

**原链——让世界没有难做的链**

**官网: [yuan.org](http://yuan.org)**

**Yuan Chain - An Easy Way to Build Blockchain**

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# 1.前言

区块链作为基于价值的新一代互联网，在不需要中间人的情况下，使没有信任关系的用户之间完成无风险交易。区块链可以记录每个用户不可篡改的信息或交易记录，形成用户的信用，比如个人信息资料、企业合同、商品仓单、产权、事件等，用户可以使用区块链来证明自己的信用，无需依赖第三方，有信用的个人和企业更容易获得低成本的融资及其他社会经济资源。

但是，个人和企业区块链真正的落地面临三难：应用场景难，找到懂区块链技术的开发团队难，实现区块链安全难。原链的愿景是提供 SaaS（软件即服务）解决这三个区块链落地的难题。个人和企业不需要支付昂贵的开发费用，只需要按照需求支付软件使用的费用，就可以享受安全的区块链服务。

原链区块链就是一个紧密的公链、联盟链、私链的生态圈，个人、企业、政府都可以深度参与其中。原链是由多层次的链组成，每一层可以包括多条链。链与链之间能够通过主链互通信息和交换价值，用户拥有自己信息的所有权，在提供尽量少的隐私信息的情况下，可与他人合作。这避免了中心化系统大量个人信息被盗的可能性。

原链的主链特点是稳定、易用、易连接。高并发的公链，联盟链是专业的标准化的链，私链是个性化和私密性强的链，还包括很多中介链、统计链。由于企业能够在原链上积累真实完整的信用数据，预计上原链的企业的融资成本可以降低 50%以上，社会行政、交易成本会降低到原来的 10%以下。

原链的商业模式具有颠覆性，所有企业和个人都可以购买原链的 YCC，享受低成本的区块链服务，同时可以享受社区规模不断扩张后的规模经济带来的诸多益处。目前中心化的互联网共享经济一定会被去中心化的区块链共享经济所颠覆。

我们预测，在未来的 10 至 20 年几乎所有的企业都会利用区块链技术来设立公司、签合同、登记数字资产，管理供应链、物流、销售、融资、财务、交税等各项业务，以此获得更大的竞争优势，没有利用好区块链技术的公司无论目前多大多强，都会被淘汰。原链团队希望能帮助大家最快最好地将区块链应用场景落地，迅速跟上时代的步伐。

## 2.原链

### 2.1 原链简介

原链汲取了比特币、瑞波币、比特股、以太坊、超级账本各系统的优点，融入多项创新技术，形成一种全新的区块链网络架构，一方面公链的性能可以超过万笔/秒，另一方面公链和许可链可以实现信息互联，价值互通。既具有公链的去中心化特征，又能兼顾许可链对性能和隐私的要求。

原链多个创新点包括：热替换智能合约、智能合约异构、跨链信息互联价值互通、持币产生免费流量额度，移动端私钥硬件管理方案、加密检索方案、数据对比及共识方法、登陆验证及隐私保护、公链许可链跨链身份认证及管理。

原链将不断对供应链金融及积分区块链系统进行标准化，提供 SaaS（软件即服务），企业只要购买原链原生币 YCC，即可获得一定额度的免费使用权，企业和个人共建属于自己的区块链。可以把原链自组织社区这种模式类比为美国仓储超市 Costco 在区块链上的商业模式，加入的用户越多共享经济的效率就越高。

原链继承了各区块链优秀的设计思想及成熟的技术，在共识算法、数据传输、分片存储、区块管理、Mempool 排队机制、订单日志等各方面都做了相应的创新及落地实践。原链系统的性能和稳定性已经达到商用级别，已通过多家落地企业的实践检验。

原链的共识算法，是一个强一致性的拜占庭共识算法，从算法上避免了分叉的可能性，并且引入了 DPOS 投票权的概念，即每个节点可以拥有不同的投票权。同时，原链共识算法从根本上解决 NXT 和 BitShares 这些第一代权益证明加密货币面临的“无利害关系”（nothing-at-stake）攻击的问题。

DPOS 采用简单的轮询的做法，而原链共识算法采用拜占庭共识，如果某个记账节点不诚实，该记账节点会被迅速识别并被剔除，候补记账节点启动成为正式记账节点。

和其他区块链共识系统不同，原链提供的是即时、可证明安全的移动客户端支付验证方式。因为原链的设计不支持分叉，所以移动钱包就可以实时接收交易

确认，从而在智能手机上真正实现去信任的支付方式。

和其他区块链系统单一链条不同，原链分为主链和子链，主链提供了子链之间价值传递的路由功能，可以实现公有链，联盟链，私有链的价值交换。主链的设计尽可能简单，可水平扩展规模，子链的设计尽可能功能单一，比如实现一个以太坊智能合约功能的子链，一个支持比特币 UTXO 模型的子链，这两个子链之间可以无风险的交换价值。

## 2.2 优势

**专利：**区块链核心发明专利申请逾 30 多个，全球前十位，其中两项已授权。

**性能：**公链交易性能可超万笔/每秒，联盟链、私链可达十万笔/秒以上。

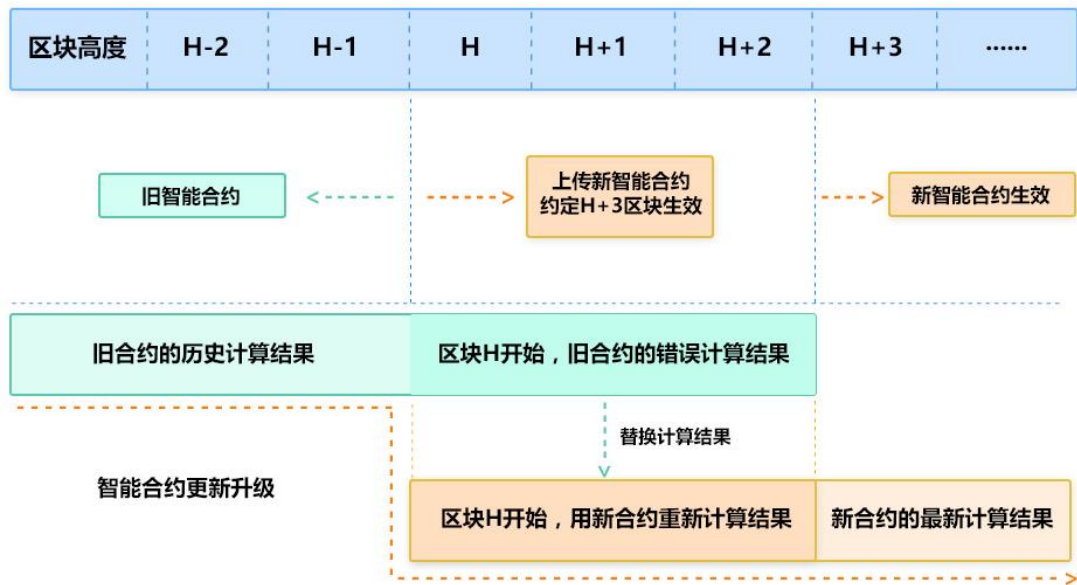
**功能：**原链实现和比特币、以太坊等公链的跨链交易，联盟链、私链和原链信息互联价值互通。联盟链、私有链可以实现更加专业化的区块链功能，并容易实现隐私保护的需求。

**目标：**推进更多企业上原链区块链社区，大幅提高企业运营效率，降低成本。

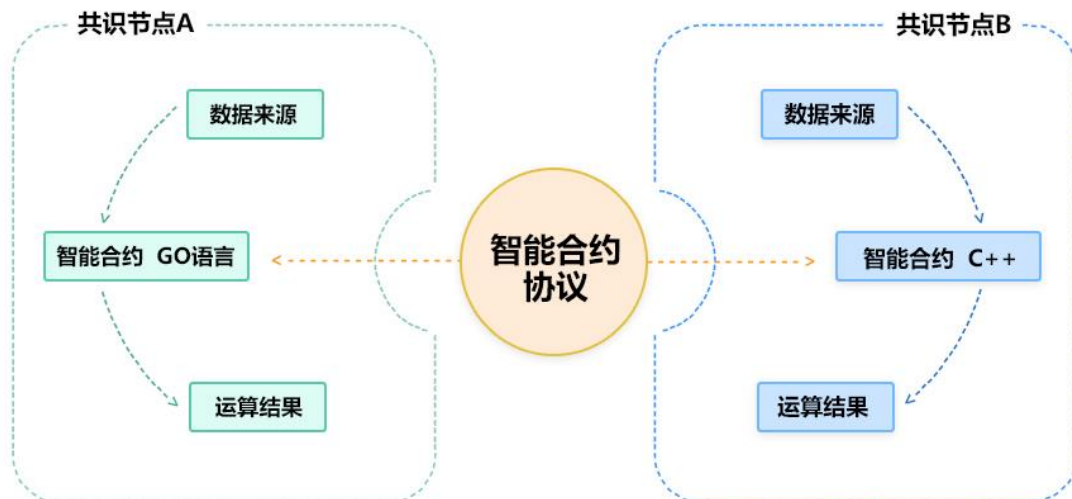
**特点：**安全、易用、绿色、分类、规模、隐私、高频、免费。

1、注册表智能合约，热替换智能合约。原链智能合约可以升级（热替换），因为原链智能合约的所有者可以在系统运行时，通过注册表合约，更新合约地址（不需要关闭节点）。智能合约的调用者必须通过注册表获得智能合约的地址。如果有必要的话，可以添加访问控制，只允许授权访问某些受限的智能合约。每个许可子链都使用类似的设计模式，定义自己的注册表合约和类似的访问控制策略。

## 热替换智能合约



2、智能合约异构。以太坊的 Parity 钱包的多重签名合约曾经出现漏洞导致价值 3000 万美元的 15 万以太币被盗。原链可以在不同的节点使用规则一致但代码不同的智能合约（如不同的开发语言或不同的开发人员写的智能合约）。只要规则一致，正确的智能合约就会运算出一样的结果。



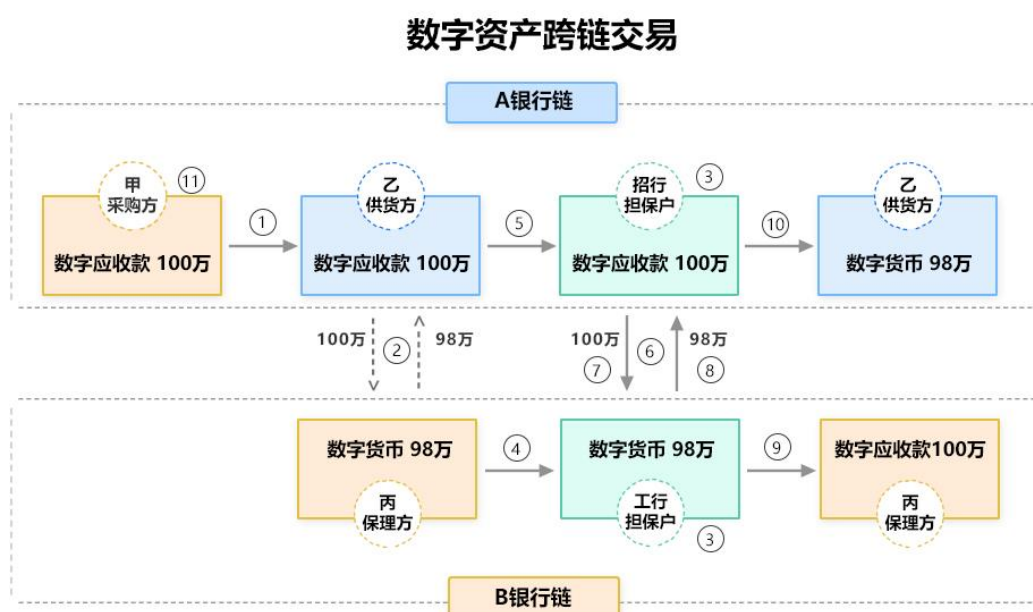


3、便于开发和部署。支持主流开发语言编写智能合约 (JAVA, GO 等), 区块链应用开发者容易上手。智能合约各场景模版化开发, 在不降低灵活性的情况下, 大幅降低开发智能合约的难度, 原链团队会大力在各行业分类培训区块链智能合约技术, 让区块链技术更快地为企业服务, 降低成本, 提升业务水平。原链团队自主开发基于 Docker 的自动化运维工具, 便于区块链应用的部署和维护; 并具备完整的监控功能, 管理区块链应用的整个生命周期。

4、快速上线, 便于运营。原链设计的初衷是为企业定制区块链。企业运营需要确保可靠性, 安全性, 正常运行时间和与现有系统的集成。原链在 SaaS 层提供了一站式解决方案, 企业不需要花费昂贵的软件开发咨询费来部署 SaaS 应用程序, 只需要通过配置即可享受服务。在网络层, 我们支持公有云部署和私有云部署以及混合的公有/私有云部署。我们利用站点到站点 VPN, 专线和其他安全网络技术部署许可子链。许可子链与公链之间的通信可以通过 TLS 加密。此外, 即使在相同的许可子链中, 也可以根据子链的业务需求加密点对点之间的通讯。

5、身份及访问管理。每个许可子链都须以自己的方式为链上的用户定义身份。该方法对于 KYC (知道您的客户) 以及设定访问许可子链的资源的权限是必需的。与 R3 Corda 或 HyperLedger Fabric 不同, 原链不使用单一根节点 CA 认证, 因为 CA 认证本身是中心化的, 有中心化容易受到攻击的缺点。我们允许每个许可子链拥有自己的身份及访问管理。例如, 一个子链可以使用 Microsoft Active Directory 来管理其身份, 另一个子链可以使用 IBM LDAP 服务器来管理其身份。许可子链上的每个身份都在主链上有一个对应的独特的身份。从子链可以推算出主链的身份 ID, 但是反过来不行。这是为了确保子链上用户 ID 的隐私, 并允许主链对的子链用户 ID 进行认证。

6、原链系统包括公链、联盟链、私链不同的版本，并能够让数字资产和数字货币在三种链上无障碍的流通。所有用户都可以建立自己的私链保护自己的隐私，同时又和联盟链关联，确保数据不可篡改及可以验证。私链通过与联盟链的互通与其他企业迅速地进行交易，大幅降低交易成本。中国目前企业数在 4000 万户，其中中小企业占 99%，贡献中国 60% 的 GDP。2016 年全社会实体经济的贷款余额为 100 万亿左右，估计中小企业的融资缺口不少于 50 万亿。这些中小企业因为信用缺失正承受着加倍的利率，通过原链技术有望大幅提高中小企业的融资能力。



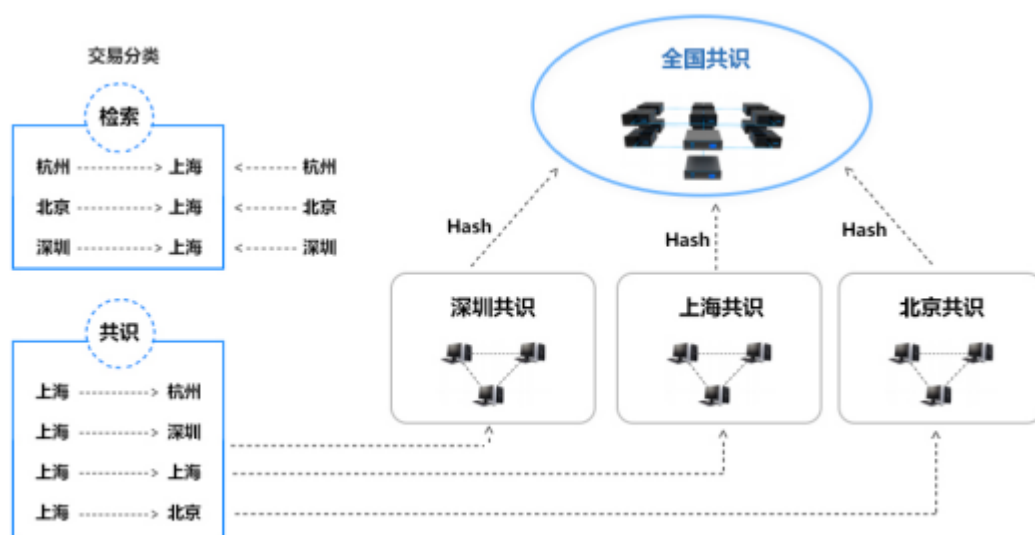
7、原链拥有高性能架构设计。原链使用如下技术保证其高性能：

- 原链网络中的大部分交易发生在许可子链中，并且区块链中的每个参与者都被认证。在不影响安全性的情况下，许可子链可以使用高性能的 Raft 算法或其他高性能的验证算法；

- 每个许可子链都是隔离和独立的。子链之间不能直接调用或同步调用（如下所述，子链之间通过队列异步通信，且必须通过主链进行协调）。子链的隔离和独立允许每个子链并行执行交易；

- 类似于 Plasma 方法 (<https://plasma.io/>)，我们可以使用 MapReduce 算法进一步提高性能。

8、原链将大量使用高性能异构计算技术，计划用 FPGA 或 ASIC 加快区块链的处理数据能力，目前原链最小的区块间隔时间是 5ms，通过硬件加速等技术有望达到 1ms 以内。高频区块链技术的应用广泛，除了能用于高频的金融交易市场，智能机器人，工业 4.0，大数据处理都离不开高性能的区块链技术。



9、原链用户依据持币量将挖矿权委托给共识节点，共识节点每次成功地进行记账投票才能获得相应的收益，挖矿收益可包含利息，流量额度，税费抵扣，研发费，其它费，其中未使用完的流量额度会按比例自动衰减，或可折价卖出，税费抵扣部分可以交给政府部门，研发费或其他费只能支付给区块链投票后约定的机构或团体，其中的细则可由投票决定。

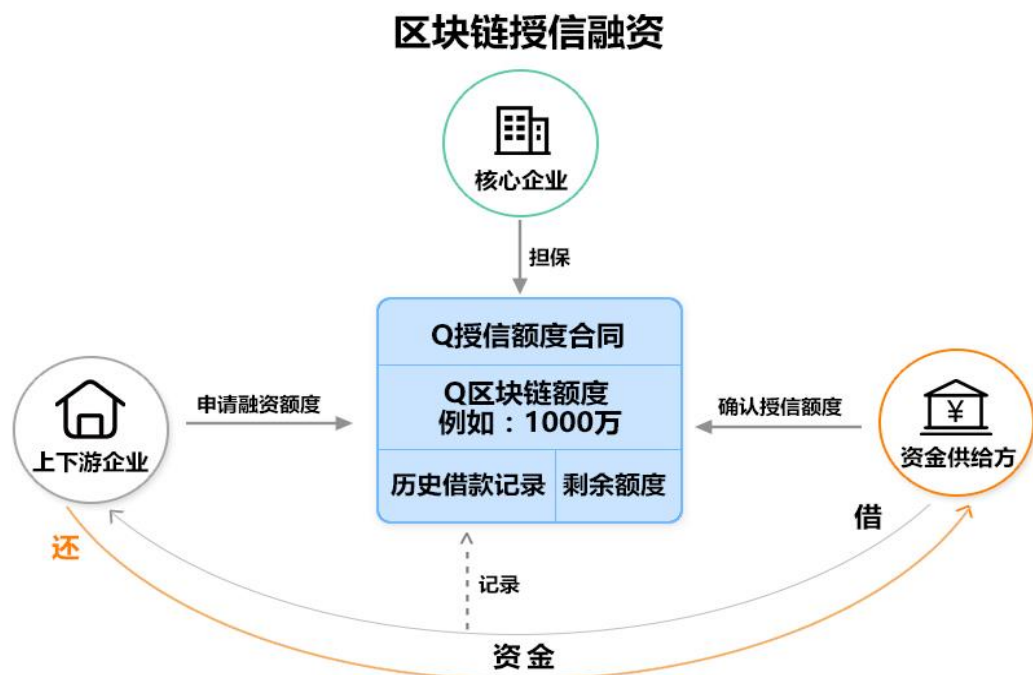
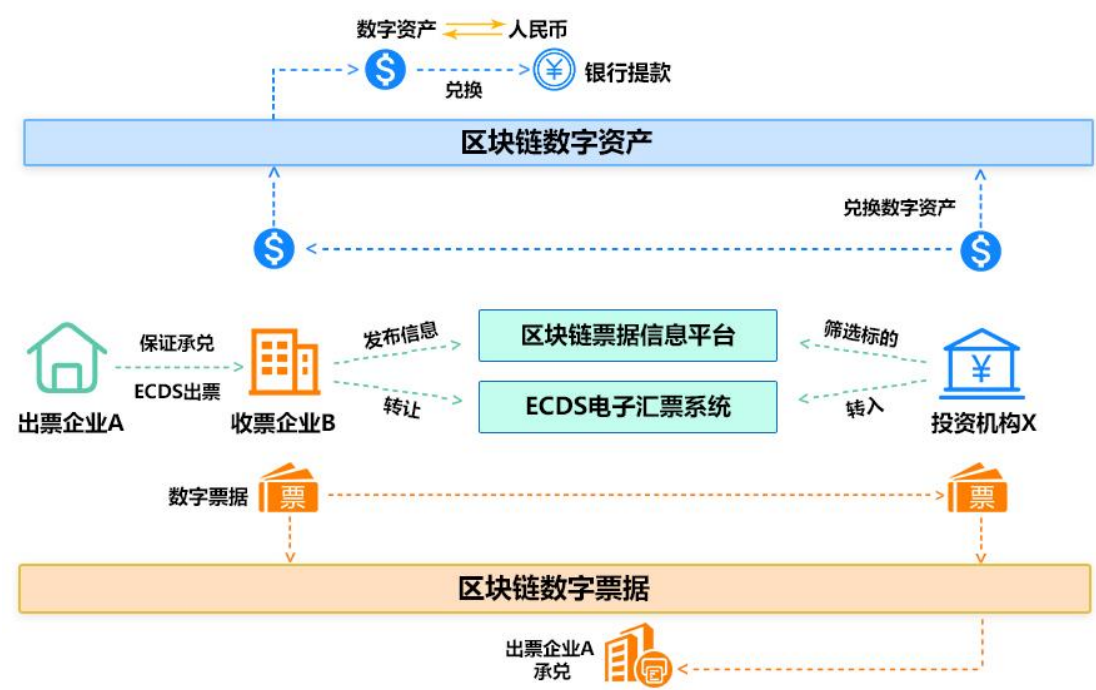
10、安全性创新。公链许可链跨链身份认证及管理，节点服务器的行为和指纹识别设备，可以抵抗以下的攻击：双花攻击、Grinding 攻击、拒绝交易攻击、去同步化攻击（日噬攻击）、行贿攻击、远程攻击、无利害关系攻击、超越多数攻击、和利己挖矿攻击。

11、原链主链和子链的链间通讯。许可子链可以通过主链进行信息交互。在原链系统中，一条许可子链中执行的交易（根据该链的逻辑）能够发送到另一条许可子链中。像区块链上的链内交易一样，许可子链的链间通信是完全异步的，并且发送的信息不能返回到起源的子链。为了降低实施复杂性及风险，链间交易与链内交易拥有相同的信息类型。交易具有起始段，该段提供许可子链的认证以及任意大小的地址。与比特币和以太坊系统不同，链间交易不会产生任何类型的支付费用。为确保链间交易的正确性，原链使用基于默克尔树的队列机制。主链将源许可子链的输出队列上的交易移动到目标许可子链的输入队列中。主链传递了许可子链的交易信息，而不是主链本身的交易信息。

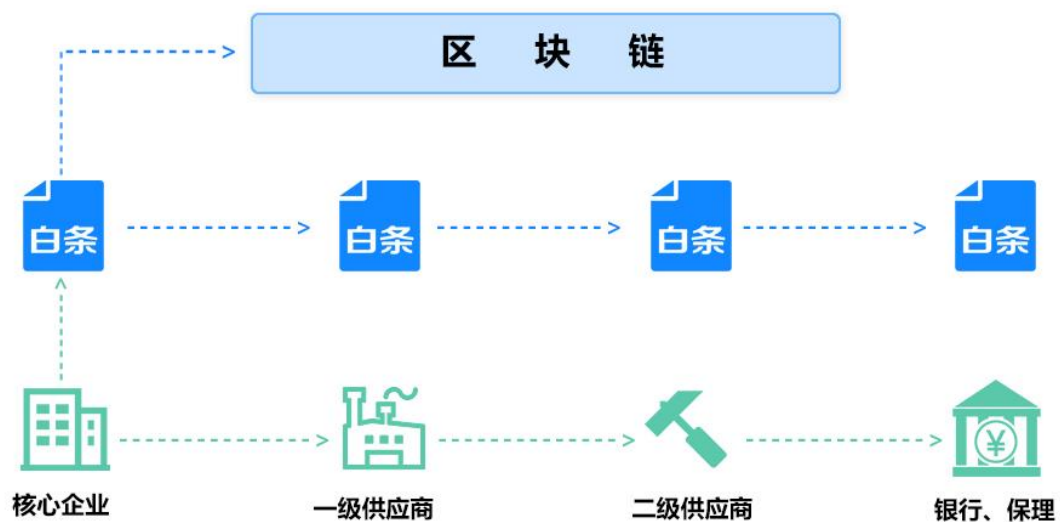
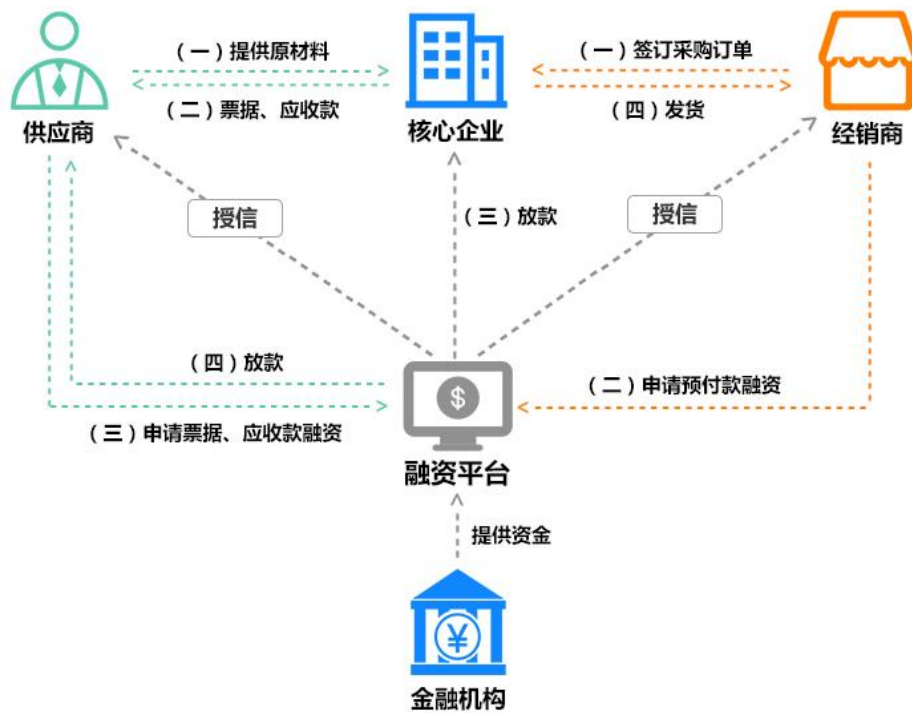
12、预言机 (Oracle) 确保链上链下信息的连接。预言机提供诸如利率，汇率和其他信息，这些信息是组成合约的一部分。由预言机提供的信息是经过签名的，交易双方能够通过信息验证其来源。在交易期间和以后的审计或争议中，都可以追溯该信息验证其来源，因为由预言机提供的信息是不可篡改的。预言机以商业方式运作，确保系统能够收取服务费用。

2.3 应用场景

1、供应链金融：票据融资、授信融资、应收款融资、仓单质押融资等；

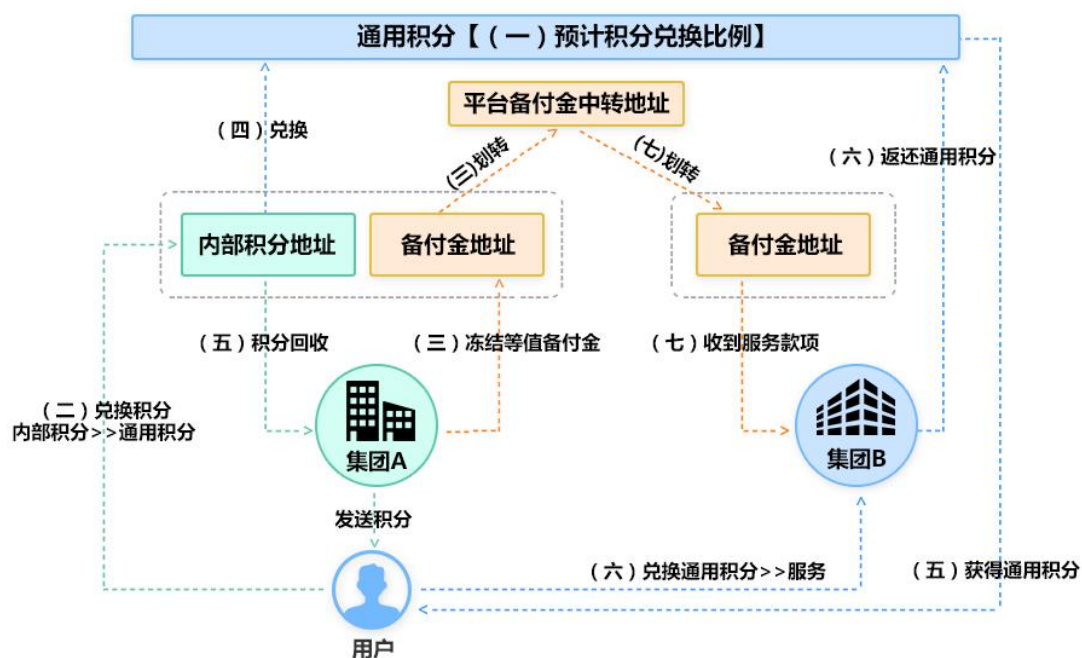


## 供应链金融

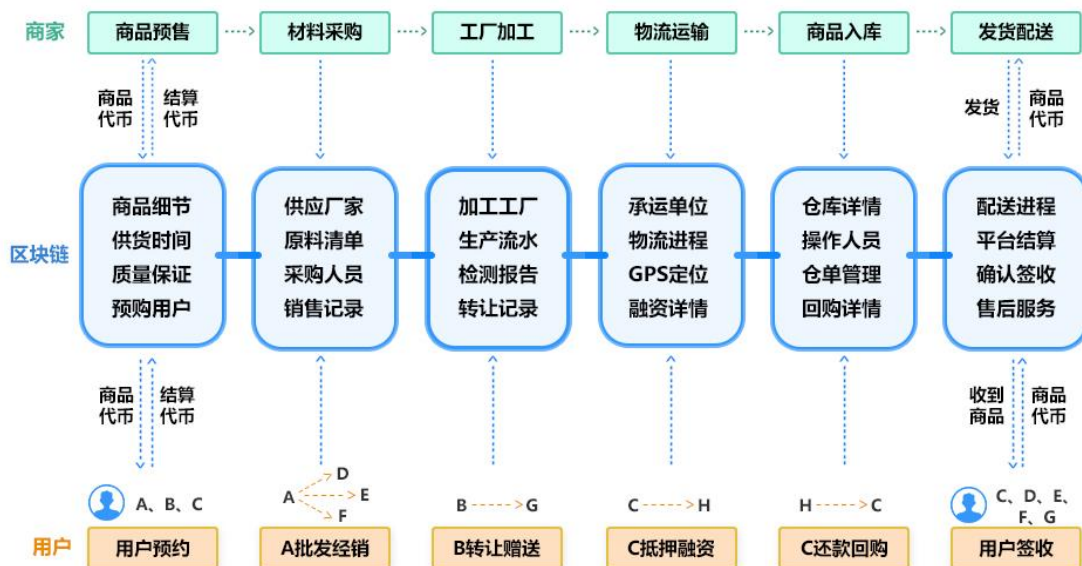


数字白条，在供应链金融的区块链上流转

## 2、用公链和许可链多层次区块链建立全球积分联盟；

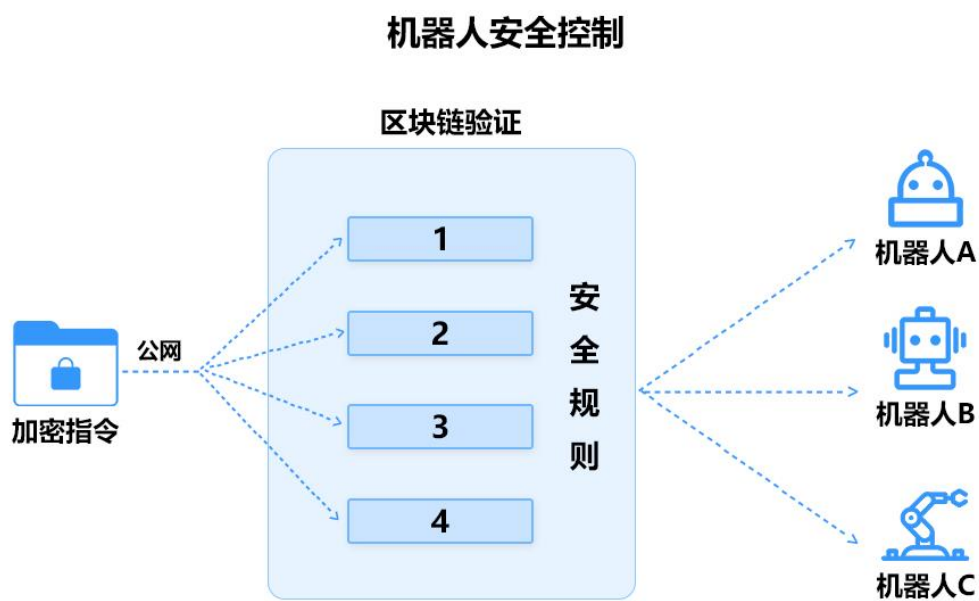


## 3、商品订单、设计、采购、制造、交货供应链全程用区块链管理；

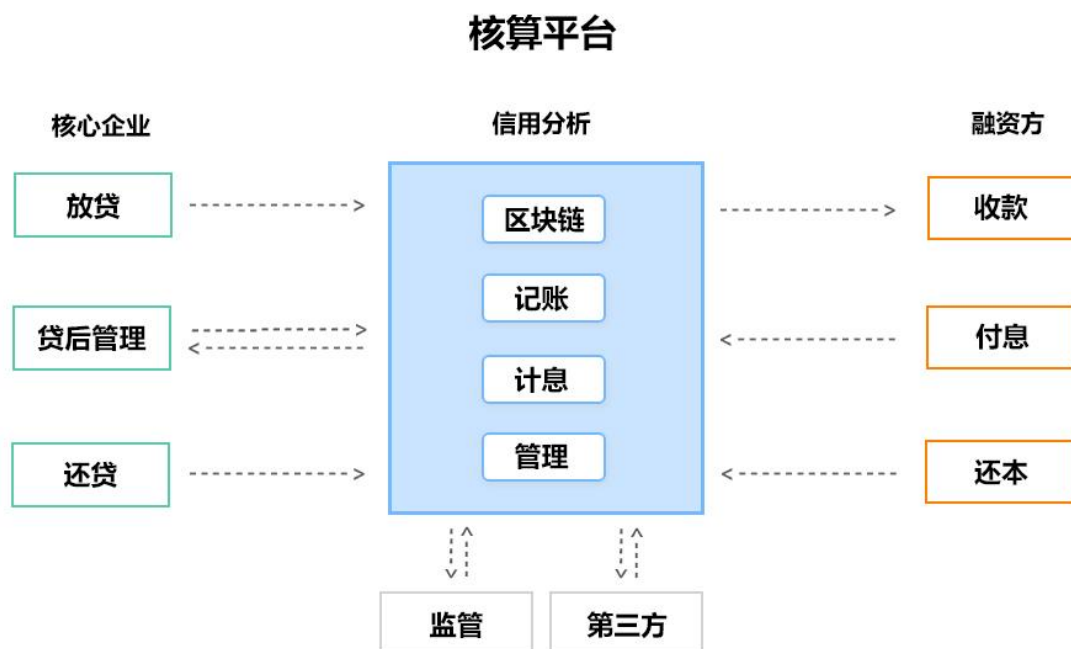




#### 4、工业机器人 4.0 区块链安全指令系统；



#### 5、资产上链，负债上链，实时的财务核算系统；

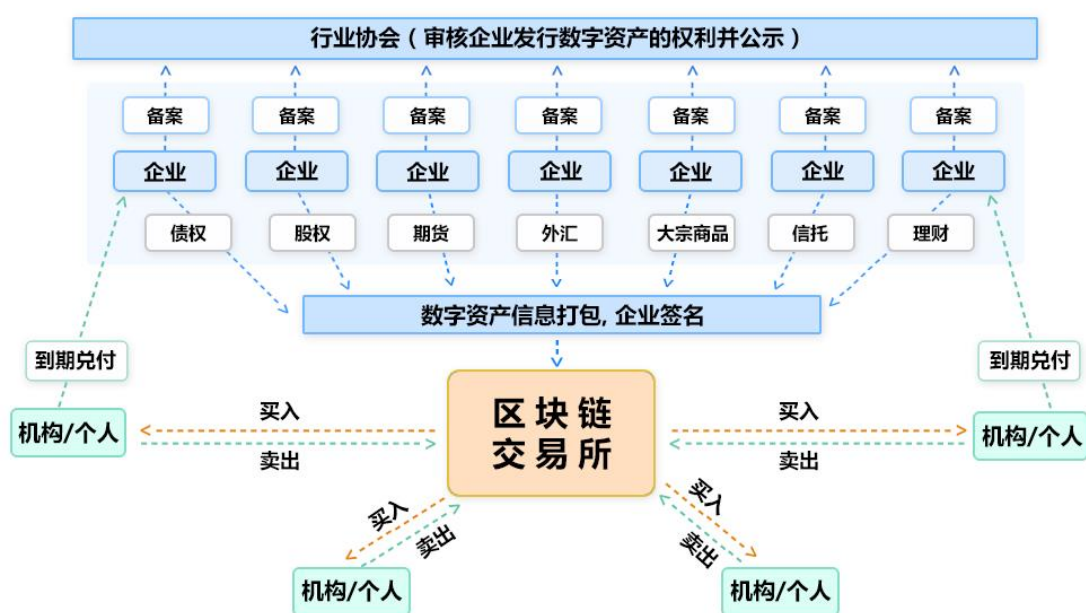




6、产品溯源、工程管理溯源；

7、医疗、健康、教育区块链；

8、区块链交易所、股权、债权、期货、外汇、商品；



9、政务区块链，身份管理、工商登记、税务；

## 3. 原链代币 YCC

### 3.1 YCC 简介

原链平台上使用的代币(YCC)是原链平台生态系统的一个重要组成部分。

YCC 仅用于原链平台。YCC 作为虚拟“燃料”，购买者可以通过 YCC 使用平台上的某些功能（比如：接收服务、运行智能合约、执行事务、在原链平台上运行分布式应用程序）。原链平台采用经济激励机制，鼓励参与者在原链平台上贡献和维护生态系统。运行应用程序和执行事务需要耗费计算资源，需要对这些事务进行验证，用户需要为这些行为支付费用，以激励其它用户的生产，YCC 作为交换单位来量化和支付消耗资源的成本。YCC 是原链平台正常运行不可缺少的组成部分，如果 YCC 缺失，则没有统一的交换单位来支付费用，原链平台的生态系统无法持续。加入原链平台的用户越多，提供共享资源、经济效率将会越高，资源的单位成本也会降低。用户的增加可以加强用户之间信息和价值的交互。

YCC 是一种不能退还的功能代币，是原链平台参与者的交换单元。在新加坡及其相关管辖区内，YCC 不以任何方式代表股权、分红、头衔或投资回报，也不赋予 YCC 持有人任何有关费用、收入、利润或投资回报的承诺，也不代表基金会、附属公司或其它公司的资产。YCC 只能在原链平台使用，不具有其它权利。YCC 只能用于 YC 平台，作为使用平台和信息交互的工具。

此外，你理解并接受 YCC 有如下性质：

(a)YCC 不可退还，不能兑换成现金（或其它等值的虚拟货币），也不能兑换为其他实质为基金会或其附属机构承诺支付责任的任何形式；

(b)YCC 不代表或授予代币持有人有关原链基金会或其附属机构的收入或资产的任何权利，包括未来收入、股份、所有权、股权、抵押物、投票、分配、赎回、清算、包括知识产权在内的所有权、财务、法律或同等权利、或与原链平台相关的知识产权或任何其它相关权利；

(c)YCC 不代表货币(包括电子货币)、资产、商品、债权、债务工具或任何其它种类的金融或投资工具；

(d)YCC 并不是原链基金会或其附属机构的贷款，不代表原链基金会或其附属机构所欠的债务，也没有任何获取利润的预期；

(e)YCC 不向代币持有人提供原链基金会或其附属机构的任何所有权或其它权益。

代币出售后，在代币销售中所产生的贡献将由原链基金会(或其附属公司)持有，贡献者对这些贡献或实体的资产没有任何经济或法律权利或利益。

YCC 在二级交易市场或交易所的交易活动完全独立于原链基金会、YCC 的销售和 YC 平台的运营。原链基金会不会建立上述二级交易市场，也不会建立交易所用于 YCC 的交换。

## 3.2 YCC 的分配

原链已发行 100 亿 ERC20 格式的 YCC，待正式钱包上线转换后，平均每 1 秒生成一个新区块，每个区块新增 15 个 YCC，每年产生约 473040000 个 YCC。其中 60%为挖矿收益，40%分配给原链发展基金。

**早期投资者：**10 亿，锁定期 1-12 个月

**技术开发：**20 亿，每月解冻剩余量的 2%，卖出锁定期 1-36 个月；

**商务运营：**15 亿，每月解冻剩余量的 2%，卖出锁定期 1-36 个月；

**上链企业：**20 亿，销售给那些将内部业务部署到原链上的用户，用户购买后即可使用，但卖出锁定期为 2 个月到 36 个月；

**公共公益事业：**15 亿，用于支持公共服务项目及公益捐助事业（教育、医疗、养老等）

**创始团队：**20 亿，锁定期 1 年至 50 年。

上述时间按照 2018 年 1 月开始计算。

## 4. 团队成员

**Paul：**毕业于浙江大学，硕士研究生，专业控制理论与控制工程；先后就职于华为、摩托罗拉和阿里巴巴等世界一流的软件技术开发公司，具有丰富的系统软件开发经验和互联网思维，深信技术改变世界，技术创造未来；多年来一直关注数字货币和区块链的发展，并积极参与其中，同时具有一年多的底层区块链的开发和架构设计经验，坚信区块链技术会更加深刻地改善社会协作的效率，为社

会大众带来巨大的福祉。

**AndyYuan:** 甲骨文软件工作多年，高级软件工程师。从 2014 年起开始研究区块链技术，研究过 Bitcoin,Ethereum,Stellar,Fabric,Siacoin 等区块链技术。2017 年加入原链社区，从事区块链底层研发，参与多家世界五百强区块链应用项目的开发落地。

**Augustine:** 曾供职中信证券、天相投顾、有超过 10 年的金融业从业经验，善于宏观分析，熟悉各种资本市场业务，对于票据、同业和供应链金融业务有独到而深刻的理解。

**Jacky:** 阿姆斯特丹大学金融硕士和蒂尔堡大学经济学学士，对金融和经济有着深刻的理解。前美国道富银行对冲基金资深经理。比特币的热衷者并参与多个区块链的项目。现主要负责原链全球品牌宣传。

**Maggie:** 曾供职阿里巴巴 13 年，有丰富的互联网运营经验。善于会员运营、金融产品运营，曾成功负责市长峰会、外贸圈友见面会等多个大型项目，熟悉大型活动的运营流程，对于线上、线下运营营销有独到而深刻的见解

## 5. 顾问成员

**黄连金：**CEO 和创始人: Distributed Business Applications。前华为著名区块链专家，美国 ACM Practitioner Board 委员，中国电子学会区块链专家委员，美国 CISSP (ISC 注册信息系统安全专家)，曾任美国 CGI 公司安全技术总监，CGI 云安全主管和首席安全架构师等职务。创建了 CGI 联邦身份管理和网络安全能力中心。在 CGI 工作时，曾经为美国联邦政府、金融机构、和公用事业公司提供金融，人工智能，区块链，安全等方面的专家咨询。

**李春阳：**德龙资本投资总监，北京航空航天大学学士，中国科学院微电子研究所博士；曾先后任职于国开行主权投资基金、清华产业基金、普思资本，现任德龙资本投资总监，LISK 应用链核心投资人之一，Elite Fund 合伙人。拥有多年私募股权投资经验，专注于 TMT、区块链等领域的投资。

## 6. 开发计划

2018 年 1 月, 发布基于以太坊 ERC20 协议的原链代币, 可在类似 imtoken 的钱包内存储、转移;

2019 年 7 月, 发布 1.0 版本, 其中功能包括:

- 1.发布 YCC 资产和钱包, 完成原链基础框架;
- 2.实现多链系统以及跨链资产交换;
- 3.实现 SaaS 和 IaaS 的基础框架, 并实现积分 SaaS 平台以及积分 IaaS 系统;
- 4.分别实现供应链金融 SaaS 平台和 IaaS 系统, 打造供应链金融完整生态

软件。

2020 年 1 月，发布 2.0 版本，提供供应链系统和溯源系统、合同系统、存证系统的完整生态。

## 7. 风险提示

您承认并同意，在购买 YCC，持有 YCC，以及使用 YCC 以便参与 YC 平台的过程中存在以下诸多风险。

### 7.1 管辖和执法行动的风险

在许多司法管辖地区，YCC 以及其他区块链科技组织所相关的法律政策尚不清楚或并未落实。无法预测如何、何时或是否有监管机构会针对 YCC 这样的科技和它的应用采取已有的或推出新的监管政策。这类监管行为可能会对 YCC 和/或 YC 平台产生各种负面影响。如果监管行动或法律或法规的变化使其在此类管辖范围内经营是非法行为，或难以在必要的监管许可下进行商业活动，基金会（或其附属机构）可能在该司法管辖区停止经营。

基于与大量专业的法律顾问咨询讨论以及针对数字货币的发展和法律架构上的持续性分析，基金会对 YCC 的销售表示谨慎态度。因此，对于大众销售，基金会需要经常性调整销售策略以尽可能避免法律风险。对于大众销售，基金会与 Tzedek LAW LLC 公司建立了法律合作，该法律公司是新加坡的一家卓越的法律顾问公司，在区块链行业享有良好的声誉。

### 7.2 市场竞争的风险

存在以下这种可能，即一种可替代的网络科技出现，其使用和 YCC 和/或 YC 平台相同或类似的代码和协议来搭建类似的设施。YC 平台可能需要与这些替代性技术展开竞争，从而对 YCC 和/或 YC 平台产生负面影响。

### 7.3 团队成员退出的风险

YC 的平台的发展依赖于现有的技术团队和专家顾问的继续合作，他们在各自的领域知识渊博、经验丰富。任何成员的退出可能会影响到 YC 的平台或其未

来的发展。

#### 7.4 发展失败的风险

因为各种各样的原因, YC 平台的发展存在无法按照计划继续推进的的风险, 包括但不限于某种数字资产或虚拟货币或 YCC 的价格下降, 不可预见的技术困难, 以及平台经营发展所需资金的短缺。

#### 7.5 安全的风险

黑客或其他恶意的团体或组织可能会以各种各样的方式试图干扰 YCC 和/或 YC 平台, 包括但不限于恶意攻击、拒绝服务攻击、共识基础攻击, Sybil 攻击, 洗钱和欺诈。此外, 还存在一种风险, 第三方或基金会成员或其分支可能有意或无意引入某种漏洞, 从而对 YCC 和/或 YC 平台的核心基础设施产生威胁, 并对 YCC 和/或 YC 平台产生负面影响。

#### 7.6 其他风险

除了上述风险, 还有其他的风险 (如特别设置了 token 购买协议) 与您的购买, 持有和使用 YCC 有关, 包括那些基金会无法预测的各种情况。这种风险还可能会演化成各种无法预期的情况或上述风险的组合。您应该对基金会及其附属机构做出充分的尽职调查, 在购买 YCC 之前, 需要理解 YC 平台的总体框架和愿景。

原链 Yuan.org

2018 年 1 月 9 日



# White paper

## Yuan Chain - An Easy Way to Build Blockchain

Yuan Foundation Ltd.

[yuan.org](http://yuan.org)

Draft for open community review and subject to change.

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All contributions will be applied towards the Foundation's objects, including without limitation promoting the research, design and development of, and advocacy for blockchain technology and blockchain-based systems which can be incorporated by users and businesses around the world in an easy and inexpensive manner, thus promoting the usage of blockchain technology in everyday life.

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- (b) none of the Foundation, its affiliates, and/or the YCC team members shall be responsible for or liable for the value of YCC, the transferability and/or liquidity of YCC and/or the availability of any market for YCC through third parties or otherwise;
- (c) in any decision to purchase any YCC, you have not relied on any statement set out in this Whitepaper;
- (d) you will and shall at your own expense ensure compliance with all laws, regulatory requirements and restrictions applicable to you (as the case may be); and
- (e) you acknowledge, understand and agree that you are not eligible to purchase any YCC if you are a citizen, national, resident (tax or otherwise), domiciliary and/or green card holder of a geographic area or country (i) where it is likely that the sale of YCC would be construed as the sale of a security (howsoever named) or investment product and/or (ii) in which access to or participation in the YCC token sale or the YCC Platform is prohibited by applicable law, decree, regulation, treaty, or administrative act, and/or (including without limitation the United States of America, New Zealand, People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea).

The Foundation and the YCC team do not and do not purport to make, and hereby disclaims, all representations, warranties or undertaking to any entity or person. Prospective purchasers of YCC should carefully consider and evaluate all risks and uncertainties (including financial and legal risks and uncertainties) associated with the YCC token sale, the Foundation and the YCC team.

The information set out in this Whitepaper is for community discussion only and is not legally binding. The agreement for sale and purchase of YCC shall be governed by a separate set of Terms and Conditions setting out the terms of such purchase (the **Token Purchase Agreement**), which shall be separately provided to you or made available at <https://www.yuan.org>. In the event of any inconsistencies between the Token Purchase Agreement and this Whitepaper, the Token Purchase Agreement shall prevail.

All statements contained in this Whitepaper, statements made in press releases or in any place accessible by the public and oral statements that may be made by the

Foundation and/or the YCC team may constitute forward-looking statements (including statements regarding intent, belief or current expectations with respect to market conditions, business strategy and plans, financial condition, specific provisions and risk management practices). You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements given that these statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual future results to be materially different from that described by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are applicable only as of the date of this Whitepaper and the Foundation and the YCC team expressly disclaims any responsibility (whether express or implied) to release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events after such date.

This Whitepaper may be translated into a language other than English and in the event of conflict or ambiguity between the English language version and translated versions of this Whitepaper, the English language version shall prevail. You acknowledge that you have read and understood the English language version of this Whitepaper.

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# 1.Introduction

As a new generation internet based on value, the use of smart contract without the need for intermediaries, blockchain makes it possible to conduct risk-free transaction between users who have no prior trusted relationship. The blockchain is able to record user's information or transaction records such as personal information, enterprise contract, warehouse goods, property, event, and so on. User can rely on blockchain to prove creditworthiness without any trusted third party, and individuals and enterprises with good credit are more likely to get low cost financing and other social economic resources.

However, individuals and enterprises face three problems when trying to use blockchain technology: difficulty in finding application scenarios, difficulty and finding a development team that understanding blockchain technology, and difficulty in achieving a sufficiently secure blockchain. The YCC Platform aims to solve these problems by providing blockchain SaaS (software as a service). Individuals and enterprises can adopt blockchain technology and blockchain-based services with high security without expensive development costs.

The Yuan Chain platform (**YCC Platform**) is an ecosystem which includes its native public blockchain (**Yuan Chain**), alliance blockchains and private blockchains. Individuals, enterprises, and the government will be deeply involved. The YCC Platform consists of multi-layers, and every layer contains many blockchains. The YCC Platform can achieve value exchange and communication across the chain. Each user holds its own information and cooperates with other users while providing little privacy information. This avoids the centralised system and reduces the possibility of theft of personal information.

The main public chain on the YCC Platform has the advantages of high stability, ease of usage, ease of connection, and high concurrency. The public chain has the advantage of high concurrency, the alliance chain has professional standard, and the private chain is personalised and has strong privacy. There will be many blockchains on the YCC Platform, include intermediary chains, statistical chains etc. It is estimated that enterprises using the YCC Platform may reduce financing costs by more than 50%, and social administration, transaction costs will be reduced to 10% of the original or even less.

The business model of the YC Platform is outstanding, all enterprises and individuals that hold Yuan Chain Coin (**YCC**), the native cryptographic token on the YCC Platform, is a member of the community. Through the usage of YCC, users on the YCC Platform can enjoy blockchain services with lower cost, at the same time, as

the ecosystem on the the YCC Platform explains, there are a number of synergies and benefits which would develop. The centralised Internet sharing economy is bound to be disrupted by decentralised blockchain sharing economy.

It is predicted that in the next 10 to 20 years, almost all companies will use blockchain technology to set up the company, sign contracts, register digital assets, manage supply chain, logistics, sales, financing, accounting, tax and other business. The companies which do not make good use of blockchain technology will be eliminated no matter how successful presently. The YCC Platform provides a quick and easy way to incorporate blockchain technology with each user's specific application scenarios in order to keep up with the times.

## 2. Yuan Chain

### 2.1 Introduction of Yuan Chain(YCC)

The YCC Platform draws on various advantages of BTC, XRP, BTS, ETH, Hyperledger, and integrates several innovative technology to create a new blockchain network architecture. On the one hand, the performance of the public chain can exceed tens of thousands per second; On the other hand, the public chain and permissioned chain can realise information interconnection and value interconnection. The YCC Platform not only ensure the decentralised characteristics of the public chain, but also ensure the property and privacy of permitted chain.

The innovative aspects of the YCC Platform include: hot swappable smart contract, hybrid smart contract, information interconnection and value interconnection across the chain, a certain amount of free usage of services with YCC, mobile terminal private key hardware management scheme, the encryption retrieval method, data contrast and consensus method, login authentication and privacy protection, and identity authentication and management across the chain.

The YCC Platform will continue to standardise financial supply chain and credit score system, and provides SaaS (software as a service). Individuals and enterprises which purchase YCC will be entitled to a certain amount of free usage of the services on the YCC Platform. Enterprises and individuals can build their own blockchain. The business model of the YCC Platform is similar to the US warehouse 'Costco' on the blockchain: the more users join, the more efficient the economy will be and the cheaper services can be provided.

The YCC Platform had inherited the outstanding design idea or mature technology of each blockchain. In the consensus algorithm, data transmission, storage of fragmentation, block management, Mempool queuing mechanism, the order log and other aspects have made corresponding innovation practice implementation. The system on the YCC Platform has high performance and stability, in order to achieve a commercially acceptable level.

At present most of the Byzantine consensus algorithm is averaging weight consensus that the weight of each node is the same. This mechanism is similar to DPOS, however, it can solve the "nothing-at-stake" problem which first generation cryptocurrency (such as: NXT,BTS) faced. DPOS uses a simple polling mechanism; In our consensus algorithm, if an account node does something wrong, it will be rapidly recognised, and a vote called for standby nodes to takeover the role of an account node.



Different from other blockchain consensus systems, the YCC Platform provides instant, safe mobile client payment verification mode. The YCC Platform does not support fork completely, so mobile wallet can receive real-time transaction confirmation, as to truly achieve on the smartphone.

Different from other blockchain systems with only one chain, the YCC Platform has the main chain and various child chains. The main chain provides a routing functions, which can realise value exchange across the public chain, alliance chain, and the private chain. The design of the main chain is as simple as possible, and can be horizontal extended, while the design of the child chain is as specific as possible, e.g. a child chain can be designed to realise smart contract of Ethereum, or a child chain can be designed to support the Bitcoin UTXO model. These child chains can transfer value without risk.

## 2.2 Technology advantages

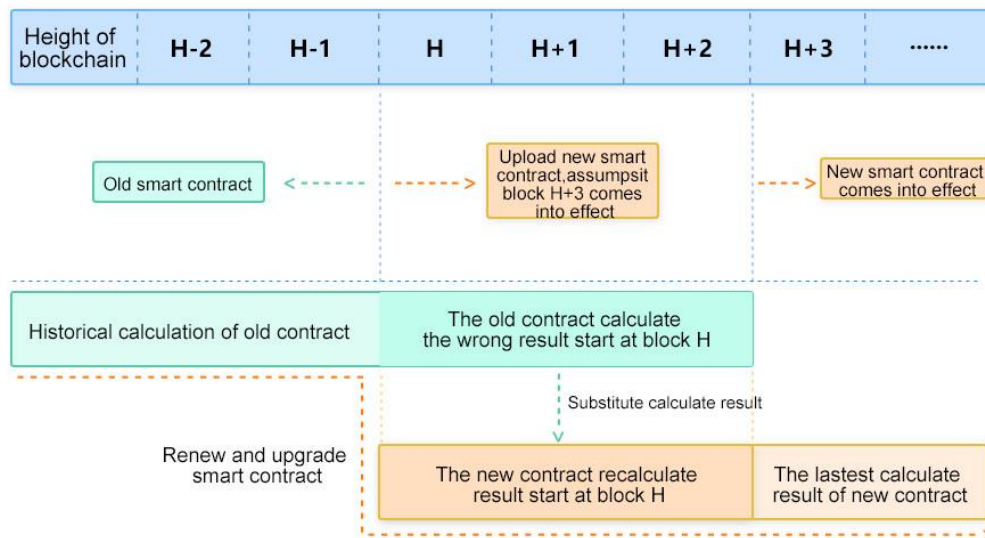
**Performance:** The performance of the public chain can exceed tens of thousands per second, the performance of the alliance chain and the private chain can reach up one hundred thousand per second;

**Function:** The YCC Platform can realise trading with public chains (e.g. Bitcoin, Ethereum) across the chain, and realise information interconnection and value interconnection with permissioned chain. The YCC Platform can assist permissioned chains to offer more specialised blockchain function, and meet the requirement of privacy protection.

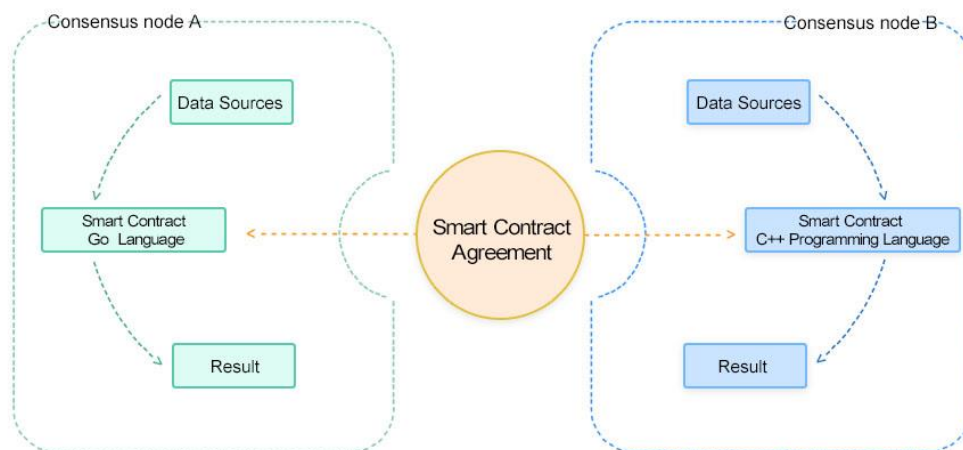
**Target:** Make more enterprises use the shared resources available on the YCC Platform, in order to greatly improve operational efficiency and reduce costs.

The system on the YCC Platform has several advantages: safety, ease of use, green, classification, scale, privacy, high frequency, free.

- 1) Hot swappable smart contract. The smart contract on the YCC Platform can upgrade (hot swappable), because smart contract owners can update the contract address through registry when system is operating (no need to shut down the node). The caller of a smart contract must obtain the address of the smart contract via registry. The access control can be added if necessary to allow only authorised access to certain restricted smart contract. Each permissioned child chain uses this similar design pattern and define its own Registry contract and similar access control policy.



- 2) Hybrid smart contract. The Ethereum Parity bug caused 150,000 ETH (worth approximately \$30 million) to be stolen. In different node, an application on the YCC Platform may use a smart contract which has the same rules but written with different code (such as write smart contract with different coding languages, or write smart contract by different developers). As long as they have the same rules, the smart contracts should generate the same result.

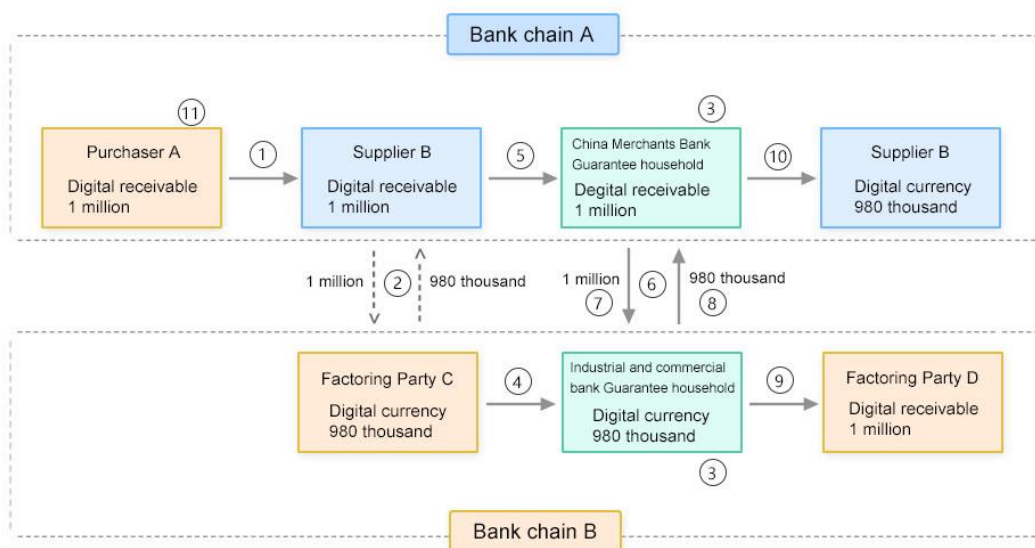


- 3) Mainstream development coding languages are supported (JAVA, GO, etc.) to write smart contract, so that blockchain developers can get started easily. Smart contract modular development. Reduce the difficulty of developing

smart contract without reducing flexibility. The Foundation will improve blockchain smart contract technology in various fields, and make the blockchain technology faster serve for enterprises, reducing costs and enhancing the level of business. The Foundation will independently develop docker-based automated operation tools to deploy and maintain blockchain applications; The function of monitoring to manage the full life cycle of blockchain applications.

- 4) Enterprise Deployment and Operation. The YCC Platform will be designed for business from the start. Business operations require reliability, security, uptime and integration to existing systems. The YCC Platform provides the turnkey solution at the SaaS layer so that business only needs to use configuration instead of costly software development consulting fees to deploy a SaaS application. At the network layer, the YCC Platform is designed to support both public cloud deployment and private cloud deployment as well as a hybrid public/private cloud deployment. The YCC Platform can leverage site to site VPN, leased line (专线) and other secure networking technology to deploy the permissioned child chains. The communication between permissioned child chains and public main blockchain on the YCC Platform can be encrypted via TLS. Furthermore, even within the same permissioned child chain, the communication between peers can be also encrypted depending on the business needs of that child chain.
- 5) Identity and access management. Each permissioned child chain must have its own way of defining identity for the users on the chain. This is necessary for KYC (know your customer) and also for the permission to access any resources on the permissioned child. Unlike R3 Corda or HyperLedger Fabric, the Yuan Chain does not use a single root Certificate Authority (CA) since this CA itself is the centralised weak point. The YCC Platform allows each permission child chain to have its own identity and access management. For example, one child chain can use Microsoft Active Directory to manage its identity and another child chain can use IBM LDAP server to manage its identity. Each identity on the permissioned child chain will have a unique identity on the main Yuan Chain. The identity ID of the main chain can be inferred from the child chain, but not the other way around. This is to ensure the privacy of identity ID on the child chain and allow the main chain to authenticate the identity ID.
- 6) The YCC Platform includes the public chain, alliance chain, private chain, and can enable unrestricted circulation of digital assets and digital currency on these three chains. All users can build their own private chain to protect

their own privacy, at the same time, they associate with alliance chain to ensure the data cannot be tampered with and can be verified. Through communication with alliance chain, private chain quickly to deal with other enterprises, greatly reduce transaction costs. Now China has 40 million enterprises in which small and medium-sized enterprises accounted for 99%, and they contribute 60% of China's GDP. In 2016, the loan balance of whole society in the real economy is about 100 trillion, the estimation of small and medium-sized enterprise financing gap will more than 50 trillion. Because of the lack of credit, small and medium-sized enterprise is under the double rate, through technology on the YCC Platform is expected to significantly improve the ability of financing.



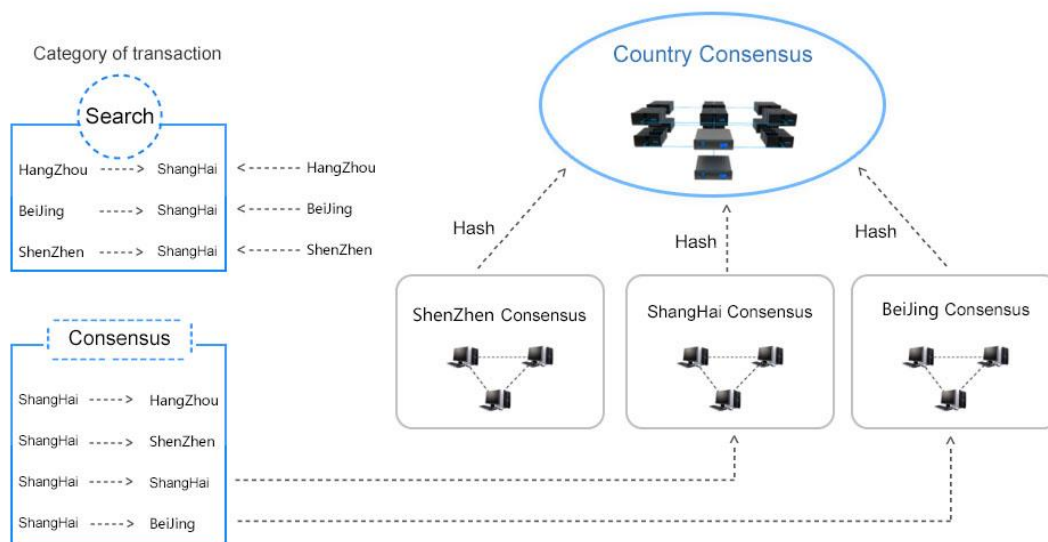
7) Performance of Yuan Chain. Yuan Chain achieves high performance using the following techniques:

- Due to the fact that most transactions on the network on the YCC Platform occur in the permissioned child chain, and the fact that each participant on the blockchain is authenticated. The permission child chain can use high performance Raft algorithm or other high performance validation algorithm, which does not compromise security.
- Each permissioned child chain is segregated and independent. There is no direct invocation or synchronised calls allowed between child chains (as described below, the communications between child chains are asynchronous via queues and must be coordinated via main chain). This segregation and independence allows for transactions be executed in

parallel in child chains.

- Similar to Plasma approach (<https://plasma.io/>) the YCC Platform can use MapReduce algorithm to further improve the performance.

- 8) Parallel technology is widely used in the YCC Platform, and it is designed to incorporate FPGA or ASIC technology to speed up the ability to deal with the data of blockchain. The smallest block time interval in the YCC Platform is 5 ms; and using technologies such as hardware acceleration this is expected to reach within 1 ms. The application of high frequency blockchain technology is used widely. In addition to financial market which has high frequency and high concurrency, intelligent robot, industrial 4.0, big data processing cannot leave the blockchain technology.



- 9) According to the amount of YCC held, the task of verifying and validating transactions on the YCC Platform (i.e. "mining") is delegated to the mining consensus nodes, which will be incentivised by the payment of YCC when this task is completed. Mining fees include interest, flow lines, tax deduction, r&d(reseach and development) fee and other fees. Unused flow lines will automatically reduce in proportion, tax deduction can be used to deduct taxes, r&d fees and other fees can only used to pay for the institutions and the organisations which blockchain vote to. Rules for the payment of fees can be decided by voting.
- 10) Security innovations: Identity authentication and management across the blockchains (public chain and licensing chain), the node server's behavior and fingerprint identification equipment, and anti-attack algorithm(double

spending attack, grinding attacks, transaction denial attacks, Desynchronisation attacks (ie. Eclipse attacks), bribery attacks, long-range attacks, nothing at stake attacks, past majority attacks, selfish-mining).

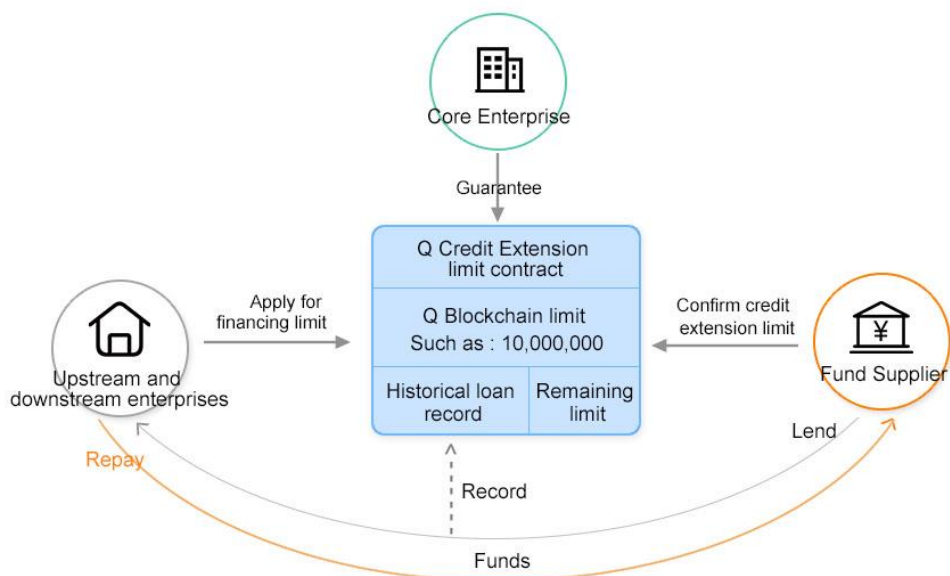
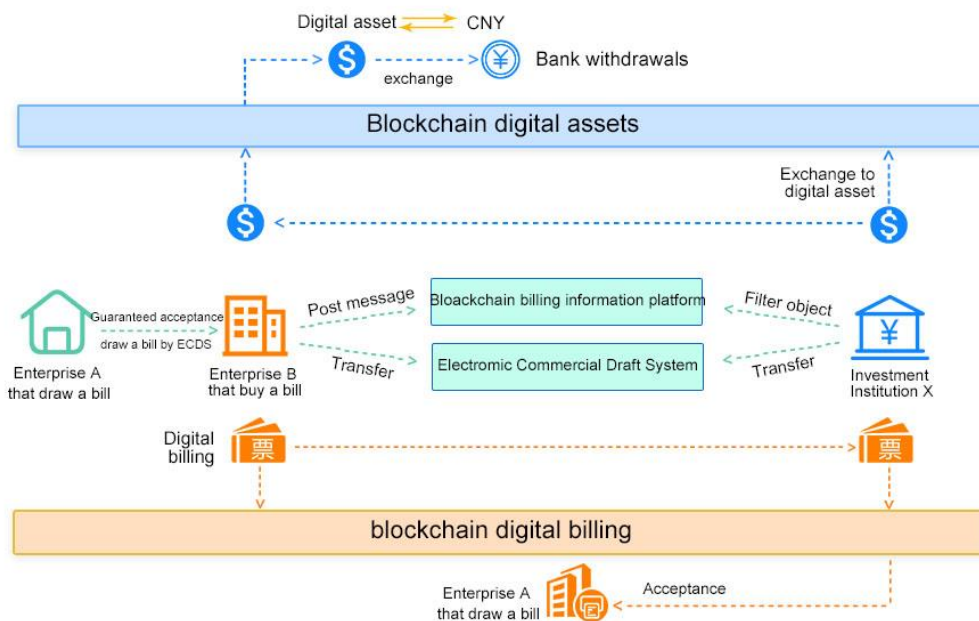
11) Interchain Communication. The permissioned child chain can setup some sort of information channel between them. For Yuan Chain, transactions executing in a permissioned child chain are (according to the logic of that chain) able to effect the dispatch of a transaction into a second permissioned child chain or, potentially, the main Yuan Chain. Like external transactions on production blockchains, they are fully asynchronous and there is no intrinsic ability for them to return any kind of information back to its origin. To ensure minimal implementation complexity, minimal risk, these interchain transactions are effectively indistinguishable from standard externally signed transactions. The transaction has an origin segment, providing the ability to identify a permissioned child chain, and an address which may be of arbitrary size. Unlike common current systems such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, interchain transactions do not come with any kind of "payment" of fee associated; any such payment must be managed through negotiation logic on the source and destination permissioned child chain. Interchain transactions are resolved using a simple queuing mechanism based around a Merkle tree to ensure fidelity. It is the task of the main chain delegate (in the sense of DPOS) to move transactions on the output queue of one child chain into the input queue of the destination child chain. The passed transactions get referenced on the main chain, however are not main chain transactions themselves.

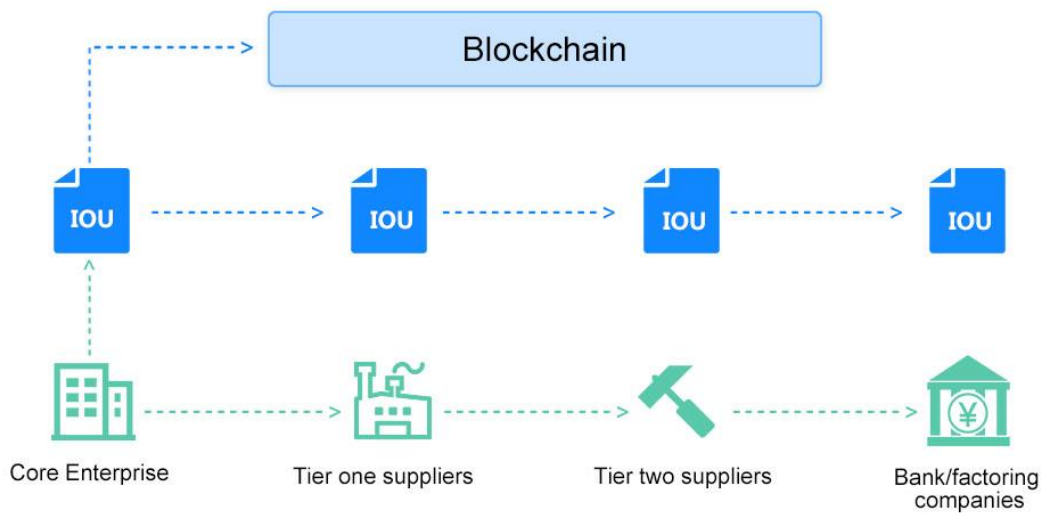
12) Oracle. Oracles are the link between on chain and off chain information. Oracles provide information such as interest rates, exchange rates or any other information which forms a key element of a contract. The information provided is signed, ensuring that parties to the transaction can verify its source. It is immutable giving the assurance both during the transaction, and in case of later audit or dispute.

Oracles operate in a commercial manner that assures they can receive payment for their services.

## 2.3 Application scenarios

1) Supply chain finance: bill financing, credit financing, receivable financing, warehouse receipt pledge financing, etc.

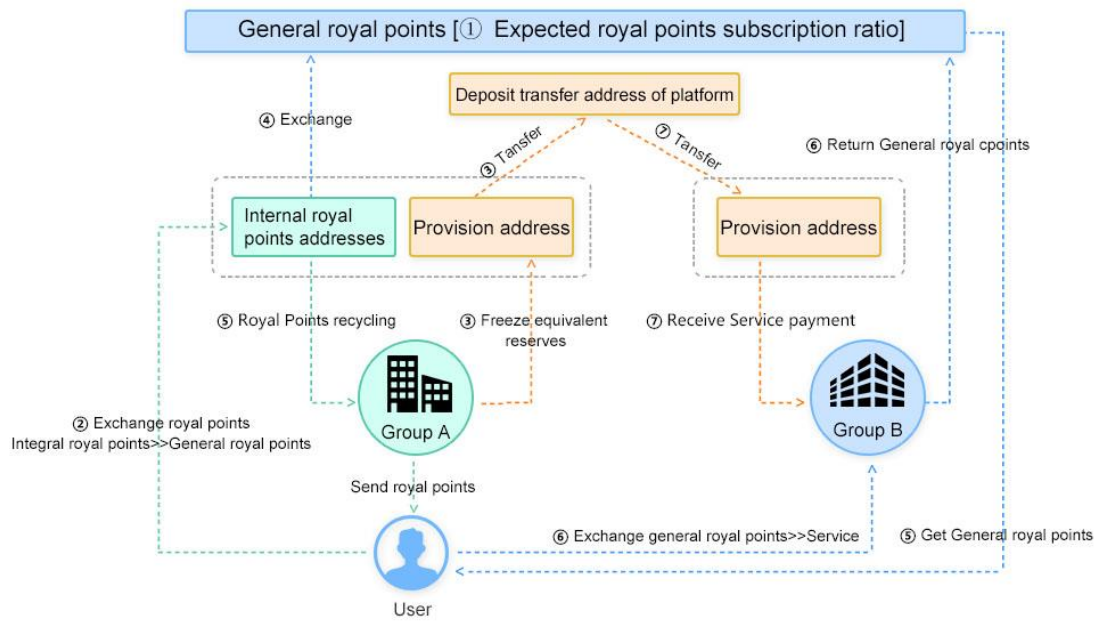




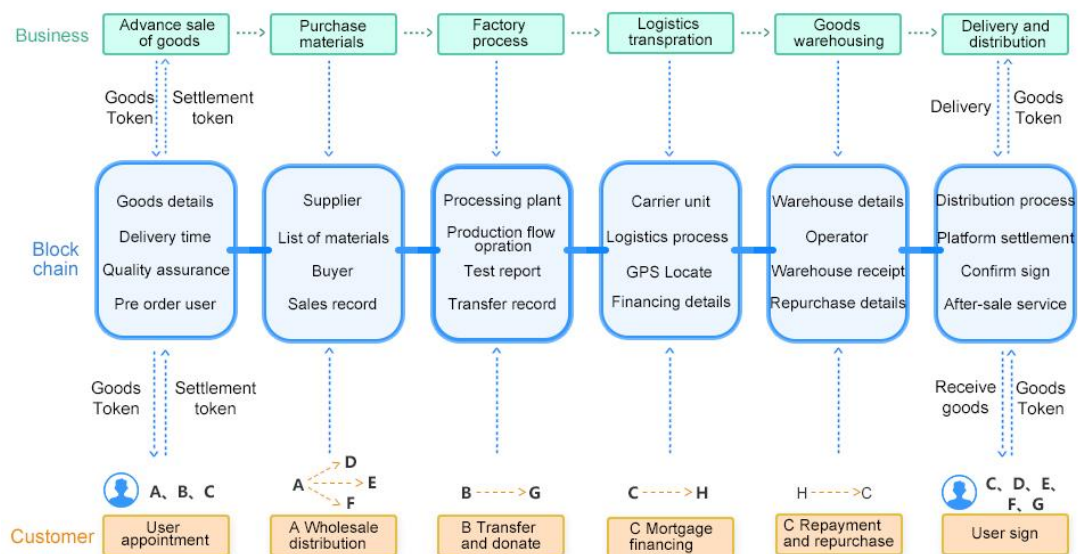
Digital ious, flowing on the blockchain of supply chain finance

- 2) Establish global credit score system by using public chain and permissioned chain multilayer blockchain technology.



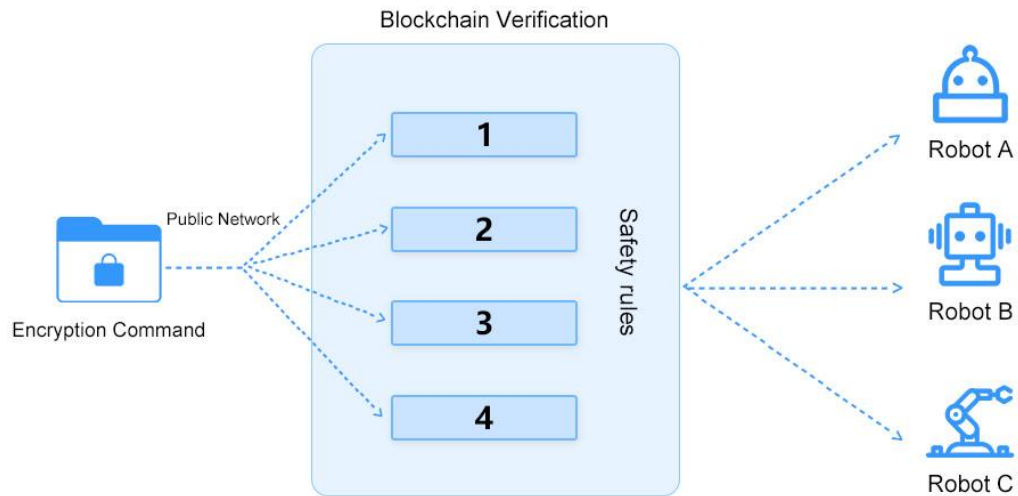


### 3) Goods orders, design, procurement, manufacturing, blockchain delivery management.



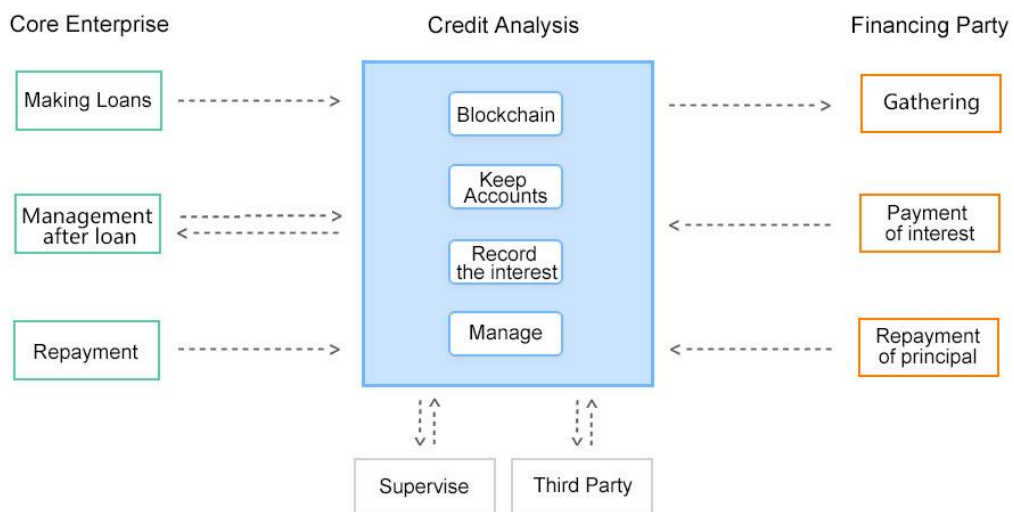
### 4) Industrial robots 4.0 blockchain security command system.

## Safety control of robot

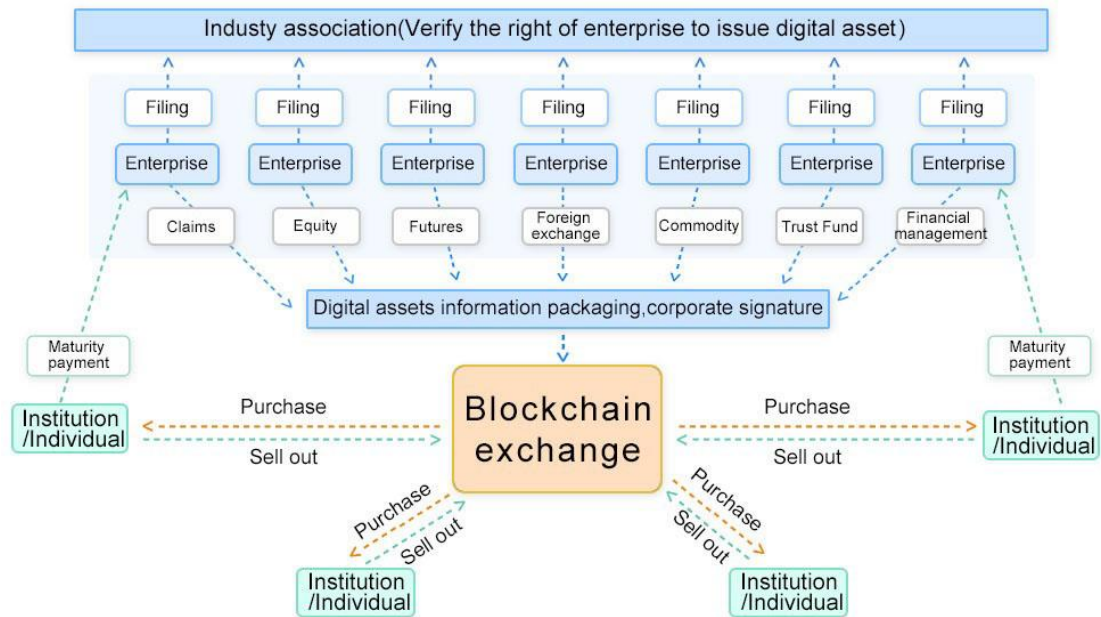


- 5) Issue tokens on the blockchain of assets and liabilities, real-time financial audit system.

## Accounting Platform



- 6) Agricultural products trace-ability, engineering management trace-ability.
- 7) Medical, health, education blockchain.
- 8) Blockchain exchange, stock equity, creditor's rights, futures, foreign exchange, commodities.



- 9) Government affairs blockchain, identity management, industrial and commercial registration, taxation.

## 3. The native cryptographic token on the YCC Platform (YCC)

### 3.1 Introduction to YCC

The native cryptographic token to be used on the YCC Platform ("YCC") is another major component of the ecosystem on the YCC Platform.

YCC is designed to be used solely on the YCC Platform, which token is required as the virtual crypto “fuel” for using certain designed functions on the YCC Platform (such as receiving services, running smart contracts, executing transactions and running distributed applications on the YCC Platform). This mechanism provides the economic incentives which will be consumed to encourage participants to contribute and maintain the ecosystem on the YCC Platform. Computational resources are required for running various applications and executing transactions on the YCC Platform and nodes are required to verify and validate these transactions. Users of these applications will be required to pay for the consumption of these resources and services to incentivise their production by other users (i.e. "mining"), and YCC will be used as the unit of exchange to quantify and pay the costs of the consumed resources. YCC is an integral and indispensable part of the YCC Platform, because in the absence of YCC, there would be no common unit of exchange to pay for these costs, thus rendering the ecosystem on the YCC Platform unsustainable. It is contemplated that as more users which join the YCC Platform to provide shared resources, the more efficient the entire economy will be and the lower the unit cost of such resources. A larger number of users would also allow stimulate interactions and transactions of information and value between users on the YCC Platform.

YCC is a non-refundable functional utility token which will be used as the unit of exchange between participants on the YCC Platform. YCC does not in any way represent any shareholding, participation, right, title, or interest in the Foundation, its affiliates, or any other company, enterprise or undertaking, nor will YCC entitle token holders to any promise of fees, revenue, profits or investment returns, and are not intended to constitute securities in Singapore or any relevant jurisdiction. YCC may only be utilised on the YCC Platform, and ownership of YCC carries no rights, express or implied, other than the right to use YCC as a means to enable usage of and interaction with the YCC Platform.

In particular, you understand and accept that YCC:

- (a) is non-refundable cannot be exchanged for cash (or its equivalent value in any other virtual currency) or any payment obligation by the Foundation or any affiliate;
- (b) does not represent or confer on the token holder any right of any form with respect to the Foundation (or any of its affiliates) or its revenues or assets, including without limitation any right to receive future revenue, shares, ownership right or stake, share or security, any voting, distribution, redemption, liquidation, proprietary (including all forms of intellectual property), or other financial or legal rights or equivalent rights, or intellectual property rights or any other form of participation in or relating to the YCC Platform, the Foundation and/or its service providers;
- (c) is not intended to be a representation of money (including electronic money), security, commodity, bond, debt instrument or any other kind of financial instrument or investment;
- (d) is not a loan to the Foundation or any of its affiliates, is not intended to represent a debt owed by the Foundation or any of its affiliates, and there is no expectation of profit; and
- (e) does not provide the token holder with any ownership or other interest in the Foundation or any of its affiliates.

The contributions in the token sale will be held by the Foundation (or its affiliate) after the token sale, and contributors will have no economic or legal right over or beneficial interest in these contributions or the assets of that entity after the token sale.

To the extent a secondary market or exchange for trading YCC does develop, it would be run and operated wholly independently of the Foundation, the sale of YCC and the YCC Platform. The Foundation will not create such secondary markets nor will it act as an exchange for YCC.

### 3.2 The distribution of YCC

In order to support the objects of the Foundation (including design, development, promotion, marketing and ecosystem development of the YCC Platform and Yuan Chain), the Foundation will conduct a sale of YCC. The purchase of YCC is entirely voluntary, and purchasers bear all related risks on their own account.

The original chain has issued a 10 billion ERC20 format YCC. They would be converted once the official purse is on line. Every 1 second, the YCC Platform will

generate an additional block which creates 15 YCCs. Every year, the YCC Platform will create 473,040,000 YCCs. These YCCs will be distributed to miners who assist with block verification and/or contribution of computing resources (60%, of which 10% will be distributed to providers of mining resources) and the Foundation (40%).

The initial supply of YCC will be distributed as follows:

Early contributors: 1 billion YCC, which will be locked for periods ranging from 1 month to 12 months.

Technical Department: 2 billion YCC, of which 2% will be released monthly after completion of the crowdsale of YCC.

Business Team: 1.5 billion YCC, of which 2% will be released monthly after completion of the crowdsale of YCC.

Enterprises using YCC: 2 billion YCC, which will be sold to users who are deploying their operations on the YCC Platform. YCC may be used on the YCC Platform immediately after purchase, but transfers will be locked for periods ranging from 2 months to 36 months.

Public Welfare: 1.5 billion YCC, which will be contributed to support public service projects and public welfare contributions (e.g. education, medical treatment, pension, etc.)

YCC team : 2 billion YCC, which will be locked for periods ranging from 1 year to 50 years.

The above time is calculated according to January 2018.

## 4. Introduction of YCC team

**Paul:** graduated from Zhejiang University, graduate student, focusing on control theory and control engineering; ever worked for HUAWEI, Motorola and Alibaba. He believed that technology change the world and technology create the future. He has been putting eyes on the development of digital currency and block chain, and actively participating in it for many years. He believes that block chain technology will improve the efficiency of social collaboration more deeply.

**AndyYuan:** worked for Oracle Software for many years, senior software engineer. Since 2014 studying block chain technology such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Stellar, Fabric, Siacoin and so on. In 2017, he joined Yuan Chain community, engaged in the research of the block chain, and participated in developing projects of block chain applications for several world top 500 enterprises .

**Augustine:** worked for CITIC Securities, Tianxiang Investment Consulting. He has over 10 years of experience in the financial industry, good at macroeconomic analysis, familiar with all kinds of capital market business. He has a unique and profound understanding of business of bill & inter-bank and supply chain financial services.

**Jacky:** master of Finance at University of Amsterdam and Bachelor of Economics in economics from Tilburg University. He has a profound understanding of finance and economics. He has ever worked as senior manager of US Dow bank hedge fund. As Bitcoin enthusiasts he was involved in multiple project of block chain. He is now responsible for the global brand promotion of Yuan Chain.

**Maggie:** once served for Alibaba for 13 years, with rich experience in operation on internet. He is good at membership operation and financial product operation. He has been successfully responsible for many large projects, such as the mayor summit, the foreign trade circle meeting, and so on. He is familiar with the operation process of large-scale activities and has a unique and profound view on the online and offline operation and marketing.

## 5.Introduction of Advisory group

**Lianjin Huang(Ken)**, CEO and founder of Distributed Business Applications;

former lead architect on Blockchain in Huawei;

Member of the ACM practitioners Board;

The blockchain expert member of China electronics association;

CISSP (ISC registration information system security expert)

Ken has worked with CGI Federated Company for more than 18 years, and worked as CGI Security Technical Director, CGI Cloud Security Director and Lead Security Architect. He created the CGI Federal Identity Management and Network Security Competence Center. At the time of CGI work, he has provided expert advice on finance, blockchain, security, identity authentication and access management to the US federal government, financial institutions, and utility companies.

**Chunyang Li**, investment director of Delong Capital, bachelor of Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, doctor of institute of Microelectronics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He has worked in the China National Bank's sovereign investment fund, Tsinghua Industrial Fund, Putuo Capital, now he works as investment director of Delong Capital, and he is one of the core users of LISK Application Chain, as well as the partner of Elite Fund. Li has deep experience in private placement investment, and he put his focus on TMT, blockchain and other fields of investment.



## 6. Development plan

- In January 2018, release the Yuan Chain token based on the Ethereum ERC20 agreement, which can be stored and transferred in a wallet similar to imToken;
- In July 2019, release version 1.0, functionalities include:
  1. Release YCC assets and wallets to complete the Yuan Chain's basic framework;
  2. Realize multi-chain systems and cross-chain asset exchange;
  3. Realize the basic framework of SaaS and IaaS, and realize the point SaaS platform and the point IaaS system;
  4. Realize the supply chain financial SaaS platform and IaaS system respectively and build a complete ecosystem software for supply chain finance.
- In January 2020, release version 2.0. It will provide the complete ecosystem of supply chain system, traceability system, contract system and certificate system.

## 7. Risks

You acknowledge and agree that there are numerous risks associated with purchasing YCC, holding YCC, and using YCC for participation in the YCC Platform.

### 7.1 Uncertain Regulations and Enforcement Actions

The regulatory status of YCC and distributed ledger technology is unclear or unsettled in many jurisdictions. It is impossible to predict how, when or whether regulatory agencies may apply existing regulations or create new regulations with respect to such technology and its applications, including YCC and/or the YCC Platform. Regulatory actions could negatively impact YCC and/or the YCC Platform in various ways. The Foundation (or its affiliates) may cease operations in a jurisdiction in the event that regulatory actions, or changes to law or regulation, make it illegal to operate in such jurisdiction, or commercially undesirable to obtain the necessary regulatory approval(s) to operate in such jurisdiction.

After consulting with a wide range of legal advisors and continuous analysis of the development and legal structure of virtual currencies, the Foundation will apply a cautious approach towards the sale of YCC. Therefore, for the crowdsale, the Foundation may constantly adjust the sale strategy in order to avoid relevant legal risks as much as possible. For the crowdsale, the Foundation is working with Tzedek Law LLC, a boutique corporate law firm in Singapore with a good reputation in the blockchain space.

### 7.2 Competitors

It is possible that alternative networks could be established that utilise the same or similar code and protocol underlying YCC and/or the YCC Platform and attempt to re-create similar facilities. The YCC Platform may be required to compete with these alternative networks, which could negatively impact YCC and/or the YCC Platform.

### 7.3 Loss of Talent

The development of the YCC Platform depends on the continued co-operation of the existing technical team and expert consultants, who are highly knowledgeable and experienced in their respective sectors. The loss of any member may adversely affect the YCC Platform or its future development.

## 7.4 Failure to develop

There is the risk that the development of the YCC Platform will not be executed or implemented as planned, for a variety of reasons, including without limitation the event of a decline in the prices of any digital asset, virtual currency or YCC, unforeseen technical difficulties, and shortage of development funds for activities.

## 7.5 Security weaknesses

Hackers or other malicious groups or organisations may attempt to interfere with YCC and/or the YCC Platform in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing. Furthermore, there is a risk that a third party or a member of the Foundation or its affiliates may intentionally or unintentionally introduce weaknesses into the core infrastructure of YCC and/or the YCC Platform, which could negatively affect YCC and/or the YCC Platform.

## 7.6 Other risks

In addition to the aforementioned risks, there are other risks (as more particularly set out in the Token Purchase Agreement) associated with your purchase, holding and use of YCC, including those that the Foundation cannot anticipate. Such risks may further materialise as unanticipated variations or combinations of the aforementioned risks. You should conduct full due diligence on the Foundation (and its affiliates), the YCC team, understand the overall framework and vision for the YCC Platform prior to purchasing YCC.

Yuan Foundation Ltd.

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