IMPERIAL

White Paper

IMPERIAL

Imperial Whitepaper

Version 1.0

Mission Statement

The Imperial Project focuses around one major goal, "Be more than a coin." Almost every cryptocurrency payment project focuses on creating a coin that will be used in an "Ecosystem." However, the way the coin functions and moves in the "Ecosystem" built by its creators does not interface with today's payment infrastructure. This makes it difficult for end users to manage their transactions and for business to manage their records.

Despite pouring billions of dollars into developing a system for monitoring, auditing, and tracking financial transactions, the majority of payment gateway companies rely on manually connecting contracts, invoices, purchase orders, etc. with payments. There should be an easier way to do this. Why can't we use technology to create contracts that connect directly with payments?

This is what the Imperial project does. It is a payment system built on blockchain, Ledger Contracts (smart contracts that are both human and machine readable), and cryptocurrency technologies to create a platform that meets the needs of the modern consumer and merchants.

Abstract

This white paper will outline the ways that Imperial Ledger Contracts are going to revolutionize Decentralized Finance. Simply defined, Decentralized Finance (DeFi) is a payment coin (digital asset) combined with smart contract technology built on a blockchain that allows the decentralization of financial tools and services.[1] While cryptocurrencies have decentralized the issuing of money and stores, they have not decentralized financial services. Cryptocurrencies are still primarily accessed through centralized exchanges, and run by centralized companies that lack real accountability, and are opaque about their operations.

This is where Ledger Contracts come in. Ledger Contracts can be viewed by the average person natively in a web browser, like a traditional contract, while simultaneously being machine readable. These truly smart contracts will allow DeFi to proliferate, while early adopters of blockchain technology can finally use decentralized technology to tackle today's payment-related problems.

[1] Mitra, Rajarshi. (2019.10). "DeFi - What in the World is Decentralized Finance?..." Blockgeeks. Accessed 2020.02.02. https://blockgeeks.com/guides/demystifying-defi-ultimate-guide/.

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Language Disclaimer

This White Paper was conceived, designed and written in the English language. The Imperial team is currently working with multiple entities to translate this White Papers to other languages. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency, the English version of this White Paper shall take precedence over the translated version.

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A. Introduction

Decentralized Finance (DeFi)

Most people who see the words Decentralized Finance (DeFi from now on) probably think that this has been addressed by cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin. Cryptocurrency certainly tackles the decentralization of currency, and the idea behind cryptocurrency and decentralization is well known at this point, to take the power over money away from banks.[2] This in turn takes power over monetary policy away from central banks, which reduces costs to the individual, encourages commerce through the free movement of currency, and ensures anonymity.

The idea behind DeFi is to use the power of smart contracts and blockchain technology for the decentralization of financial products. The world of financial products is highly regulated. As a result, the production and distribution of financial products has always been highly centralized, because there is a strict hierarchical dichotomy at play between standard-setters and standard takers.[3] Global financial institutions like the World Bank in addition to countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany tend to be standard-setters. Banks, smaller developed nations, and developing nations tend to be standard-takers. The standard-makers lead the way with policies that are most likely to benefit them, and standard-takers conform to these policies.

The status quo between standard-makers and standard-takers has been in question for decades. PayPal took advantage of doubts in the system by making transactions on the internet between consumer and business easier. They eventually targeted person-to-person (p2p) transactions and debit cards. As technology has advanced, even more companies are starting to get into the financial services game (think Apple's credit card), and the next fintech trend could be compliance as a service.[4] All of this means that the financial services sector is ripe for disruption and decentralization, which provides the opportunity for DeFi to take hold.

Cryptocurrencies already provide the technology to facilitate payments between individual parties without having to go through a centralized entity. The next natural progression is to provide working contract technology for the payments that includes decentralized escrow

[2] Allison, Ian (8 September 2015). "If Banks Want Benefits of Blockchains, They Must Go Permissionless". *International Business Times*. Archived from the original on 12 September 2015. Retrieved 20 January 2020. https://www.ibtimes.co.uk/nick-szabo-if-banks-want-benefits-blockchains-they-must-go-permissionless-1518874.
[3] Jones, E. and Knaack, P. (2019), Global Financial Regulation: Shortcomings and Reform Options. Glob Policy, 10: 193-206. doi:10.1111/1758-5899.12656
[4] Strange, Angela. (2019), "Every Company Will be a Fintech Company". Andreessen Horowitz Blog, https://a16z.com/2020/01/21/every-company-will-be-a-fintech-company/.

between the buying and selling parties. This escrow system should give both parties confidence in the transaction. This is where current smart contracts fall short. Current smart contracts are not contracts, and even Vitalik Buterin admitted that calling them smart contracts was a misnomer.[5] This is where Imperial's Ledger Contracts (covered in-depth in the next section) come in. These contracts allow for a contract that can be read and understood by humans and programs. This is the first step toward realizing DeFi and making true peer-to-peer financial instruments a reality.

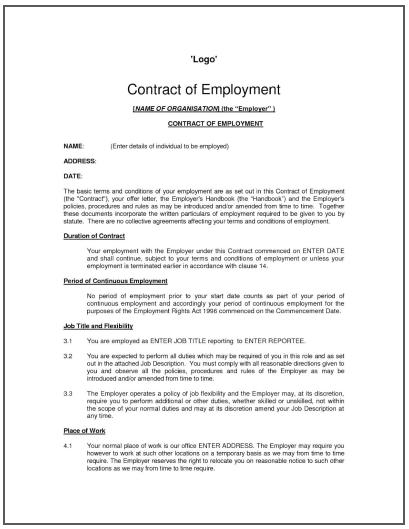
[5] Lielacher, Alex. (2018.11.20) "Smart contracts aren't contracts - and other crypto legal puzzlers". Brave NewCoin. https://bravenewcoin.com/insights/smart-contracts-aren't-contracts-and-other-crypto-legal-puzzlers.

B. Ledger Contract

"Smart Contracts"

The term "Smart Contract" has gained quite a bit of traction over the last few years, and it's made marketing blockchain projects easier, but smart contracts aren't actual contracts with terms and conditions that bind two or more parties together. Smart contracts are lines of "if this, then that, or else" code. Vitalik Buterin even admitted in a tweet, "To be clear, at this point I quite regret adopting the term 'smart contracts". I should have called them something more boring and technical, perhaps something like "persistent scripts".[6] This means that there's a gap in how smart contracts actually function, and how they are perceived to function.

Real World Contract (example):



'Logo'

Contract of Employment

(NAME OF ORGANISATION (the "Employer")

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT

NAME: (Enter details of individual to be employed)

ADDRESS:

DATE:

The basic terms and conditions of your employment are as set out in this Contract of Employment (the "Contract"), your offer letter, the Employer's Handbook (the "Handbook") and the Employer's policies, procedures and rules as may be introduced and/or amended from time to time. Together these documents incorporate the written particulars of employment required to be given to you by statute. There are no collective agreements affecting your terms and conditions of employment.

Duration of Contract

Your employment with the Employer under this Contract commenced on ENTER DATE and shall continue, subject to your terms and conditions of employment or unless your employment is terminated earlier in accordance with clause 14.

Period of Continuous Employment

No period of employment prior to your start date counts as part of your period of continuous employment and accordingly your period of continuous employment for the purposes of the Employment Rights Act 1996 commenced on the Commencement Date.

Job Title and Flexibility

3.1 You are employed as ENTER JOB TITLE reporting to ENTER REPORTEE.

3.2 You are expected to perform all duties which may be required of you in this role and as set out in the attached Job Description. You must comply with all reasonable directions given to you and observe all the policies, procedures and rules of the Employer as may be introduced and/or amended from time to time.

3.3 The Employer operates a policy of job flexibility and the Employer may, at its discretion, require you to perform additional or other duties, whether skilled or unskilled, not within the scope of your normal duties and may at its discretion amend your Job Description at any time.

Place of Work

4.1 Your normal place of work is our office ENTER ADDRESS. The Employer may require you however to work at such other locations on a temporary basis as we may from time to time require. The Employer reserves the right to relocate you on reasonable notice to such other locations as we may from time to time require.

Blockchain Smart Contract (Example):

```
/* Allow another contract to spend some tokens in your behalf */
function approve(address _spender, uint256 _value)
    returns (bool success) {
    allowance[msg.sender][_spender] = _value;
    return true;
}

/* Approve and then comunicate the approved contract in a single tx */
function approveAndCall(address _spender, uint256 _value, bytes _extraData)
    returns (bool success) {
    tokenRecipient spender = tokenRecipient(_spender);
    if (approve(_spender, _value)) {
        spender.receiveApproval(msg.sender, _value, this, _extraData);
        return true;
    }
}

/* A contract attempts to get the coins */
function transferFrom(address _from, address _to, uint256 _value) returns (bool success) {
    if (balanceOf[_from] < _value) throw;                 // Check if the sender has enough
    if (balanceOf[_to] + _value < balanceOf[_to]) throw;  // Check for overflows
    if (_value > allowance[_from][msg.sender]) throw;   // Check allowance
    balanceOf[_from] -= _value;                          // Subtract from the sender
    balanceOf[_to] += _value;                            // Add the same to the recipient
    allowance[_from][msg.sender] -= _value;
    Transfer(_from, _to, _value);
    return true;
}

/* This unnamed function is called whenever someone tries to send ether to it */
function () {
    throw;     // Prevents accidental sending of ether
```

The perception of smart contracts is that they are contracts that are able to self process (contain "smart" capability). Rental agreements are a popular example. A tenant and landlord agree to terms, a smart contract is created, and it is executed when the renter deposits the money and the landlord provides the tenant with the key. When the renter confirms that the key was received, the funds are released to the landlord.

[6] Buterin, Vitalik. "To be clear, at this point I quite regret adopting the term "smart contracts". I should have called them something more boring and technical, perhaps something like "persistent scripts"." 2018.10.13. https://twitter.com/VitalikButerin/status/105116093269977088 2.

The issues with this process are found in the details of the execution. The way smart contracts are currently used, the actual agreement between the landlord and the tenant is decoupled from the smart contract. The smart contract only exists to execute on the "if this, then that, or else" coding and for token generation. It doesn't contain the human readable contract in its entirety, and it can't act on the contract independently. The smart contract only exists to handle the monetary portion of the transaction. If the contract is on the blockchain at all, it's usually only a hash of a PDF.

Another term that has gotten much more attention over the last few years is the Ricardian contract. Ricardian contracts follow the contract model, where so-called intentions and actions are recorded, whether it has been executed or not. According to its creator, a Ricardian contract is "a digital contract that defines the terms and conditions of an interaction between two or more peers, that is cryptographically signed and verified. Importantly it is both human and machine readable and digitally signed"[7] This means that a Ricardian contract is an agreement as the lay person knows one. It doesn't execute on its own. It puts emphasis on the contract aspect of the term by essentially creating a digital version of what would usually be a paper agreement. Ricardian contracts don't put an emphasis on the execution of the agreement and the verification of the execution of the agreement.[8] A smart contract is supposed to be self-executing based on inputs already agreed upon by the two parties. This is an important distinction. Not all Ricardian contracts are smart contracts and not all smart contracts are Ricardian contracts (you could argue that most smart contracts aren't Ricardian contracts in practice).

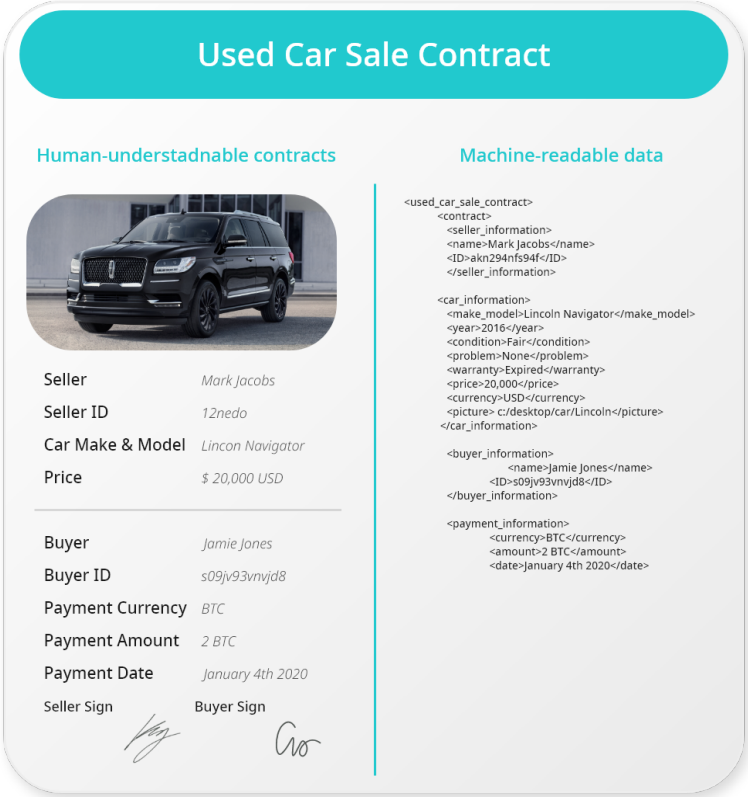
Other projects have tried to reconcile this by creating human-readable contracts that live on a blockchain (usually Ethereum). The most famous company to attempt to do this is probably DocuSign, a San Francisco company started in 2003 that pioneered digital signatures.[9] They have been working on integrating their digital contracts with blockchain since 2015. The furthest they have been able to get technology-wise is storing a hash of a PDF on the blockchain.[10] They have been unable to solve a fundamental technical problem. When asked why DocuSign didn't see more success with contracts on the blockchain, Ron Hinson, DocuSign's Chief Product Officer, told Forbes in an interview that customers said, "...there is no compelling UI for me to engage in these kinds of systems."[11] The way this is stated makes it

[7] Koteshov, Dmitri. (2018.02.28) "Smart vs Ricardian Contracts: What's the Difference?". eliNext. Retrieved 2020.1.20. https://www.elinext.com/industries/financial/trends/smart-vs-ricardian-contracts/.
[8] Griggs, Ian. "The Ricardian Contract". Accessed 2020.1.22. https://iang.org/papers/ricardian_contract.html.
[9] DocuSign. "About DocuSign". Accessed 2020.01.30. https://www.docusign.com/company.
[10] DocuSign. (2018.07.28). "DocuSign unveils System of Agreement vision at Momentum 2018". Accessed 2020.01.07. https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/docusign-unveils-system-of-agreement-vision-at-momentum-2018-300669501.html.
[11] Ehrlich, Steven. (2019.07.01). "After Experimenting with Bitcoin and Ethereum…" Accessed 2020.01.01. https://www.forbes.com/sites/stevenehrlich/2019/07/01/after-experimenting-with-bitcoin-and-ethereum-docusign-is-accelerating-its-blockchain-ambitions/#5d0c34a85a32.

sound relatively innocuous. It's a simple UI problem. The truth is that DocuSign could put the hash of a PDF contract on the blockchain, but they couldn't simultaneously make it human readable. The contract couldn't be a living document.

Imperial Ledger Contracts

This is where Imperial's Ledger Contracts ("LC") come in. LCs are human-understandable contracts between buyers and sellers in the traditional sense of the word "contract" with machine-readable data that integrates with blockchain technology. This allows LCs to contain a UI that makes contracts human readable, while allowing the machine-readable data to act as the brain behind the contract. This machine-readable data can be connected to other programming languages such as Javascript or to a blockchain. This makes LCs the perfect tool for true smart contracts, because they are living documents that automatically check that contract conditions have been met, self-execute when those conditions have been met, and are human readable the entire time. On top of this robust system, you can build truly decentralized financial services. Imperial has chosen to concentrate on the DeFi tools they believe their technology can excel at:



C. Imperial Escrow

Traditionally, escrow services are provided by a trusted 3rd party, "who is neither the buyer nor the seller" usually a law firm or a bank.[12] This trusted 3rd party protects the asset, whether money or another type of asset, until all parties in the transaction have met their obligations. They only release the asset once they have verified that all parties have met their agreed to obligations. The most common use of escrow for the average person is most likely when they purchase or sell a home. An escrow officer will take a small deposit from the buyer that is held in escrow until they have verified things like home inspections, disclosures, and objections. If all conditions are met on time, and the purchase is going to move forward, the money in escrow is released to the home seller.[13]

With the adoption of crypto currency and LCs, we no longer have to limit ourselves to using physical 3rd party escrows. In the same way that cryptocurrency has been replacing banks for financial storage and transactions, LCs combine with Imperial Escrow can replace current 3rd party escrow services. By creating machine readable data, LC contracts can connect to any programming language to feed information to the codes for the execution. LC's allow 2 or more parties to setup a contract that supports escrow services without an additional 3rd party. This type of functionality is essential for DeFi. Without it, DeFi can't truly exist, because there will always be points of centralization.

[12] Pritchard, Justin. (2019.11.14) "What is Escrow" Accessed, 2020.01.20. https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-escrow-315826.
[13] Ibid.

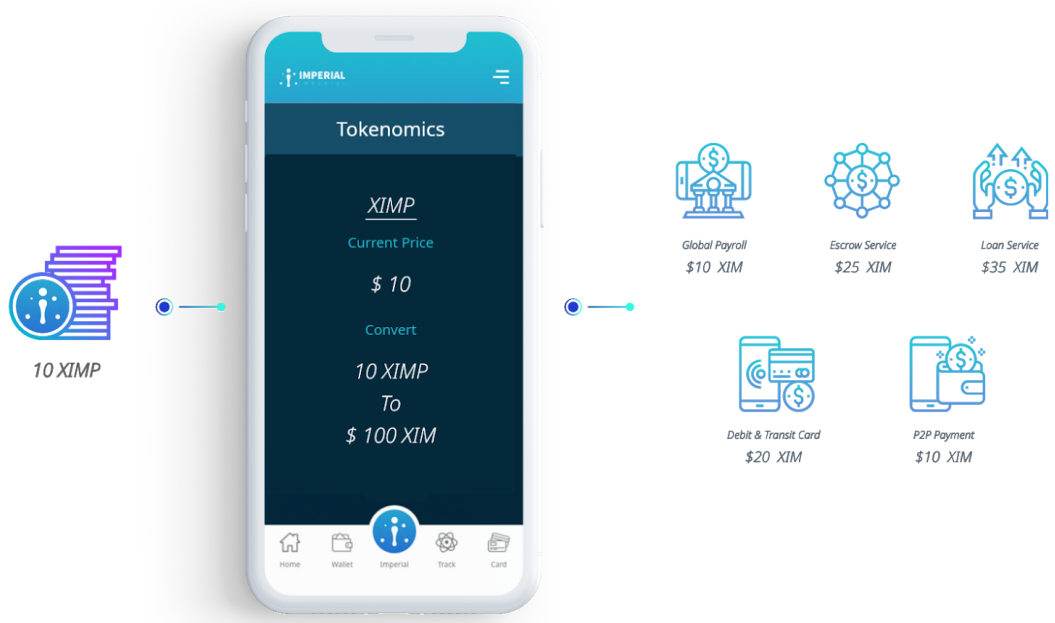
D. Tokenomics and System

Token Usage

The Imperial payment platform utilizes a two token system.

XIMP →Imperialβ (ERC 20)
XIM → Imperial (XLM)

In any payment system utilizing a currency that is highly volatile poses many risks to the merchant and to the buyer. Example: If a merchant sells a $200 USD backpack for 1 Ethereum (ETH) and the next day that same ETH is now $150 USD, the merchant would be at a loss. However, to strictly have stable coin does not provide any chances of returns on investment for the investor. If I buy $200 USD worth of Tether (USDT), the value of the USDT will be $200 USD tomorrow, next week, month, etc. As a result the Imperial project has developed a 2 coin system.



- XIMP are fluctuating ERC20-based tokens for funding and to receive project rewards. XIMP will be listed on multiple global exchanges, to create liquidity and mass adoption. This will allow anyone to purchase XIMP in one country, and through the

Imperial app, use Imperial services in another country. XIMP will be used to directly swap to XIM.

- XIM are XLM-based EURO stable coins that will also be listed on multiple exchanges. XIM will be used when making payments through the global payroll service, setting escrows, using the loan services, charging the Imperial debit, and transportation card, and P2P transactions.

E. Global Payroll System

Companies have been outsourcing projects to far flung corners of the globe for decades. Traditionally, this has been done on a project-by-project basis, because it was a way to get simple tasks done cheaply. A lot of resources were poured into oversight, because the results could be subpar otherwise.

This has changed significantly over the last 10 years. The quick proliferation of wireless technologies and digital collaboration tools coupled with increased trust in workers' ability to digitally commute has made it possible to hire highly reliable freelancers and contractors from anywhere in the world. It has also created a stark increase in digital nomads (people who go from country to country working from a laptop). More than 4.8 million Americans identified as digital nomads in 2018.[14] These aren't just people in their early 20s backpacking while working for less than a normal professional rate either. They are highly skilled professionals, and are paid accordingly. In 2018, 18% made $100,000/year or more, and a full 40% made $50,000/year or more.[15]

Digital nomads tend to think they have the ultimate in work-life balance, but domestic freelancers in the United States aren't far behind. More than 56 million Americans were freelancers in 2018, 61% of them by choice.[16] This means that people aren't being forced into freelance work. They are increasingly choosing to become freelancers. This is largely because freelance work offers the flexibility that a normal job doesn't, and freelancing is beginning to offer increasingly good pay. In 2018, 31% of freelancers made more than $75,000.[17] When you combine this with increasingly paltry benefits packages and at-will employment in most states, freelancing becomes an attractive option for highly experienced white-collar workers.

This increasingly fluid and flexible workforce is beginning to demand an increasingly fluid and flexible payment system. If you're a digital nomad that spends their time in three different countries, and takes payments from clients in six or seven different countries, it's going to be difficult to keep track of cash flow, juggle exchange rates, and try to keep taxes straight. It's impossible to go completely bankless at present, but the available options aren't great. Before

[14] MBO Partners. (2018). "Digital Nomadism: A Rising Trend". https://s29814.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/StateofIndependence-ResearchBrief-DigitalNomads.pdf.

[15] DeNisco Rayome, Alison. (2018.10.23) "One in five digital nomads make more than $100K per year working remotely". Tech Republic. Accessed 2020.01.13.
https://www.techrepublic.com/article/one-in-five-digital-nomads-make-more-than-100k-per-year-working-remotely/.

[16] Pofeldt, Elaine. (2018.10.31). "Freelance Economy Continues to Roar". Forbes. Accessed 2020.01.18. https://www.forbes.com/sites/elainepofeldt/2018/10/31/freelancing-economy-continues-to-roar/#285bf95b7df4.

[17] Ibid.

it had many competitors, most people had to rely on PayPal. This created problems when PayPal would randomly lock up accounts for seemingly innocuous reasons like crossing too many time zones in a month or for seeing a sharp uptick in revenue one month. New services, like Curve are popping up to fill the gap. It collates all of one's credit cards onto a single account, charging a 1% exchange rate – potentially the best available, flat.[18]

The fact that there are only a few services available at the moment, means that the market is wide open for adoption of a platform like Imperial. Imperial will allow digital nomads and freelances all over the world flexibility in payment options.

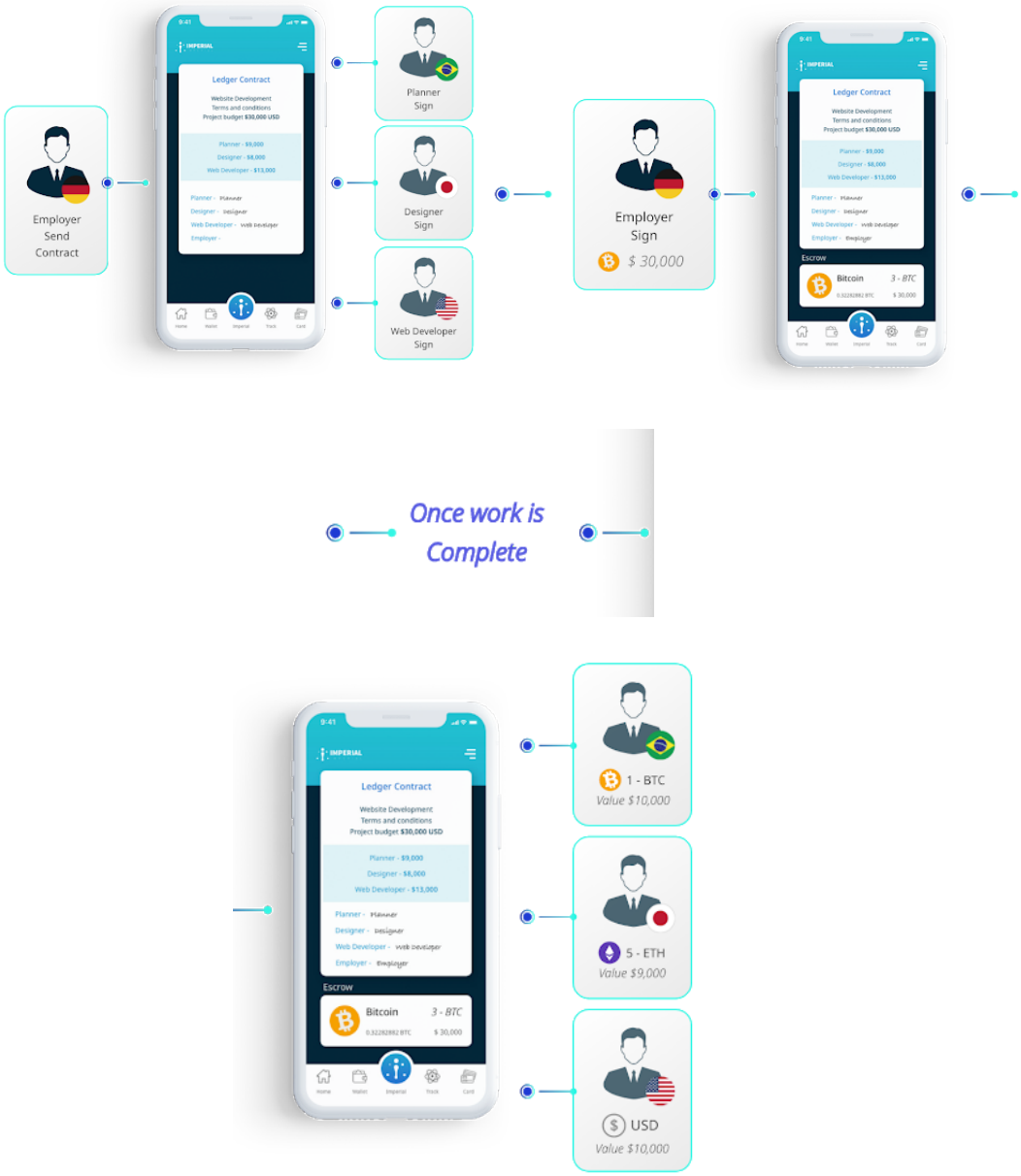
Imperial Global Payroll

Imperial's LCs really shine when used to control a global payroll system. Using the Imperial app, employers can easily manage their payroll and pay their global workforce. Employers can make payments to their employees and/or freelancers in a currency that is most convenient to them. The employees and/or freelancers can also accept the payment in the currency or currencies of their choice, whether it be multiple different cryptocurrencies or fiat using just the Imperial app.

[18] FinTech Futures. (2019.05.11) "How industries are adapting to the rise of digital nomads." FinTech Futures. Accessed 2019.12.27. https://www.fintechfutures.com/2019/05/how-industries-are-adapting-to-the-rise-of-digital-nomads/

Global Payroll with Escrow

To ensure security and trust between first time employers and freelancers, Imperial payroll has combined its payroll system with LCs with escrow. Through the Imperial app, freelancers or digital nomads can work knowing that their payments are secure, and employers can feel comfortable knowing that their payment will only be released when the work is done according to the terms and conditions set by both parties.



F. Loans (Lines of Credit and interest)

Using the Imperial App, users can use their cryptocurrency assets as collateral to receive an instant line of credit in fiat or XIM (users who choose XIM over fiat will receive higher lines of credit). For those that think taking cryptocurrency as collateral for a line of credit is a mistake due to the volatility of the crypto market, think again. Cryptocurrency has been the decade's leading asset class.[19] If you take the yearly low for Bitcoin for every year starting in 2010, it still shows staggering year-on-year growth. In the same period of time that the S&P 500 has grown 369% and the Dow Jones Industrial Average grew 326%, Bitcoin has grown 12 million percent.[20]

Through this same system, qualified users for the Imperial App will be eligible for a line of credit as long as they have a qualified asset recognized by Imperial. Example:

Employers can choose to give employees an advance on their salary in fiat. The advance can be underwritten by collateralizing some of the employee's cryptocurrency assets, so the employer can make what is essentially a short term loan without worrying. This will give employees some extra security in case an emergency situation comes up, and it gives Imperial another DeFi product they can offer to consumers.

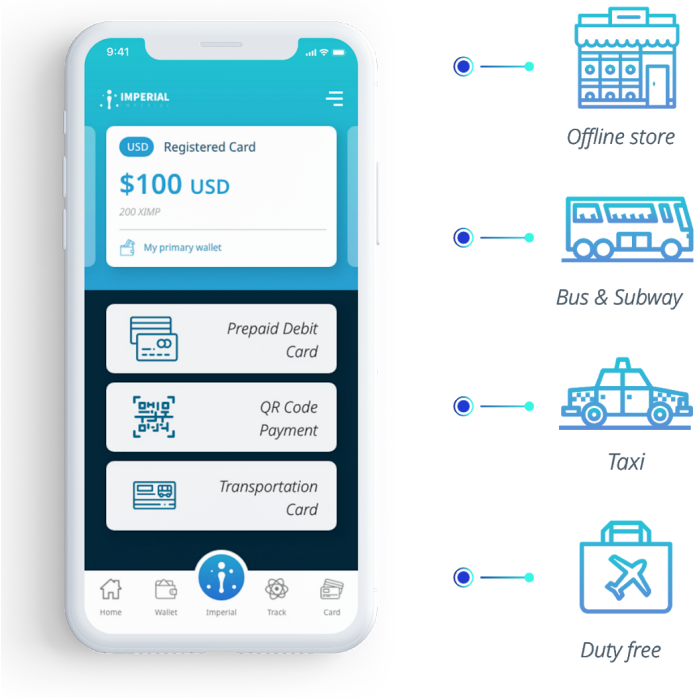
[19] Sinclair, Sebastian. (2019.12.13). "Cryptocurrencies Are Still the World's Best Performing Asset Class This Year". Accessed 2020.02.01. https://www.coindesk.com/cryptocurrency-is-still-the-worlds-best-performing-asset-class-this-year.
[20] Ibid.

G. Imperial App Features

Prepaid Debit Card, QR Support, and Transportation Card

The Imperial app will be connected to multiple partner exchanges and OTC platforms via API integration for cryptocurrency liquidity. Imperial app users will be able to purchase the cryptocurrency of their choice by registering their debit or credit cards in the Imperial app, which will allow them to directly deposit the cryptocurrency they purchase into their Imperial wallet. Users are also able to convert cryptocurrency stored in their wallets directly back into the fiat of their choice, or charge their Imperial prepaid debit card and transportation card.

This has been made possible by significant developments in FinTech and wallet technology stemming from advances in the adoption of NFC technology and improvements in mobile phone security architecture. These services free crypto users from constraints and limitations imposed on them by traditional banks and international governments. Combined with Imperial Card, QR, and transportation cards users will have access to a complete financial services platform that meets all their needs.



- <u>Payment with Imperial Card</u> - Imperial Card is a prepaid debit card issued by Imperial Asset that is directly connected to a user's Imperial Wallet. Through Imperial Wallet,

users can charge their Imperial Card. The card will be compatible with today's payment infrastructure allowing for immediate usage with maximum coverage.

- Payment with QR Codes - Payment through QR enables more seamless transactions where the user will use the Imperial QR feature to make purchases. The calculations will be done behind the scenes and through Imperial Asset, allowing the merchants to receive fiat currency.

- Transportation Card - Transportation cards provide flexibility and convenience. They can be purchased directly from the Imperial website, or can be purchased directly in specific countries. The Imperial app will be able to charge multiple transportation cards, for example: Pasmo in Japan,[21] T-Money in Korea,[22] Octopus in Hong Kong, etc.

[21] "The Japanese prepaid market size is 174.7 Bilion dollars in 2019 and is expected to increase to 283.2 Billion by 2023". Wood, Laura. (2019.02.12.) "The Japanese Prepaid Cards Market to 2023…". BusinessWire. Accessed 2020.02.01. https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20190220005443/en/Japanese-Prepaid-Cards-Market-2023---283.2.

[22] "T-Money cards, provide tourist to Korea convenience when using public transportation, purchasing goods, and using public services."
Anfone, Jamie. (2019.08.) "Tmoney Cards and Korean Public Transportation Guide". 10Magazine. https://10mag.com/korean-public-transportation-and-tourist-cards-guide/.

Cryptocurrency to Fiat

One of the most important features in any payment service is the ability to convert cryptocurrency into fiat currency. This is not only critical for mass adoption, but for any real world use in general. The Imperial app tackles the high barrier to use by making it easy for end users to interact with the Imperial app.

As stated above cryptocurrency will be used to charge multiple different types of cards for payment facilitation, as well as allowing for payments via QR codes. Users will also be allowed to integrate their bank accounts directly into the Imperial app. Any Imperial user that chooses to integrate their bank account with the app will also be able to convert their cryptocurrency into fiat, and then deposit the money directly into this registered account. This is made possible through Imperial technology, and by Imperial's partnerships with multiple exchanges all over the world.

H. Token and Funding Allocation

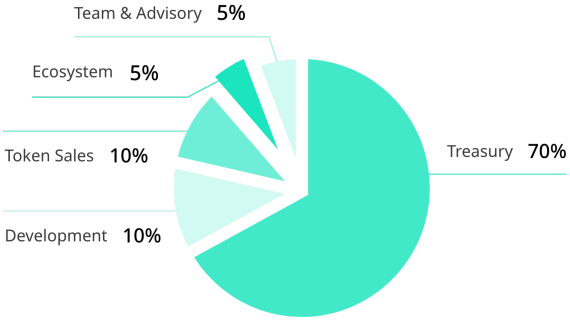
Imperial (XIMP) Details

- Total issue volume: 2,000,000,000
- Ethereum Blockchain and Ethereum Smart Contract ERC-20 Token

Imperial Token Allocation

XIMP 2 billion tokens will be allocated as follows:

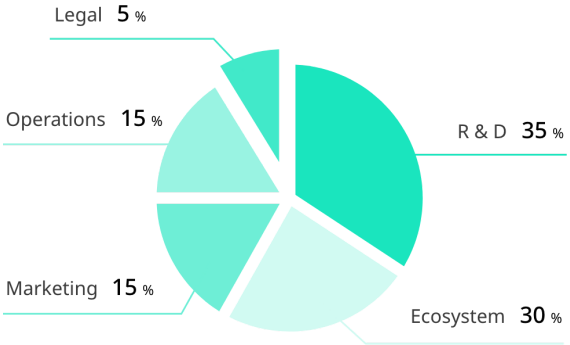
- Treasury: 70%
- Token sale: 10%
- Development: 10%
- Ecosystem: 5%
- Team Allocation: 5%



Imperial Funding Allocation

The funds raised will be used as follows:

- R&D & Development: 35%
- Ecosystem Expansion: 30%
- Marketing & Business Development: 15%
- Operations: 15%
- Legal and Accounting Costs: 5%



I. Roadmap

1. White Paper (English and Japanese)
2. Website and Social Channels
3. Token Smart Contract Development
4. Legal Opinion & Smart Contract

1. Version 1.0 Wallet Announcement
2. Project Promotion & Marketing
3. Community Development

1. Exchange Listing Process
2. Exchange Listing
3. Swapping development

1. Version 2.0 Wallet
2. Additional Exchange Listings

1. Listing of B Coin, delisting of A Coin
2. Listing of B Coin
3. Token A and Token B swapping feature
4. Version 2.0 Wallet Escrow Service & exchange
5. Debit Card

Risks

Adherence to All Legal and Regulatory Standards
The purchase of any tokens involves a high degree of risk, including but not limited to the risks described below. Before purchasing the Imperial Tokens "XIMP", it is recommended that each participant carefully weigh all the information and risks detailed in this White Paper, and, specifically, the following risk factors.

Dependence on Computer Infrastructure
Imperials's dependence on functioning software applications, computer hardware and the Internet implies that Imperial can offer no assurances that a system failure would not adversely affect the use of your Imperial Tokens. Despite Imperial's implementation of all of our expert and reasonable network security measures, our processing center servers are to some measure still vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins or other disruptions of a similar nature. Computer viruses, break-ins or other disruptions caused by third parties may result in interruption, delay or suspension of services, which would limit the use of Imperial Tokens.

Smart Contract Limitations
Smart contract technology is still in its early stages of development, and its application is of experimental nature. This may carry significant operational, technological, regulatory, reputational and financial risks.

Regulatory Risks
The blockchain technology, including but not limited to the issue of tokens, may be a new concept in some jurisdiction, which may then apply existing regulations or introduce new regulations regarding blockchain technology-based applications, and such regulations may conflict with the current Imperial Token Smart Contract setup and Imperial Token concept. This may result in substantial modifications of Imperial Token Smart Contract, including but not limited to its termination and the loss of Imperial Tokens as well as a suspension or termination of all Imperial Token functions.

Taxes
Token holders may be required to pay taxes associated with transactions involving Imperial Tokens. It is the sole responsibility of the token holder to comply with the tax laws of the relevant jurisdiction and pay all required taxes.

Force Majeure

Imperial's performance may be interrupted, suspended or delayed due to force majeure circumstances. For the purposes of this White Paper, force majeure shall mean extraordinary events and circumstances which could not be prevented by Imperial or its management and shall include: acts of nature, wars, armed conflicts, mass civil disorders, industrial actions, epidemics, lockouts, slowdowns, prolonged shortage or other failures of energy supplies or communication service, acts of municipal, state or federal governmental agencies, other circumstances beyond Imperial's control.

Disclosure of Information

Personal information received from Imperial Token holders, the information about the number of tokens owned, the wallet addresses used, and any other relevant information may be disclosed to law enforcement, government officials, and other third parties when Imperial is required to disclose such information by law, subpoena, or court order. Imperial shall at no time be held responsible for such information disclosure.

Value of Imperial Token

Once purchased, the value of Imperial Token may significantly fluctuate due to various reasons. Imperial does not guarantee any specific value of Imperial Token over any specific period of time. Imperial shall not be held responsible for any change in the value of Imperial Token. Assumptions with respect to the foregoing involve, among other things, judgments about the future economic, competitive and market conditions and business decisions, most of which are beyond the control of the Imperial team and therefore difficult or impossible to accurately predict.

Please note that the Imperial Project and/or Imperial Token may be subject to risks not foreseen by its team at this time.

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