



# VERFISCO

Asset Verification on Blockchain

# Verfisco Whitepaper

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**VERFISCO**  
Asset Verification on Blockchain

## 1. Our Vision

Verfisco aims at becoming a prominent provider of ownership registration and verification platform that is based on the Blockchain for motorized and non-motorized goods. The owners and the rights of owning motorized and non-motorized goods will be identified via their registration number or serial number to register their ownership of these products and hence to prove it or let any other party confirm it by accessing its ownership record on the platform. Additionally, the registration of goods via Verfisco can assist the owners not only to prove their ownership rights as the legitimate holders of these goods, but also to register the transfer the ownership rights to others when these goods are sold or gifted to them. Verfisco offers a user-friendly and intuitive interface to register the ownership of your belongings and enables other users to search through the registry records to confirm your ownership rights with ease.

The Verfisco platform is based on the BSC (Binance Smart Chain) Blockchain as its network and registry ledger, due to its high scalability and design that ensures high volume of use, complete transparency while protecting the privacy of registered owners and provides very low fees per transaction in comparison to other chains. Users can submit and register either motorized or non-motorized products that they own, submit proofs of purchase and ownership and search for goods registered by others to confirm their ownership.

Our service provides a platform for ownership registration on the Blockchain that cannot be modified or transferred, except by the owner of the product. Hence, we provide a first-hand experience and a trusted proof-of-ownership of goods. Hence, the platform will serve owners or buyers of products whose ownership has never been registered to be proven as legitimate, as well as providing the ability to protect ownership rights in developing countries or in conflict zones. The platform does not require identification of owners and their personal details, hence enabling ownership registration while sustaining the privacy and the security of owners and their belongings.

## 2. Introduction and Market Analysis

Ownership registration is based on distribution of centralized registries across types of products, nations or geographical areas (such as cities, states, countries and federations). In practice, every class of goods, such as cars, motorcycles, ships, etc. has its own central registry (either regional or national), while many other types of valuable goods, such as luxury watches, do not have their registries and therefore the verification and validation of ownership is either impossible or extremely difficult. For example, a situation in which an owner of a Rolex watch previously purchased from a pawn shop sells it to another person and a third party unknown to both the shop, the buyer and the seller claims that the watch was stolen from them. Therefore, if the claimant was found true, the watch should be returned to its original owner. However, the validation that the watch was indeed stolen and sold to the pawn shop by illegitimate holders, and even the ownership of the claimant, can rarely be established since the ownership rights over the watch or their transfer were not registered anywhere.

Additionally, the access to registration databases, such as those of motorized vehicles, is available on a national basis (and hence requires knowledge of the language and the legal and administrative terms used by the registrar) or is not permitted at all, e.g. due to privacy regulations.

Apart from the haphazard theft of particular products, the lack of internationally accessible and trusted registries of goods becomes critical in conflict zones. Some examples for the need to prove ownership over goods are occupation accompanied by looting (either organized or unorganized by the occupant), the return of refugees and their need to re-establish ownership over their properties to regain their wealth and to rebuild their lives and the discovery that in their absence those were stolen by neighbours and members of their communities. In these situations, it is impossible or very difficult to prove that goods were stolen, due to the fact that the purchase of very few goods involves registration of ownership or signing a contract, that can be falsified. Given the lack of evidence about the ownership of goods, looters claim that they are the legitimate owners of the goods as they were purchased through fiat money transactions that cannot be traced.

To exemplify the economic damages of looting, damages from the recent wave of looting in July 2021 are estimated by 20 billion Rand (1.3 billion USD) and are expected to increase to 60 billion Rand (approx. 4 billion USD) by March 2022 if the civil unrest continues. Though the majority of looted goods are offered for sale in open market, it is almost impossible to prove which products were originated from these illegal activities.

Other modern era cases of looting of artworks and archeological artefacts also highlight the importance of creating an accessible registry of products and works that can be available to all for registering and verifying the origin of these goods to prevent illegal trade in art and antiquities, to enable law enforcement agencies to recover stolen goods to their legal owners and for the preservation of international heritage. For example, after the US invasion to Iraq in 2003, almost 100% of the art and archeological works – approx. 170,000 artefacts – that were stored and presented in local museums were looted and sold in international markets (Stone, 2008; Stone, 2015). US law enforcement agencies succeeded in recovering and returning to Iraq only 10% of them. In WWII, Nazi Germany was responsible to organized looting of unknown number of artworks from occupied countries and from individuals. Post WWII, a list of over 30,000 artefacts was found, but to-date it is extremely difficult to prove the ownership of the original, legal owners of works, as many of them along with the documentation proving it perished during the war. The identification of a looted artwork or an archeological artefact is very difficult as databases of stolen art are limited in their records and can be accessed only by subscribers, law enforcement agencies and art experts (Spiegler, 2001).

Another major market in which Verfisco will operate is luxury goods and the verification that products offered and sold either in online or in brick-and-mortar shops are not counterfeit goods. Counterfeit products are illegal, low-priced and often lower-quality replicas of products, usually of high brand value and luxury goods (Lai and Zaichkowsky, 1999; Spink et al., 2013). The market of counterfeit products was long ago recognized as a highly profitable market with a significant economic volume of transactions estimated by over 500 billion USD per year, or 3.3% of total international trade (OECD/EUIPO, 2019). Counterfeit goods are produced and can be found in a large variety of product types and classes – see Fig.

1. Despite the tendency to treat the product in a simplistic way as a counterfeit or source, there are actually many types of counterfeits and sometimes the attitude of companies, authorities and consumers themselves towards them varies accordingly. Therefore, the implementation of a decentralized registry on the Blockchain can solve the different problems that emerge from the lack of proof of the association between the physical goods and their owners and can prevent loss of ownership records in public registries (for example, in case of a military conflict) or forgeries of records by government workers or by the state.

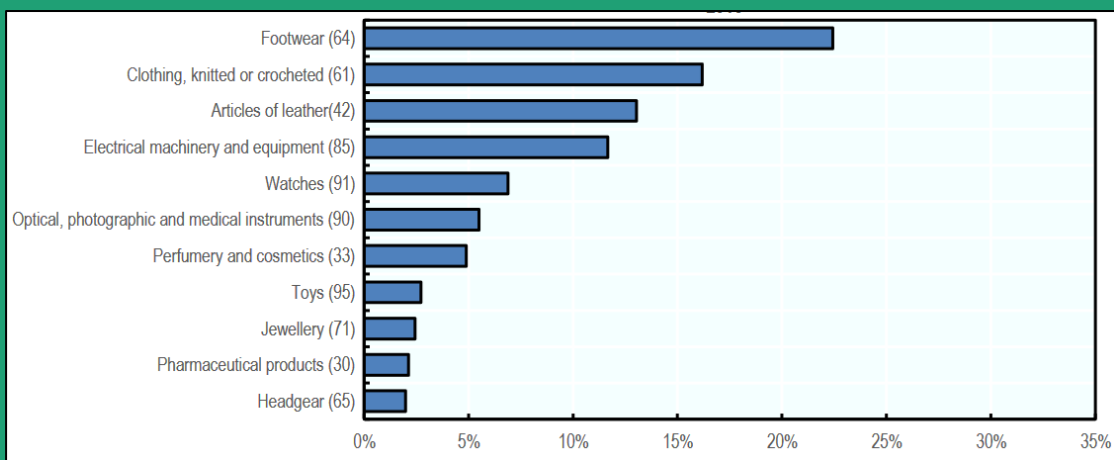


Figure 1: The share of seized counterfeit goods by product type (Source: OECD/EUIPO, 2019).

### 3. Our Solution

Verfisco presents multiple solutions that will provide the following benefits to product owners who are interested in registering their belongings either in its non-motorized or motorized registry. Verfisco will issue the Verfisco (symbol: VFS) BEP-20 token on the BSC to support its operations and to pay for the registration services. Additionally, Verfisco will distribute 20% of its profits to holders of the Verfisco tokens.

Verfisco's platform provides its customers the following benefits of registering the ownership rights by generating its ownership records and documentation on the BSC:

- Users of the Versifco platform can create a record of registration for non-motorized goods (such as luxury watches) or motorized goods (such as boats) on the Blockchain.
- The record of ownership will be created by minting an NFT that includes the data and the documentation proving the ownership, as well as the identification of the goods (such as serial numbers and photographs).
- Once minted, the data and documentation composed into the NFT cannot be modified, changed or deleted.
- The NFT is transferred to the wallet of the owner who minted it. The confirmation the owner's identity that the wallet in which the NFT exists (proving it by connecting to it on the Versifco platform and receiving a confirmation of the credentials of the wallet's owner) provides a proof-of-ownership of the NFTs that are stored in it and, consequently, the ownership of goods that are associated with them.
- The anonymity of owners is sustained as the validation of ownership is conducted via an anonymous wallet address – owners of goods can prove their ownership without having to publish their identity online. The wallet address and the ownership of the NFTs that incorporate the data and documentation on each product that belongs to them are kept in the wallet. When a need to prove ownership over goods presents itself, the owners can connect to their wallet and present the NFTs that is associated with the goods that are stored in their wallet and the data and documentation within it. When goods are sold to another party, the NFTs that are associated with them are transferred by the seller to the buyer's wallet. The buyers can also register their ownership over the goods by registering a new ownership record on the Versifco platform that includes all the data and documentation of the transfer of the goods (such as a form signed by the seller that transfers the ownership or updated ownership from the Ministry of Transportation in case of motorized goods). The ownership of the NFTs created by former owners and the creation of a new NFT of ownership – all held by the present owner of the goods, create historical documentation of ownership and can establish the continuity of lawful and legitimate ownership of the goods from their first owners to their present holders.

- The transaction fees of generating new records on the BSC (such as token transactions and generating NFTs) are very low in comparison to other chains, such as Ethereum.
- Ownership data and documentation are stored in a decentralized way on the Blockchain – as this method is not based on a centralized registry, records of ownership can be accessed anytime by everyone and ownership can be proven via the Blockchain decentralized ledger. Therefore, different from centralized registries, data cannot be eliminated, lost, manipulated or modified by anyone and accessibility to them cannot be prevented.

The attributes of the Verfisco platform, its design and the use of the Blockchain as a registry for goods and for the representation of the data and the documents that identify them support and record ownership transfers over them. Thereby, Verfisco solves the problems of the proof-of-ownership and provide the benefits:

- Through minting NFTs that include data and documents of ownership, Verfisco provides a platform for collecting and protecting data and documentation about ownership rights and the proof-of-ownership stored on the Blockchain. These digital copies cannot be manipulated, edited or deleted by anyone.
- The NFTs can also include photographs of the products and their identifying signs (such as serial numbers, labels, pictures of unique defects and scratches, etc.) that can be used to prove the identity of a particular item and to link it to its legal owners, for example in case of disputes, theft, confiscation of stolen goods, claims of ownership, etc.
- The Verfisco platform utilizes a method in which documents that include the proof-of-ownership remains protected from the public and is opened only in cases of conflict. Additionally, the identity of owners of registered goods is not disclosed and they are identified only by their wallet address and the NFTs that incorporate data and documents about their belongings are kept in private in their wallet. Only when the need to provide a proof-of-ownership emerges, the legitimate owner is the only one that can do so by logging in into his wallet and presenting the NFT that is associated with

the disputed product, its contents describing the product and any other information that proves his ownership over it.

- The anonymity provided to owners of goods that register them via the Verfisco platform provides them personal safety, as Verfisco's operations are designed to protect their personal details and information about their belongings. The platform was designed to prevent the problems of centralized public registries, in which databases can be breached and holders of luxury goods can be targeted by scams, thefts and blackmail. The identification of the owners only through their wallet address and the holding of data and documents (that include information about the owners) in the owner's wallet guarantee full discretion about the owners and the properties that belong to them. Data and documents about a registered product are revealed only when the owner chooses to log in into his wallet and reveal the contents of an NFT that proves his ownership over a particular product, while NFTs that identify his other belongings are not revealed.
- Verfisco establishes a "chain of ownership" as owners that transfer the rights over goods also transfer the NFTs with the historical ownership data and documentation to the buyer's wallet. The new owners can then generate a new NFT proving their ownership (as existing NFTs cannot be edited) and thereby establish a chain of proofs-of-ownership that proves the legitimate acquisition of the goods by former owners and by them. Holding the NFTs that proves prior ownership transfers between past owners of the goods refutes any claims that, at some stage in the past, the products acquired by former owners were looted or stolen from their legal owners. The minting of NFTs also records on the Blockchain the timestamp of its production that cannot be faked, hence establishing a historical timeline for the registration of the chain-of-ownership that can prove it beyond any doubt.
- Public registries keep records and documents in a centralized manner. Hence, proofs-of-ownership can be counterfeited, modified or destroyed on any scale by insiders or during an occupation or a regime change. As a result, the ownership rights can be removed from legal owners through document and data manipulation and the association between owners and



their goods is disconnected. In contrast to public registries, Verfisco operates as a decentralized and secure registration service. The proof-of-ownership is registered on the Blockchain's ledger that provides full protection against removal or alteration of the recorded data and the documentation encapsulated in the NFT. Thereby, no individual can change any content that describes the goods, the owners and their ownership rights after they were registered on Verfisco.

## **4. Verfisco's Platform Architecture**

### **4.1. Background**

Verfisco develops a platform for global and secure registration of motorized and non-motorized goods in a decentralized and anonymous manners that will enable holders of goods to prove their legal ownership rights over their belongings. Verfisco was created as an innovative and state-of-the-art registration platform that will enable the validation of ownership over different types of products without disclosing the identity of the holders to the public or identifying which other products are owned by them.

Verfisco does not compete with international, national or regional registries and databases (such as the vehicle registry and boat registry operated by the national Ministry of Transportation in each country, or international art registries and databases operated by multiple companies worldwide). Rather, the Verfisco platform enables users to register their motorized and non-motorized goods, in addition to registering them in other types of repositories. Doing so, users can generate ownership records on the Blockchain and NFTs that include the proof-of-ownership of users over their belongings, establish a clear timeline of ownership through the registration date on the Blockchain and the data and documents that identify the goods and their legal holders cannot be deleted, changed or manipulated.

Verfisco's solutions support registration of ownership and provision of a proof-of-ownership over goods which, despite their significant financial value and price,

nations failed to establish legal and operational ways to register, to legally prove and to enforce ownership rights over them. In other cases, the high registration fees of ownership of goods (e.g. registering artworks via specialized databases) motivate owners to register their proofs-of-ownership over highly valuable goods, while other valuables remain unregistered. For example, owners of artworks with sale value of over \$1M tend to register them, while artworks valued at hundreds to thousands of dollars do not justify the costs of registering them. Other goods, such as jewel rings, antique furniture, documents of historical importance or luxury watches, do not have registries to record their legitimate owners and to provide a proof-of-ownership over these goods.

Further, the registration of goods via Verifisco's platform is decentralized, encrypted on the Blockchain and therefore cannot be faked, deleted or modified after its completion. To compare, registration of ownership via national registries is based on trust of nationals that the records proving their ownership over goods will not be modified at a later date, hence resulting in transfer of ownership rights over their belongings without their knowledge as a result of presentation of fake documents to the registry officials, bribery and corruption.

One of the major advantages of the use of Verifisco for registration of goods is the accessibility to ownership records and the provision of a proof-of-ownership without any limitation. Once data is registered on the Blockchain in the form of registration data and documentation encapsulated in an NFT, these data and documents are accessible any time and anywhere by their owners without any time or geographical restrictions.

#### **4.2. Platform Architecture**

The planning of the Verifisco platform includes several modules that will perform the various operations and the functions required by both registries – the motorized goods registry and the non-motorized goods registry. The structure of both registries is similar (though their interfaces and the data and the documentation that users submit while registering motorized or non-motorized goods is different). Both registries are linked to the BSC as a backbone for recording the ownership records

produced by the system and for the reliable storage of the NFTs that encapsulate documents and photographs of goods to provide a proof-of-ownership when necessary.

These modules are as follows:

- Registration modules for both motorized and non-motorized goods – these modules will include the set of data fields necessary to identify the registered goods (including item name, serial number if exists, detailed description, etc.) and user-friendly interfaces that will lead the users in an easy manner through the various stages of describing the items that they own, identifying them and providing proofs-of-ownership, such as invoices, credit card purchase reports or records of money transfers to their former owners.
- The users pay registration fees to pay for the transfer fees for the BSC and to support the ongoing maintenance and development of the platform by Verfisco by transferring the amount in VFS from their crypto-wallet.
- The ownership records are then registered via the registration system on the BSC by operating a smart contract that includes the registration details. The records on the BSC's ledger include a timestamp that proves the date and time of each the ownership registration by the users and the wallet addresses that identify them.
- The NFT minting modules generate from the documents and the data uploaded by users NFTs on the BSC that encapsulate this information. The NFTs are then transferred to the wallets of the users and provide a proof-of-ownership over the registered goods that includes data and documents to support it.

(See Fig. 2)

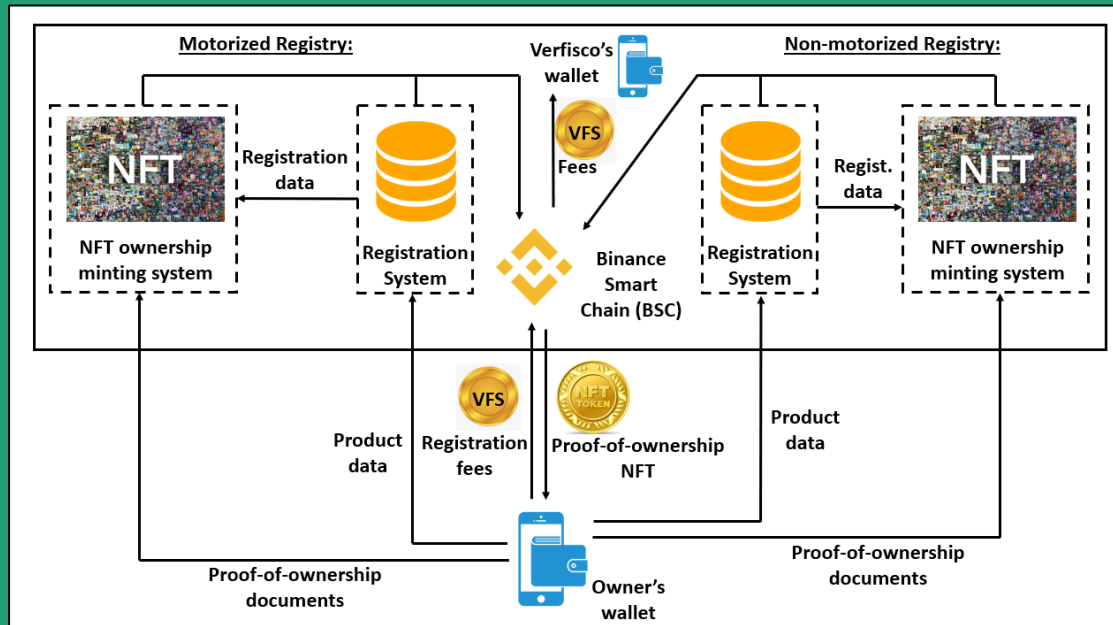


Figure 2: The architecture of the Verfisco platform.

### 4.3. The Registration and Transfer of Ownership Processes

When the users of Verfisco purchase new products, they register them in the relevant national registries if the regulation dictates it. The following examples illustrate the registration process of motorized and non-motorized goods by their buyers and the transfer of ownership from sellers to buyers should registered goods be resold.

#### Example 1: Purchasing and registering motorized goods

the buyer of a secondhand car has to transfer the ownership record (and to receive new documents as its legal owner) through the Ministry of Transportation. However, if the buyer wants to establish an ownership record of the car, independent from the state's registry (fearing that the national records of ownership will be destroyed, illegally changed or manipulated due to regional conflicts, corruption, inefficiencies or human errors), he can connect to the Verfisco platform identifying himself only by his wallet address. Then, the buyer selects the option of

registering a motorized product, provides the details of the purchased car (such as its plate number, motor number, colour, model, description, etc.) and uploads photographs that can identify it (including photographs of the car, its plates, its motor, body paint defects, etc.) and documents proving his ownership (such as the transfer deed, car license, payment transaction, etc.). The files are uploaded into the NFT module of the platform that integrates them to the registry record data and produces an NFT as a proof-of-ownership of the car. The NFT token is transferred to the buyer's wallet. Payment for the registration in VFS is transferred from the buyer's wallet to Verfisco, where a share of it is transferred as transfer fees to enable the generation of the NFT and the registration record on the Blockchain and the remainder is transferred to Verfisco's wallet.

#### Example 2: Purchasing and registering non-motorized goods

A buyer purchases a new luxury watch from a shop for 12,000 USD. He is interested in registering and proving his ownership over the new watch, as civil unrest and looting have taken place in the region and the police question owners of luxury goods about their origin and the legitimacy of acquiring them. Additionally, if the situation escalates, the buyer and his family will have to flee for safety, leaving all the documents at home, with the possibility that these documents will be destroyed by looters during their absence.

In order to verify his ownership rights, the buyer connects with his wallet address to the Verfisco platform and chooses to register a non-motorized goods. Then, he provides the details of the watch, its serial number and model and uploads the documents of the purchase, such as the receipt, the certificate of the watch, etc. Verfisco's platform generates a record of ownership on the Blockchain and produces an NFT token that includes all the details of the watch and the accompanying documents. The NFT is transferred to the buyer's wallet, who pays for the service with VFS.

Every time that the buyer is stopped by the police and accused for looting the watch, he can access the documents within the NFT that is stored in his wallet and provide prove his ownership and the legitimate acquisition of the watch.

### Example 3: Transferring ownership of goods

An owner of a diamond ring registered it on the Verfisco platform, providing all the data about it, its photographs and scans of the invoice and her credit card payment that refer to the purchase. Verfisco registered her ownership record on the Blockchain and generated an NFT that includes the data and the documentation that identifies the ring and its owner and transferred it to its crypto-wallet. After a while, the owner decided to sell the ring to her friend. After signing a document that indicates the ring is willingly transferred to the new owner and the payment that is received for it, the seller transfers to the new owner's wallet the NFT that includes the documents of ownership, hence enabling her to prove that the ring was purchased in the past from a legitimate retailer. Then, the new owner decides to register its ownership of the ring via the Verfisco platform and provides the details of the item, the purchase and the sign agreement between her and the previous owner of the ring. Verfisco generates a new ownership record and produces a new NFT that is transferred to the new owner's wallet as a proof of her ownership.

## **5. Verfisco's Presale and ICO (Initial Coin Offering)**

### **5.1. Structure**

Verfisco's ICO presents an opportunity for investors to fund and to take part in the development of a 360° service platform that caters to the needs of registering the ownership over motorized and non-motorized goods. Verfisco's operations will be supported by transactions of the Verfisco token (symbol: VFS) offered to investors during the Presale and the ICO stages. The Verfisco token will be issued after the ICO is concluded and will be registered for trade through leading cryptocurrency exchanges. The structure of the Presale and the ICO and the amounts of Verfisco tokens issued are as follows:

- 15,000,000 Verfisco tokens minted will be minted on the Binance Smart Chain (as BEP-20 tokens), due to the lower transaction fees in comparison to other networks.
- The company will offer 10,500,000 tokens (70% of the tokens) to investors in a two-stage token sale, i.e. via the Presale and the ICO, as follows:

Stage 1: The Presale stage with a Verfisco token price of 0.9 USD per token (reflecting a 10% discount on the token value for early investors).

Stage 2: The ICO stage with a Verfisco token price of 1 USD per token.

- The total funds that the company plans to raise via the ICO is 10.5 million USD. The funds raised will be allocated to the team and to Verfisco's partners to support the development and the marketing of the Verfisco platform and to promote the use of the Verfisco token. Marketing and user awareness, as well as constructing a solid and involved community of users of the Verfisco platform and the Verfisco token are especially important to facilitate broad adoption of our solution and awareness in the public, among sellers, buyers and other stakeholders in the real estate market, such as investment companies, property management companies and other service providers, as the use of the Verfisco token and its value are likely to increase through expanding the user base of the Verfisco platform. The raised funding will also be dedicated to improving value appreciation and growth in using the Verfisco token and the Verfisco platform and financing the costs of listing the Verfisco token for trade in cryptocurrency exchanges after the ICO ends.
- 2,250,000 tokens (15%) will be locked as Verfisco's treasury for staking liquidity and for supporting the value of the Verfisco token.
- 1,500,000 tokens (10%) will be locked for marketing and promotions, forming collaborations with influencers and promoters and forming partnerships with Blockchain organizations and with leaders in the real estate and property investment domains to enhance the awareness of the community to the Presale and to ICO, to the Verfisco token and to the Verfisco platform. Additionally, this share of Verfisco tokens will support the initial stages of development of the Verfisco platform, whose advance will be presented to investors and to the community prior to and throughout the Presale and the ICO.
- 750,000 tokens (5%) will be locked for team and advisors.

(See Figure 5)

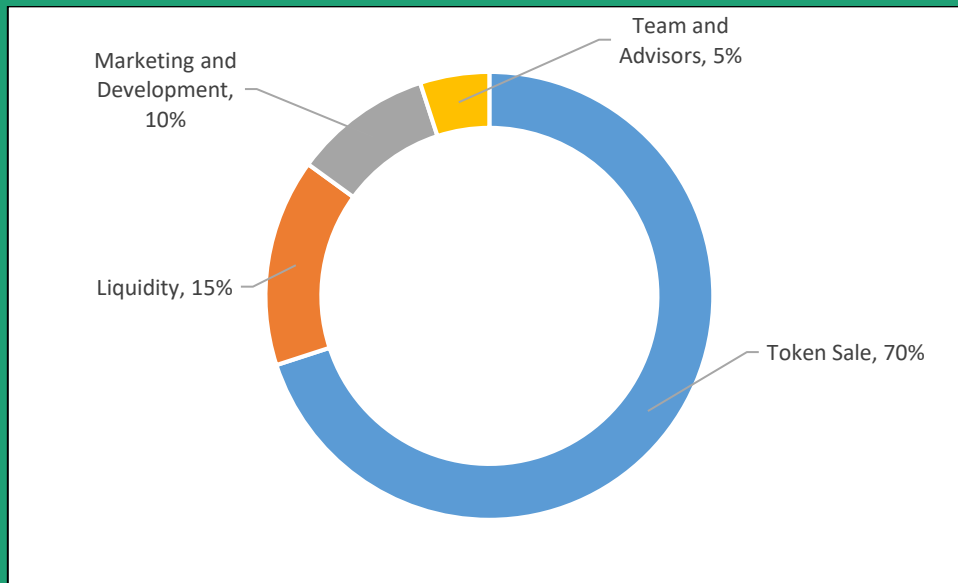


Figure 5: Allocation of the Verfisco token.

Tokens that remain unsold will be fully dedicated to Verfisco's treasury and will be used to foster the awareness of users and the use of the Verfisco token and the Verfisco platform by distribution of tokens to new users, awards, periodic token grants to holders of the Verfisco token (determined by the volume of Verfisco tokens and the period of holding them in their wallet), etc.

## 5.2. Timeline

The Verfisco Presale (stage 1) will take place prior to the ICO.

The Verfisco ICO (stage 2) will take place on Feb 1st, 2025, at 12:00 pm CET and will end on March 7th, 2025.

During the Presale and the ICO, purchases of Verfisco tokens can be made in BUSD. Fiat transfers are not allowed. Please refer to instructions on the company's website how to convert other cryptocurrencies and fiat money into BUSD in order to participate in the token sale.



## 6. Roadmap for Development of the Verfisco Platform

The following roadmap describes the development of the Verfisco platform after the ICO is completed:

### Month 1:

Team recruitment and planning of the development workflow and milestones  
Project kick-off

### Month 2:

Design of the Verfisco platform UI/UX and interfaces to the VFS  
Detailed specification of the modules and data structures

### Month 3-5:

Development of the Verfisco platform  
Integration with the VFS  
Testing

### Month 6:

Launch of the Verfisco platform  
Feedback from the community and planning of expansions and future developments

## 7. Public Review of the Token Contract

The smart contract address will be published by Verfisco upon its launch. We invite all potential participants to review it.

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