GOTEM

Decentralized DeFi platform to crowdsource private investigations, private security and humanitarian missions

Author: Tawei Chang
Date: Oct 14th, 2021
Version 3.0

Abstract

In light of the political climate and the direction the world is taking, it is imperative that there is an outlet for transparency and *global* welfare. This requires a decentralized platform that cannot be shut down by any authority or special interest group. gotEMs platform brings this demand to reality. With its decentralized crowdsourcing DeFi platform enabling crowdsourcing and crowdfunding for private investigations, private security, and humanitarian missions. We are on the cusp of a global shift in how people perceive government, safety, money, resources, and the direction of our species. We anticipate that our movement will change the way people interact and go about their personal lives. Hopefully, it will change the world in a meaningful way that will impact future generations for hundreds of years.

Table of Contents

Introduction

The birth of the Internet resulted in a globalized world. A digital revolution that evened the playing field. Information, communication, and human networking, all democratized. The access of information and communication has never been cheaper or convenient. Convenience and quality of life have all grown with the aid of technology and the Internet. Though, the Internet has resulted in a double-edged sword. Convenience and knowledge grew exponentially on a global scale, while on the other hand, we've witnessed an unprecedented growth in crime and fraud. The ever growing decentralized nature of the Internet and the TOR network have made it increasingly difficult for people and governments to pursue digital crimes such as digital theft, identity theft, digital money-laundering, and all forms of illicit hacking.

The world needs a system of checks and balances--a network which the general populous can rely on to even the playing field. GotEMs sole goal is to become a platform for talented white hat hackers, private detectives, and private security forces to play a role in preventing future crimes or solving simple to complicated cases from all over the world. The platform would act as a safe medium for the general population to contract a freelancing specialist to assist with their case or mission.

GotEMs Origin

GotEM was previously a startup called MeetMySpy. Founded in 2015 as a global marketplace to conveniently contract private investigators and private security. The platform generated organic traffic and traction with thousands of signups from detectives in over eighty countries. Thousands of real cases submitted by people from over 60 countries.
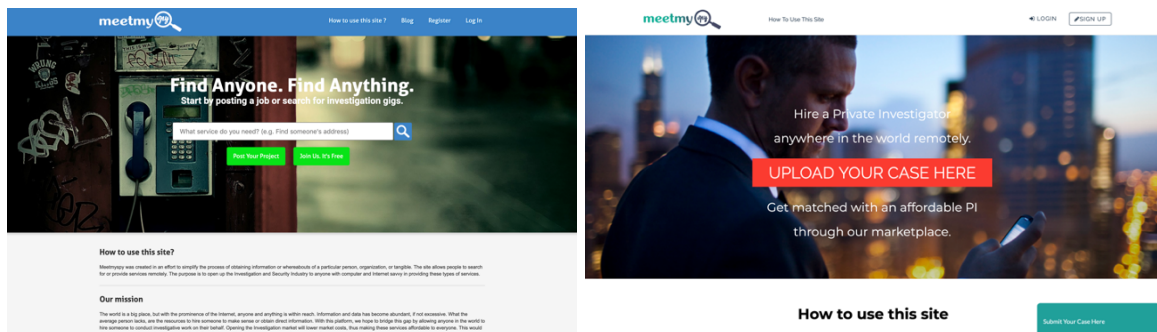
Platform Use-case

Use the GotEM platform to post urgent cases related to private investigations, defense, cybersecurity, and humanitarian aid. The site allows for anyone to search for and hire private investigators, private security, and cyber detectives from all over the world remotely. Ordinary people and licensed investigators are also able to provide investigation services or assist in finding information or solving problems. Anyone with adequate to extensive Internet researching skills will find that they can help to solve many problems that people have, as there are people all over the world in need of particular information about a person, organization, or tangible good

Growing Demand for Private Investigations and Security

The Market

The demand for private investigators and security has never been greater, as the Internet has globalized the world by leveling the playing field and making it easy to connect with anyone in the world. The Internet has made it incredibly easy to meet people, but this convenience has made it easy for people with malicious intentions to harm people all over the world. Cyber-hacking, digital blackmail, catfishing, online impersonation, digital fraud and theft has never been easier with the convenience of the Internet. There are no current affordable and accessible safeguards for such threats.
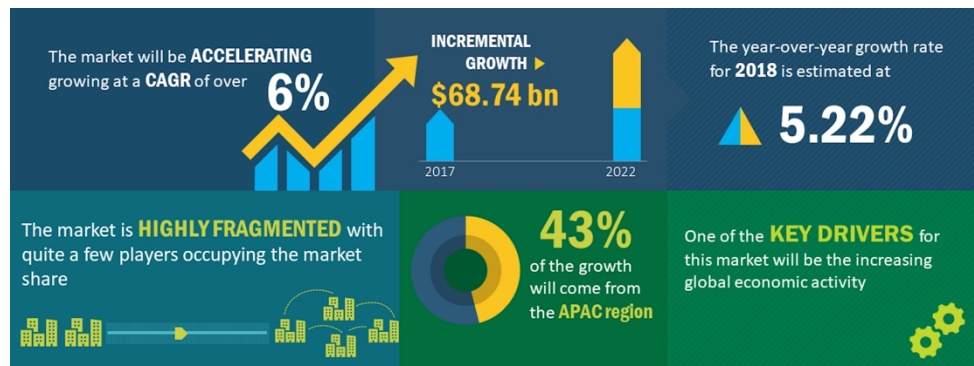
Private investigators are known for taking ridiculous retainers upfront ranging in the thousands. Moreover, they make no promise of obtaining results. There is a standard practice from Detectives to require a non-refundable retainer prior to beginning an investigation. A client would be out of luck in the event a case gets completed or not.
The demand for private investigations is growing at an exponential pace, and is currently one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Even though there is a growing demand, there are currently no affordable channels to meet this demand.

Cyber Security
Private Investigations
Humanitarian
Private Security

The User

Hiring a private detective is risky business, as many security contractors make empty promises prior to beginning a case. It is time consuming to contact and discuss with an investigator, and many will require you visit them in person for a lengthy discussion regarding your case. After divulging private information to said detective, would you then be quoted a ballpark figure of what your investigation will cost. Typically, you'll be required to place down non-refundable deposits.

Industry standard deposits average between one-thousand to five-thousand dollars, along with a standard hourly rate, ranging from as low as fifty hourly to upwards of two-hundred-fifty dollars per hour. Many individuals have been burned by detectives, as results are never guaranteed and deposits are generally non-refundable. Due to high entry costs to hire a Detective, coupled with the general perception of detectives, the general public finds it hard to find a detective they can trust.

Market Inadequacies

Private Investigations are expensive. Man-hours are needed to conduct mundane in-person surveillance, investigative skill sets and large and private databases are used extensively by investigators. There are times where it can be difficult to quote a case, as the number of hours needed to complete an investigation can be indefinite.

Pricing amongst investigators throughout the world are highly unbalanced and do not follow a productive pricing equation in relation to a country's GDP. Research has found that regardless of which country, there are detectives charging anywhere from $50 to $250 hourly on average. Many have detectives that require a high deposit minimum, which discourages consumers from moving forward with a detective.

Detectives require large deposits because there is a common mistrust between both the detective and consumer. The detectives are afraid that clients will not pay if the results do not fall in their clients favor, and sometimes it can be hard to determine the end result of an investigation. Consumers find it hard to find a detective they can trust, as the majority of cases are urgent, and it can be difficult to determine which detective is best for your case, aside from going off of intuition or gut-feeling of a detective they interview.

Market Solution

A reform of the investigations industry is needed. Where a governed global marketplace utilizing public ledger and blockchain technology can facilitate and regulate payments, deliverables, and reputations of contractors. This medium would allow for users to upload retainers and payments so as to demonstrate trust between them and their contractor.

On the other hand, the exchange would act as a medium to insure that a Detective lives up to their promised deliverables. By allowing deposits to be uploaded to the blockchain via escrow, it would enable a Smart Contract between the user and detective. Once said deliverables have been accomplished, the detective can check off the box and submit evidence to have portions of the escrow released. Ratings and reviews by users would aid in the proficiency of the detective network in the long term.

OpenBazaar as a Use Case

OpenBazaar is a decentralized e-commerce platform where one can buy or sell goods over its platform. Users are not anonymous on the platform in OpenBazaars network records each users IP address[1]. A node can be a buyer, seller, or moderator.

It uses a Kademlia-style distributed hash table data structure. A seller must host a node and keep it running in order to make items visible on the network. This method prevents account spamming by using the proof-of-work consensus protocol. It also prevents ratings and review spam by utilizing proof-of-burn, and security deposit consensus protocols.[2]

Buyers and sellers use Bitcoin as its form of currency on the platform. A buyer can add a moderator while making a purchase. The moderator is responsible for resolving a dispute if anything happens between the buyer and the seller. Anyone can be a moderator in the network. Moderators earn commission by resolving disputes.

Submitting a Mission

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenBazaar
[2] Prusty, Narayan (2017-04-27). Building Blockchain Projects. Packt Publishing Ltd. ISBN9781787125339.

Hiring a detective used to be a hit or miss. You'd find a detective by a recommendation or general search on the Internet. After paying your detective a hefty non-refundable deposit, the fate of your case would be left in the hands of the detective. More often than not, a detective would require additional payment for more hours needed to complete the investigation. And as always, results are not guaranteed by your detective.

That changes with the GotEM platform. Users submit their case to the site, and based on your budget and requirements of your investigation, you'd be matched with a suitable detective through the platform. After agreeing to a counter quote from your detective, you can choose to accept and then upload funds to the escrow via the blockchain, which would enable a Smart Contract between the user and detective.

The Hiring Process

Uploading your case
> Submit your case details, such as the type of case it is, the location, your general budget, and what you would like your investigator to achieve during the investigation.

Contributor-voting for Contractor
> Based on your requirements, a matching algorithm will match you with the most suitable detective in relation to your case location, budget, and experience requirements.

Acceptance Offer
> Your Detective will reply with a set up deliverables and terms for you to agree to. Revise and come to agreements to the terms prior to beginning the case.

Loading Funds
> Upload the balance of your case using your debit or credit card. Funds will be held in escrow and converted to GOTEM tokens. The platform allows a maximum of 20% of your case balance to be advanced to your detective to cover costs. Remaining payouts are only released when deliverables are met by your assigned detective.

Executing Smart Contract
> After funds have been loaded. Funds will be converted to GOTEM tokens to execute a Smart Contract on the Ethereum blockchain. The Smart Contract will insure that your detective submits evidence per deliverable prior to releasing of funds. Once you've received evidence per milestone, you'll be able to use a checkbox to release funds in relation to deliverables from your Detective.

Reputation System
> When the investigation concludes, you'll be given the option to leave a rating and review of your Detectives performance. Your review and rating will help to build a stronger detective network and insure that contractors on the platform are

Crowdfunding a Mission

Users have the option to self fund a case as well as opt to pull additional funding by initiating crowdfunding. Users in the ecosystem can fund a mission till it reaches its target amount. All participants in a case will have voting rights to select which contractor(s) are to partake in the mission, whether to disapprove milestones reached, and whether or not to release funds in escrow.

Submitting Bids to Missions

Contractors can submit bids to existing cases and missions within the ecosystem. Contractors will have a general rating that allows for users to determine their success rate and experience level.

Platform Ecosystem

The ecosystem will consist of a network of cyber security specialists, private investigators, and private security from a large variety of countries. Private investigators and private security will be required to hold licenses in countries that have licensing requirements and regulations. For countries that have little to no regulations for the industry, the GotEM platform will act as a regulator for contractors within those countries.

The decentralized nature of the platform would utilize the GOTEM token for payments and for executing Smart Contracts between the user and contractor. Ratings and reviews would remain permanent and tamper-proof on Ethereum's blockchain.

Platforms Technology Stack

GotEMs back-end for payments, escrow, smart contracts and reputation system will utilize the Ethereum blockchain. Smart contracts on the platform allow users to manage agreements between users who utilize a contractor's services. Reviews and feedback would be stored on the tamperproof blockchain to maintain the reputation of the detectives on the network.

Blockchain-based Marketplace

Marketplaces can truly benefit from the power of blockchain as it's built to create trust and transparency.

One of the best things about the blockchain is that, because it is a decentralized system that exists between all permitted parties, there's no need to pay intermediaries (Middlemen) and it saves you time and conflict. Blockchains have their problems, but they are rated, undeniably, faster, cheaper, and more secure than traditional systems, which is why banks and governments are turning to them.

Backend for payments, escrows, Smart Contracts, and reputation management utilize Ethereum blockchain. Ethereum is an open software platform based on blockchain technology that enables developers to build and deploy decentralized applications. Ethereums distributed public blockchain network is completely decentralized, which suits well with the decentralized peer-to-peer vision that GotEM is aiming to achieve.

Smart Contract Technology

Digitally signed smart contracts. Contracts are unbreakable. No intermediaries required, as smart contracts are executed automatically.

A SC has a state – permanently stored in Blockchain storage variables. The main characteristic of the SCs is that they run in an isolated environment. The program results must be the same what-ever node they run in, so, they cannot access the external world (that changes with time); they can only access and send messages to the Blockchain itself (that is immutable)[3]. On the contrary, computer programs continuously interact with the external world. Moreover, once a SC is deployed on the Blockchain, it is there forever – it cannot be undone or erased.

Here we present a simplified version of the voting system, as an example of the first steps of the proposed process:

Step 1. Goal of the system. To manage remote voting incorporate assemblies, including verification of the legal number, and proxy delegation management

Step 2. Actors. The system has basically two actors: Corporate administrator: manages the system, manages the shareholders and their shares, convenes assemblies, calls for voting. Shareholder: participates in assemblies, casts his votes, delegates participation to an assembly to another shareholder.
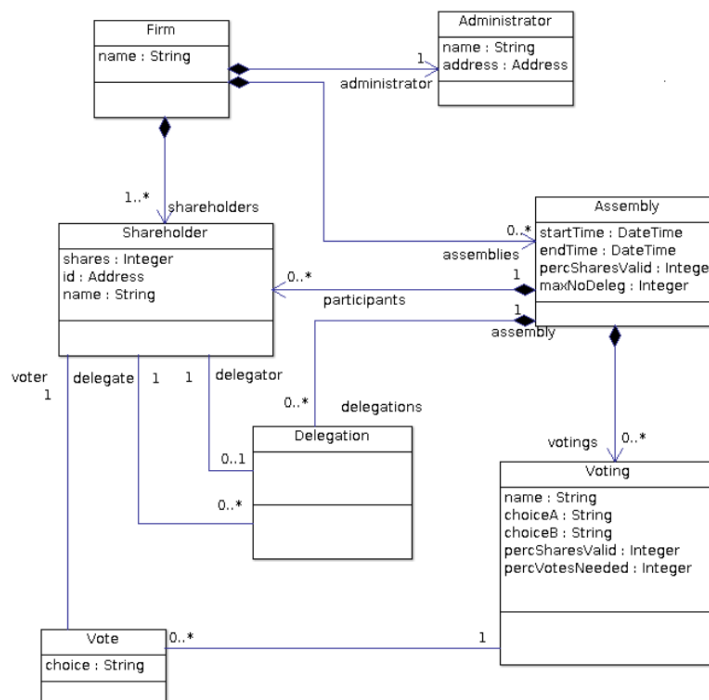

Step 3. User Stories. Fig. 3 shows the actors and the USs they are involved in, using a UML Use Case diagram, where the use cases are in fact USs. Note that these USs just specify the voting system, and do not depend on the specific technology used to implement it. They would be right also if the implementation did not use a Blockchain.

---

[3] Michele Marchesi, Lodovica Marchesi, Roberto Tonelli, An Agile Software Engineering Method to Design Blockchain Applications, Oct 2018.
https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1809/1809.09596.pdf

Peer-to-peer Voting

Voting has currently remained the popular way to arrive at a group decision-making. Simple vote counting makes it easier to use the majority to ascertain results. It is very simple to understand and implement this particular scheme, but the concern is whether the most important thing is done in the most suitable manner. This includes the fact that the main purpose of the decision-making scheme of a group is to discover the result that is satisfactory to the entire group. Practically, issues occur due to the fact that only few group members are part of the decision making of the group, especially when a vote is cast. The perspective of this smaller part is responsible for decisions or a general preference on the basis of their values, even if they are not aware of the most suitable option for their values. This is usually caused by little or no knowledge and time required for an informed decision to be made.

DELEGATIVE DEMOCRACY
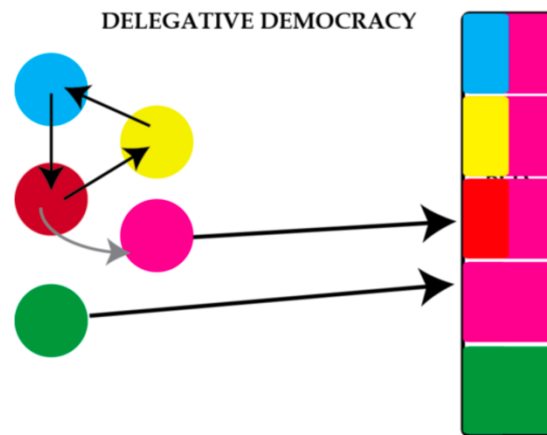
Delegative Democracy[4] is an idea, rather than an implemented system, proposed by Bryan Ford. This system offers voters the choice of being an active delegate or a passive delegator. In the first case, they exercise their voting power on their own, along with any delegated to them. In the second case, they select one other person to whom they delegate their full voting power. The system emphasizes exercise of voting strength rather than the current paradigm of winning or losing a seat. Each person is initially given the same voting weight, and the final distribution of weights for members of the population depends upon the trust network. It is understood that the privacy of non-voting (delegating) individuals is protected by this system so that they cannot be coerced into giving their vote to particular delegates and that the privacy of voting (delegated) individuals is waived such that they are held accountable to those whose voting power they hold.

A Voting System for Internet-Based Democracy (Liquid Democracy)
Liquid Democracy[5] focuses on an iterative voting system in which voters can change their votes at any time in order to show their approval or disapproval of an idea or policy. This system is based upon a social game (i.e., the prisoner's dilemma) in which voters identify themselves as part of the group or not. Voting is performed with transitive delegation (which is domain-insensitive), but is resolved as a series of voting vectors. A person has a total of +voting power, but can assign −1 or +1 to all measures being voted upon (such that the sum of all votes totals to +1), and the voting is arbitrated in order to ensure maximum happiness for the group based upon all voting vectors.

Peer-to-peer voting scheme
In designing our scheme we approached the issue from the other direction. We see voting as expressing the opinions of people. When not everybody votes, the question is what are the opinions of non-voters and how can

---

[4] Bryan Ford. *Delegative Democracy*. 2002.
[5] Stefan Dirnstorfer. *A Voting System for Internet Based Democracy*. 2010.

we include these opinions in the final result. Currently, in commonly-used voting schemes their opinions are simply discarded. We approached the issue from a machine learning perspective, seeing this as a prediction problem. We have a set of known values (votes) and would like to infer the unknown values (non-voter opinions) from them. When deciding which data to use we decided to use social networks and trust relationships between people. This is based on our anecdotal observations that people tend to ask their friends how to vote when they themselves do not have a firm opinion on an issue. In our scheme, we formalize this and make it explicit, thus simplifying and streamlining the process, making it scalable and less time-consuming.[6]
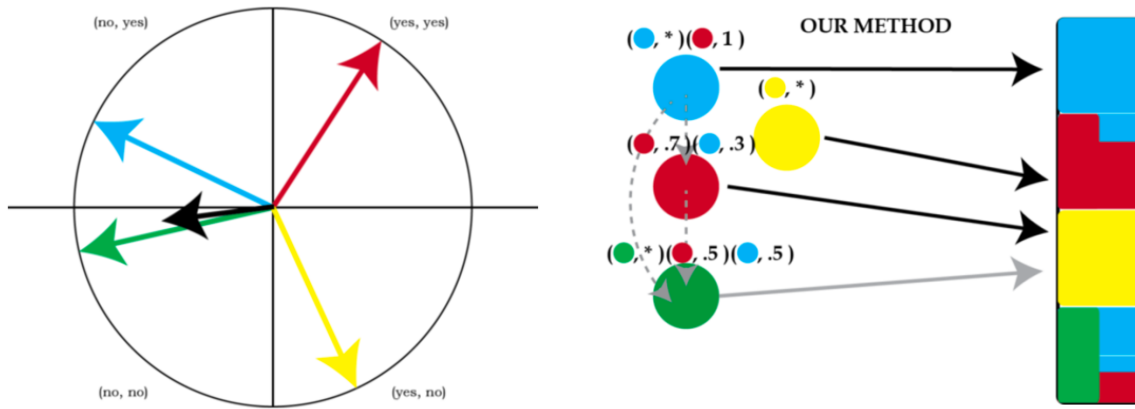
We present some examples. We have three members, Alice, Bob and Cathy. Alice can decide to delegate like this:

(Alice,∗)

This is a default which means her vote counts only if she casts a vote.

(Alice,∗),(Bob,0.4),(Cathy,0.6)

If Alice does not cast a vote, her vote is inferred 0.4 from Bob and 0.6 from Cathy. If she casts a vote, only her vote counts.

(Alice,0.9),(Bob,0.04),(Cathy,0.06)

If she casts a vote, then 0.9 of her vote is counted, but still 0.04 and 0.06 is inferred from Bob and Cathy, respectively. If she does not cast a vote, then her vote is inferred from Bob and Cathy in 0.4 and 0.6 shares.

These weighted delegation edges define a (social) network between members which is a kind of "web of trust" or "trust network". We can see it as a directed graph between (hopefully) everybody. We call this a "delegation network"[7].

When a decision is needed, votes are cast. This is the second stage of the process. This is done in any manner settled on by the members and can be the same as in traditional voting. But, it is not required that everybody casts a vote and missing votes are not simply discarded. For those who do not cast a vote, their vote is inferred. This is done transitively. So in the final example above, if Bob does not cast a vote, then Bob's 0.4 share of Alice's vote is

[6] https://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/Peer-to-Peer_Voting_Scheme
[7] https://mitar.tnode.com/post/73983101095/peer-to-peer-voting-scheme

inferred from Bob's own delegations. In the case that none of Bob's delegates (transitively) casts a vote, then Alice's vote is wholly inferred from Cathy's vote.
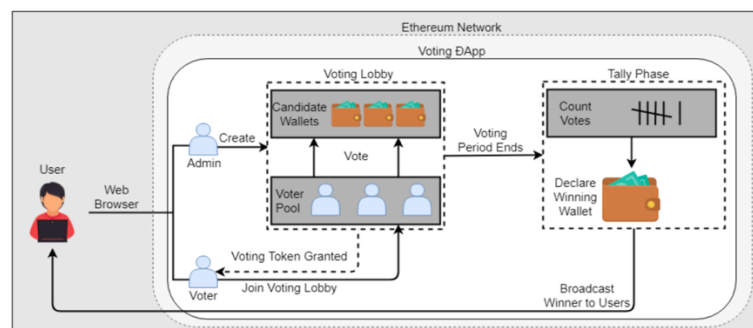
Ethereum DLT Voting System

Voting on Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), or blockchain, provides an infrastructure that can facilitate trustless and secure transactions, or votes, on a network that users can reach anywhere. To create such a decentralized voting application that reaches people, we want to leverage an existing blockchain network that people can reach without the requirement of becoming a blockchain node. Ethereum provides tools to access blockchain nodes without the user becoming a node, specifically the MetaMask browser plugin[8].
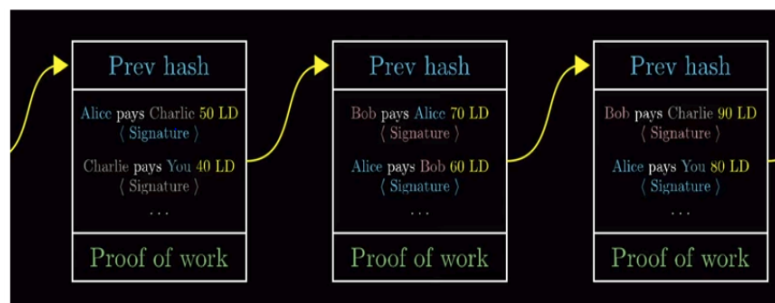
Ethereum Features

Ethereum caters to a variety of different use cases by assessing the computational power of transactions via gas, a way to accurately define the cost of various and complex transactions occurring on the network. Gas is measured in Gwei, which you can think of as a nano-Ether, or 10-9 ETH [2]. This allows the network to calculate transaction costs at a nano-Ether accurate level. For our voting platform, this means our transactions are eligible to be reflected in a block via gas. The Ethereum Virtual Machine and its support of Smart Contracts built on Solidity allow us to fulfill the full stack decentralized application we desire. This network is a haven for dApp developers entering into the new age Web 3.0.[9]

Payments and Escrow
Using localethereum.com, an ordinary trade works like this:

---

[8] https://srs.tcu.edu/media/uploads/2018/COSC2018REDDICK19284.pdf
[9] https://mitar.tnode.com/post/73983101095/peer-to-peer-voting-scheme

1. The buyer and seller confirm and agree on the terms of the trade.
2. The seller places the ether into the smart contract (with one click). This provides proof-of-funds and allows for a much safer trade.
3. The buyer makes payment directly to the seller.
4. Either:
   a. The seller successfully confirms the payment, and releases the escrow. Trade complete!
   b. A party raises a dispute, and brings in a third-party arbitrator, giving them the keys to decrypt the messages and work with both parties to make a resolution.

Every escrow first requires a signed invitation from localethereum.com, which is just to keep the contract clean. The seller can request one of these signatures from localethereum.com's API when they're ready to place their ether in escrow. The temporary invitation contains a signature of the trade's properties, including:

1. The buyer's address used to interact with the escrow and receive funds
2. The seller's address used to interact with the escrow, and receive returned ether in case of a cancellation
3. The size of the trade in ether
4. Localethereum.com's percentage
5. The payment window in seconds (except for cash trades)

Creating an escrow requires making a call to the external create Escrow function with these parameters and the signed invitation, and paying the full balance up-front. The function can be called from any address — the ether doesn't have to be sent from the same address as the seller, and it typically isn't. We make funding easy by letting sellers choose to use their encrypted in-browser wallet with one-click, but there is also the option to simply copy the necessary data value to initiate the escrow from an external wallet.[10]

The smart contract allows users to safely exchange ether with one another, and to name a trusted third-party to mediate a trade if a dispute arises. Currently, the trusted mediator is always localethereum.com, but the contract will be adapted in the future to switch over to a reputation-based distributed arbitrator pool. This post goes over the first version of our smart contract, which we expect to be replaced one day. Payments are instant and don't require any intermediary.

---

[10] https://blog.localethereum.com/how-our-escrow-smart-contract-works/

Reputation Management - **Ink Protocol**

Data is immutable, so it can't be deleted or changed. Validation by network prevents fraud. Due to Ink Protocol's decentralized nature, sellers can bring their reputation with them to sell on multiple marketplaces at the same time or move from one to another without having to rebuild their reputation. This is a great benefit compared to centralized marketplaces.

Ink Protocol is providing both a protocol for decentralized reputations but also for payments. So, it comes with built-in escrow contracts in order to confidentially pay after receiving the desired goods.

The reputation system itself uses proof of payment. After every completed Ink transaction, the buyer can leave feedback for the seller about the completed transaction. Feedback consists of a rating and a comment about the transaction, which are stored as data on the Ethereum blockchain. The feedback entry references the id of the transaction that the seller was involved in and can be seen by anyone with access to the public Ethereum blockchain and Ink Smart Contract[11]. Any person or marketplace will then be able to look up the feedback history for a specific seller to determine their trustworthiness before choosing to buy from that seller.

---

[11] https://cryptopotato.com/ink-protocol-decentralized-reputation-payments-p2p-marketplaces/

GOTEM Token Utility

Decentralized Finance (DeFi)

A decentralized crowdsourcing platform enabling crowdfunded investigations and private security coupled with a decentrally Financed (DeFi) reserve fund, ruled by token governance, which enables group voting to determine how and where the reserve fund would be used.

With the current political climate and the direction our world is taking, it is imperative that there is an outlet for transparency and global welfare. Our platform makes this demand a reality. Using the platform would act as a safe medium for users to contract freelancing investigators in assisting with urgent missions anywhere in the world.

The network enables anyone with a mobile phone and internet access to crowdsource and crowdfund for cases related to private investigations, private security and humanitarian aid.

Trust as an NFT

Many of us are coming to realize that crowdsourcing for open-source intelligence to collaborate and bring transparency is key moving forward. gotEM will become its own metaverse. A digital version of our reality, where people can collectively gather intelligence, learn cyber investigation skills to earn tokens and OSINT certifications in the form of NFTs.

Certain real world investigations that are publicly funded through crowdfunding would be carried over into the metaverse, adding another virtual layer and storyline to complicated world issues. People from the real world can participate in the gotEM metaverse with avatars acting as sources. Gathering real life intel to contribute and crowdfunding for very public investigations that have garnered global interest.

Token Utility

The GOTEM token will be used to access services on its platform. Services include private investigations, cyber investigations, private security, cybersecurity, and general investigative services provided by contractors, freelancers, and security groups on the platform. The utility of the token being that it is used to execute a Smart Contract between the user and contractor.

Token Utility Breakdown:
- Reputation NFTs for the Metaverse
  - OSINT Certificates
- Rating Levels
  - Earned through success submission of evidence
- Evidence in the form of privacy enabled NFTs
- Specific NFT evidence only accessible through metaverse
  - Locking sensitive evidence or data within a metaverse 1:1 match of our existing world. Only retrievable by accessing the real world location and metaverse simultaneously
- KYC NFTs
  - Enabled governance voting for public release or destruction of KYC credentials
  - KYC must bypass 3rd party specializing in verifying credentials
  - Avatar unique character identifier
- Native Token Staking
  - For access to the platform
 - To create and access your avatar

Use Case Description

The nature of the GOTEM Tokens is twofold: they are utility tokens that can be used to buy premium services and hire talent, and they are also reward tokens that incentivizes community members for using and growing the platform. Tokens are only valuable in the sense that they are required to access and use the services offered by the GotEM platform.

Token Governance

With token governance empowering the platform to make it quasi-decentralized, allowing for its users to participate in all aspects of a mission. From the sources to hire, funds to allocate, and approval or denial of evidence. These features are enabled for users that choose to stake the GOTEM token as well as users that participate in missions using their own funds through a crowdfund.

Token Distribution and Vesting
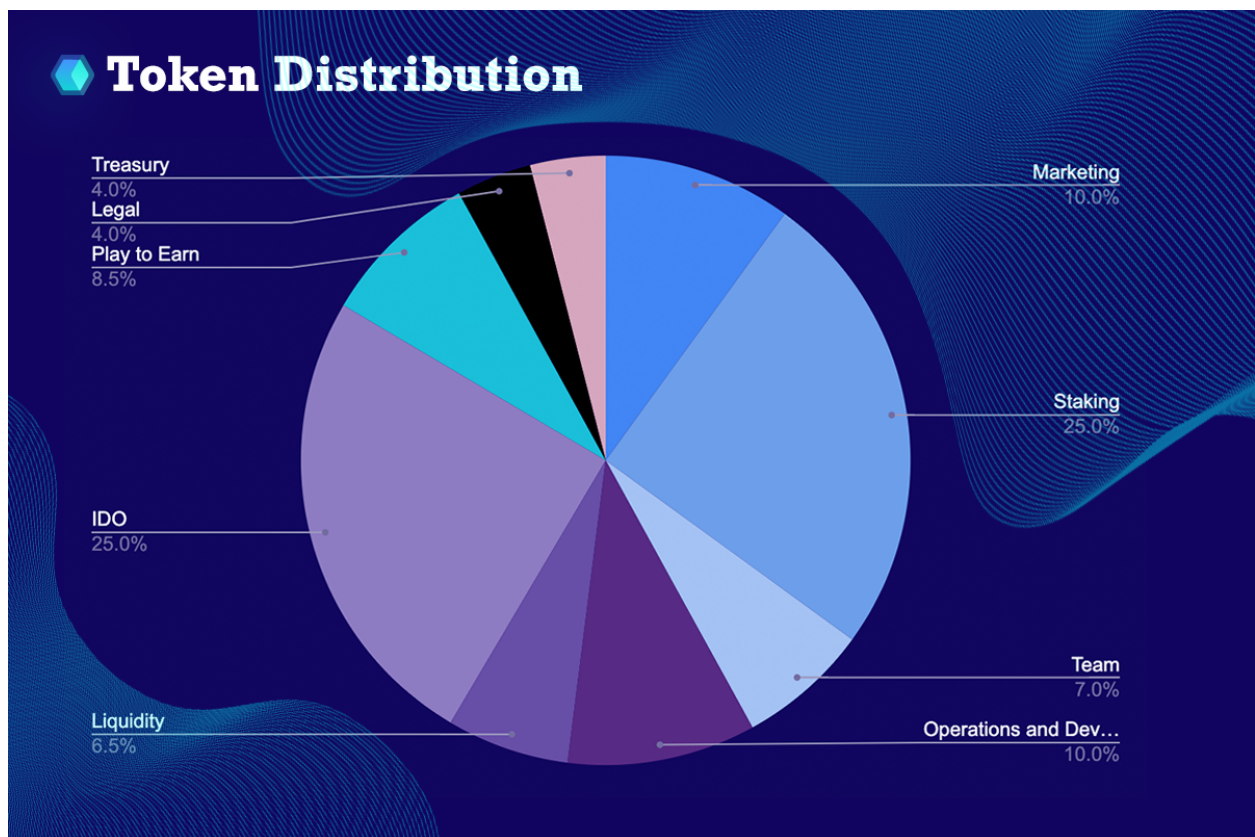
gotEM Tokenomics

	Percentage	Allocation	Vesting
Marketing	10.00%	28,900,000	Locked for 1 month, to be released linearly over the subsequent 36 months
Staking	25.00%	72,250,000	10% to be released every month for the next 10 months
Team	7.00%	20,230,000	Locked for first 3 months, to be released 10% each subsequent month
Operations and Development	10.00%	28,900,000	Locked for first 45 days, to be released linearly over the subsequent 36 months
Liquidity	6.50%	18,785,000	Locked for 12 months
IDO	25.00%	72,250,000	10% to be released on TGE, 20% every month and 10% for the final month
Play to Earn	8.50%	24,565,000	10% to be released every month for the next 10 months
Legal	4.00%	11,560,000	Locked for 3 months, to be released linearly over the subsequent 12 months
Treasury	4.00%	11,560,000	Locked for 12 months
Total	**100.00%**	**289,000,000**	

Citations and Sources

- **https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=20067480**

- **https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/e734/d63888d81075efa0402599ae4e43772cf2e7.pdf**

- http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2013/06/11/when-government-cant-be-trusted.html

- http://hollidayinvestigations.com/how-the-private-investigation-industry-has-evolved/

- https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/pentagon-inquiry-into-freelance-spy-cell-1921841.html

- http://www.rachelmarsden.com/columns/spynextdoor.htm

- https://tribune.com.pk/story/1031851/the-growing-demand-for-private-security/

- http://www.fao.org/3/ca2906en/CA2906EN.pdf

- https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/blockchain-marketplace-eliminates-credit-card-fraud-and-simplifies-cryptocurrency-spending-300891398.html

- https://rubygarage.org/blog/how-blockchain-impacts-marketplace

- https://medium.com/soar-earth/the-advantages-of-blockchain-based-marketplaces-939e11a2664b

- https://cryptopotato.com/ink-protocol-decentralized-reputation-payments-p2p-marketplaces/

- https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=80EwDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA21#v=onepage&q&f=false

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenBazaar

- https://hackernoon.com/how-blockchain-will-revolutionize-online-marketplaces-64fd6101bbf0

- https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/cyber-security-market

- https://www.marketresearchfuture.com/reports/cyber-security-market-953

- https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20180717005856/en/Global-Private-Security-Services-Market-2018-2022-Increasing

- https://blog.localethereum.com/how-our-escrow-smart-contract-works/

- https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1809/1809.09596.pdf