



# YOOsourcing White Paper

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V1.01



CARDANO



EMURGO

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## Executive Summary

Every year, hundreds of billions Dollars are transferred across the globe for international trade. Most of the medium or large companies involved in international trade have sourcing offices (purchasing office) in countries that are manufacturing hubs. For instance, most of these companies have sourcing offices in China, Hong Kong, Vietnam and other SE Asian countries.

The primary task of these sourcing offices is to source or find new manufacturers and verify that they are reliable by performing an audit. Once verifications of factories are done and quotations of products are confirmed, they place orders.

After that, their main role is to manage purchasing orders and to closely control the manufacturing process. That is why these sourcing offices are located close to manufacturers.

These sourcing offices are considered as very important cost centers for retailers, because they have the responsibility of negotiating prices and to control the quality of products. For example, one of the main German retailers has over 300 employees in their Shanghai sourcing office.

To resume, the job of these sourcing offices is to create trust between overseas buyers and manufacturers. But this trust is getting more and more expansive. Therefore, sourcing offices have to reduce cost by digitizing and decentralizing their processes.

Using blockchain technology we are building more trust in international trade by implementing more transparency between international buyers and suppliers. In addition, using smart contracts, we will decentralize the sourcing process and to reduce costs.

We are developing a solution based on mobile and web application that will allow buyers and suppliers to improve their communication and information exchange during order processing. The solution also has several other features to encourage suppliers to be more transparent.

We are developing smart contracts to manage each order that is placed between a buyer and supplier in order to monitor each step of the order. In case there is an issue during the order, we will keep trace in blockchain about that issue and it will affect the reputation of the supplier involved in that particular order.



So in one hand, we provide a sourcing management solution with a good user interface. In this solution we are developing smart contracts for each step of the sourcing process. On the other hand, we will establish the trust index of suppliers based on their previous orders with international buyers.

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## Introduction

As a new generation of value-based Internet, blockchain enables risk-free transactions between users without trust in the absence of an intermediary. Blockchain can record information or transaction records that cannot be falsified by each user, and form the credit of the user, such as personal information materials, business contracts, commodity warehouse receipts, property rights, events, etc. Users can use the blockchain to prove their credit. Without relying on third parties, individuals and businesses with credit are more likely to receive low-cost financing and other socio-economic resources. However, there are three main issues to use blockchain technology in real business situation: Business processes are often too complex, it is difficult to find a development team that understands both blockchain technology and business processes, and the last issue is privacy and level of security when use blockchain technology. The vision of YOOSourcing is to provide SaaS (Software as a Service) to solve these three issues while providing good user experience.

YOOSourcing is using a consortium blockchain that allows a certain degree of privacy. Users have ownership of their own information and can cooperate with others while providing as little private information as possible. This avoids the possibility of a large amount of personal information being stolen in the centralized system. By using YOOSourcing solution, companies could reduce their sourcing cost up to 50% of their current costs. The main reason of this gain of productivity is the fact that YOOSourcing streamlines the sourcing process and creates more trust between each stakeholder. Therefore the cost of creating that trust is reduced.

The business model of YOOSourcing is totally disrupting the global sourcing industry by decentralizing the business processes. Currently, the sourcing process is totally centralized and controlled by several stakeholders. The reason of this centralization is the lack of trust and transparency in this industry. We do believe that in the next five to ten years, most of companies will use blockchain technology in their processes, sign smart contracts, use digital assets in their daily operations such as: supply chain, logistics, sales, financing, tax payment and other business operations. In order to gain a greater competitive advantage, companies will have to use blockchain technology in order to streamline their processes with a secured technology. We believe that companies that won't use blockchain technology in their current business processes will certainly lose competitiveness and even market share. Our vision is to create a user-friendly solution that



does abstraction of the complexity of blockchain technology and provides a useful tool for companies. Our aim is to have a quick adaptation of our solution in large companies and for this matter we must build a secured and easy to use solution.

# 1. Background of the project

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## 1.1 Introduction of blockchain technology

Blockchain is currently the most attractive technology. It integrates computer technology such as distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism and encryption algorithm. It is considered to be another subversive innovation in the Internet era. Because of its huge breakthroughs in data storage and information transmission, it is likely to fundamentally change the existing economic and financial operation mode, and may even cause a new technological innovation and industrial change on a global scale.

Blockchain is a chained data structure that combines data blocks in a chronological order in a sequential manner, and cryptographically guaranteed immutable distributed ledgers. The essence of the blockchain is a distributed accounting system, and the encrypted digital assets (such as Bitcoin) are assets or currencies that exist in digital form on this system. These encrypted digital assets are just a representation of accounting. The blockchain is a set of distributed, encrypted, and trusted accounting systems and clearing systems at its bottom.

Blockchain technology is considered to be the next generation of disruptive core technologies after steam engines, electricity, and the Internet. If the steam engine releases people's productivity, electricity solves people's basic needs of life, and the Internet completely changes the way information is transmitted, then the blockchain, as a machine for constructing trust, will completely change the way human values are transmitted.

In the past, relying on credibility, relying on centuries-old stores, authoritative institutions, etc., blockchain utilization technology has established a new way of trust, which can be quantified, from a technical point of view, so the blockchain becomes the next trust. The core revolutionary feature of the blockchain is to change the credit mechanism that has lagged behind for thousands of years.

As defined in the Economist magazine, blockchain is a machine of trust. It will redefine the production relationship and make the entire ecosystem more credible.

## 1.2 Advantages of blockchain

### ◆ 1. Decentralization



Decentralization and distributed correspondence, data and computing are done by distributed nodes, without centralized organizations, avoiding dependence on central institutions, and risks to the entire system due to the risk of central institutions. Another benefit of distributed system is that if one of the nodes fails, it does not affect the overall functionality of the system.

## ◆ 2. Trust and transparency

The successful application of cryptography and consensus mechanisms has enabled the underlying system to support trust issues, even without a central authentication system, to ensure the success of peer-to-peer transactions. All nodes in the system can be traded without trust, because the operation of the database and the entire system is open and transparent, and nodes cannot deceive each other within the rules and time frame of the system.

## ◆ 3. Openness

Data formats, data content, data exchange protocols, contracts, and even the underlying blockchain system are all open, and anyone can develop applications and query data within established rules of the system. This allows the entire ecosystem to optimize the blockchain system. Anyone can query blockchain data and develop related applications through a public interface, so the entire system information is highly transparent. In addition, private information can be stored encrypted to ensure privacy is not compromised.

## ◆ 4. Information cannot be tampered

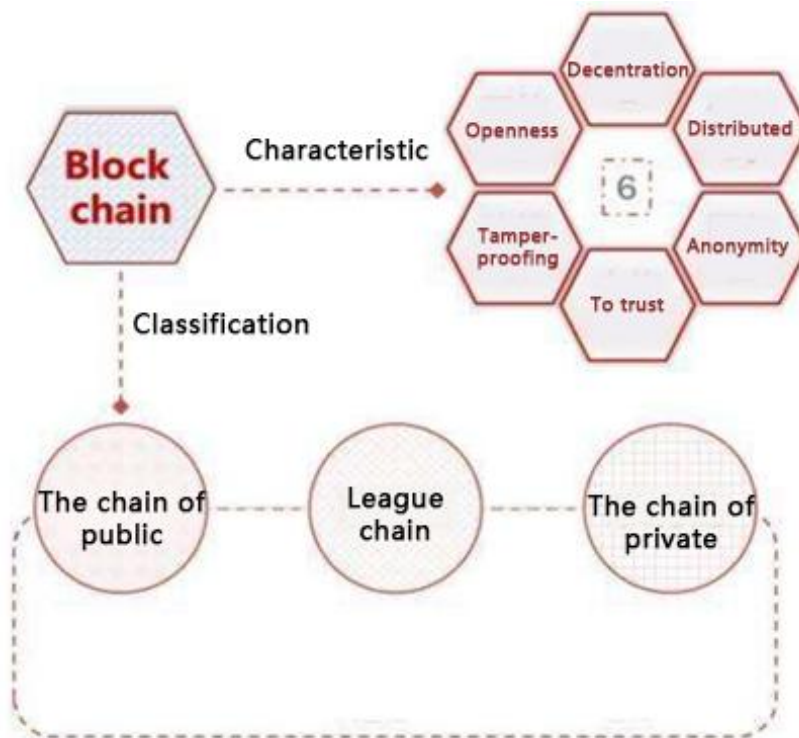
The blockchain information is distributed storage, and each node has complete block data. Any node that modifies the data needs to be recognized by more than 51% of the nodes. This mechanism makes the information almost impossible to be tampered. Modifications to the database on a single node are not valid for the entire system, so the data stability and reliability of the blockchain is extremely high.

## ◆ 5. Anonymity

The cryptographic algorithm and the digital wallet ensure the anonymity of the transaction, and the information in the system cannot be associated with the specific personal information. Since the exchange between the nodes follows a fixed algorithm, the counterparty does not need to open the identity to let the other party generate trust. It is very helpful for the accumulation of credit.

Blockchains are divided into public chains, private chains, and consortium chains. The public chain is mainly used in the Internet environment. Consortium blockchain is mainly aiming to solve

the needs of traditional enterprise application blockchain technology. In addition to the basic characteristics of the blockchain, YOOSourcing has increased the ability to be semi-centralized, enabling traditional enterprises to embrace blockchain technology. The demand for supply chain traceability can be better supported by a consortium blockchain.



### 1.3 Global sourcing industry

#### Problems we are solving:

Trust is one of the main problems in global sourcing. There are several reasons behind this lack of trust. First of all, when two actors are involved in a cross-border trade, most of the time they are from countries with different cultural background. This cultural gap is often the source of misunderstanding in business situation. The language difference is also another important reason of miscommunication. For instance, a French buyer who is buying products from a Chinese factory, will face lots of challenges to communicate and exchange information about products that he wants to manufacture. The problem in sourcing is that with several little miscommunications, we could have tremendous quality issues.

Another issue that brings mistrust in global sourcing, is legal systems in each country. When an international places an order to a supplier, it is very difficult to enforce purchasing contracts. In order to be able to have purchasing contracts that are well written, buyers must use local lawyers in



order to draft contracts following the local laws and regulations of the supplier's country. For instance, if an international buyer does not have a branch in China and write a purchasing contract in English with a Chinese supplier, that contract has no legal value in China. Therefore, in most cases, if there is a quality problem for a particular order, buyers won't be able to be compensated.

Last but not least, international payments bring another layer of mistrust in the relationship between buyers and suppliers. If a buyer and supplier decide to use letter of credit (LC) as the payment method of a particular order, risks related to late delivery and bad quality are more controlled. However, LCs are expensive for both buyers and suppliers and it takes more time to process and get cash in the supplier's account.

The most common way is to use T/T payment, but this type of payment does not guarantee most of the terms of the purchase contract.

## 2. YOOSourcing and usage of blockchain

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### 2.1 Features of blockchain technology

In the following sections we will explain different features of blockchain that YOOSourcing will implement. We have carefully analyzed each feature in order to be able to apply in real world business situations.

#### 2.1.1 Smart contracts

A smart contract is an agreement or set of rules that govern a business transaction; it's stored on the blockchain and is executed automatically as part of a transaction. Smart contracts may have many contractual clauses that could be made partially or fully self-executing, self-enforcing, or both. Their purpose is to provide security superior to traditional contract law while reducing the costs and delays associated with traditional contracts. Smart contracts eliminate the hassles and delays inherent in contracts by building the contract into the transaction. Through smart contracts, the blockchain establishes the conditions under which a transaction or asset exchange can occur. No more faxing or emailing documents back and forth for review, revision, and signatures.

We have conducted in-depth interviews with experts in the field of global sourcing in order to translate current sourcing processes into algorithms. Then using these algorithms we are able to create smart contracts. The most challenging part is to be able to define general terms for our smart contracts. Because some companies might have slightly different processes, therefore our smart contracts might not completely fit their current situations. However whenever one wants to standardize the industry, a general process has to be defined. That is why we intend to become the standard of smart contract in the field of global sourcing.

We have divided the sourcing process in six different stages. Each stage is translated into one smart contract. Later in this white paper six algorithms that are being used to write smart contracts will be explained.

#### 2.1.2 Oracles and last mile problem

Everything from property ownership to financial instruments to family arrangements can now be implemented as a piece of code on a publicly verifiable shared ledger known as a blockchain. This code



is “smart” in many ways : it is self-executing, modular, and able to drastically lower the transaction costs associated with contracts . However it is less adept in its ability to receive and verify information from the outside world. For example, an insurance contract can be programmed to pay a car owner some amount if their car is damaged, but it cannot independently assess such damage. This gap between the offline world and its digital representation is called “last mile” problem. That is why it is important to have trusted intermediaries called “oracles” to effectively bridge the last mile between a digital record and a physical individual, business, device, or event. An oracle, in the context of blockchains and smart contracts, is an agent that 2nds and veri2es real world occurrences and submits this information to a blockchain to be used by smart contracts. This agent can be software, hardware, or human.

There are several types of oracles. A software based oracle could be programmed to search for and parse text for information, but may suffer from difficulty with information categorization and resolution of ambiguous events. Such oracles will likely find to be most immediately applicable to the verification of events happening on other blockchains. Hardware oracles will likely involve submitting sensor data and will 2nd application in the Internet of Things. Human oracles are likely to be the dominant form in the near future as they can independently view or research an event outcome.

In supply chain, the problem of last mile is very important because a large part of the process is done offline and controlled by third-party agents (quality inspectors, freight forwarders, shipping companies...). Today, most of the process is still paper based and little information is digitized. We do not aim to digitize the whole process alone because this involves government agencies, customs and banks. Several large banks such as HSBC and JP Morgan have already started the digitization process of international trade. In addition, several ports have started to develop electric B/L (bill of lading).

YOOSourcing will be one of the major players in the transformation of international trade, because once the whole process is digitized, our smart contracts will become the standard in the industry.



## 2.2 Introduction of YOOSourcing

### 2.2.1 The solution



YOOSourcing

YOOSourcing is a collaborative and decentralized solution for global sourcing. It combines the power of a trusted social network with audited and validated transaction data to provide you with a comprehensive global sourcing solution.

YOOSourcing brings trust and transparency to international trade by introducing some innovative features in procurement, such as geolocation and supplier groups, dedicated instant messaging tools, blockchain-based smart contract and machine learning-based buyers and suppliers. The matching system between.

Our open platform is available to any trader and manufacturer to discover new leads and monitor the entire trading chain, while YOOSourcing +, our white label service, allows large purchases of <ices to build your own private and complete security s solution.

YOOSourcing+ allows them to protect their data, improve communication with suppliers, better communicate across departments, and increase supplier transparency to optimize and accelerate their procurement processes.

### 2.2.2 Problems that YOOSourcing is solving

Trust is one of the main issues in global sourcing. There are several reasons behind the lack of trust. First, when two participants participate in cross-border trade, most of the time they come from countries with different cultural backgrounds. This cultural gap is often the source of misunderstandings in the corporate situation. Language differences are another important reason for miscommunication .For example, French buyers who buy products from Chinese factories face many challenges in communicating and exchanging information about the products they want to manufacture. The problem with procurement is that we may encounter huge quality problems due to some misunderstandings.



Another problem that brings mistrust to global procurement is the legal system of each country. When the international order is placed with the supplier, it is difficult to execute the purchase contract. In order to be able to enter into a reasonable purchase contract, the buyer must use a local attorney to draft the contract in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country in which the supplier is located. For example, if an international buyer does not have a branch in China and signs an English purchase contract with a Chinese supplier, the contract has no legal value in China. Therefore, in most cases, if there is a quality problem with a particular order, the buyer will not be able to obtain compensation.



Last but not least, international payments create another level of distrust in the relationship between the buyer and the supplier. If the buyer and supplier decide to use the Letter of Credit (L/C) as the payment method for a particular order, the risks associated with delayed delivery and poor quality will be more controlled. However, it is extensive for both buyers and suppliers and requires more time to process and get cash in the supplier's account. The most common way is to use T/T (Telegraphic Transfer) payment, but this payment method does not guarantee most of the terms of the purchase contract.

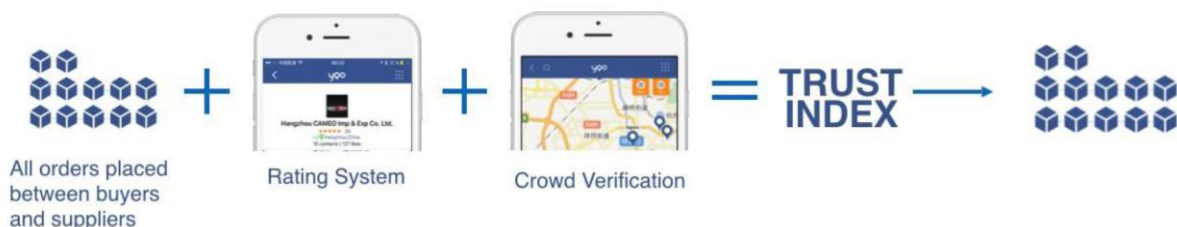
Our vision for using blockchain technology for this issue is to create a very user-friendly solution. Because the target users of our solutions are not very technical users. In fact, in the procurement industry, people still use excel files, and in some countries they still use fax machines to send quotes to each other. As a result, our solution intelligently hides the blockchain technology of users who may not understand the benefits of this technology. That is why we have to show them real results in their business. One of the most difficult challenges of the blockchain is to find real business use cases and make them user friendly enough for companies to adopt it.

That is why the development of our solution is done in several stages. First, we developed a mobile and web application to improve communication and information exchange between international buyers and suppliers. Currently, we are developing a procurement management tool that made it easier for buyers and suppliers to manage their orders. This procurement management tool will feature smart contracts on back-end in order to trace all the orders between buyers and suppliers.

## 2.3 Our goal

By implementing blockchain technology into our solution, we are aiming to bring more trust and transparency in international trade. Using smart contracts will bring the following advantages for our users:

- More transparency from suppliers
- More trust between international buyers and suppliers.
- Providing a background check of suppliers
- Keeping trace of business transactions
- Easier order management
- Easier conflict management between buyers and suppliers in case of late delivery, late payment, quality issues...
- Providing a platform for potential usage of cryptocurrency payment in international trade.
- Building a trust index of suppliers and buyers based on all orders.



In order to build the trust index of buyers and suppliers, we use qualitative and quantitative data. Then using these data, we have created a correlation formula and define different weights for each coefficient. We have conducted a survey among 200 buyers in order to evaluate weights of each coefficient.



We get qualitative data from the rating system that is already available in our mobile app. This feature allows buyers to rate suppliers based on their previous businesses. The issue with this type of rating (that is the most common type of rating in most of the platforms) is its authenticity. Therefore we put a lower weight for this coefficient in our correlation formula. Another type of qualitative data comes from the “crowd-verification” feature that we have developed in YOOSourcing. This feature allows buyers and quality inspectors to verify the location of suppliers.

Quantitative data are gathered through smart contracts. Buyers and suppliers will use our order management tools that implements smart contracts. We can trace all the issues that could occur during an order execution such as late payment, late delivery, bad quality... By putting weight for each issue, we have defined the trust index that we call YNDEX (YOO+INDEX).

### 2.3.1 Decentralized Business Environment

We believe that decentralization is the only way for sourcing companies to reduce their costs and accelerate their processes. But in order to be able to decentralize a business process, we must



implement the platform that provides trust and transparency. Blockchain per definition is the protocol of trust. That is why we have used this technology in order to decentralize the global sourcing process.

YOOSourcing allows all the stakeholders of international trade to interact with smart contracts in order to record immutable data on blockchain. In this environment, reputation is very important, that is why buyers and suppliers will have to perform well in order to keep a high YNDEX.

Creating a decentralized ecosystem will allow the acceleration of the processes. Currently each step of global sourcing is controlled and verified by agents. These stakeholders can be part of



sourcing office or third-party service companies. In both cases, the cost of verification is high and it takes long time.

### **2.3.2 YOOSourcing blockchain ecosystem**

Since YOOSourcing been backed by EMURGO, the team is committed to Cardano blockchain. Cardano blockchain has been developed by three entities: IOHK which is the development arm of Cardano blockchain, then there is the Cardano Foundation and EMURGO which is the commercial and venture arm.

Cardano is a decentralised public blockchain and cryptocurrency project and is fully open source. Cardano is developing a smart contract platform which seeks to deliver more advanced features than any protocol previously developed. It is the first blockchain platform to evolve out of a scientific philosophy and a research-first driven approach. The development team consists of a large global collective of expert engineers and researchers

EMURGO drives the adoption of Cardano and adds value to ADA holders by building, investing in, and advising projects or organizations that adopt Cardano's decentralized blockchain ecosystem. EMURGO leverages its expertise in blockchain R&D as well as its global network of related blockchain and industry partners to support ventures globally.

#### **Cardano Testnet**

Cardano is the world's first third-generation blockchain. IOHK's engineers have applied rigorous academic research from our network of partners and blockchain technology labs to improve on Bitcoin and Ethereum technology. Smart contracts can run in Cardano's secure environment to meet the demands of regulators. To give our global community of developers confidence in the applications they are coding, our engineers have created the Cardano testnet.

The testnet is based on the next version of Cardano for release, so developers can explore new features before they are deployed on the mainnet. This is part of Byron, our bootstrap phase for making improvements to the code base. Using the testnet benefits both IOHK's engineers and third-party developers. You can test your new products at no risk and with no cost; any bugs won't cause you to lose real money. We get feedback - and we want to hear about any problems you have, or improvements you would like us to make in future.



## Plutus

Plutus provides an execution platform and functional programming language that runs on the Cardano settlement layer and provides considerable security advantages. It delivers an easier, more robust way to show that your smart contracts are correct and will not encounter the problems found in previous smart contract language design. By using Plutus you can be confident in the correct execution of your smart contracts. It has been designed with three major audiences in mind: developers, business experts, and academia.

## 2.4 YOOSourcing Token (YST)

### 2.4.1 YST Token economy

YST is the utility token of YOOSourcing that will be used in our application for dedicated services. The use YST will allow us to reduce the cost of networking and to create value for the YST holders. YST token economy has been designed in order to maximize the usage of the utility token in the ecosystem of YOOSourcing.

#### **Planned uses of token:**

1. Node providers staking their tokens and getting rewards for participating in transaction confirmations
2. Rewarding Oracles ("Crowd verifiers", Quality inspectors...)
3. Purchasing premium services at a discounted price



### 2.4.2 Token Issuance Model

#### Basic attributions of the token

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ticker Symbol and logo            | YST  |
| Token Background                  | ERC-20  |
| Total Token Issued                | YST 800,000,000   |
| Total Amount for Sale             | YST 120,000,000   |
| Acceptable currencies for the ICO | Fiat, BTC, ETH, USDT<br>*other currencies will be added                                 |
| Hard Cap for the ICO              | USD 15,000,000  |



### 2.4.3 Token Distribution and use of funds

#### Distribution plan

IEO + Crowd sale: 15%

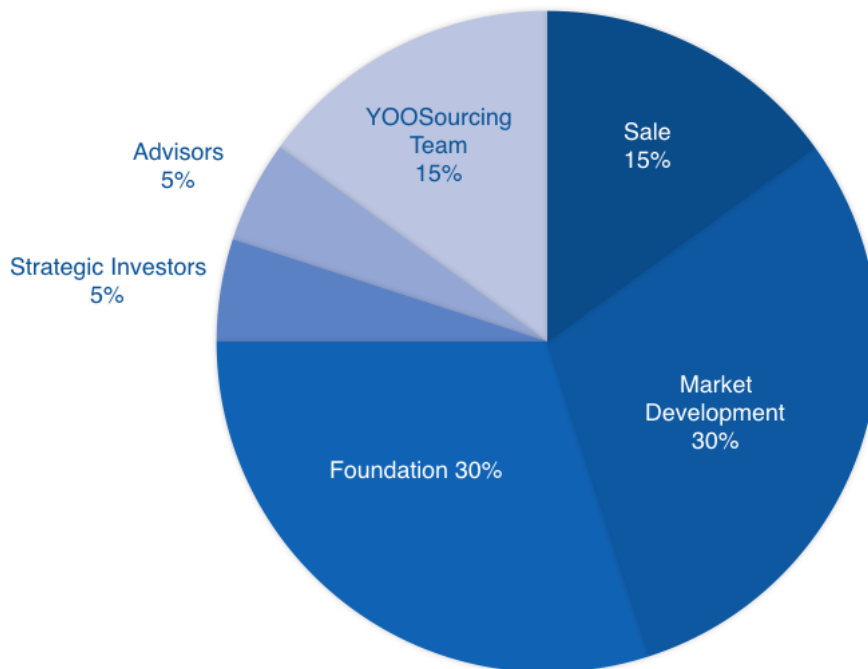
Strategic Investors: 5%

Advisors: 5%

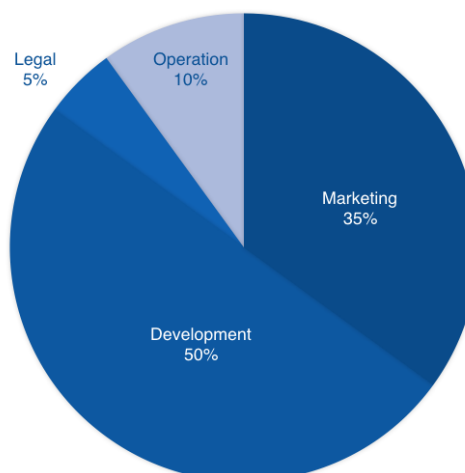
YOOSourcing team: 15%

Foundation: 30%

Market Development: 30%



#### Use of funds





## Token Price Stabilization

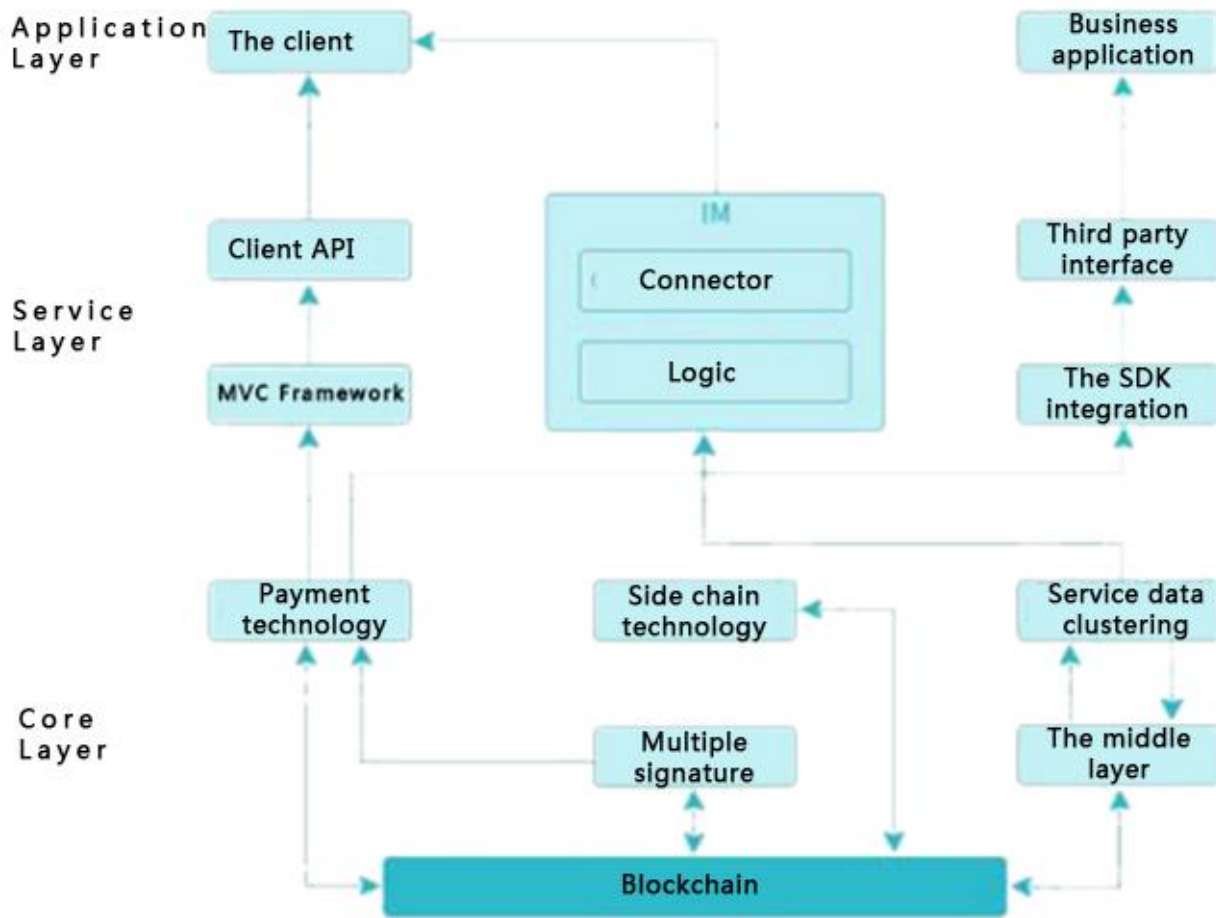
We will employ following strategies in order to stabilize the token price:

- **Lockup period for YOO team tokens allocation:** All of YOOSourcing team tokens shall be locked for 2 years after issuance, and a scheduled release of the team tokens will be put in place.
- **Lockup period for major investors:** Some of the major investors will be subject to restrictions against immediately selling their tokens in order to prevent a price fall.
- **Release of the token based on supply predictability:** A scheduled release, sold to the market to balance out increasing demand.
- **Buffer token:** Some of the tokens issued will be reserved by YOOSourcing and will be used to stabilize the price.
- **Market makers:** In case of abrupt fluctuation in token price, we may or may not employ market makers to stabilize the token price and prevent further damages on YOOSourcing token economy.

### 3.YOOSourcing overall architecture design

#### 3.1 Overall architecture: core layer, service layer, application layer

The overall architecture of YOOSourcing is divided into three layers: the core layer, the service layer, and the application layer. The architecture diagram is as follows:



Among them:

**Core layer:** The blockchain part consisting of the blockchain node and the message network realizes the broadcast of the transaction data, and enters the blockchain through the miner package transaction. Among them, the YOOSourcing payment channel technology is adopted to open the payment channel in advance to realize fast transactions. Provide data storage for the YOOSourcing service.

**Service layer:** This layer uses the mvc architecture for the business scenario to separate the client and segment b merchant services:

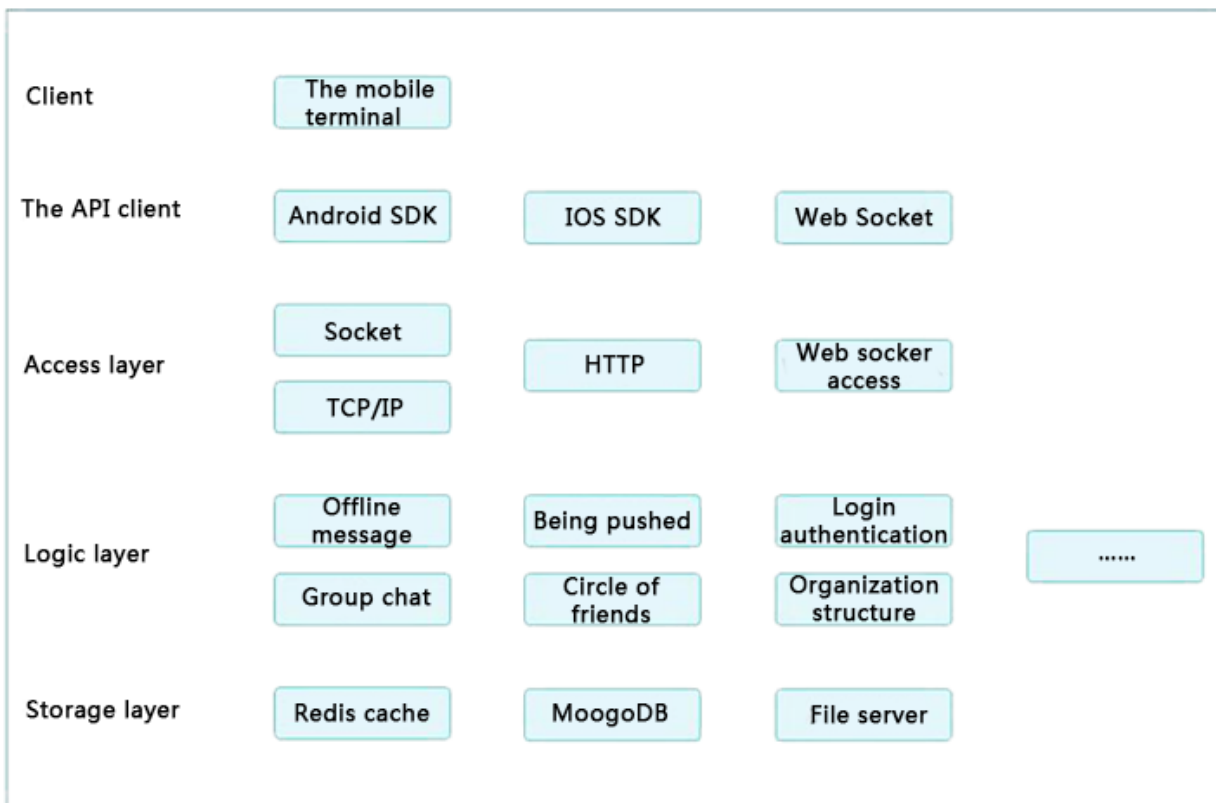


The wallet client provides a corresponding API interface; for the B-side merchant application, an integrated SDK is provided to facilitate third-party docking calls. For the YOOSOURCING part, this layer provides corresponding processing logic to carry the interaction between the read and write of the application layer YOOSourcing and the core layer data cluster.

**Application layer:** This layer provides distributed account-based application services to end users, such as wallets for currency digital assets, transactions, third-party applications, and sdk write transactions.

### 3.2 Overall architecture design

The overall architecture consists of five levels, as shown in the following figure:



Description of each level:

**Client:** This layer focuses on the mobile terminal, supports iOS/Android system, and accesses the customer service system.





**Client API:** This layer uses the TCP protocol and HTTP protocol according to different service types. It provides the iOS/Android development SDK and H5 page for the mobile terminal and provides the WebSocket interface.

**Access layer:** This layer mainly protects massive user connections and attack protection, and rectifies massive connections into a small number of tcp connections to communicate with the logical layer.

**Logical layer:** This layer is responsible for the core logic implementation of the YOOSourcing system, such as: group chat, single chat, circle of friends, and so on.

**Storage layer:** This layer is responsible for caching or storing YOOSourcing system related data, including user status, message data, file data, and so on.

## 4. YOOsourcing data model and storage

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### 4.1 Trading Structure

The state is the atomic unit of information in YOOsourcing. The state does not change: either a circulation ("unexpended") state, or a state of being consumed ("has been spent") that is no longer valid. The trade consumes zero or more states (inputs) and creates zero or more new states (outputs). Since the state cannot exist outside of the transaction that created it, the state is consumed or not, which can be identified by the identifier of the transaction that created it and its index in the transaction output list.

The transaction consists of the following components:

**E**nter a (hash, output index) pair that points to the state of the transaction consumption.

**T**he output state each state itself is a new state, a contract that defines the conversion function it allows, and finally a notary is specified for the state.

**T**he attachment transaction specifies a list of hash values for a sorted zip file. The last transaction of each zip file contains code, data, certificates, or auxiliary documentation. The contract code has permission to use the contents of the attachment when checking the validity of the transaction.

**D**irecting an input state allows for multiple output states. For example, an asset can be issued, transferred to a new owner on the ledger, or withdrawn from the ledger after being redeemed by the owner and no longer needs to be tracked. An instruction is essentially a parameter passed to the contract that specifies more of the required information (such as data from the display service) that is available from the checked state. Each instruction has a list of associated public keys. Similar to the status, the instructions are all object graphs.

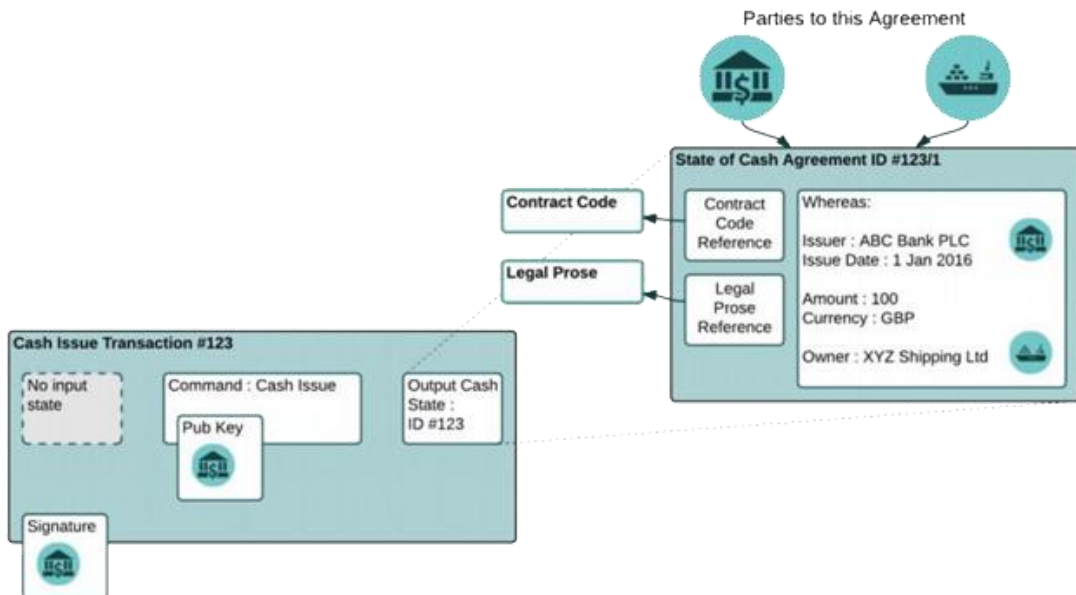
**T**he set of signatures required for a signed transaction is equivalent to the union of the public keys of all instructions.

**A** type transaction can be a general type of transaction or a change of a notary's transaction. The validation rules are different for each transaction type.

**I**f a timestamp is provided, then a timestamp defines the time range in which the transaction can be considered to have occurred. This will be discussed in more detail below.

**A** summary of the text on the specific behavior of the transaction, checked by the transaction related smart contract. This domain is very useful for secure signature devices.

Since the signature is added at the end of the transaction and the transaction is identified by the hash used for the signature, the scalability of the signature does not become an issue. There is no need to use hashes to identify transactions including signature information. Signatures can be generated and checked in parallel, and they are not directly exposed to contract code. In fact, the contract checks if the set of public keys specified by the directive is appropriate, because the transaction is valid only if each public key listed in each directive has a matching signature. The structure of the public key is opaque. As a result, the flexibility of the algorithm is preserved: the new signature algorithm does not need to adjust the code of the smart contract itself when deployed.



Example: In the image above, we can see an example of a cash issuance transaction. The transaction (bottom left) contains 0 inputs, and an output, the newly issued cash status. The cash status (upper right extension) contains some important information: 1) details of the cash being issued - total, currency, issuer, owner, etc., 2) contract code whose verify() function is responsible for the issue The transaction and the future consumption of the transaction in this state are verified, 3) a hash containing the documents of important legal provisions, which provides a basic legal regulatory environment for the behavior of this state and its contract code.

The transaction also contains an order indicating that the purpose of the transaction is to issue cash. The directive also specifies a public key. The check function of the cash status is responsible

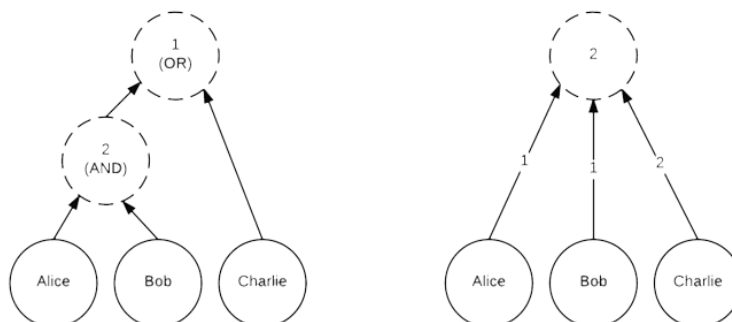
for checking that the public key specified by the order belongs to the party of the transaction, and these parties need to provide their own signature to make the transaction valid. In this case, it means:

The `verify()` function must check that the acknowledgment directive specifies a public key that corresponds to the issuer of the cash status.

The YOOSourcing framework is responsible for checking that the transaction has been signed by the public key listed in all instructions. In this way, the `verify()` function only needs to ensure that all parties that need to be signed have been specified by the directive, and the framework is responsible for ensuring that the transaction has been signed by all participants listed by the directive.

## 4.2 Composite key

The term "public key" in the above description actually refers to a composite key. A composite key is a tree whose leaves are regular cryptographic public keys with algorithmic identifiers. The nodes in the tree also specify the weight of each of its children and the weighted threshold it must reach. The validity of a signature set can be confirmed in such a way that from the bottom up through the tree, the weights of all keys with valid signatures are summed and compared to the threshold. By using weights and thresholds, you can code a wide variety of situations, including Boolean expressions using and and or.



Composite keys can be used in a variety of scenarios. For example, an asset can be under the control of a 2 composite key: one key belongs to one user and the other belongs to an independent risk analysis system. When the transaction appears suspicious, such as transferring too much value in a short time window, the risk analysis system will refuse to sign the transaction. Another example involves coding the collaboration structure into a key, allowing cfo to sign a large transaction on its own, but its subordinates need to be signed together. Composite keys are also useful for notary offices. Each participant in a distributed notary is represented by a leaf of the tree, and a specific threshold setting can make the signature of the entire group still valid if some participants are offline or refuse to sign.

Although there are already threshold signature schemes that can accurately generate composite keys and signatures, in order to allow different algorithms to be used to mix keys, we have chosen a low spatial efficiency display format. In this way, in the process of phasing out the old algorithm and adopting the new algorithm, it is not necessary to require all participants in the group to upgrade at the same time.

## 4.3 Timestamp

The transaction timestamp specifies a [start, end] time window that can be determined to be in the window. The reason that the timestamp is represented in the form of a window is that there is no exact point in time in the distributed system, but only a large number of clocks that do not have synchronicity. This is not only influenced by the laws of physics, but also because of the nature of shared transactions—especially if the signature of a transaction requires multiple authorizations, the process of constructing a joint transaction can last for hours or days.

It is worth noting that the purpose of the transaction timestamp is to satisfy the logical coercion of the smart contract code and to convey the position of the transaction on the timeline to the contract code. Although the same timestamp may be used for other purposes, such as regulatory reporting or event sequencing on the user interface, there is no requirement to use timestamps like that, and although the time observed with other participants is not accurate Matching, using locally observed timestamps is sometimes a better option. Or, if you need a precise point on the timeline and this point must be recognized by multiple participants, you can agree to use the middle point of



the time window. Although this does not accurately correspond to an event (such as a keystroke or a verbal agreement), this method will still be useful.

The timestamp window can be open to communicate that a transaction occurs earlier than a specific time or later than a specific time, but it does not matter how long it is early or late. Such usage is similar to the nLockT field of a bitcoin transaction, which specifies a constraint that occurs after...

The timestamp is checked by a notary service. Since the participants of the notary service do not have a precisely synchronized clock, it is unpredictable whether a transaction submitted at the boundary of a given time window is considered valid at the instant of submission. However, from the perspective of other observers, the signature of the notary office is decisive: if a transaction has the signature of a notary, the transaction is assumed to have occurred within a given time.

Reference clock. In order to use a relatively narrow time window when the transaction is under full control of a single participant, the notary office is expected to synchronize with the atomic clock of the US Naval Observatory. The precise feed of the atomic clock can be obtained from GPS satellites. Note that the Java timeline used by YOOSourcing is expressed in UTC time, and the leap second is included in the last 1000 seconds of the day, so each day contains exactly 86,400 seconds. Special attention needs to be paid to ensure that the leap second counter changes in GPS are handled correctly so that they are synchronized with Java time. When setting the time window of the transaction, you must pay attention to the delay of network propagation between the user and the notary service and the internal communication of the notary service.

## 4.4 Data storage

### 4.4.1 Merkel hash tree

The Merkel hash tree is used to construct an efficient audit proof. Its input is a list of data items whose hash values are hashed as the leaf nodes of the Merkel tree. Its output is the root node of the tree

The hash value. Given an ordered list of  $n$  inputs:  $D[n]=(d_0,d_1,\dots,d_{n-1})$ , the corresponding Merkel Tree Hash (MTH) is defined as follows:

$$\text{MTH}()= \text{sha} ()$$

$$\text{MTH}(\{d_0\})=\text{sha}(0x00 \parallel d_0)$$

$$\text{MTH}(D[n]) = \text{sha}(0x01 // \text{MTH}(D[0:k]) // \text{MTH}(D[k:n])), k < n \leq 2k$$

$D[a:b]$  represents a sublist of  $d_0$  to  $b-1$  elements of list  $D$ , indicating two bit strings before and after the connection.

#### 4.4.2 Merkle Audit Path

The Merkle audit path of a leaf node is the shortest list of nodes in the Merkle tree. From this list, the root hash of the tree can be calculated. Since the value of each node in the tree is either the hash value of the leaf node or the hash value calculated by the two child nodes of the node. That is, the audit path is a list of nodes that are missing from the leaf node to reach the root node. If the hash and root hash calculated by the list are equal, it is proved that the leaf node does exist in the tree.

Given an ordered list of  $n$  inputs  $D[n] = (d_0, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})$ , for  $m+1$ th input  $d(m)$ :  $0 \leq m < n$ , The corresponding Merkle audit path  $\text{PATH}(m, D[n])$  is defined as follows:

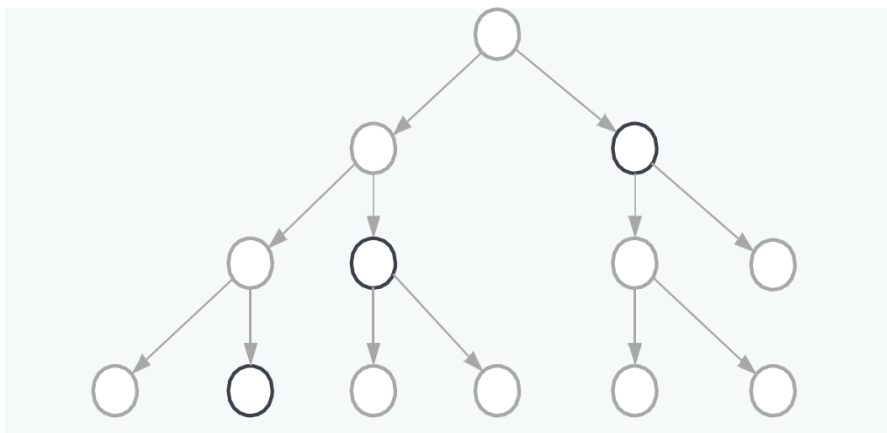
$$\text{PATH}(d, \{d_0\}) = \{\}$$

$$\text{PATH}(m, D[n]) = \text{PATH}(m, D[0:k]) + \text{MTH}(D[k:n]) \quad m < k$$

$$\{\text{PATH}(m-k, D[k:n]) + \text{MTH}(D[0:k]) \quad m \geq k$$

Where  $+$  indicates two lists before and after the connection.

The following image is an example of a Merkle audit path:



#### 4.4.3 Merkle consistency certificate

In the process of data synchronization, it is often necessary to verify that the data of the other node is actually added based on its own data. Constructing a Merkle consistency proof can accomplish this. For the MIKE ( $D[0:m]$ ) of the Merkle tree  $MTH(D[n])$  and the previous leaf node of the tree, the consistency proves to construct a node list, proof The first leaf nodes of the two trees are the same. The following algorithm can construct a consistent proof of the minimum number of nodes:

Given an ordered list of  $n$  inputs  $D[n]=(d_0,d_1,\dots,d_{n-1})$ , the Merkle consistency of the first  $n$  leaf nodes is proved:

$PROOF(m,D[n])$  is defined as follows:

$PROOF(m,D[n])=SUBPROOF(m,D[n],true)$

$SUBPROOF(m,D[m],true)=\{\}$

$SUBPROOF(m,D[m],false)=\{MTH(D[m])\}$

$SUBPROOF(m,D[n],b)= SUBPROOF(m,D[0:k],b)+MTH(D[k:n]) \quad m \leq k$

$\{SUBPROOF(m-k,D[k:n],false)+MTH(D[0:k])\} \quad m > k$

#### 4.4.4 Merkle-Patricia Tree

In some scenarios of the ontology network, we need to quickly prove the final result of a certain entity after multiple transactions are generated, such as proving the identity status of an entity. If Merkle certification is used, each history will be required. The transaction is proved one by one, and the use of Merkle Patricia Tree (MPT) [20] can greatly improve efficiency. MPT is a combination of Patricia tree [21] and Merkle tree, including the mapping of key values, providing a cryptographic-based, self-checking tamper-resistant data structure with certainty and efficiency. And security features:

- **Certainty:** When looking up data, the same key value will find the same result and have the same root hash;
- **Efficient:** When the data changes, the new tree root can be quickly calculated without recalculating the whole tree. The time complexity of inserting, searching and deleting data is controlled at  $O(\log_2 n)$ ;



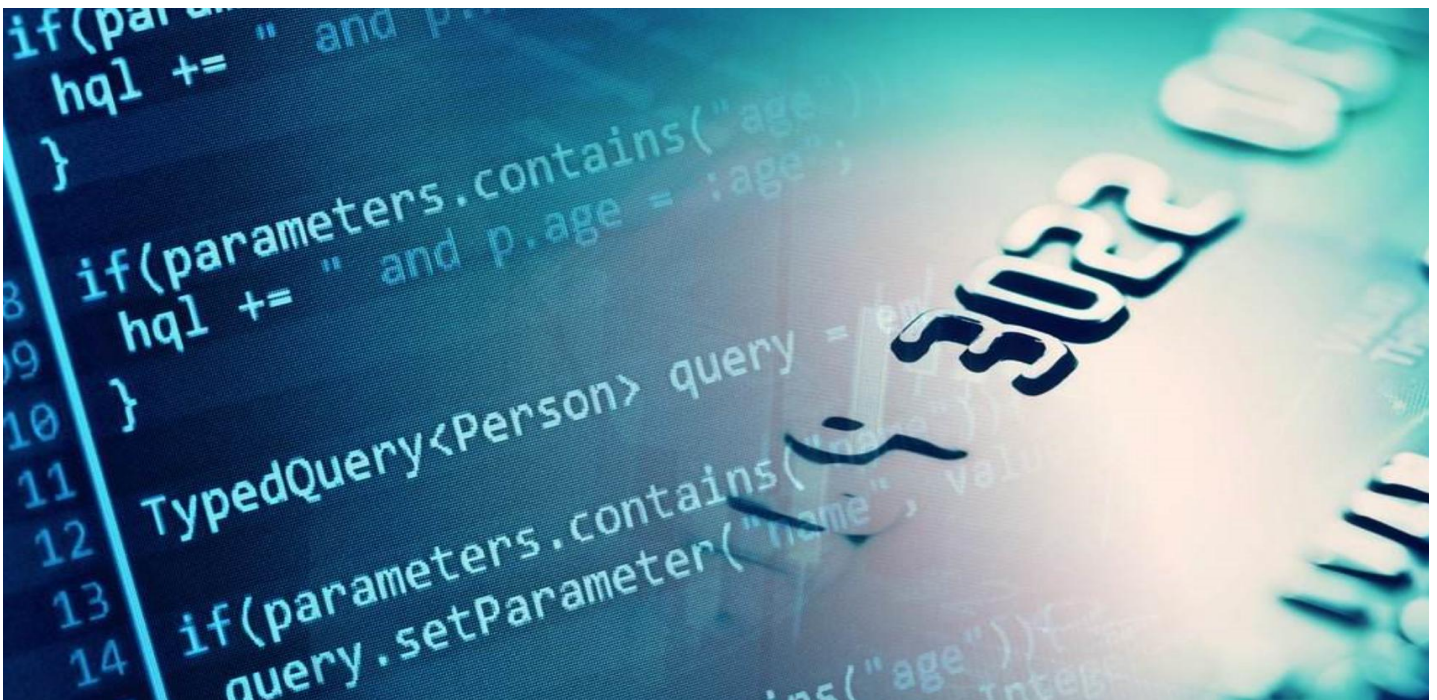


- **Security:** When an attacker maliciously creates a large number of transactions, initiates a dos attack, and attempts to manipulate the depth of the tree, the defined depth of the tree will make the attack impossible.

## 5. Locked account generation scheme

### 5.1 Introduction to secure multiparty computing and threshold key sharing technology

**Secure Multi-party Computation (Secure Multi-party Computation)** is the theoretical basis of distributed cryptography and a basic problem in distributed computing research. It was first proposed by Yao Zhizhi in 1982 through the Yao Millionaire issue. Simply put, a secure multiparty calculation refers to a group of people, such as  $P_1, P_n$ , and a common safe calculation function  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ . The  $n$  inputs of the function are secretly mastered by  $n$  participants, and the secret input of  $P_i$  is set to  $x_i$ , and after the calculation is finished,  $P_i$  obtains the output  $y_i$ . The security here is to ensure the correctness of the calculation results even if some participants have deceptive behavior, that is, each honest participant  $P_i$  can get the correct output after the calculation is completed, and also requires each to guarantee each The confidentiality of the participants' input, that is, each participant  $P_i$  does not receive any other information except  $(x_i, y_i)$ .



The Threshold Key Sharing Scheme solves the problem of key security management. The design of modern cryptography system makes the security of cryptosystem depend on key security. The leakage of key means that the system loses security. Therefore, key management plays an important role in the security research and design of cryptosystem. Especially when multi-party co-management of an account, how the account's key is trusted and securely assigned to multiple

participants becomes very tricky. In response to this problem, the Israeli cryptographer Shamir proposed the Shamir  $(k, n)$  threshold key sharing scheme. In the scheme, the key is divided into  $n$  shares and assigned to  $n$  participants. Each participant has a key share (keyshare), and only when the set is more than  $k$  key shares can the key be recovered. Therefore, any operation of the account requires at least  $k$  of the  $n$  participants to participate, thus ensuring the security and credibility of the account.

## 5.2 Locking account generation scheme

We designed a Locked Account generation scheme based on secure multi-party computing and threshold key sharing techniques. The generated locked account key is jointly maintained and managed by the locked account management node (Storeman) on YOOSourcing, which ensures the security and trustworthiness of the account, reduces the risk of key loss, and also has an ad-hoc network without a fixed topology. Strong adaptability and stability. The specific plan is as follows:

**Step1:** YOOSourcing verification nodes (numbered  $P_1 \dots P_n$ ), each selecting a random number  $d_i$  and  $k$  times polynomial  $f_i(x) = d_i + a_1x + \dots + a_{k-1}x^{k-1}$ , passing  $f_i(j)$  The secure channel is sent to other authentication nodes and the  $d_i - G$  is broadcast over the entire network, where  $G$  is the base point on the elliptic curve.

**Step2:** After receiving the information of other nodes, the node  $P_j$  verifies the correctness of the received information:

$$lag = \text{Check}(f_1(j), \dots, f_n(j))$$

If  $flag = \text{True}$ , it is accepted and saved locally; if  $flag = \text{False}$ , it is rejected and requests other nodes to resend the message.

**Step3:** After all the information has been sent and the verification is passed, each verification node calculates the obtained key share as:

$$key\_share_k = \sum f_j(k), \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

**Step4:** Calculate the locked account address:

$\text{Locked\_Account\_Address} = \text{GenerateAddress}(d_1G, \dots, d_nG)$  generates a locked account and assigns its key into  $n$  key shares to  $n$  YOOSourcing verification nodes. At least  $n$  verifications are required to lock the account. The  $k$  participation in the node can be completed.

### 5.3 Locking account signature generation solution

The corresponding private key is not generated during the lock account generation process, and its private key will not be reconstructed in any process. To generate a signature for a locked account, at least k verification nodes are required to participate. They calculate the corresponding signature share through the key share they have mastered, and finally reconstruct the complete signature corresponding to the locked account. The specific process is as follows:

**Step1:** The n verification nodes on YOOSourcing use the key share they have mastered to calculate the message signature share:

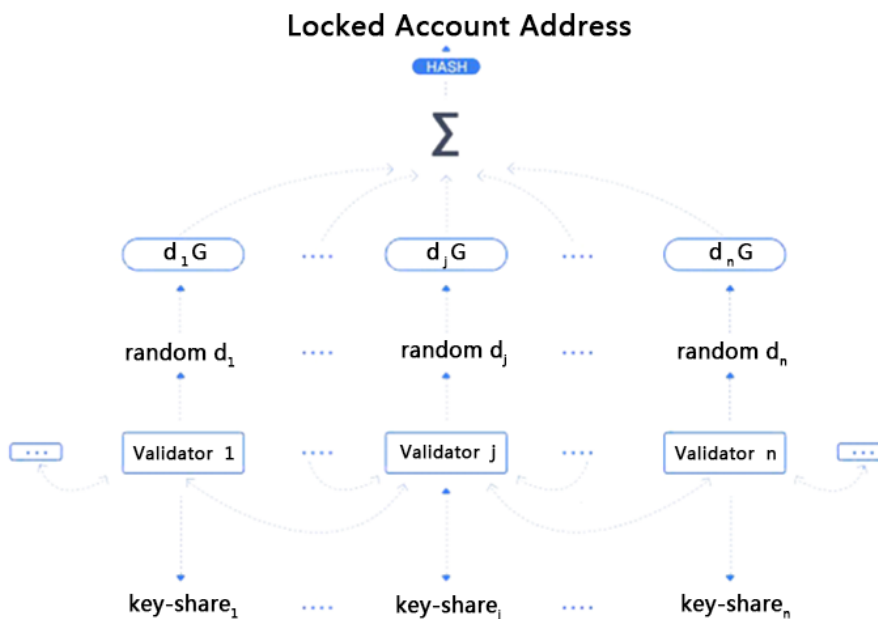
$$\text{signature\_share}_j = \text{Generate\_Sig}(m, \text{key\_share}_j)$$

**Step 2:** The verification node sends the generated signature share to all other verification nodes.

**Step3:** After a verification node receives more than k signature shares, it reconstructs the complete signature and announces:

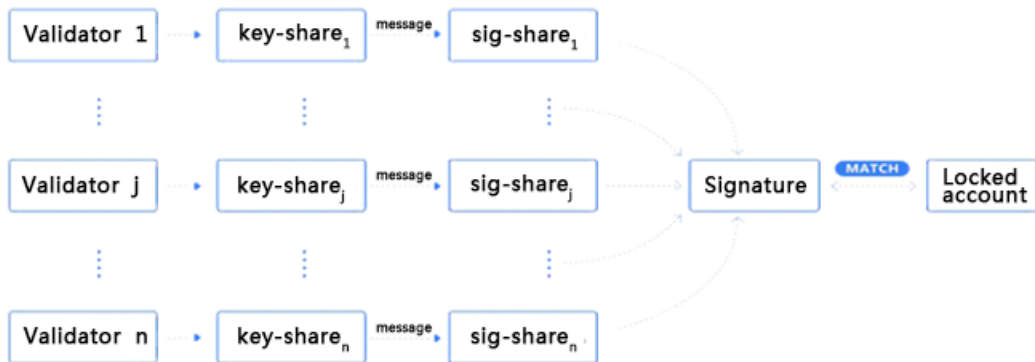
$$\text{signature} = \text{Construct\_Sig}(\text{signature\_share}_1, \dots, \text{signature\_share}_k)$$

At this point, the full signature of the Locked Account is reconstructed.



### 5.4 Analysis of program advancement

Cross-chain trading solutions require a mechanism to lock the funds in the user's original chain. Only after the trigger condition is reached can the user be unlocked and returned to the original account or transferred to another account. The current implementation mechanisms include HTLC, trusted third-party hosting accounts (Escrow), multi-party signing accounts, and so on. Compared with the existing scheme, the locked account generation scheme has the following advanced features:



- Decentralization: no need for trusted third parties to participate in locked accounts is calculated by multiple parties. The generation process does not require any trusted third party to participate, nor does it require any trusted organization to endorse. Only the nodes on YOOSourcing need to exchange information through the secure channel. It can be calculated. Locked account generation schemes are less expensive and relatively flexible than trusted third party escrow account mechanisms.
- Security and stability: The key of the locked account is assigned to the verification node of YOOSourcing through the Shamir (k, n) threshold key sharing scheme, and each verification node has a key share. Even if the individual verification node is offline or the key share is lost, as long as more than k nodes participate in the transaction normally, the signature of the locked account can still be generated, thereby ensuring the normal execution of the transaction. Therefore, the lock account generation scheme can ensure that the entire system is safe and stable even in the event of an unexpected situation such as an individual node network or a lost key share. At the same time, the key share of each verification node is updated by a periodic or triggered mechanism to eliminate the security threat brought by the key share leakage to the system.
- Easy access, low storage space: Any operation performed by the locked account is a native transaction on the original chain. There is no need to add a new transaction type and verification



mechanism to the original chain, so any chain can theoretically access. YOOSourcing, and access costs are low. At the same time, compared with the multi-party signature account mechanism relying on the intelligent contract logic to achieve multi-party management of the account, the lock account generation scheme uses cryptography to achieve multi-party management of the account. In the final transaction structure, there is only one signature, not multiple signatures. It takes up less space and has higher storage space utilization.

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## 6. Team and partners

### 6.1 The team

The company is founded by four international entrepreneurs with expertise in different fields. Our team is from three different nationalities (Chinese, French and Indian) and can speak six languages. This characteristic of our team is very important for our business because our business model is global and we attend enter several foreign markets at the same time.

#### **Milad NOURI (CEO)**

He is a French entrepreneur based in China for almost 12 years. He has a good expertise of global sourcing and manufacturing in China. He has a Master's degree in Software Engineering at Ecole Polytechnique de Nantes (France). He also worked as researcher at Zhejiang University School of Management.

Today he is the Chairman of China Consultants Int'l Ltd. which is a company providing services and consulting for product development, sourcing and manufacturing in China. He is also Lecturer in the field of entrepreneurship and global sourcing at EMLyon Business School (top 10 business school in Europe) and East China Normal University.

#### ***++ for YOOSourcing***

Full time

Engineering background

Expertise in International trade

Expertise in doing business in China

Expertise in international management

Extended business network in France, Brazil, China and Iran

Multi language (French, English, Chinese, Portuguese and Persian)



## **XU Jianhai (COO)**

He is a successful entrepreneur based in Hangzhou. He has studied in France for many years and got his Master's degree in Engineering from Ecole des Mines de Nantes which is one of the top engineering school in France. He also worked in international trade for several years and has a good understanding of the main issues in this field.

Currently he is the chairman of Hangzhou Shijie Technology Co., Ltd. This company was co-founded by Mr XU in 2010 and today it has more than 70 employees. They are specialised in automatic teller machine and IT infrastructure to sell bus tickets.

### ***++ for YOOSourcing***

Full time

Engineering and international background

Experience in international trade

Prior startup experience in Hangzhou

Management skills of big team

Extended network in Zhejiang province

Knowledge in development policies in Zhejiang province

## **CHEN Lingpeng (CTO)**

He is an expert in software development. After his Master's degree from Hangzhou University in the field of computer engineering, he worked in several IT companies in Hangzhou. He has 17 years experience working as software development manager. His software skills include different field such as multimedia, telecom, software architecture, network, security system...

He used to be the CTO of Hangzhou Shijie Technology Co., Ltd. and today his is member of the board of this company. Hangzhou Shijie was co-founded by Mr XU and MR CHEN in 2010 and today it has more than 70 employees. Mr CHEN is in charge of managing all the software development of the company.





***++ for YOOSourcing***

Full time

Expertise in software development

Experience in software project management

Prior startup experience in the field of IT

Expertise in new technologies

Network of software developers in Hangzhou

Expertise in App development

**Manmeet SINGH**

He is an Indian entrepreneur based in China for over 14 years. He has been a serial entrepreneur in different fields in China and has a very strong financial background. He has an MBA degree in International Business from S.P. Jain Institute of Management & Research.

Today he is Investment Promotion Consultant of Nanjing at Nanjing Municipal Investment Promotion Commission, helping promoting foreign investment in Nanjing. He is also Senior Lecturer at EMLyon Business School (top 10 business school in Europe) in the field of Strategy, Finance and Entrepreneurship with a strong Asian context focusing on China and India. In addition he is Expert-in-Residence ("EIR") & Mentor at Chinaccelerator.

***++ for YOOSourcing***

Banking and financial background

Expertise in International business

Expertise in business development in China

Expertise in blockchain and cryptocurrency

Extended business network in India, USA, Brazil, China, Ukraine, Hong Kong and Japan.



## Advisors

### **Brice BERRARD (Business development advisor)**

He is the Managing Director of Teamworld Ltd. which is the sourcing office of the French group ERAM. He has been involved in sourcing since 2003 in Hong Kong and Mainland China for Carrefour and then ERAM Group. His expertise in the field of international trade, sourcing and business development has been very valuable for YOOSourcing.

### **Ignacio LOPEZ (Product development advisor)**

He is the former Senior Vice President - Operations, Global Sourcing at Walmart. He has been in Asia for over 25 years involved in international trade. His experience and knowledge about best practices in sourcing in addition to his vision about the future of global sourcing, has been guiding our team to develop innovative features for buyers.

### **Stephane Torck (Market development advisor)**

He is the former CEO and President of Beaumanoir Group (Cache Cache, Bonobo, Morgan...) in China. Since 1999, he has been developing several sourcing offices in China for different french companies. Today he is advisor to the french government in the field of foreign trade.

### **Yosuke Yoshida (Blockchain advisor)**

He is the Chief Business Officer at EMURGO. After growing up in New York and graduating from Keio University in 2003, Yoshida entered one of the biggest general trading companies in



Japan. Yoshida now has 15 years of experience in business development and project management for multiple international and government projects, including M&A projects, mainly in the SE Asia region.

### **Takhiro Hoshi (Token economy advisor)**

He is the Consulting Manager at EMURGO. After graduating Vancouver Island University, Hoshi joined NTT Data Getronics, a subsidiary to the biggest IT company in Japan, and Recruit, Japan's biggest HR and lifestyle media company. He's been engaged in developing new products and services through vast coverage of professions ranging from product development, business development, and sales & marketing.

## **6.2 Strategic Partner with EMURGO**

EMURGO is the commercial and venture arm of Cardano project. EMURGO drives the adoption of Cardano and adds value to ADA holders by building, investing in, and advising projects or organizations that adopt Cardano's decentralized blockchain ecosystem. EMURGO leverages its expertise in blockchain R&D as well as its global network of related blockchain and industry partners to support ventures globally. EMURGO is the official commercial and venture arm of the Cardano project, registered in Tokyo, Japan since June 2017 and in Singapore since May 2018. EMURGO is uniquely affiliated and works closely with IOHK to grow Cardano's ecosystem globally and promote the adoption of the Cardano blockchain.

YOOSourcing partnership with EMURGO is in the following fields:

- Blockchain advisory
- Token economy development
- Technology development



YOOsourcing white paper English version



CARDANO

### 6.3 Team achievements

#### Awards:





## 7. Project planning

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**Oct 2015**

Market research and MVP design.

**Mar 2016**

MVP Development and testing.

**Jan 2017**

The first version of the app available in AppStore and Android Stores.

**Jun 2017**

Integration of blockchain technology / Smart contracts design.

**Dec 2018**

Development and testing of the first smart contract based on Quorum blockchain.

**Apr 2019**

YST token sale.

**Dec 2019**

Smart contracts fully integrated in YOOSourcing

# Appendix

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## Risk warning

There are various risks in the development, maintenance and operation of YOOSourcing, many of which are beyond the reach of YOOSourcing developers. In addition to the other content described in this white paper, participants are fully aware and agree to accept the following risks:

### Market risk

The price of YST is inseparable from the overall digital currency market situation. If the overall market situation is low or there are other uncontrollable factors, it may cause YST itself to have a good prospect, but the price is still undervalued for a long time.

### Regulatory risk

Due to the early development of the blockchain, there are no relevant regulatory documents related to pre-requisites, transaction requirements, information disclosure requirements, and lock-in requirements in the global recruitment process. And it is still unclear how the current policy will be implemented. These factors may have an uncertain impact on the development and liquidity of the project. Blockchain technology has become the main target of regulation in all major countries in the world. If the regulatory body intervenes or exerts influence, YOOSourcing may be affected by it. For example, the use of legal restrictions, YOOSourcing may be restricted, hindered or even directly terminated YOOSourcing applications and development.

### Competitive risk

There are many projects in the current blockchain field, and the competition is fierce. There is strong market competition and project operation pressure. Whether the YOOSourcing project can break through in many excellent projects is widely recognized. It is not only linked to its own team capabilities, strategic planning, but also to many competitors and even oligarchs in the market. It is likely to face vicious competition.

### Risk of brain drain

YOOSourcing brings together a team of talents with both vitality and strength, attracting experienced practitioners in the blockchain and technology developers with rich operations. In the



future development, it is not excluded that there is a possibility that the core personnel will leave and the conflict within the team will cause the overall YOOSourcing to be negatively affected. Accelerated development of project technology risk cryptography or the development of technology such as the development of quantum computers, or the risk of cracking to the YOOSourcing platform, which may lead to the loss of YOOSourcing data. During the project update process, vulnerabilities may occur, and the vulnerability will be repaired in time after discovery, but there is no guarantee that it will not cause any impact. Other risks not currently known In addition to the risks mentioned in this white paper, there are also risks that have not been mentioned or anticipated by the founding team. In addition, other risks may occur suddenly or in combination with a variety of risks already mentioned. Participants are required to fully understand the team background, understand the overall framework and ideas of the project, and participate rationally before making a decision to participate.

## Disclaimer

This document is for informational purposes only and is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute any recommendation, instruction or solicitation to sell stocks or securities in YOOSourcing and its related companies. This document is not intended to be an understanding or offer of any sale or offer, nor is it a contract or commitment of any kind. The goals listed in this white paper may change in the light of unpredictable circumstances. While the team will strive to achieve all of the objectives of this white paper, all individuals and groups that purchase YST will do so at their own risk. The content of the document may be adjusted in the new white paper as the project progresses, and the team will post the update to the public by posting an announcement or a new white paper on the website. This document is intended solely as a communication for the specific purpose of the project, and does not constitute any investment guidance in the future, nor is it a contract or commitment of any kind.

### **Note:**

- a. The YST involved in this project is a virtual digital code used in the transaction, and does not represent project equity, income rights or control rights.
- b. Due to the many uncertainties in the digital currency itself (including but not limited to: the big environment for countries to deal with digital currency regulation, industry incentive competition, technical loopholes in digital currency itself), the project will have certain risks.





c. Although the team will try to solve the problems that may be encountered during the project promotion process, there are still policy uncertainties in the future. Everyone must understand all aspects of the blockchain before supporting, and participate rationally under the premise of fully understanding the risks. The team will work hard to achieve the goals mentioned in the documentation, but based on the existence of force majeure, the team cannot make a full commitment.

**YOOSourcing Website : [www.yoosourcing.com](http://www.yoosourcing.com)**

**YOOSourcing Token website: [yst.global](http://yst.global)**

**YOOSourcing Twitter : [twitter.com/YOOSourcing](https://twitter.com/YOOSourcing)**