Payda Classic

Smart PaydaClassic Testnet Explorer

WHITEPAPER 1.1

PAYDA CLASSIC WHITEPAPE

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A new standard for global payments implemented with a stable token economy, perfected with smart contract-based tokens, creating an instant settlement platform.

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01 . Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Payda Classic (PDC)

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01 Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Payda Classic (PDC)

Payda Classic (PDC) is an innovative cryptocurrency developed to overcome the limitations of traditional payment systems and create a more efficient and transparent payment ecosystem by leveraging blockchain technology. PDC specifically focuses on addressing two major issues of traditional payment systems high transaction fees and long settlement cycles.

In today's commercial landscape, payments are a core component of every business. However, current payment infrastructures often involve complex networks of intermediaries, legacy systems, and inefficiencies in cross-border transactions, leading to unnecessary costs and delays for both merchants and consumers. Payda Classic (PDC) seeks to solve these problems by utilizing blockchain's decentralization, security, and efficiency to provide a simple and cost-effective payment solution.

Payda Classic (PDC) is designed not just as a cryptocurrency but as a comprehensive payment protocol. This protocol enables merchants to process payments at significantly lower fees compared to traditional payment gateways and shorten settlement cycles from days to just a few minutes or even instantly. This solution particularly benefits small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and merchants in emerging markets by improving cash flow and operational efficiency.

1.2 Analysis of Market Issues

The global payment market currently faces several significant inefficiencies and challenges

High Transaction Fees: Traditional payment processors and card networks often charge transaction fees of over 3%, which significantly impacts the profitability of merchants, especially those in low-margin industries. These fees arise due to the involvement of multiple intermediaries in the payment chain, such as issuing banks, card networks, and payment processors, which add complexity and cost to each transaction.

Long Settlement Cycles: In traditional payment systems, merchants often have to wait 7 to 15 business days, or even longer, to actually receive the funds from a transaction. These delays create significant challenges for small and medium-sized businesses in managing their cash flow, causing financial strain and operational inefficiency.

Complexity of Cross-Border Payments: International payments are even more inefficient due to additional fees, unfavorable exchange rates, and longer processing times. This hampers the growth of global e-commerce and creates operational challenges for merchants in international markets.

Limitations of Legacy Infrastructure: Many payment systems are built on decades-old infrastructure, failing to meet the speed and demands of the modern digital economy. This results in inefficiencies and a lack of scalability, further hindering the evolution of payment solutions.

Lack of Transparency: Existing payment processes are often opaque, making it difficult for both merchants and consumers to track the status of transactions or fully understand the fee structure. This lack of transparency undermines trust in the system and adds complexity to the user experience.
These issues impose unnecessary costs on merchants, which are often passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, ultimately decreasing overall economic efficiency and slowing down market growth.

1.3 Vision and Mission of Payda Classic (PDC)

Vision: Payda Classic (PDC) aims to redefine the global payment system by creating a world where anyone can engage in instant, affordable, and secure transactions without the constraints of borders, currencies, or financial infrastructure limitations.

Mission: Our mission is to simplify the payment process by leveraging blockchain technology, drastically reducing transaction fees, and almost eliminating settlement times. Payda Classic (PDC) is dedicated to building a financial infrastructure specifically designed for small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and micro-enterprises, which are often underserved by traditional financial systems.
Payda Classic (PDC) is based on the following core principles

Efficiency: Providing near-instant payment processing with minimal fees.
Accessibility: Developing a solution that can be easily integrated and used by all businesses, regardless of their technical background or size.

01 Introduction

Security: Implementing the highest level of encryption and blockchain security protocols to ensure the integrity of every transaction.

Transparency: Ensuring that all transactions and fee structures are fully transparent and verifiable.

Scalability: Building scalable infrastructure to meet the growing global payment demands.

Payda Classic is not just a cryptocurrency, but a complete payment protocol capable of driving fundamental change in the payment industry. By leveraging the innovative characteristics of blockchain technology, we aim to build a fairer and more efficient global payment ecosystem.

02 Market Analysis

2.1 Current Status of the Payment Market

2.2 Limitations of Existing Payment Systems

2.3 Opportunities for Blockchain-Based Payment Solutions

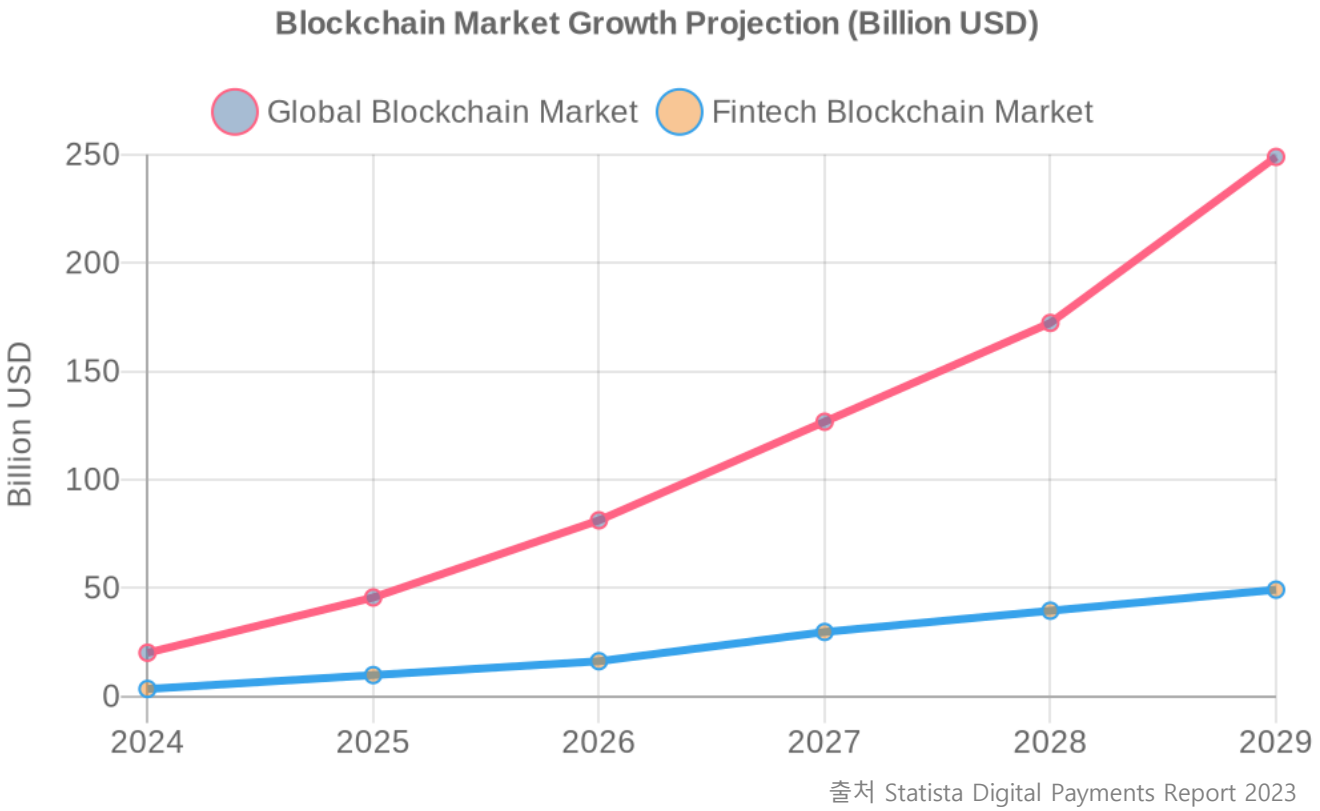
2.4 Market Adoption Barriers and Challenges

2.5 Competitive Landscape Analysis

02 Market Analysis

2.1 Current Status of the Payment Market

The global payment market is experiencing unprecedented changes and growth due to digitization, the rapid expansion of e-commerce, and innovations in financial technology. By 2025, the global digital payment transaction volume is expected to reach approximately $21 trillion, with an annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 32.1%.



출처 Statista Digital Payments Report 2023

Global Payment Market Size and Growth Trends

Credit and Debit Card Payments: These remain the most dominant payment methods, particularly in developed markets. Major card networks such as Visa, Mastercard, and American Express lead this market, processing trillions of dollars in transactions globally.

Digital Wallets and Mobile Payments: This segment, led by platforms like PayPal, Apple Pay, Google Pay, Alipay, and WeChat Pay, is one of the fastest-growing areas. Mobile payments, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, are rapidly replacing cash and cards.

Bank Transfers and Real-Time Payments: In many countries, real-time payment systems (e.g., Faster Payments in the UK, UPI in India, PIX in Brazil) are being introduced, making interbank transfers faster and more efficient.

Cryptocurrency Payments: Although still in its early stages, payments using cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum are gradually gaining popularity, especially for cross-border transactions.

Regional Market Trends

North America: Card-based payments remain dominant, but the adoption of digital wallets and mobile payments is increasing. In the US, P2P payment platforms like Venmo and Cash App are particularly popular among younger consumers.

Europe: The EU's PSD2 regulation is driving open banking and fintech innovation. Countries like the UK, Sweden, and the Netherlands are rapidly transitioning to cashless societies, with real-time payment systems widely adopted.

Asia-Pacific: Mobile payments are experiencing explosive growth, especially in China and India. In China, Alipay and WeChat Pay have effectively replaced cash, while India's UPI is leading the digital payment revolution.

출처 : Boston Consulting Group (BCG) Global Payments Report 2023

Latin America: Despite a lack of financial inclusion, cash usage remains high, but innovative real-time payment systems like Brazil's PIX and the rise of digital banks are rapidly driving the growth of digital payments.

Africa: Mobile money services such as M-Pesa are leading payment innovation by providing financial services to the unbanked population. This region is characterized by a trend of skipping traditional financial infrastructure and directly transitioning to digital solutions.

Key Market Participants

The global payment market is currently dominated by the following major players:

Traditional Card Networks: Visa, Mastercard, American Express, UnionPay

Payment Processors: PayPal, Stripe, Square, Adyen, Worldpay

Digital Wallet Providers: Apple Pay, Google Pay, Samsung Pay, Alipay, WeChat Pay

Banks and Financial Institutions: JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, HSBC, etc.

Fintech Startups: Revolut, Klarna, TransferWise (now Wise), Venmo

The competition and collaboration among these various players make the payment ecosystem increasingly complex, providing both consumers and merchants with more choices.

2.2 Limitations of Existing Payment Systems

The current payment infrastructure, which has developed over decades, still faces many limitations in meeting the demands of the digital economy. These limitations are key problems that innovative blockchain-based solutions like Payda Classic (PDC) aim to address.

High Transaction Fees

One of the biggest issues with traditional payment systems is the high transaction fee structure caused by a complex network of intermediaries. The typical card payment process involves several parties, such as:

02 Market Analysis

Issuing Bank: The bank that issues cards to consumers

Card Network: Networks like Visa, Mastercard

Acquiring Bank: The bank that processes payments for merchants

Payment Processor: The technology provider that processes transactions

Payment Gateway: The interface for online transactions

Due to this complex structure, merchants generally have to pay the following fees

Interchange Fee: A fee paid to the issuing bank (typically over 3.5%)

Network Fee: A fee paid to the card networks like Visa or Mastercard

Acquirer Fee: A fee paid to the acquiring bank and payment processor

Other Fees: Monthly service charges, terminal rental fees, PCI compliance fees, etc.
When all these fees are combined, merchants typically pay between 2-5% of the transaction amount as fees. In industries with low margins (e.g., groceries, fuel), these fees can significantly impact profitability.

Long Settlement Period and Cash Flow Issues

Another critical problem merchants face with traditional payment systems is the long settlement cycle. After a card payment is processed, it typically takes the following amount of time for merchants to actually receive the funds

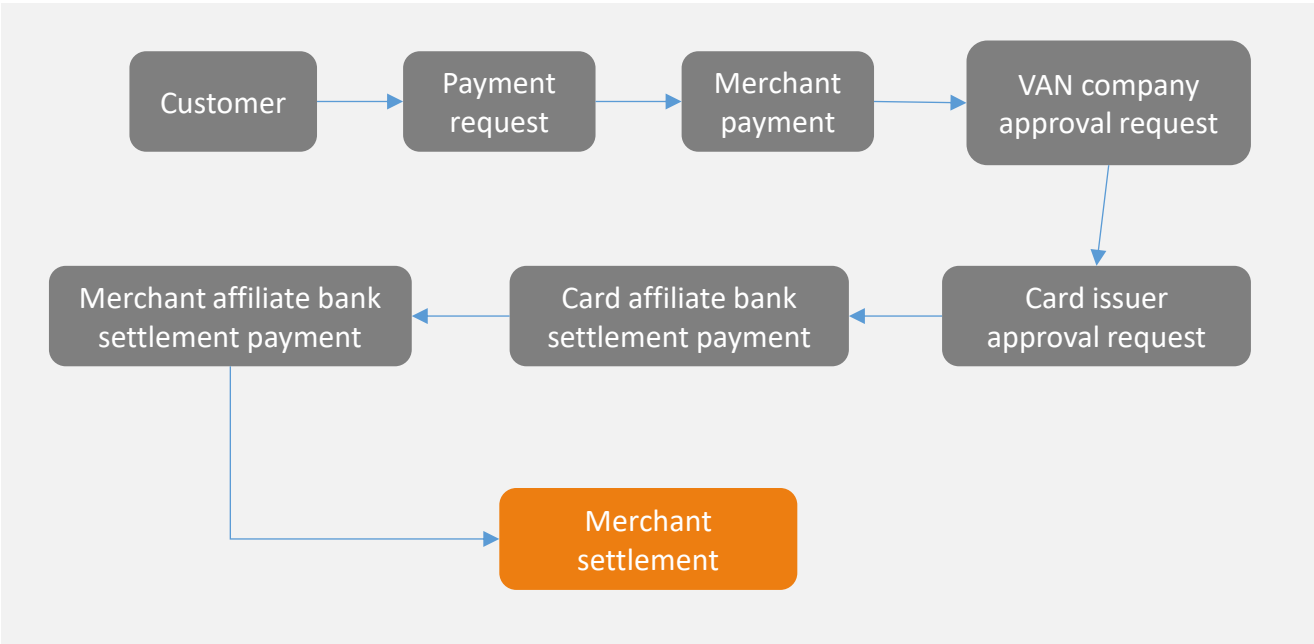
Standard Settlement: 7–15 business days

Weekends and Holidays: Additional delays may occur

International Transactions: These may take over 30 business days to settle

High-Risk Industries: These industries may face even longer hold periods.

Such delays pose serious cash flow problems, especially for small businesses. For businesses that require immediate access to funds for inventory replenishment, employee payroll, and covering operational costs, these delays become a significant burden.



General payment settlement flow

Inefficiency of Cross-Border Payments

As global e-commerce grows, the importance of cross-border payments is increasing. However, the current systems are not efficient in handling these transactions effectively.

High Foreign Exchange Fees: Banks and payment processors often add a significant margin on top of the actual exchange rate, leading to high fees for currency conversion.

Limitations of the SWIFT System: The SWIFT system, used for international bank transfers, is slow, costly, and lacks transparency.

Complex Compliance Requirements: Additional verification steps required to meet the regulatory requirements of various countries lead to longer processing times.

Intermediary Banks: International remittances often pass through multiple intermediary banks, each charging fees and causing delays.

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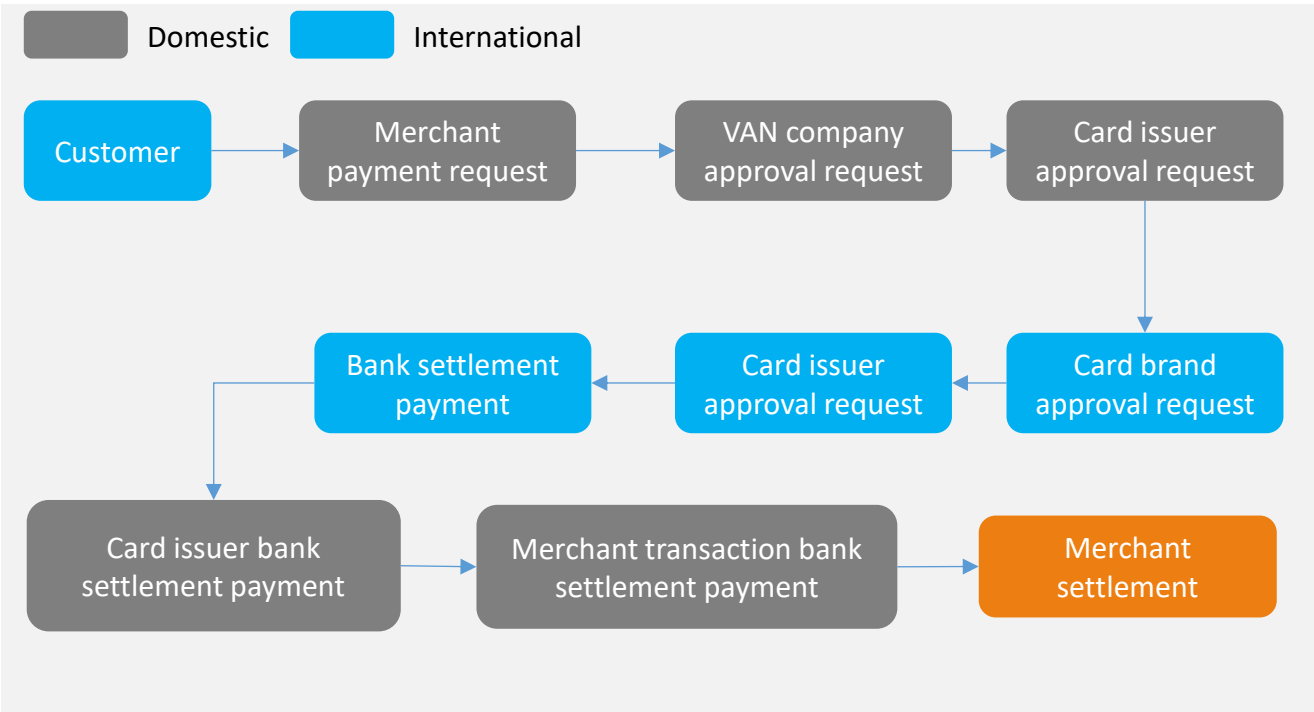


International payment settlement flow

Security Fraud and Risks

Traditional payment systems have the following security vulnerabilities

Card Information Theft: Credit card information theft and fraudulent transactions continue to rise.

Identity Theft: There is a risk of identity theft due to personal data breaches.

Chargeback Fraud: Consumers sometimes request unfair refunds for products they have actually received.

Due to these security issues, merchants and financial institutions incur billions of dollars in losses each year, which ultimately leads to higher prices for consumers.

Lack of Financial Inclusion

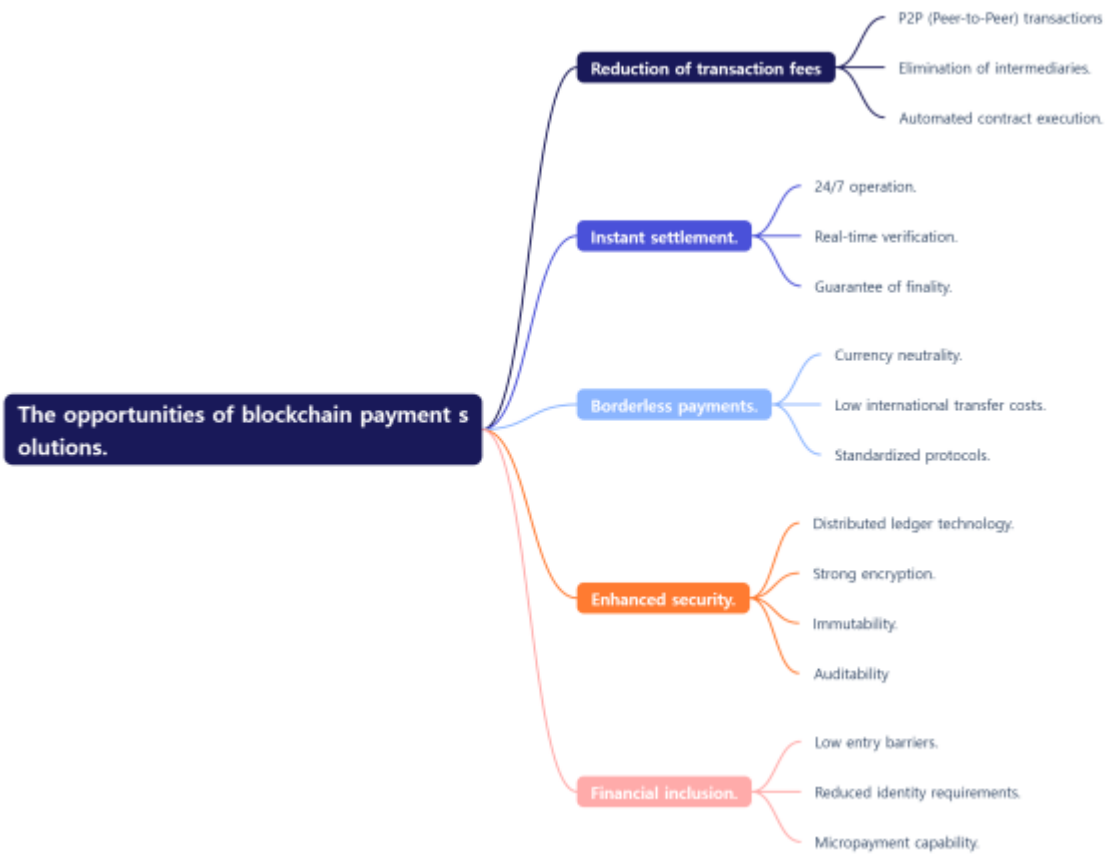
Traditional payment systems tend to exclude individuals and businesses without bank accounts or lacking credit histories.

Around 1.7 billion adults worldwide do not have a bank account.

Many small and medium-sized businesses are unable to adopt digital payment methods due to high fees and complex onboarding processes.

In emerging markets, limited payment infrastructure restricts participation in the digital economy.
This lack of financial inclusion is a barrier to global economic growth and equal opportunities.

2.3 Opportunities of Blockchain-Based Payment Solutions



Blockchain technology provides an innovative solution capable of overcoming many of the limitations of traditional payment systems. Blockchain-based payment systems like Payda Classic (PDC) offer the following key opportunities

02 Market Analysis

Fee Reduction

Blockchain technology can significantly reduce payment fees by removing or minimizing intermediaries.

Smart Contracts: Automated contract execution helps reduce manual processing costs.

Efficient Network: A decentralized validation system lowers transaction processing costs.

Due to these efficiencies, blockchain-based payment solutions can typically offer lower fees compared to traditional systems.

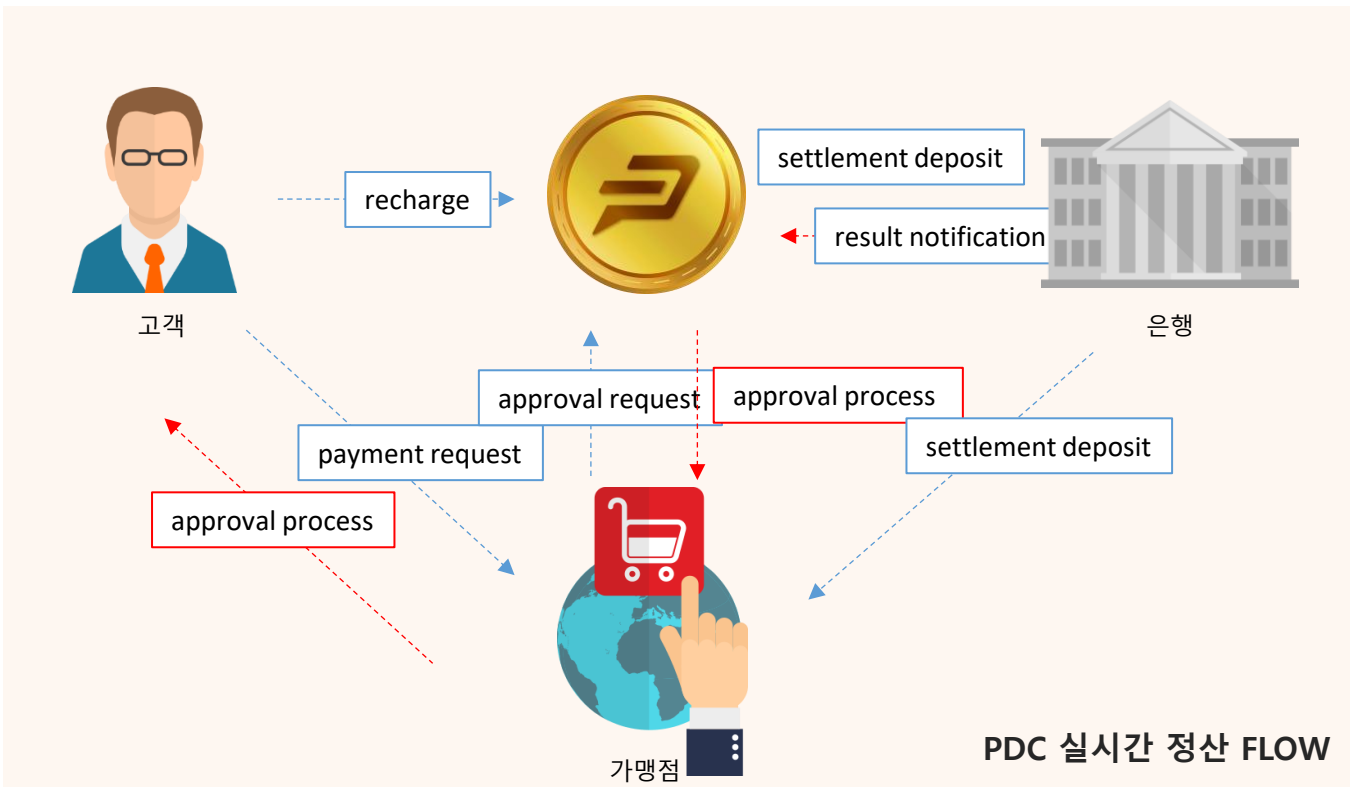
Instant Settlements

Blockchain technology allows transactions to be confirmed and settled almost in real-time.

24/7 Operation: Blockchain networks operate around the clock, without the need for weekends or holiday breaks.

Block Confirmation: Every time a new block is created (typically within minutes), transactions are confirmed.

Finality: Once recorded on the blockchain, a transaction is virtually immutable and cannot be changed.



PDC 실시간 정산 FLOW

02 Market Analysis

Borderless Payments

Blockchain is inherently global and ideal for cross-border payments.

Currency Neutrality: Many blockchain networks operate independently of national currencies.

Standardized Protocols: All transactions follow the same protocol, so there are no compatibility issues between country-specific systems.

Direct Routing: Funds can be sent directly to the recipient without going through multiple intermediary banks.
These advantages make blockchain-based international remittances up to 10 times faster and up to 20 times cheaper than traditional methods.

Enhanced Security

The decentralized architecture of blockchain offers multiple security advantages

Distributed Ledger: No single point of failure, making hacking difficult.

Encryption: Strong encryption technologies protect transactions and user data.

Immutability: Transactions recorded on the blockchain are very difficult to alter.

Transparency and Auditability: All transactions are publicly verifiable and traceable.
These security features can significantly reduce the costs associated with fraud and data breaches.

Expanded Financial Inclusion

Blockchain technology can provide financial services to those excluded from traditional financial systems.

Low Barriers to Entry: Blockchain-based financial services are accessible with just a smartphone and internet connection.

Micropayments: Transactions involving very small amounts can be economically processed, enabling new business models.
These characteristics can significantly enhance financial inclusion, especially in developing countries and regions lacking banking services.

A Smarter Payment Paradigm

Blockchain and smart contracts create a new paradigm for payments.

Conditional Payments: Payments can be programmed to automatically execute only when specific conditions are met.

Escrow Services: Secure escrow functionality can be implemented without a third-party intermediary.

Subscription & Recurring Payments: Automated subscription models can be implemented via smart contracts.

Revenue Sharing: A system that automatically distributes revenue among multiple parties can be built. These programmability features enable innovative business models and financial products that were previously impossible with traditional payment systems.

2.4 Market Adoption Barriers and Challenges

Despite the many advantages offered by blockchain-based payment solutions, several barriers and challenges prevent widespread adoption. To successfully enter the market, Payda Classic (PDC) must understand and address these challenges.

Regulatory Uncertainty

The regulatory environment surrounding blockchain and cryptocurrency is still evolving globally, creating uncertainty for both businesses and consumers.

Country-Specific Differences: Each country has a vastly different approach to blockchain-based payment systems. Some countries encourage change, while others adopt more restrictive approaches.

Regulatory Changes: The regulatory environment is rapidly evolving, making long-term planning difficult.

Licensing Requirements: Many countries require specific licenses to operate as a payment service provider.

AML/KYC: Anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) regulations can conflict with blockchain's inherent anonymity.

To address these regulatory challenges, a flexible approach that meets the regulatory requirements of each market and active collaboration with regulatory bodies is necessary.

Complexity of Technology

Blockchain technology is still relatively new and complex, making it difficult for both general users and businesses to understand and adopt.

User Experience: Many blockchain solutions are still designed for users who are technically skilled, which can make them feel complicated for the average consumer.

Private Key Management: Safely storing and managing private keys is a challenging task for many users.

Technical Infrastructure: Integrating with existing systems often requires significant technical effort.

Scalability Issues: Some blockchain networks face performance issues when handling high transaction volumes.

To overcome these technical barriers, user-friendly interfaces, simplified onboarding processes, and seamless integration with existing systems are essential.

Market Perception

Public understanding of blockchain and cryptocurrency is still low, which hinders adoption.

Lack of Awareness: Many businesses and consumers do not fully understand the practical benefits offered by blockchain-based payment solutions.

Technological Distrust: Distrust in new financial technologies exists, especially among users who are accustomed to traditional financial systems.

Lack of Use Cases: There is a shortage of successful real-world implementations, so blockchain-based payment solutions are not yet perceived as "proven" options.

To address these perception issues, educational campaigns, clear value propositions, and a focus on solving users' real-world problems through concrete use cases are necessary.

Network Effects

The value of a payment system largely depends on the number of people using it.

Merchants are reluctant to adopt new payment methods if enough consumers are not using them.

Consumers are hesitant to use a new payment method unless enough merchants accept it.

Inertia of Existing Systems : Both businesses and consumers tend to continue using payment methods they are already familiar with.

Switching Costs: Transitioning to a new payment system often requires significant time, cost, and effort.

Competing Standards: Various blockchain payment solutions are competing for market share, which can disperse adoption.

To overcome these network effect challenges, strategic partnerships, incentive programs, and clear value propositions for early adopters are essential.

Volatility and Liquidity

The price volatility of cryptocurrencies is a significant barrier to adoption as a payment method.

Price Instability: Many cryptocurrencies experience significant fluctuations in value, which can pose risks for both merchants and consumers.

Exchange Rate Risk: Merchants are exposed to exchange rate risks when converting cryptocurrency payments into fiat currency.

Liquidity Issues: Some cryptocurrencies may be difficult to trade in large volumes or convert into fiat currency..

Stablecoin Dependency: Many blockchain payment solutions rely on stablecoins to address these issues, but this introduces additional complexity and regulatory challenges.

To address these volatility issues, stable mechanisms, automated exchange solutions, and robust risk management strategies are necessary.

2.5 Competitive Landscape Analysis

The blockchain-based payment market is rapidly growing, with various competitors offering different approaches and business models. In order to position Payda Classic (PDC) effectively in the market, it is crucial to understand and analyze the competitive environment. Below are the categories of companies providing solutions that help merchants adopt cryptocurrency

BitPay: One of the oldest cryptocurrency payment processors, providing services to convert Bitcoin and other major cryptocurrencies into fiat currency.

Coinbase Commerce: The payment solution of the Coinbase exchange, allowing merchants to accept payments in various cryptocurrencies.

CoinGate: Supports various cryptocurrencies and provides merchants the option to either hold the cryptocurrency or immediately convert it into fiat currency.

Strengths: Existing cryptocurrency user base, Various integration options, Fiat currency settlement features
Weaknesses:Limited integration with existing payment infrastructure, Relatively high fees, Volatility management challenges

Blockchain Payment Networks

This category includes projects that have developed blockchain or protocols specifically optimized for payments.

Ripple/XRP: A blockchain solution for cross-border payments between financial institutions, aiming to provide fast and affordable international remittances.

Stellar: Aims to build a global payment infrastructure, including for regions with low financial services access..

Solana: A high-performance blockchain offering high throughput and low transaction fees, making it suitable for payment applications.

Lightning Network: A scalability solution for Bitcoin that enables instant and low-cost micropayments.
Strengths: High scalability, Low transaction fees, Optimized for specific payment use cases
Weaknesses: Some features are still under development or have limited mainstream adoption, Technical complexity, User experience issues

Stablecoin-Based Payment Solutions

Projects in this category utilize stablecoins to address the volatility issue of cryptocurrencies by offering price stability.

Circle/USDC: Circle, the issuer of USD Coin (USDC), provides enterprise payment APIs and a stablecoin infrastructure.

Paxos/USDP: A stablecoin issuer focused on regulatory compliance, offering payment solutions for institutional clients.

Terra: A combination of an algorithmic stablecoin and payment network, which is currently rebuilding after its collapse in 2022.
Strengths: Price stability, Easy integration with fiat currencies, Focus on regulatory compliance
Weaknesses: Centralization risks, Dependence on collateral verification, Regulatory uncertainty in certain jurisdictions

Traditional Payment Companies Adopting Blockchain

Traditional payment companies are also starting to integrate blockchain technology into their services.

Visa: Investing in cryptocurrency payment cards, integrating USDC stablecoin, and developing its own blockchain-based payment solutions.

Mastercard: Partnering with cryptocurrency service providers and developing its own blockchain-based payment solution.

PayPal: Introduced cryptocurrency buying, selling, and storage features, with plans to issue its own stablecoin.

Strengths: Large user base, Strong brand recognition, Regulatory expertise, Integration with existing payment infrastructure

Weaknesses: Slow innovation, Centralized business model, Relatively high fee structure

Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs)

Several countries' central banks are developing digital forms of fiat currencies, which could impact the blockchain payment market.

China's Digital Yuan: One of the most advanced CBDC projects, currently being piloted in several cities.

European Central Bank's Digital Euro: In the research and development stage, aiming to provide a solution for digital payments across Europe.

Other CBDC Projects: Countries such as Sweden, the Bahamas, and Nigeria are at various stages of CBDC development.

Strengths: Government backing, Legal status, Integration with existing financial systems, Stable value

Weaknesses: Centralization, Privacy concerns, Interoperability issues between countries, Limited pace of innovation

Competitive Differentiation Factors

To succeed in the blockchain payment market, competitors leverage key differentiators:

Fee Structure: Most competitors offer lower fees compared to traditional payment systems, but specific fee models can vary significantly.

Payment Speed: Transaction confirmation and settlement speed are critical differentiators. Some solutions offer immediate payments, while others still require multiple confirmations.

Supported Currencies: The range of supported cryptocurrencies and fiat currencies varies significantly between solutions.

User Experience: Ease of use, interface design, and simplicity of the onboarding process have a significant impact on adoption rates.

Regulatory Compliance: Some solutions focus on regulatory compliance, while others adopt a more decentralized approach.

Ease of Integration: The ease with which solutions integrate with existing e-commerce platforms, POS systems, and accounting software is crucial for merchant adoption.

Security and Privacy: Different solutions take varying approaches to security and privacy protection.

5. Market Opportunities and Niche Markets

Through the current competitive landscape analysis, Payda Classic (PDC) has identified several potential market opportunities and niches to focus on:

Small and Medium-sized Business Market: Many blockchain payment solutions are geared towards large enterprises or cryptocurrency enthusiasts, leaving an opportunity for easy-to-use, cost-effective solutions for small and medium-sized businesses.

Emerging Markets: In regions where existing financial infrastructure is underdeveloped, innovative blockchain payment solutions can be rapidly adopted.

Specific Industry Markets: Payment solutions customized for specific industries like e-commerce, gaming, digital content, or the sharing economy can offer differentiated value.

B2B Payments: Business-to-business payments are often complex and inefficient, and blockchain technology can provide significant improvements in this area.

Micropayments: Solutions that enable economically feasible small transactions, which are impractical with traditional payment systems, can support new business models.
Hybrid Solutions: Solutions that combine the benefits of blockchain with the convenience of existing financial systems can accelerate mainstream adoption.

This competitive landscape analysis has helped shape Payda Classic (PDC) by utilizing its strengths and effectively targeting niche markets for development.

03 Solution

3.1 Technology Overview

3.2 Core Features and Capabilities

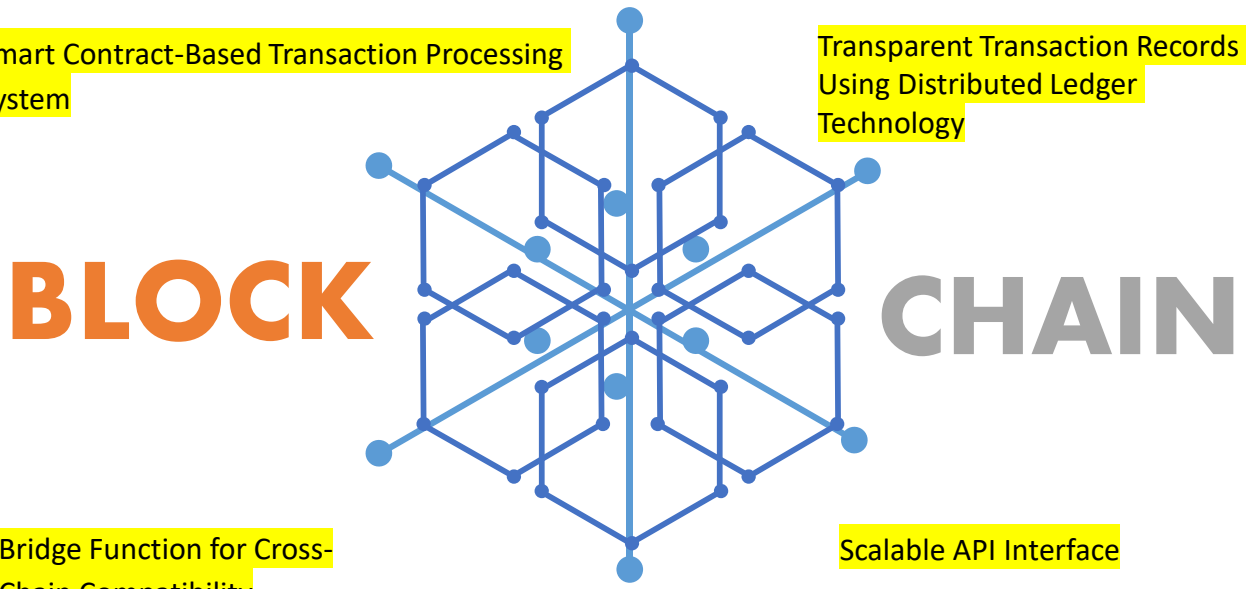
3.3 Competitive Advantage Elements

03 Solution

3.1 Technology Overview

Payda Classic (PDC) is an innovative blockchain payment token built on the BNB Smart Chain (BEP-20) network. By leveraging the strengths of the BSC network, including fast transaction processing speeds and low transaction fees, Payda Classic offers an efficient payment solution. It boasts scalability with the capability to handle up to 160 transactions per second, ensuring smooth and rapid transaction processing even during peak periods. This allows Payda Classic to provide businesses and consumers with a highly efficient and cost-effective platform for their payment needs.

Technical Components of Payda Classic (PDC)



3.2 Key Features and Functions

Payment Processing Features

Real-Time Transaction Processing and Confirmation

Payda Classic boasts fast transaction processing speeds, ensuring quick transaction confirmation. It features an automated settlement system, making it convenient for small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and freelancers to use. Additionally, it supports micro-payments, ensuring cost-effectiveness. The platform also allows automated subscriptions and recurring payments through smart contracts, streamlining payment management for businesses relying on periodic billing.

User Experience

- ✓ **Intuitive Interface**: Payda Classic is designed to be user-friendly, allowing users to navigate without needing in-depth blockchain knowledge.
- ✓ **Mobile Optimization**: The platform is optimized for mobile devices, enabling users to access it from anywhere.
- ✓ **Personalized User and Dashboard**: Each user has a personalized experience with customizable dashboards to track and manage their transactions.

Multilingual Support: To ensure global usability, Payda Classic offers multilingual support, making it accessible to users worldwide.

Business Tools

Payda Classic provides a comprehensive suite of business tools for enterprises and merchants. It offers an all-in-one payment solution that integrates various payment options, delivering a seamless transaction experience for customers worldwide. The real-time analytics dashboard allows for visual monitoring of transaction patterns, customer behavior, and revenue trends, supporting data-driven decision-making. Additionally, the customizable invoicing and subscription management system helps efficiently manage recurring revenue streams. API integration ensures smooth connectivity with existing accounting, CRM, and ERP systems, maximizing operational efficiency. Multi-currency support minimizes risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations, facilitating business expansion in the global market.

Security and Compliance

Payda Classic adheres to the highest standards of security and compliance. The blockchain-based transaction verification system ensures the integrity and transparency of all transactions, while multi-signature authentication and biometric security protocols are implemented to minimize unauthorized access and fraud risks. All sensitive user data is protected with military-grade encryption, and a real-time anomaly detection system immediately identifies and responds to suspicious activities. Additionally, the system is designed to comply with global financial regulations, fully meeting PCI DSS, GDPR, AML, and KYC requirements. Regular security audits and vulnerability assessments are conducted to continuously validate and improve the system's integrity, providing the highest level of trust and safety to users and business partners.

3.3 Competitive Advantage Elements

Payda Classic offers differentiated competitive advantages in the digital payment market. By effectively integrating blockchain technology with traditional financial systems, it achieves enhanced security and efficiency. The proprietary consensus mechanism developed by Payda Classic significantly improves transaction processing speeds, providing faster performance than existing blockchain payment solutions.

In terms of user experience, Payda Classic incorporates an intuitive interface and streamlined payment system, designed to be easily accessible even for users unfamiliar with technology. It has built a scalable network that supports various countries and fiat currencies, laying the foundation for a global payment solution.

From a cost-efficiency perspective, Payda Classic reduces intermediary fees and transaction costs by utilizing a peer-to-peer (P2P) structure. This makes it particularly advantageous for micro-payments and international remittances. Additionally, the advanced security system effectively detects fraudulent transactions and protects user assets.

Through its open API, Payda Classic provides opportunities for external developers to integrate with the platform, laying the groundwork for ecosystem expansion. These comprehensive competitive advantage elements position Payda Classic as an innovative alternative in the digital payment market.

04 Technical Architecture

4.1 Blockchain Layer

4.2 Smart Contract Layer

4.3 Payment Processing Layer

04 Technical Architecture

4.1 Blockchain Layer

Payda Classic (PDC) is built on the BNB Smart Chain (BSC) network, which is known for its proven stability and efficiency. This foundation enables PDC to offer significantly lower fees and faster processing speeds compared to traditional financial systems. The BSC network's Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism provides fast block generation times through multiple validator nodes, which is a crucial factor for real-time payment processing.

The PDC system supports Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) compatibility, enabling smooth execution of Solidity-based smart contracts. This allows PDC to leverage various development tools and libraries from the broader ecosystem. To maximize network reliability, Payda Classic combines self-managed full nodes with geographically distributed cloud-based infrastructure, ensuring 99.9% uptime and enabling quick recovery in case of network disruptions.

With the BSC network's ability to process up to 160 transactions per second, Payda Classic has ample scalability to grow into a global payment system. Furthermore, future network upgrades are expected to increase the processing capacity even further, ensuring that PDC can continue to scale and meet the demands of a global user base.

4.2 Smart Contract Architecture

The smart contract architecture of Payda Classic (PDC) adopts a modular design that prioritizes security, scalability, and maintainability. This structure allows the core features to be independently upgraded while ensuring flexibility and adaptability.

The PDC token contract fully complies with the BEP-20 standard, with an initial issuance of 10,000,000,000 PDC tokens, ensuring the stability of the token's value. An automated liquidity supply mechanism is implemented to automatically add liquidity to the pool with every transaction, thereby creating a stable trading environment on exchanges. To mitigate price volatility, the system includes a feature that limits the maximum transfer amount per transaction by adjusting it relative to the total supply, helping stabilize token value.

The payment processing system is designed around an escrow-based secure payment protocol, which guarantees trust between buyers and sellers. To enhance security for large transactions, a multi-signature approval process requiring multiple signatories is implemented. Additionally, an automated fee distribution and reward system transparently allocates a portion of transaction fees to ecosystem participants, promoting network growth and incentivizing active participation.

This smart contract architecture ensures that Payda Classic operates efficiently, securely, and is capable of adapting to the evolving needs of users and the market.

The business logic contract automates the onboarding process for new merchants through a merchant registration and management system. It ensures the accuracy and integrity of all transactions with payment data verification and processing logic. To enhance user loyalty, the reward point calculation and distribution algorithm provides differential rewards based on transaction amounts and frequencies. Additionally, the contract includes a settlement cycle management and automation feature, which automatically distributes settlement amounts to merchants based on their chosen settlement period, thereby improving their cash flow.

4.3 Security and Scalability Design

Payda Classic (PDC) has implemented the highest security standards and future-proof scalability designs to ensure the safety of user assets and the continuous growth of the system. On the security front, the platform collaborates with security auditing firms to address any vulnerabilities discovered and verify the stability of the code.

To ensure the secure management of token reserves, a multi-signature wallet system requiring multiple approvals has been introduced. This system prevents single-point failures and minimizes the potential for fund leakage. Multiple key holders must jointly approve any fund movement, significantly enhancing security.

Additionally, a limited administrative authority emergency response system has been built in preparation for network emergencies, designed to only be executable through a strict multi-approval process. The smart contract code incorporates patterns for preventing reentrancy attacks and integer overflow protections, safeguarding the system from common smart contract vulnerabilities.

In terms of scalability, plans are in place to integrate BNB Smart Chain's sidechains and cross-chain bridges to ensure interoperability with various blockchains, including Ethereum, Polygon, and Solana. Batch processing optimization technologies have been applied to efficiently handle a large volume of transactions, significantly increasing the number of payments processed per second. Furthermore, a hybrid architecture combining off-chain data processing with on-chain verification maximizes processing efficiency while maintaining blockchain transparency

04 Technical Architecture

To facilitate integration with various payment systems, Payda Classic provides standardized APIs, allowing smooth integration with existing POS systems, online stores, mobile payment apps, and other payment interfaces. Additionally, a continuous security monitoring system has been implemented to monitor network activities in real-time, enabling the early detection and response to potential threats. A phased expansion roadmap has also been established to ensure stable service quality even with increasing user traffic. This ensures the system is designed to scale effectively while maintaining performance and security.

05 Token Economics

5.1 Role and Utility of Payda Classic (PDC) Token

5.2 Token Issuance and Distribution Plan

5.3 Fee Structure and Incentive Mechanism

05 Token Economics

5.1 Role and Utility of Payda Classic (PDC) Token

The Payda Classic (PDC) token serves as the core medium of exchange within the entire payment ecosystem, offering a range of functionalities and utilities. Essentially, PDC is designed not only as a cryptocurrency but also as a practical payment solution, fulfilling the following key roles within the ecosystem:

1. Primary Payment Method between Merchants and Consumers
PDC acts as the main payment method between consumers and merchants within the ecosystem. Users can purchase goods and services at participating stores using PDC, and merchants benefit from immediate settlement and low transaction fees. This is especially beneficial for small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and independent entrepreneurs, significantly enhancing cash flow management and efficiency.

2. Unit for Payment of Fees and Settlements within the Platform
PDC functions as the basic unit for all fee payments and settlements on the platform. Whether it's network fees, service charges, or other platform transactions, PDC is utilized, thereby continuously strengthening the token's circulation and utility within the ecosystem. This creates a self-sustaining and seamless economic model.

3. Staking Mechanism for Additional Rewards
PDC offers a staking mechanism that provides additional rewards to token holders. By staking PDC tokens, users contribute to the network's security and, in return, receive additional tokens as rewards. This incentivizes long-term holding of the token, which contributes to its price stability and overall network growth.

4. Bridge Between the Real Economy and Blockchain Technology
Payda Classic (PDC) serves as a bridge connecting the real-world economy with blockchain technology through its payment system. By integrating with existing financial systems, PDC maximizes its usability in everyday transactions, bringing the advantages of blockchain technology into conventional payment environments.

Through these various utilities, PDC is not just a speculative asset but a token with genuine practical value, positioning itself as a fundamental element in building a sustainable token economy.

5.2 Token Issuance and Distribution Plan

Platform	BNB Smart Chain
Type	BEP-20
symbol	PDC
circulating supply	10,000,000,000 PDC

reserve pool	**Payment System Operation and Liquidity Supply Gradual Unlocking over 5 Years**	40% (4,000,000,000PDC)
Investment attraction	**Investment Raising and Management Team Equity**	15% (1,500,000,000PDC)
ecosystem development	**Marketing, Partnerships, Pre-sale Development Fund**	17% (1,700,000,000PDC)
Team and Advisors	**2-Year Lock-up, followed by Linear Unlocking, with Quarterly Performance Evaluation Integration**	15% (1,500,000,000PDC)
Initial Liquidity	**Exchange Listing, Market Making**	10% (1,500,000,000PDC)
Community Rewards	**User Reward Program, Airdrops and Events**	3% (300,000,000PDC)

5.3 Fee Structure and Incentive Mechanisms

The Payda Classic (PDC) ecosystem adopts an optimized fee structure for efficient and sustainable operation. The basic payment fee is set significantly lower than traditional payment systems, and it is applied on a tiered basis depending on transaction volume. Merchant fees are based on the transaction amount, with the fee automatically decreasing as monthly transaction volumes increase, encouraging large-scale usage.

Additionally, discounts are offered when fees are paid with PDC tokens, which increases the utilization of the token. The network fee utilizes the low gas fees of the BSC (Binance Smart Chain), ensuring that only minimal costs are incurred per transaction. The batch processing option for high-volume transactions further optimizes this system. This reasonable fee structure provides economic benefits to both users and merchants, laying the foundation for the continued growth and development of the Payda Classic ecosystem.

06 Business Model

6.1 Revenue Model

6.2 Partnership Strategy

6.3 Market Entry Strategy

06 Business Model

6.1 Revenue Model

The primary sources of revenue for Payda Classic (PDC) are transaction fees, staking earnings, and the token economy.
Transaction Fees: Payda Classic applies a lower-than-market-average transaction fee to reduce entry barriers for users while ensuring stable revenue generation. This approach is aimed at making the platform more accessible and attractive to both merchants and consumers.
Staking Earnings: The platform will offer staking services that encourage long-term holding of PDC tokens. Users who stake their tokens will earn rewards, creating a sustainable income stream for the platform.
Token Economy: A strategically designed token economy will help raise funds and potentially increase the value of held tokens as the platform grows. This will allow the ecosystem to benefit from both intrinsic and extrinsic token value appreciation.

6.2 Partnership Strategy

The partnership strategy focuses on three key pillars: technology, business, and marketing.
Technology Partnerships: Close collaboration with major blockchain networks and security auditing firms will ensure a stable and secure service. By working with trusted security partners, Payda Classic will maintain its reputation and provide a safe platform for users.
Business Partnerships: Strategic alliances with major exchanges and institutional investors will provide the liquidity needed for platform growth. These partnerships will allow for smooth integration into existing financial systems and secure high-volume trading.
Marketing Partnerships: Collaborations with influencers and media outlets will help increase brand awareness and reach a broader audience. Leveraging these partnerships will ensure that Payda Classic gains recognition and visibility in the crypto and finance sectors.

6.3 Market Entry Strategy

The market entry strategy for Payda Classic will be gradual and systematic, focusing on key regions and expanding progressively:
Initial Focus on Asia: Payda Classic will begin by offering basic trading services in Asian markets with clear and friendly regulations. This region's growing crypto market presents an ideal environment for establishing a user base.
Sequential Product Rollout: Once a solid user base is established, the platform will gradually introduce trading tools and derivatives, expanding its offerings to cater to different user needs.
Attractive Fee Structure: To attract users early on, Payda Classic will offer competitive fees and provide referral programs that encourage organic growth.
Regulatory Compliance: The company will establish local legal advisory teams in each target market to ensure compliance with regional regulations. This will include acquiring the necessary licenses to provide legal and regulated services, building a trustworthy foundation for Payda Classic’s operations.

07 Partners

Paytus

PIN
PLE
NET
핀플넷

WING
SOFT

BANGEDGE

TRADING LAB
트 레 이 딩 랩

CxS Korea

08 Team Members

08 Team Members

CEO

Na Yongsoo

- CEO of NS system
- Establishing and executing strategic vision and long-term goals
- Investor management and fundraising
- Building key partnerships and business management.
- Regulatory compliance and legal risk management oversight.

CPO

Kim Min-seok

- Overall planning management.
- Roadmap design and execution management.
- User experience (UX) strategy development and optimization.
- Organizational culture formation and talent acquisition strategy.
- Determining feature priorities and coordinating the development schedule.

CTO

Kim Moon-hong

- Overall development management.
- Technical architecture design and technology stack.
- Technical team leadership and development processes.
- Smart contract design and audit management. Establishing a strategy for the adoption of new technologies.

08 Team Members

DEVELOPER

Lee Honam

- Senior Blockchain Developer.
- Smart contract integration and interoperability.
- Cryptographic algorithms and security protocols. Payment system development.

DEVELOPER

Song Hyun-gu

- Backend Developer.
- API design and development.
- Database structure design and optimization.
- Payment processing system development and integration.
- Performance monitoring and system scalability improvement.

DESIGNER

Yoon Ji-ho.

- UI/UX Designer.
- User-centered interface design.
- Brand identity development and design.
- Mobile app and web interface design.
- Visual communication design guidelines.

09 Roadmap

9.1 Development stages and milestones.

9.2 Future expansion plans.

9.3 Long-term vision.

09 Roadmap

Payda Classic (PDC) has established a phased development plan to secure a leading position in the global digital asset market. This roadmap may be dynamically adjusted based on market conditions and technological advancements.

9.1 Development Stages and Goals

Initially, the focus will be on the foundation-building phase, where we will develop the core platform features, focusing on building the trading system and integrating the KYC/AML system. During this process, we will also implement security infrastructure and introduce a multi-signature wallet system.
In the development phase, we will concentrate on enhancing the service. We plan to expand advanced order types and chart analysis tools, as well as support API trading. Additionally, we will increase multi-language support to further enhance user experience and continue advancing the platform based on this feedback.
The growth phase will mark the entry into market expansion. We plan to introduce staking, P2P trading, and DeFi services, followed by services tailored for institutional investors. Simultaneously, we will integrate a global payment system to lay the foundation for entering international markets.

9.2 Future Expansion Plans

In terms of technological expansion, we will develop our own blockchain and build cross-chain bridges, while also incorporating AI-based trading and security systems. From a business perspective, we plan to launch digital asset custody services and corporate financial services, as well as pursue partnerships with traditional financial institutions and collaborations with global exchanges.

9.3 Long-term Vision

In the innovation phase, we aim to build the DeFi ecosystem and expand into global markets. Once we reach the ecosystem completion phase, we will create a platform that integrates traditional finance and digital assets, establish a governance system based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles, and lay the foundation for sustainable growth.
Through these phased developments, our goal is to secure a leading position in the global digital asset market and provide innovative and secure financial services. The roadmap will be dynamically adjusted based on market conditions and technological advancements and will be continuously updated based on user feedback and market demand.

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10 Conclusion

10 Conclusion

Payda Classic (PDC) was born to harness the innovative potential of blockchain technology, overcoming the limitations of traditional payment systems and creating a more efficient and transparent financial ecosystem. By leveraging a stable infrastructure based on the BSC network and optimized smart contracts, we offer superior performance in payment processing speed, transaction fees, and security compared to existing systems. Notably, our competitive advantage lies in our low fee structure, ranging from 0.5% to 1%, which provides tangible benefits for both small businesses and consumers.

The PDC ecosystem is evolving into a comprehensive financial platform that goes beyond just a payment solution, aiming to redefine the future of global commerce. Our scalable architecture offers the foundation for seamless integration of borderless payments, real-time settlement, smart contract-based escrow, and a variety of financial services. This technological excellence will be continually enhanced through ongoing research, development, and community feedback.

Our roadmap outlines a phased and realistic growth strategy. In the initial stage, we will focus on core feature development and building a reliable infrastructure, followed by global market expansion and the application of our platform across various industries. Throughout this process, optimizing the user experience, regulatory compliance, and strengthening security will remain our top priorities.

PDC tokens are not just speculative assets; they are the core element that provides real utility within the ecosystem. Through use cases such as fee payments, staking rewards, and governance participation, the value and liquidity of the token will continue to grow in line with the ecosystem's development. We have designed the tokenomics with a strong focus on long-term stability and sustainability.

The Payda Classic team is composed of experts in blockchain, financial technology, and business development, whose diverse experiences and expertise provide a solid foundation for the successful execution of the project. Additionally, through strategic partnerships, we are creating synergies across areas such as technology development, market entry, and regulatory compliance.

10 Conclusion

We have a greater mission of promoting financial inclusion and expanding economic opportunities. PDC aims to provide accessible financial services to those excluded from traditional financial systems, contributing to reducing inequality in the global economy. This reflects our identity as a project that goes beyond business goals to fulfill our social responsibility.

In conclusion, Payda Classic seeks to lead the future of the payment industry through technological innovation, user-centered design, and a sustainable business model. Through continuous innovation and collaboration with the community, we will turn this vision into reality. We invite all stakeholders to join us on this journey to build a fairer and more efficient financial ecosystem. Together with Payda Classic, we are redefining the future of payments.

11 Disclaimer

11 Disclaimer

This whitepaper has been prepared for informational purposes to provide information about the Payda Classic (PDC) project to those interested. The information contained in this document should not be construed as legal advice or an investment recommendation, and readers are strongly advised to seek independent legal, financial, tax, and other professional advice before making any decisions regarding the purchase of PDC tokens. This whitepaper does not constitute an offer to sell securities or solicit investments in any jurisdiction.

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PDC tokens are designed as utility tokens and should not be interpreted as securities or investment products in any form. PDC tokens are intended for use within the Payda Classic platform and do not grant holders ownership, control, decision-making rights, or profit-sharing rights within the Payda Classic project. As the project has not received approval from regulatory authorities, no actions will be taken in jurisdictions where required legal measures have not been implemented.

The forward-looking statements in this whitepaper are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections and involve significant uncertainties and risks. These statements may include terms such as "expect," "anticipate," "plan," "believe," "aim," or similar expressions, and actual outcomes may differ significantly from these projections. Given the uncertainties in blockchain technology, the cryptocurrency market, and the regulatory environment, no guarantees can be made regarding future performance or achievements.

The Payda Classic project is exposed to various risks, including but not limited to market volatility, regulatory changes, technical vulnerabilities, increased competition, and operational failures. Participants in the PDC token purchase should only proceed if they fully understand and are willing to accept these risks. All risks, including the possibility of partial or total loss of token value, are entirely borne by the participants.

11 Disclaimer

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Thank You

Payda Classic

Smart PaydaClassic Testnet Explorer

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