

COMPANY



JP Company

2018

WHITE PAPER

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History of Blockchain Technology

On October 31st 2008 a person or group using the name Satoshi Nakamoto released the Bitcoin whitepaper titled “Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System”. In 2009 the first version of bitcoin software was released on Sourceforge along with the first blockchain database.

Blockchain technology was originally developed to facilitate the management of Bitcoin transactions in a decentralized fashion, where no one person or organization controlled the network. This technology has been expanded to include the trading of a multitude of other assets including stocks, real estate, insurance and more.

Blockchain technology has been used by various entities which resulted in the creation of a multitude of cryptocurrencies. On December 8, 2017 the total cryptocurrency market cap rose to a record \$600 billion. With an adoption rate of less than 1%, the cryptocurrency market is poised to far exceed the trillion dollar mark within the next few years.

Asset tokenization is critical in understanding the blockchain space. Asset tokenization allows companies to increase their market liquidity while reducing overall costs and assets. Initial Coin Offerings or ICOs are a means by which companies raise funds for their venture. In an ICO campaign, a certain percentage of coins or tokens are sold to early investors of the ICO in exchange for fiat or crypto currencies, typically Ethereum or Bitcoin. Early stage investors are motivated by the fact that if the project is successful, it will result in a higher coin value once the coin starts trading on exchanges such as Binance, Bitfinex or one of the 40+ exchanges in existence. The problem for smaller investors is that the largest bonuses are awarded to the earliest investors. To be an early investor requires large investments that typically start at \$100,000. The Jointly Platform will allow investors to join with other smaller investors to pool their funds together to receive the maximum discounts from the ICOs as well as bonuses from being a member of the Jointly Platform.

CONCEPT

The Jointly platform allows individuals to receive substantially greater discounts on ICOs by taking advantage of bonuses in the early stage of investing. This is accomplished by pooling together groups of investors on our to invest securely through our platform during the pre-sale stage by pooling their investment together with other investors in order to meet the minimum investment requirements of the early stage ICOs.

Through the pooling method, investors can receive valuable bonuses and a greater quantity of tokens by investing an amount of funds equal to a single investment.

This process is 100% decentralized, and is made possible thanks to Smart-Contracts, which automatically manage the ICO investment and the token distribution, corresponding bonuses, which are transferred to the investor's wallet.

Types of ICOs

There are two basic stages in the ICO investment process:

5.1. The Pre-ICO stage: Typically in this stage companies will reward early stage investors by providing bonus incentives in the form of tokens that range from 65 to 85%. However for an investor to take advantage of these lucrative bonuses, large investments are required. The minimum investment amounts typically start at \$20,000 and can go as high as \$200,000 and up. As a result, investors with deep pockets or “whales” as they are known in the cryptocurrency space typically benefit from these lucrative early stage offerings while the small investors have to wait until the crowdsale, where they are left with substantially lower returns.

5.2. The Public ICO stage: In this stage the bonuses typically substantially lower and many times there is no bonus at all at the public ICO stage. Also, crowdsale investors, risk other factors such as ‘gas wars’ where the winners sometimes pay up to \$300 in Ether Gas just for the privilege of sending their funds to receive tokens. For the “All Star” projects, with strong teams, a strong concept and a huge Telegram following, these ICOs will typically sell out within 10 minutes leaving the investor with nothing.

ICO's have four types of bonus structures

- Fixed Bonus – Which is a non-variable percentage set for any purchase amount
- Tier Bonus: Which is a bonus related to the number of tokens sold.
- Quantity Bonus: This refers to discounts relative to the amount an investor purchases.
- Time Bonus: Refers to bonuses allocated based on the timing the purchase was executed and could also be related to how long the tokens are held in the future after the ICO has concluded.

1. The ICO Selection Process

Not all ICOs are created equal. ICOs must pass a rigorous process in order to be considered and selected by JP. First, the ICO must have a strong team, with verifiable experience. Next, they must have a strong concept as well as a working prototype or product. The JP Team will also research the top ICO listing and rating sites such as Cryptobriefing.com and ICOBench.com among others. In addition, the JP team will analyze and review activity on their social networks and on discord or telegram groups. The Jointly team will request a KYC certification in order to verify its identity.

-2) If an ICO requests to be listed on the Jointly platform, the team will pay a fee in JPT (to be defined) in addition to meeting the requirements noted down on the previous point;

Use of the JPT Token

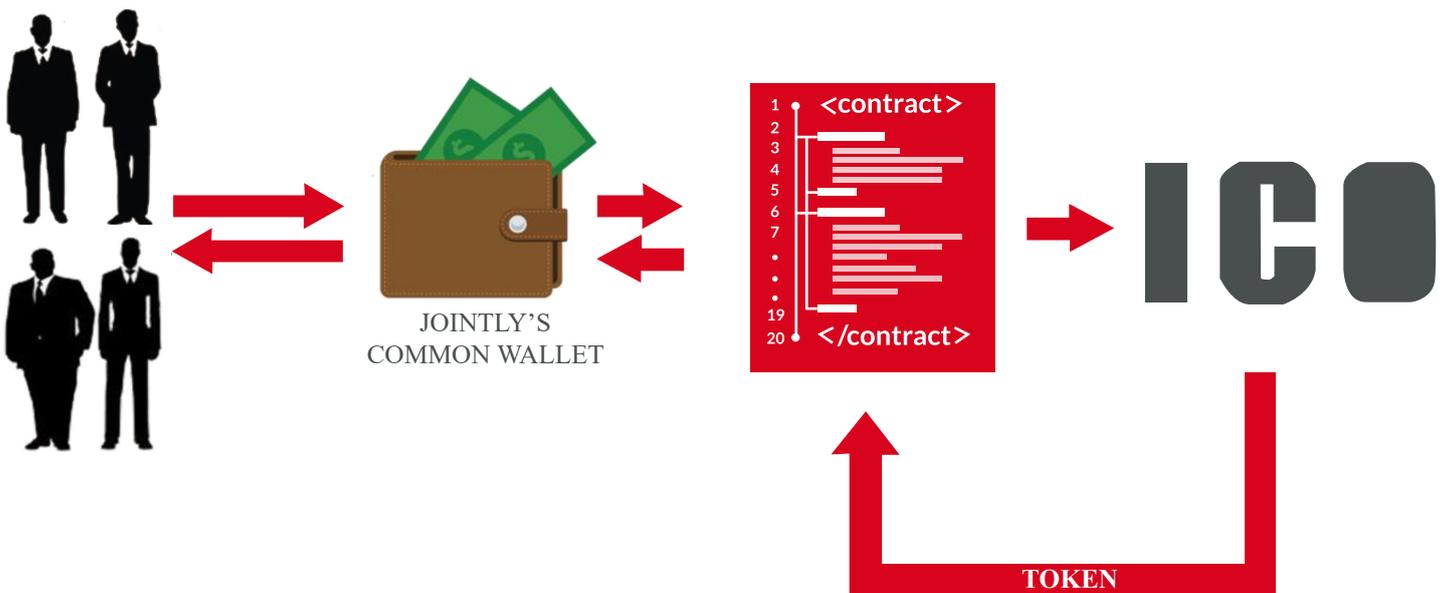
The JPT token, in addition to being traded on the various exchange platforms, will be used by projects that want to list their ICO on the site to pay 'the registration fee';

Initially, projects will be directly added by the JP technical staff, or by the company

proposing its ICO through a secure login within our site.

In the future, the platform will permit people to insert their own projects through a voting-selection (before going online, the projects will be carefully examined by the team in order to reduce fraud scenarios).

The projects that have been directly proposed by JP can have bigger bonuses. To participate in the ICOs, people will be required to contribute digital currency to a common wallet (initially, we will only accept Ethereum, In the future we will add other currencies such as Bitcoin, Monero etc. The tokens will be distributed to the individual investors wallets once the tokens are distributed by the ICO which is illustrated by the infographic below.



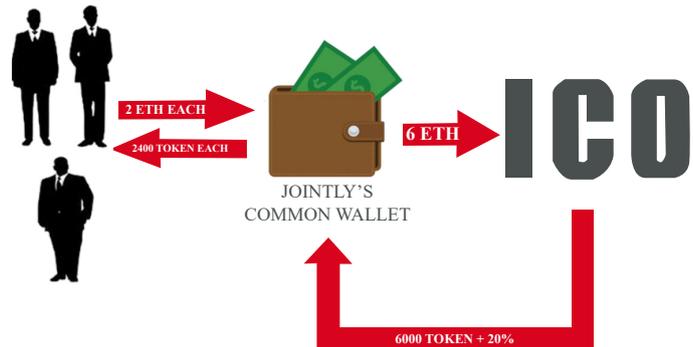
EXAMPL
ICO INFO
1 ETH=1000
SUM INVESTED=2000

ICO

SINGLE INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT WITH JOINTLY

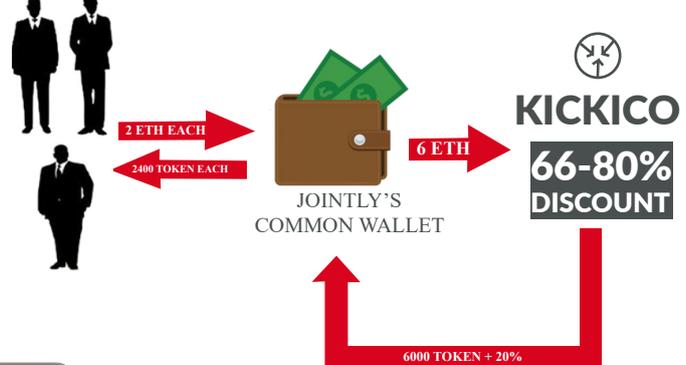


SINGLE INVESTMENT



PRE-ICO

INVESTMENT WITH JOINTLY



1.1 Smart Contract Technology

The backbone of the platform is the Ethereum block-chain, that permits to develop the entire necessary infrastructure to get our services going. Here is a technical description of the smart contract technology.

When developing the contract, it will create and store the following data:

- icoName – Is a variable containing the ICO's name
- nCustomers – Is a variable containing the number of people who have invested in that moment (initially set at 0)
- icoAddress – Is a variable containing the ICO's address
- threshold – Is a variable containing the maximum investment quantity of the ICO
- minInvestment – Is a variable containing the minimum investment of each user (initially set at 0, but variable)
- currentInvestment – a variable containing the ETH invested up until that moment
- token – a variable containing the type of token used by the actual ICO
- commonWalletAddress – a variable containing the common wallet's address.

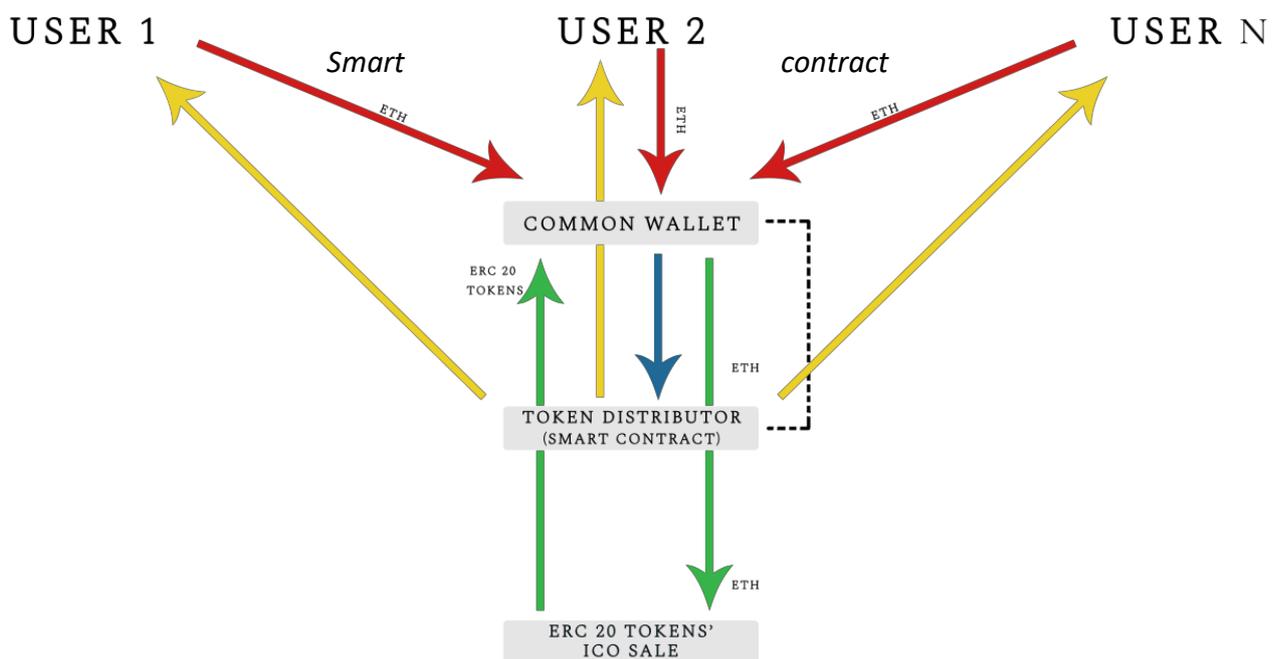
Two very important structures are:

- Customers – a vector containing all the addresses of the investors in the actual ICO
- Investments – a map that links the addresses of who invested and the invested quantity

When the investor sends their ETH to the smart contract address, their address is saved to a vector (customers) and added to a map (investments) that associates them with the actual invested ETH quantity. In addition, the variables regarding the investments and the number of smart contract users are updated.

When the investment is sent to the contract for that particular ICO, the smart contract will keep 5% of the total amount (platform tax) until all users get the tokens released by the ICO.

If the investment can't be completed, the 5% amount will be given back to the users less gas.



■ FIRST TRANSACTION, ETHERS ARE DIRECTLY SENT TO THE COMMON WALLET, SO THE SMART CONTRACT DOES NOT HOLD ANYTHING BACK

■ SECOND TRANSACTION, ETHERS ARE SENT TO THE ICO WHICH WILL CREDIT THE TOKENS TO THE COMMON WALLET

■ THIRD TRANSACTION, TOKENS ARE SENT TO THE SMART CONTRACT SO THAT THESE CAN BE DISTRIBUTED TO INVESTORS

■ LAST TRANSACTION, THE TOKENS ARE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE INVESTORS PROPORTIONALLY TO THE ENTITY OF THE INVESTMENT. AFTER THAT INVESTMENTS ARE RESET

functions:

----- THE SMART CONTRACT MANAGES THE COMMON WALLET BY RECORDING THE USERS' INVESTMENT AND AUTOMATICALLY REDISTRIBUTES TOKENS TO THEM

- TokenDistributor: Contract constructor – initializes the variables required by the contract
- Callback function: accepts the payment (in Ethereum currency) towards the contract and calls the fund function
- Fund: memorizes the payment in the previous structures in order to give back the right proportion of tokens
- SendBackTokens: sends the tokens back to the investors; the tokens sent are proportional to how much was invested

Initially. It then sends the taxes on ETH (on the set receiving address) and finally calls the reset function.

- Reset: this function resets the users' investments
- setupNewICO: it sets the parameters of the contract to handle a new ICO

Other functions are dedicated to only debugging purposes. They will not be included in the final version of the smart contract.

Special cases

1st situation - The ICO has not got enough tokens to satisfy the quantity of ETH contained in the common wallet

- In these situations, the smart contract will send the ICO the maximum quantity of ETHs for the available tokens and the remaining ETHs will remain in the common wallet.

When the tokens are sent back to the investors the smart contract will also send the remaining ETHs, always considering the paid percentage by the investor.

2nd situation - The common investment gets cancelled

- The investors will get a full refund (3,5 % tax included). Users will get their invested money back, but this not including the block-chain operations withholding taxes.

In order to make the platform safer, the common wallet and the smart contract are kept in a hardware wallet offline (Cold storage) (we still have to decide whether to use a Trezor or Ledger wallet). The advantages of cold storage include:

- Protection against computer attacks, hacking or crashing
- Cold Storage wallets is virtually attack proof as it resides on a separate machine
- t's malware-Free
- It's impossible to install any software on the hardware wallet, which ensures that it is as clean as possible

1.2 The ICO Process Monitoring

The existing preICOs/ICOs on the platform will require a minimum quantity of investment, which, if is not satisfied within a pre stabled deadline, it will be given back to the participants according to the smart contract.

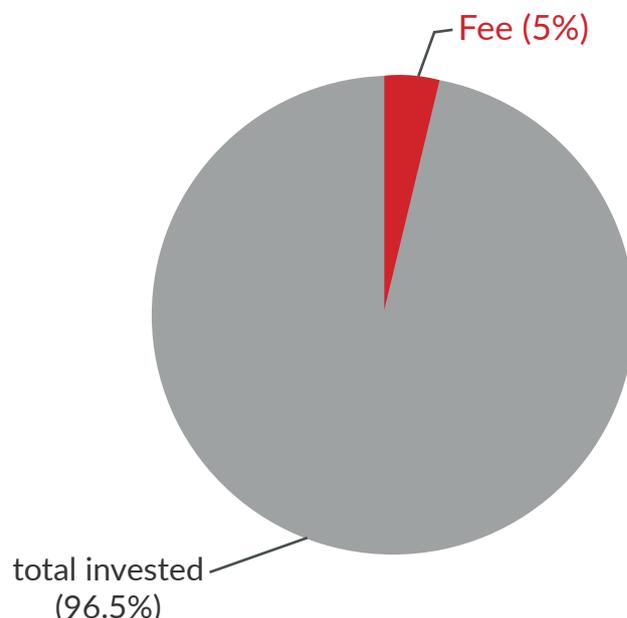
1.3 Perks for Financers

The JP platform offers some special vantages to the investors who seek an easy and safe access to the crypto currencies market:

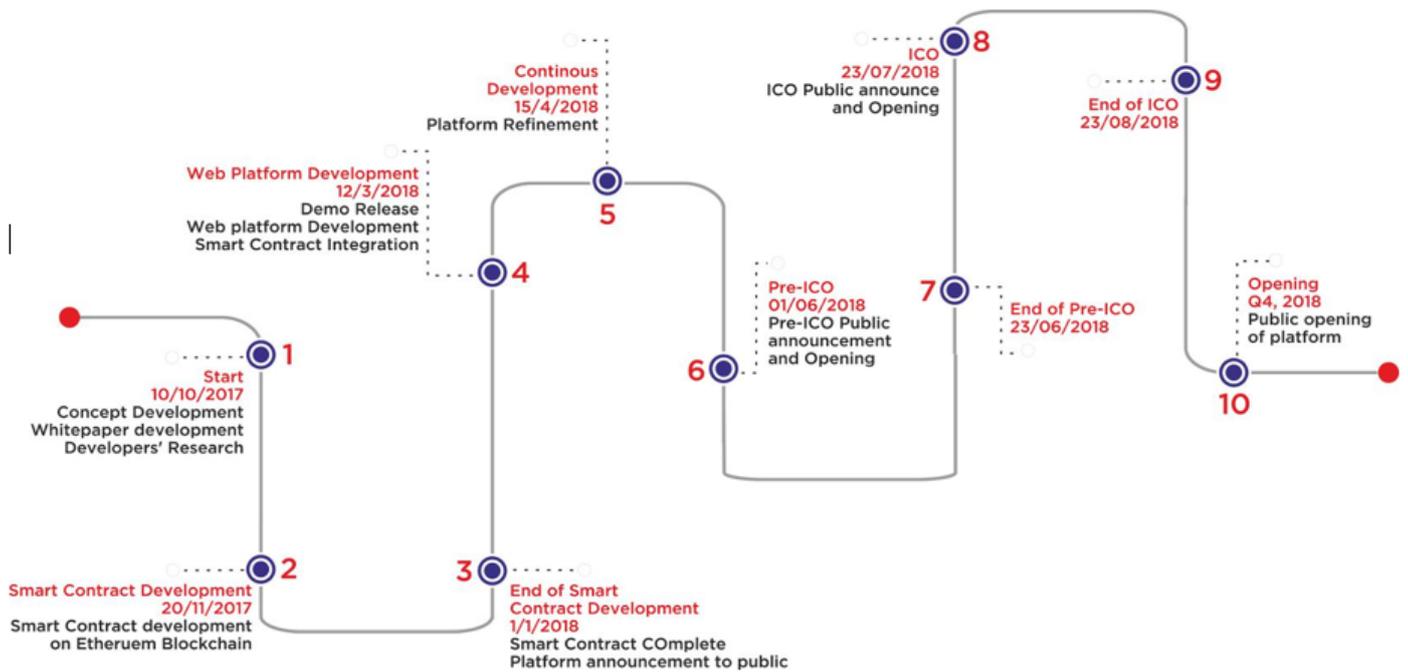
- A safe cumulative investment among participants ✓
- Low cost interacting ✓
- Full support from JP ✓
- pre-ICO and ICO high bonuses access ✓
- Secure system ✓
- General view of the existing ICOs ✓

2. PLATFORM INCOME MODELS

The platform will hold a success fee of 5% of the total investment. This fee is necessary to cater to all the block-chain costs and to further the platform's improvement and development.



2.1 Roadmap



JP company 2018

2.2 Traditional Pools vs the JP Platform

Today many groups of investors pool their money together in order to participate in pre ICO sales in order to obtain discounts. The advantage of using the JP platform vs using the traditional pools are as follows:

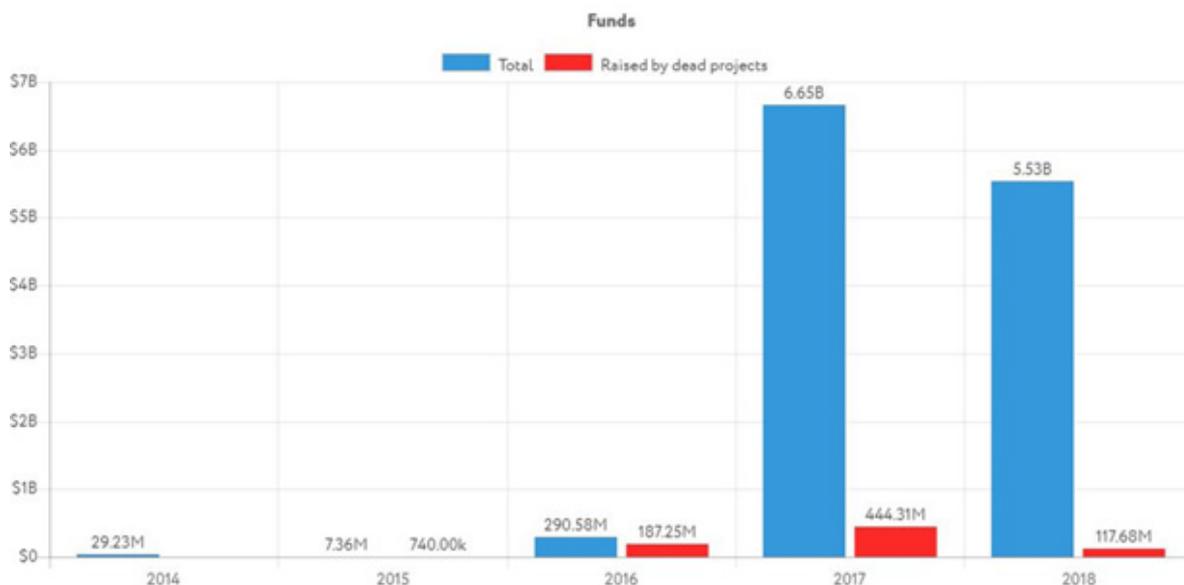
- We will have a more safe and secure platform. Many pools are run by individuals that are unknown to the members. Therefore they risk their funds being stolen and losing 100% of their capital
- On our platform you will receive rewards in the form of JP tokens from the JP Platform as well as tokens from the ICO itself
- Due to SEC regulations security laws many ICOs are not allowing pools to participate in their ICO
- All of our members will have gone through KYC and we will share this information with the ICOs

Today many groups of investors pool their money together in order to participate in pre ICO

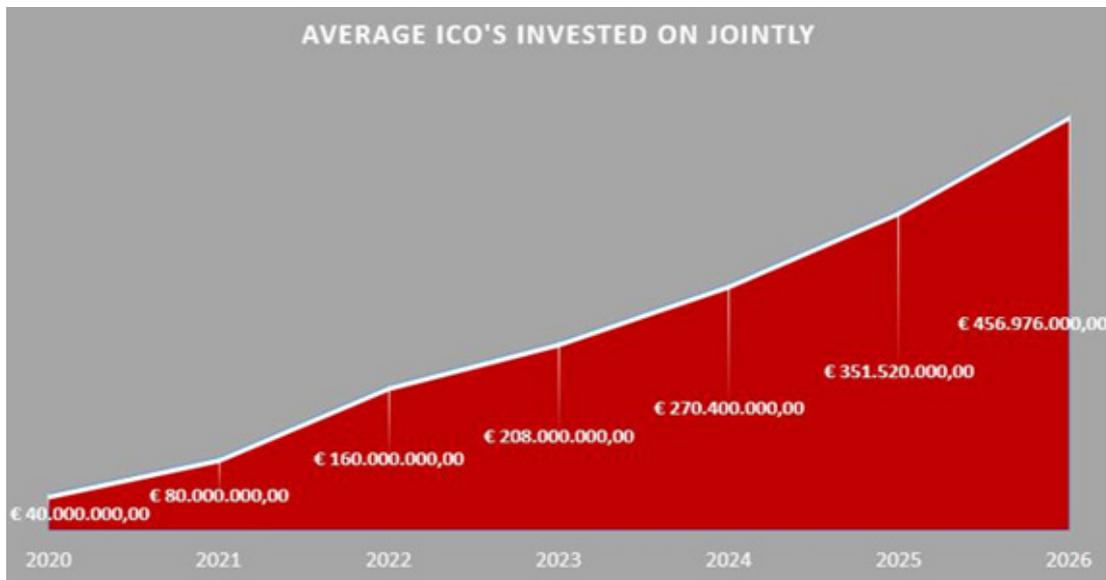
3. Financial section

Based on the performance of the ICO market from 2016 to March 2018 we see a positive increase of 6,315%.

The company will charge a 5% fee to the investors equal to the total amount invested in the pool.

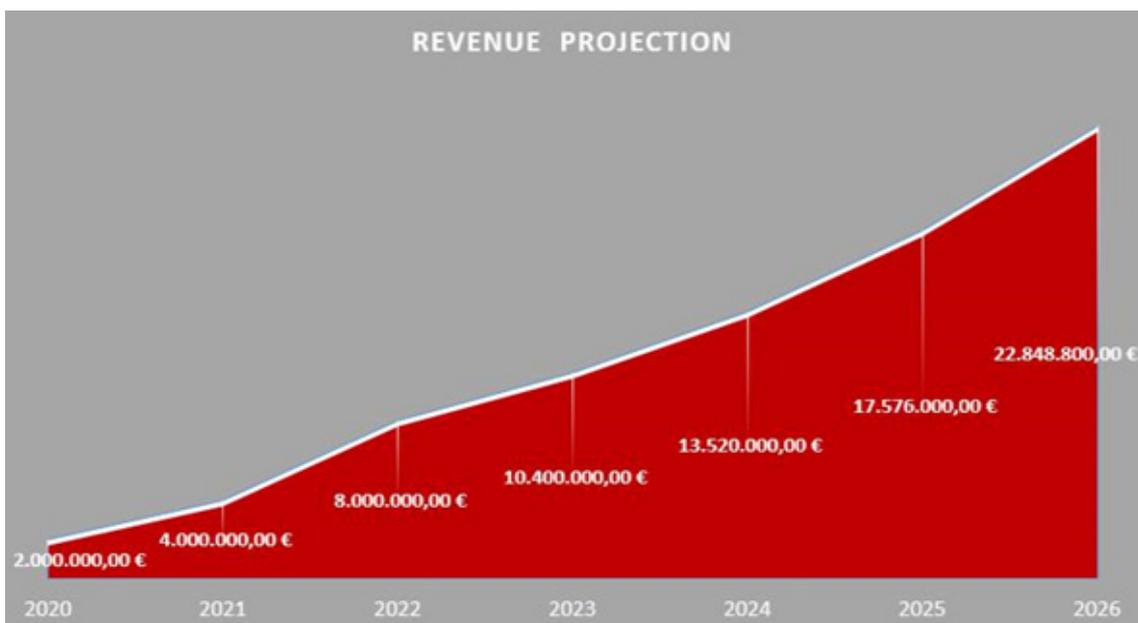


Given the exponential growth of this market, we expect a constantly increasing volume of use of the platform, as shown in the graph below.



In relation to the forecast of the volume of the Jointly platform, with the application of 5% of the fee, we expect an income as shown below.

WE EXPECT A PROPORTIONAL INCREASE IN THE JPT TOKEN VALUE



4. JPT Tokens

JPT price = 0.4 euro before bonus

4.1 Token Distribution

TOKENS QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
50.000.000 JPT	Total Tokens

Which are going to be subdivided in:

TOKENS QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
6.000.000 JPT	Available in the pre-ICO (12%)
34.000.000 JPT	Available in the ICO (68%)
500.000 JPT	Bounty Program (1%)
2.000.000 JPT	AI Team (4%)
1.500.000 JPT	Bug Bounty (3%)
2.000.000 JPT	Reserves and future projects (4%)
4.000.000 JPT	Advisors (8%)

- The undistributed tokens in the pre-ICOs and the bounty program will be saved for the bug bounty and for the reserves and future projects
- Undistributed/unsold tokens will not be burned destroyed.

4.2 pre-ICO

12% of the tokens have been reserved for pre-ICOs. Therefore, 6.000.000 JP tokens will be priced at 0.4 euros, plus a 40% bonus, which equals 0,24 euros per token.

There is no soft cap in the pre-ICO, and the hard-cap is equal to 1.440.000 euros.

4.3 pre-ICO Categorizing

DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE
Marketing	35%
Platform development	35%
Administrative Expenses	20%
Developing Team	10%

The described categories will be destined to:

- Marketing: to fund advertisements (online sponsors, newspaper, commercial agreements, radio channels, social networks, exchange... etc.) to make JP more visible.
- Platform development: part to fund all the necessary infra structures to build the final platform
- Administrative expenses: funds for the company itself (necessary tools, legal fees...)
- Security: good part of the funds will have the objective to guarantee a safe platform to the investors, keeping it up to date and monitored.
- Developing team: this part of the funds will be destined for an expansion of personnel. The team will keep the platform running and up to date, and will develop a mobile app (ios)

Note: we cannot know the amount of money we will collect, but the remaining funds will be used in marketing and reserves.

4.4 Public ICO

The Soft-cap is 100,000 euros and the Hard-cap is 10,000,000 euros.

TIME BONUS				
Period	Sent Euros	Purchased Tokens	Tokens Bonuses	Total Tokens
1 st	1000 €	2500 JP	15%	2875,00 JPT
2 nd	1000 €	2500 JP	10%	2750,00 JPT
3 rd	1000 €	2500 JP	5%	2625,00 JPT
4 th	1000 €	2500 JP	0%	2500,00 JPT

...that will add up to the quantity bonuses:

BONUSES PER QUANTITY	
Invested ETHs	Bonus
$0,0218 \leq \text{ETH} < 1$	3%
$1 \leq \text{ETH} < 3$	5%
$3 \leq \text{ETH} < 6$	7%
$6 \leq \text{ETH} < 10$	10%
$10 \leq \text{ETH} \leq 20$	15%
>20	20%

e.g. in the first week I'm investing 2 ETHs (at the 30th of November the price for 1 ETH is 376,70 €)

2 ETHs = 753,40 €

$1883,5 + 20\% = 2260.2 \text{ JP} + 5\% \text{ quantity bonus} = 2373,21$

4.5 Funds Allocation Percentage

FUNDS PARTITIONING	
Marketing	35%
Administrative Expenses	15%
Computer Security	25%
Developing Team	15%
Big Bounty	5%
Reserves	5%

The described categories will be destined to:

- Marketing: to fund advertisements (online sponsors, newspaper, commercial agreements, radio channels, social networks, exchange---) to make JP more visible.
- Administrative expenses: funds for the company itself (necessary tools, legal fees...)
- Computer Security: good part of the funds will have the objective to guarantee a safe platform to the investors, keeping it up to date and monitored.
- Developing team: this part of the funds will be destined for an expansion of personnel. The team will keep the platform running and up to date, and will develop a mobile app (iOS)
- Bug Bounty: in case someone finds some weak points in the JP platform, we believe that it is intellectually correct to give a reward to those who discovered the bug
- Reserves: this part of funds is destined to prevent some non-calculated expenses

Note: -- of course, we cannot know the amount of money we will collect, but the remaining funds will be used in marketing and reserves.

5. PROJECT TEAM

Pier Filippo Bellucci

is Italian by birth and currently resides in Pistoia, Italy. The driving force which led Pier to co-found the JP Company is his passion for seeing all investors, regardless of their financial capabilities make the most of their investments through the use of cumulative investments which are not only more profitable but are highly reliable because they are built on a blockchain smart contract. He, therefore, co-established the JP Company to achieve these two goals effectively; to combine access to the highest possible bonuses attainable in any ICO with an assurance of safety of investor funds.

Jacopo Venturi

Also a co-founder of JP Company, is a resident of Tuscany, Italy where he is a third-year law student at the Università degli Studi Firenze in Florence from where he is billed to graduate in the year 2021. He interests include blockchain cryptocurrency investments, and it is his dream of creating a novelty platform that will allow investors to securely invest in ICO projects and receive the highest possible bonus that pushed him to partner with Pier Filippo Bellucci to establish the very promising JP Company.

DEVELOPERS

Alessandro Gasparri

is co-developing the smart contract that manages the investments of the various investors who would participate in ICOs via the JP Company. Awarded information expert, Alessandro is currently a student at the Faculty of Informatics at the University of Florence. He is an experienced programmer and is particularly interested in smart contract and IOS/ Android app development.

Gabriele Fedi

with an IT technician diploma, is now studying computer engineering at the Florence University. He has got a huge working experience in the IT sector and is also a very good smart contract and IOS programmer.

Deniz Koxha

who is an Economics and Management student at Florence University is also a scientific high school graduate.

He is the company's marketing manager and has been involved in cryptocurrency since 2015.

6. LEGAL TERMS

CERTAIN RISK FACTORS RELATED TO PURCHASING, SALE, AND USE OF TOKENS IMPORTANT NOTE: THE TOKEN SALE COMPANIES DISCUSSED IN THIS WHITE PAPER ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSSES OR DAMAGES THAT MAY ARISE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM: (I) RELIANCE ON ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE WHITE PAPER AND ALL ASSOCIATED MATERIALS, INCLUDING THIS DOCUMENT, (II) ANY OMISSION OR INACCURACY ERRORS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE INFORMATION RELAYED OR (III) ANY ACTION RESULTING FROM SUCH INFORMATION.

LEGAL DISCLAIMERS FOR U.S. CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS

The tokens offered in connection with the token sale under this White Paper are available for purchase to only “Accredited Investors.” Generally, interested persons must have a net worth of over \$1 million (exclusive of residence) or an income in excess of \$200,000 individually or \$300,000 jointly with a spouse. The tokens sold in connection with this token sale are secured under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”); these tokens have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act. The token sale is exempted from the amended registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, and the process of selling the tokens does not have to comply with specific disclosure requirements that apply to registration under the Securities Act. Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state regulator has gone through the merits of or given its approval for the terms of the token sale, or the accuracy or completeness of any associated materials. The tokens are subject to legal restrictions on transfer and resale and may not be offered or sold without registration or exempted from the registration requirements. The purchasers should not assume that they will be able to resell their tokens. Buying tokens involves risks, and purchasers should be willing to face the risk of loss of their entire purchase. All purchasers should determine whether or not they want to make a purchase based on their own independent evaluation and analysis.