ACU Global Whitepaper 1.0

May 2021

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This whitepaper is a working document that is subject to review and changes

Contents

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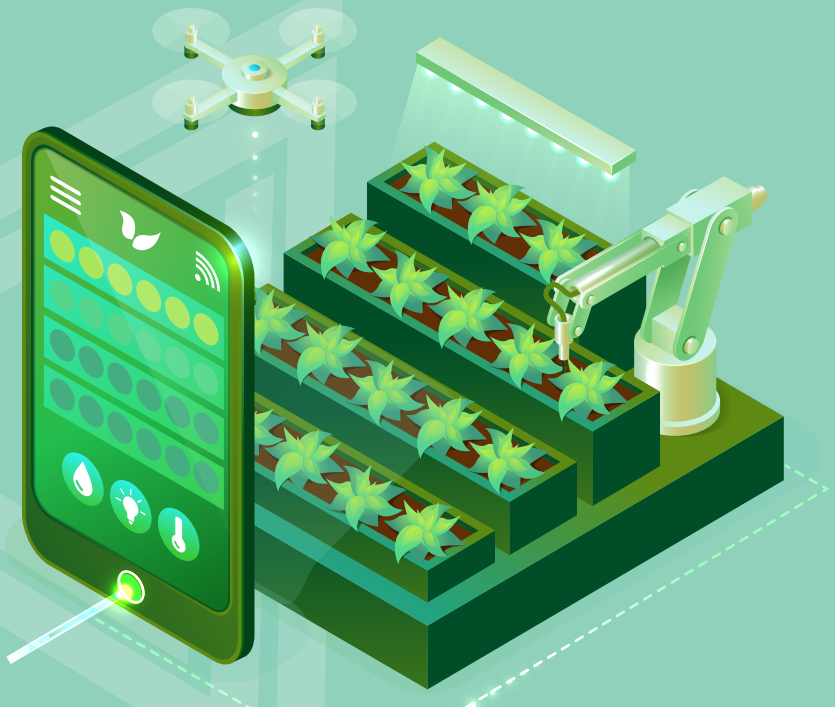
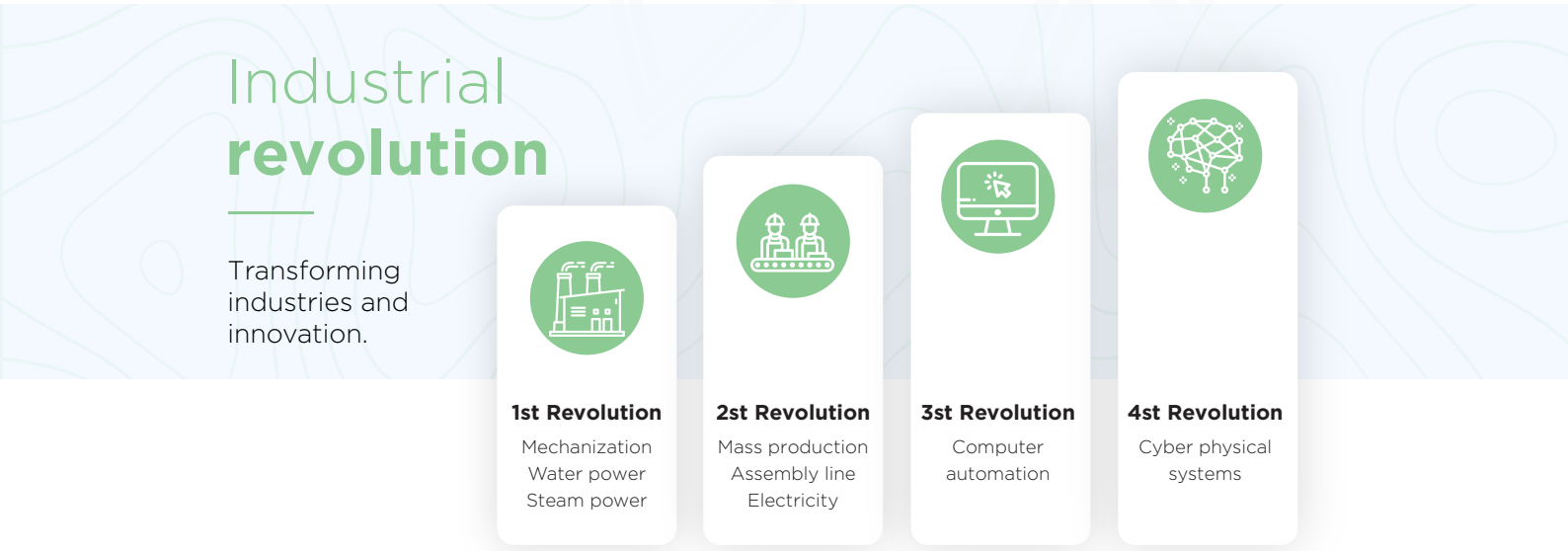


2. Abstract

2.1 The Fourth Industrial Revolution



Since ancient times, humans have sought innovation and energy change for labor reduction and economic efficiency. This not only led to changes in the social/economic structure but also led to new paradigms.

The first industrial revolution was the first industrial revolution using coal and steam, which lasted from the mid-18th century to the early 19th century. Later, the second industrial revolution using electricity in the mid-19th century, and the third industrial revolution by computers and the Internet, which has continued from the end of the 20th century to the present, are examples of previous revolutions.

The era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution refers to the age of the next industrial revolution, which is a fusion of ICT (Information and Communication Technology), which was first used at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2016.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies include Big Data, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), and Nanotechnology. Among them, Blockchain technology is emerging as a key technology to lead the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

2.2 The Emerge of applying Blockchain in the agriculture industry

Internet and Smartphones have been increasing and IoT has developed. Therefore, smart agriculture, which combines IT and agriculture, is developing.

As a result, the value chain began to connect to the production, processing, distribution, and consumption processes.
Agriculture combined with IT is expected to make many changes in the future by applying blockchain technology.

Smart farms combined with the Internet of Things (IoT) and Blockchain can create high added value by providing an optimized agricultural environment and can supply high-quality crops to consumers by tracking the production process of crops through blockchain technology. In addition, better information can be provided to farmers, distributors, and end-users, enabling the establishment of an efficient production/distribution line.

The ACU project is planning to open a new route in the agricultural field, where IT technology has been challenging to integrate, centering on Blockchain and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. The advent of the era of the 4th industrial revolution will improve the shortcomings of the value chain of the global agricultural industry. In addition, by providing more accurate and efficient production information, building trust among various participants in the agricultural ecosystem will create new added value and redistribute it.

3. Our Mission, Vision, and Core values

As an abbreviation for Agricultural Unions Function as a global agricultural alliance, ACU mission is to create an ecosystem where producers, distributors, consumers, and investors participating in the agricultural industry can maximize each other's utility. In addition, it provides a service that allows the ecosystem participants to distribute and return new added value properly.

Starting with three countries, Korea-Thailand-Vietnam, we will gradually expand to form a global agricultural ecosystem that connects all ASEAN countries and the world and secures price competitiveness through direct contracts with agricultural workers in each country. In addition, by operating a subsidiary, the existing overseas distribution structure is dramatically reduced.

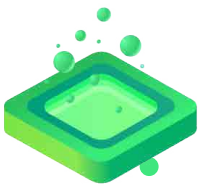
We create profits by discovering profitable projects in overseas regions and investing in increasing added value for them.

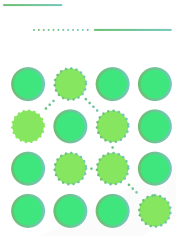
Blockchain technology is used to prevent forgery and alteration of information in agricultural product distribution and build a system that connects high-quality agricultural products produced in each region to consumers by drawing consumer trust.

4. Challenge of the old model

4.1 Inefficiency in Food Supply Chain

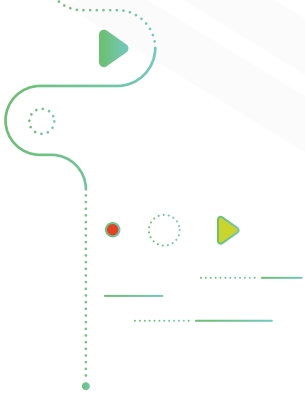
Globally, 1.6 billion tons of food (approx. $1.2 T) is being wasted every year in the process of production, storage, package, wholesale and retail distribution, and consumption. This is one-third of the world's food production. While some participants in the food industry are applying new technologies and data structure to streamline the value chain, most do not have an accurate understanding of supply chains, such as supply and demand forecast. This leads to inefficient time and stock management. According to the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report, the application of supply chain technology could save up to $120 billion annually, and improved coordinates among participants can reduce the problem by $60 billion.

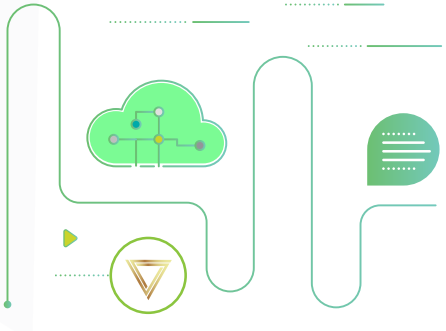




4.2 The lack of a direct trading system

According to the UN report, the amount of expenditure incurred in the interim distribution process in the agricultural industry is more than 50% of the crop price paid by the end consumer. In other words, if the temporary distribution process is eliminated, the final consumer price of crops will be reduced by more than 50 percent, while the profits of farmers will be maintained.





Agricultural workers are selling their products with difficulty in a system that does not have a stable agricultural sales window or does not fully function. Even though it is common to hand over at a bargain price by certain distributors monopolized by significant capital, it could not change the unfair value distribution structure for a living. If fair value distribution is distorted, the development of the industry will not be able to grow in the long run, and eventually, all participants become victims.

4.3 The lack of Global Co.op in agriculture

A cooperative organization created by consumers, farmers and SME's in economically weak situations to improve their lives or businesses

In Korea, there are over 1,400 regional agricultural cooperatives nationwide. The Agricultural Cooperatives jointly selects and sells various crops.

Other countries also have an organization (Co.op) similar in character to the Agricultural Cooperatives. It is engaged in activities such as loans for farming funds for agricultural workers, purchases, selection of local farm products, and joint sales.

But the connection and Global Co.op is still missing.

4.4 In-effective financial system

It is very difficult for farmers to obtain loans formally through financial institutions. In particular, the financial system of the country targeted by ACU is high enough to use only a small number of citizens, and the loan system is also very demanding. In addition, most agricultural workers are often unidentified, their land ownership is unclear, and there is no clear evidence of income on which to base their loans. For these various reasons, global agricultural workers suffer from the alienation of financial services. Therefore, as many agricultural workers raise funds from their-party financing or other financial companies with an annual

interest rate of 90%, more than 70% of annual income is treated as interest expenses.

5. The Solutions – ACU Platform

5.1 ACU Ecosystem

The ACU Platform is an ecosystem where producers, distributors, consumers, and investors participating in the agricultural industry can maximize each other's utility. In addition, it provides a service that allows the ecosystem participants to distribute and return new added value properly. By using Blockchain technology, ACU can prevent forgery and alteration of information in agricultural product distribution and build a system that connects high-quality agricultural products produced in each region to consumers by drawing consumer trust.

The member's Roles in ACU Ecosystem

Farmers

Through investor's investment, it is possible to commercialize a promising agricultural project that was difficult to proceed with in the past and provide products and processed products using products and services using tertiary industries.

Distributors

Stable product supply and profit creation are possible with delivery/distribution/sales contracts built in the ACU ecosystem.

Consumers

Through the direct transaction system, various agricultural products can be purchased inexpensively and conveniently.

Investors

Based on the investment information disclosed by the foundation, an efficient and stable investment return can be achieved. This virtuous cycle structure is the basis for maintaining the ACU ecosystem.

ACU Business model effects:

01/ Global distribution

Income can be increased by global distribution of agricultural workers who sold only within regions/countries.

02/ First priority approach to new agricultural technologies

A variety of information and services are provided to producers, enabling more efficient production.

03/ Effective Loan/Insurance service

It is possible to use funds more stably and quickly through loan services such as financing loans required for production or leasing

services for agricultural equipment. And risk can be reduced through product damage compensation and insurance product services.

04/ Opportunities for growing crops with high added value

Although the added value is very high, it can increase agricultural products that have been difficult to access.

05/ Transparent personal information disclosure and fair trade price information for agricultural products

By providing transparent information on producers, distributors, and market prices, consumers can make reasonable purchases.

5.2 ACU Value Chain – Global co.op

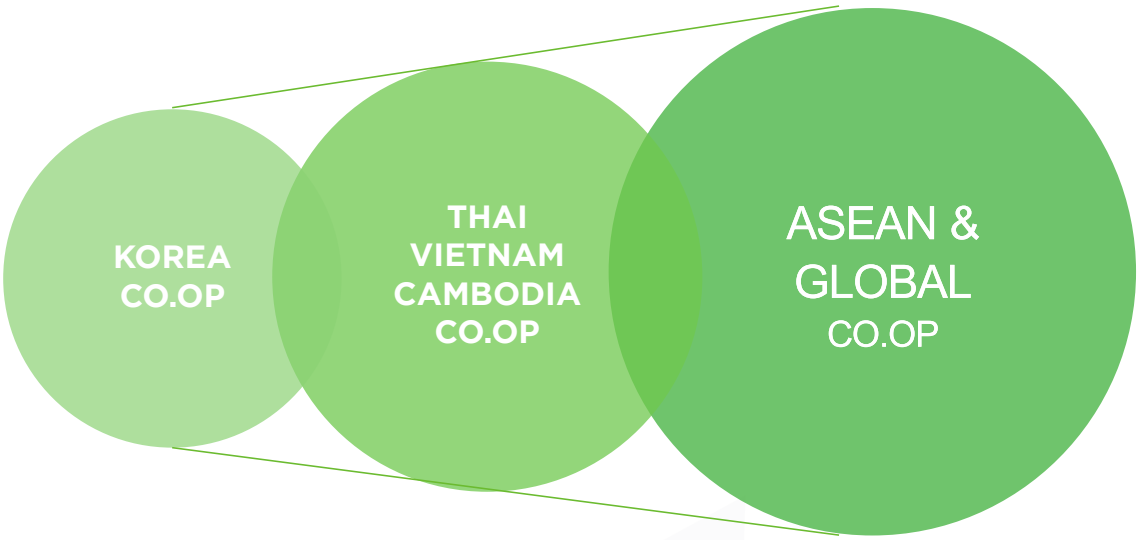
A Co.op is a cooperative organization created by consumers, farmers and SME's in economically weak situations to improve their lives or businesses. In Korea, there are over 1,400 regional agricultural cooperatives nationwide. The Agricultural Cooperatives jointly selects and sells various crops. Other countries also have an organization (Co.op) similar in character to the Agricultural Cooperatives. It is engaged in activities such as loans for farming funds for agricultural workers, purchases, selection of local agricultural products, and joint sales.

ACU Value Chain connects each country's agricultural cooperative organization to build up a Global CO-OP and maximizes the following values by integrating information from local agricultural workers.

- Each global, regional Co.op simultaneously plays the role of production and distribution market on the ACU platform.
- Secure price competitiveness through direct contracts with

local agricultural cooperatives

- Reliability is secured by providing agricultural products through the Agricultural Cooperatives(Co.op), the representative agricultural organization of each country.



6. ACU Services

6.1 ACU Supply Chain Management Platform

In order to improve the current food supply chain and its market, ACU proposethe following solutions.
ACU provides secure and traceable food ecosystem and creates transparent, standardized and efficient food supply chain with blockchain and big data engines.

Lorem ips

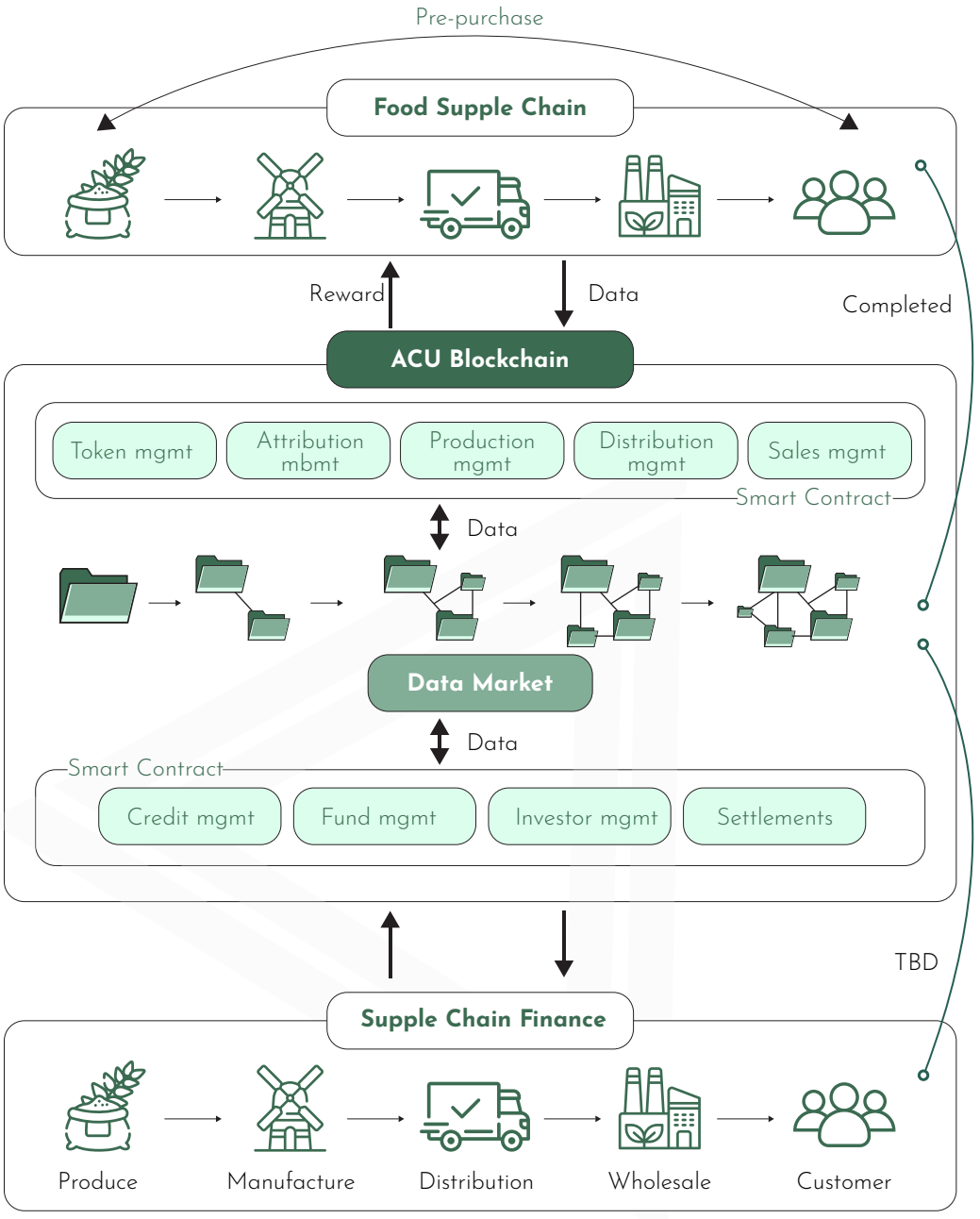
To maintain transparency in the process, ACU uses IoT devices and distributed ledger database to establish a quality control system that cannot be forged or altered. ACU provides modules, which includes Data Entry and Access, Trace and Certifications to maximize its efficiency. Participants - from producers, manufacturers, distributers, retailers and consumers – are given the opportunity to leverage traceable and transparent data to predict real-time supply and demand and to scale through automated process. In addition, participants better collaborate with each other to operate more efficiently and reduce the cost

ACU Food Supply Chain Management Platform establishes more secure and efficient environment with ACU IoT devices, big data solutions and blockchain. Ecosystem participants - from producers, manufacturers, distributers, retailers and consumers – adds value to its value chain for efficiency and security.

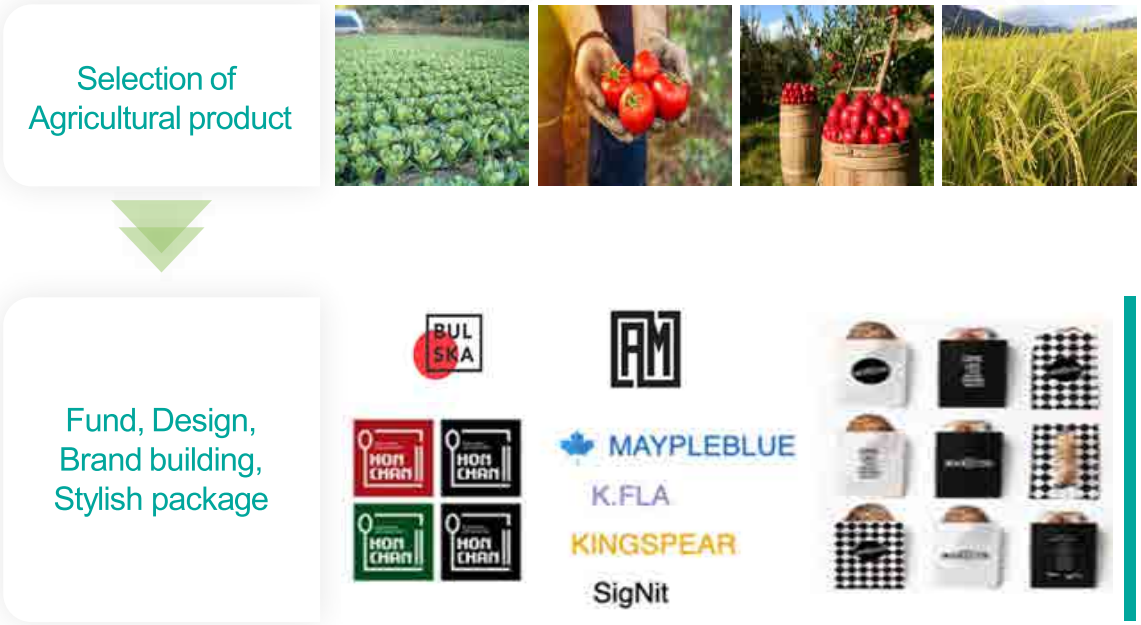
- Wholesalers and retailers pre-purchase and contracts with producers
- Register production history on-chain
- Verify production and growth data, and register manufacturing data onchain
- Record all IoT data automatically produced in the process on-chain

- Automatically register all monitored and analyzed data, such as expiration date, stock, storage, and production, on-chain
- Identify and certify product and register all data activities such as reviews, evaluations, and purchase.

Newly established platform provide all participants database of location, inventory, timestamps, distribution data, logistics in the process and more. Also, they can trace its value chain, which builds reliability and trust between participants.



6.2 Global Production Investment



ACU discovers profitable agricultural projects around the world. In addition, a business that generates profits is carried out by introducing a process to increase added value.

The projects undertaken by ACU provide a process that allows producers and consumers to generate high profits while interacting and ensuring that investment information is managed transparently, creating opportunities for more projects to proceed. The ACU platform makes it easy for investors to access information about investment projects, and allows them to organize their personalized portfolios to meet the size of capital and expected returns. After the investment, information such as the project's progress and performance will be provided, and all information will be transparently delivered to investors in accordance with the characteristics of the blockchain system-based system.

The ACU Global Production Investment Project is already working on projects in three countries, Korea, Vietnam, and Thailand.

6.3 ACU agricultural product direct trading system

ACU's direct trading platform for agricultural products is based on Blockchain, reducing the amount of expenditure incurred in the interim process to a minimum.It seeks to address the information imbalance between producers and consumers, which is a chronic problem in the existing agricultural distribution system.

In addition, we are trying to provide a solution that allows small-scale farmers, who had a large burden on intermediate distribution costs, to participate in global distribution.

6.4 ACU SUPER APP

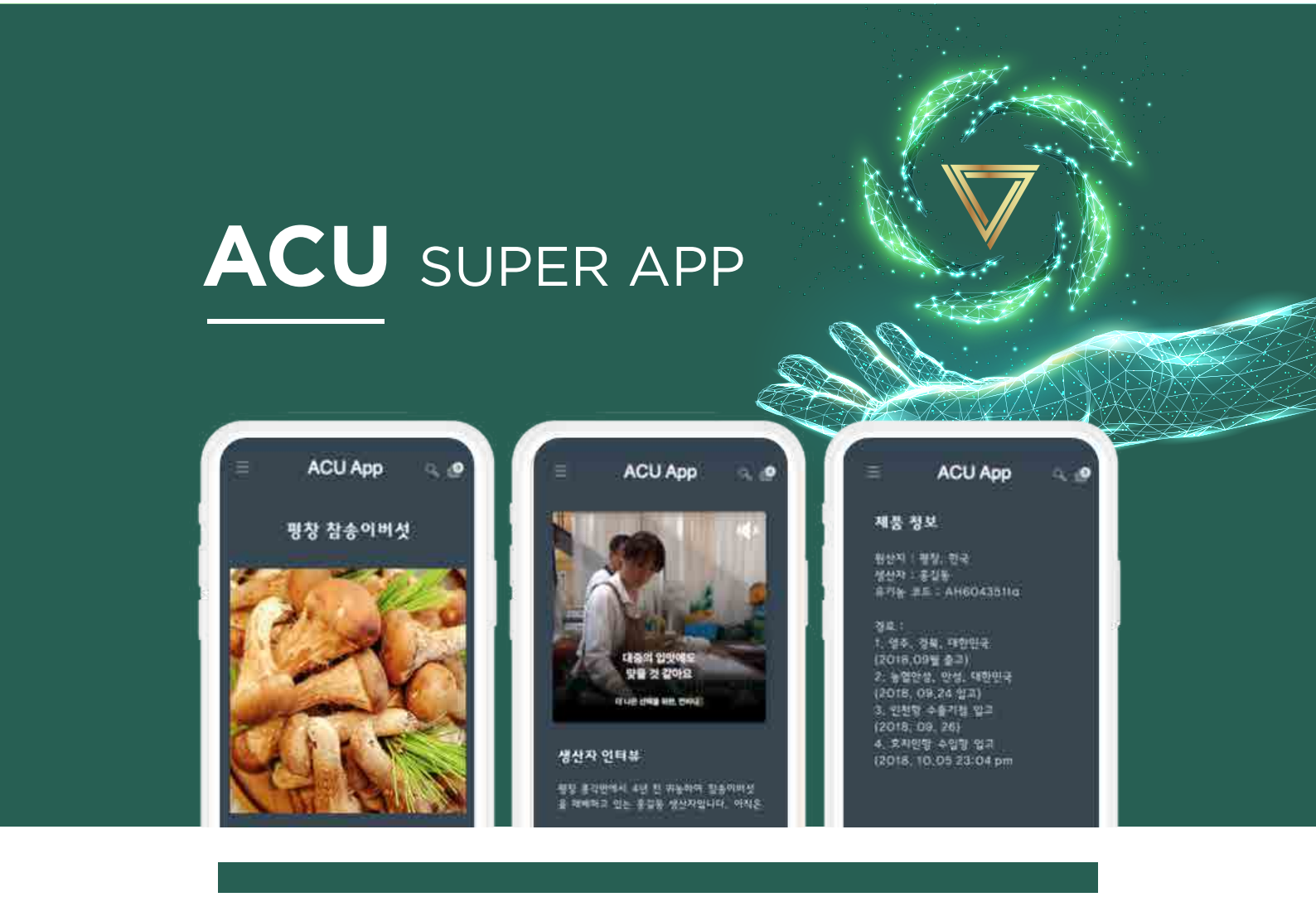
ACU provides agricultural direct trading platform and application services for communication between consumers and agricultural workers.

Agricultural workers directly listen and produce the products consumers want, and consumers can know all the cultivation processes and information about the products they ordered. It is stored in a blockchain that cannot be forged and altered. Consumers can view this at any time.

In addition, on the current platform, it is possible to inquire about the market price of products as well as products on websites and applic ations. And price negotiations between consumers and agricultural workers can take place. Consumers can directly receive the desired outcomes with agricultural workers at low prices, and agricultural workers can be guaranteed stable returns because they can reduce the risk of fluctuating prices of agricultural products.

All products are stored in QR codes with information about the country of origin and distribution channels. In addition, USN, RFID, LBS, and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies are introduced in the distribution process. Through this process, the freshness of the product is managed by measuring temperature and humidity. This method can show a quality management system to customers and give them a sense of trust.

In addition, transportation information forwarding systems such as GIS and GPS were introduced. It can track the entire process from production to distribution to consumption and maintain stability in products.



6.5 The agricultural data transaction center

In the ACU platform, farmers generate new profits by selling products and selling data through "data transactions."

The ACU's partners are the Co.op (Agricultural Cooperatives) in each region of ASEAN, consisting of the Co.op leaders. These leaders are strong business partners of ACU and have an open business mindset to acquiring new skills. As future agricultural leaders, they have the reputation and trust to spread new technologies to neighboring agricultural workers.

ACU Product Data Trading Center has a global network. It fosters the next generation of smart agricultural leaders as data collectors to collect data from the region. In addition, it will share data with institutions in all fields, including agriculture, financial sector, and

distribution industry.

Through the ACU website and smartphone applications, the identity of agricultural workers, cultivated items, and the shape/area of arable land are recorded in the Blockchain. Providing data in an ACU system yields revenue, and using the data pays a fee to establish a business model.

6.5 Financial services for farmers

The ACU foundation will select partners through agreements with the leaders of Co.op in the ASEAN region for competent agricultural workers who are partners in the global distribution business. ACU will support them and at the same time, produce consigned agricultural products. In addition, it provides ACU micro-loan services to invest capital to create higher quality products for them.

The ACU microloan service is provided not only to ACU partners but also to various participants participating in the platform and is tailored to the financial system of each country, but is made Defi lending using ACU tokens so as not to be heavily regulated.
In order to prevent the inflow of large-scale capital and disruption in the market, ACU will provide services for a limited amount of money, and it will support the securing of capital with better benefits to partners. Financial services to be provided by the ACU Foundation are planning financial products such as group loans, short-term loans tailored to harvest season, and particular loans recommended by Co.op

7. Blockchain in Action

7.1 ACU Chain

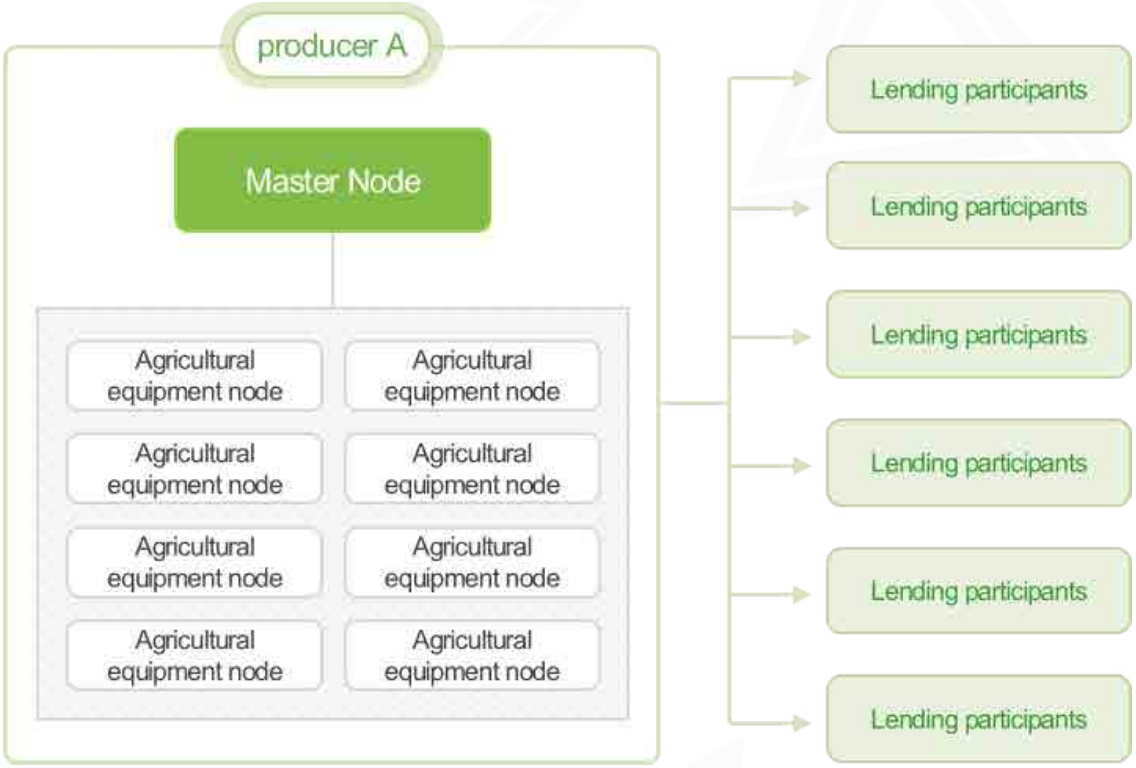
The most commonly known block generation algorithm in Bitcoin is PoW (Proof of Work). This method creates a block when a number smaller than the hash value is found while changing the nonce value through hash operation. The latest method of this system, commonly referred to as mining, is done using GPUs capable of multi-computation. It costs a lot of initial capital, and after many bitcoin halvings have passed, mining profits have declined significantly.

The ACU chain wants to introduce POS(Proof of Stake), an algorithm aiming by Ethereum, the DeFi lending algorithm. Therefore, we plan to distribute ACU tokens generated along with block generation as a staking reward method to participants who have a large number of staking shares.

Since most of the existing DeFi-type tokens are not transparently disclosed, suspicion about book trading is easily raised and even the Ethereum Foundation has yet to upgrade due to technical limitations and errors in block generation of pure PoS algorithms.
The ACU project supplements these existing algorithms to upload DeFi lending in details to blocks and distributes tokens generated at the time of block creation to participants through smart contracts.

Nodes participating in each block generation adopt edge computing to target IoT-based smart agricultural machines.
Agricultural equipment connected to the ACU platform uses computing power and some of them will be distributed to agricultural workers who contribute to the ACU ecosystem. Each agricultural worker will be given the authority of the master node in change of each node. As a second source of revenue, ACU Tokens can be created.

7.2 Master Node & Edge computing



Even IoT-based agricultural equipment has relatively weak computing power, so agricultural equipment storage has half nodes.

Having a full node is the master node, the producer's computer (agricultural worker). The computer, with the authority of the master node, will exchanges data with all agricultural equipment nodes through edge computing. The producer is supported by all services of the ACU platform through the computer and provides data to the ACU commodity data trading center.

The ACU Foundation will introduce strict screening criteria to select ACU agricultural partners and support computers granted master node authority.

This system is a virtuous cycle process that inspires the production efficiency of agricultural workers and is the basis for lending participants to contribute widely to the ACU platform with the value as a project to invest in rather than participate in staking and receive interest.

7.3 Smart Contract

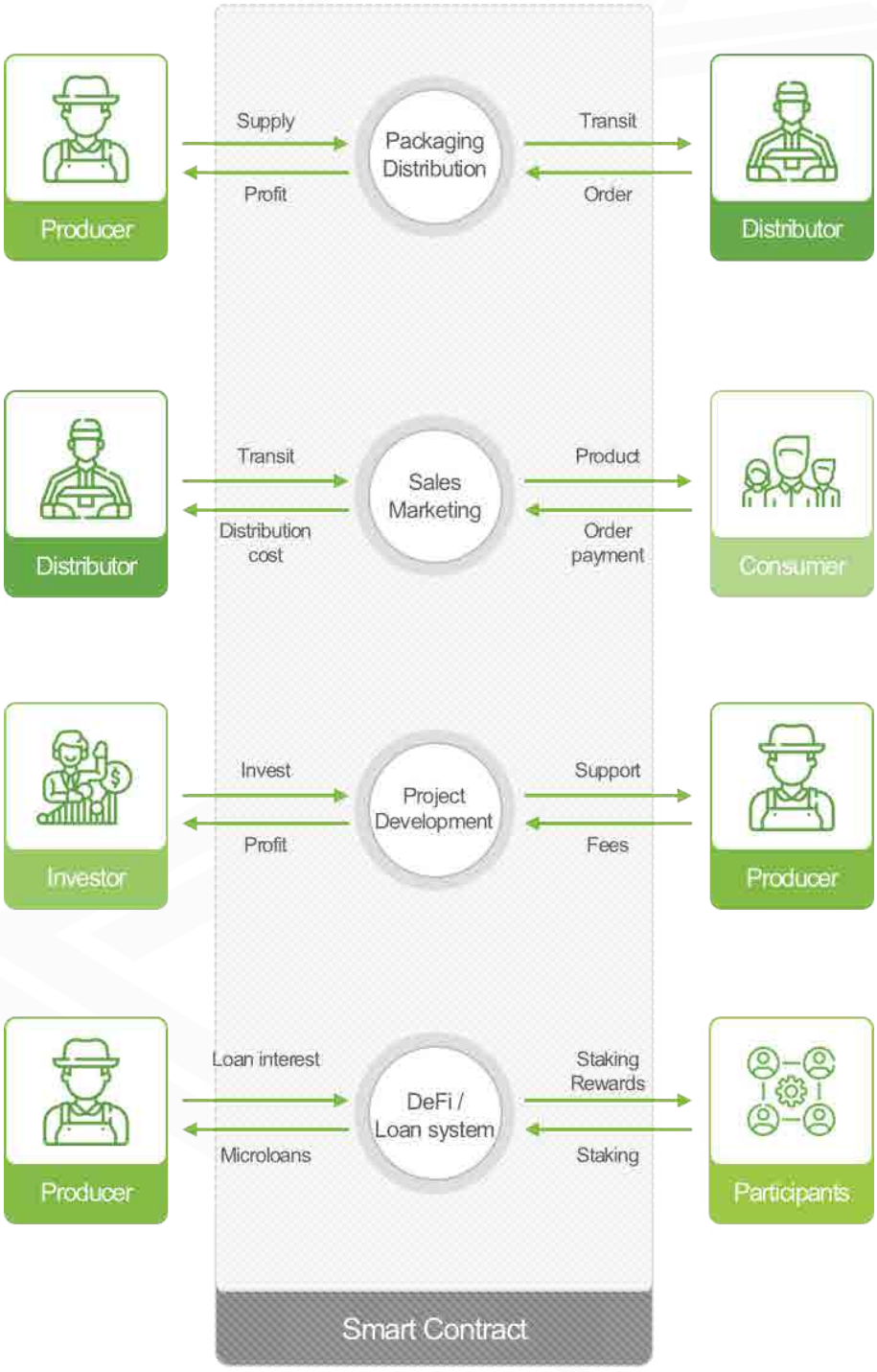
Not only do all contracts and transactions go through an intermediate step, but with looking at the details of each intermediate step, there is an intermediary that requires consent and signature on paper.

The existence of intermediary is to provide proof of contracts and transactions with a partial fee to fulfill some promise between participants who exchange services or goods. A system that eliminates these intermediaries and automatically makes a contract or transaction settled when conditions are met on a system rather than a person is called a 'smart contract'.

There are three indispensable elements of a smart contract, the signer who executes the transaction or agreement, the resolution of the object of consent, and finally, the conditions for the settlement.

The solution to the object of consent is that the system, not humans, intervenes to conclude a transaction or contract, so it agrees to facilitate the system to access the contract. The conditions for the settlement mean the requirements for completing the transaction or arrangement. Suppose it is an activity of exchanging cash or cryptocurrency. In that case, it is to determine whether the smart contract conditions are met then the contract is concluded with a system such as escrow.

In the ACU platform, signatories can be divided into four categories: producers, distributors, investors, and consumers. Since there are many participants and also 4 types of signatures, it is necessary to introduce various smart contract processes.



For example, it is the sale of agricultural products, which is the most critical part of the distribution of agricultural products. When consumers pay for the agricultural products, the deposit conditions are established in the smart contract on the ACU chain. At this time, when the producer of the relevant agricultural product receives an order and packages it, or if there is a corresponding agricultural product in the existing logistics, it is delivered to the distributor, and the settlement conditions of the producer are established. When the settlement conditions are confirmed, a part of the amount in the price is paid to the producer from the smart contract.

7.4 System Structure

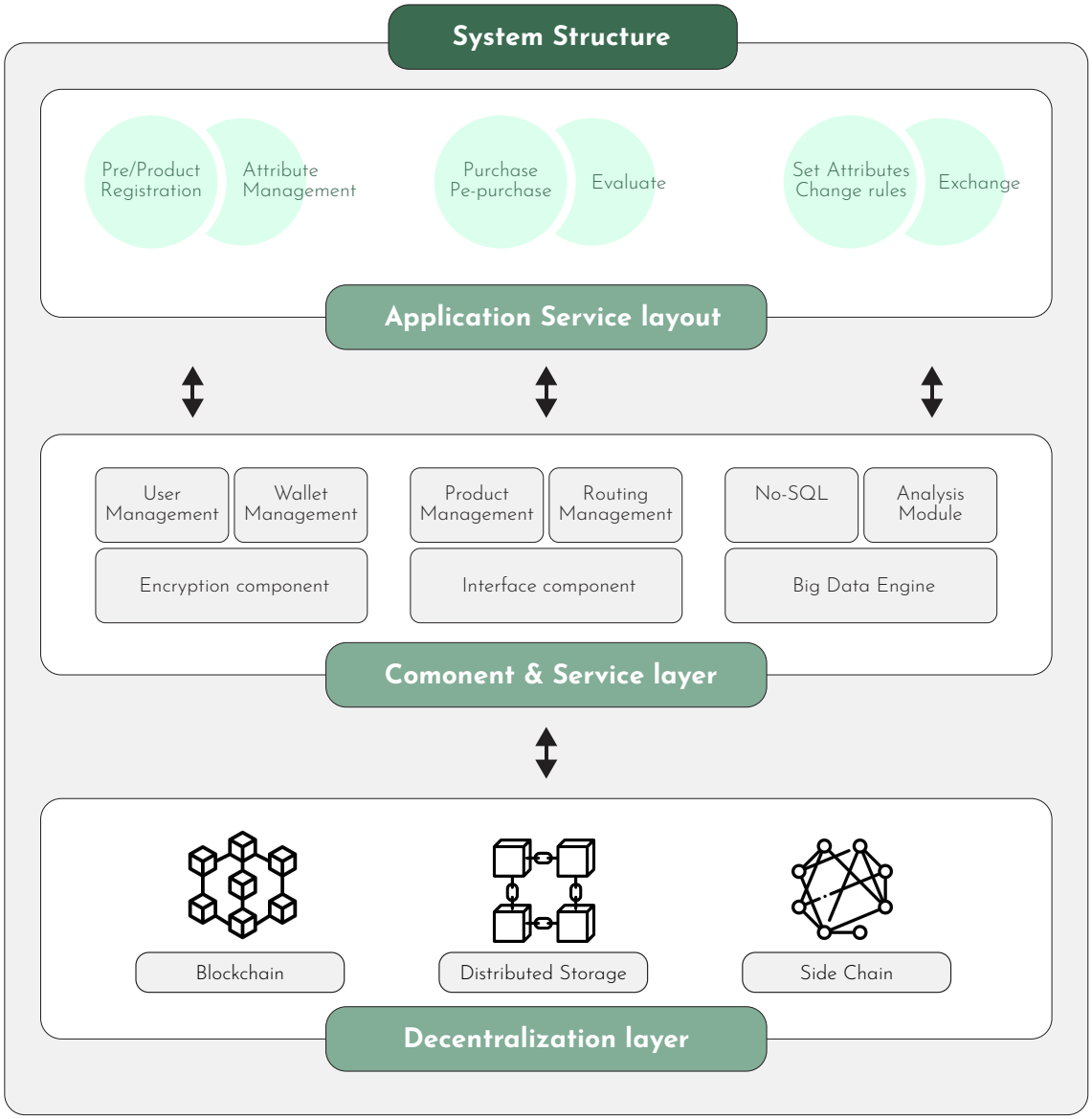
The System structure for ACU services consists of three layers:

- Application Service Layer: The layer where the user connects directly to perform the service
- Component and Service Layer: Connection and analysis engine between Blockchain and User layer
- Decentralization Layer: Layers on which smart contracts are excuted directly using blockchain and side-chains

Through the above mentioned three layer structure, ACU develops with improving the participants' convenience as the utmost so the participants can use the platform despite not knowing the service being on blockchain and imrove on the shortcomings such as gas fees and transaction rate.

In the future, ACU may consider a transition to other blockchain layer and protocol after considering user experience, transaction rate, gas fees, node operation and management, consensus algorithm, on-chain data and big data platform connectivity. In this

case, pre-exisiting ACU Tokens that have already been issued will be converted into a token based on the new protocol. The data on the component and service layer will also be transferred to other blockchain.



8. ACU Token

8.1 Token Utility

In the ACU chain, a staking reward distribution of 35% of the issuance volume, a microloan of 25%. Total 60% of ACU Tokens are deligated in Defi system.
DeFi is largely classified into three categories.

8.1.1 ACU token staking

As an item that directly intervenes in the DFPoS algorithm applied by the ACU chain, it stakes ACU tokens and receives interest in ACU tokens. This can generate better profits for early staking users based on an algorithm that reduces staking rewards. It can be compared to savings or deposits in a general financial system.

8.1.2 Borrowing

You can borrow ACU Tokens within the ACU ecosystem by placing other Cryptoassets as collateral (Bitcoin, Ethereum). Eligible collaterals are planned to be expanded to major alt-coins, which are frequently used such as Bitcoin Cash, Tron, and Clayton in the future.

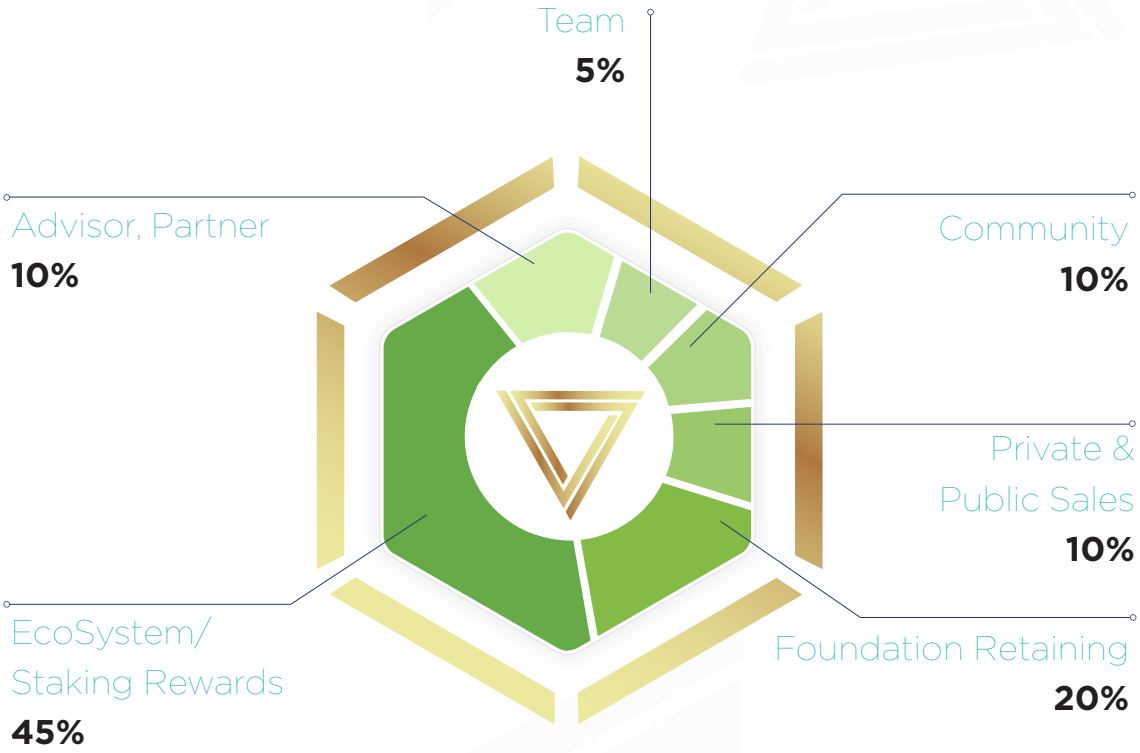
8.2 Tokenomic

8.2.1 Token informartion

Token Information	
Code	**ACU**
Network	**ERC20**
Name	**ACU Token**
Total supply	**8,000,000,000 ACU**

8.2.2 Token Allocation

The token allocation is as follows:



Token ACU Allocation	
EcoSystem/ Staking Rewards	45%
Foundation Retaining	20%
Private & Public Sales	10%
Community	10%
Advisor, Partner	10%
Team	5%
Total	**100%**

9. Roadmap

4Q 2018

Started agricultural product global platform business

1Q 2019

- Started discussions with Thailand Co.op to promote joint business development for the Thailand market.
- Research on agricultural resource development in northern Thailand (Nan, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son) (Priority on distribution of special products in northern region)

2Q 2019

- Thailand Co.op project Team visited Korea and researched the Korean agricultural market.
- Establishment of business plan for global distribution network establishment in Korea-Thailand-Vietnam-Cambodia (Planning with Thailand Cantana Group joint project)
- Consultation on the introduction of Korean smart farm (strawberry, ginseng) cultivation technology

3Q 2019

- Business feasibility study and cooperation discussion of bamboo production complex in Kanchanaburi, Thailand.
- Rayong discusses cooperation on mangosteen export ship installation project in Chanthaburi Co.op
- Thailand CPN Group. Consultation on the installation of a sales booth specializing in Korean agricultural products for Top Mart
- Consultation on local production of Kimchi and delivery of convenience stores in Thailand.
- Vietnam TTC Group Business Cooperation Proposal

4Q 2021
- Meeting with Vice Minister of State Affairs in Cambodia
- Discussing the joint establishment of a tobacco production plant and projects related to Korea-Cambodia agricultural product distribution
- Consultation with Cau Dat Farm, Dalat, Vietnam for the construction of a hydroponic ginseng complex

3Q 2020
- Established ACU Foundation
- Smart Contract development

4Q 2020
- ACU Thailand advancement and partnership
- ACU Vietnam advancement and partnership
- ACU WhitePaper 1.0

1Q 2021
- ERC-based ACU coin generation

2Q 2021
- Build ACU platform
- ACU Cambodia advancement and partnership
- Smartphone application development

3Q 2021
- ACU Wallet Beta Test
- Direct transaction website opened
- Listed on the first exchange

3Q 2022
- ACU Chain dAPP project

2Q 2022
- ACU Chain Genesis Block Creation
- Launched ACU mainnet

1Q 2022
- Final development of ACU Wallet
- ACU Chain transaction test

4Q 2021
- Distribution of ACU APP (SDK)
- Launch of global network
- Started direct distribution service
- Listed on the Huobi exchange