



ØRIGIN

Whitepaper

The sharing economy without intermediaries

Version 18

Matthew Liu

Joshua Fraser

Founders of originprotocol.com

Certain statements in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements, including the intended actions and performance objectives of the Company, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. No representation or warranty is made as to future performance or such forward-looking statements.

This document was first published in September 2017, long before the Origin Platform was built and deployed on the Ethereum Mainnet in October of 2018. For the most up to date information on our product development and business strategy, please refer to our website at originprotocol.com. For the latest technical information, please reference our Github account at github.com/OriginProtocol.

This document was last updated on July 17th, 2019.

Executive Summary

Origin is an open-source platform that enables the creation of decentralized, peer-to-peer marketplaces. The Origin Platform initially targets the global sharing economy, allowing buyers and sellers of fractional use goods and services (car-sharing, service-based tasks, home-sharing, etc.) to transact on the distributed, open web. Using the Ethereum blockchain and Interplanetary File System (IPFS), the platform and its community participants are decentralized, allowing for the creation and booking of services and goods without traditional intermediaries.

We intend to enable a large-scale commerce network that:

- Transfers direct financial value (listing, transaction, and service fees) from large corporations like Airbnb, Craigslist, Postmates, etc. to individual buyers and sellers
- Transfers indirect financial and strategic value (privately aggregated silos of customer and transaction data) from those same corporations to the entire ecosystem
- Creates new financial value for marketplace participants that contribute to the growth of the network (e.g. building new technology for the Origin Platform, bootstrapping new product verticals, and referring new users and businesses)
- Is built on an open, distributed, and shared data layer to promote transparency and collaboration
- Immediately allows buyers and sellers across the world to do business with each other without difficult currency conversions or tariffs
- Promotes personal liberty by not allowing a central corporation or government to impose arbitrary and oftentimes onerous rules on how to do business

To accomplish these ambitious goals, we have created the Origin Platform with incentives that encourage other technologists, businesses, and consumers to build, contribute, and extend the ecosystem with us. We imagine a broad collection of vertical use cases (e.g short-term vacation rentals, freelance software engineering, tutoring for hire) that are built on top of Origin standards and shared data. Together, we will create the Internet economy of tomorrow.



This Whitepaper will explore:

- Why a new form of decentralized commerce for the sharing economy needs to exist
- The proposed benefits of the Origin Platform
- Our product strategy, key features, and technical overview
- An overview of the Origin team



Table of Contents

01 Why

- Background
- Shortcomings of existing sharing economy marketplaces
- Now is the time for change

02 The Origin Platform

- Enabling decentralized marketplaces
- Key product features and benefits
- The Origin token

03 Roadmap and milestones

04 Team

05 Summary

Why

BACKGROUND

Since the advent of the Internet, digital marketplaces have paired buyers and sellers of goods and services to enable transactions that were never before possible. Craigslist launched in 1995 and for years dominated in local and neighborhood commerce. That same year, eBay was started and created an entirely new category of auction-based sales, creating a more market-efficient way to do business.

Fast forward 20 years, and countless Internet marketplace businesses in both the B2C and B2B categories have flourished.

In recent times, sharing economy marketplaces like Airbnb, Uber, Getaround, WeWork, Fiverr, and TaskRabbit have paired buyers and sellers of the sharing economy¹ with great success. Fractional usage of assets can now be “sold” just as easily as atomic items, and people all over the world are exchanging their excess inventory, time, and skills for financial gain.



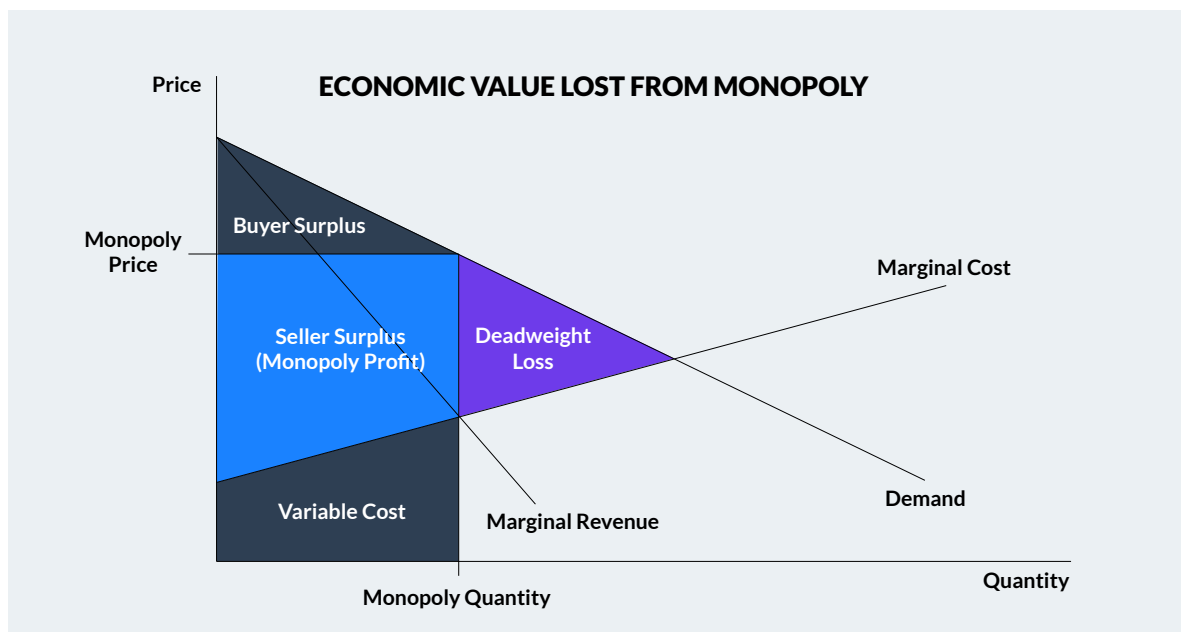
These new marketplaces that focus on gigs, services, and fractional asset use are particularly well-suited for disruption by decentralized systems built on the blockchain.

Most sharing economy businesses have several things in common.

¹ Ridesharing, apartment/home lending, peer-to-peer lending, reselling, coworking, talent-sharing... The sharing economy, sometimes also called the collaboration economy, is taking off in all sorts of niches. - Forbes [➔](#)

First, as a collection, these companies have created tremendous impact to the world. Consumers of marketplaces have been able to improve their lives with access to products and services that were not available previously. Suppliers have used these platforms to reach customers at greater scale and ease than before. Each marketplace creates a “home” for buyer and supplier to come together and transact, creating liquidity for that market.



Second, most sharing economy businesses follow the same growth lifecycle. Save for a few exceptions, these marketplaces are notoriously difficult to start and grow. Marketplace businesses often-times require millions of dollars to just get off the ground and, in the case of Uber and Airbnb, billions to scale. It's the norm for these businesses to run at a deep loss in the early days. In effect, the corporation is subsidizing the usage of the marketplace for the participants. However, because of highly positive cross-side network effects², successful marketplace businesses are able to grow revenue exponentially over time, usually by charging a service fee for every transaction that happens on network. Network effect businesses, like sharing economy marketplaces, are usually winner-takes-all businesses³ and at mature stages extract a disproportionate amount of value from the network for the managing corporations and their shareholders. In many ways, they begin looking like monopolies once they reach scale.



² Buyers prefer a large number of sellers, and, meanwhile, sellers prefer a large number of buyers, such that the members in one group can easily find their trading partners from the other group. Therefore, the cross-side network effect is positive. - Wikipedia →

Finally, while there are very significant differences in user experience, business mechanics, and vertical-specific features among Internet marketplace companies, they all share many pieces that have been built and rebuilt many times. Lyft, Postmates, and DoorDash have each individually engineered their own solutions to user and supplier profiles, purchase experiences, matching algorithms, and reviews and ratings. This is valuable proprietary technology on the one hand. On the other, it is a wasteful use of time and effort to reinvent the wheel each time to create a new market-place vertical. Consumers are also left creating and managing dozens of accounts on these market-place companies, each of which owns their personal data and transaction history.

COMMONALITIES BETWEEN SHARING ECONOMY BUSINESSES

	 airbnb	UBER	 Getaround	fiverr®
Listings (Browse, search, filtering)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identity (Profiles, ratings, reviews)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Payment (Escrow, payments, refunds)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scheduling (Allocating fractional usage of assets)	✓	✓	✓	✓

For several years now, blockchain innovators and investors have called for teams to build decentralized versions of existing sharing economy businesses and create an even more efficient way to conduct Internet commerce.

³ Most competition in Silicon Valley now heads toward there being one monopolistic winner. And that is why it is hard not to see that, right now, the only competition that matters in ride-sharing is between the two largest companies: Uber and Lyft. - Om Malik →



"P2P lodging sites like Airbnb have already begun to transform the lodging industry by making a public market in private housing. However, adoption may be limited by concerns about safety and security (guests) and property damage (hosts). By enabling a secure, tamper-proof system for managing digital credentials and reputation, we believe blockchain could help accelerate the adoption of P2P lodging."

- Goldman Sachs Research (Blockchain: Putting Theory into Practice)

Don Tapscott, author of "Blockchain Revolution," says that the technology underlying Bitcoin could be used to disrupt the likes of Uber and Airbnb. - Wall Street Journal →



"It will be very difficult for intermediaries to have sustainable business cases," [Fritz Jousen] he said. "These platforms [travel intermediaries] build reach by spending billions on advertising, and then they create monopolistic margins on top of what they have as sales and marketing. They do offer great sales and marketing. Booking.com is a great brand, but they create superior margins because they have monopolistic structures. Blockchain destroys this." →

- Skift

However, much of the infrastructure and plumbing to build distributed marketplace apps did not exist prior to Origin.

We aim to address the shortcomings of existing marketplace companies and are excited that we have launched the Origin Platform as the way to usher in decentralized commerce for the sharing economy at scale.

SHORTCOMINGS OF EXISTING MARKETPLACES

Unfair value capture

Value taken by today's trusted intermediaries is oftentimes not commensurate with the value they create. In addition, value capture is concentrated to the network operators and not to the network participants.

As an example, we can examine Airbnb, which has built a business currently valued at a reported \$38 billion. Airbnb has built an impressive technology platform that facilitates online bookings and reviews, as well as launched local operations teams to bootstrap and cultivate local markets. Even in 2017, the company boasted 4M short-term rental listings⁴. There's no denying that Airbnb has added immense value to the ecosystem by supplying both bits and blocks to the ecosystem. The short-term home rental market would not exist without Airbnb having created it.

Today, the technology platform has been built and the marketplace grows organically with new hosts and users both proactively seeking out Airbnb's website and mobile app. Airbnb charges guests 5-15% and hosts 3-5% of every booking. This means Airbnb will capture as much as 20% of the value of every transaction regardless of whether additional work is being done by the company. Airbnb also automatically withholds local taxes as well, which can be significant. For example, the hotel taxes in Chicago, Atlanta, and Seattle are 16%.

It's worth noting that Airbnb is not alone in charging egregious fees for its matching service. Online travel agencies like Booking.com and Expedia charge affiliate hotels 15-30% of transaction value⁵.

⁴ Years — and over 4 million listings — later, Airbnb doesn't need to meet hosts in person anymore; the flywheel is officially spinning.
- Jonathan Golden (Airbnb's first product manager) →

⁵ Locations in popular tourist destinations such as New York, London, and Paris will also have higher commission rates than less know areas due to greater competition, and upscale properties with higher profit margins on average will have a higher commission rate than properties such as hostels, motels, etc. that have thinner margins. - Quora →



In this case, while buyer and seller are both better off than they would be without Airbnb, they are leaving money on the table since both sides would be willing to meet at a price somewhere in the middle. A more efficient market would exist if the transaction fees were removed or even decreased. Buyer and seller will both be better off economically as Airbnb is disintermediated.



“What if efficient marketplaces could be built that do not charge expensive transaction fees?”

Further, as Airbnb has thrived, it is the company’s shareholders that will reap the handsome rewards. The company’s founders, venture capitalists, and employees will make an immense amount of money in the IPO that is anticipated this year. But what about Airbnb’s earliest hosts that supplied liquidity to the market? Sure, they benefited by making revenue on the platform, but they are not getting outsized rewards for their integral contributions in the early days of the marketplace like employees and investors are. In a somewhat exaggerated analogy, the company is running a feudal system where its hosts act as serfs to overfill the network owner’s coffers.

"How do we allow early contributors to important networks capture value more fairly?"

Data is siloed by private corporations

Each marketplace operator controls a valuable, but closed store of user and transaction data. We believe users should be able to own and control their own data. We also believe that transparency is critical for trust. Too often corporations control access to their users' own data for their own benefit. When guests set up a methamphetamine lab in an early Airbnb apartment, Airbnb's team of lawyers immediately descended with non-disclosure agreements and hush money to stop the negative press from getting out. That might have been the right decision for Airbnb, but the company's customers deserve to know the truth so they can make informed decisions with whom to transact business. With the blockchain, everything is public and immutable, so transparency is a default feature.

Open, shared data also has the positive externality of encouraging competition and ever-improving updates to the community.

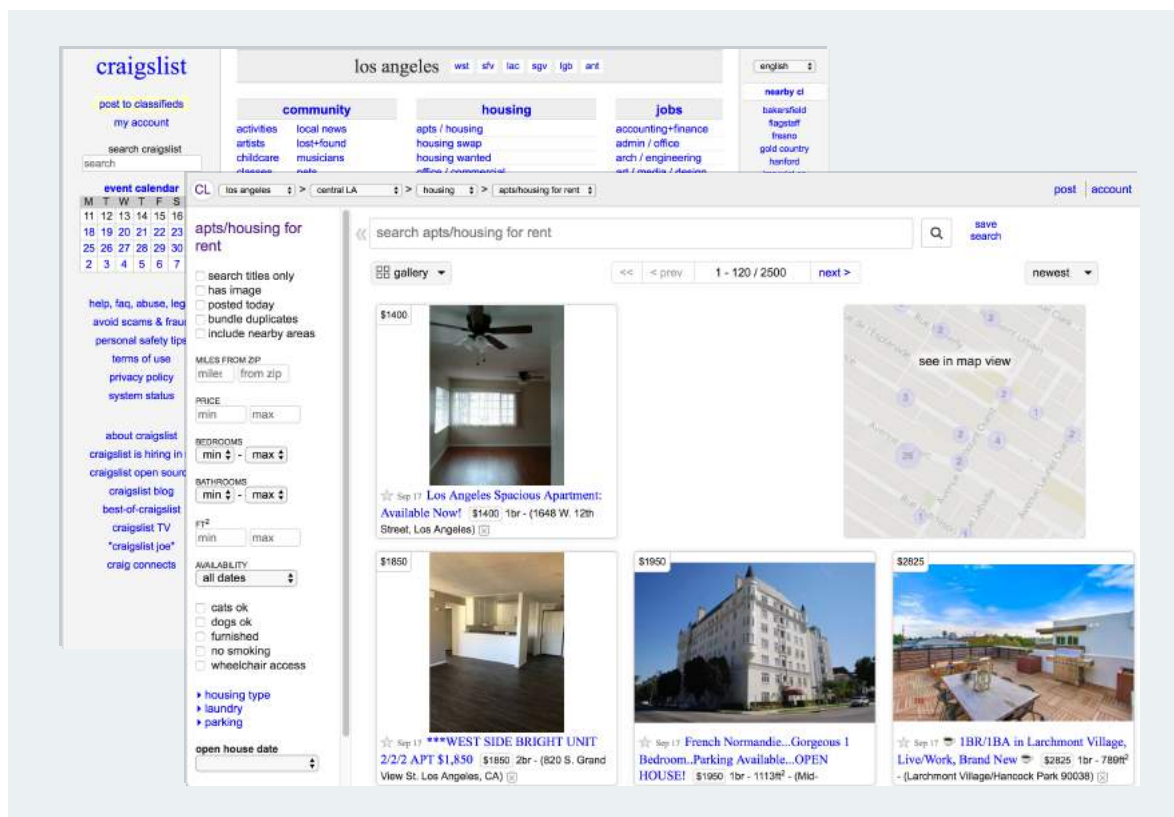
"What if network data was owned by the community and not a private operator?"

Potential lack of innovation

Once a category winner has been defined in marketplace verticals, that company is usually able to maintain a (mostly) monopolistic position. Having more buyers and sellers means more capital to further grow the business. Having invaluable troves of data, marketing dollars, and brand recognition are all powerful moats that prevent competitors from entering the market, thereby stifling innovation. The most salient example is probably Craigslist, the first mainstream services and goods marketplace on the Internet, which has thrived for over 20 years despite having an outdated user experience,

lacking a dependable and trustworthy reputation system, and even failing to provide a native way to pay for transactions safely and easily⁶

There have been a countless number of Craigslist competitors that fell flat despite offering buyers and sellers a safer, easier buying experience simply because Craigslist had first mover advantage and ingrained network effects. The buyers go where the sellers are, and sellers go where the buyers are.



?

“What if buyers and sellers met on an open, decentralized network that created incentives for everyone to work together and innovate for the community interest?”

⁶ ...conventional wisdom suggests Craigslist should have vanished long ago. Launched by Craig Newmark in 1995, the website, which has kept roughly the same design through the years and now has some 55 million visitors a month, has not only survived but also thrived...Craigslist's effectiveness cannot be understated...Last year, it took in upwards of \$690 million in revenue, according to an estimate by the AIM Group, a research firm in Altamonte Springs, Florida. - Forbes →

We envision a future where innovations are constantly made to underlying infrastructure, product features, and business mechanics to the benefit of the entire network of buyers and sellers.

Arbitrary rule changes and censorship

When marketplaces are governed by individual corporations, these corporations can and will change policies and rules on a whim. In many cases, they have the best intentions of the community in mind. In others, they have much more selfish interests. There are countless examples of marketplace operators spiting the very members that have created great value for them.

As sharing economy marketplaces grow, suppliers and buyers increasingly become abstracted away into the numbers, and some are left feeling like they are “cogs in the wheel”. Uber has increased their take from drivers from 15% all the way to 30% over the years⁷, and drivers have no ability to impact these decisions. Many early Uber drivers now feel that they have been taken advantage of as the ride-sharing giant has scaled its operations.

In 2017, Airbnb made the news for kicking guests out of rented properties and canceled their accounts after discovering those guests were planning to attend a Ku Klux Klan (KKK) rally⁸. While few people sympathize with klan members that promote racist and violent ideology, it’s a slippery slope for Airbnb to start taking an opinionated stance on who is allowed to use their service. What about members of controversial political and religious groups? The personal leanings of a marketplace’s founders, no matter how mainstream, should not interfere with the decisions of marketplace buyers and sellers.

Many Etsy sellers live in constant fear of their stores being shut down for copyright violations or breaking arbitrary rules like having duplicate listings or failing to disclose team members. There are many stories of store owners having their livelihoods extinguished with little to no recourse. Similar stories of platforms shutting down accounts or seizing funds are all too common on eBay, Amazon,

⁷ We...found the median ‘real commission’ over the course of 37 rides in San Francisco was 39.01%. - The Rideshare Guy →

⁸ Airbnb has canceled a number of accounts and bookings associated with the Unite the Right Free Speech Rally - The New York Times →

and many other popular marketplaces. Sellers complain of course, but few realistic alternatives exist.

Tampering of rules is not reserved only for private corporations that manage the marketplace.

Airbnb's home city of San Francisco has passed local ordinances forbidding the home-rental company from taking bookings from hosts who have not properly registered their homes⁹. The new regulations are so restrictive that thousands of rental properties in San Francisco have now been banned from the platform. Dozens of other cities followed San Francisco's actions and used them as a model for how to pass their own restrictions concerning home-sharing. Airbnb represents a single point of failure in this case, and hotel industry lobbyists can attack this valuable industry easily and effectively.

Finally, as an oft-cited example of the importance of cryptocurrencies, Wikileaks was able to survive the US banking blockade due to Bitcoin donations from their supporters. By building tools for people to transact with each other in a trustless, distributed fashion, we can eliminate these single points of failure in our systems that undermine our personal liberties.



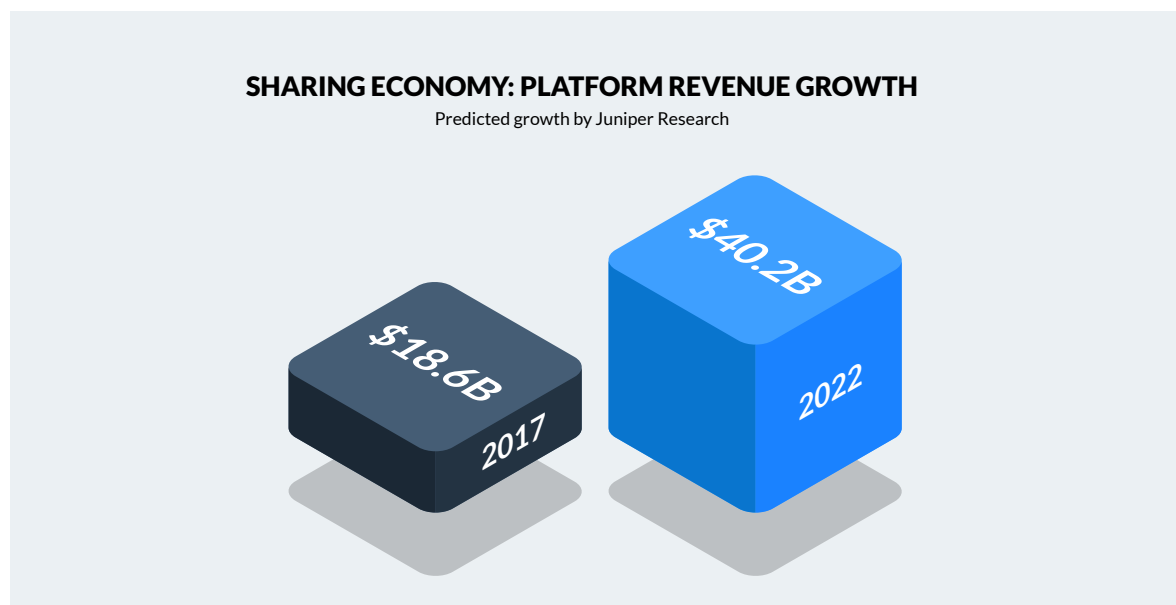
"What if goods and services that added value to the ecosystem could freely trade at their fair market prices and quantities without tampering from biased third parties?"

⁹ San Francisco estimates that more than 50% of current Airbnb listings in the city aren't eligible to be registered and thus would need to stop hosting visitors unless they can comply. - USA Today →

NOW IS THE TIME FOR CHANGE

The market is ready for a new decentralized form of commerce. The world is moving to a gig economy where more and more individuals provide services as their primary or supplemental way of earning income. Over 22% of US adults have become suppliers to the sharing economy as of 2016¹⁰. These suppliers will hugely benefit from an open network that does not charge exorbitant transaction and service fees.

Gross bookings on the sharing economy are expected to exceed \$335B by 2025¹¹. Platform revenues (mostly fees taken by the companies) for the sharing economy are expected to more than double to \$40.2B in the next five years¹².



The world is also moving more and more to global versus local commerce. Sellers are able to provide services (and many times products and goods) to customers across the world. Currently, a Lyft

¹⁰ TIME's poll of 3,000 people, conducted by Penn Schoen Berland in late November, found that 22% of American adults, or 45 million people, have already offered some kind of good or service in this economy. - Time →

¹¹ The sharing economy is estimated to grow from \$14 billion in 2014 to \$335 billion by 2025 - Brookings Institution →

¹² The new research, Sharing Economy: Opportunities, Impacts & Disruptors 2017-2022, forecasts that the sharing economy will reach \$40.2 billion in 2022, in terms of platform provider revenues, up from \$18.6 billion in 2017. - Juniper Research →

passenger would not be able to ride on the Didi ChuXing ride-sharing network (China's largest ride-sharing company) save for the fact that the two companies signed a deep partnership that was months in the making and involved a mutual investor pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into both companies. In a global, but openly distributed marketplace, a customer would be able to purchase services from suppliers without a need for new accounts, complicated currency exchanges, or prerequisite negotiated deals.

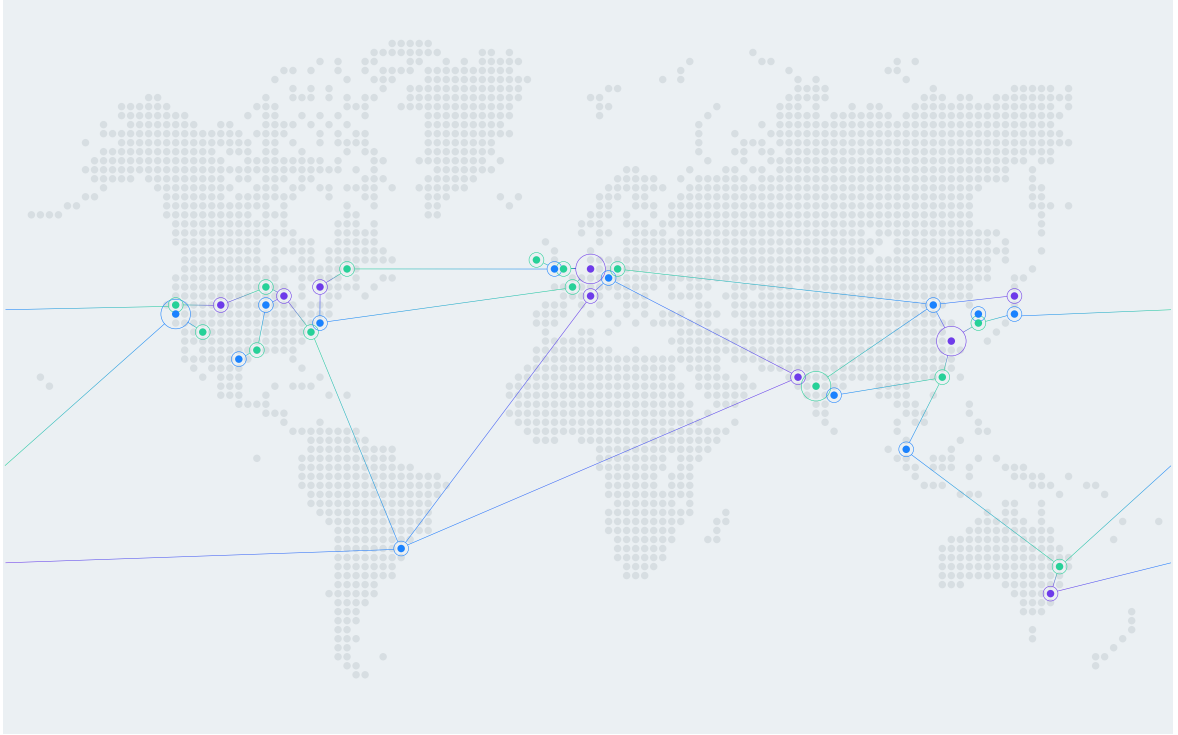
Concurrently, the technology is finally starting to be in place to support large-scale decentralized commerce.

With the official launch of Ethereum in July 2015, the world was given its first widely-adopted blockchain that supported smart contracts. Ethereum has created "programmable money" and just as importantly, a community of developers, evangelists, and investors that are committed to furthering the technology stack and use cases.

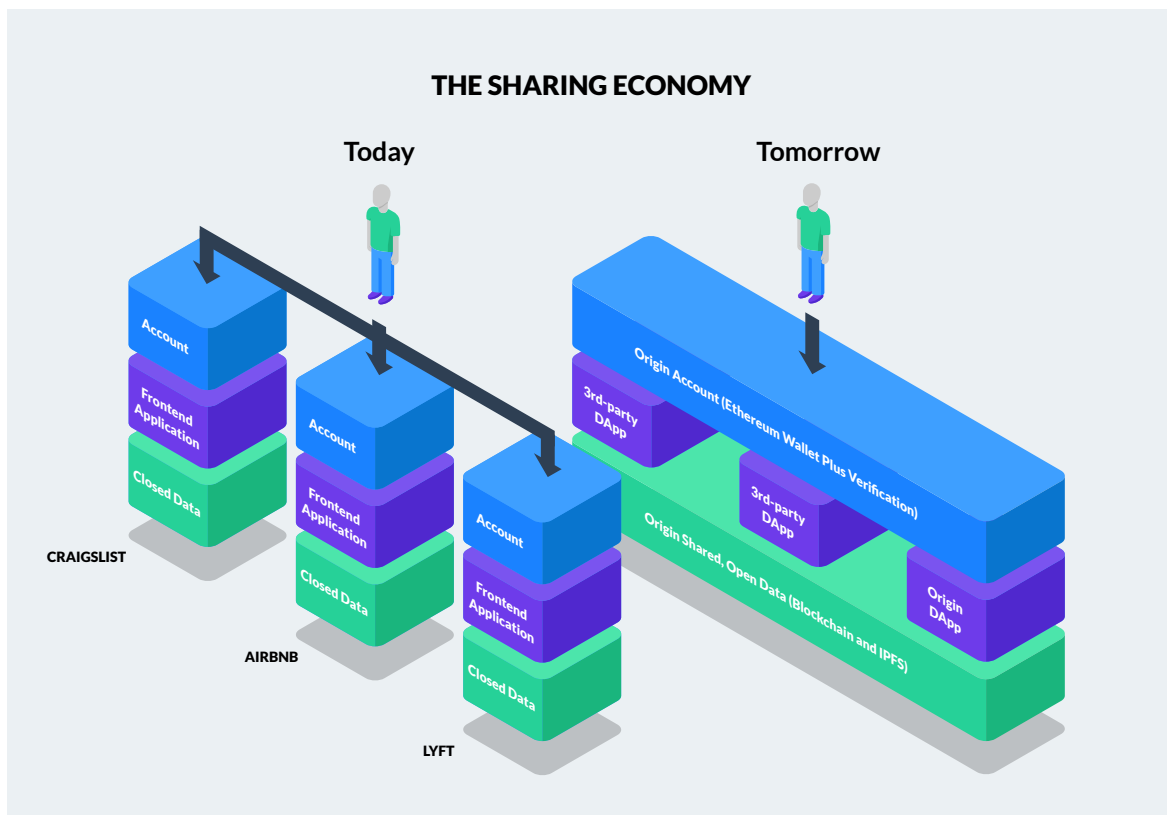
On the data storage side, the Interplanetary File System (IPFS) is gaining traction¹³ as a distributed data repository for the open, persistent web. With the expected future launch of FileCoin and their Proof-of-Replication (PoR) and Proof-of-Spacetime (PoSt), large amounts of data will be able to be stored in a distributed and trustless fashion with the right incentive model to make it work.

We believe that now is the perfect time to push forward decentralized sharing economy marketplaces to take advantage of the growing market need and promising technology innovations.

¹³ Projects built on IPFS - IPFS github →



The Origin Platform



ENABLING DECENTRALIZED MARKETPLACES

Our vision is to promote the open and free exchange of services on the decentralized web. To do this, we have built platform that replicates much, if not all, of the functionality of third-party intermediaries on the blockchain and other distributed systems. This is an ambitious goal and a technically difficult engineering challenge.

The Platform has three major components that are all open-source:

- Origin decentralized applications
- Origin developer libraries
- Origin protocols



DApp

User-friendly decentralized application enables buyers and sellers to meet, communicate, and transact



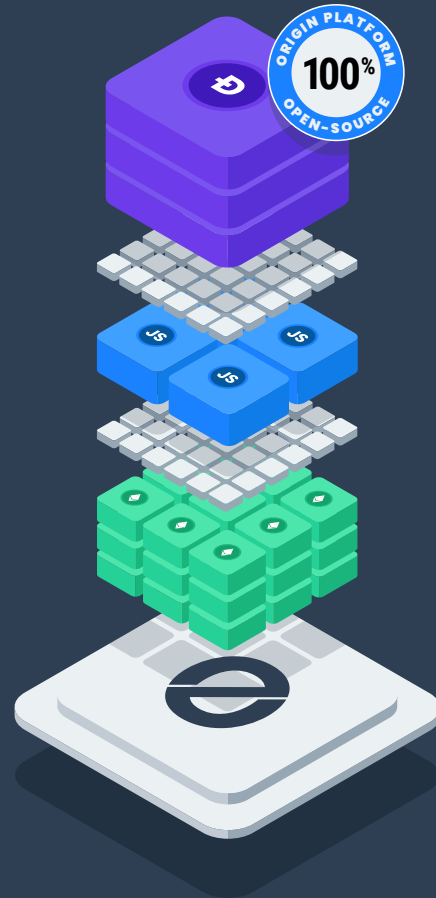
Developer Libraries

Easy-to-use Javascript library allows developers to build a decentralized marketplace in minutes



Open-Source Protocols

Blockchain standards for user identity, publishing listings, and peer-to-peer transactions



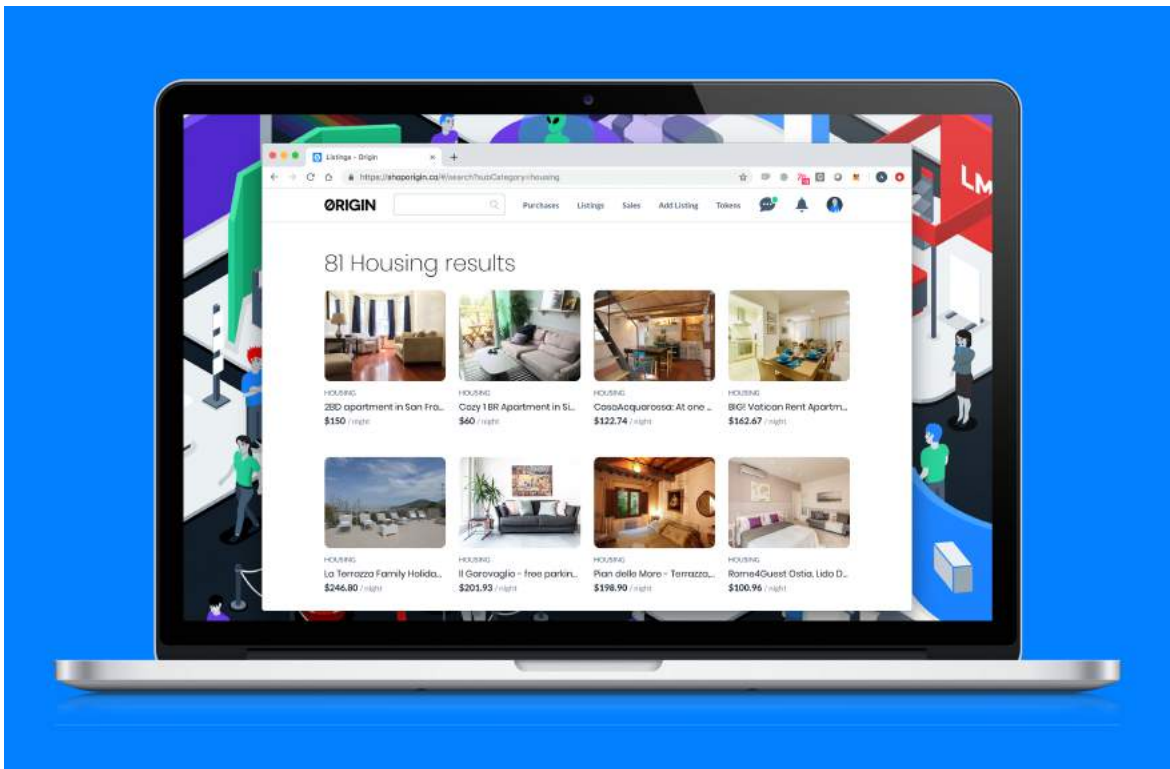
Origin decentralized applications

The Origin decentralized app (DApp) is our consumer marketplace product that allows buyers and sellers on the network to do business. It is available today on the web at shoporigin.com and on both iOS and Android mobile devices at originprotocol.com/mobile. Today, there is one primary Origin marketplace DApp, though there are multiple vertical-specific DApps (e.g. in the homesharing or services verticals) that are currently being actively developed.

Users can use the Origin DApp provided they have the Origin Mobile app or an Ethereum wallet and a

web3-enabled browser like Coinbase Wallet or Metamask.

Sellers can create listings, set availability of their offerings, and accept payment. Buyers can browse and search a full index of all goods and services offered on the Origin marketplace DApp, and most importantly, make purchases.



The Origin DApp serves as a lightweight client on the Origin Platform. The frontend code can even be hosted and distributed on the open IPFS network.

Of particular note is that we don't intend for the Origin DApp to be the only way to access user and transaction data. Our code, protocols, and specifications are all 100% open-source, and we expect and hope that others will extend and fork the code to create their own frontend experiences. Already, we have had over 100 open-source contributors participate in improving our core libraries and initial marketplace DApp. There are multiple third-party DApps running on the Origin Platform across numerous verticals today.

We see the Origin DApp as the first way to interact with Origin protocols and data on the blockchain, but we expect third-party websites, mobile apps, and even APIs to be built to transact on the network.

To that end, we expect new and better user experiences that focus on specific verticals (e.g. home-sharing vs. tasks) or regions (e.g. Brazil vs. Switzerland) to be created that can drill deeper on custom features and localization. These third-party developer DApps may filter for specific parts of the shared data on the blockchain that are relevant to those specific markets.

Origin developer libraries

We intend to build a robust developer ecosystem that results in many successful third-party DApps. As blockchain and distributed technologies are still nascent and challenging to work with for most developers, Origin has released easy-to-use developer libraries that simplify the development process for third-parties. By implementing an easy-to-use abstraction layer, we hope to attract many

The screenshot displays the Origin developer library documentation. On the left is a sidebar with the 'ORIGIN' logo and a search bar. Below the search bar is a list of navigation items: Introduction, Platform Components, Architecture, Getting started, Local Development, Authentication & Identity, Origin Object, Attestation, phoneGenerateCode (highlighted), phoneVerify, emailGenerateCode, emailVerify, FacebookAuthUI, FacebookVerify, TwitterAuthUI, TwitterVerify, Listing, Purchase, Review, User, Listing Schemas, Getting help, and Contributing. At the bottom of the sidebar is a link 'Where to begin?'. The main content area is divided into three sections. The first section, 'phoneGenerateCode', describes sending a text message with a verification code. The second section, 'phoneVerify', describes verifying a code submitted in a request. The third section, 'emailGenerateCode', describes sending an email with a verification code. To the right of these sections is a 'javascript' tab with code snippets for each method. The 'phoneGenerateCode' snippet shows a call to 'await origin.attestations.phoneGenerateCode({ phone: "555-555-5555" })'. The 'phoneVerify' snippet shows a call to 'await origin.attestations.phoneVerify({ wallet: myWalletAddress, phone: "555-555-5555", code: "123456" })' and returns an attestation object with signature, data, claimType, and service. The 'emailGenerateCode' snippet shows a call to 'await origin.attestations.emailGenerateCode({ email: "me@my.donut.io" })'.

more developers that have experience in traditional web and mobile technologies, but may not be familiar with Solidity programming.

The first of these libraries is a Javascript library that web developers can use in their web applications. Future libraries may include mobile libraries for popular mobile operating systems like Apple's iOS and Google's Android.

Origin protocols

Origin protocols encompass our open-source standards for many marketplace features, including user identity, publishing listings, and peer-to-peer transactions. The Protocols also include an open and shared data layer of users, listings, and other data on our Marketplace contract.

A full list of our Ethereum smart contracts is below:

- Origin Token - <http://etherscan.io/address/origintoken.eth> →
- Origin Marketplace Contract - <http://etherscan.io/address/originmarketplace.eth> →
- Origin Identity Contract - <http://etherscan.io/address/originid.eth> →

User and transaction data is stored on the Ethereum blockchain and IPFS. This means that third-parties can query the public Ethereum blockchain and IPFS network for currently available listings, a history of previous transactions, and the reputations of various ecosystem buyers and sellers.

This creates several benefits. First, the corpus of data is open and immutable, which means it can be trusted without requiring the traditional third-party intermediary that imposes its “trust tax”. Second, it levels the competitive playing field and allows for new teams of developers, entrepreneurs, and organizations to compete with each other off of this shared data, but ultimately creating greater value for the platform.

The best precedent of this is Bitcoin itself. An open, immutable transaction history allowed many Bitcoin exchanges to pop up worldwide. They now compete for customers and trading volume with no single party having the luxury of benefiting off of private data. Far from giving away the keys to the

kingdom, this has encouraged exchanges to compete on security, user experience, marketing, and fees¹⁴. The aggregate efforts have pushed Bitcoin and cryptocurrency immeasurably further than if a single company had tried to pioneer a private digital currency and exchange.

Again, the intended goal is to have many minds collectively tackle the problem of building the right infrastructure, data models, information architecture, etc. to organize and consume data for the decentralized sharing economy.

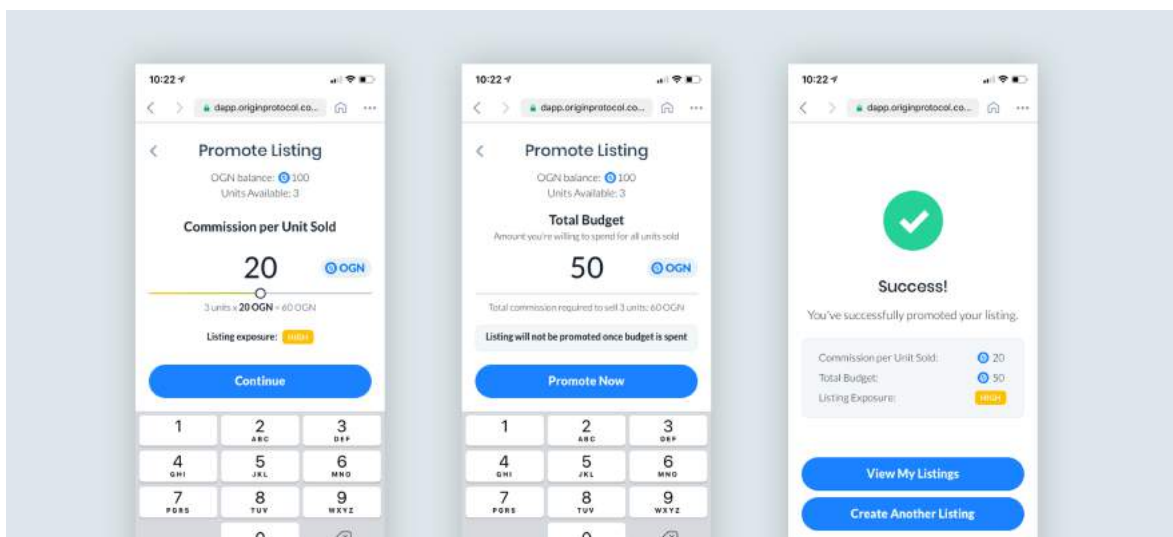
¹⁴ ...consider how easy it is to switch from Poloniex to GDAX, or to any of the dozens of cryptocurrency exchanges out there, and vice-versa in large part because they all have equal and free access to the underlying data, blockchain transactions. Here you have several competing, non-cooperating services which are interoperable with each other by virtue of building their services on top of the same open protocols. This forces the market to find ways to reduce costs, build better products, and invent radical new ones to succeed. - Union Square Ventures →

KEY PRODUCT FEATURES & BENEFITS

To recap, at a high-level, the Origin Platform and third-party DApps built on top of it have several intended advantages when compared to existing sharing economy marketplaces.

Of paramount importance is the ability to cut out almost all of the transaction fees associated from bookings between buyers and suppliers. Because of the Fat Protocol phenomenon, the value of the network lies mostly in the value of the protocol layer¹⁵, and less on the applications layer (in this case, websites that would otherwise charge fees). Our incentives are to build a rich ecosystem of buyers and sellers, so we do not intend to charge onerous transaction fees on the protocol level.

Note that this does not necessarily prohibit transaction fees charged by third-party DApp developers. Today, Origin Tokens are used as an incentive mechanism that provides third-party marketplace operators with a revenue stream. Sellers can choose to promote their listings, providing an optional commission to the marketplace operator that helps connect them with a buyer. While we expect these fees to be significantly lower than existing centralized incumbents, it's important that marketplace operators have an incentive to build feature-rich dedicated experiences on top of the Origin developer libraries and protocols.

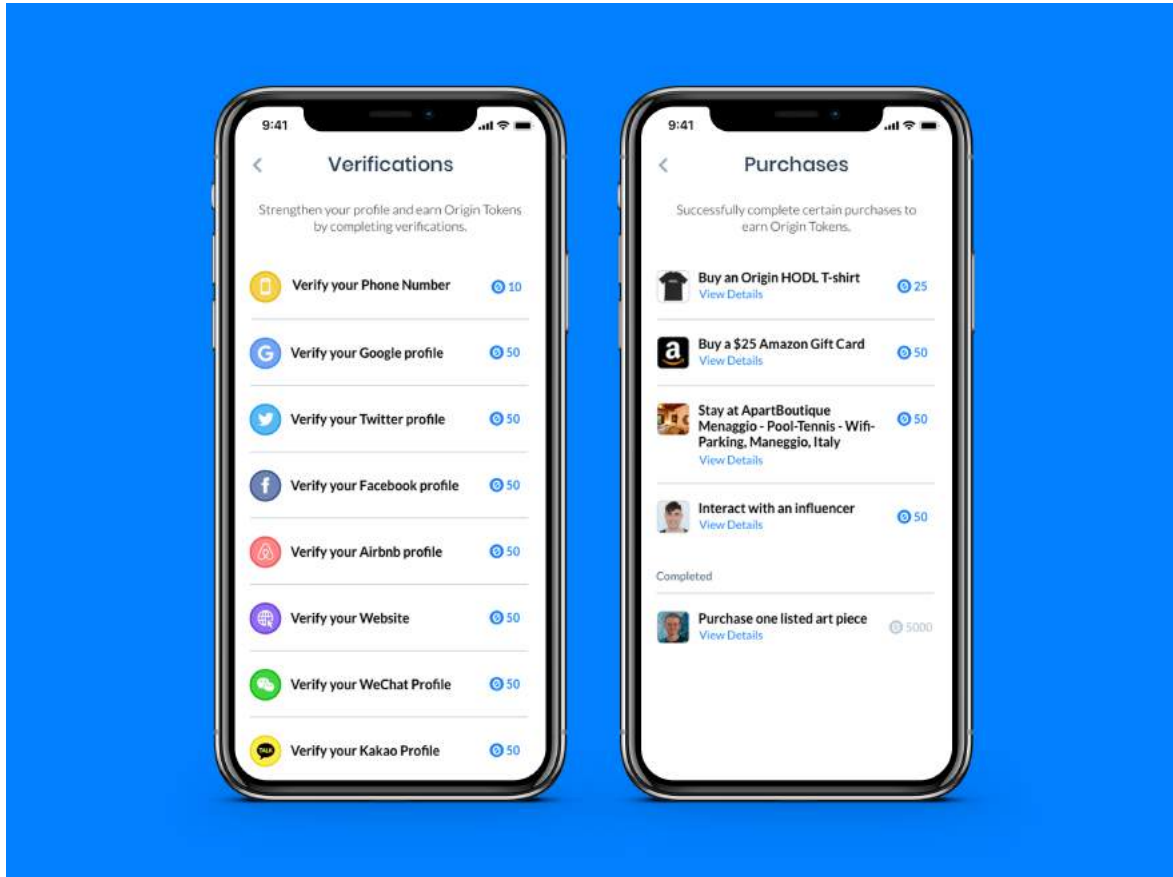


¹⁵ This relationship between protocols and applications is reversed in the blockchain application stack. Value concentrates at the shared protocol layer and only a fraction of that value is distributed along at the applications layer. It's a stack with "fat" protocols and "thin" applications. - Union Square Ventures →

We turn again to examples of highly verticalized sites (e.g. dog sitting) and regional players (e.g. bikesharing in Boulder, CO) as potential use cases that would benefit from a more specialized experience than what the default Origin DApp currently offers.

Today, if you wanted to start a traditional company to compete in the sharing economy, you would have to set up banking arrangements one country at a time and deal with all the related financial regulations. This creates a non-trivial barrier to entry for most startups looking to expand internationally. In fact, we often see regional clones who are able to launch faster in specific regions than the company that came up with the original idea. However, cryptocurrency is a global phenomenon. Thanks to the widespread availability of the Internet, the Origin platform and DApp were immediately available in nearly every country in the world when we launched on the Ethereum mainnet. We view this as a significant advantage.

Other high-level benefits include having a built-in mechanism to incentivize early ecosystem participants who hold and use Origin token. We are constantly thinking about the right incentives that will encourage ecosystem participants like developers, individual buyers and sellers, and others to use and promote the Platform. We intend to reward behavior that encourages new referrals to the platform and builds marketing, operational, and trust/safety infrastructure for the platform. You can see these economic incentives in action with our initial implementation of Origin Rewards (originrewards.com).



At a lower-level, Origin has built upon existing product paradigms and user features. These features include:

- User profiles and data
- Listing of for sale goods and fractional use of assets and services
- Escrow of funds for deposits, with release of funds upon completion of services or exchange of goods
- Setting and browsing availability/scheduling
- Reputation in the form reviews and ratings
- Secure and encrypted messaging

ORIGIN TOKEN (OGN)

The Origin Token (also known as OGN) is a utility token that serves multiple purposes in ensuring the health and growth of the network. This ERC20 contract is live on the Ethereum network today at: 0x8207c1FfC5B6804F6024322CcF34F29c3541Ae26.

At a high-level, this native token serves several key functions on the platform.

Today, Origin Tokens are used to incentivize various forms of participation from the Platform's ecosystem participants. Origin Tokens are used to reward users, developers, marketplace operators, and/or other participants to perform actions and services that are beneficial to the health and growth of the Platform.

Origin Rewards (originrewards.com) is live today and is a great example of how end users can be rewarded for using the Origin platform. On Origin Rewards, users can receive free Origin Tokens for creating user profiles, verifying their identities, sharing news about Origin, and purchasing listings.

In the future, participants may need to acquire and use Origin Tokens for taking actions on the Platform, with the goal of creating disincentives for malicious or fraudulent behavior.

Origin Tokens are intended to be used for governance of the Origin Platform. It is intended that Origin Token holders will be able to influence the direction of software development and business policies on the Origin Platform.

In addition, we have already launched an advertising and listing promotion program that uses the Origin Token. Today, DApp developers can earn commissions from sellers of goods and services using the Origin Platform. Sellers can optionally set a commission that is paid out to DApp developers and other parties when these affiliates assist these sellers in completing sales. For example, an apartment owner can offer a commission to homesharing DApps and other ecosystem participants as an incentive for these affiliates to help promote apartment listings. When a DApp acts as the final point of sale for apartment bookings, the DApp is rewarded the OGN that the seller has offered up as commission. This creates a new advertising model that aligns the interests of sellers, DApp creators, and other

affiliates to promote listings to buyers across the Origin network.

We intend to create additional incentive systems to reward all our ecosystem participants (buyers, sellers, referrers, developers, marketplace operators, DApp creators, etc.) to drive more and more transactions across the Origin network in the future.

Roadmap & Milestones

- 1 **May 2017**
Idea conception and early development
- 2 **September 2017**
Initial whitepaper released
- 3 **December 2017**
Launched alpha on Ethereum testnet
- 4 **October 2018**
Launched Beta on Ethereum Mainnet
- 5 **February 2019**
Launched Marketplace Creator 1.0 and our first mobile apps
- 6 **April 2019**
Launched Origin Rewards
- 7 **July 2019**
Launched www.shoporigin.com and new mobile apps
- 8 **Q4 2019**
Launch Mainnet 1.0 and distribute OGN tokens
- 9 **2020**
Launch new developer tools and increase developer adoption

Team

FOUNDERS



Matthew Liu
Co-founder

Matthew Liu is co-founder of Origin Protocol and is an experienced product and business executive and full-stack software engineer. He became interested in cryptocurrency after investing in the Ethereum crowdsale, and has been investing in blockchain and token projects ever since.

Liu was one of the earliest product managers/25th employee at YouTube (acquired by Google), and was a founding member of YouTube's monetization team that eventually built a multi-billion dollar advertising business.

He later served as Vice President of Product at Qwiki (acquired by Yahoo) and Vice President of Product at Bonobos (acquired by Walmart). Together, Liu and Fraser have founded several profitable bootstrapped Internet businesses in the growth marketing (7-figure annual recurring revenue) and personal finance (acquired) spaces over the past three years.

In 2014, as CEO of Unicycle Labs, Liu built a real-time comparison tool for ride-sharing that was widely adopted and then promptly given a cease and desist by Uber for scraping their data and using their trademarks. This was one of his first inspirations to fight for open data, pricing transparency, and fair consumer practices in the sharing economy.



Joshua Fraser
Co-founder

Joshua Fraser is co-founder of Origin Protocol and is a serial entrepreneur and experienced technical executive. He mined his first bitcoin in 2010 and is an active member of the cryptocurrency community. He has contributed and led several open-source projects as well as innovative protocols like PubSubHubbub.

He previously served as founder and CTO of Eventvue (social networking for events) and Forage/Din (healthy gourmet meal kits). Fraser was also founder and CEO of Torbit where he developed an expertise in networking infrastructure, web performance and internet security before selling the company to Walmart Labs.

Fraser has founded several bootstrapped, profitable businesses with Liu, one of which was acquired in 2018. As a former Airbnb host, he has experienced first-hand the downsides of marketplace intermediaries (large fees, arbitrary rules, and government regulation).

OUR TEAM



Yu Pan
R&D Engineer

Yu Pan was one of the founding team members of PayPal and was the 1st employee at YouTube. He is a former Google employee and co-founder of Kiwi Crate.



Franck Chastagnol
Senior Engineer

Franck has had a successful career as an early employee at numerous high-profile companies. He previously led engineering teams at Inktomi, Paypal, YouTube, Google and Dropbox.



Coleman Maher
Business Development

Coleman is an active cryptocurrency investor and real estate entrepreneur, owning and managing multiple Airbnb properties. He studied mathematics at Berkeley.



Micah Alcorn
Product Manager/Engineer

Micah was the technical co-founder of WellAttended, a bootstrapped box office management platform. He worked as a commercial real estate broker while learning to code.



Kay Yoo
Business Ops & Strategy

Kay is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA). She previously worked as a Senior Accountant and then as a Senior Consultant at KPMG Canada.



Aure Gimon
Product Designer

Aure creates highly functional experiences that inspire and delight users. He's worked with top brands like Nike, Sony and Disney as well as numerous Silicon Valley startups.



Mila Choi
Regional Manager Korea

Mila is leading our community efforts in South Korea. She previously organized blockchain hackathons and has degrees from Penn State and Erasmus University Rotterdam.



Tom Linton
Engineer

Before Origin, Tom had a successful career as a solo startup founder. He has two Masters degrees in Distributed Systems from the Technical University of Berlin and KTH in Stockholm.



Nick Poulden
Senior Engineer

Nick studied Computer Science at the University of Warwick. Prior to joining Origin, he worked as an engineer at Sencha, C3 Energy Network and Palo Alto Networks.

OUR TEAM



Anna Wang
Regional Manager China

Anna is leading our community efforts for Chinese speakers. Before Origin, Anna managed global social media at Exness, a leading forex broker. She also co-founded a non-profit in Australia.



Domen Grabec
Engineer

Domen co-founded and led a team developing a mobile application with 2 chess Grandmasters. He previously had a successful career at Cetra, Zemanta and Peerindex.



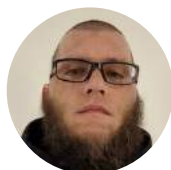
Shahul Hameed
Engineer

Shahul is a fullstack engineer who started programming at age of 10. He previously worked as a freelancer and then joined Zoho as a front-end developer.



Zaurbek Ivanov
Russia Community

Zaurbek Ivanov studied Economics at Kabardino-Balkaria State Agrarian University in Nalchik, Russia. He has worked in the hospitality industry in the US and Russia.



Mike Shultz
Engineer

Mike is a long-time contributor to open-source. He created a dev toolkit for creating Ethereum smart contracts with Python and previously worked with Ethereum and IPFS at Lunyr.



For the latest updates to our team see originprotocol.com/team

Summary

For the past two decades, Internet marketplaces have changed the way that buyers and sellers connect, creating new opportunities for the exchange of goods and services. However, these marketplaces have always been governed by centralized companies that maintain their individual monopolies on data, transaction and other service fees, and ultimately, user choice. With blockchain and other distributed technologies beginning to hit the mainstream, the world is poised for a new wave of decentralized commerce.

Origin is bringing change and innovation to the sharing economy. We're excited by the opportunity to lower fees, increase innovation, free customer and transaction data, and decrease censorship and unnecessary regulation. Even if you are perfectly content with the centralized providers of today, what about the day when these monopolies stop being so benevolent? We hope you agree that future-proofing our world against oligarchs and tyrants is a worthwhile endeavor.

We are building a platform that invites other interested parties including developers and entrepreneurs to build this technology and community with us, altogether working to create the sharing economy of tomorrow. We hope you'll join us on this exciting journey.