on their risk preferences, so we can truly achieve distributed inclusive finance
- **Code-level contract regulation:** Hashgard consists of a series of smart contract portfolios tailored for asset management. Fund managers, custodians, third-party organizations, etc., upon appointment by investors, are subject to corresponding restrictions based on smart contracts.
- **Operational Level Data On-Chain & Privacy Protection:** Operational-level data in Hashgard cannot be tampered and will be cryptographically protected. Fund managers and other fund-raising parties, on one hand, will have their key business data encrypted and stored through private keys, which will only be open to authorized person; on the other hand, they can disclose investment decisions, risk management, account management, financial management, and other operational-level data to their investors to prove the truth and credibility of performance.



# HASHGARD Ecological System

Decision-Making Process & Organizations





# HASHGARD Ecosystem

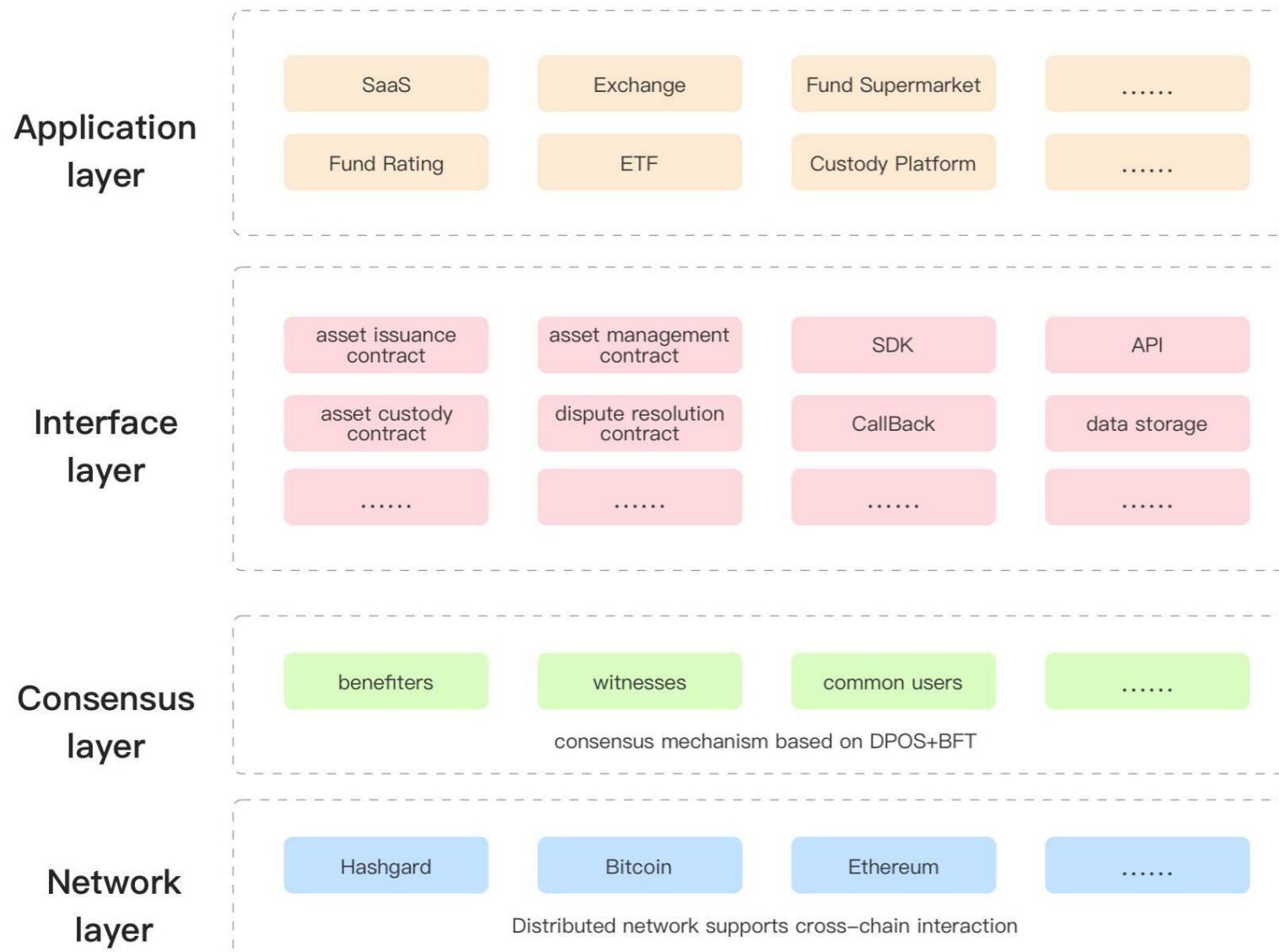
- **Asset management DAO:** Fund investors, managers, custodians, etc. may form a DAO-style autonomous organization to ensure the standardization of fund operations through smart contracts.
- **Decentralized fund company:** Individuals empowers technology, links global talents, and builds more operationally efficient asset management DACs.
- **Decentralized fund:** Supporting DAO model and various decentralized financial products.
- **Asset management SAAS system:** Provides digital asset investors with professional asset management, investment management, risk control, financial management, team collaboration and other functions.
- **Digital assets fund exchange:** A platform for digital asset fund investors to subscribe, redeem and trade fund shares.
- **Decentralized arbitration system:** Supporting the creation of an arbitration DAO to resolve business disputes in the community.
- **Decentralized custodian:** Ensure asset security through cross-chain agreements and custody services provider.



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# HASHGARD Technical Architecture



- As the underlying infrastructure of the digital financial industry, Hashgard has a complete distributed ledger technology system, including distributed network technologies, consensus mechanisms, smart contracts, application layer interfaces(API) and etc...
- Hashgard fully considered the need for the protection and transaction of many different types of assets in the future when designing the system, and technically supports the cross-chain interaction of various public chains.
- Hashgard engages with eco-partners such as decentralized data storage, decentralized asset custody, decentralized asset issuance, and decentralized asset lending. Hashgard connects with eco-partners on lower-layer interfaces to support developers to build various application services under different scenarios.



# HASHGARD Economic System

- **Purpose of deposit:** within the Hashgard system, in such scenarios as issuance of fund equity asset, creating a DAO and a DAC etc., user are required to freeze tokens generated by the system as deposit. When users violate the agreement, the corresponding deposit will be deducted by the smart contract for punishment.
- **Purpose of burning GAS:** the Hashgard token will be used as GAS for trading fuel, partially distributed to consensus nodes, and partially allocated to contract creators to motivate the community.
- **Ecological building purpose:** The Hashgard Foundation will distribute token reward to DAPP developers based on criteria such as fund management practices, smart contract creation and usage, to encourage more users to participate in the digital finance ecosystem.
- **Token appreciation logic:** the total amount of tokens generated by Hashgard system is fixed. Therefore, the total economic value of the community will be greater with more users, at the same time, more tokens are frozen, resulting in a continuous reduction in the amount of liquidity, while the demand is increasing, resulting in an increase in expected value of tokens.



# HASHGARD Token Distribution

- Hashgard issued 100 billion native built-in crypto-tokens called “GARD”.
- 6.5% of the total amount is allocated for early incubators. Tokens will be locked for a year after listing.
- 30% is allocated for strategic investors and partners. Among the 30%, 50% tokens will be delivered to the purchaser upon listing, the other 50% will be locked for 6 months.
- 10% will be rewarded to founding team members. Tokens will be released 6 months after mainnet launch over 24 months.
- 3% - 4% is allocated for scientific research and advisors.
- 10% will be rewarded to intellectual property contribution team. Tokens will be locked for a year after listing.
- 40% is allocated to Foundation for R&D, marketing and ecosystem building. Among the 40%, 10% will be allocated for community awards/market promotions, 10%-15% for R&D, and 15%-20% for ecosystem building.



# Hashgard Development Roadmap

## Version: Ginnunga

Hashgard SaaS system beta version released, providing operational level asset management function, and the core algorithm for digital asset management was developed.

1

**2018.4**

2

**2018.12**

## Version: Yggdrasil

Hashgard SaaS system provides exchange API Key docking, risk control management, team collaboration and other functions. Release the Hashgard test network on public chain.

3

**2019.6**

## Version: Bifrost

Release the Hashgard main network on public chain, providing asset issuance, asset management, asset custody and other functions based on blockchain technology.

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# Team and Partners

**Team Members**

**Strategy Advisors**

**Partners**



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# Hashgard Core Team



**Tom Huang**  
Co-founder, COO

Senior analyst of Fenbushi Capital, co-founder of BKFund. Tom graduated from the University of Macau in Finance, and served as a management trainee in the Fortune 500 company Louis Dreyfus. After that, he joined Fenbushi Capital focused on the research and investment of the blockchain industry



**Charlie Xu**  
Founder

Strategic managing director of Fenbushi Capital, managing partner of BKFund. Graduated from Anhui University, Charlie has served for high-tech companies such as iFLYTEK, Huawei and ZTE, etc. With 13 years of rich experience in R&D, marketing, management and entrepreneurial incubation practice, he was selected as "National Outstanding Innovation and Entrepreneurship Mentor" by the Ministry of Education. He is also the early participant and investor in the blockchain industry.



**Frank Yang**  
Co-founder, CTO

Former ZTE corporate level agile coach. Frank graduated from Xidian University in Cyber Security and Cryptography, has 16 years of experience in software development, 6 years of experience in project management and process improvement, directed multiple teams from traditional R&D to agile mode transformation.



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# Hashgard Team Members



Cindy Fang  
Financial Manager



Grace Zhong  
Administrative Manager



Iris Li  
Public Relations Manager



Mika Ye  
UI Designer



Victor Wu  
Product Manager



Shawn Yang  
Developer



Vicky Wang  
Community Manager



Keren Yin  
Business Development Manager



Joe He  
Developer





# Hashgard Strategy Advisors



**Bo Shen**

Founding Partner  
of Fenbushi Capital



**James Gong**

Founder of CYBEX &  
ChainB



**David Lee**

Professor at Singapore  
University of Social Sciences  
Partner of Blockasset Ventures



**Haifeng Xi**

Former WanCloud CTO  
Co-founder of IRIS



**Min Zhang**

Managing Partner of  
Heli Investment



**Sunny Lu**

Co-founder and  
CEO of VeChain



**Eva Foo**

Founder of Scry.info



**Shuo Bai**

Former Chief Engineer of Shanghai  
Stock Exchange, Head of ChinaLedger  
Technical Committee



**Cindy Deng**

Director of Corporate Finance  
Department and Associate  
Professor in Finance at Shanghai  
University of Finance and  
Economics



# HASHGARD Partners



**The future has come, let's build a beautiful new world of digital finance.**

**Stay Tuned with Hashgard**

**Official website: Hashgard.io**

**Official Twitter account: Hashgard1**

**Official Weibo Account: @Hashgard**

**Official Telegram Group**



**Official WeChat Account**

