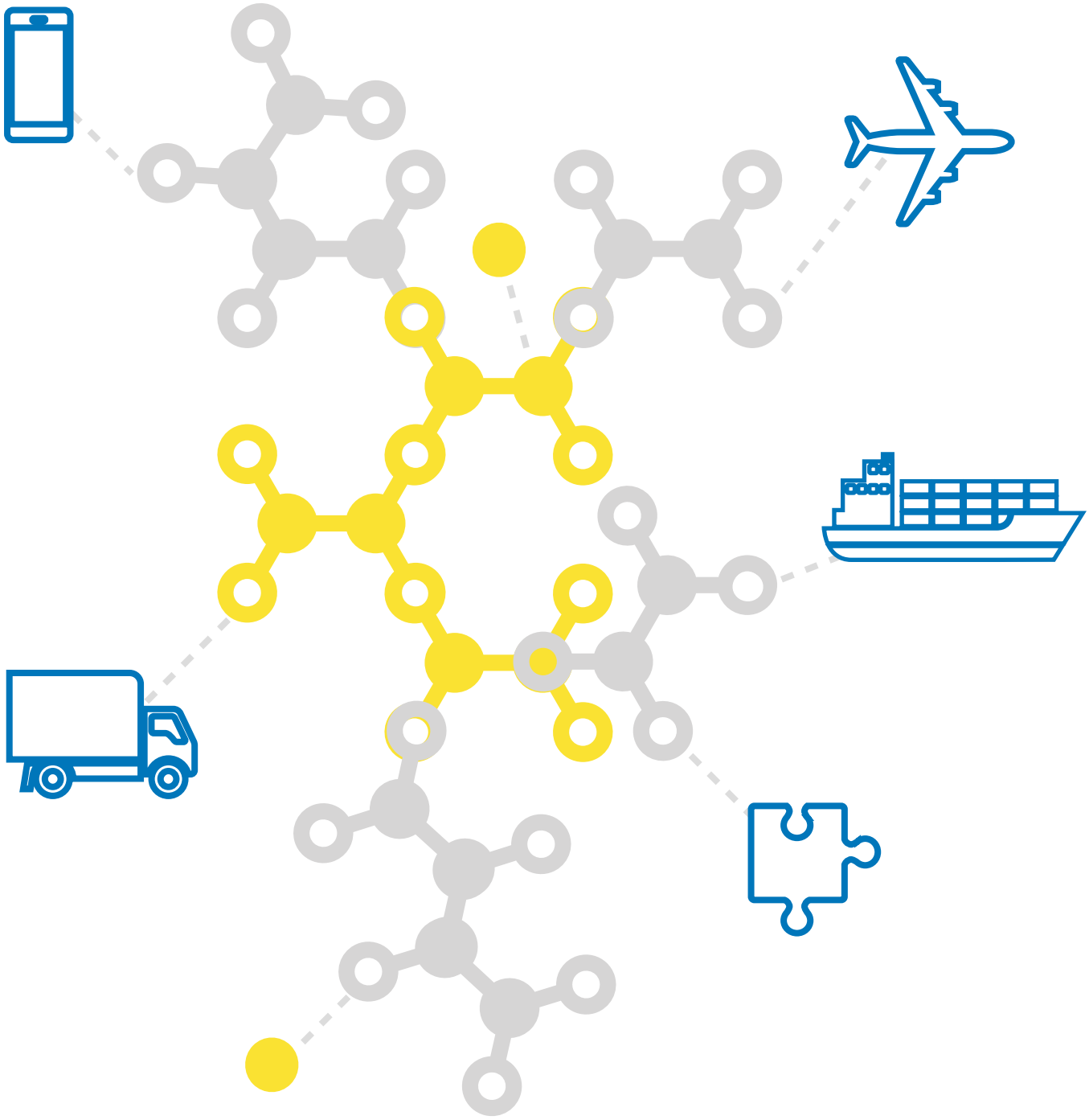


MOVA - Disrupting the Global Supply Chain Industry

Prepared for: The ‘MOVA’ Team

Prepared by: Lachlan McDonald - CEO

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY — MOVA PLATFORM	5
THE MOVA PLATFORM	6
CUSTOMER FLEXIBILITY - LITE AND FULL APPLICATION	7
THE MOVA ECOSYSTEM	8
HOW THE MOVA PLATFORM WORKS	9
TEAM	11
BUSINESS CASE AND REVENUE MODEL	12
TARGET CUSTOMERS	14
CASE STUDY	15
DUAL TOKEN STRUCTURE - MOVE COIN / MOVA TOKEN	16
DIVIDEND STRUCTURE	18
TIMELINE	19
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION - SUMMARY	20
MOVA SMART CONTRACTS AND SOLIDITY CODE	21

Introduction

Supply chains connect us. They are the engine of the global economy, powering the ecosystem that delivers everything from our food to our cell phones. But as our connections grow in complexity, our logistics systems remain outdated, rarely telling us what we need to know to make the best decisions. Businesses around the world face pressure to deliver on time and in full, but don't have the tools to track deliveries or execute contracts and payment efficiently.

Unresolved complexity drives late, lost, or inefficient deliveries that result in hundreds of billions of dollars of lost revenue. This, coupled with a sharp increase in consumer interest about corporate social responsibility and transparency, means that the global supply chain industry is primed for an evolution.

The solution is MOVA — The Movement Ecosystem.

The distributed ledgers, immutable records, and decentralized access offered by blockchain renders the technology an ideal catalyst for evolution of global supply chain models. MOVA leverages the Ethereum blockchain to link producers and shipping providers with automated Smart Contracts, track goods in real-time with MOVA GPS, and exact instant payments with built in performance based incentive mechanisms.

Our vision is to make every truck on the road more efficient, increasing competition and decreasing carbon footprint. A half-filled truck is not good for the customer, the vendor, or the environment. The Movement Ecosystem will provide the global platform to fill that truck by linking producers, movers, retailers and consumers to access and auction cost effective logistics capacity and real world performance data to drive businesses forward.

Our growth strategy is simple. The MOVA Platform is free to access, and generates real world savings for our customers. MOVA charges a fee for each transaction that is a fraction of the measurable cash benefit our customers receive.

MOVA will lead the Blockchain Industry by offering one of the first Securitized Token Offerings. MOVA will be filing a Regulation A+ offering with the SEC to launch a legally compliant, public blockchain platform that publishes transparent financial and performance data. MOVA is built to align the incentives of our customers and shareholders via an Ether dividend. 100% of our declared profit will be shared equally among all Coin holders.

MOVA was founded by leaders in the Australian minerals and mining industry, with backgrounds at firms including BHP Billiton, McKinsey, and Boston Consulting. The MOVA team maintains a keen understanding of the pain points of global supply chains—and what can be done to fix them.

By using smart contracts to automate supply chain transactions, and an iOS-and-Android compatible platform to monitor and manage supply chain logistics, MOVA's SAAS (Software As A Solution) can facilitate the minimization of late deliveries and loss of productivity with accurate data, clear communication channels, and a flexible interface that functions across industries.

Join the Movement Ecosystem and help us build the supply chain of tomorrow.

— Lachlan McDonald, CEO

Executive Summary — MOVA Platform

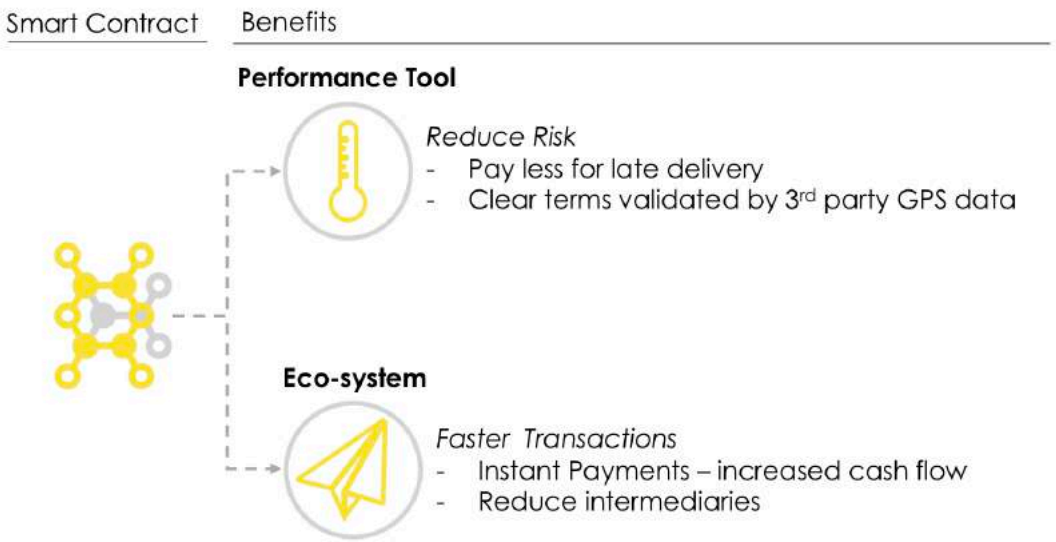
Supply chains face ever increasing pressures to reduce costs and manage risk. Most logistics software is transactionally capable, but fails to integrate seamlessly with third party shipment providers, adding risk and cost to all parties, including:

1. Late deliveries — express deliveries can increase rates by up to 25%
2. Indirect costs — lost productivity and slowed production
3. Late payments — major inhibitor of growth across supply chains

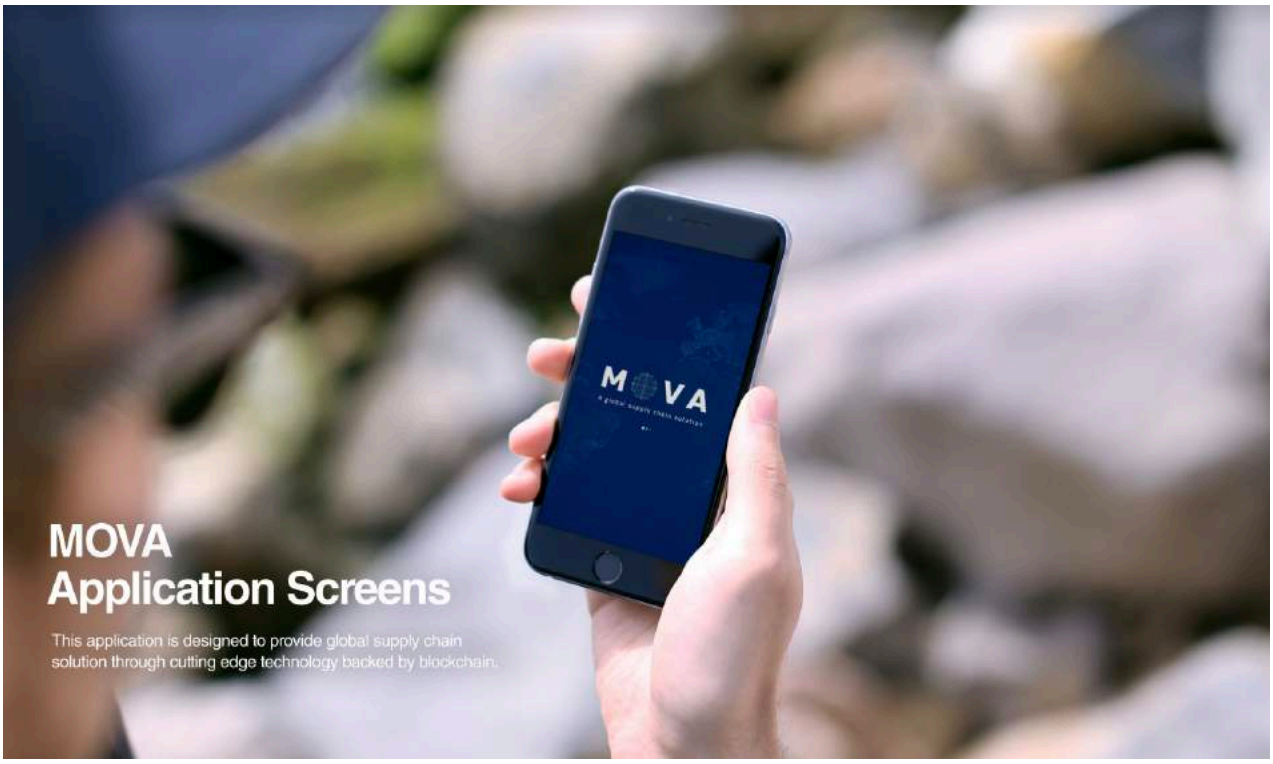
The MOVA Project is evolving how we move things by linking producers and shipping providers through the MOVA App, which utilizes smart contracts on the Ethereum Virtual Machine. MOVA's autonomous contracts establish clear delivery terms and enable instant payment upon receipt.

The MOVA App features GPS integration to track goods as they move along the chain, and creates a dual incentive model that benefits transporters and producers with bonus mechanisms for optimal delivery, and compensates users for deliveries not made on-time or in-full.

TABLE 1 - MOVA SMART CONTRACT



The MOVA Platform



The MOVA platform utilizes a suite of customized Smart Contracts on the Ethereum Virtual Machine to facilitate clear, autonomous execution of delivery transactions, payment, and supply chain management.

The MOVA Platform drives the following dual incentive benefits to providers and transporters:

1. Both parties agree to a clear set of delivery terms prior to shipment.
2. Once agreed, the ‘smart contract’ is executed via the blockchain automatically.
   A. Customer Incentive — A standard ‘variable’ rate structure where providers pay less (%) for late delivery or non-conformance.
   B. Transport provider incentive — Instant payment and bonuses for optimal delivery.

Customer Flexibility - Lite and Full Application

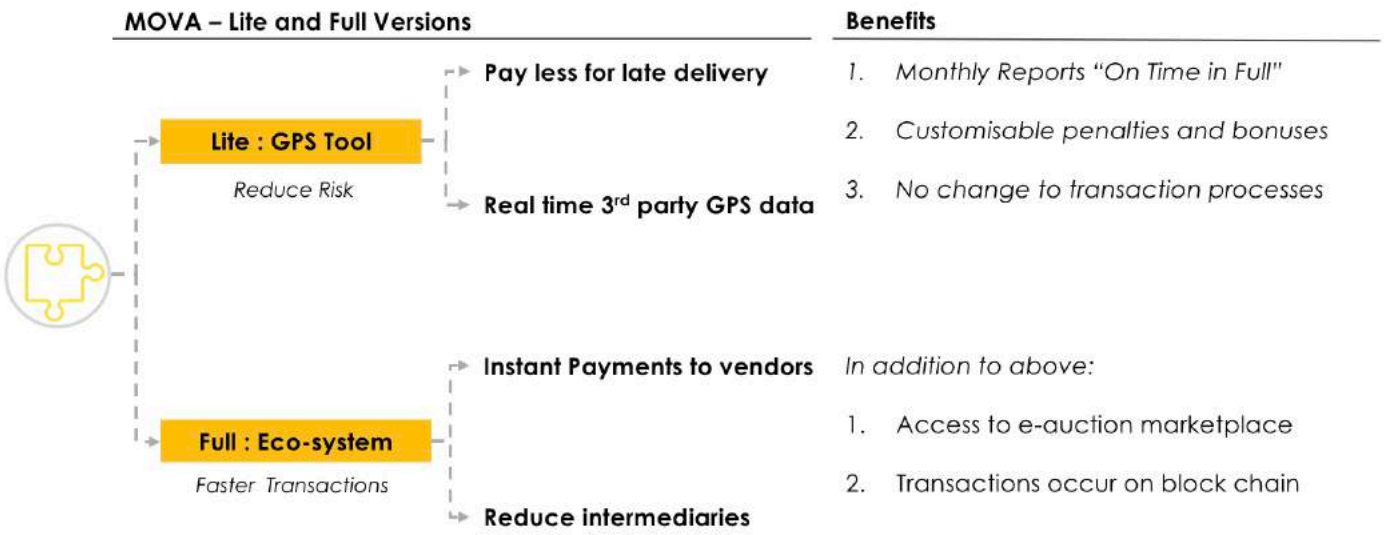
MOVA customers can choose between two versions of the MOVA platform:

The Lite version includes the real-time 3rd party GPS tracking dashboard, monthly performance reports demonstrating transparent and fact-based views of performance (including frequency and duration of lateness), and application of contractual penalties (eg. 5% rate discount on each late delivery).

Customers do not need to make any changes to their ERP system and can invoice, pay and operate using their preferred platforms, but are empowered with validated performance data and the option of penalties or bonuses being automatically applied to invoices.

The full MOVA Application will run customer transactions end to end, including facilitating payment and access to the e-auction marketplace.

TABLE 2 - MOVA TOOLS



The MOVA Ecosystem

By Year 3, The MOVA Platform develops into The MOVA Ecosystem, a global logistics marketplace that represents the full latent capacity (total available shipping space) and market potential (total 'market rate' price range) of our users supply chains.

The MOVA Ecosystem will enable the following functionality:

a. Transport providers see jobs requested from a range of pre-screened clients- dramatically increasing the market reach at zero cost.

b. Shippers access a wide market of potential transport providers, with downward pressure on prices.

c. Vendors focus on their most efficient or effective services (reduced barriers for customers to find the right truck for the right job).

TABLE 3 - CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
	MOVA 'GPS'	**MOVA 'Eco-System'**	**'Eco-System 2.0'**
Tools	Real time fleet performance data and penalty/bonus mechanisms	Automated performance tools with Instant payment capability	Online Auction platform with real time Fleet capacity management
Features	• Monthly Reports "On Time in Full"	• Full benefits of "MOVA GPS' tool	• Full "MOVA GPS/Eco-System'
	• Customisable penalties and bonuses	• Access to e-auction marketplace	• Fleet 5 star performance ratings tool
	• No change to transaction processes	• Transactions occur on block chain	
Status	• *Tier 1 Mining Ops. Trial - Jan 18*	*To be announced*	
	• Tested in EVM and fully operational	• Smart contract 'operational' in EVM	• Alpha code under development
	• UI/UX – Trial beta being tested	• UI/UX – Trial beta being tested	

How the MOVA Platform Works

The MOVA Platform features a simple suite of standard delivery terms for Item ID, Dimensions, Fees and Delivery Locations. Once terms are agreed, the contract is executed on the blockchain. In transit, goods can be tracked by MOVA GPS, verified by third party data sources, and once confirmation of delivery is made, payment is executed automatically according to pre-set rates based on the specification of the delivery terms.

Key functionality in Year 1 MOVA App includes:

1. The ability to store preset data such as delivery terms for certain goods classes or customer account numbers .

2. Use of third party data to complete and/or validate compliance against the 'contract terms' by using GPS 'time-date' stamp location.

3. Selection of common dimensions from the drop down menu for each contract field:

   iv. Delivery instructions for handling package.

   v. Accessible on desktop and mobile devices via the web portal or App store.

   vi. Pre-set and migrate desired terms or data across carriers and consignments.

   vii. All goods traveling to a certain location have a certain variable rate.

   viii. The delivery terms are executed autonomously, but contract cancellation is possible with agreement of both parties.

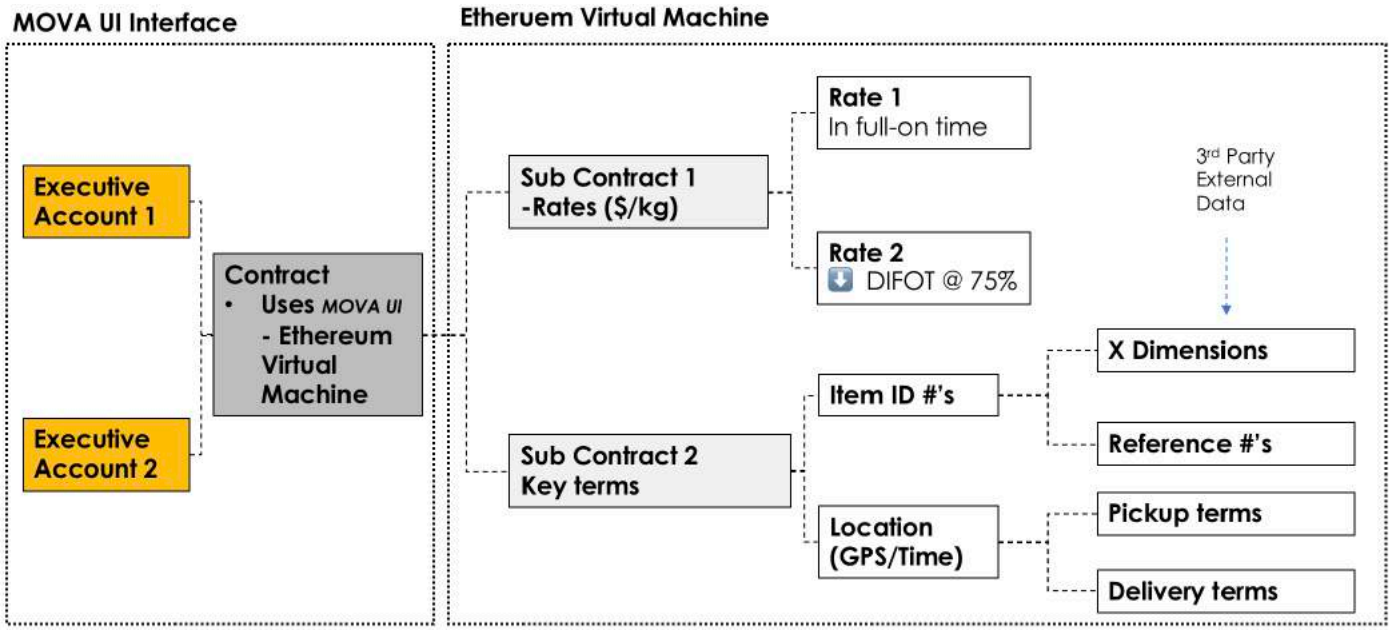
The MOVA GPS tool is currently undergoing user acceptance testing to ensure that the report fields represent clear GPS performance history for each transaction and operating the tool requires no training and can be completed by outsourced, non-skilled workers if required.

The MOVA Platform is utilizing standard Ether functionality within the Ethereum Virtual Machine, and has a working prototype of the code required to execute the smart contracts for goods delivery to determine the critical terms for each delivery transaction, including time, location, date, dimensions and cost/weight.

The MOVA application dashboard contains an extensive conditional dataset identifying potential delivery requirements and leveraging a collection of external APIs to account for live weather conditions and traffic reports.

These terms become immutable and are executed through mutual agreement or via a secured push/pull dataset defined by the predetermined EVM procedural algorithm. Our users can customize the functions and terms that are important to them, and the terms will be clearly stated with both parties agreeing explicitly.

TABLE 4 - DUAL INCENTIVES FOR DELIVERY PERFORMANCE



TEAM

Lachlan McDonald

Co-Founder & CEO

B.A/LLB U.N.E (Juris Doctor)

Boston Consulting, BHP Billiton, Glencore, Santos, Hastings Deering

Cameron B Smith

Chief Advisor

M.B.A (Darden) School Univ. of Virginia

McKinsey & Co, BHP Billiton, Delta Airlines, Caterpillar, Origin Energy

Rachel Friedland

Co-Founder & VP Operations

B.A Cal State University Northridge

AMG Capital, CS Capital, Corniche Travel

Sergio Flores

Lead Developer

Instituto Superior Técnico

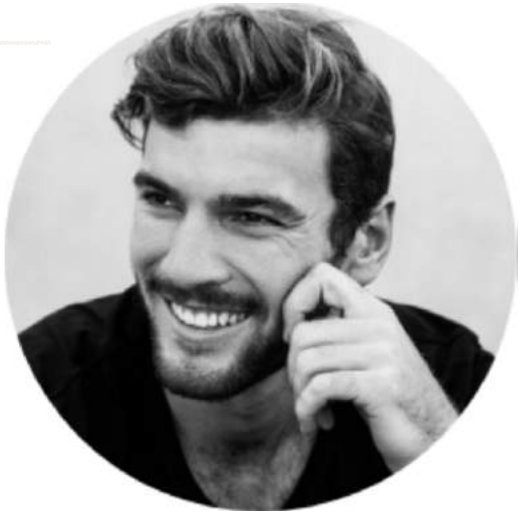
Award Winning Developer

Jeff Friedland

Co-Founder & Chief Marketing Officer

B.A U.SC Darla Moore School of Business

Gelfand, Rennert & Feldman LLP



James Kennelly

Project Manager

B.PM University of Sydney

Mandt, Build Corp

Jeff Mosler

Senior Advisor

The Wharton School

Amazon, Microsoft

Business

Bruce Dobish

Senior Advisor, Finance & Strategy

35 years experience with M&A

GE Finance

Case and Revenue Model

The MOVA Team has a magnitude of experience in mining and manufacturing supply chain operations and an extensive expertise transforming global supply chains for BHP Billiton, Hastings Deerings (Caterpillar), Amazon, IBM, Glencore, Santos, Origin Energy and Idemitsu Kosan. They each have complex, global supply chains with thousands of vendors and hundreds of millions in supply chain costs per year. We conducted a range of case studies across Australian resource companies in 2016-2018 which demonstrated current industry steps to mitigate late deliveries can cost up 18% more per delivery, driven by:

a. Express rates: Average 18-25% premium over normal shipping rates equates to $16.60 in our case study.

b. Indirect Costs: Lost productivity & overtime hours (2.5 hours / late delivery) costing up to $117 per occurrence.

Transaction Fee— MOVA will charge a transaction fee for each smart contract executed. The transaction fee will range between 0.7-1.2% of the 'total delivery charge' adjusted for delivery conditions and risk.[1]

User Concept (HDAL) Trial - A concept validation trial launched in Jan 2018 with Hastings Deering (HDAL), one of the largest Caterpillar dealers in the world. The trial is reviewing over 6 million tonnes of Earth Moving Equipment (EME) parts movements across a large network of client branches and customer (mine site) workshops in Queensland over a 12 month period.

The MOVA Project growth strategy :

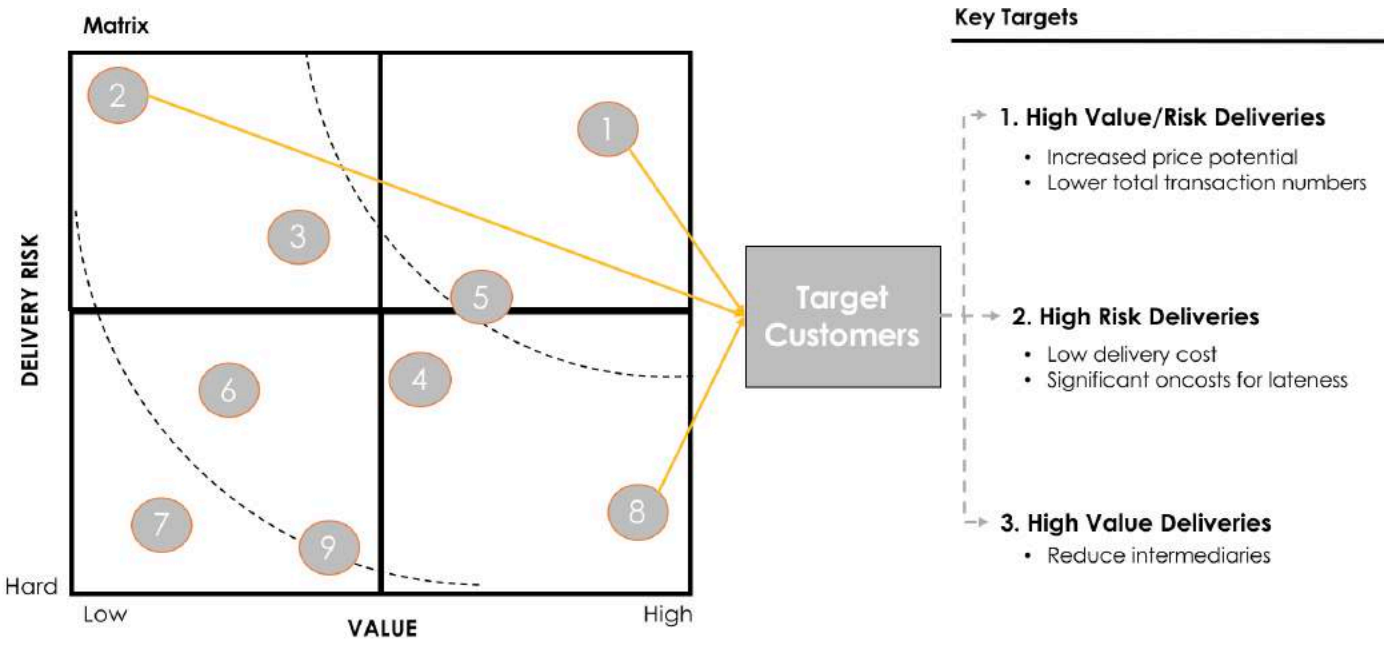
1. Scale - increase number of customer transactions through the MOVA App.
    a. establish 'MOVA GPS' as a viable cost savings tool with low fees relative to average transaction savings.
2. Price Premium - establish 'stair step' model with higher rates (%/transaction) for the use of additional services, such as the e-auction platform and automated penalty tool.

[1]See case Study Table 6

Target Customers

MOVA is targeting large corporations with annual revenues of <$250m. The total exploitable market shows 5,217 companies within the TEM. The TEM operations range from ~15,000 to millions of deliveries per month. By targeting companies with extensive, complex supply chains, we expect to provide services for 2-3% of the TEM (a range of 102 and 156 clients). The functional utility of the MOVA Platform has the potential to scale to a much higher number of customers given the reduction in costs and low barrier to entry.

TABLE 5 - TARGET CUSTOMER/TRANSACTIONS



The target market covers three tiers:

a. **Large Corporates** — primarily large, multi-national corporations with significant logistics footprints (mining, agriculture, retail) and large purchasing power.

b. **Mid-Level Corporates with Complex Supply Chains** — mid-level companies with significant supply chain risk associated with late delivery and a lack of sophistication within procurement teams to adequately manage suppliers, and;

c. **Everyone Else** — MOVA creates efficiencies for bike couriers and ride-sharing alike.

Case Study

> "*In our Industry, the competitor that is best at managing their supply chain is probably going to be the most successful over time. It's a condition of success*." - Caterpillar CEO, Jim Owens

Our User Concept Trial customers delivered over 200,000 freight movements in Queensland in 2017. The average cost per transaction was $66.70. However, this was across a range of $16-$5400.

Supply chain risk is currently managed through the use of express services (higher rates) and expediting efforts (internal logistics staff). Due to the high costs of late delivery[2] the majority of transactions are expressed or expedited in some way.

Significant time and money is aimed at getting people to deliver their promises, or mitigating the impact of lateness. Express rates for courier, line haul and shipping lines ranged from 18-25% of the 'base rate'. We did not contemplate larger order impacts such as warehouse wave inefficiencies, customer discounts or indirect costs (procurement staff hours, etc).

TABLE 6 - CASE STUDY SUMMARY

Volume	Cost ($)	Impact
200,000 freight deliveries over 12 months	**Total $13m AUD Delivery charges**	**Total $2.2m cost managing supply chain risk**
68,000 'Sender Pays' Transactions (81% as express, courier or expedited)	**Average of $66.51 per delivery** (range between $16-5400 delivery)	**Reactive management** of supply chain risk
54,000 expedited transactions (81% as express, courier or expedited)	**Express costs average $16.62 x delivery** (>25% premium for express fees and expediter salaries)	**Express rates - $1.5m Total cost** (over 20% $/rate savings)
6,480 'Impacted' deliveries (11.8% of expedited transactions)	**Estimated av. 'Impact' cost $117.62** (2.5hrs across 4 staff x delivery in lost productivity @$47/hr)	**'Must Ride' Charge - $0.7m** (2.5hrs across 4 staff x delivery in lost productivity @$47/hr)

Case study of $2B Australian Resource Company - 'Impacted' deliveries mean. DIFOT performance sub-optimal (late, damaged etc)

[2] Price point modeled on Industry standard 'Must Ride' Fees from OEM"s standard PO terms for warehouse wave impact

Dual Token Structure - Move Coin / MOVA Token

The MOVA Project is built on a dual token structure with *Move Coins and MOVA Tokens. The Move Coin (MOVE)* functions as an SEC registered compliant security token and an ERC-20 compliant Token, while the MOVA Token only operates as a transaction medium for fiat based delivery fees.

The First "Securitized Token Offering' — The MOVA Move Coin (MOVE)

MOVA is currently in the process of filing a Regulation A+ offering with the SEC. Once qualified, MOVA shall issue a securitized token (MOVE) that acts as Class B common shares of MOVA, Inc. The Move Coin offers all coin holders the right to receive dividends or proceeds from future sales of the company, but does not allow voting rights. The Move Coin acts as a stock, but with the added capabilities of blockchain and cryptocurrency.

Benefits of the Move Coin

Aligned Incentives

- Both our customers and shareholders are incentivized to maximize the transaction volume through our platform.
- 100% of the declared profits from transaction fees will be distributed on an annual basis to all Move Coin holders via an ETH dividend.

Transparency

- MOVA will publish audited financial results and have a legal obligation to present facts relating to our performance.
- MOVA Team and founders coins vest over a 3 year period with a 1 year cliff.

TABLE 7 - DUAL TOKEN STRUCTURE

The *'Dual Token'* structure gives MOVA transactional stability and shares our growth with the user community

The Move Coin Securitized Token Offering

Move Coins will be issued to the market in 3 phases:

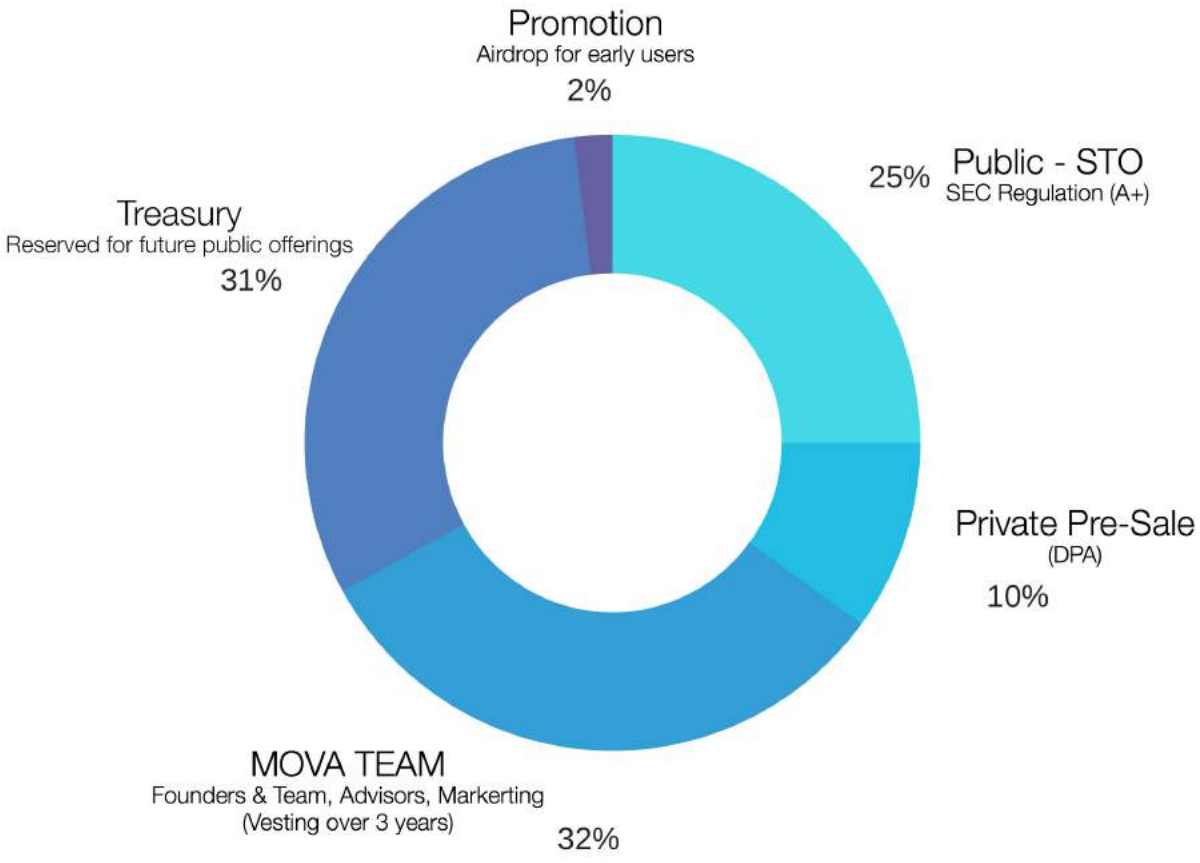
a. DPA (Debt Payable by Assets) — Up to 10% of tokens will be sold by this instrument by September 2018 in a private sale to accredited investors.

b. Public Securitized Token Offering — Up to 25% to be sold post-SEC Regulation A+ qualification. The tokens will be Class B stock which would function as common stock in the company, but would have no voting rights. [3]

c. Potential IPO — 31% of total coins will be held in treasury to be sold to market via an IPO (Initial Public Offering) if performance targets are met for the development of the e-auction contract module, including API integration of MOVA into client ERP systems (to receive delivery schedules ahead of time for capacity planning and auctions).

Total Market Circulation — 579,630,120 (no further Move Coin will ever be created)

TABLE 8 - COIN STRUCTURE (COIN/MILLIONS)



68% of Move Coins (MOVE) are for public distribution.

3 For purposes of transparency, the company has issued class A common stock to the Founders and Directors. The Class A common stock does have voting rights, but are not tokens.

Founder and Executive equity conditions:

a. All coins shall be held in a wallet that both private and public investors can view and validate, that the vesting schedule of Founders and Executives Coins are being held for the correct timeframe.

b. Executive team must hit performance and growth goals to qualify for their allocated coin issue.

Dividend Structure

The MOVA Project will publish transparent results and distribute ETH dividends via airdrop to all coin holders from the declared yearly profit derived from transaction fees. The purchase and ownership of a coin does not give any voting rights to coin holders, but does qualify them to share in the financial growth of the MOVA Project. MOVA is structured so that all coin holder incentives are aligned, such that, the Founders, Team and Public coin holders all receive the same dividend/coin.

The MOVA Token - A medium for Fiat Currency Exchange

The MOVA Token is not a security, but a medium of fiat exchange within the blockchain. MOVA Tokens are created when a customer deposits fiat (USD for example) into The MOVA App. MOVA Tokens can be used for purchasing delivery services. The Tokens are stable and redeemable at a 1:1 ratio at any time, and the Tokens do not rise or fall in value. Once a transaction is complete within the blockchain the MOVA Token gets converted back to fiat (US dollars).

Benefits of MOVA Token

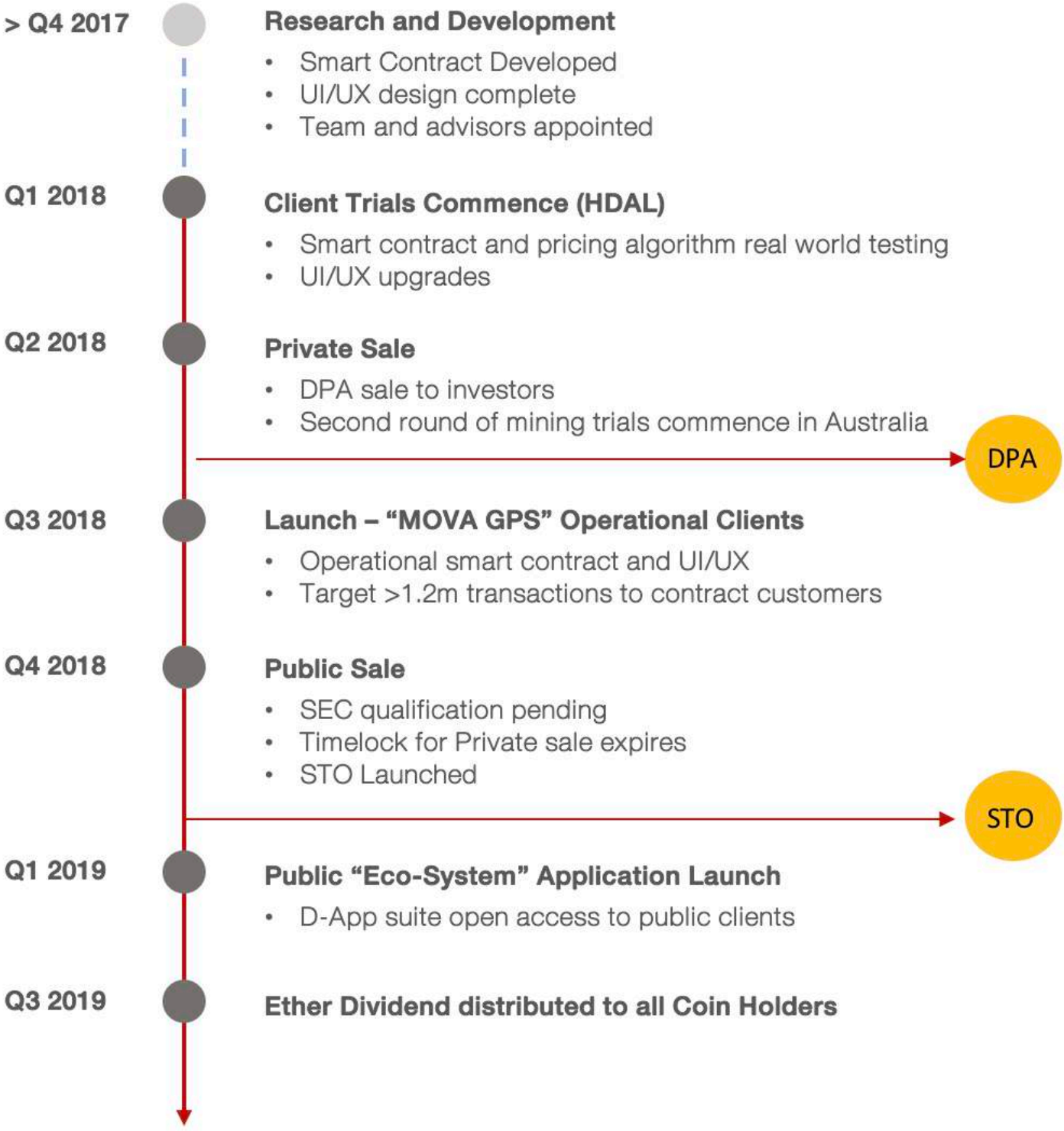
Reduced Risk

- Customers can deposit their choice of fiat currency and transact without being exposed to price fluctuations typically seen when using a cryptocurrency.

Lower Barriers to Entry

- Customers do not have to switch their B2B systems or payment/credit terms over to a new currency. Many blockchain projects are subject to the platform reaching a critical user mass to allow the platform to become viable. MOVA is viable from our first customer.

Timeline


> Q4 2017
Research and Development
• Smart Contract Developed
• UI/UX design complete
• Team and advisors appointed
Q1 2018
Client Trials Commence (HDAL)
• Smart contract and pricing algorithm real world testing
• UI/UX upgrades
Q2 2018
Private Sale
• DPA sale to investors
• Second round of mining trials commence in Australia
DPA
Q3 2018
Launch – "MOVA GPS" Operational Clients
• Operational smart contract and UI/UX
• Target >1.2m transactions to contract customers
Q4 2018
Public Sale
• SEC qualification pending
• Timelock for Private sale expires
• STO Launched
STO
Q1 2019
Public "Eco-System" Application Launch
• D-App suite open access to public clients
Q3 2019
Ether Dividend distributed to all Coin Holders

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION - SUMMARY

MOVA utilizes the Ethereum blockchain for executing each transaction within our smart contract framework. Blockchain technology is a decentralized, distributed computing architecture that allows users to create a set of pre-defined operations. It executes predefined algorithms via 'Smart Contracts' enabling an impermeable set of predetermined conditions minimizing the possibility of systematic failure, fraud or 3rd party influence. Ethereum is the largest, cryptographically secure decentralized network in the world.

An Ethereum Smart Contract offers user accounts the following functionality:

a. Act as autonomous agents secured pre-defined algorithms that execute a certain function in a pre-determined sequence when pushed by a transaction message (from a user) or pulled from a linked subcontract function.
b. Contain the ability to read/write data to the secured able database and read / send message to other contracts.
c. The principle delivery contract is activated only when it receives the authorization key from the user accounts linked to the transaction.
d. Capable of receiving data from 3rd parties pushed to sub-contract 'message' functions that can be called to complete a task, contact another contract or complete operations.
e. Once the function is complete, operation halts until the trigger is received.

MOVA Smart Contracts and Solidity Code

The MOVA Smart Contract algorithm takes predetermined clauses with developed algorithms to systematically enforce the rules of that particular contract outputting a value according to the delivered data corresponding to the task.

As such, the array of functional and conditional algorithms is preselected determining an sequential outcome based on the actions of the users.
Here we can demonstrate a snippet of data identifying a probable use case and the corresponding output according to the contracts functional and conditional agreement.

The ease of use and simplicity of the application is core to our strategy. User testing, debugging and ongoing support in the early days of the company will be key to future success.

Contract Pipeline

1. A new contract is created via function “createContract." The new contract state is now “Initialing.”
2. While in the Initializing state, it is necessary to call:
   setContractItemInfo
   setContractPickupLocationAndDate
   setContractDeliveryLocationAndDate
   Optionally, it is also possible to call:
   setContractInstructions
   setContractComments
3. Next, it is necessary to “publishContract.” This verifies that all necessary data was filled in, and changes the state to “Bidding."
4. While in the "Bidding" state, any user can bid with their own rates using “bidContractTerm."
5. Once at least one bid was created, the bid can be accepted by the "Sender" using “acceptContractBid." The state changes to “Paying.” The user from the accepted bid is now the “Receiver."

6. The "Sender" can now pay using “depositContractFunds," as long as he has enough credits. When done, the state changes to “Processing."
7. The "Receiver" can mark the item as picked up by calling “pickupContractItem." His GPS coordinates are verified at this point. The state changes to “Transit.”
8. The "Receiver" can mark the item as delivered by calling “deliverContractItem." His GPS coordinates are verified at this point. He can also mark the item as broken. The state changes to “Delivered."
9. The "Receiver" can now call "getContractPayout" in order to get paid (as long as the payout timeframe specified in the contract was reached).
10. The state changes to “Paid.”

Extracts of MOVA Solidity Code

TABLE 9 - SOLIDITY CODE EXTRACT #1

```
// Marks a contract item as picked up. The supplied GPS coordinates are validated.
      function pickupContractItem(uint _contractID, uint _userID, uint16 latitude, uint16 longitude) external {
            Contract memory ctr = contracts[_contractID];
            require(ctr.state == ContractPhase.Processing);      // condition: only valid during the Processing phase

            uint receiverID = terms[_contractID].userID;
            require(receiverID == _userID);  // condition: the user id must match the contract receiver

            User memory receiver = users[receiverID];
            require(receiver.tier > 0);      // condition: receiver must exist
            require(msg.sender == receiver.provider);      // condition: only the correct provider can do this action

            // condition: gps coords must be within small range of target location
            require(validateCoordinates(pickup_locations[_contractID], latitude, longitude));

            ctr.pickupDate = now;
            ctr.state = ContractPhase.Transit;      // sets new state: Transit
            contracts[_contractID] = ctr;
            ContractPhaseChanged(_contractID, ctr.state);
      }
```

TABLE 10 - SOLIDITY CODE EXTRACT #2

```
// Sets the pickup date and GPS coordinate.
function setContractPickupLocationAndDate(uint _contractID, uint _date, int128 _latitude, int128 _longitude) external {
      Contract memory ctr = contracts[_contractID];
      require(ctr.state == ContractPhase.Initializing);     // condition: only valid during the Initializing phase
      require(msg.sender == ctr.provider);     // condition: only the correct provider can set this data
      require(_date > now);      // condition: the date must be somewhere in the future from now

      Location memory loc = Location({date: _date, latitude: _latitude, longitude: _longitude});
      deliver_locations[_contractID] = loc;
}
```

TABLE 11 - SOLIDITY CODE EXTRACT #3

```
// Creates a new contract for the specified user
	function createContract(uint _senderID) external returns (uint) {
		require(providers[msg.sender].fee > 0); // condition: a provider must exist at the caller address

		User memory sender = users[_senderID];
		require(sender.tier>0);    // condition: the specified user must exist

		lastContractID++;
		uint contractID = lastContractID;

		Contract memory ctr = Contract({
			provider: sender.provider,
			senderID: _senderID,
			instructions:"",
			comments: "",
			funds: 0,
			timeframe: 0,
			pickupDate: 0,
			deliveryDate: 0,
			state: ContractPhase.Initializing
		});

		contracts[contractID] = ctr;
		ContractPhaseChanged(contractID, ctr.state);

		return contractID;
	}

	// Sets the information about a contract item (eg: dimensions, container type)
	function setContractItemInfo(uint _contractID, string _itemID, bool _isDangerous,
			uint16 _length, uint16 _width, uint16 _height, uint16 _weight, ContainerType _container) external {
		Contract memory ctr = contracts[_contractID];
		require(ctr.state == ContractPhase.Initializing);    // condition: only valid during the Initializing phase
		require(msg.sender == ctr.provider);    // condition: only the correct provider can set this data

		bytes memory tempEmptyStringTest = bytes(_itemID);
		require(tempEmptyStringTest.length > 0);
		require(_length > 0);      // condition: the length must be larger than zero
		require(_width > 0);       // condition: the width must be larger than zero
		require(_height > 0);      // condition: the height must be larger than zero
		require(_weight > 0);      // condition: the weight must be larger than zero
		require(_container != ContainerType.Unknown);  // condition: the container type must be valid

		ItemInfo memory info = ItemInfo({
			ID: _itemID,
			isDangerous: _isDangerous,
			container: _container,
			length: _length,
			width: _width,
			height: _height,
			weight: _weight
		});

		item_data[_contractID] = info;
	}
```