

Voryqen

Building a world-class commercial token exchange



Voryqen Exchange

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Chapter 1: Background of Blockchain Technology Development





1.1 An Overview of Blockchain Technology

The emergence and development of blockchain technology are inseparable from Bitcoin. First, the advent of Bitcoin brought blockchain technology into the public eye. After several years of evolution, people realized the immense potential of the blockchain technology underlying Bitcoin, which could be widely applied across various industries. To better leverage this technology, a series of application platforms—most notably Ethereum—emerged. These platforms encapsulated the underlying protocols and built infrastructure, providing developers with more user-friendly and flexible interfaces, allowing them to focus on business logic and significantly improving development efficiency.

Blockchain is a novel application model of computer technologies such as distributed data storage, peer-to-peer transmission, consensus mechanisms, and cryptographic algorithms. A consensus mechanism refers to the mathematical algorithm used in blockchain systems to establish trust and ensure rights among different nodes. Blockchain serves as the underlying technology for Bitcoin, functioning like a database ledger that records all transaction history. Due to its security and convenience, this technology has gradually attracted attention from the financial sector and various other fields.

- **Decentralized:** The left side illustrates the centralized nature of today's financial system, while the right side depicts the emerging decentralized financial system, which operates without intermediaries. All nodes have equal rights and responsibilities, and the failure of any single node does not affect the overall operation of the system.
- **Trustless:** Transactions between all nodes in the system can occur without mutual trust, as the database and the entire system's operation are open and transparent. Within the system's rules and time framework, nodes cannot deceive one another.
- **Collectively Maintain:** The system is maintained jointly by all nodes with maintenance capabilities, and everyone in the system participates in maintenance activities.



- **Reliable Database:** Every node in the system maintains a complete and up-to-date copy of the database. Modifying the database on a single node is ineffective, as the system automatically compares records and considers the data entry that appears most frequently to be the true one.

Currently, the most widespread and successful application of blockchain technology is cryptocurrency, represented by Bitcoin. In recent years, cryptocurrencies have developed rapidly. Due to their decentralized trust mechanism and high transaction frequency, they possess significant liquidity and trading value. By developing hedging financial derivatives, they can function as a sovereign-independent currency — decentralized and not issued by any government—maintaining relatively stable prices. Since the emergence of Bitcoin, hundreds of other cryptocurrencies have subsequently appeared, forming a large-scale industrial ecosystem centered around the creation, storage, and trading of digital currencies.

Taking Bitcoin as an example, participating institutions can mainly be divided into four categories: infrastructure, trading platforms, financing services, and comprehensive blockchain services.





1.2 The Value of Cryptocurrency Comes into Focus

With the arrival of a new industrial revolution, next-generation information technologies such as cloud computing, big data, the Internet of Things, and blockchain are playing an increasingly important role across industries including intelligent manufacturing, finance, energy, and global operations. Among these, blockchain technology has advanced particularly rapidly, gradually becoming a key direction for deepening the application of information technology across various sectors. Judging from current trends and the evolutionary path of blockchain technology, its development and application rely on next-generation information technologies—such as cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things—as foundational infrastructure. At the same time, the growth of blockchain technology significantly promotes the advancement of these emerging information technologies, thus laying a crucial historical foundation for this wave of technological innovation.

In 2008, the birth of Bitcoin ushered in the era of blockchain and digital crypto assets. Thanks to its disruptive "decentralized" design, blockchain technology has risen to a strategic level across nations over the past decade, achieving significant commercial progress in fields such as finance, trade, credit reporting, traceability, gaming, and investment. According to CoinMarketCap, by 2026, the number of global crypto assets had surpassed 5,000, with a total market value exceeding \$500 billion—peaking at trillions of dollars. Compared to April 2018, when the total value of crypto assets stood at just \$1.5 billion, the market capitalization has grown hundreds of times over the past few years.

According to statistics, the number of investors in crypto digital assets is conservatively estimated to exceed 300 million. Although crypto digital assets have achieved certain progress, considering the global economy and traditional financial markets, there remains vast market potential for their future development. First, the trend toward asset digitization has already taken shape—driven by the Internet of Things, big data, artificial intelligence, and growing demands for asset security, all assets will become digitized in the future, enabling ownership verification and usage within networks.

Secondly, the gradual maturation of blockchain technology and



cryptocurrencies has inspired national economic systems. Several countries have already launched their own central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), and the International Monetary Fund suggests that central banks should consider issuing digital currencies. The United States, China, and the European Central Bank are indeed closely monitoring and actively researching cryptocurrencies. Currently, the penetration rate among investors in digital assets remains extremely low. Compared to traditional investments such as stocks, real estate, and gold, digital assets hold greater investment potential amid the growing trend toward asset digitization.



Technological advancement has profoundly transformed human lifestyles and production methods, becoming a major driving force behind the continuous expansion of economic globalization. Digital technology has fueled an economic revolution, giving rise to the digital economy. The digital economy has emerged as a new engine for growth in the new era, bringing tremendous transformational opportunities to the global economy by enhancing efficiency, productivity, and the global competitiveness of enterprises. At this pivotal moment, on one hand, policies and capital are converging their focus; on the other, industries across sectors are reevaluating their future development with digitalization at the core. Driven by digital transformation, the digital economy is experiencing rapid growth.

The digital economy era is more equitable, transparent, and open. It represents not only a technological transformation but also a shift in mindset—altruism.



The digital economy era will be even more wonderful — not because the relationship between people and machines has changed, but because people's thinking and interpersonal relationships have evolved. In this era, we are all interconnected: you in me, me in you. The mindset of the digital economy unites everyone, enabling mutual growth and strength. In the past, only 20% benefited; in the future, it will be 80%. According to data released by market research firm IDC, the surge of the digital economy is a global trend, with the global digital economy expected to reach \$45 trillion by the end of 2025.

In the digital economy era, cryptocurrencies will play an increasingly important role.

- It can reduce financial trust risks. Blockchain technology is open-source and transparent, enabling system participants to understand the operational rules, verify the authenticity and integrity of ledger contents and their historical construction, and ensure that transaction records are reliable and unaltered — effectively enhancing system accountability and lowering trust-related risks. For example, blockchain can help avoid frequent incidents such as sudden collapses and fund flight seen in current systems.
- It can enhance the efficiency of fund disbursement, transactions, and settlement. On a blockchain, the process of confirming transactions simultaneously involves clearing, delivery, and auditing. Utilizing distributed accounting, all transactions are instantly displayed on a platform resembling a globally shared spreadsheet, enabling real-time settlement and significantly improving efficiency. Blockchain can elevate this efficiency to the minute level, reducing settlement risk by 99% and thereby effectively lowering funding costs and systemic risks.
- It can effectively prevent failures and attacks. Traditional financial models are centered around institutions such as exchanges or banks; if the central node fails or is attacked, it may lead to a complete network outage and halted transactions. In contrast, blockchain operates on a peer-to-peer network supported by numerous distributed nodes and computer servers. Any single component failure does not affect overall operation, and each node maintains a copy of the blockchain data. As a result, blockchain inherently ensures business continuity, offering extremely high reliability and fault tolerance.



- Can enhance automation. Since all documents or cryptocurrency assets can be represented in code or on a ledger, smart contracts and automated transactions can be implemented on the blockchain by setting up data processing procedures. For example, a smart contract can encode a set of financial agreement terms into a protocol, ensuring automatic execution and compensation for breaches.





1.4 Cryptocurrency Exchange Market

☑ Current State of the Exchange

In the entire cryptocurrency market ecosystem, exchange platforms hold an irreplaceable and crucial position as one of the most important circulation links. The primary function of exchanges is to convey the value of project-based cryptocurrencies to all investors, tightly connecting them together. With the development of cryptocurrencies, digital asset exchanges have continued to grow in number.

From a functional perspective, cryptocurrency exchanges are primarily divided into centralized exchanges (fiat exchanges, crypto-to-crypto exchanges, and futures exchanges) and decentralized exchanges. Currently, the majority of cryptocurrency exchanges in the market are centralized, making asset security crucial both for exchanges and investors.

However, centralized exchanges have been plagued by frequent security incidents, with reported losses due to hacking attacks reaching tens of billions of dollars across multiple countries including South Korea, India, Italy, and Japan.

As more and more people join the blockchain and digital asset wave, they all hope to gain the rewards and value they desire, whether in development or asset growth. Digital asset exchanges exist precisely to ensure the secure circulation, exchange, and appreciation of digital assets.

Currently, the vast majority of cryptocurrency exchanges in the market are centralized and can be categorized into fiat exchanges, crypto-to-crypto exchanges, futures exchanges, and others. Decentralized exchanges emerged to address the numerous drawbacks of centralized exchanges and to put blockchain's decentralized consensus into practice. They represent the primary trend for future cryptocurrency trading and investment.

All processes of a decentralized exchange are conducted on the blockchain and implemented through open-source smart contracts. This means users' funds are no longer stored in centralized wallets but instead distributed across nodes, eliminating the possibility of malicious actions by exchanges. Users gain full control



over their assets, and unless private keys are compromised, the risk of asset theft is extremely low—significantly reducing reliance on the creditworthiness of trading platforms. At the same time, by decentralizing asset custody, settlement, and trade matching through smart contracts, a trustworthy transaction mechanism is established, greatly enhancing security.

However, centralized exchanges still dominate the market, accounting for over 95% of cryptocurrency trading volume. Centralized and decentralized exchanges each have their strengths in technology, applications, investment returns, traffic, and security, complementing and enhancing each other.

☑ Current exchange pain points

- **Difficulty in fiat deposits:** Due to legal restrictions in various regions, the limitations on fiat deposits are increasing. Most exchanges facilitate user deposits through OTC methods. Currently, the entire cryptocurrency market is still in its early stages of development, and more people are expected to join in the future. The difficulty in depositing fiat currencies raises the barrier to market entry, and no exchange can currently meet the fiat deposit needs of users across different regions simultaneously.
- **Incomplete technical architecture:** Digital asset exchanges require not only technological safeguards for fund security, but also efficient matching systems, stable high-concurrency transaction processing systems, and comprehensive account structures. However, the enormous profits in the cryptocurrency market have led some profit-driven individuals to hastily assemble various functions into a trading platform without proper integration. Such practices inevitably pose significant risks to investors' capital and financial security.
- **Poor service experience:** Exchange users are financial traders who have higher expectations for prompt platform responses and smooth communication compared to typical social media users. Although many platforms claim 24/7 support, they often respond to issues very slowly—withdrawals and transfers can take half a day to even a full day. Some platforms only reply to user inquiries via website chat or official email, resulting in a poor user experience that undermines community engagement and user retention.



- Lack of multilingual support: Cryptocurrencies have gained widespread recognition worldwide, with investors spread across the globe. Although some exchanges allow users from most countries to trade, their interfaces are predominantly in English, overlooking high-volume Bitcoin trading markets such as Japan, South Korea, India, and China, thereby failing to meet the needs of global investors.
- "Delivery" has turned into "harvesting": The original purpose of designing delivery rules was to prevent excessive divergence between spot and futures prices, serving as a systemic mechanism. However, due to the short delivery period leading to frequent deliveries, in cases of severe centralized manipulation, this system has been exploited by large players to squeeze out small investors. This forces retail traders' positions to be progressively liquidated, turning "delivery" into "harvesting." Artificially created delivery-driven market movements have intensified, tarnishing the image of trading.
- Volatile settlement currency prices: In current trading, most transactions follow a "crypto-to-crypto" approach. Since the currencies used as collateral themselves experience significant market price fluctuations, effective hedging or stable profit/loss outcomes become difficult to achieve. This often results in smaller gains during profitable periods and larger losses during downturns, severely impacting user trading experiences and being one of the key reasons why trading volume and position sizes remain low.
- Profits cannot be settled promptly: In current trading, only the principal amount is available for withdrawal in real time, while trading profits often involve settlement cycles, thereby affecting the final effectiveness of hedging transactions.
- There is an issue of system loss sharing: To date, various approaches have been explored to address system losses—whether through a pre-collected allocation fund model, a shared system loss model, or a combination of both—none of which have effectively resolved the problem of system losses. This has negatively impacted user trading experience and also diminished the effectiveness of hedging transactions.



1.5 The Birth of Voryqen

In response to the transformations brought by digitalization, assetization, and new financial models, existing financial infrastructure and services are struggling to keep pace, necessitating a comprehensive financial technology and service solution that aligns seamlessly from concept to design to implementation. Voryqen Commercial Token Exchange believes that blockchain-based contract trading, token economy, and ecosystem applications represent the optimal choice for the project:

☑ Building a multi-currency, multi-service digital asset ecosystem platform

Currently, there is no multi-currency, multi-service digital asset ecosystem platform available in the market, forcing users to manage their digital currencies across multiple platforms. This inconvenience hinders the long-term development of the digital asset industry. Therefore, building a comprehensive digital asset ecosystem that supports multiple currencies and services has become an urgent necessity.

☑ Prioritizing user interests, adopting a low-fee strategy to capture market share

Through decentralized technology, Voryqen Exchange effectively supports the shift in financial behavior from institution-centric to user-centric models. It also ensures, at the foundational level, users' control over their personal data assets and financial activities — an especially critical aspect in virtual digital environments. Voryqen Exchange adopts a commission model similar to East Money, featuring ultra-low fees that are even more competitive than those of major exchanges such as Huobi, OKEx, and Binance. Combined with the exchange's strong research and information capabilities, this strategy maximizes investor returns.

☑ Using world-class technical standards

Voryqen boasts a top-ten global trading technology architecture, featuring a multi-layered, multi-cluster system design and support for multiple asset types, delivering a more secure, stable, and efficient trading experience. It provides distributed foundational capabilities including underlying infrastructure,



distributed core protocols, gateways, and clients, ensuring data consistency, network stability, reliable consensus, and service availability on a decentralized basis. These foundational capabilities are exposed through comprehensive OpenAPIs, enabling seamless integration with other financial components and business systems, thereby better supporting the construction of distributed financial scenarios.

☑ Cross-border circulation of accessible funds

Voryqen establishes a new monetary and financial system, providing a convenient channel for capital flow. Value transfer can be achieved through tokens, not only overcoming geographical regulatory barriers but also bypassing costly intermediary institutions, effectively reducing the cost of cross-border capital circulation.

☑ A solid foundation of trust

In the digital landscape, many methods of controlling financial risk are becoming ineffective or inapplicable, threatening the core foundation of trust in finance. Voryqen Exchange leverages blockchain technology, supported by data and cryptography, to build a more robust trust from the ground up under minimal trust assumptions, establishing a stronger foundation for financial systems.



Chapter 2: Overview of Voryqen Commercial Token Exchange





2.1 Introduction to Voryqen Exchange

Voryqen Capital Technologies Inc. is a comprehensive financial company renowned for its excellence in financial brokerage and asset management. With extensive experience and broad influence in the foreign exchange market, the company enjoys a prestigious reputation in the global financial community. Voryqen Capital Technologies Inc. With branches located in international financial hubs such as Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Canada, and Sydney, the company covers major global financial markets. The management team brings over 10 years of experience operating in global financial markets, and through precise market insight and exceptional strategic vision, Voryqen Capital Technologies Inc. has served more than 2,500,000 clients, establishing itself as one of the world's leading financial service providers.

To meet the growing demand for digital asset trading, Voryqen Capital Technologies Inc. has decided to expand into the cryptocurrency market, building on its successful operations. The company has invested in establishing Voryqen Exchange and has successfully obtained a U.S. MSB license.

Voryqen Exchange is committed to becoming a leading global cryptocurrency trading platform. Building on its parent company's proven success and technological expertise in financial markets, the platform emphasizes innovation and user experience. We offer global users a diverse range of digital asset trading services, including mainstream cryptocurrencies and emerging digital assets, designed to meet the needs of various investors.

In terms of security, Voryqen Exchange employs a globally leading technological architecture. The platform stores the vast majority of user assets in cold wallets and multi-signature wallets, while minimizing risks through off-site backups. Additionally, Voryqen Exchange strictly enforces KYC and AML procedures to ensure compliance with user identity verification and transaction regulations. The platform offers a clean, intuitive trading interface and advanced trading tools, aiming to deliver an efficient and convenient trading experience for users.

Voryqen Exchange offers a comprehensive range of services, including spot trading, fiat trading, futures, and options. The platform has developed its own high-efficiency matching system capable of processing millions of transactions per



second, ensuring operational efficiency and stability. Additionally, Voryqen Exchange provides C2C trading services and customized token listing solutions for projects, helping them quickly enter the market.

Voryqen Exchange is dedicated to addressing the pain points of existing trading platforms by offering innovative solutions. The platform leverages smart contracts to match trades, reducing reliance on centralized exchanges and minimizing trust costs. Through decentralized on-chain clearing and settlement, it ensures transparency and openness in all transactions. Additionally, the platform supports multi-asset interoperability, connecting major digital token networks to enable seamless asset conversion and provide low-cost access for emerging tokens.

As a key strategic project under Voryqen Group, Voryqen Exchange will leverage its parent company's extensive experience and technological expertise in the foreign exchange market to lead the future of global cryptocurrency trading. Committed to delivering top-tier digital asset trading services to users worldwide, Voryqen Exchange aims to drive the widespread adoption and development of blockchain technology. We will continue striving for excellence, positioning ourselves as a leader in the global digital asset market and a trusted partner for investors.

The Voryqen team comprises members from world-renowned research institutions and blockchain technology development teams. While focusing on enhancing user experience, they continuously upgrade platform technology and refine the ecosystem. Grounded in value, they employ scientific and efficient management and operational methods to accumulate distributed ecological resources and energy, which are then channeled throughout the industry. Ultimately, empowered applications feed back into the entire ecosystem, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of growth and sustainable expansion.

In terms of application ecosystem, the Voryqen team leverages its industry expertise and blockchain technology to establish strategic partnerships with numerous large enterprises. Committed to integrating blockchain into traditional industries, it aims to build a global blockchain tokenization digital transformation platform. The initiative focuses on developing a DeFi aggregator, supply chain finance, public chain token issuance, cross-sector blockchain integration, and enterprise digital transformation. In the future, Voryqen DeFi will support global blockchain financial services, driving standardized blockchain economies across



industries and fostering a robust DeFi financial ecosystem.

Voryqen has broad and feasible application scenarios, primarily categorized into three types: digital economy standardization across industries, decentralized cryptocurrency trading, and DeFi-based commercial banking for encrypted digital currencies.

☑ Digital Tokenization of the Hundred Industries Economy

Digital tokens encourage representing various rights and valuable assets—such as tickets, points, contracts, certificates, prepaid cards, securities, permissions, qualifications, and more—as individual tokens on a blockchain. These tokens can circulate and be traded in decentralized markets, where prices are determined organically by supply and demand. This enables simple, fast, and low-cost transactions. Once tokenized and placed on the blockchain, these digital assets become tradable in the market, with their value automatically discovered through market mechanisms. At the same time, they remain usable and verifiable in real-world economic activities—consumable, redeemable, and purchasable.

☑ Decentralized cryptocurrency trading

Voryqen is a decentralized finance (DeFi) ecosystem platform built on blockchain, with fully open-source code and complete decentralization. It enables token listing and trading without centralized control, and asset integration operates without centralized oversight. All transaction records are permanently stored on the blockchain, ensuring data transparency, traceability, and immutability, thus fostering a robust on-chain financial ecosystem. Voryqen's ultimate mission is to become a one-stop DeFi digital currency commercial bank.

☑ DeFi cryptocurrency digital currency commercial bank

Voryqen Exchange will upgrade to Voryqen 2.0, a decentralized DeFi aggregation financial platform, launching DeFi lending, swapping, banking, gaming, finance, credit scoring, e-commerce, and cross-border payments. Leveraging DeFi, it aims to deliver global financial services and bridge the gap between blockchain and traditional finance.



2.2 Voryqen's Vision and Mission

Voryqen trading is built on a self-developed public blockchain protocol, enabling economic transformation and circulation, integration of hundreds of industries onto the chain, and one-click fiat currency conversion. It supports decentralized operations, direct cryptocurrency-to-cryptocurrency and token trading, cross-chain transactions, and ensures security, transparency, immutability, and on-chain trading.

Voryqen Exchange's vision and mission are as follows:

☑ Vision

Achieving digitization and tokenization in the era of the digital economy, with trading covering all assets and scenarios. Voryqen Exchange has independently developed a multi-signature-based cross-chain technology that supports various cross-chain assets including Bitcoin, Ethereum, Tron, and Quantum Chain. Additionally, Voryqen offers a comprehensive range of services such as cryptocurrency trading, fiat trading, leveraged trading, Voryqen Wallet, mining pools, lending, wealth management, e-commerce, payments, community engagement, and the Voryqen Research Institute. The platform will also launch financial derivatives including perpetual contracts and options.

☑ Mission

The core value of blockchain lies in transitioning from "not being able to do evil" to "being unable to do evil." Therefore, Voryqen's mission is to ensure that no harm can be done. While addressing the pain points and shortcomings of traditional exchanges, we leverage blockchain technology to build a trusted value exchange network characterized by collective witnessing and immutability. Centered on this foundation, we aim to establish a decentralized commercial value circulation ecosystem supporting multiple industries, creating essential infrastructure including independent wallets, digital asset trading and circulation systems, and a global business ecosystem.



2.3 Digital Asset Trading and Circulation System

Voryqen Exchange leverages blockchain ecosystem applications, integrating with the global digital asset infrastructure. By combining real-world online trading with offline physical merchants' on-chain resource integration, it establishes a foundational operation for global digital asset circulation. This also provides Voryqen Token holders and investors with a robust asset management model driven by deep resource utilization.

The Voryqen Exchange digital asset trading and circulation system enables peer-to-peer value transfer, features decentralization, and records all information publicly on a shared ledger. All transaction details, financial service data, trade records, and other information are transparent, tamper-proof, and accessible to everyone at any time.

Voryqen Exchange's digital asset trading and circulation system standardizes data through a blockchain-based management model, ensuring long-term global operations. It focuses on enhancing the efficiency of global digital asset circulation, covering business management, asset investment, asset liquidity, and a series of digitized commercial flows for worldwide development.

2.4 Global Business Ecosystem

Through the global business ecosystem of Voryqen Exchange, data storage, global commercial products, business services, digital asset management, digital asset trading, and financial services can be digitized. This provides value application logic for sectors including e-commerce platforms, gaming, payments, e-commerce, DeFi staking and lending, finance, and credit reporting—similar to a building-block approach. By leveraging global commercial digitization and intelligent storage, these elements are progressively transformed into blockchain-based systems, ultimately forming a decentralized on-chain ecosystem kingdom.

Chapter 3: Advantages and Innovations of Voryqen





Voryqen Exchange, starting with digital asset trading, leverages extensive data testing and analysis across various business and application models. It achieves second-level transaction verification, massive data storage, high throughput, and rapid node data synchronization in terms of performance. In terms of scalability, it supports multi-business blockchain structures and flexible access control policies. Additionally, it provides secure private key management services and privacy protection solutions.

3.1 Performance

- **Fast transaction verification:** By optimizing key components such as signature algorithms, ledger structure, data operations, serialization, consensus mechanisms, and message propagation, Voryqen Exchange achieves second-level transaction validation, meeting the user experience requirements of most blockchain application scenarios.
- **Massive Data Storage:** The blockchain's double-entry accounting model leads to continuous accumulation of historical data over extended system operation. Voryqen Exchange adopts mechanisms from traditional financial systems—such as separating hot and cold data, and partitioning tables—to achieve efficient storage of massive data volumes. Old transaction records, inactive asset data, and similar information can be stored using big data storage platforms.
- **High throughput:** At its core, blockchain is a distributed shared ledger technology, whose distributed nature primarily manifests in distributed consensus rather than distributed concurrent processing. To ensure data consistency and prevent the Byzantine Generals' Problem, certain critical steps must be executed sequentially and cannot be parallelized. Through extensive testing and optimization, Voryqen Exchange has achieved processing performance capable of meeting demands of tens of thousands of TPS. With the introduction of off-chain mechanisms, transaction



throughput can be further significantly increased.

- **Fast node data synchronization:** Voryqen Exchange supports a mirroring mechanism that periodically creates snapshots of the local ledger, enabling convenient rollback functionality. Under unified consensus, rollbacks can be performed by specifying a mirror tag. Additionally, this mechanism shortens the onboarding cycle for new nodes — by synchronizing only the latest snapshot and a small set of recent transactions, new nodes can quickly join the network and participate in consensus validation.

3.2 Scalability

- **Blockchain architecture supporting multiple business applications:** Voryqen Exchange's blockchain structure meets the needs of various business domains, enhancing system scalability and maintenance efficiency. It can be used for tokenizing assets and asset transfers, provide tamper-proof multi-dimensional event records, and support traceability to track the flow of goods throughout their lifecycle.
- **Access Control Policy:** Provides two types of access control policies for data write and read operations. For data write permissions, multiple users can be assigned under a single account, with corresponding permissions set for different operations, supporting use cases requiring multi-party signing. For data read permissions, users can grant or revoke operational access to individual users or user groups, with user groups configurable flexibly. Data includes user account information, transaction details, etc., and access granularity can be refined down to specific attribute fields of transactions or accounts.

3.3 Safety Aspects

- **Secure private key access:** To enhance user convenience in utilizing blockchain product services, Voryqen Exchange offers two additional solutions beyond the traditional client-generated and stored method —



web-hosted access and hardware-based private key access (U-key). Web-hosted access maps a user's username and password into a private key via a specific algorithm, which is then stored on the server. All private keys stored on the server are encrypted and can only be decrypted at the user end. Hardware-based private keys are designed to meet the security requirements of the financial and IoT industries.

- **Multi-layered privacy protection:** Offers multiple privacy safeguards. First, the blockchain infrastructure employs homomorphic encryption, ensuring all user data is stored in encrypted form and only visible to the user themselves. Second, Voryqen Adaptors provide encrypted middleware services, allowing users to select options based on their business needs. Finally, upper-layer applications can encrypt data at the point of entry, with the Voryqen exchange responsible for writing and reading the encrypted data generated by users.



3.4 Operations and Maintenance

- **Cross-platform deployment:** All code for the Voryqen exchange can be compiled and run across multiple platforms. Platform-specific code is encapsulated into foundational libraries, ensuring that business logic remains independent of the Voryqen exchange platform. In addition to compilation on PCs and servers, cross-compilation is supported for platforms such as ARM and MIPS, enabling convenient deployment on mobile and portable systems and providing preliminary support for blockchain integration with IoT. Furthermore, Voryqen exchange has established strategic partnerships with leading cloud platforms, enabling



rapid deployment on cloud infrastructure.

- **Visualized Operations and Maintenance:** Provides visualization tools required for operations management. The system monitoring service deployed on blockchain nodes supports monitoring of data at the business level (blocks, transactions, smart contracts, consensus, etc.), network level (network topology, latency, throughput, etc.), and system level (CPU, memory, disk, etc.). It also offers comprehensive logging, alerting, and notification mechanisms to facilitate maintenance of commercial systems.
- **Low-cost integration approach:** Voryqen Adaptors abstract API interfaces suitable for various business scenarios—such as asset storage, e-commerce traceability, live streaming, and gaming—enabling related businesses to use them directly. For new business scenarios, the Voryqen exchange can quickly customize interfaces based on its existing framework to meet functional requirements. Additionally, the Voryqen exchange provides pre-packaged SDKs supporting multiple mainstream programming languages (Java, C++, Node.js, PHP). As blockchain is an emerging technology, it can only mature by continuously meeting real-world business needs. By encapsulating the underlying distributed ledger, we lower the barrier for upper-layer applications. Throughout the integration and usage process, we continually optimize and refine the underlying distributed ledger and consensus algorithms to better align with commercial demands.

3.5 Voryqen's Innovation

☑ Decentralization prevents price manipulation

To address the current issue of severe centralized market manipulation, Voryqen Exchange has designed a trading system in which trading prices and liquidation prices are separated. This structure prevents the platform from simultaneously acting as both referee and player. The liquidation price is based on index prices derived from major global digital asset spot trading platforms. As a result, even if trading prices within the platform are maliciously manipulated, users will not suffer unfair liquidations — instead, such manipulations become profit



opportunities for arbitrageurs. This fundamentally resolves the problem of malicious price manipulation in trading.

☑ **Creating a new outlet for value**

To address the issue of frequent settlements in current trading, Voryqen Exchange has introduced perpetual trading. As long as users do not close their positions voluntarily or get forcibly liquidated due to insufficient margin, they can hold blockchain assets for extended periods just like in spot trading. This allows traders to engage in trend-following strategies similar to spot trading, reducing capital costs and eliminating concerns about being frequently "harvested."

- Speculators: Eliminate "delivery market" effects, making technical analysis more effective;
- Long-term traders: Avoid frequent deliveries, there's no need to constantly build positions; you can hold positions for extended periods.
- Hedgers: Can achieve more precise hedging based on actual spot needs on specific dates.

☑ **Avoid price volatility and settlement risks**

Voryqen Exchange uses USDT, which is pegged to the U.S. dollar, as trading margin, ensuring stable margin value and avoiding potential risks associated with direct fiat currency trading.

- Speculators: Because margin value remains constant, investment returns can be accurately calculated;
- Hedgers: Hedging becomes feasible, allowing for full hedging coverage;
- Algorithmic traders: can accurately calculate capital allocation and execute trading strategies.

☑ **Freedom and fairness for global investors**

Currently, Voryqen Exchange has developed over 30 proprietary security and risk control measures. In collaboration with Pingguo, Alibaba Cloud, Amazon, and others, it collectively implements more than 100 security and risk management



solutions. Through rigorous standards and a multi-layered risk control system, the exchange provides professional, secure, and stable digital asset trading services globally.

In the future, Voryqen Exchange will continue to enhance its security through ongoing upgrades and introduce additional safety and risk control measures. The exchange operates on a distributed architecture with a three-layer security defense system: a web application firewall (WAF) at the front end, a database firewall, and full-process data encryption for storage, ensuring comprehensive system protection. With 24/7 intelligent monitoring and situational awareness, the platform conducts real-time vulnerability scanning, asset anomaly alerts, and automated blocking, providing instant emergency response and risk assessment. Voryqen Exchange will gradually support major global languages, offering trading services to blockchain asset enthusiasts worldwide and fully leveraging the international advantages of blockchain asset trading in terms of security and convenience.

Chapter 4: Voryqen Exchange

Technical Architecture





4.1 Design Principles

☑ Business pain point-driven principle

Voryqen Exchange thoroughly examines various business pain points across different industries and determines platform requirements based on solutions tailored to these specific challenges, avoiding over-engineering.

☑ Principle of Overcoming Technical Challenges

Study the technical challenges inherent in blockchain itself, and design customized solutions or adopt community-developed solutions for key issues to enhance platform competitiveness.

☑ Platform Stability Principle

The future applications of blockchain may be uncertain, but blockchain technology is undoubtedly evolving. Blockchain platforms must identify and abstract the aspects that change and those that remain constant. For the changing elements, they need to enable low-cost modifications, striving to provide businesses with a relatively stable platform.

4.2 System Architecture

Voryqen Exchange adopts a top-down design approach, first focusing on the design of blockchain protocols to address data standardization and cross-chain interoperability in enterprise applications. Next, it defines a generic component model for blockchain systems, enabling loose coupling and pluggable functionality components to meet the need for customizable extensions in enterprise environments. Finally, based on standardized blockchain protocols and component models, it provides a concrete blockchain platform implementation along with related tools and development kits, offering a comprehensive platform and toolkit



for rapidly deploying commercial-grade blockchain applications.

☑ Blockchain protocol

The Voryqen Exchange Blockchain Protocol, as the highest-level architectural design, defines the data format standards for the blockchain, including four aspects: ledger state, historical proof, set of ledger operations, and contract instruction set.

☑ Component Model

The "component model" is a framework for blockchain logical components, serving as the implementation architecture for the Voryqen exchange blockchain protocol. It consists of four components: consensus network, ledger, persistence engine, and contract engine.

☑ Service Model

The "service model" is a concrete implementation of the upper-layer blockchain protocol and component model, consisting of gateways, services, node networks, SDKs, and a suite of tools.

4.3 Ledger Protocol

The ledger protocol is a standard model defined from the perspective of data, comprising two aspects:

The standard format of ledger data consists of two parts:

- "Ledger status" indicates the current real-time data content;
- "Historical proof" refers to the characteristics of ledger data and the characteristics of the data change history.

The standard format of instructions for reading and writing ledger data consists of two parts:

- The "Ledger Operation Set" defines the standard representation of write



operations on ledger data and the standard format for parameters;

- The "contract instruction set" defines a standardized format for contract language instructions.

The purpose of defining a ledger protocol is to enable standardized exchange, verification, storage, and usage of on-chain data across blockchain networks with different technical implementations, independent of specific data storage mechanisms.

☑ Ledger status

The term "state" here refers to a concept in computer science, indicating the condition of a blockchain system at a given moment, composed of business data stored by the system and control attributes related to its operation.

The "ledger state" of the Voryqen exchange consists of "identity," "KV data," "permissions," and "contract code."

- "Identity" is represented by a "blockchain address" and the corresponding asymmetric key pair/certificate;
- "KV data" is a form of ledger data representation, uniquely identified by a key and storing content in the value.
- "Contract code" represents the logic for state transitions, expressed as a sequence of contract instructions;
- "Permission" is the access control code for an "identity" to access "KV data" and "contract code."

☑ Ledger Operation Set

The "Ledger Operation Set" defines a universal standard for enabling cross-chain interoperability, including standardized codes for "types" and standardized formats for "parameters." Typical operations include:

- Identity Registration
- Status data read and write



- Contract deployment
- Contract call
- Permission settings

☑ Contract Instruction Set

Blockchain defines the control and transition logic of business states in the form of a contract language. By designing a standardized set of contract language instructions, complex business logic can be expressed in a universal manner, independent of specific programming languages.

On one hand, by following a standardized contract instruction set, blockchain systems can achieve strong generality; on the other hand, developers can write smart contracts in different programming languages, lowering the learning and usage barrier while meeting the technical stack requirements of diverse teams.

4.4 Component Model

The "component model" is a logical functional module design that serves as the logical framework for implementing ledger protocols. It defines standardized interfaces for components, enabling blockchain systems that follow the component model to be loosely coupled and plug-and-play capable.

☑ Consensus Network

Currently, typical consensus algorithms mainly include PoW, PoS, PBFT, Raft, and Paxos. Through comparison, it is found that these algorithms can all be abstracted into the following stages during operation:

- Transaction diffusion;
- Transaction ordering;
- Invoke the transaction execution program;
- Reach consensus on the transaction execution results;
- Submit the consensus results.



The differences among various consensus algorithms lie in the distinct implementation strategies adopted at different stages.

- PoW and PoS algorithms do not use atomic broadcast protocols for transaction propagation and ordering, and instead randomly select leader nodes to perform ordering, which may result in transactions being randomly dropped.
- Raft and Paxos algorithms perform atomic broadcasting and ordering of all transactions, but do not handle Byzantine faults during the consensus process.
- The PBFT algorithm atomically broadcasts and orders all transactions, while handling Byzantine faults during the consensus phase, but does not support dynamic node adjustments.

Starting from the characteristics of commercial-grade application scenarios across various industries, we selected and optimized a BFT-like algorithm to provide deterministic transaction execution, Byzantine fault tolerance, and dynamic node adjustment. The consensus network component of the Voryqen exchange is designed with a modular approach, encapsulating the aforementioned general stages and abstracting scalable standard interfaces.

☑ Ledger

The ledger state is separated from the contract, and access to the state by contracts is restricted through identity-based access control protocols. This design pattern, which decouples data from logic, is a typical anemic model that provides a stateless logical abstraction for higher-level business logic.

☑ Persistent storage

Define the persistent format of ledger information as a more concise key-value (KV) data structure, enabling the use of mature NoSQL databases for persistent storage. Leveraging existing large-scale data storage solutions on NoSQL databases allows blockchain systems to support massive transaction volumes.

☑ Contract Engine

The contract engine consists of two main parts: the frontend includes the



high-level contract language specification and its toolchain, while the backend is a lightweight execution environment for contract intermediate code. All operations on the ledger are implemented through APIs provided by the ledger component.



4.5 Cross-Chain Model

Voryqen Exchange has independently developed a multi-signature-based cross-chain technology solution, supporting cross-chain assets from Ethereum, Tron, Quantum Chain, and other networks.

To complete a cross-chain transaction, the user first sends asset A to a specific address on chain A. This specific address is a multi-signature address. The advantage of a multi-signature address is that it ensures the asset is securely locked at this address. Since no single or just a few gateway members can transfer the asset alone—depending on the multi-signature algorithm—the asset can only be unlocked when a certain proportion of authorized members have signed off on the



transaction.

Once the user sends A-chain assets to a specific address, the listener monitoring on-chain transaction information will detect this transfer. Upon receiving the transaction data, the confirmer verifies the authenticity and accuracy of the transaction on the main chain using the txid. Once confirmed as irrevocable, the confirmer signs and confirms the cross-chain transaction on the relay contract. The executor, upon meeting the required signature threshold, issues an equivalent amount of pegged tokens and deposits them into the Voryqentrust contract. The user then receives these assets in their secure account on the Voryqen exchange, thereby completing the asset transfer from the main chain to the Voryqentrust contract.

Therefore, if a user wants to transfer their assets from the EOS mainnet to the A mainnet, they must first initiate a withdrawal request on the Voryqen exchange. The tokens will be withdrawn to the relay contract, which then burns these tokens. At this point, the watcher initiates a multi-signature transfer on the A mainnet and records this multi-sig request in the relay contract. The confirmer verifies the authenticity of the token burn and provides a signature on the A mainnet. Once the threshold condition is met, the executor completes the transfer on the A mainnet, and the user's withdrawal address receives the assets on the A mainnet.

In general, depositing involves locking a certain amount of tokens on the A main chain, and then issuing new tokens on the EOS chain based on the locked tokens. Conversely, withdrawing involves burning a corresponding number of tokens on the EOS chain and unlocking an equivalent amount of tokens on the A main chain.

4.6 Service Model

The service model of Voryqen Exchange is divided into four functional modules: blockchain gateway, blockchain node service, blockchain consensus network, and supporting tools.

☒ Blockchain Gateway



"Blockchain Gateway" is designed as a lightweight gateway system, typically deployed within participants' network environments, providing functionalities including:

- Private key management: Provides fully localized private key storage functionality;
- Privacy protection: Achieved through end-to-end encryption;
- Protocol conversion: Provides a lightweight HTTP RESTful service to adapt blockchain node APIs using TCP protocol.

☑ Blockchain Node Service

General-purpose functional components provided on top of the blockchain base network, aimed at enabling reuse of common functionalities, including:

- Application-oriented account management;
- Account authentication and authorization;
- Object-oriented ledger data access framework;
- Event notification mechanism;
- Smart contract management.

☑ Blockchain consensus network

A network composed of consensus nodes ensures transaction data consistency across nodes through a peer-to-peer network and consensus algorithm.

☑ Tools

A comprehensive set of tools including SDK, data management, installation and deployment utilities, and monitoring services.

Chapter 5: Ecological Layout and Development Planning of Voryqen





To drive the value appreciation of the Voryqen token, Voryqen will continue to enhance its utility by building a comprehensive ecosystem that enables efficient circulation, including periodic contracts, Voryqen listing, social media applications, wallets, and universal token ownership.

5.1 Cycle Contract – Phase 1.0

With the emergence of digital assets such as Bitcoin, derivatives based on digital currencies have gradually developed within the digital asset sector. Digital currency contracts are one such derivative. The ultimate purpose of contract trading is to discover the true price, rather than transferring ownership of the underlying asset. By buying and selling contracts, we can hedge against the uncertainty caused by fluctuations in spot prices. Additionally, profits can be generated through arbitrage or speculative trading in these contracts.

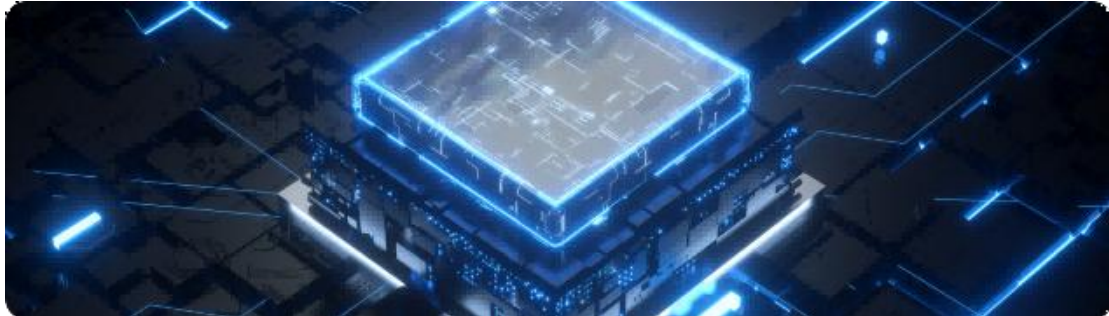
Futures trading refers to the transaction of agreements between buyers and sellers to receive a specified quantity of an asset at a predetermined price on a future date. The subject of futures trading consists of standardized contracts uniformly established by exchanges, which define standardized information such as the type of commodity, trading hours, and quantity. A contract represents the rights and obligations held by both the buyer and seller.

Voryqen will launch Voryqen periodic contracts to create an early entry point for attracting users. The original design of the standardized periodic contract was intended to hedge against spot market risks, allowing companies or individuals engaged in trading large volumes of digital assets to lock in cost and mitigate the risk of significant price fluctuations by taking opposing positions—either short or long—in the digital asset futures market.

For project participants, the Voryqen standardized cycle contract will be conducted through online order calls, guiding members to participate. Voryqen will assemble a world-class contract team dedicated to providing professional services for user participation. All team members have over ten years of experience in



contract trading and possess extensive expertise in areas such as order call strategy planning, position management, and compounding return mechanisms.



5.2 Voryqen Launch – Phase 2.0

Building upon the foundation established in phase 1.0, Voryqen will gather a large base of loyal fans, laying a solid groundwork for its launch. Leveraging this momentum, Voryqen's debut will drive the formation of a token-holding incentive and exponential value appreciation across several key dimensions.

☑ Ecological Circulation

Built upon the Voryqen exchange, numerous real-world applications will emerge, laying a solid foundation for attracting user traffic to the exchange. The token can be exchanged with all digital currencies and supports circulation and payments across every stage of the ecosystem—including payments, transfers, fiat transactions, deposits, withdrawals, token listing voting, STO gateways, token distribution, lending, charity, gaming, and e-commerce—where all transactional services are powered by Voryqen. It also enables settlement in various global fiat currencies. Beyond circulation within the Voryqen exchange ecosystem, the token will flow through third-party applications developed on public blockchain technology, serving as a value-bearing asset. This will accelerate Voryqen's circulation and drive up its overall value and price.

☑ Consumer Payment

Users can use Voryqen for consumer shopping, including both online and



in-store purchases, as well as leverage it as a foundational method for cross-border payments, offering greater value. Once Voryqen integrates with major global platforms, users will enjoy the convenience of accessing a wider range of global products across all categories.

☑ Borrowing and financing

Borrowing includes real economy lending and platform-secured lending:

Establish a consortium blockchain among trade finance participants such as suppliers, buyers, and banks. By recording trading entities' qualifications, frequent transaction data, and product circulation information on the blockchain, this enables transparent, secure, and trustworthy sharing of authentic information among trading parties and banks. For large enterprises within the supply chain, banks can leverage this to enrich their risk control models for financing, reduce manual efforts in collecting and verifying information offline, and offer financing services based on movable asset appraisals.

For small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the supply chain facing financing difficulties, blockchain-based identity verification and authentication of frequent transaction data with large enterprises can provide credit endorsement, helping alleviate funding challenges. Voryqen, as a digital currency for trade finance, enables seamless conversion with major global fiat currencies, offering more convenient trade financing capabilities.

In the realm of digital currency staking and lending, loans secured by Voryqen as collateral enable cryptocurrency holders worldwide to access convenient, secure, low-cost financing while benefiting from the appreciation of their digital assets. The design philosophy fully considers the borrowing needs of digital asset holders, striving to maximize platform security, transparency, and ease of use.

The platform employs a programmatic lending contract management protocol. This protocol encodes the loan agreements between lenders and investors into smart contracts, automatically tracking and enforcing the terms of the agreement. The protocol primarily includes:

Secure storage and automated management of collateralized digital assets: Throughout the lending process, borrowers' digital assets are securely stored in wallets protected by multi-signature technology.



Automatic execution of loan agreements via smart contracts: The loan agreement embedded in the smart contract will be automatically enforced according to the agreed terms, and cannot be altered. Additionally, the smart contract will automatically monitor the value of digital assets, and when a collateral clause is triggered or within the designated repayment period, it will automatically notify the borrower to take appropriate action.

☑ In terms of versatility

Voryqen's exchange and self-developed public blockchain can adapt to diverse business needs, enabling data sharing across enterprise-level business chains. This means that Voryqen's public blockchain offers sufficient generality and standardization in data recording, capable of representing various structured and unstructured information, as well as meeting cross-chain requirements arising from expanding business scopes. This provides the foundational value for Voryqen's universality, allowing it to seamlessly circulate across industries and scenarios worldwide.

5.3 Voryqen Token Wallet – Phase 3.0

Currently, wallets on the market are not fully decentralized and lack standardized usage, leading to congestion, delays, and high transaction fees when transferring assets between wallets. Voryqen-Token's strategic positioning is to standardize the security and decentralization of global blockchain technology wallets, empowering and driving a new benchmark for global blockchain innovation.

The Voryqen-Token standalone wallet enables storage, management, and trading of digital assets, including Voryqen, BTC, ETH, USDT, and other mainstream cryptocurrencies. It allows users to fully control their digital assets while significantly lowering the barriers and management burdens associated with using digital tokens. This effectively promotes flexible applications of digital assets, and transactions via the Voryqen-Token standalone wallet are set to become the primary payment method for global cross-border payments.

☑ Asset Management



The Voryqen-Token standalone wallet offers users unified management of multi-blockchain assets, featuring local and cloud wallets along with transaction capabilities, enabling integrated asset management.

☑ Multi-currency service

The Voryqen-Token standalone wallet enables unified management of multiple digital currencies, supporting not only the storage and management of mainstream assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, but also standard protocols for smart contract platforms like EOS, with rapid integration of tokens issued across various platforms.

Enable integrated management of multiple digital assets to reduce user operational costs. Offer both cloud-based and local wallets, with private key support for the local wallet; the cloud wallet incurs no transaction fees and enables real-time fund settlement, making it convenient for users to transfer funds between wallets and external parties.

☑ On-chain and off-chain dual storage concept

The Voryqen-Token standalone wallet adheres to the core principles of blockchain, offering decentralized solutions for storing digital currencies. Users retain full control over their wallet keys and private keys for all types of cryptocurrencies, ensuring that the platform never has access to user assets. Additionally, the Voryqen-Token standalone wallet provides a convenient key backup solution—users only need to back up once by recording their 12-word mnemonic phrase and securely storing it. Even if new types of digital currencies are added later, users can recover all their cryptocurrency assets using the same 12-word recovery phrase.

☑ Multi-factor authentication

In addition to allowing users to hold their own wallet keys and private keys, the Voryqen-Token standalone wallet offers multi-signature technology and two-step authorization verification to secure digital asset management across different scales. Furthermore, when conducting transfers, users can authenticate via mobile verification codes, fingerprint recognition, facial recognition, and other methods, ensuring comprehensive protection for their digital currency assets.

☑ Dual Wallet App



The Voryqen-Token standalone wallet offers both cloud-based and local wallet options for user convenience, allowing users to freely choose the wallet type that best suits their needs.

- Cloud Wallet: Instant transfers between cloud users with no transaction fees; private keys are securely stored by the cloud, which also holds user addresses and transaction records—ensuring user assets never touch the wallet. Users can recover their cloud accounts via username, password, or facial recognition authentication.
- Local Wallet: Users hold their private keys themselves, ensuring greater asset security. Through a master key, users can derive an unlimited number of sub-accounts (i.e., sub-keys), allowing multiple wallet addresses for each digital asset within the local wallet, facilitating asset separation.

5.4 Trillion-Dollar Market Cap and Ten-Trillion-Dollar Ecosystem—Phase 4.0

Building on the first four phases, the Voryqen token will establish a 5.0 ecosystem where everyone holds tokens, laying a solid foundation for future market capitalization of hundreds of billions and an ecosystem worth trillions.

Voryqen will integrate numerous industries, establish a multilingual platform, and drive global business collaboration to create a trillion-dollar Voryqen ecosystem. At the same time, Voryqen will connect with more leading international digital asset exchanges, actively advance the global listing plan for Voryqen tokens, and enhance its international influence.

In the future, as distributed storage, 5G high-speed data transmission, artificial intelligence, financial trust and securities, database storage, cross-border e-commerce, and other technologies join the Voryqen value ecosystem, the Voryqen token will facilitate circulation, trading, and value generation across various applications. This will enable global users and third-party applications to achieve high-value returns.

Chapter 6: Global Teams and Foundation Development





6.1 Global Team

Most members of Voryqen Exchange's core technology team come from the United States, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, and other regions, bringing together experts in computer science, information security, communications, mathematics, finance, web development, and high-frequency algorithmic trading. The team has extensive experience in blockchain infrastructure, distributed databases, cryptographic algorithms, and application-layer development.

Masahashi Matsumoto—internationally renowned data engineer who has held key positions at several globally recognized internet big data research centers, responsible for the development and application of foundational internet technologies, participated in numerous internationally acclaimed projects, and a pioneer in blockchain technology.

Park Myeong-hwan — Graduated from Yale University's Computer Science Department with a Ph.D. in Computer Science and Big Data, he is an architect and database expert, serving as the Chief Technology Officer for exchange infrastructure. He has extensive experience in database applications, data warehousing, big data, and blockchain development within the trading industry, with a strong background in blockchain project development.

August is a globally renowned blockchain application expert and a leading figure in the commercial application of blockchain technology. He formerly served as a council member of the U.S. Business Council, holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from Columbia University, and was a researcher at the Financial Research Center. He is an authority in the field of intelligent retail technology applications worldwide.

Jason has 15 years of technical development experience and is an authoritative figure in blockchain core technology development. His career spans both academia and industry, making him a researcher, engineer, and leader. He has held multiple engineering management positions at Google and Amazon.

Steve Wong is a capital markets expert with extensive operational experience in banking, investment, and listed companies. He is a pioneer in Singapore's blockchain and digital currency sectors, and has conducted in-depth research and provided funding for industries including the internet and blockchain.



Edward Li served as a bank examiner in Singapore for eight years, followed by five years working as an anti-money laundering representative at a financial company. He has extensive experience in legal consulting, contract review, and anti-money laundering.

Roice Morrison, formerly a lawyer at Deloitte Law Firm, leads a team of multinational legal advisors. He brings extensive experience in blockchain industry legal matters, along with strong team organization and execution capabilities.

Joseph has extensive experience in financial markets, with many years of practical expertise in asset management, trading system operations, and risk management. He also holds professional qualifications as a Certified Public Accountant and a Financial Risk Manager (FRM) in the United States.

Marks graduated from Yale University's Computer Science Department with a Ph.D. in Computer Science and Big Data. He is an architect and database expert, serving as the Chief Technology Officer for exchange infrastructure. With extensive experience in database applications, data warehousing, big data, and blockchain development within the trading industry, he has accumulated rich expertise in blockchain project development.

6.2 Foundation Construction

To achieve Voryqen's global development, the founding team of Voryqen has partnered with leading global communities and capital to establish the Voryqen Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation"). Headquartered in the Cayman Islands, the Foundation serves as the highest governing body of the Voryqen Exchange and operates as the global community operator. The Foundation is dedicated to the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Voryqen Exchange, ensuring the secure and harmonious growth of its ecosystem. To prevent events that contradict blockchain design principles, the Foundation will establish sound governance structures and systems to manage both general and privileged matters related to community projects.

The foundation's establishment draws on the operational model of traditional entities and will set up various functional committees, including a Strategic



Decision Committee, a Technical Review Committee, a Compensation and Nomination Committee, and a Public Relations Committee. The Strategic Decision Committee serves as the highest decision-making body of the foundation. Its primary purpose is to deliberate and address key decisions arising in the course of community development, including but not limited to:

- ☑ Revise the foundation's governance structure;
- ☑ Resolution on the establishment and rotation of the decision-making committee;
- ☑ Resolution on the Appointment and Rotation of the Foundation Secretary-General;
- ☑ Appointment and removal of the executive director and heads of various functional committees
- ☑ Review and amendment of the foundation's bylaws;
- ☑ Voryqen Exchange's strategic development decisions;
- ☑ Core technology changes and upgrades for the Voryqen exchange;
- ☑ Emergency decision-making and crisis management agenda, among others.

Members of the Strategic Decision Committee and the Foundation Chair serve two-year terms, with the Foundation Chair limited to a maximum of two consecutive terms. Upon completion of their term, community representatives are elected by the community through a next-generation consensus mechanism, who then select the core members of the decision-making committee. The elected core members will represent Voryqen Exchange in making important and urgent decisions, must undergo credit background checks during their tenure, and disclose their compensation publicly.

The aforementioned important matters shall be decided by the Decision Committee through a roll-call vote, with each committee member having one vote and the Foundation Chair having two votes. A resolution by the Decision Committee must be approved by a majority of all currently serving committee members.



In addition, the executive officer shall convene an ad hoc meeting of the decision-making committee within five working days when any of the following circumstances occur:

- When deemed necessary by the Secretary-General of the Foundation;
- When more than one-third of the decision-making committee members jointly propose;

Committee meetings shall be attended in person by the committee members. Members who are unable to attend for valid reasons may authorize another committee member in writing to represent them. Failure to appoint a representative will be deemed as waiving the right to vote at that meeting.

Secretary-General. Elected by the Strategic Decision Committee, responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the foundation, coordination among its subordinate committees, and chairing meetings of the decision-making committee. The Secretary-General is the highest administrative authority of Voryqen Exchange, providing unified guidance and coordination for the foundation's daily operations, technical development, community maintenance, public relations, and connecting various business units with functional committees within the governance structure. The Secretary-General regularly reports to the Decision Committee on operational progress.

Technical Review Committee. Composed of core developers from the Voryqen Exchange development team, this committee is responsible for setting and making decisions on blockchain technology research directions, underlying technology development, open-port development and review, as well as technology patent development and evaluation. Additionally, members of the Technical Review Committee regularly monitor community and industry trends and hot topics, engage in communication with participants within the community, and periodically organize technical exchange sessions. These include enterprise clients, suppliers, regulatory authorities, and third-party service providers.

Compensation and Nomination Committee. Responsible for selecting and appointing key management personnel of the foundation. The committee establishes procedures for evaluating the competence of management candidates and authorizes their appointments. It also designs compensation systems to incentivize individuals who make significant contributions to the foundation. The



Compensation and Nomination Committee regularly evaluates the performance of all foundation members, proposes adjustments to the human resources structure, recommends various incentive measures, and recruits and retains talented experts.

Public Relations Committee. The committee's goal is to serve the community by promoting exchange technology, establishing and maintaining alliances between exchanges and businesses, facilitating collaboration and resource sharing among alliance partners, advancing commercial promotion and public awareness of the exchange, and managing community crisis communications and social responsibilities. The committee is responsible for organizing regular press conferences, issuing public announcements on key matters, and responding to inquiries. In the event of incidents affecting the foundation's reputation, the Public Relations Committee will act as the unified communication channel, releasing authorized responses.

Supervisory and Management Committee. Operating as a highly independent and autonomous body within the foundation, this committee provides independent oversight and risk control management over the foundation's overall operations. The Supervisory and Management Committee offers daily guidance to the foundation's legal and compliance departments. Additionally, the foundation has established a transparent and open reporting mechanism, through which internal and external reports are directly received by the Supervisory and Management Committee. The committee conducts appropriate investigations and implements corrective actions to ensure that the foundation operates in full compliance with laws and regulations, while continuously advancing within an acceptable level of risk. The committee reports directly to the Strategic Decision-Making Committee and does not have any conflicts or overlaps with other functional units within the foundation.

Other functional departments. The foundation establishes operational units such as human resources, administration, finance, marketing, and research and development (or laboratory) in reference to the company's organizational structure. These functional departments are set up to ensure the normal operation of the Voryqen Exchange and to directly engage with stakeholders in the business environment.

Chapter 7: Disclaimer





This document is for informational purposes only and does not constitute any opinion or investment advice regarding the future purchase or sale of native digital assets, nor is it a contract or commitment of any kind.

Investors who participate in private offerings and sales acknowledge and accept the risks associated with the project, and agree to bear all resulting consequences personally. The platform explicitly states that it assumes no responsibility for any direct or indirect losses arising from participation in platform projects.

The native digital assets involved in this project are encrypted digital codes used on the platform and do not represent equity, debt, revenue rights, or control rights of the platform project. The platform hereby expressly disclaims and refuses to assume any of the following responsibilities:

- No person shall violate any country's anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, or other regulatory requirements when exchanging Voryqen;
- No person shall violate any statements, warranties, obligations, commitments, or other requirements set forth in this whitepaper when purchasing Voryqen, nor shall they cause the inability to use or access the digital asset Voryqen as a result.
- The Voryqen swap program is abandoned for any reason;
- Failure or abandonment of the Voryqen exchange development, resulting in inability to deliver or use Voryqen;
- Delay or postponement in the development of the Voryqen exchange, and consequently the failure to meet the previously disclosed schedule;
- Errors, flaws, defects, or other issues in the Voryqen exchange source code;
- Failure, crash, outage, rollback, or hard fork of the Voryqen exchange;
- Voryqen Exchange fails to deliver any specific functionality or is unsuitable for any particular purpose;



- Failure to timely and fully disclose information regarding the development of the Voryqen exchange;
- Any participant who discloses, loses, or damages the private key of Voryqen's wallet;
- Breach, violation, infringement, crash, failure, termination or suspension of service, fraud, operational errors, misconduct, mistakes, negligence, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, or cessation of operations by third-party distribution platforms;
- Any terms or agreements with third-party distribution platforms that differ from, conflict with, or contradict the content of this white paper;
- Any person engaging in trading or speculative activities involving Voryqen;
- Voryqen's listing, suspension, or delisting on any trading platform;
- Voryqen is not classified or regarded by any government, quasi-governmental agency, regulatory authority, or public institution as a currency, security, commercial paper, negotiable instrument, investment, or other item subject to prohibition, regulation, or legal restrictions;
- Any risk factors disclosed in this white paper, and any damages, losses, claims, liabilities, penalties, costs, or other adverse consequences associated with, resulting from, or accompanying such risk factors.

