



**ODDS**  
Technologies

**Whitepaper**

## **I . Introduction.**

Our objective

## **II . Background**

Marketing of Card Demand

Current Card Business Issues

Blockchain Industry Trends

Challenges in the Blockchain Industry

Crypto Asset Related Issues

## **III . ODDS Project Technology**

Problems with existing solutions

Fingerprint Card

Built-in battery

EIS (Electrical Identification Signal) Biometric Algorithm

Issuance of cards with integrated cold wallet

## **IV . Market Forecasting / Benchmarking**

Biometric card market forecast for the next 5 years

Differences from Competitor's Products / ODDS Cards

## **V . ODDS Wallet**

ODDS Wallet Platforming

Card Charge

finance

Amusement

NFT

## **VI . Capital alliance with Junca Holdings**

About Junca Holdings

junca Platform

Crypto Asset Market in the Philippines

Marketing Strategy with ODDS Wallet

CSR Activities

## **IX . End.**

# Introduction.

## – Our objective

Modern society demands efficiency and rationalization in a wide variety of fields, and human economic activities are no exception. In particular, the convenience and security of payments have been pursued for many years.

In the process, the spread of payment cards has led to an explosion in the use of cashless transactions in recent years. However, while cashless transactions have made our lives more efficient and affluent, they also pose a number of problems that threaten users' assets.

Problems associated with the use of credit cards and other payment cards include the removal of account information for online payments, the creation of cloned cards through MS Card skimming, the creation of counterfeit cards through a computer program called Credit Master, and unauthorized use through theft and pilferage. The list goes on and on. The losses to users are sometimes incalculable, and it is obvious that a solution is urgently needed.

Against the backdrop of the above, this white paper presents an overview of the ODDS project, which aims to provide the next generation of payment cards that are safe, secure, and as vulnerability-free as possible. The ODDS project will not only secure users' assets, but will also show how a new generation of multi-card should be equipped with a number of functions, including a cold wallet function for cryptographic assets.

While 2017, dubbed the first year of crypto assets, drew attention for its speculative nature, not much attention was paid to its practicality, as represented by payments. However, a look back at the product landscape in recent years reveals that every decade or so, we see a major breakthrough.

When crypto asset payments become widespread, users will be able to easily acquire crypto assets through exchanges, but they will also need to hold them securely, stably, and safely in cold wallets. However, it is necessary to hold them in a secure and stable manner using a cold wallet. Therefore, card-type cold wallets will enable users to participate without delay in a society where crypto assets have become widespread in a practical manner.

The ODDS project overcomes all the weaknesses of existing payment cards and proposes a framework for users to conduct stress-free economic activities in a more secure environment.

The ODDS project has exceptional technology compared to existing payment cards, but as mentioned in the previous section, technological innovations are occurring over a period of years, and new technological breakthroughs are expected to occur. new technological breakthroughs are expected to occur. These funds will be used to pay for the introduction of cutting-edge technologies such as biochips and biometrics from time to time, allowing for rapid development and the delivery of high-quality products that will significantly improve the user experience.

Furthermore, by acquiring the rights as an issuer in the credit card industry and by issuing the cards themselves, the ODDS project will be able to provide a secure payment system to more users more quickly.

# Background

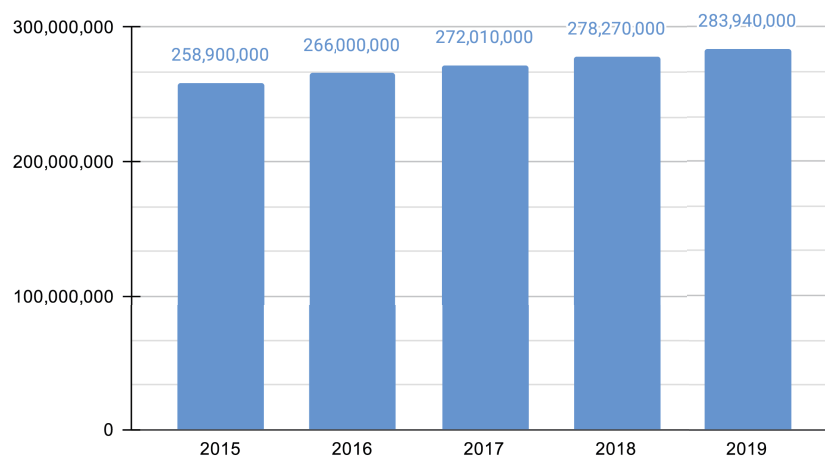
## – Marketing of card demand

Today, the number of users of payment cards, including credit and debit cards, is increasing around the world. As of 2019, more than 20.4 billion cards will be issued. The number of renewals and new issues exceeds 1 billion each year.

In Japan, the percentage of cash payments has fallen below 50%, and credit/debit card payments are approaching 20%. In the U.S. and the EU, card payments have already exceeded 50%, indicating high demand for payment cards.

The graph below shows the total number of cards issued in Japan, which has increased by more than 5 million per year.

The number of cards issued in Japan



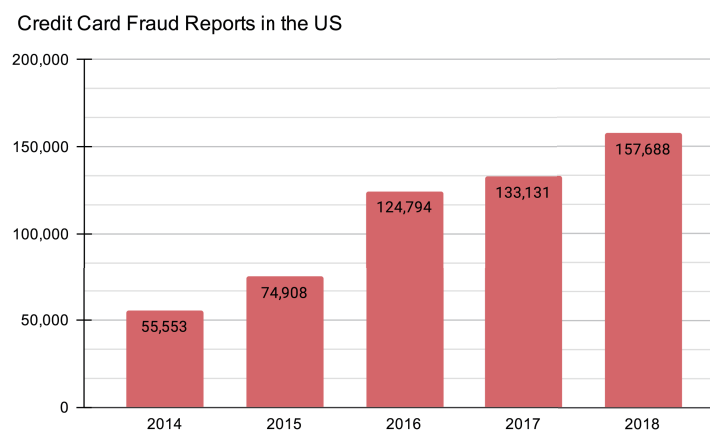
## – Problems in the current card business

In light of the previous section, it is obvious that there is an urgent need to establish secure payment systems: MS cards (Magnetic Stripe Cards) can be easily cloned by skimming, and EMV cards (EuroPay, MasterCard International, Visa International) face problems such as phishing and other frauds in CNP.

There has also been no end to fraudulent use of cards over the years by obtaining other people's card information directly from the card itself. These are the problems that must be solved in the midst of the global trend toward cashless transactions.

In the current situation described above, fraudulent use in payment cards is increasing every year, with losses due to fraudulent use of payment cards amounting to \$24,002.6 million in 2018 alone.

Of these, the United States topped the list as the country most prone to payment card fraud, accounting for 38.6% of reported card fraud losses in 2018. Below is the number of fraud losses in the U.S. over a five-year period beginning in 2014. It is clear at a glance that the number of victims has increased in proportion to the spread of the cashless society, and it can be seen that the number of victims has increased approximately threefold from 2014 to 2018.



## – Blockchain Industry Trends

Developed from the white paper "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008, Bitcoin has been hailed as a revolutionary invention in currency and money, and is the first digital asset without a central monetary authority and without the backing of gold convertibility. The blockchain technology used as the basis for Bitcoin's management model employs CPU computing power and simple algorithms to enable ledger management in a distributed network.

Ethereum, an open-source project promoted by the Ethereum Foundation, is a next-generation smart contract distributed application platform with a Turing-complete extension language. Crypto assets are based on blockchain technology. The encryption of electromagnetic information, Timestamp, consensus algorithms, and economic incentive structures allow each node to process P2P transactions and manage a distributed ledger without the need to trust each other, thus solving the high cost, inefficiency, and electromagnetic storage security problems caused by the existence of a centralized authority. The blockchain itself is not a completely new technology. Blockchain itself is not an entirely new technology, but it is an innovation that combines technologies such as P2P communications, cryptography, and data structures on a chain.

### – **Challenges in the Blockchain Industry**

In 2008, blockchain suddenly emerged as a technological breakthrough in the midst of the global financial crisis triggered by the subprime mortgage crisis, but it has a big problem behind it. Crypto assets backed by blockchain, such as Bitcoin, are attracting more attention as speculative instruments, or financial products, than for their technical value, which is their ability to conduct P2P transactions in a decentralized manner. The original functionality of crypto assets has been severely compromised by the increase in impractical transactions, resulting in remittance blockages and the resulting rise in remittance fees.

As mentioned in the previous section, Bitcoin has major problems in practical use such as payments, and crypto assets that overcome its weaknesses were developed one after another, with the aim of creating a true token economy in all areas.

In reality, however, the road has been a difficult one, with ICOs using scam coins and scams disguised as cloud mining rampant amidst the growing speculative fever for crypto assets. Even for projects that truly aim to create a token economy, there are only a few that have made it to the practical stage, and due to external factors such as hacking into exchanges and internal factors such as a lack of widespread literacy regarding the safe holding of crypto assets and payments, the environment in which crypto assets can be used safely is still in its infancy. The environment in which crypto assets can be used with peace of mind is still in its infancy.

### **– Issues related to cryptoassets**

Crypto assets have been rapidly gaining attention in recent years, but the crypto assets owned by each user are not necessarily under tight security.

One is when it is held in an exchange wallet. It is often opaque how each exchange stores crypto assets, and if they are stored in hot wallets, this means they are always online, which reduces their level of security and puts user assets at risk.

Therefore, it is recommended that each user store their crypto assets in their own cold wallet. However, the need to move them to a hot wallet when they are actually used for payment not only increases work and degrades the user experience, but also does not provide a sufficiently secure level of security.

In other words, despite the fact that it is a cold wallet, the construction of a system that allows instantaneous settlement without the need for a hot wallet by activating the private key from the outside makes its economic activities more stressless and smooth, while protecting the user's assets as strongly as possible.



# ODDS Project Technology

The ODDS project has signed an agreement with an award-winning European fintech development company to provide the technology, which will overcome the problems of existing cards and provide users with a secure payment card.

The payment cards issued by the ODDS project are characterized by a high level of security and intelligence not found in existing payment cards, while maintaining versatility for the same infrastructure as conventional cards.

Biometric cards using fingerprint authentication have been developed by companies around the world, but the ODDS project has a technology that no other company has. As biometric cards are expected to spread around the world in the future, these technologies will certainly be a great advantage for the ODDS project.

## – Problems with existing solutions

Despite the increasing number of fraudulent transactions and the urgent need for secure payment systems, current payment card systems do not offer acceptable solutions to customers.

MC cards (magnetic stripe cards), which are still widely used, can be easily read for personal information, and if information is recorded on the magnetic tape portion, it can be easily counterfeited.

While proposed for the purpose of protection against unauthorized duplication, the weakness of IC chip cards is that they cannot prevent hacking and other unauthorized use during online use, as many stores still do not have payment terminals in widespread use.

Although NFC payments have become popular in recent years, and it has become easy to make payments by simply holding a card over a payment terminal, there are still cases of fraudulent use of portable payment terminals in crowded places to make small payments from large numbers of people, although there are limits on the amount of money that can be spent.

In fact, there was a case in Europe where a payment of 5 euros each per card was made in a crowded place such as a stadium, causing damage of more than 500,000 euros and resulting in problems.

### – **Fingerprint Card**

The payment card provided by the ODDS project is a biometric card activated by fingerprint authentication. A normal payment card has a 16-digit card number and a 3-digit CVC number required for online payment on the front of the card, but the payment card provided by the ODDS project has these numbers displayed on the EPD (electronic paper display) screen when the card is activated, and they are not displayed unless the card is activated by fingerprint authorization. The payment cards provided by the ODDS project have those numbers displayed on the EPD (electronic paper) screen when the card is activated and are not displayed unless the card is activated with fingerprint authorization.

Therefore, even if the card is lost, if it is not activated by the registered fingerprint authentication, it is just a plastic plate. This is a way to minimize the risk of fraudulent use of existing payment cards in the event that they are lost, or in the event of online payment fraud by reading the card number or CVC number.

Unless the card is activated, the card information (including the cardholder's card number and security number) is not displayed on the surface, thus protecting the card from skimming and other unauthorized use, and the information cannot be read by the payment terminal, making payment impossible.

This is the only answer the ODDS project has to the global problem of card fraud.

## – **Built-in battery**

The cards offered by the ODDS project have a built-in battery. This technology is our greatest strength, and I will explain how the built-in battery makes a difference.

Existing cards with IC chips, which are products of other companies that do not have built-in batteries, can only be used by inserting them into a card reader and entering a password. At that time, the card is activated by taking power from the card reader through the IC chip and applying a fingerprint in that state. However, this is not very convenient. For example, when using the card in a restaurant, you cannot use it if you hand the card to the waiter and the waiter settles the payment on the back side and brings it back to you. To use the card, you must always go to the back of the store yourself and apply your own fingerprint while the card is inserted into the card reader. Some card readers absorb the card inside. At coin-operated parking lots, gas stations, ATMs, etc., the entire card is absorbed into the card reader. In this case, you cannot even use the card in the first place because your fingerprint cannot be applied to the card. In order to make it possible to use the card, the card reader and other infrastructure must be changed.

In comparison, the card provided by the ODDS project has an internal battery, making it possible to use the card with the power on in advance. Therefore, existing card reader infrastructure can be used to make payments as before.

The capacity of the built-in battery can be recharged for up to three years of card renewal, allowing for five years of continuous use.

## – **EIS (Electrical Identification Signal) Biometric Algorithm**

There is also a difference in fingerprint sensor technology. A conventional fingerprint sensor is a technology that detects the shape and width of the moat of a human fingerprint; the card offered by the ODDS project uses a 360-degree fingerprint recognition high-performance FP sensor with an anti-fake algorithm that detects the sweat glands of the finger, making fingerprint forgery impossible.

Implementing the world's most secure anti-counterfeiting technology, the FP Card sensor can detect and accurately detect the unique micro sweat glands from the human body. Every living human being has sweat glands that produce sweat, and this sweat gland is detected.

To give a clear example of a counterfeit fingerprint, a card always has a fingerprint mark on it, so it can be used without difficulty if the fingerprint attached to it is removed by silicon or other means. However, the card provided by the ODDS project cannot be used even if, for example, the owner's thumb is cut off and the fingerprint is applied with that thumb. The reason is that when a human being dies, the sweat glands close. Therefore, the card must always be activated only by a living owner. As for this technology, it is patented by the company with which the ODDS project is affiliated, so no other company can imitate this technology.

### **– Issuance of cards with integrated cold wallet**

The payment card, which features a high-performance fingerprint sensor and anti-counterfeiting technology, will be equipped with a cold wallet function for crypto assets. The ODDS payment card will be paired with the ODDS payment card in the wallet application's initial settings, and the ODDS card will be used for biometric authentication when checking the balance of crypto assets or transferring money. The ODDS project's cold wallet for crypto assets will support more coins and tokens than any other cold wallet in the world today, and will always reference rates from exchanges via API, so that crypto assets can be exchanged within the app. And it is not just a cold wallet, it will be secured in all situations, including loss and hacking, with our secure proprietary technology as described so far.

# Market forecast benchmarking

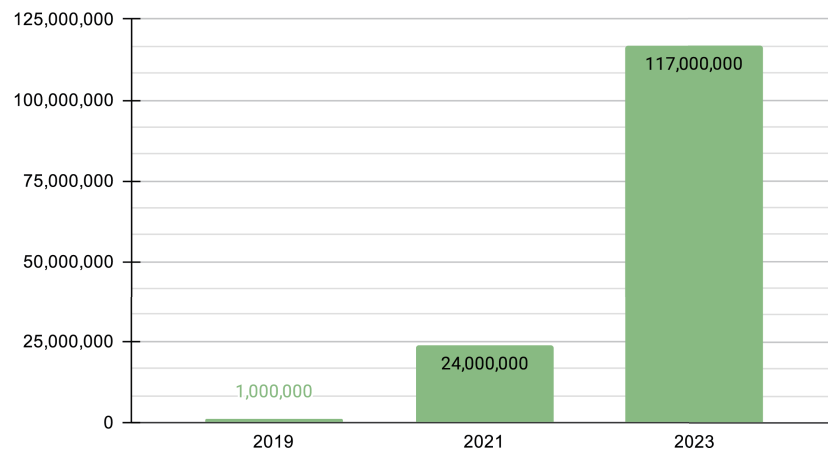
## – Biometric card market forecast for the next 5 years

The ABI study predicts that approximately 1 million biometric cards will be shipped in 2019, but will not be issued until the demonstration runs out of problems. Furthermore, by the end of 2021, the number of cards issued worldwide is expected to reach 24 million, with a considerable increase to 117 million by 2023.

According to Goode Intelligence, more than 579 million biometric cards will be in use by 2023, and the use of biometrics will depend on many factors, including the need to reduce payment fraud and standardization of technology.

Both companies expect biometric card growth over the next five years to be between 0.9% and 4% of the total market.

The number of biometric cards issued



Source : Biometric payment cards : Where is the market today? By Phil Sealy, ABI research

Source : Biometric for payment : Market and Technology Analysis, Adoption Strategies and Forecasts 2018 – 2023

## – Differences from Competitive Products / ODDS Cards

Biometric cards using fingerprint authentication are the hottest payment cards in the world today, and although they have been developed and released by companies around the world, only a couple of companies have conducted demonstration tests. Currently, there are no guidelines for international brand fingerprint credit cards, and we can say that we are waiting for the guidelines to be completed.

The ODDS project's cards are currently the only ones that combine a high-performance fingerprint sensor, anti-counterfeiting algorithm, EPD screen, and a 5-year battery life.

# ODDS Wallet

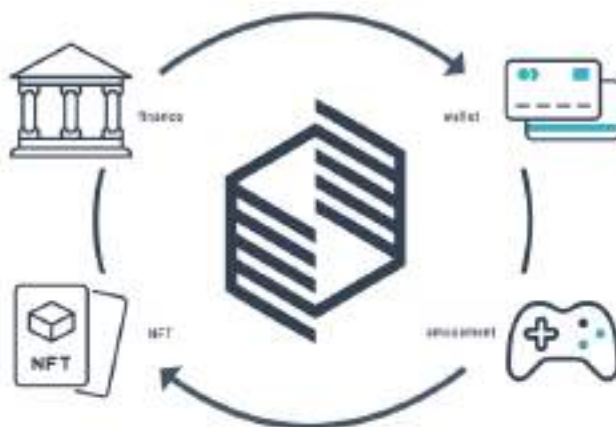
## – ODDS Wallet Platforming

The current ODDS Wallet is a crypto asset management wallet that uses the aforementioned security card as a key. The card is connected to the wallet application via Bluetooth, and the card is used to authenticate fingerprints when sending and receiving cryptographic assets.

And in the future, in order to appeal to users around the world with a view to global expansion, we plan to implement crypto asset content within the ODDS Wallet to create a platform with multiple lines of communication.

Content is divided into four major categories, and various content is implemented within these categories.

This chapter provides details about each content category.



## – Credit card charge

ODDS' main product, the card, currently (October 2022) only serves as a key for a crypto asset wallet using fingerprint authentication, but in the future the card will be branded internationally and can be used for payments in brick-and-mortar stores and online.

The cryptographic assets held in the ODDS Wallet can then be charged to the ODDS card and used for payment, which is the main content of the ODDS Wallet.

Charges are reflected instantly 24 hours a day, regardless of holidays or weekends. In addition, the ODDS Wallet is a highly convenient feature that allows users to check their spending details, such as how much they spent at which stores, within the ODDS Wallet.

The ODDS Wallet not only eliminates the time-consuming and labor-intensive process of exchanging cryptocurrency for legal tender, but also provides a high level of security to prevent fraudulent use, making it a product that will be used by many users.

In addition to ODDS security cards, we will also offer services that meet the objectives of each user by handling multiple cards, including general inexpensive cards.

For example, the plan is to offer a wide variety of products, such as inexpensive cards for online payments only, more expensive cards that allow ATM withdrawals as well as payments, and cards with a higher spending limit for payments, so that customers can purchase the cards of their choice from within ODDS Wallet.





## – Finance

The Finance category will handle a variety of financial content using crypto assets. ODDS plans to acquire global users by enriching the content that only ODDS can provide, including general financial content in the industry and using ODDS' own economic sphere.



### • Exchange

Exchange functionality will be implemented within the ODDS Wallet in a future version. This feature will be a hub for asset flow within the ODDS Wallet.

### • Defi Content

We will also be implementing decentralized financial (= Defi) content using blockchain smart contracts. We will be listing financial products that utilize staking, cryptolending, P2P and ODDS proprietary lines of operation.

## – Amusement

ODDS Amusement mainly handles entertainment content.

Simple casual games that can be played with one or two clicks, blockchain games, etc. are lined up. All of this content can be charged for and played with crypto assets.

And the purpose of amusement is also to reach users around the world, beyond national borders.

For this reason, games that do not require explanation of the rules, such as lotteries, are used as the entry point.

The global lottery market size is expected to grow by US\$228.43 million between 2022 and 2026, at a CAGR of 9.24% during the forecast period. The ODDS will approach the crypto asset market by offering ODDS' own lottery tickets with high winning probabilities and large winning amounts, which are widely popular in all countries and languages.

Blockchain games also allow players to purchase items with cryptographic assets, improve their skills, and "earn money while playing," which is the greatest feature of blockchain games. Specifically, you can "convert your time spent playing games into money" by selling your characters on the market, something that was not possible with traditional consumer and PC games. Blockchain games have grown in market size over time, and one Japanese professional gamer has earned over \$300,000 in six months playing a card game called "Job Tribes."

The ODDS Wallet will carry this type of game content, and the plan is to build a huge ODDS economic zone by creating many lines of communication within the platform, including the NFT market and exchanges described below.

## – NFT

The ODDS Wallet allows you to manage your NFT (ERC721) holdings in a list format. You can hold items for use in the aforementioned blockchain games, as well as items for investment in games that you do not play but are well-known and have potential. These items are also treated as tokens on Ethereum and can be sent to and received by others.

In addition to NFT asset management, an NFT market will also be implemented. By using the NFT market, you will be able to buy and sell NFT in an auction format. When you stop playing the game, you can sell your NFT items on the market to make money. Rare items can be expected to increase in value and tend to be traded at higher prices.

Typical platforms in the NFT market, such as Opensea, will be implemented within the ODDS Wallet.

# Capital alliance with junca Holdings

## – What is junca Holdings?

junca Holdings is the operator of the junca platform, which aims to make economies and distribution smoother in the Asian region by utilizing Blockchain technology, which is expected to fundamentally reform and innovate in payments, currency, and finance.



|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Company Name</b>           | junca Holdings  |
| <b>Name of Representative</b> | Hisayuki Nagatome   |
| <b>Location</b>               | junca Philippines Inc. Unit103 Santillan 7441 Santillan St. Corner Fernando St. PioDelPilar Makati City 1230, Philippines   |
| <b>Mail</b>                   | info@junca-beauty.com   |
| <b>URL</b>                    | <a href="https://junca-beauty.com">https://junca-beauty.com</a>   |
| <b>Business Activities</b>    | Beauty salon business / Product development and distribution business<br>Cryptographic assets and currency exchange business /  |
| <b>Establishment</b>          | December 17, 2009   |
| <b>Advisor</b>                | Nihonbashi Law Office / Ryuki Ueda lawyer<br>Grow-will International Law Office /<br>Hidetoshi Nakano Lawyer USTA Partners INC CEO • Hojo 5ap USA /<br>CEO Tetsuen Sonoda                                   |
| <b>Group</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• junca Japan Inc. • junca Philippines Inc.</li> <li>• junca Global of Company • junca life management Inc.</li> <li>• junca construction and development</li> </ul> |

# junca Platform

## – Concept

junca Platform is based in the Philippines, which has a long history of being a key location in Asia where the West has established itself and developed its activities. The Platform is based in the Philippines, where the West has a history of establishing and operating in the region, and where the West is becoming the new standard for fintech services. Based on the philosophy that "contributing to economic reforms in Asia will lead to world peace," we are working to further increase the value of human resources by establishing educational institutions, vocational training schools, and scholarship programs, with the aim of fostering human resources in Asia, which is in a state of flux.

The junca platform is designed to be used for domestic payments, ATMs, and remittances for overseas Filipino workers, and it is estimated that the amount of remittances from overseas, which is over USD 30 billion, will exceed USD 100 billion in the future, and the junca platform aims to take a share of this enormous amount of remittances. The goal is for the junca platform to take on a share of this enormous amount of remittance volume.

## – Broadly addressing the world's financial needs

The junca platform provides services based on Blockchain technology, enabling domestic and international money transfers, ATMs, cards, wallets, and other exchanges and payments. The platform provides a single application that is highly convenient for the user.



## – junca Platform's impetus

The junca platform was created as a necessary process for the global expansion of the junca group.

This platform was developed to solve the problem of remittance fees for international remittances and to manage the accounting of each store across borders as junca salon expands globally. We are confident that this platform will contribute to solving the international remittance problem in the Philippines, and will make the Asian economy and distribution smoother, which is junca's goal.

# About the Philippines



|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Capital City</b> | Manila (pop. 12.88 million)                                      |
| <b>Area</b>         | 299,404 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>Population</b>   | 109.61 million (literacy rate 98%)                               |
| <b>Economy</b>      | 359.4 billion USD (GDP) Currency                                 |
| <b>Currency</b>     | Philippine Peso (PHP)  |
| <b>Religion</b>     | Catholicism 83% / Other Christianity 10% / Christianity Islam 5% |

## – High youth population ratio and unemployment rate

With 44% of its population under the age of 19 out of a total population of 100.98 million, the Philippines has a higher percentage of young people than India (41%), Vietnam (35%), Indonesia (36%), Thailand (27%), and China (24%). On the other hand, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the unemployment rate in the country as of 2019 is 5.4%, and the underemployment rate (the percentage of those who work less than the standard number of hours and are willing and able to work longer) is 13.9%, the lowest unemployment rate and underemployment rate since 2005.

However, the unemployment rate for young people (aged 15-24) is high at 14.4%, and of the total 2.432 million unemployed in the country, young people account for 1.106 million, or 45.5% of the total, indicating that the younger the age group, the greater the number of unemployed people.



## – Results of National Initiatives for Working Abroad

According to a 2018 report by the international education organization Education First (EF), in a ranking of 88 countries worldwide by English language proficiency, the Philippines ranks 14th, Southeast Asia

In Asia, it ranks second only to Singapore and is positioned as a country with a high level of English proficiency.

In the Philippines, which was once under U.S. rule for about 50 years and where English is the official language

English classes in Japan begin in the first grade of elementary school, and all other subjects are taught in English from the lower grades. This is based on the government's policy that students should be proficient in English by the time they graduate from elementary school in order to prepare them for future employment in English-speaking countries. This is also due to the fact that English proficiency is required for employment in the Philippines in relatively high-paying fields such as foreign-affiliated companies and call centers.



## – International Remittance Issues Faced by the Philippines

The Philippines is said to be the world's largest exporter of labor, with approximately 10 million people, or one out of every 10 Filipinos, living abroad. International remittances to family members in the country are increasing year by year and are expected to reach USD 100 billion in the future. However, the high remittance fees that accompany these remittances are causing funds that should be going into the Philippines to go overseas, which is not only a source of frustration for Filipinos but also a major challenge for the Philippine government.



## – Crypto Asset Market in the Philippines

Crypto asset usage is growing rapidly in the Philippines.

According to the BSP (Central Bank), transactions in the first half of 2021 reached 20 million, a 362% increase over the same period last year. On an annual basis, the value of transactions increased by 71%, equivalent to ₱106 billion.

In January 2021, the BSP enacted a registration system for virtual currency service providers to comply with the "Travel Rule" recommended by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

In September 2022, in line with the BSP's policy to "maintain the integrity and stability of the financial system and strengthen consumer confidence in the digital ecosystem," the BSP suspended new crypto asset service provider (VASP) license applications for a period of three years and announced that existing BSPs' supervised financial institutions (SFI) will be granted only to BSFIs.

# Marketing Strategy with ODDS Wallet

Junca Holdings has partnered with TESDA (Technical Education and Skills Development Authority), a government organization dedicated to transforming Filipino workers' technical education and skills development.

TESDA has established vocational training schools to provide Filipinos with optimal and excellent learning opportunities, and has recently opened a cybersecurity engineer course, and is considering adding a new multilingual training school.

We are committed to expanding opportunities for Filipinos who learn through the project to become global leaders in the future. Junca Holdings, in partnership with TESDA, will provide a remittance system for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), with the goal of remitting 10 million OFWs and taking a share of the enormous remittance volume, estimated at over USD 100 billion.

In addition, OFWs will enhance the contents for the economy to circulate, such as an EC site so that the money transferred by OFWs can be used as it is within its own economic sphere. ODDS Wallet will also be able to provide contents using crypto assets to this economic zone, and is expected to increase awareness by promoting staking, exchanges, games, etc. of crypto assets to 10 million people.

# CSR Activities

The SDGs were adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015, and 193 UN member states

This is a goal set to be achieved over a 15-year period from 2016 to 2030.

It consists of 17 goals and 169 specific targets to achieve them.

Since its inception, junca group has been actively addressing many of these issues, working with junca Academy for education, junca Development for industry, and junca Life Management for a safe world.

In addition, we have also been able to develop human resources in the Asian region by donating PCs to vocational training schools through our partnership with ODDS Technologies Limited and establishing an IT school through our partnership with TESDA.

The junca group is aiming for a world where people are not discriminated based on race or gender through its experience and achievements in the world of aesthetics, and through the junca platform project with ODDS Technologies Limited, using cutting-edge technology. We are further developing our business for the further economic development of Asia, aiming for a world without discrimination based on race or gender.

## Partner



# Conclusion

The global trend toward cashless transactions continues unabated and is expected to accelerate in the future. The variety of payment cards is also increasing. This has led to the proliferation of all kinds of fraud that could not occur with cash payments, and preventing such fraud is an inevitable proposition for living in a safer and more advanced cashless society in the future. Various security systems have been introduced to solve this problem, and the level of these systems has been improving dramatically in recent years. However, no matter how stringent the internal systems are, there is no end to the number of cases of unauthorized use of cards to gain access to them, and the latest technology in the ODDS project is the perfect solution to this problem. In short, it strongly encourages us to engage in economic activities in a highly secure environment.

The protection of personal assets and the security of payments have always been the subject of exploration in the history of the economy, but every new security system has always been accompanied by some vulnerability. The ODDS project is a clear demonstration of what the next generation of cards should be, a payment card with a level of security that has never been possible before. I sincerely hope that everyone who uses the ODDS project card will be able to enjoy safe and secure economic activities and a high level of happiness.