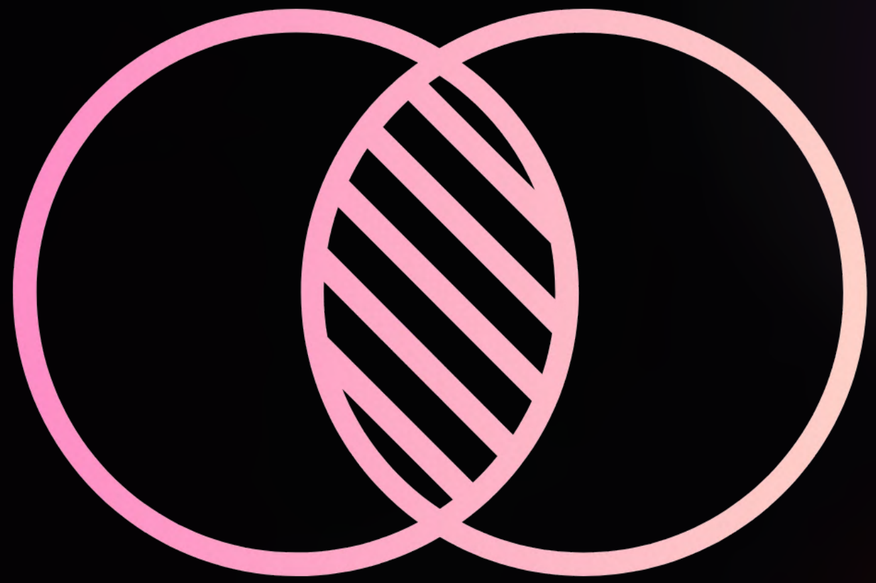


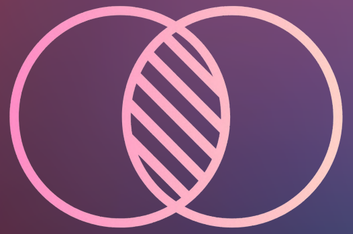
# promise

A blockchain service for founders, creators and regular users.

# What?

› Promise is a blockchain-based platform that provides **transparency and accountability** in digital relationships, allowing users to keep track of the **reliability** of a person or a team.

› Essentially, it's a way to ensure that founders can be held accountable for their promises, by allowing them to make **a genuine commitment that cannot be altered**.

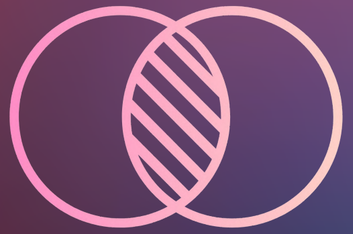


# Why?

› Promise is the perfect solution for projects that involve significant investments, as it provides **a much appreciated transparency and permanence in the Web3 ecosystem**.

› Roadmap, white paper, letter of intent, charts... Such materials should be assured of their **integrity and persistence**. Which is certainly not true when it is published on a blog, a website or even on Twitter.

› **Promise intends to address this issue.**



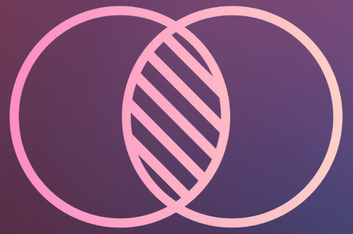
# How?

› 3 words: **Chainlink**, **IPFS** (Web3 Storage & Filecoin), **Arweave** (Bundlr).

› Allow me to explain more precisely. **Fast forward, picture the following:**

A founder made a promise. All of its members signed it - meaning **they verified their Ethereum address**. They've also verified that **they own the Twitter account linked to that address**. On the blockchain, along with that promise and information about its members, are links to the content on **IPFS and Arweave**.

Whatever is tied to this founding team and their project,
it will live forever. **Unalterable and uncensorable**.



# How?

› Chainlink

We're leveraging Chainlink external adapters, to **ensure** that the content attached to a promise is **indeed sent to IPFS and Arweave**.

And also, to **guarantee ownership of a Twitter account to an Ethereum address**, using a **verifiable**, **transparent** and **non-intrusive** method.

This is basically what enables the application to be a mere vessel of propagation, and to operate in a **completely trust-minimized** way.

# How?

› IPFS (Web3 Storage & Filecoin)

When a promise is created using the application, the content attached to it is sent to the IPFS network using Web3 Storage. Which means that:

- it picks up that content and starts indexing it, so it can be **globally available** ;
- it finds deals with Filecoin miners, thus **a fixed long-term storage guarantee** for that specific content.

Additionally, users are incentivized to pin that content, so they can contribute to making it permanently available.

And hence, they can help **make Promise a reality**.

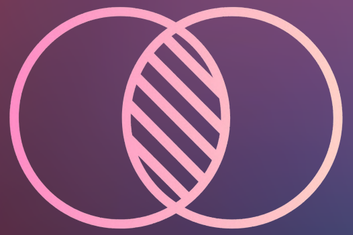
# How?

› Arweave (Bundlr)

Besides, the content can be sent to the Arweave blockchain as well, through the Bundlr infrastructure.

When it is the case, the application can confidently **vouch for the integrity and persistence of that content**.

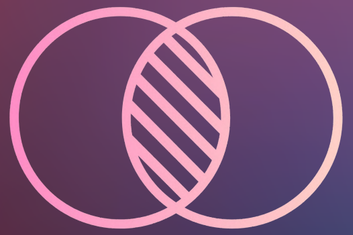
Since it was sent to the **permaweb**, and considering the **immutable** nature of the contract, **this commitment is definitely set for eternity**.



# Essentially

› In everything gravitating around blockchain, among other things, Twitter has become a corporate medium, used for business and marketing. A Twitter account, as well as an Ethereum address, can be **crucial to the reputation** of a person, a brand, a community, a product or a service.

› By putting them at stake in a promise, **in a transparent and verifiable process**, it might provide a lucid picture, and **an uncensorable record**, of the **reliability** of a person or a group - or at least, of **their willingness to be held accountable for their actions**.



# Essentially

› Promise offers many benefits to users, such as:

- **Increased trust** in digital relationships
- **Transparency and accountability** in projects
- Reliable promises that **can’t be changed without notice**
- Easily **verifiable digital identities**
- **Decentralized and permanent** data storage