

# **Table of Contents**

- 1. Executive Summary
- 2. Technical Information
- 3. What Standard is eHalal based on
- 4. OIC/SMIIC Member Organizations
- 5. Introduction to eHalal.cloud
- 6. eHalal Token
- 7. Founding & Advisory Team
- 8. Proof of Concept
- 9. How to purchase eHalal Tokens
- 10. Memorandum Important Disclosures

#### **WHITEPAPER**

Prepared by: Irwan Shah Bin Abdullah @ Wolfgang Holzem, Founder and Zulinda Bte Mahmod, Co-Founder eHalal.io - 16 Purvis Street, #02-01, Singapore 18859, eMail info@ehalal.io

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

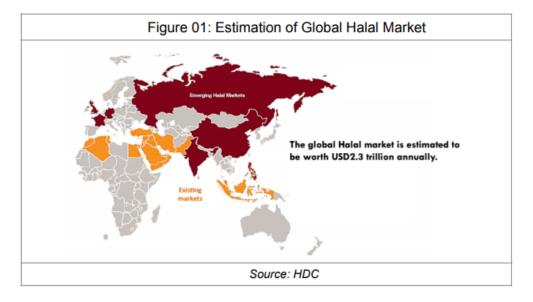
#### What is Halal?

The term "Halal" is an Arabic word, which means lawful, legitimate, allowed or permissible. From the Islamic legal perspective, halal is something which is allowed and permitted under the sharia. It is the opposite of "Haram" which means prohibited under Sharia. The concept of halal is quite influential in all aspects of Islam, Halal defines a consumer product where the sharia principles and measures should be observed throughout al stages in the Supply Chain Management Process, including the manufacturing, logistic and distribution sector.

#### Status of the Global Halal Food Sector

With the Quran not only calling for food to be Halal but also Tayyib, or pure, this has led to segments of the Halal Food sector creating produce of the highest quality, as can be seen in the rise of Halal organic food. Consequently, non-Muslim demand for such quality food is also increasing and the Halal Food sector's growth shows no sign of slowing down and according to Thomson Reuters latest report it estimates that Halal food and beverage expenditure might grow to \$1.9 trillion by 2021, the Halal Food sector proves it will remain a flourishing sector for many years to come.

The global Muslim population is expected to grow by about 35% over the next 20 years, rising from 1.6 billion in 2010 to 2.2 billion by 2030. By 2050, the Muslim population could grow to 2.6 billion representing nearly 30% of the projected global population. By 2030, Muslim population is expected to spread to 79 countries, rising from the current figure of 72 countries.



#### **Countries with a strong Halal Presence**

#### **GCC (GULF CORPORATION COUNCIL)**

Bahrain, Kuwait. Oman, Qatar (SMIIC), Saudi Arabia (SMIIC), United Arab Emirates (SMIIC)

#### **South East Asia**

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia (SMIIC), Singapore, Thailand (Observer SMIIC)

#### South Asia

Afghanistan (SMIIC), Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan (SMIIC), Sri Lanka

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

Benin (SMIIC), Burkina Faso (SMIIC), Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon (SMIIC), Gambia (SMIIC), Guinea (SMIIC), Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali (SMIIC), Mozambique, Niger (SMIIC), Nigeria, Senegal (SMIIC), Sierra Leone, Somalia (SMIIC), South Africa, Togo, Uganda (SMIIC)

#### Other MENA (MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria (SMIIC), Egypt (SMIIC), Iran (SMIIC), Iraq (SMIIC), Jordan (SMIIC), Lebanon (SMIIC), Libya (SMIIC), Mauritania (SMIIC), Morocco (SMIIC), Palestine (SMIIC), Sudan (SMIIC), Syria, Tunisia (SMIIC), Yemen

#### **Europe**

Albania, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey (SMIIC), United Kingdom

#### **Others**

Australia, Azerbaijan (SMIIC), Brazil, Canada, China, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (SMIIC), Russia, Suriname (SMIIC), Tajikistan, United States, Uzbekistan

#### The Current Challenges in the Global Halal Industry

#### 1. Lack of Globally Reorganized Halal Certification System

The absence of standardized halal certification system at the global level has given rise to technical barriers for cross-border trading of halal products among international economies.

#### 2. Inaccurate and Unauthentic Data of Halal Products

Halal products that are not authentically certified or lacking transparent mechanism of certification can cause trust issues and delays in setting up a global distribution system.

#### 3. Poor Regulation of Raw Materials for Halal Products

There is no heavily regulated market for raw materials of halal products. Such unavailability enables non-sharia-compliant ingredients and materials to be mixed with the halal food. In this situation, it is difficult to avoid this contamination due to the complexity and inter-connectivity of the world food supply chain. As a result, it is increasingly difficult for any halal certification agency to perform its duty of ensuring sharia compliance of food. In these circumstances, such weakness damages Muslim consumers' confidence in many ways. Due to the current industry landscape, the establishment of a uniformed regulatory framework is not possible within a short time span.

#### 4. Centralized Regulation for Halal Food

A centralized regulatory system for halal food is sufficiently difficult to manage and regulate the industry across the whole chain due to challenges and issues in its implementation. The methods, technology and regulatory bodies across the globe that run halal food supply chains have not kept pace with growing concerns of our modern Muslim world. Currently their are 184 Halal certification organizations globally and it is our goal to interlink all of them via our eHalal Blockchain Network.

## 2. HOW DOES THE EHALAL TECHNOLOGY WORKS?

eHalal Blockchain EDI Network solves those challenges in the global Halal industry by creating a decentralized network of computers nodes of which each Halal certification organization has a copy of the database with a set of rules called the consensus protocol, which define the order in which nodes may take turns adding new changes to the database. In this way, all of the nodes agree as to the state of the database at any time. The eHalal blockchain further requires that an audit trail of all changes to the database is preserved, which allows any Halal certification organization to run a fully automated audit that the database is correct at any time. This audit trail is composed to the individual changes of the eHalal database. A group of Halal certification transactions which were all added by a single node on its turn is called a block. Each block contains a reference to the block which preceded it, which establishes an ordering of the blocks. This is the origin of the term "blockchain": it is a chain of blocks, each one containing a link to the previous block and a list of new transactions since that previous block. When a new node joins the network, it starts with an empty database, and downloads all of the blocks, applying the transactions within them to the database, to fast-forward this database to the same state as all the other nodes have. In essence, a blockchain establishes the order in which transactions were applied to the database so that anyone can verify that the database is accurate by rebuilding it from scratch and verifying that at no point was any improper change made.

## 3. WHAT STANDARD IS EHALAL BASED ON?

eHalal follows the Halal standard set by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and The Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC). Member states of SMIIC include Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iran, Iraq,

Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Thailand and the Turkish Cypriot State currently holding Observer status.

## 4. OIC/SMIIC MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

- 1. Afghanistan ANSA Afghanistan National Standards Authority www.ansa.gov.af
- 2. Algeria IANOR Institut Algérien de Normalization www.ianor.dz
- 3. Azerbaijan AZSTAND State CommitteeStandardization, Metrology Republic of Azerbaijan
- 4. Benin ANM Agence Nationale de Normalisation, de Métrologie et du Contrôle Qualité
- 5. Burkina Faso ABNORM Agence Burkinabé de Normalisation, de Métrologie et de la Qualité
- 6. Cameroon ANO Agence des Normes et de la Qualite www.anorcameroon.org
- 7. Côte d'Ivoire CODINORM Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation www.codinorm.ci
- 8. Djibouti DJI La Direction du Commerce Intérieur et de la Protection du Consommateur
- 9. Egypt EOS Egyptian Organization for Standardization & Quality www.eos.org.eg
- 10. Gabon AGANOR Agence Gabonaise de Normalisation
- 11. Gambia TGSB The Gambia Standards Bureau
- 12. Guinea IGNM l'Institut Guinéen de Normalisation et de Métrologie
- 13. Iran ISIRI Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran www.inso.gov.ir
- 14. Irag COSQC Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control www.cosqc.gov.iq
- 15. Jordan JSMO Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization www.ismo.gov.jo
- 16. Kyrgyz Republic CSM Center for Standardization and Metrology of the Kyrgyz Republic
- 17. Lebanon LIBNOR The Lebanese Standards Institution www.libnor.org
- 18. Libya LNCSM Libyan National Centre for Standardization and Metrology www.lncsm.org.ly
- 19. Malaysia DSM Department of Standards Malaysia www.jsm.gov.mv
- 20. Mali AMANORM Agence Malienne de Normalisation et de Promotion de la Qualité
- 21. Mauritania DNPQ Direction de la Normalisation et de la Promotion de la Qualité Mauritanie
- 22. Morocco IMANOR Institut Marocain de Normalisation www.imanor.ma
- 23. Niger DNPQM Direction de la Normalisation, de la Promotion de la Qualité et de la Métrologie
- 24. Pakistan PSQCA Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority www.psqca.com.pk
- 25. Palestine PSI Palestine Standards Institution www.psi.pna.ps
- 26. Qatar QS Qatar General Organization for Standardization
- 27. Saudi Arabia SASO Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization www.saso.gov.sa
- 28. Senegal ASN Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation www.asn.sn
- 29. Sudan SSMO Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organization ssmo.gov.sd
- 30. Suriname SSB Surinaams Standaarden Bureau www.ssb.sr
- 31. Tunisia INNORPI Institut National de la Normalisation et de la Propriete Industrielle www.innorpi.tn
- 32. Turkey TSE Turkish Standards Institution www.ume.tubitak.gov.tr

- 33. Uganda UNBS Uganda National Bureau of Standards
- 34. United Arab Emirates ESMA Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology www.esma.ae
- 35. Bosnia & Herzegovina BAS Institute for Standardization of Bosnia & Herzegovina www.bas.gov.ba
- 36. Thailand HSIT Halal Standards Institute of Thailand / Chulalongkorn University www.halal.or.th
- 37. Turkish Cypriot State TCS Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce www.ekonomi.gov.ct.tr

### OUR STANDARDS

eHalal Network follows strictly Halal standards set by OIC and the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic countries. The current standards supported by eHalal Network are TC1 - Halal Food, TC2 - Halal Cosmetic Issues, TC6 - Agricultural Products, TC8 - Leather and Tanning Material, TC9 - Textiles and Related Products, TC10 - Halal Supply Chain, TC11 Halal Management Systems.





## 5. INTRODUCTION TO EHALAL.CLOUD

eHalal provides an Enterprise Resource Planing and Halal Supply Chain Management System under the Software as a Service business model for small and medium sized companies on our eHalal Cloud servers. Phase I has been launched on June 15 2018 include data centers in Singapore, Malaysia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The aim of the eHalal.cloud service is to offer a cost effective solution to Halal Certification authorities or Small to medium sized companies on a limited annual budget. The system runs on our dedicated cloud servers (Ubuntu Linux 16.04) and alerting each member of any contamination and violation in either the food, pharmaceutical or the logistical Halal supply chain. Furthermore eHalal cloud servers are able to interlink all OIC/SMIIIC institutions via our private blockchain network (Nodes).

## 6. EHALAL TOKEN

#### Introduction

The eHalal Token Coin (HAL) is based on the Ethereum Network (ERC20). The trading token will be used to be circulated across the Ethereum blockchain. The total number of HAL is 751 million, which will be distributed as follows:

Token Issuing	Founding Team	Develpers	Reserve Fund
375 million (50%) of the total tokens issuance, of which 5% is allocated to the angel phase. Approximately 50% of the 375 million is allocated to the private phase, which is only accessible to Halal or Islamic Organisations. 20% is allocated to the traditional stakeholders in the industry such as manufacturing, trading and logistic companies. 25% is allocated to the ICO phase.	150 million (20%) is allocated to the founding team and contributors who provided resources and technical support to the eHalal project development during the early stages.	75 million (10%) is allocated to the developers' incentive. This allocation will be used to reward the developers, individuals or entities that play a significant role in contributing to the eHalal project.	150 million (20%) of the tokens are reserved for the eHalal Cloud and Blockchain Network, which will use these tokens to invest in the actual Blockchain infrastructure with data centers to be established in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

#### Legal issues

Most tokens are directly offered as digital assets by the team. In the Private Placement Phase, investors from the People's Republic of China and the United States are qualified to participate, because it is considered as an angel investment for the project, which is free from supervision of the Securities Act and is bound to the Jurisdictional law of People's Republic of China or the United States. Except for the Private Placement Phase, the other phases of the eHalal token offering forbid the participation of Mainland Chinese and US nationals.

#### **Team Allocation**

The 20% HAL that rewards the founding team and partners will be immediately and fully locked after the ICO. These restrictions will be lifted gradually according to the project's progress after tokens are listed in the secondary market.

#### Listing and trading in the secondary market

If the conditions permit, eHalal plans are to get listed on the exchanges and be traded in the secondary market.



# 20% 50%

## TOKEN OFFERING DETAILS

The ICO will issue 375 million tokens called eHalal Coins (HAL) which accounts for 50% of the total circulation of all tokens. It intends to raise 8,500 ETH or other equivalent cryptocurrency.

#### Private offering Phase

375 million (50%) of the total tokens issuance, of which 5% is allocated to the angel phase. Approximately 50% of the 375 million is allocated to the private phase, which is only accessible to Halal or Islamic Organisations. 20% is allocated to the traditional stakeholders in the industry such as manufacturing, trading and logistic companies. 25% is allocated to the Initial Coin Offering (ICO) phase. The income will be used to support further development of eHalal.cloud and the eHalal.network, including application development and improvement.

#### Crowd-Sale platform

The crowd-sale platforms will include eHalal.io official website and secondary exchanges in the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, etc.

#### eHalal Wallet

The eHalal Wallet has been developed in Node, js and was build with forked code from MetaMask. The wallet can be accessed at our official URL <a href="https://wallet.ehalal.io">https://wallet.ehalal.io</a>

# 7. Founding Team and Advisers



Irwan Shah Bin Abdullah @ Wolfgang Holzem Founder & Head of Software Development



Zulinda Binte Mahmod Co-Founder & Head of Administration



Raja Lorena Sofia Co-Founder & Head of Marketing and Advertising



Yang Mulia Dr Raja Putra Shah Raja Haji Shahar Shah - Commercial Adviser



Sy Lee Loh Co-Founder Head of Finance



Raja Anor Shah Co-Founder



Dr Saeed Akhtar Commercial Adviser to Japan



Dr Robert Bowitz Adviser & Head of Security & Infrastructure Compliance

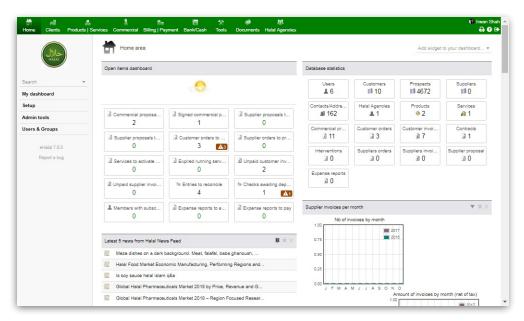


Papa Secka Commercial Adviser East Africa

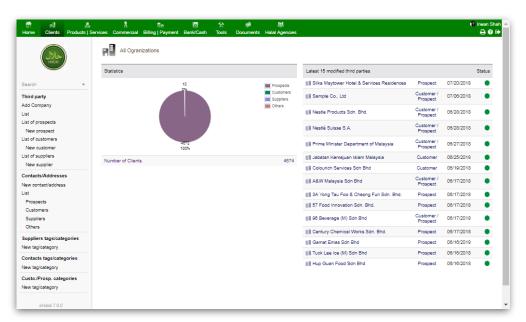


Jason Hess Adviser / Supplier Screening

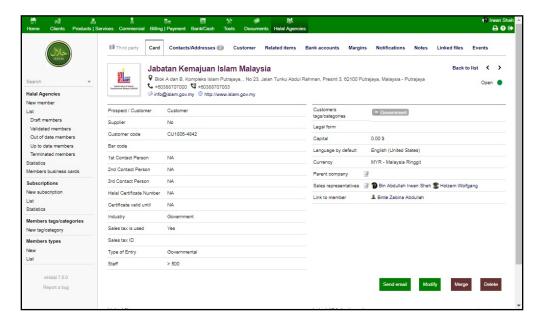
## 8. PROOF OF CONCEPT



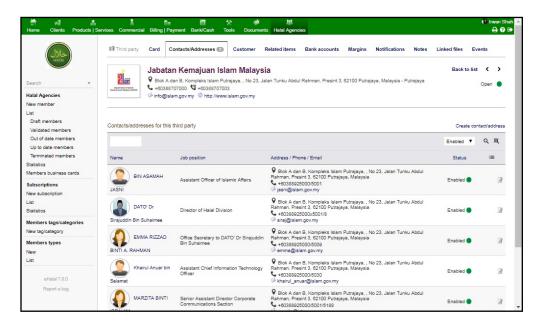
eHalal Dashboard



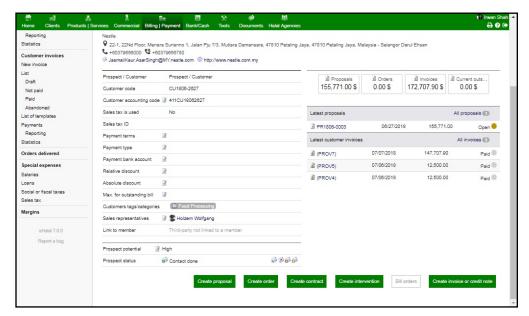
Client Dashboard ERP System



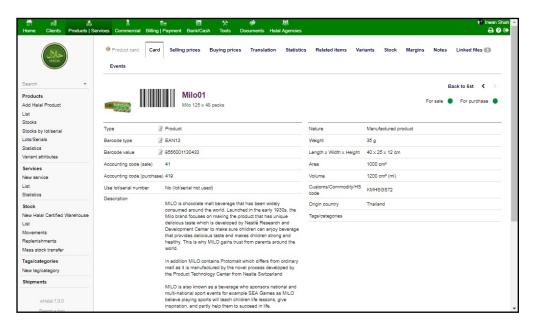
Halal Agency Interface



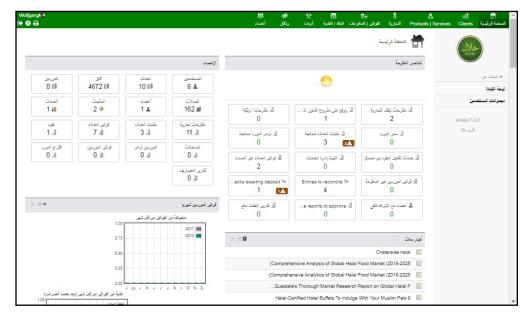
Halal Agency Field Officers and CRM



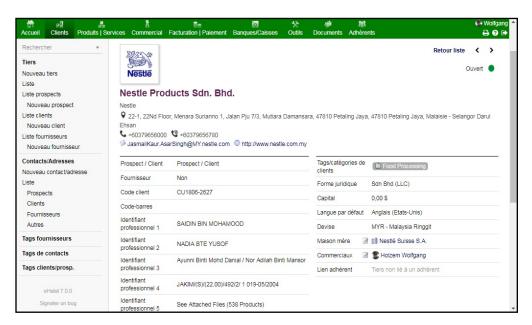
Client Halal
Certification
Proposal (Billings/
Proposals/Contracts
etc)



Client Product System (Barcode Scanning System)



**Arabic Interface** 



French Interface

## 9. EHALAL INITIAL COIN OFFERING (HAL)

Token name: eHalal (HAL)

Payout: eHalal Tokens will be sent immediately to your ETH Wallet

Total supply: 375,500,000 Tokens available

#### Price:

1 ETH = 45,000 HAL (Phase 1 - 31 August 2018)

1 ETH = 21,000 HAL (Phase 2 - 1 September 2018 - 31 October 2018)

1 BTC = 720,000 HAL (Phase 1 - 31 August 2018)

1 BTC = 321,000 HAL (Phase 2 - 1 September 2018 - 31 October 2018)

1 BCH = 68,000 HAL (Phase 1 - 31 August 2018)

1 BCH = 32,500 HAL (Phase 2 - 1 September 2018 - 31 October 2018)

1 LTC = 68,000 HAL (Phase 1 - 31 August 2018)

1 LTC = 32,500 HAL (Phase 2 - 1 September 2018 - 31 October 2018)

Minimum Purchase: ETH 1.00 BTC 0.25 BCH 1.00 LTC 8.00

Maximum Purchase: ETH 50.00 BTC 3.50 BCH 35.00 LTC 220.00

**SALE:** 25 June 2018 **END:** 31 August 2018

Accepted Cryptocurrencies: ETH, BTC, BCH, LTC, FIAT

**ETH Address:** 0x8f285e528fd9815e883fd00025587c85e4b7bdd7

BTC Address: 37XMYAcdNbfCt91q9KNofzFD57EjGZgYsa

**BCH Address:** qph778kr4knwegh0h9slcjpjk6sq49knwuypnza8f0

LTC Address: MWirdtqzjwsMYdvnSzVNAigP55aPnnc9Fi

Minimum Cap: 3800 ETH
Maximum Cap: 24000 ETH

## 10. MEMORANDUM - IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE

THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED AS A PROSPECTUS WITH THE MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE UNDER THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT, CHAPTER 289 OF SINGAPORE ("SFA"). ACCORDINGLY, THE SAFT AND ANY OTHER DOCUMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFER OR SALE, OR INVITATION FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR PURCHASE, THEREOF MAY NOT BE CIRCULATED OR DISTRIBUTED, NOR MAY IT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, OR BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF AN INVITATION FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR PURCHASE, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. TO ANY PERSON IN SINGAPORE OTHER THAN (I) TO AN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR UNDER SECTION 274 OF THE SFA, (II) TO A RELEVANT PERSON PURSUANT TO SECTION 275(1), OR ANY PERSON PURSUANT TO SECTION 275(1A), AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 275 OF THE SFA, OR (III) OTHERWISE PURSUANT TO, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF, ANY OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISION OF THE SFA. WHERE ANY SAFT IS SUBSCRIBED FOR OR PURCHASED UNDER SECTION 275 OF THE SFA BY A RELEVANT PERSON WHICH IS A TRUST (WHERE THE TRUSTEE IS NOT AN ACCREDITED INVESTOR (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 4A OF THE SFA)) WHOSE SOLE PURPOSE IS TO HOLD INVESTMENTS AND EACH BENEFICIARY OF THE TRUST IS AN ACCREDITED INVESTOR, THE BENEFICIARIES' RIGHTS AND INTEREST (HOWSOEVER DESCRIBED) IN THAT TRUST SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERABLE FOR 6 MONTHS AFTER THAT TRUST HAS ACQUIRED THE SHARES UNDER SECTION 275 OF THE SFA EXCEPT (I) TO AN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR UNDER SECTION 274 OF THE SFA OR TO A RELEVANT PERSON (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 275(2) OF THE SFA), (II) WHERE SUCH TRANSFER ARISES FROM AN OFFER THAT IS MADE ON TERMS THAT SUCH RIGHTS OR INTEREST ARE ACQUIRED AT A CONSIDERATION OF NOT LESS THAN \$\$200,000 (OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY) FOR EACH TRANSACTION (WHETHER SUCH AMOUNT IS TO BE PAID FOR IN CASH OR BY EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES OR OTHER ASSETS), (III) WHERE NO CONSIDERATION IS OR WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE TRANSFER, (IV) WHERE THE TRANSFER IS BY OPERATION OF LAW, (V) AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 276(7) OF THE SFA, OR (VI) AS SPECIFIED IN REGULATION 32.

# NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PARTIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH RESPECT TO PURCHASES OF EHALALCOINS THAT ARE THE SUBJECT OF THIS MEMORANDUM:

OFFERS OR SALES OF ANY SECURITIES TO PERSONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE PROHIBITED IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN OR WILL RESULT IN SUCH SECURITIES BEING OR BECOMING THE SUBJECT OF AN OFFER OF TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC AS DEFINED IN SECTION 102B OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (AS AMENDED) (THE "FSMA");

ALL APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE FSMA MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, WITH RESPECT TO ANYTHING DONE IN RELATION TO SUCH SECURITIES IN, FROM OR OTHERWISE INVOLVING THE UNITED KINGDOM; AND ANY INVITATION OR INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21 OF THE FSMA) RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OR SALE OF SUCH SECURITIES SHALL ONLY BE COMMUNICATED, OR BE CAUSED TO BE COMMUNICATED, IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SECTION 21(1) OFTHE FSMA DOES NOT APPLY TO US.

#### NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PARTIES IN CHINA

EHALALCOINS ARE NOT BEING OFFERED OR SOLD AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (FOR SUCH PURPOSES, NOT INCLUDING THE HONG KONG AND MACAU SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OR TAIWAN), EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY THE SECURITIES AND OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

#### NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS IN JAPAN

EHALALCOINS MAY BE OFFERED AND SOLD TO PURCHASERS IN JAPAN ON A LIMITED BASIS TO THE FOLLOWING: (1) QUALIFIED INSTITUTION INVESTORS AS DEFINED BY THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE LAW OF JAPAN AND (2) A SMALL NUMBER OF INVESTORS IN BOTH CASES, THIS OFFERING INTENDED TO FALL WITHIN THE PRIVATE PLACEMENT EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE LAWS OF JAPAN. EHALALCOINS HAVE NOT AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE LAW OF JAPAN. EHALALCOINS MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED OR RESOLD.

#### NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS IN SOUTH KOREA

EHALALCOINS MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WITHIN SOUTH KOREA. EHALALCOINS HAVE NOT AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT, SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST BUSINESS ACT, OR THE SECURITIES INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF SOUTH KOREA. THIS OFFERING IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A PUBLIC OFFERING OF SECURITIES IN SOUTH KOREA.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF HONG KONG

EHALALCOINS MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN HONG KONG BY MEANS OF ANY DOCUMENT OTHER THAN (I) IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE ANY OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE COMPANIES (WINDING UP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE (CAP. 32 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG) (THE "CWUMP ORDINANCE") OR WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ORDINANCE (CAP. 571 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG) ("SECURITIES AND FUTURES ORDINANCE"), OR (II) TO "PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS" AS DEFINED IN THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ORDINANCE AND ANY RULES MADE THEREUNDER, OR (III) IN OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN THIS MEMORANDUM BEING A "PROSPECTUS" AS DEFINED IN THE CWUMP ORDINANCE, AND NO ADVERTISEMENT, INVITATION OR DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE EHALALCOINS MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY BE IN THE POSSESSION OF ANY

PERSON FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE (IN EACH CASE WHETHER IN HONG KONG OR ELSEWHERE), WHICH IS DIRECTED AT, OR THE CONTENTS OF WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE ACCESSED OR READ BY, THE PUBLIC IN HONG KONG (EXCEPT IF PERMITTED TO DO SO UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF HONG KONG) OTHER THAN WITH RESPECT TO INSTRUMENTS WHICH ARE OR ARE INTENDED TO BE DISPOSED OF ONLY TO PERSONS OUTSIDE OF HONG KONG OR ONLY TO "PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS" IN HONG KONG AS DEFINED IN THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ORDINANCE AND ANY RULES MADE THEREUNDER

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

IN RELATION TO EACH MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA WHICH HAS IMPLEMENTED THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE (EACH, A "RELEVANT MEMBER STATE"), THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED ONLY TO, AND DIRECTED ONLY AT (AND ANY RELATED PURCHASE ACTIVITY WILL BE ENGAGED ONLY WITH) (A) A LEGAL ENTITY THAT IS A QUALIFIED INVESTOR AS DEFINED IN THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE, (B) FEWER THAN 150 NATURAL OR LEGAL PERSONS (OTHER THAN QUALIFIED INVESTORS AS DEFINED IN THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE), SUBJECT TO OBTAINING THE PRIOR CONSENT OF ANY REPRESENTATIVE FOR ANY SUCH OFFER; OR (C) PERSON THE SALES TO WHOM WOULD BE IN ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE FALLING WITHIN ARTICLE 3(2) OF THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE; PROVIDED THAT NO SUCH TRANSACTION MAY RESULT IN A REQUIREMENT FOR THE PUBLICATION BY THE COMPANY OF A PROSPECTUS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 3 OF THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE. THE EXPRESSION "PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE" MEANS DIRECTIVE 2003/71/EC (AS AMENDED), INCLUDING BY DIRECTIVE 2010/73/EU, AND INCLUDES ANY RELEVANT IMPLEMENTING MEASURE IN THE RELEVANT MEMBER STATE. THIS EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA SELLING RESTRICTION IS IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPLICABLE SELLING RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH HEREIN.

#### NOTICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE NOT AN OFFER, OR AN INVITATION TO MAKE OFFERS, TO SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SECURITIES OR FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY RESIDENT, INCORPORATED, ESTABLISHED OR HAVING THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, EXCEPT "QUALIFIED INVESTORS" (AS DEFINED UNDER RUSSIAN SECURITIES LAWS) TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED UNDER RUSSIAN SECURITIES LAWS. THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH ARE NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE "PLACEMENT" OR A "PUBLIC CIRCULATION" (AS BOTH TERMS ARE DEFINED UNDER RUSSIAN SECURITIES LAW) OF ANY SECURITIES, AND THE EHALALCOINS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR "PLACEMENT" OR "PUBLIC CIRCULATION" IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, IN EACH CASE UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED UNDER RUSSIAN SECURITIES LAWS. NEITHER THE EHALALCOINS NOR A PROSPECTUS RELATING HERETO HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE REGISTERED WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF SWITZERLAND

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#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF UKRAINE

THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OF THE EHALALCOINS IN THE UKRAINE. THE EHALALCOINS HAVE NOT BEEN OFFERED OR SOLD, AND WILL NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN THE UKRAINE, EXCEPT AS MAY BE PERMITTED BY LAW.

#### **NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF INDIA**

THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH AND ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL TO OR AN OFFER TO BUY INTEREST FROM ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON TO WHOM THIS MEMORANDUM HAS BEEN SENT BY THE COMPANY OR ITS AUTHORIZED AGENTS. THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A PROSPECTUS. THE EHALAL AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH ARE NOT BEING OFFERED FOR SALE OR SUBSCRIPTION BUT ARE BEING PRIVATELY PLACED WITH A LIMITED NUMBER OF SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS, AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS MUST OBTAIN LEGAL ADVICE THAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THESE INSTRUMENTS AND MUST COMPLY WITH ALL RELEVANT INDIAN LAWS IN THIS RESPECT.

#### **NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA**

NO EHALALCOINS, PLACEMENT DOCUMENT, PROSPECTUS, PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR OTHER DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS COMMISSION (ASIC), IN RELATION TO THIS OFFERING. THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY

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DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH AND ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS DO NOT CONSTITUTE A PROSPECTUS, PRODUCT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR OTHER DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT UNDER THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 (OR THE CORPORATIONS ACT) AND DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED THEREFOR. ANY OFFER IN AUSTRALIA OF THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH MAY ONLY BE MADE TO "SOPHISTICATED INVESTORS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 708(8) OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT), "PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 708(11) OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT) OR OTHERWISE PURSUANT TO ONE OR MORE EXEMPTIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 708 OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT SO THAT IT IS LAWFUL TO OFFER THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH WITHOUT DISCLOSURE TO INVESTORS UNDER CHAPTER 6D OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT. THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH MUST NOT BE OFFERED. FOR SALE IN AUSTRALIA IN THE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF ALLOTMENT UNDER THIS OFFERING, EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES (I) WHERE DISCLOSURE TO PURCHASERS UNDER CHAPTER 6D OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT WOULD NOT BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 708 OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT OR OTHERWISE OR (II) WHERE THE OFFER IS PURSUANT TO A DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT WHICH COMPLIES WITH CHAPTER 6D OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT. ANY PERSON ACQUIRING THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH MUST OBSERVE SUCH AUSTRALIAN ON-SALE RESTRICTIONS.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THAILAND

THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH HAVE NOT BE APPROVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE THAI SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("TSEC"), AND NO REGISTRATION STATEMENT AND DRAFT PROSPECTUS HAVE BEEN FILED WITH THE TSEC AND HAVE BECOME EFFECTIVE, IN RELIANCE ON APPLICABLE EXEMPTIONS FROM SUCH REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING FOR OFFERS TO "INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS" UNDER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT AND ANY RELATED ACT OR RULES.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF BRAZIL

THE OFFER OF EHALALCOINS HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE ISSUED NOR PLACED, DISTRIBUTED, OFFERED OR NEGOTIATED IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL MARKETS. NEITHER THE COMPANY NOR THE ISSUANCE OF EHALALCOINS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE REGISTERED WITH THE BRAZILIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (COMISSÃO DE VALORES MOBILIÁRIOS), THE CVM). THEREFORE, NEITHER THE COMPANY NOR ANY OF ITS AGENTS HAS OFFERED OR SOLD, AND WILL NOT OFFER OR SELL, THE EHALALCOINS IN BRAZIL, EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE A PUBLIC OFFERING, PLACEMENT, DISTRIBUTION OR NEGOTIATION OF SECURITIES IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL MARKETS REGULATED BY BRAZILIAN LEGISLATION.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF ARGENTINA

THE EHALALCOINS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR PUBLIC OFFERING IN ARGENTINA AND THEY MAY NOT BE SOLD PUBLICLY UNDER THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL MARKETS LAW NO. 26,831, AS AMENDED. THEREFORE, ANY SUCH TRANSACTION MUST BE MADE PRIVATELY.

#### NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF ALL OTHER JURISDICTIONS

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN TO PERMIT THE OFFER, SALE, POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE EHALALCOINS OR ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE ACTION FOR THAT PURPOSE IS REQUIRED. THE PURCHASERS ARE REQUIRED TO INFORM THEMSELVES ABOUT, AND TO OBSERVE ANY RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO, THE EHALALCOINS AND ANY RELATED DOCUMENTS IN THE PURCHASER'S JURISDICTION.

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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

#### **Blockchain**

A blockchain, originally block chain, is a continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked and secured using cryptography. Each block typically contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. By design, a blockchain is resistant to modification of the data. It is "an open, distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties efficiently and in a verifiable and permanent way".

#### **Ethereum**

Ethereum is an open-source, public, blockchain-based distributed computing platform and operating system featuring smart contract (scripting) functionality. It supports a modified version of Nakamoto consensus via transaction based state transitions.

#### **Virtual Machine**

The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is the runtime environment for smart contracts in Ethereum. It is a 256-bit register stack, designed to run the same code exactly as intended. It is the fundamental consensus mechanism for Ethereum. All eHalal Ethereum node's will run a modified EVM implementation.

#### **Tendermint**

Tendermint is an application for Byzantine Fault Tolerance state machine replication. Using a socket protocol, it enables state machines to be written in any programming language, and provides means for the state machine to influence elements of the consensus, such as the list of active processes. Tendermint is implemented in the style of a blockchain, which amortizes the overhead of Byzantine Fault Tolerance and allows for faster recovery from failure. Both the eHalal.Cloud servers and eHalal Network nodes will be operating with Tendermint.

#### Ubuntu

Ubuntu is and open source operating system and Linux distribution based on Debian. All eHalal cloud servers will be powered by Ubuntu Cloud.

#### **Hyperledger Fabric**

Hyperledger Fabric is a permissioned blockchain infrastructure, originally contributed by IBM and Digital Asset, providing a modular architecture with a delineation of roles between the nodes in the infrastructure, execution of Smart Contracts (called "chaincode" in Fabric) and configurable consensus and membership services. A Fabric Network comprises "Peer nodes", which execute chaincode, access ledger data, endorse transactions and interface with applications. "Orderer nodes" which ensure the consistency of the blockchain and deliver the endorsed transactions to the peers of the network, and MSP services, generally implemented as a Certificate Authority, managing X.509 certificates which are used to authenticate member identity and roles.