V.2.20210609

SUCCESSION™

(SCCN)

Whitepaper

5/30/2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The law and cryptocurrency have not achieved synchronization, especially when it comes to succession of crypto assets upon death or other occurrence. Lawyers have further not leveraged the benefits of blockchain and smart contracts for their clients. Currently, digital asset holders run the risk of their assets being held in probate or even lost. Furthermore, business owners and individuals continue to rely on third parties in the execution of their transactions that could otherwise be automated.

Succession will attempt to solve these problems by leveraging the law, blockchain transactions, and decentralized applications (dapps) to create automated and trustless succession of assets. It will further attempt to use this technology to add value for businesses and individuals in other areas such as settlements, escrow, and other agreements. This will significantly reduce costs and potentially the need to retain lawyers or other experts for transactions that can more efficiently and economically be conducted on the blockchain.

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Licenses and Approvals Are Not Assured in All Jurisdictions

Succession intends to operate in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations and obtain the necessary licenses and approvals. Regulatory licenses and/or approvals are likely to be required in several relevant jurisdictions in which relevant activities may take place. This means that the development and roll-out of all the initiatives described in this whitepaper are not guaranteed. It is not possible to guarantee, and no person makes any assurances, that any such licenses or approvals will be obtained within a particular timeframe or at all. As such, the initiatives described in this whitepaper may not be available in certain markets, or at all. This could require a restructuring of these initiatives and/or its unavailability in all or certain respects. Also, the development of any initiatives is intended to be implemented in stages. During certain stages of development, the project may rely on relationships with certain licensed third-party entities. If these entities are no longer properly licensed in the relevant jurisdiction, this will impact the ability of Succession to rely on the services of that party.

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The regulatory status of cryptographic tokens and digital assets is currently unsettled, varies among jurisdictions and subject to significant uncertainty. It is possible that in the future, certain laws, regulations, policies or rules relating to cryptographic tokens, digital assets, blockchain technology, or blockchain applications may be implemented which directly or indirectly affect or restrict cryptographic token holders' right to acquire, own, hold, sell, convert, trade, or use cryptographic tokens. The uncertainty in tax legislation relating to cryptographic tokens and digital assets may expose cryptographic token holders to tax consequences associated with the use or trading of cryptographic tokens.

Digital assets and related products and services carry significant risks. Potential purchasers should assess the nature of, and their appetite for, relevant risks independently and consult their advisers before making any decisions.

Professional Advice

This whitepaper is not to be construed as professional legal advice and no attorney-client relationship is derived from the information obtained herein or your interaction with the source of this document. You should consult a lawyer, accountant, tax professional, or any other professional advisors as necessary before determining whether to purchase SCCN Tokens.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This whitepaper contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on the belief of Succession as well as certain assumptions made by and information available to Succession regarding the business we operate. Forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

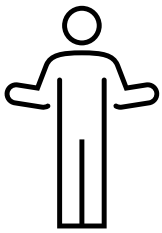
Forward-looking statements may involve estimates and assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond our control and prediction. Accordingly, these factors could cause actual results or outcomes that differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

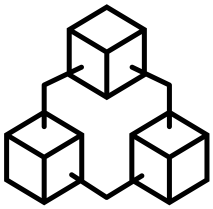
PROBLEM

Bottom line, digital assets are here to stay and will be the norm in a short amount of time. However, the law has not caught up with the benefits of Web 3.0 and blockchain technology. While people and businesses are accumulating digital assets at the speed of light, there is nothing short of confusion and hysteria when it comes to succession or the ability to transfer these assets on death, dissolution, or other loss. In many cases, digital assets are abandoned or tied up in protracted processes involving intermediaries or litigation. They are costly to recover and, in some cases, irrevocably lost.

The death of Matthew Mellon is illustrative. Matthew Mellon was an heir to the Mellon Bank who invested in cryptocurrency. At the time of his death, he had accumulated approximately $100,000,000.00 in digital assets.[i] Because of the size of the estate and the failure to plan properly, the Estate was forced into probate. Probate is generally a lengthy and costly process. In this case, the heirs were concerned about the volatility of the market and the impact of delay. As a result, they had to ask the court for permission to acquire the assets earlier than usual. It required litigation and advocacy to conduct what should have been a seamless transition. Needless to say, with the advent of blockchain technology and dapps such delays are problematic and inexcusable. These human intermediary transactions, i.e., the courts or banks, are increasingly causing distrust. As a result, more and more individuals are looking elsewhere to secure and protect their financial future and the succession of their assets to their loved ones upon their death.



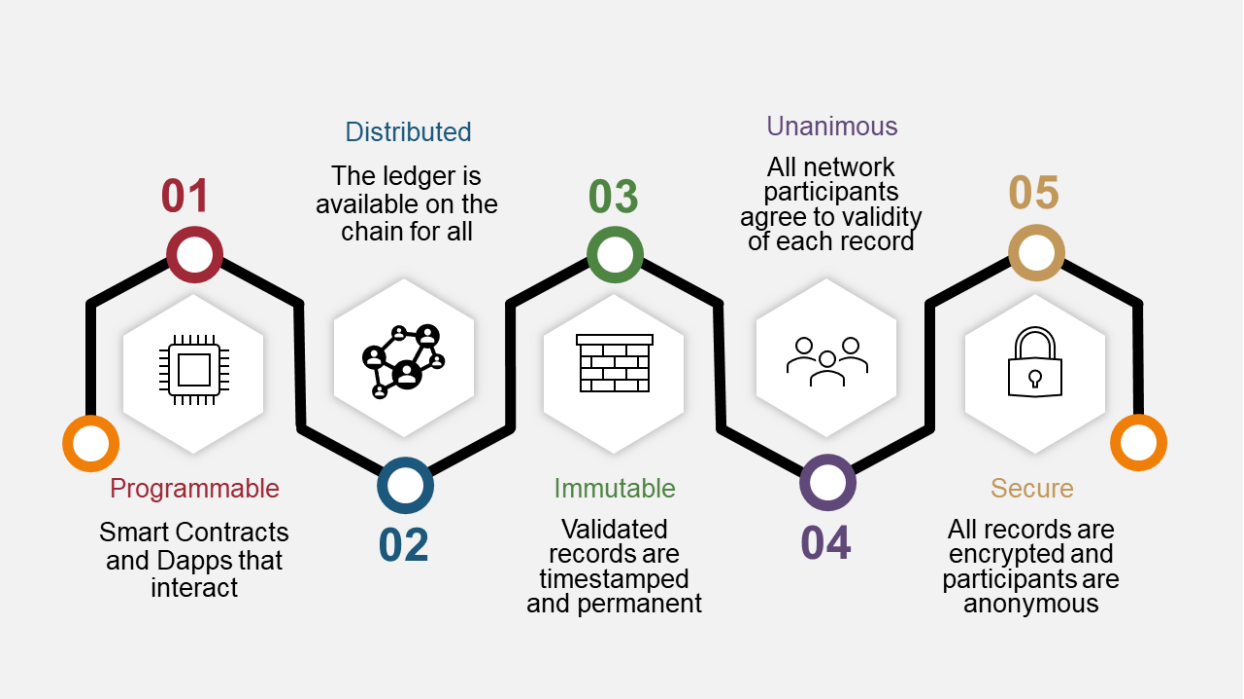
That said, Web 3.0 and blockchain technology are becoming increasingly relevant and they are providing a broader spectrum of real-world application. Such advances have improved from legacy internet technologies by adding (i) greater online privacy, (ii) the ability to enable payments by cryptocurrency without the need for intermediaries, and (iii) the Internet of Things (IoT) enabling efficient interaction with smart devices.[ii] For the purposes of this paper we will discuss the backbone of Web 3.0. That backbone is blockchain, which is a type of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).



What is Blockchain?

> A blockchain is essentially a digital ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed across the entire network of computer systems on the blockchain. Each block in the chain contains a number of transactions, and every time a new transaction occurs on the blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to every participant's ledger. [Blockchain] transactions are recorded with an immutable cryptographic signature…[iii]

Blockchain Characteristics – Fig. 1



Among the greatest benefits of the blockchain is the access to it by way of smart contracts. There is a theory that the code within a smart contract is the law. This is because a smart contract is generally a self-executable contract between parties with the terms etched into the code. The code as well as the contract is distributed across the blockchain and is irreversible. There is no way around it short of the language written within it. Hence, it is the immutable law in that domain. Smart contracts characteristically eliminate the need for intermediaries to coach respective obligations. They are trustless and associated obligations happen as a matter of the nature of the code, thus saving great time and money.

Conversely, outside of the cyber domain, transactions occur with the fullest potential for human error and delay. Most delay comes when the terms of a contract are ambiguous or when there is no contract to describe respective obligations. Or, even when the terms are clear, contracts require heavy human interaction to guaranty adequate performance.

Interactions outside of the blockchain require trust between parties. Are the parties who they say they are and are the parties going to do what they say they are going to do? To help define the scope of contracts outside of the cyber domain, lawyers are often involved. Additionally, courts or other third parties may be required to resolve disputes or otherwise facilitate such agreements.

Take for instance a typical transfer of assets by an estate that is forced into a legal process called a probate. In that event, a party, normally an heir or beneficiary, has to hire a lawyer to start the process. It may look like figure 2 below.

Anatomy of a Probate – Fig. 2

SF Legal Group © 2021

Figure 2 is simply a general depiction of a typical probate process in the United States. It involves parties searching for assets, collecting an inventory, and then asking the court to distribute the assets in accordance with a Will or the law in the applicable jurisdiction. As indicated, it involves multiple intermediaries and can be protracted and costly. In many cases, the participants are left with unsatisfactory results and find their inheritance squandered on attorneys' fees and costs.

The probate process has been the rancor of families for decades. As a result, strategies for probate avoidance have improved over time. Assets of a deceased can alternatively pass as a matter of law or contract without having to go through probate.

In the first instance, i.e., as a matter of law, a statutory code describes how certain assets are passed to beneficiaries. For example, a house can be titled jointly with a right to survivorship (JWRTS). In some jurisdictions, if title to property is JWRTS, the statutes provide that the living joint owner automatically enjoys title to the whole following the death of the other. In the second instance, i.e., as a matter of contract, the terms of a contract dictate how title is to be passed. Common examples are insurance policies, pay on death bank accounts, or trusts. With such documents, the applicable property avoids probate because the deceased interests in such property are inseparably tied to the contract. Even still, these two probate avoidance techniques are not trustless, immutable, or secure. They are also far from efficient as they rely on other parties to secure the advantages of the law or contract.

On the other hand, the succession of digital assets requires access to any number of potentially unfamiliar or wholly unknown private keys, passwords, wallets, and exchange or brokerage accounts. Publishing such data in written contracts that pass through the hands of third parties diminishes security and other blockchain characteristics. No portfolio of any size is immune to loss due to fraud, process, or beneficiary unfamiliarity with blockchain technology. Without Succession (SCCN), there are very few secure options that allow owners to pass their digital assets to intended beneficiaries – even if the assets are part of a traditional trust agreement.

INTENT

Succession intends to leverage the law and blockchain technology so that digital assets can be passed to an owner's beneficiaries in a secure, immutable, and trustless manner. We will leverage smart contracts per the desires of the owner and grant peace of mind so that such owner knows that loved ones, charities, or successor businesses receive all intended shares. Succession understands the problem and its team of professionals, including, lawyers, doctors, and information technology personnel, consider it the highest priority to enhance blockchain participation and the user's peace of mind.

SOLUTION

Succession (SCCN) will provide a Decentralized Application (DApp) that will interact with the blockchain to create a certificate of assets that can be transferred upon the death of a digital asset owner. Succession will leverage new hybrid smart contracts to initiate functions on the blockchain to enable the sequence. The DApp will maintain key characteristics of security, decentralization, and efficiency. Security will be inherent on the blockchain but further maintained via encryption and multi-sig capabilities.

Decentralized Application (DApp)

The world of blockchain technology has opened the door to new opportunities for everyone. Blockchain technology is a catalyst of equity that is sweepingly breaking down barriers and creating access to flourishing economies. Access, however, is only as good as the pathway for entry.

That pathway is typically opened by a DApp. A DApp is essentially a computer program, with similar functionality as other programs. However, there are some key differences. One such difference and clear distinction is that a DApp's backend code runs on a decentralized peer-to-peer network (blockchain). Traditional applications backend codes run on centralized servers.

Because a DApp's backend code is on the blockchain, a good DApp will enjoy further distinctions. Some of those distinctions are that its code is usually open-source. A DApp will typically interact with a smart contract on a decentralized network like Ethereum. When creating a smart contract, its actually creating a piece of backend code for a DApp.[iv]

Dapp = frontend + smart contract backend[v]

Another key characteristic is that DApps are censorship resistant. As they run on decentralized networks, there is no central authority calling the shots. Current legacy systems have become increasingly centralized with the power to control information resting with a few hubs, like government and mega corporate entities. These systems have increasingly become more powerful in our day-to-day lives and have caused distrust. Blockchain solutions bring power back to the user. A DApp is resilient. They will often continue to work even when an individual node breaks because the data is not centralized. They are inherently redundant and immune to failure.

Furthermore, DApps use their smart contracts to integrate cryptocurrencies into basic functions.[vi] This ability has caused a surge of cryptocurrency and digital asset ownership that is revolutionizing how worldwide consumers transact business. However, as digital ownership is on the rise, the law has not kept up. There are fewer regulations than with traditional Fiat currency. Further, lawyers have failed to integrate technology into their practices so that their client's digital assets are not lost upon death.

Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency ("crypto") is a form of digital currency that is secured by cryptographic measures transferred across a digital ledger or blockchain. A distinguishing feature is that crypto is issued without any central authority, making it difficult for governments or entities to control or regulate. They are nearly impossible to counterfeit or double-spend. As a result, cryptocurrency has become a very attractive form of money. As with traditional currency or anything of value, succession planning is imperative, however, it is often overlooked.

Traditional succession methodologies fall short in so many areas. Traditional methods simply lack security, trustless and efficient processing, and immutability. Conversely, the Succession (SCCN) project returns these characteristics by adding succession planning to the distributed ledger via smart and hybrid contracts.

Methodology

The Succession DApp will allow the digital asset owner to identify the parameters of a smart contract certificate (SCC) that is transferrable at any stage. But, most importantly, the SCC will be the vehicle to succession planning. The user will identify crypto assets, named beneficiaries, their allocation, and triggers. Beneficiaries can be individuals, charitable organizations, or other entities. This project will have several phases. To enhance security, this project will implement Know Your Customer (KYC) authentication to verify each user to a transaction.

- **Assets**

Succession users will connect to their wallets and allocate assets via the Succession User Interface (SUI) which will generate the SCC upon deposit of adequate SCCN tokens. The SCC will identify user blockchain assets including SCCN tokens to be distributed to beneficiaries under the Succession protocols.

- **Named Beneficiaries**

In traditional estate planning, named beneficiaries are individuals who will succeed a prior owner by way of law, contract, or a Will. On the frontend, the asset owner will provide basic data about each beneficiary. As stated, a beneficiary can be an individual, corporation, entity, or charitable organization. In addition, the user will provide succession allocation percentages and contingent beneficiaries. The transaction will be annotated and timestamped via smart contract on the distributed ledger. The user will also verify and amend as desired.

- **Allocation**

The SUI will guide the user to describe the allocation of both assets and beneficiaries. Each topic will require in input of percentage compared to the whole list of assets or beneficiaries.

- **Triggers**

Succession will never override the user's ability to access or transfer any digitally owned assets during the user's lifetime or when the user has capacity. However, the user will identify the triggers that will initiate asset transfer. In this sense, the Succession project will implement a hybrid smart contract that will act on activity outside of the network. These activities will initiate multi-sig protocols that will identify Succession trustee and beneficiary transfer authority upon credential. Following proof of such

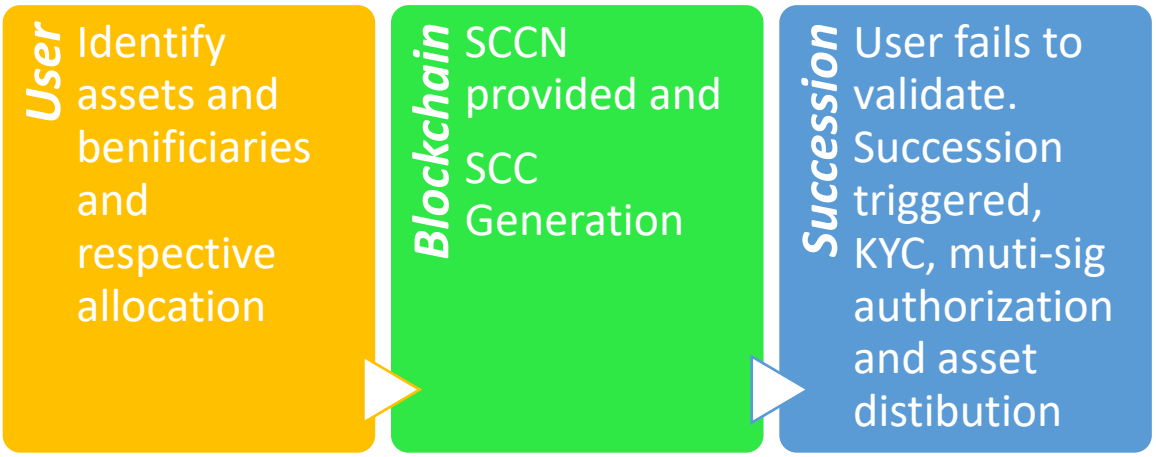
credentials, assets will be transferred to beneficiaries according to the asset owner's wishes efficiently and securely.

The Succession protocols support blockchain fundamentals by eliminating the need for traditional outside network succession planning. The digital asset owner remains in control until Succession trustee and beneficiaries are properly credentialed. At such time, the transaction will only occur based on validated proof.

- **Succession Trustee Services (STS)**

During the beneficiary input process, the user will be allowed to identify whether succession will be direct to intended beneficiaries or via STS. If STS is appointed, which would be the preferred method of SCC implementation, the user will have to supply the required amount of SCCN token. Even still, the STS will not be able to transfer unilaterally. All transfers after death will require multi-sig authority.

SUCCESSION PROCESS



OUR TEAM AND STRATEGY

The Succession (SCCN) project will be revolutionary for the crypto community. This project provides for a practical use model that promotes key characteristics of blockchain technology. It is secure, trustless, decentralized, and efficient to the maximum extent practicable. Succession reduces the necessity of impeding intermediaries that are more common outside of the network by replacing outside law with smart contracts. It also solves the problem of digital asset loss by providing the highway for succession of assets according to the intent of the digital asset owner. This project is further meant to provide peace of mind to individuals within the crypto community that their loved ones will be taken care of. Succession will provide a serious and enduring function within this digital ecosystem.

1. Founders

It is not missed by Succession founders that one hope of this project is to reduce attorneys' ability to charge fees for representing clients in a traditional sense. Succession's top two founders, CEO, Noah Fontanez, and COO, Tom Sulllivent, have spent a large part of their adulthood serving clients as licensed attorneys for over twenty years. Noah and Tom are strategic out-of-the-box thinkers who have always considered it a priority to serve the clients interests first. In this sense, serving mankind may greatly reduce the need for their services as lawyers. The irony of the Succession system is that in the effort to replace traditional legal methodologies, Succession will reduce the need for lawyers.

Noah Fontanez is the lead founder of Succession. He has been a promoter of technology since his childhood. During the early eighties his family struggled financially but did have a personal computer. Often sick from childhood asthma, Noah spent countless hours reading computer magazines and writing basic code programs when he could not attend school. He finally decided to convert "Choose your Own Adventure" books into games that primarily used 'if, then" statements to chart out new adventures. He never went beyond amateur dabbling but did manage to create his own program called "Dundra" before he went to high school. That game is long lost, and life's turns projected him to other avenues. He became an avid athlete who was successful enough to letter in two sports in college – cross country and wrestling. He is a fighter.

Noah's passion for computing may have been paused but upon graduating from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, he was thrusted into the tech world again. He entered the Marine Corps and trained at their prestigious Air Command and Electronic School to become an Air Defense Control Officer. Even in the early nineties, the military was using high end technology for airspace command and control. Noah fell in love with UNIX based systems that were used to integrate air and land power. He became a lead controller. He also complimented his professional career with personal hobby by learning and building Linux machines.

Noah eventually went on to law school and served and continues to serve as an Army lawyer and Partner at a successful law firm, Sullivent & Fontanez PLLC. He received his Juris Doctorate from the University of Tulsa College of Law and also received a Master of Strategic Studies at the United States Army War College. His practice areas include contracts, business representation, aviation, intellectual property, and estate planning. His ability to think critically and promote innovation have been a hallmark of his career.

Tom Sullivent is a partner of Sullivent & Fontanez and an Estate Planning guru. He is a strategic thinker who enjoys obtaining innovative ways to find solutions for his clients. He has written several books on Estate Planning and has a keen ability to convert textbook knowledge into practical applications that add value to his clients every time. He has also spent many years as an entrepreneur and has led and coached many businesses on development and strategy for successful outcomes. Tom is a jack of all trades when it comes to organizational operations, including entities related to insurance, real estate, and financial assets.

Some of Tom's notable works include, "How to Give Through Estate Planning" and "Trusts: Explained and Illustrated." Very fittingly, Tom shares a passion about providing peace of mind for his clients. Joining with Noah, he saw the tremendous need to assist the crypto community to find a solution for their Estate Planning dilemma. Tom simply saw no viable means to transfer digital assets upon death or incapacity that promoted the greatness of blockchain technology. Far too often, people are losing their digital assets for not planning properly.

Tom is also an inventor and has several products all with the idea of serving people. Succession leverages Tom's innovative thinking and experience as an Estate Planning attorney to deliver the means of providing peace of mind to asset holders while maximizing the blockchain ecosystem functionality.

Dr. Eric Martin is a passionate critical thinker with a penchant for success. Eric has always excelled in sports and academics. Eric earned his undergraduate degree from Southeast Missouri State University in Biomedical Sciences and another in Chemistry. He also earned a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) from Des Moines University and is a practicing physician.

Eric is an ardent and active participant in the crypto community and particularly within organizations of medical doctors who share the same passion. He was drawn to the project as he saw the increasing need amongst his peers for a succession mechanism of digital assets. Like many others, Eric saw traditional methods of succession as inadequate. He joins as a critical team member and founding partner for his innovative and strategic thinking.

Kyle Martin is a passionate co-founder and technology guru. He is well versed on blockchain technology and is currently an Instructional Designer at Parkview Health in northeastern Indiana. Kyle's passion for people is a driving force of the Succession project. In addition to his practical knowledge base, Kyle has an undergraduate degree in Biblical Studies and a Master of Humanities degree from the University of Dallas.

Kyle has aptly melded his passion for people with technology. In his previous position as an Instructional Technology Manager, Kyle was instrumental in finding technical solutions for traditional and non-traditional educational resources.

Kyle's resourcefulness, practical experience, and compassion for people are critical to the Succession project's design and implementation.

2. Development

The Succession Project has experienced developers and leaders.

Greg Martin. Succession's CTO, Greg Martin, is an entrepreneur, manager, and skilled technology implementation and operational specialist. His past roles include Server Systems Engineer and Director of Information Technology. In that capacity, his experience includes development and implementation of complicated information technology plans and auditing systems for compliance and security.

Trey Sullivent is a skilled programmer with a Bachelor's degree from the University of Oklahoma in Computer Science and a minor in mathematics. He has a passion for Succession, is a blockchain enthusiast, and has programming experience using JavaScript, Node.js, jQuery, MySQL, Apache 2, and Java. He also has experience with robotics and design.

Warren Keil is a Software developer, Mathematician & Statistician with a demonstrated history of producing new research in these fields. Skilled in C#, Dotnet, Python (Programming Language), R (Programming Language), SPSS (Statistics), Excel. Strong educational background with a Master's degree focused in Mathematics from the University of Central Oklahoma and Bachelor's degree in both Mathematics and Accounting also from University of Central Oklahoma.

3. **Employment.**

Succession intends to use a phased approach to market which will exceed its initial capability as an entry tool for succession of digital assets.

(I) REPRESENTED LEGAL SERVICES UTILIZING KEY BLOCKCHAIN FUNCTIONS
(II) AUTOMATED AND AUTHENTICATED SUCCESSION OF ASSETS ON THE BLOCKCHAIN,
(III) OTHER AUTOMATED CONTRACT FUNCTIONS, INCLUDING SMART CONTRACTS FOR LEGAL TRANSACTIONS, AND
(IV) SCC TO BE UTILIZED AS A TRANSFERRABLE ASSET ON DECENTRALIZED EXCHANGE.

SCCN TOKEN ALLOCATION

CONCLUSION

This project aims to facilitate represented legal services utilizing key blockchain functions, automated and authenticated succession of assets on the blockchain, and other automated contract functions, including smart contracts for legal transactions.

The law and cryptocurrency have not achieved synchronization, especially when it comes to succession of crypto assets upon the death or some other occurrence that impacts an owner's assets. Lawyers have further not leveraged the benefits of blockchain and smart contracts for their clients. Currently, digital asset holders run the risk of their assets being held in probate or even lost. And, business owners and individuals continue to rely on third parties in the execution of their transactions that could otherwise be automated.

Succession will attempt to solve these problems by leveraging the law, blockchain transactions, and decentralized applications (dapps) to create automated and trustless succession of assets. It will also further attempt to use this technology to add value for businesses and individuals in other areas such as settlements, escrow, and other agreements. This will significantly reduce costs and potentially the need to retain lawyers or other experts for transactions that can more efficiently and economically be conducted on the blockchain.

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[i] Evan Guthrie, "Estate of Matthew Mellon and Selling Risky Assets," https://probate.ekglaw.com/post/183564108918/estate-of-matthew-mellon-and-selling-risky-assets, March 19, 2019 (accessed May 30, 2021).

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