



BITBOSE WHITEPAPER

Bit Investments. Big Returns



BITBOSE

V1.0

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Certain information set forth in this white paper includes forward-looking information regarding the future of the project, future events and projections. These statements may be identified by but not limited to words and phrases such as “will”, “estimate”, “believe”, “expect”, “project”, “anticipate”, or words of similar meaning. Such forward-looking statements are also included in other publicly available materials such as videos, blog posts, interviews, etc. Information contained in this white paper constitutes forward- looking statements and includes, but is not limited to:

- ❖ the projected performance of the project.
- ❖ completion of the campaign.
- ❖ the expected development of the project.
- ❖ execution of the project’s vision and strategy.
- ❖ future liquidity, working capital, and capital requirements.

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- ❖ BITBOSE is exempted from any direct or indirect liability to the maximum extent
- ❖ of the law.
- ❖ BITBOSE Tokens (BOSE) are not regarded as securities in any jurisdiction and that BITBOSE Token (BOSE) is classified as a utility Coin.
- ❖ You have a good understanding of the key components of Blockchain technology and understand how Blockchains operate.
- ❖ In addition, you fully understand how to use Blockchain wallets, including safeguarding private keys.
- ❖ You are aware of risks in the cryptocurrency industry and are able to bear potential losses in full.
- ❖ You are not expecting to earn profits in any form.
- ❖ You are not a citizen or a resident of the United States of America, Canada, China, and Taiwan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The BitBose ICO intends to raise funds to build a platform that allows decentralized operations of core banking features. The BitBose platform will allow users to:

- ❖ Deposit/Park Funds
- ❖ Take Loans denominated in Fiat/Cryptocurrencies
- ❖ Buy/Sell cryptocurrencies on the BitBose Exchange
- ❖ Trade Smart with algorithmic trading

All activities of the BitBose platform will be denominated in ERC20 BOSE tokens which will be a utility token and the central unit of exchange on the platform. Prospective users can buy the BOSE tokens in exchange for BTC/ETH/FIAT during the ICO event or on crypto-exchanges after the ICO event.

The BitBose platform has been divided into three key heads for according to the core functionality while the backend remains integrated tightly with one another for faster processing time and a seamless user experience. The components of the BitBose platform are:

- ❖ BitBose Bank — for depositing funds and taking loans
- ❖ BitBose Exchange — for the simplest trading experience
- ❖ BitBose Smart Portfolio — for access to algorithmic trading by a bot that improves trading acumen by machine learning.

BitBose is an entity registered in the UK and adheres to all its laws and regulations.

TOKENOMICS SUMMARY

Token Name

BOSE

Website

www.bitbose.com

Type of Offer

Token Sale

Total Tokens

300,000,000

Accepted Currencies

BTC, ETH, FIAT

ERC20 token

YES

Soft Cap

\$5 Million

Hard Cap

\$45 Million

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW: TRADITIONAL BANKING & INSIGHTS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BANKING SYSTEM — FROM BABYLON TO BLOCKCHAIN

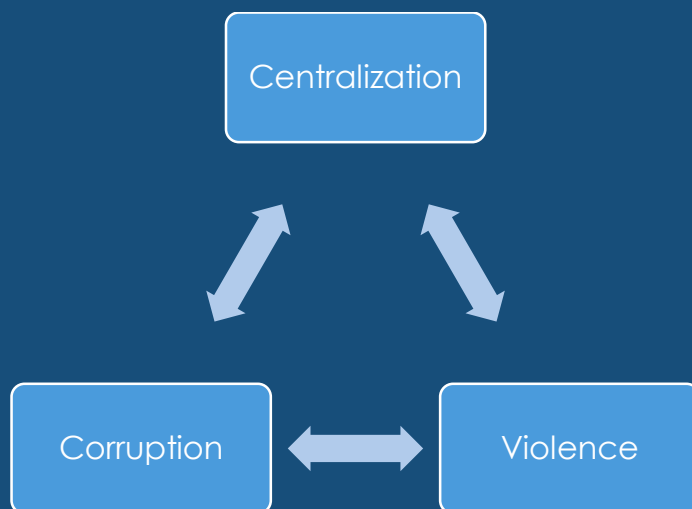
The early man was a hunter-gatherer and never felt the need to store value for future use. Whatever he/she needed was acquired and utilized as and when needed. With the advent of agriculture and human settlements, the need to store value for future use started to come in vogue. Distanced from their hunter-gatherer ancestors, the agriculturists and the pastoralists became dependant on the vagaries of nature. They now harvested crops whose productivity depended on weather and climactic conditions.

Thus, men and women now needed to store value saved from the present to ensure their survivability in the future. Soon, this store of value took the shape of currency, and later, fiat currency for easy exchange and fungibility. The fear of theft and the allure of interest income led to the development of the first banks. These banks were owned and run by guilds which took deposits from those who had more and gave out loans to those who had less.

Since bankers knew that all the depositors will not come to withdraw all their deposits, *at the same time*, they kept 10% of the deposits in the lockers and lent out the remaining 90% of the deposits as loans. The bankers charged an interest on loans and gave an interest to the depositors. The difference between the two interests was what the bank

kept for itself as spread. As time went on, the banking system became more consolidated, with all guilds cooperating with each other instead of competing, to keep the interest rates fixed.

The banks of the 18th century onwards were no longer just deposit and finance organizations. They had assumed greater importance, as financiers of the governments, as exchanges for trading currencies, and as investment houses to better utilize the parked funds, for better profits, albeit at greater risk. Banks now openly indulged in the equity markets and debt sales to protect their margins while jeopardizing that of the depositors. It is also alleged, and proven in some cases, that the banks started to deliberately swing the markets to suit their interests, and that of their peers.



This culminated in the 2008 Banking Crises that crippled the banking sector which imploded under the strain of leveraged financials and disbursement of subprime loans. While most of the banks affected belonged to the United States of America, the ripples were felt throughout the world as the world plunged into another depression, on a scale larger than the Great Depression that followed the First World War and the Second World

War, *combined*. The general people were outraged and protests by the 99% against the 1% swept countries and kingdoms alike.

All this while, a group of cypher-punks were discussing the eligibility of cryptography and decentralization as a viable alternative to the traditional banking system. Satoshi Nakamoto, a pseudonym, developed the world's first Blockchain, and a cryptocurrency based on it — Bitcoin, as an answer to the growing unrest against the traditional banking systems. While governments worked tirelessly to save the banking sectors from impending doom, the crypto-community devised alternatives for a world without banks of the traditional bent of operations.

To conclude, the Blockchain-based operations are infinitely more transparent, democratic, and profitable to the general public than the existing structure of trusted organizations taking decisions in an opaque manner for dubious results of contested intended benefits. The presence of a public, decentralized, and immutable ledger have enabled the development of trust-less networks. A trust-less network is one which does not require the participants of the network to trust each other.

For example, when Alice in America wants to send \$100 to Bob in Brazil, she must trust the Banking channels and institutions to safely transfer her money to Bob in a timely manner.

On the Blockchain, Alice simply transfers a cryptocurrency such as BTC/ETH to Bob's wallet address and the funds are anonymously and transparently transferred to Bob. With the transaction ID, both Alice and Bob can watch and verify that the transaction has been submitted, is being processed, and has been completed.

I. TRADITIONAL BANKING SYSTEMS

The Banking Sector has grown into a huge entity that has divided itself into smaller arms according to their core functions, for easier management. These arms are:

- ❖ **Asset Management** — This arm looks into the investment needs of the people and helps provide finance for investment purposes to UHNIs, HNIs, and the wealthy.
- ❖ **Banking Operations** — The core banking operations of taking deposits from those who save and lending in small amounts to those who need credit are taken care of by the Banking Operations arm of the Banking system.
- ❖ **Corporate Banking** — This caters exclusively to the advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies that require asset management, financing, and liquidity across borders and across jurisdictions, in a hassle-free manner.
- ❖ **Depository** — The rise of computers has led to dematerialization of physical copies of shareholding. The banks now act as holders of dematerialized copies of the investors' portfolios.
- ❖ **Treasury** — Treasury Management provides greater insight and control over complex processes for managing funding, liquidity, and risk. Large banks have a stronghold on the provision of treasury management products and services.

The rapid penetration of the internet to the far flung regions of the world has helped banks increase their reach and product offerings to the largely unbanked rustic areas of the world. While it proved to be a boon for some, it was a curse for others. Sophisticated financial products were made available to the simple people who had hitherto been unbanked their entire life. Many were overwhelmed by the complexity of the banking systems while others were blindsided by the fine print and the associated terms and conditions that come attached with banking products.

This saw many country-side settlements losing their houses and the accumulation of more land in the hands of the wealthy. This became another exercise of feudalism with the banks emerging as the new-age feudal lords. This impoverishment of the lower and the middle classes at the hands of the wealthy also acted as a catalyst for the protests that came to be labelled as the 99% movement.

Traditional banking systems are also centralized servers and services which make the bank a lucrative target for hackers. Banks, even with their multi-million dollar security suites are as vulnerable to hacking attempts as the ones without sophisticated security suites customized for their needs. Once a hacker gains unauthorized access to the central server or databases of a bank, they can pretty much do anything with the customer/client data, from harvesting the information for stealing identities to full-blown stealing of funds stored in the banks.

The banking system today relies heavily on electronic transfer of payment to speed up transactions. This need for speed was serviced by building a system of wireless and wired networks with embedded and built-on-top security measures to prevent unauthorized access. However, the hackers

have grown extremely sophisticated, as can be ascertained by the recent plague of ransomware, WannaCry crippling many private networks from hospitals and government organizations to banks and other such financial institutions.

The investment arm of banks have faced a lot of upheavals in the form of legislations as well. The Glass-Steagall Act and the Barnes-Oxley Act have rescinded and reinstated the union of the banking and investment activities of the banks under one roof. Despite being American legislations, these two acts have acted as precedents for various other jurisdictions to institute similar laws. Such a union is considered unholy as it creates a conflict of interest for the bankers. As investors, they want the borrowing/lending rates to be low but as bankers, they want the lending rates to be high. Such a conflict of interest is a ground rife with the potential for personal interests of banking officials taking precedence over the good of the people.

Banks also act as depositories to the people who want to participate in trading stocks on exchanges. This helps the centralized exchanges allow seamless trading activities to bank account holders without KYC as the banks have already performed KYC on investors on behalf of the exchanges. Stock Exchanges like the NYSE, FTSE, and the BSE allow traders to access the multi-trillion dollar capital markets industry where each exchange earns up to a million dollars *per day* as service/transaction fees. While a chunk of this daily income of a million dollars is used up in the upkeep of the servers, the major slice goes into the pockets of those who run these exchanges.

In most markets, especially those with socialist policies, the Government regulates

- ❖ the trading activities of the individuals
- ❖ lending practices of the banks
- ❖ the lending policies of banks and financial institutions
- ❖ the investment activities of the banks

Since traditional banking institutions are centralized entities, they are always at the mercy of governmental organizations which might force the banking institutions to implement the lending and credit disbursement activities in line with the political ideology of the political party in power. The banks are also at the mercy of dictators and despotic rulers who act to enrich themselves at the cost of everybody else.

Thus centralized systems of banking that exist today are robust on the outside but are vulnerable entities behind the façade. In light of such developmental weaknesses, any other organization would have crumbled but the banking system persists by throwing a lot of money, a lot of depositors' money at the problem. It is not contested that the banks are a lifeline that makes credit available to the general public, apart from a slew of other financial products. What BitBose wants to put forth is that the banking system has become inefficient due to the growing heft of the banking operations and the overarching centralization that beleaguers it. As is the problem with every Hub & Spoke model of business, as is the case of banking institutions, the spokes, if kept too far from the hub tend to upend the wheel.

II. PAIN AREAS OF THE BANKING SECTOR

The Banking Sector is comprised of several actors with competing interests. These actors bring into play different sums of funds and move the banking system concurrent to their contributions. These players of the banking systems and their key pain points are:

The Bankers

The Bankers are the people who run these banks and employ thousands of individuals as employees to take care of the daily logistical needs of the bank. Their specific pain points are:

1. **Distrustful Depositors** — Banks have always been vilified by the media and cinema which portray the common man as a victim of nefarious bankers and their money-minded activities. No stories or movies are made which portray the banks as the lifeline that brings credit to the remotest of locations in the world. These depositors, due to their distrust, are prone to causing bank-runs. A bank-run occurs when all the depositors withdraw their funds at the same time. It is unsustainable for the banks because they keep only 10% of the deposits and lend 90% of the funds to those who need credit.
2. **Policy Diktats from Lawmakers** — Policymakers issue diktats (ordinances, bye-laws, and legislations) which do not always take into account the actual problems and pander to populist measures. These policy measures range from gentle nudging for lowering the lending rates to full blown nationalization acts which bring the banking management under direct control of the governments.

3. **Threat of Security Breaches** — Banks are the most lucrative targets for hackers and script kiddies who try day and night to gain access to the backend of the banking systems. The WannaCry ransomware trojan is a notable example that encrypted all files on the infected system and demanded bitcoins worth \$300 be deposited to an anonymous wallet address. Banks are in constant risk of such activities and more of a more dire nature.

The Regulatory Authorities

The Banking institutions are regulated by independent regulatory authorities that ensure that the activities of the banks do not run counter to the general welfare of the public. These regulatory bodies also act as the oversight committees to help solve disputes between banks by quick redressal mechanism. These regulatory authorities have a host of their pain points as well, which are:

1. **Bureaucratic Slowness** — The regulatory bodies are comprised of ex-bankers and administrative officers who take their time in processing requests due to the myriad of conflicting interests that oversee their activities.

2. **Cooked Books** — Unscrupulous bankers undertake book building activities with the help of conniving accountants to line their pockets. These activities are hard to catch and even when caught take a lot of time to bring the accused to justice due to the money power of the accused. The regulatory bodies have no option but to employ their own battery of accountants to help decipher the cooked books and bring the criminals to justice.

III. BANKING ON BLOCKCHAIN

The Banking Sector is ripe for disruption due to its unwieldy size and the inability of any central body to control the operations of a bank, some of which run through different jurisdictions *concurrently*.

The banks of tomorrow, or rather Banks 2.0 need to be highly transparent to foster depositor trust. The books of these banks need to be transparent, verifiable, and accessible to all audit personnel to allow quick and authentic auditability. Banks 2.0 must not hide behind the shroud of bureaucratic layers and hide information. Its key USP is transparency, immutability of the ledger, and no central server to hold customer/client data.

The lending rates must be determined by free market principles and be bereft of oligopolistic market distorting rate fixing. This will be achieved by incorporating a universal consensus mechanism determined by the people and not by exalted individuals. When the decisions are made either by democratic means or by a highly transparent and audited algorithm, people will trust this trust-less banking network more than any centrally administered bank.

Regarding the case of multiple currencies and the unnecessary act of having to convert the currencies from one form to the other can be done away with by introducing a global currency that is not under the influence of any strong underlying currency (such as the dollar) or under the influence of upheavals of the markets around the world. This currency exists only on the platform and trades on exchanges like a regular currency but with two key differences:

- ❖ This currency is secure and incapable of being replicated by forgery or counterfeiting.
- ❖ The currency derives value not like any FIAT but, like gold, has intrinsic value. This intrinsic value is determined by the utility of the currency and not by any arbitrary central organization.

The lack of central control over Bank 2.0 ensures that even central governments cannot force the bank to implement policies outside of the mandate of the bank. Any policy change must be verified, ordered, and accepted only by the democratic majority and not by any policy diktats. This will give a voice to the depositors who can disallow changes to the banking code unfavourable to their interests.

The emergence of Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs) have provided a ready solution that can be quickly implemented to take the control of banking operations and the funds of the depositors and giving it back to its true owners, the people. A Bank on Blockchain is a decentralized platform with a utility token to drive transactions. The Blockchain Ledger is a completely transparent ledger where anybody can view the transaction history of any account, without knowing the identity of the account holder.

If Alice wants to check the transaction history of a particular saloon, she can just request the public key of the saloon's wallet address. Next, she goes to Blockexplorer (Bitcoin) or Etherscan (Ethereum) to verify the claims of the saloon owner. Alice can verify whether the price quoted to her was actually the price which previous customers of the saloon paid for the services. She does not need to know the identity of

the saloon owner nor will she be able to deduce the identity of the saloon owner through the public key provided to her.

Similarly, candidates to the election for public office can be asked to provide their public keys for scrutiny by the public. This will prevent the unscrupulous from declaring false asset details as the entire transaction history can be seen and verified by anybody with a computer and an internet connection.

Banks on Blockchain is a revolutionary project that will leapfrog the acceptance of Blockchain from the fringes to the fore. A decentralized bank would exist solely on the blockchain, have the entire miner community of the blockchain as the workforce, and be freed from the overarching gaze of governments that tend to interfere with the smooth functioning of the banking operations.

All transactions are verified, time-stamped, and committed to the blocks of the blockchain which cannot be altered without the knowledge of the community. This would solve the problems of book-building overnight as all transactions are open for all to see.

Thus Blockchain offers a veritable solution to the various pain points of the banking industry by creating and deploying a transparent, immutable, and decentralized ledger. BitBose, a company based out of England is creating a decentralized bank to cater to all the needs of the public, and devolves the management of key features to an AI (Artificial Intelligence) bot that utilizes machine learning to make smart decisions and be free of human error and enticements.

BITBOSE

The BitBose umbrella includes the following three components:

- ❖ BitBose Exchange
- ❖ BitBose Bank
- ❖ BitBose Smart Portfolio

These three components are completely integrated at the backend and present modularised frontend to the user.

The BOSE ERC20 token is the central currency that drives all transactions on the BitBose platform. A user must buy BOSE tokens to access the features and capabilities of the BitBose platform. Thus, the BOSE token is a utility token.

For example, a user must buy BOSE tokens to access the BitBose Smart Portfolio which will allow him/her to become part of the trading pool that will place trades as per the mathematical formula derived by the AI bot which automatically deduces the trends of the trading arena on the basis of machine learning algorithms.

The BitBose umbrella will be registered as a bank under the jurisdiction of British Law and will abide by all the laws and regulations of the British common and corporate law. BitBose will also be completely compliant with the GDPR laws and will allow the users to download all personal information collected and request its deletion. Complete adherence to KYC/AML regulations will also be a key feature of the BitBose platform to

prevent ill-gotten money from becoming a part of the BitBose cryptocurrency ecosystem.



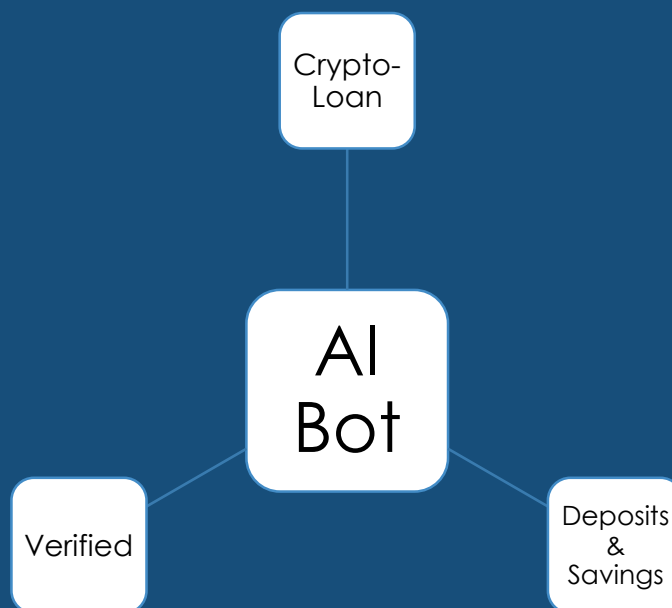
The BOSE token can be acquired in any of the three following ways:

- ❖ By contributing to the pre-sales (at a higher discount)
- ❖ By contributing to the BitBose ICO (at lesser discount)
- ❖ By buying on Crypto-exchanges (at market price)

I. BITBOSE BANK

When a contributor buys BOSE tokens, he/she automatically become members of the BitBose bank. A key feature of banks is the ability to disburse loans to eligible candidates. In a regular bank, a human loan officer performs the assessment of the person who wants a loan and sanctions an amount as per the assessment. This method is arbitrary and prone to errors.

BitBose uses AI that constantly learns by machine learning as the loan officer. It verifies the eligibility of the person desirous of getting a loan. Based on the eligibility, the person who wants a loan will be assigned a credibility rating and the maximum amount that he/she can avail as a loan. The AI ensures that only the most credible people receive loans. As a guarantee, the person who took a loan must submit a piece of his/her property as a collateral.



This ensures that in the event of non-payment, the BitBose bank can claim its receivables by way of auction of the property kept with it as collateral.

BitBose will be registered duly as a bank under the jurisdiction of the law of **England** before commencing any activity of lending.

Funds for the loan will be as per the existing fractional banking system. All depositors will be given an interest for the use of their funds. These interest rates will be notified from time to time.

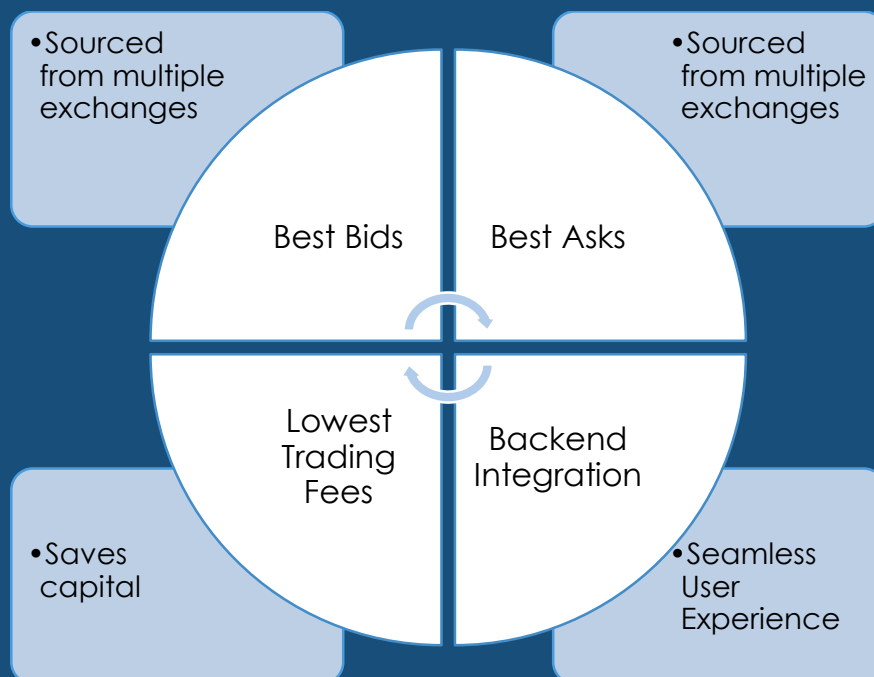
All books of the BitBose bank will be audited thoroughly by one of the 'Big four' audit firms.

II. BITBOSE EXCHANGE

The BitBose exchange allows holders of BOSE tokens to access the market prices of several exchanges from a single platform, within the same interface. Buyers can access the price at which sellers of the desired cryptocurrencies are willing to sell on various exchanges. This will help the buyer choose the best price.

Conversely, the seller can access multiple exchanges before selling and thus, gets the best price as well.

The interface will remain the same for the contributor at the front-end as all integrations with the different exchanges have been done on the backend. This means that the best bids and the best asks that are visible to the trader do not belong to any one exchange but are sourced from several exchanges simultaneously.



Trades will be executed in a similar fashion. With backend integration, the trader will not have to hop from exchange to exchange to find the best price.

Need for an Exchange for BitBose

The usual fiat currency is issued by a central bank and is also backed by it. Its value is not derived but dictated by the governmental forces and the balance of trade between countries. Take the case of the Chinese Renminbi, whose actual value is controlled by the Chinese government by a series of actions. The Chinese government buys dollars in the free market and keeps them as forex in their bank vaults. This increased demand for the US dollars is fuelled at the cost of lowering the cost of the Chinese Renminbi. Since China is a global exporter of goods, the value of the Chinese Renminbi is continuously rising. Coupled with the activities of the Chinese government, the value of the Chinese Renminbi is deliberately kept low. Such activities of governments keeps the value of a currency at the will of those running governments and steals it from the people.

The currency unit is basically a store of value. It denotes the value that the holder had provided to the issuer. This holder can transfer this value to any other person of his/her choice by simply transferring the currency units to the desired individual. The place where multiple such exchanges of value takes place is known as the marketplace. It is the place for the exchange of currency for goods/services. If the government does not interfere in the functioning of the marketplaces, the market prices assume a fair price but runs the risk of cartelisation and monopolistic activities of business owners. That is basically capitalism. However, the government,

introduces centrally administered prices for certain goods to keep cartelisation at bay, at least with respect to essential goods. This is basically socialism. Both socialism and capitalism manoeuvre the market forces and rob it of its freedom.

III. BITBOSE SMART PORTFOLIO

BitBose Smart Portfolio is a subsidiary feature of the BitBose platform that allows contributors to allocate a percentage of their funds denominated in BOSE tokens to be traded by an AI bot developed by the BitBose team. The funds allocated for the Smart Portfolio will be kept in the wallet of the contributor itself but will be unavailable for transferring to other activities or for withdrawal unless the contributor changes the allocation to Smart Portfolio to nil.

Smart Portfolio conducts trades in highly liquid cryptocurrencies in high frequency (HFT) to make small gains individually which accumulate to larger gains as volume of trade increases. This is the standard model in algorithmic trading. The BitBose Bot (BBT) analyses, deconstructs, and utilizes trading signals across multiple cryptocurrencies to create a trading forecast and places trades accordingly.

The processing power for the running of the BBT will be provided by the miners on the BitBose platform who perform Proof-of-Work based consensus to verify, order, and commit trades to the Blockchain. The mining activity of the miners is incentivized by providing them with allocations of BOSE tokens concurrent to their mining power deployed to the mining activity.

All activities on the Smart Portfolio actionable by a user will attract a nominal fee. The activity of transferring funds to the trading account and back to the main account however, will be free.

The benefits of allocating a small percentage of parked funds to Smart Portfolio can be summed up as below:

- ❖ Earn profits without actively trading on the rapidly swinging cryptocurrency markets.
- ❖ Gain exposure to multiple cryptocurrencies at once by allocating funds to the smart portfolio.
- ❖ Provide data for enhancing the learning of the BBT for greater profit potential in the future.
- ❖ Rapid entry and exit from positions limits the risk and losses taken by the contributor on individual trades.
- ❖ Benefit from the enhanced utility of the BOSE token since the number of tokens in circulation are fixed but the profits generated by the BBT on trading will be used to buyback BOSE which will drive up utility.

Thus, the multiple benefits of the Smart Portfolio are an easy solution for the smart investor to utilize his/her cryptocurrency funds wisely and capture the time-value optimally.



IV. BUSINESS MODEL

Every user will be provided with a unique identification number post successful signup. All activities between modules linked to the same identification number will be free. Every other activity that interacts one identification number with another will be chargeable as platform usage fees. Activities that interact with the server/backend have been divided into two parts:

- ❖ Non-chargeable
- ❖ Chargeable

All activities that interact with the system/server and are only queries will not be chargeable.

The activities that are actions when interacting with the system/server are chargeable as platform usage fees.

The sum of the net proceeds of the charges collected as platform usage fees will be used to buyback BOSE tokens and taking them out of circulation for fixed periods of 1 year.

V. TECHNICAL DETAILS

Behind the frontend is a robust backend that powers the entire BitBose platform. At the centre of the platform is the BitBose AI Bot that uses machine learning to gradually process larger and larger amount of data from all over the world to enter and exit from positions of the most liquid cryptocurrencies. The results of the trade of the BitBose bot will be available for viewing in real-time for all visitors of the website.

SMART PORTFOLIO

When a prospective contributor buys BitBose tokens, he/she can either transfer it to their separate ERC20 compatible wallet or keep them in the BitBose wallet. If the contributor chooses the BitBose wallet, he/she will be given the option of allocating a percentage of his/her holdings to the BitBose Smart Portfolio. The minimum percentage is 0% and the maximum is 100%.

If Alice had 100 BOSE tokens and allocated 20%, the BitBose platform will take 20 BOSE tokens from Alice's wallet and transfer it to her trading account (a sub-section of the BitBose wallet). The AI Bot will add these funds to the pool available to it for trading and start placing trades as it has been trained to. The AI Bot enters and exits positions based on machine learning and gets better with each subsequent trade. Now, whatever profits are made on the total pool, Alice gets the same proportion that her funds were a part of the pool.

For example, if the pool was made of 100 BOSE tokens of which 20 belonged to Alice, she will be entitled to a fifth (20%) of the profits/losses

made by the AI Bot. So, if the AI Bot makes a profit of 20%, Alice receives 4 BOSE tokens into her trading account, taking the tally on her trading account to 24 BOSE. With an estimated 10% profits on a monthly basis, Alice gets 24 BOSE over and above her existing 20 BOSE in her trading account. She then decides to transfer all BOSE from her trading account to her deposit account. To do this, she simply changes the allocation to Smart Portfolio to 0%. This transfers 44 BOSE to her main BitBose wallet.

BitBose Exchange

BOSE tokens can be bought/sold on the BitBose Exchange against a host of several other listed cryptocurrencies and FIAT. The BitBose Exchange features a trading platform that connect on the backend to various exchanges all over the world through a custom built API that queries the exchange APIs for trading data in real-time. Thus, the best bids from all the connected exchanges are solicited and consolidated into a common list of the best Bids and Asks sourced from the exchanges.

For the user, the presence of hundreds and millions of bids and asks will be condensed into the best five bids and asks, according to all the connected exchanges. The user can place his/her orders without having to leave the BitBose platform, or having to signup/ connect to any other platform.

For example, if a user wants to sell 1 BTC, he/she would be presented with the highest price offered by bidders on multiple exchanges. Similarly, if a user wanted to buy 1 BTC, he/she would be presented with the lowest five prices at which sellers on various exchanges have offered to sell their BTC at.

BitBose Bank

At the heart of the BitBose bank is the AI bot that learns by machine learning. The power requirements of the bot will be sourced from the mining activity of the miners who will be incentivized with BOSE tokens offered for mining.

The AI Bot receives, verifies, and authorizes the identification documents of the person who wants a loan and examines the balance sheet as well. After due consideration, the AI Bot uses an internal formula to arrive at a credibility rating akin to the credit rating, but on a global scale. This credit rating will assign a loan ceiling and place a cap on the amount of money that can be disbursed as loan to that person.

All loan amount will be denominated in cryptocurrencies OR Fiat currency (Fiat loans after due registration as a bank). Thus, if a person takes out a loan worth \$1000 in BTC and the price of BTC appreciates in comparison to USD, the person who took out the loan stands to gain handsomely.

The BitBose Bank allows people to make deposits in multiple currencies, as well as, take out loans in multiple currencies.

As a best practice, the BitBose bank will come out with its audit report every quarter.

VI. COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS

| | Electroneum | TenX Pay | MTH | Tokia | BitBose |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|-----|-------|---------|
| <u>e-Wallet</u> | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| <u>Exchange</u> | YES | YES | NO | YES | YES |
| <u>Card Pay</u> | YES | YES | NO | YES | YES |
| <u>Banking</u> | NO | YES | NO | YES | YES |
| <u>Rewards</u> | YES | YES | YES | NO | YES |
| <u>AI Bot</u> | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| <u>Smart Portfolio</u> | NO | NO | NO | NO | Yes |

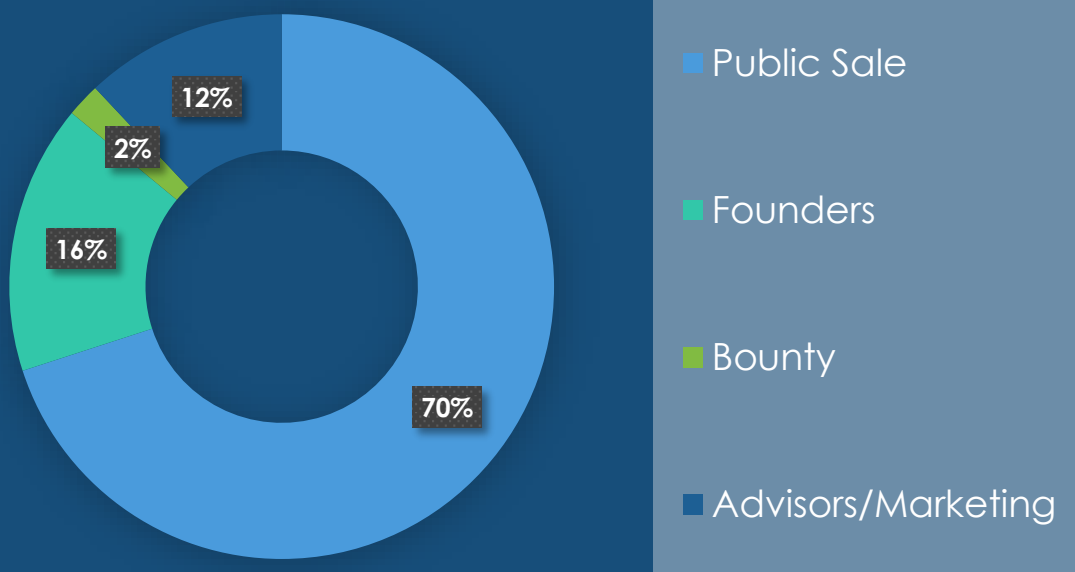
VII. ROADMAP



TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

| <u>Partition</u> | <u>Tokens</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Public Sale | 210,000,000 BOSE |
| Founders | 48,000,000 BOSE |
| Bounty | 6,000,000 BOSE |
| Advisors/Marketing | 36,000,000 BOSE |

Token Distribution



PLANNED USE OF PROCEEDS

- ❖ Platform Development - 30%
- ❖ General and Administrative - 10%
- ❖ Business Development - 20%
- ❖ Marketing - 20%
- ❖ Legal – 15%
- ❖ User Loyalty Incentives - 5%

Platform Development:

The proceeds reserved for platform development will be utilized solely for the upkeep and maintenance of the BitBose platform. It is envisaged that the platform will be upgraded regularly with bug fixes and patches in line with industry best practices and innovations.

General and Administrative:

This portion of the proceeds will be used towards the daily needs of the smooth running of the platform. It will include both online as well as offline support to the platform by way of hiring talent, buying new services etc.

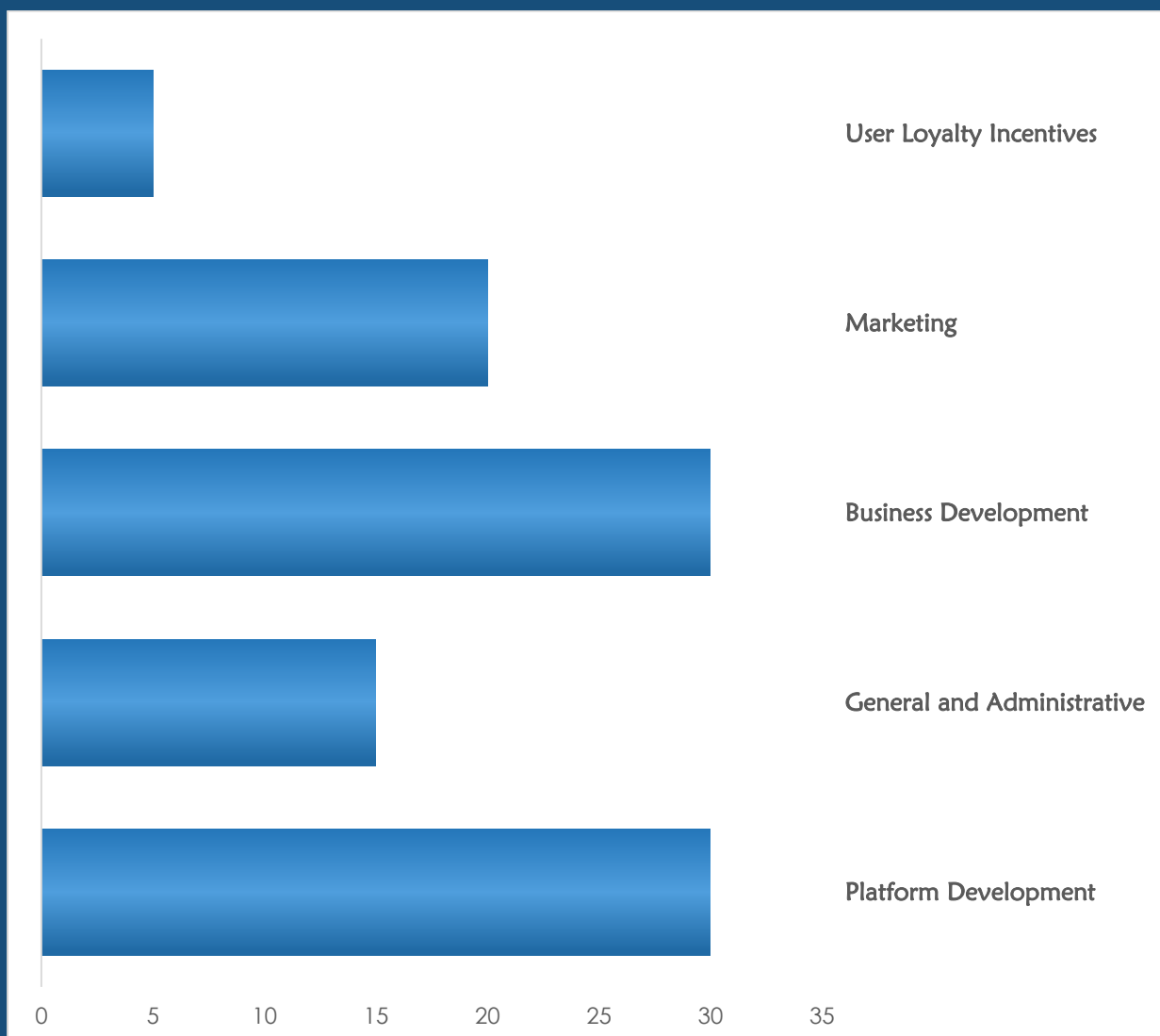
Business Development: The BitBose platform is designed to be highly scalable and will attract sellers and buyers from all corners of the world. The onboarding of these partners and their sourcing will be taken care of with the proceeds in this pool.

Marketing:

A slice of the proceeds will be reserved for the advertising and the PR needs of the BitBose platform. It is expected that judicious use of marketing tactics will drive positively asymmetric traffic towards the platform and aid in its growth.

User Loyalty Incentives:

The BitBose platform rewards frequent buyers and sellers on its platform with free BOSE tokens. This incentivization of product listing and consumption is the reward for loyalty of the users.



TEAM AND ADVISORS

Executive Team



Noor Ali. Founder.



Ravi Dutt.
Co-Founder



Navdeep Garg.
CTO



Ankit Vats.
Creative Head



Parminder Lail.
Marketing Head



Adanya Moudgil.
Marketing Manager

Advisors



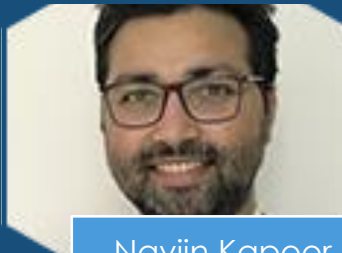
Lalit Bansal



Sydney Ifergan



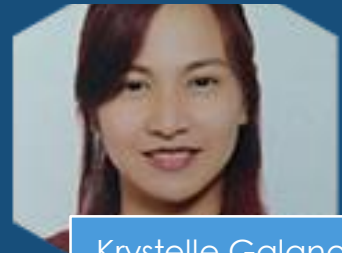
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