coinstantine

CONTENTS

Context

These last years, and especially since 2017, cryptocurrencies and blockchains have got popular. Millions of people and crypto traders joined famous and less famous exchange platforms within few months.

Coinbase had in January 2015, 1,9 million users registered. In January 2017, 5,5 million users had an account on Coinbase and the symbolic number of 10,000,000 users was reached on September 4th, 2017[1]. Today, according to Coinbase, they have more than 20 million registered users.

As of August 2018, CoinMarketCap is listing more than 1850 coins and tokens. Thanks to blockchains with smart contract capability, developers can easily create their own token and take advantage of the blockchain.

In order to increase the visibility of their coin and grow their community many companies distributed a part of their coins for free, or at least they did not sell them against cryptocurrency or fiat money. Sometimes users are asked to do some tasks on social medias, retweeting a post, joining a Telegram channel or adding a signature on their Bitcoin Talk profiles.

Most of the time, the process is a hassle for the distributor and for the receiver.

[1] Data collection done by @alistairmilne
https://docs.google.com/spread-sheets/d/1NgvD2kFT69mSXuJPzP-Du-Qv9SS1ck2iPt6Kw9a55z0k

1. Blockchain

The blockchain is basically a distributed database, where every change is tracked and traceable, not cancelable and confirmed by all or a part of the nodes of the blockchain.

One of the most important aspect of the blockchain is decentralization. Transactions or any other data change in the blockchain are processed simultaneously. All the nodes are using the same cryptographic algorithm and with the same input they should have the exact same result. This way, instead of trusting one third party to execute a rule, we can trust the whole network. The trust and the responsibility are not the role of only one person — or institution, but of all the participants.

2. Ethereum

The most known blockchain implementation is Bitcoin. Bitcoin was created in 2008 by Satoshi Nakamoto and does not support yet smart contracts. Besides hard forked blockchains, there is no coin Bitcoin-based.
The second most important blockchain is Ethereum, which supports smart contracts and implements a nearly Turing-complete language.

A large part of tokens listed on CoinMarketCap are Ethereum-based, the Ethereum blockchain is a very popular framework for developers to create smart contract on.

3. Smart contract

A smart contract is a digital contract ran on a blockchain. Just like physical contracts, a smart contract has properties and terms. The smart contract processes the terms defined. The process is transparent, ran and validated by the network. The code is accessible and immutable. Once deployed a smart contract cannot be changed or amended.

Basically, a smart contract is the digital form of a trusted third party (such as a notary) processing a physical contract.

A smart contract function can be ran by any wallet — unless the opposite is specified in the code. There are two types of functions: getters and setters. Getters are free of charge. The executor asks for information, and they get it for free. Functions that cost gas are functions that need to make change in the database and therefore ask miners to process the change.
The gas is proportional to the effort that miners need to process the transaction.

4. Tokens

In every smart contract, there is the possibility to create a related token that will be consumed by the smart contract. The developer chooses the name of the token, the lifetime, the total supply and many other properties depending on the needs of the project.

5. ERC-20

ERC-20 is a technical standard used for Ethereum-based smart contracts. All ERC-20 tokens implement 6 functions and 2 events:

- **Functions**
  1- A function that returns the total supply
  2- A function that returns the balance of a specific wallet address
  3- A function that sends a certain amount of tokens from the address that executes the smart contract to an another wallet
  4- A function that sends a certain amount of tokens from one address to another
  5- A function that allows a wallet to withdraw a certain amount of tokens from the account that executes the smart contract
  6- A function that returns the authorized amount left to be withdrawn by an account

- **Events**
  1- An event that is triggered when tokens are sent — related to functions c and d
  2- An event that is triggered when the authorization of withdrawal is given — related to function e.

These functions and events have the same name, the same number of parameters, the same type of parameters and return the exact same type, for all ERC-20 tokens.

Airdrops

One of the many challenges that a crypto company faces once their token or cryptocurrency is launched, is to keep the prices high enough.

They usually keep a part of their tokens for further developments, legal advice and any other business related tasks. If their token is under evaluated on the markets they won't be able to achieve their goals. They need a strong community which will hold the tokens for a long time. This would make the token keep a value high enough to allow the company to develop the features they promised they would.

A good way to create a strong community is to distribute freely their token to interested people. Sometimes, they just need to fill a Google form with their details and sometimes some social tasks are required to be done. **The free giveaway of tokens is usually called "airdrop"** and the giveaway under the condition of social tasks execution is part of a "bounty" program.

1. Famous airdrops

One of the most famous airdrop that happened in the last quarter of 2017 was eBitcoin. The idea was to join the Bitcoin benefits (low supply) to the Ethereum's (faster transactions). It was a basic ERC-20 smart contract, with no other specific properties.
A Google form was created by the owner and people could join the airdrop by providing an email and their wallet address. 95% of the tokens were distributed and a strong community was built. Within few days the value of the tokens went from $ 0.03 to $ 0.8.
The success of this token initiated a phase where many smart contracts were created and airdrops proposed.

Some crypto companies also use the same process to collect users information. Most of the time a Google form is created and information about users is asked. Wallet address, Twitter account, Telegram account, Bitcoin Talk user id, Facebook account etc. The multiplication of users details have multiple purposes: having more visibility and avoiding to have the same person subscribing more than once. Multi accounts can be interpreted as unfair to other users and also limit the increasing of the visibility initially wanted.

2. The current process

Every company or air dropper has a different method and collects different information about the user. Still, we are able to see one scenario that reflects the reality.

The company or the air dropper creates a Google form and asks the user to give their Bitcoin Talk username, the link to this profile, a Twitter account link, a Telegram account and an ETH wallet address. And then asks the user to join the Telegram channel and/or group.
The air dropper does not want to see someone subscribing more than once, so they will ask for some requirements, such as entering the details of a Twitter account that exists for more than 2 years for instance or that have a minimum of 200 followers. Having a BitcoinTalk account for at least a year and with a minimum of 50 posted messages. These are examples, but a common scenario.

Once a user has subscribed, the air dropper needs to verify account by account if the applicant respected all the requirements.
Then, the air dropper still needs to check if a user did not subscribe more than once.
Only then, the air dropper will have their entire list of users and when the moment comes will make the transactions to the applicants.

As many transactions as users

Distributor
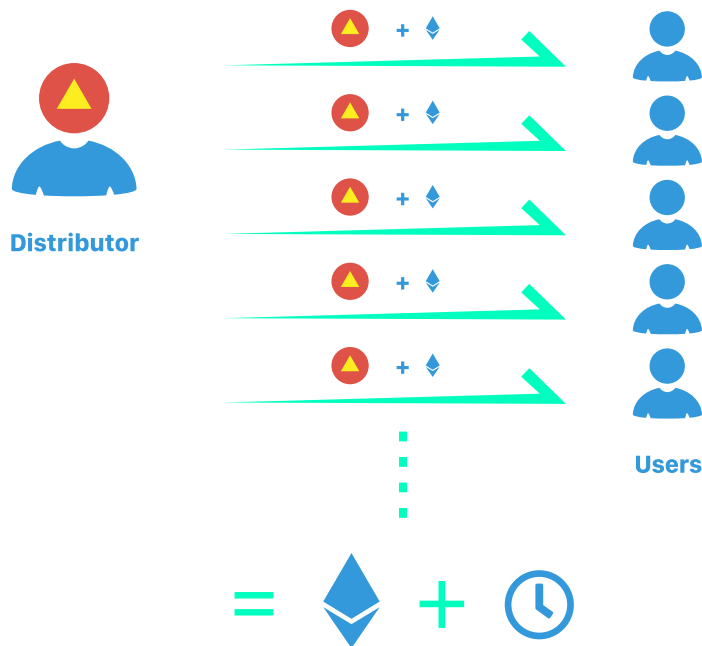
Users

The air dropper will have to make as many transactions as users and pay gas for every single transaction, succeeded or not.

Let's do some math:
Every function ran on Ethereum needs to be paid by Ether. Unless the function is a getter. The price is calculated by a factor of the effort that the miner will need to process the transaction and the price the executor is willing to pay for the effort. The effort in Ethereum galaxy is called "Gas". Every function costs some gas. And before any execution, the executor sets the price they are willing to pay for every single gas.
A simple transfer of token, using the predefined function of ERC-20, costs usually 84,000 gas.
Depending on how fast the executor wants the transaction to be done, they would set a high or a low gas price. The cheaper the gas is the longer transaction will be. And the more expensive the gas is the faster the transaction will be.

The gas price usually varies between 10 Gwei[2] and 40 GWei[3].
So, the transfer function would cost:
between 10 Gwei x 84,000 gas and 40 Gwei x 84,000 gas. In Ether this would be between 0.00084 and 0.00336 ETH.

If the air dropper wants to distribute their tokens to 10,000 wallets, the airdrop would cost between 8.4 and 33.6 ETH. Doing an airdrop to 10,000 wallets on January 13th, 2018[4] would have costed more than $44,000.

[2] 1 Eth = 10^{18} wei
[3] 1 GWei = 10^{9} wei
[4] Ether all time high price

8

3. Scams

The multiplication of airdrops and the increasing number of people who wants to participate to airdrops, attracted people with non-honourable willing. Many airdrops were in fact scams.

Unfortunately, some got tricked by those scams and got the wallet private key compromised and lost all Ether and tokens they had on their wallets. Another scam was happened during the year on Twitter. A fake account with the same profile picture and almost exact same name than a blockchain founder promises free giveaways. This happened a lot to Vitalik Buterin[5] or Charlie Lee[6]'s tweets. After one of their tweet, the look-alike account tweets that they are giving for free Ether or Litecoin. All the users need to do is to send some Ether or Litecoin to a specific account and then they would receive a large amount of the cryptocurrency. Afterwards, some bots start answering the scam tweet and praising how successful the operation was. Then people fall in the trap and start sending some Ether or Litecoin. Of course, they were scammed and never received anything back.

The current airdrop process is time consuming, money consuming and a hassle for people who want to subscribe. And it also leads to potential scams.

All these reasons led to the idea of Coinstantine.

[5] Co-founder of Ethereum
[6] Creator of Litecoin

Coinstantine

The purpose of Coinstantine is to make airdrops and mass token distributions easier and cheaper. The intelligence is defined in a smart contract. The smart contract manages the tokens deposits and makes them available to the subscribed users.

Coinstantine project consists of a smart contract, a website and a mobile app. The website is aimed to be used by air droppers/distributors, the mobile app by the users who want to receive tokens and the smart contract is there to make the magic happen.

Coinstantine brings trust and transparency in a dark and blurry domain.
- Easier and cheaper for the distributors
- Easier and scam-free for the users
- Works with ERC-20 smart contracts

Coinstantine
smart contract

Distributor

Users
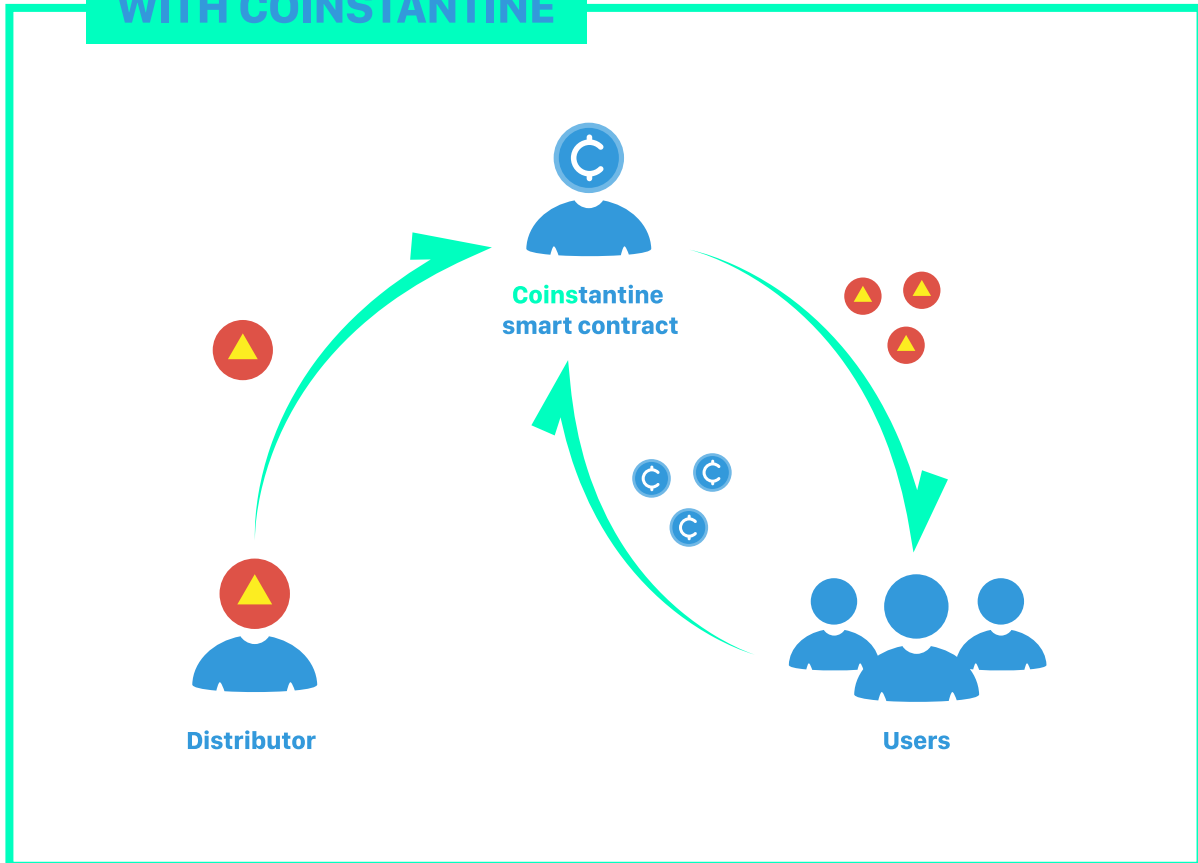
## 1. How much easier and how much cheaper for the air dropper?

The main idea of Coinstantine is sharing the costs and the fees of thousands of transactions. As described in the previous section, making one or a couple of transactions does not cost that much of Ether. But transferring tokens to thousands of wallets, at the end costs few Ethers.

Coinstantine uses the withdrawal paradigm. The transaction is not done by the distributor anymore but by the withdrawer, therefore the fees are not paid by the distributor but by the withdrawer. The air dropper will make one single transaction of all the tokens they want to distribute, to Coinstantine smart contract. Then the users will withdraw the promised tokens from the Coinstantine smart contract, if they are allowed to by the air dropper.

Distribution cost

Cost

0

Users
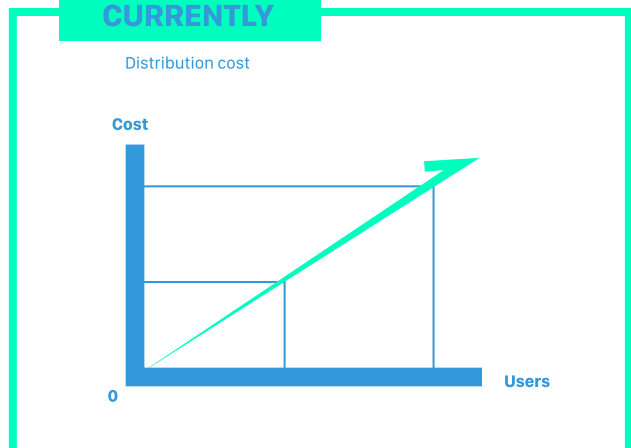
Using Coinstantine to perform airdrops is cheaper for the air dropper. They will pay the fees with the Coinstantine token, the

equivalent in Ether would be a couple of fractions; certainly 0.02 ETH. Whatever the number of people to be airdropped, the distributor will pay a fixed fee. The cost is not anymore proportional to the number of users.
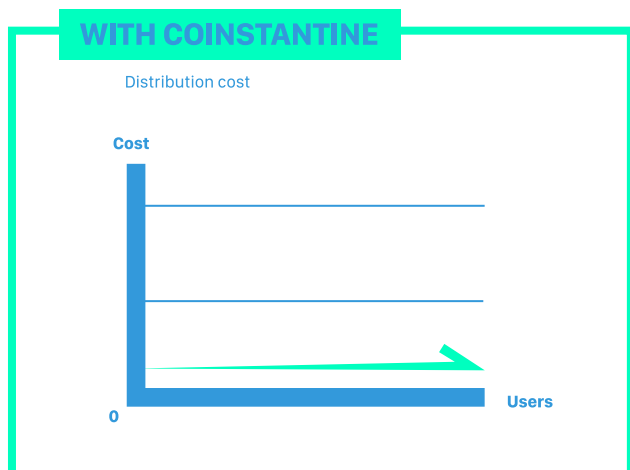
Coinstantine will make airdrops easier for the air dropper, in the sense where the requirements will be prerequisites to a subscriber. They won't be able to subscribe to the airdrop if all the requirements set by the distributor are not filled.

2. Requirements

In the alpha version of Coinstantine, the air dropper can define requirements about Twitter, Bitcoin Talk and Telegram accounts.

a. Twitter
The distributor can define that having a Twitter account is mandatory, a minimum creation date — a user must have created their Twitter account before a certain date; and a minimum number of followers.

b. Telegram
The distributor can define that having a Telegram account is mandatory.

c. Bitcoin Talk
The distributor can define that having a Bitcoin Talk account is mandatory, a minimum creation date — a user must have created their account before a certain date; having a minimum rank (Bitcoin Talk ranks are : Brand New, Newbie, Junior Member, Member, Senior Member, Hero Member, Legendary), having exactly a rank, having a minimum number of messages posted on the forum etc. Any requirement related to public profiles of Bitcoin Talk.

These are the requirements currently implemented in the alpha version of Coinstantine.
Eventually, we will implement more features for these third party applications.
Twitter : Tweet a specific text defined by the air dropper, retweet a specific tweet, check if tweets or retweets were done, etc.
Telegram : Check if the user is indeed part of a Telegram channel or group Bitcoin Talk: check if the signature is updated, check if the user posted a message on a specific thread, etc.

We will also integrate other third party applications like Facebook, Google, LinkedIn and many other social medias. These third party applications are features to be expected during the year 2019. We will be listening to our community and potential customers. If a specific third party application with requirements we did not think of are highly demanded, we will implement them in priority.

3. Air dropper use case

The distributor will use the website Coinstantine.io and there they will need to provide some information about their smart contract and the tokens they want to distribute. We need to have the JSON file that represents the ABI[7] of the smart contract, the Ethereum address of the smart contract. The distributor will also need to configure the airdrop:

AIRDROPPER

Coinstantine.io

1

Go to the website

2

- Abi: JSON
- Address: 0x123
- ...

Enter the smart contract informations

3

- Token
- 2 000 / person
- 20 000 to distribute

Configure the Airdrop

4

Get the registered list

- Twitter / Telegram / Bitcoin Talk ✔
- Twitter / Telegram / Bitcoin Talk ✔
- Twitter / Telegram / Bitcoin Talk ✖
- ...

5

Distribute

[7] Application Binary Interface

- the number of tokens to distribute
- the maximum number of people to register to the airdrop
- the start and expiration date
- the token name
- the name they want to give to the airdrop
- and of course all the prerequisites a user needs to fill for subscribing.

Once the configuration done, the airdrop will be available for the public, and people will be able to subscribe. During the process of subscription and until the distribution, **the air dropper will have the capacity to deny access to a user**. This capacity is provided for the case where Coinstantine algorithm didn't detect a duplicate account and the air dropper did. Once the list of users validated, the distribution can start.

In the alpha version of Coinstantine, there are two airdrops available.

Coinstantine Airdrop #1
- Users need to have a Twitter account created before 1st January 2018 with a minimum of 10 followers.
- They need to have a Bitcoin Talk account created before 1st January 2018, with the rank Newbie as a minimum
- And they need to have a Telegram account.

The maximum number of users is 1,000 and they would receive 100 Coinstantines.

Coinstantine Airdrop #2
The requirement are almost the same, the users need to have at least Sr. Member rank on Bitcoin Talk.
The maximum number of users is 100 and they would receive 50 extra Coinstantines.

4. How much easier and how scam-free for users?

As described in a previous section, users who want to participate to airdrops need most of the time to fill a Google form, give details about their Twitter / Telegram / Bitcoin Talk / Facebook accounts and perform few social medias tasks. Retweeting a specific tweet, sending a post on Bitcoin Talk forum, joining a Telegram channel, etc. And this needs to be done for every single airdrop a user wants to join. And for every participation, they need to be careful and to check if they are not falling into a trap and to be sure not to compromise their private key.

Coinstantine brings simplicity. The information about all their social accounts will be asked and therefore given only once. The details are stored[8] and are shared with distributors when a user subscribes to an airdrop.

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[8] How Coinstantine deals with personal data will be explained in a further section

14

1 Download the
iOS / Android app

2 Validate
your accounts

3 Scan the
QR Code

4 Subscribe
to the Airdrop

5 Withdraw
and pay the fees

The main idea of Coinstantine is sharing the costs, instead of having the distributor paying all the transactions, every user will participate to the effort with Coinstantine token while withdrawing. The amount of Coinstantine needed to withdraw airdropped tokens will depend on the market price. In Ether, the price will always be approximatively 0.007 ETH.

Having a smart contract handling the distribution, and **the distribution being done through the withdrawal pattern can assure users they won't be scammed.** Worst case scenario would be receiving a worthless token.

This brings easiness to subscribe and reliance to users.

5. Subscriber user case

The subscriber will be using the mobile app.
After downloading and installing the app, the user will need to create an account and link their social media accounts. Every account can be linked only once. It is not possible to use twice the same Twitter account for two different Coinstantine accounts. Same thing for all the third party applications. The user needs then to link their Twitter, Telegram and Bitcoin Talk accounts.
They can find an airdrop either by scanning the code the distributor provided, or by entering the details of the airdrop in the app.

Once on the airdrop page, if all the requirements are met, the user will be able to subscribe to the airdrop. Before subscribing, the user receives an alert and is asked to confirm they are willing to share some data with the air dropper. **The list of all the data that the air dropper will have access to, is on the screen. Nothing more, nothing less.**
As soon as the tokens are ready, the user will receive a notification. They will need to have some Coinstantine on their wallet to be able to withdraw the airdropped tokens.

AIRDROP

DISTRIBUTOR

Airdrop creation

Deposit

QR Code generation

Selection and distribution

Airdrop closing

USERS

QR Code scanning

Registration

Withdrawal against Coinstantine

Personal data

In the alpha version of Coinstantine, these are the data that are collected with the consent of the user.

MEDIA	DATA	ENCRYPTED	SHARABLE WITH AIR DROPPER	REASON OF STORING
Twitter	Account name		Yes	Air dropper needs
	Number of followers		Yes	
	Create date		Yes	
	Twitter Id		No	Ensure unicity
Telegram	Telegram Id		No	
	Phone number		No	
	First name		Yes	
	Last name		Yes	
	Username	Yes	Yes	
Bitcoin Talk	User name		Yes	
	User id		Yes	
	Rank		Yes	Air dropper needs
	Posts		Yes	
	Activity		Yes	
	Location		Yes	
	Creation date		Yes	
Email	Email address		Yes	

The ids of every third party are used internally to ensure the unicity of the users. The phone number is got from Telegram with the consent of the user, as soon as we have the phone number, it is encrypted and saved in our database. The encrypted phone number is not accessible to anyone external to Coinstantine team. The decrypted phone number is not accessible to anyone. The phone number won't be shared and won't be used. It is checked only when a new user tries to validate their Telegram account, we verify then that their phone number is not already used.

The location of the Bitcoin Talk profile is mandatory in Coinstantine, when a subscriber asks for tokens withdrawal, they are sent to the Ethereum address specified in the "location" field.

Technical solution

The technical stack is defined by 4 elements. The mobile app, the website, the backend and the smart contract.

This description is about the current architecture or the one that will be implemented in a near future. If an approach is not convenient to users, it will be definitely taken that into account by the developers.

1. Mobile app

For security reasons, the mobile app does not store any critical data that could compromise the user account or data. The private key is not managed by the mobile app, an Ethereum account is created when the users logs in the first time. For now, the user cannot use their personal wallet[9].

The purpose of the mobile app is to validate the social media accounts and link them to a profile, to subscribe to airdrops and to withdraw the tokens

a. Account validation
In the alpha release, three third party applications are linkable to a Coinstantine profile. Twitter, Telegram and Bitcoin Talk.

Twitter
To validate a Twitter account, the user will connect to Twitter through the app using OAuth[10] protocol, they will enter their user name and password[11] and grant read and write rights to the app. The OAuth system will provide a token to the app that will allow publishing a Tweet on behalf of the user. Once published, the token will be lost. It is not stored, therefore it won't be possible to send a Tweet again on behalf of the user. If the Twitter account was

never linked to any Coinstantine profile, the account would be validated and linked to the current user. The data of the twitter account (the number of followers, or username) is not updated automatically, the user will need to trigger the update process.

Telegram
To validate a Telegram account, the user will need to start a conversation with our bot. The bot has a couple of functionalities only. It greets the user, triggers the built-in function that asks the user if they accept to share their phone number with the bot and says good bye. As described in the "Personal data" section, the phone number is encrypted as soon as it arrives in our backend system.
If the Telegram username and phone number were never linked to any Coinstantine profile, the account would be validated and linked to the current user. In the alpha release, there is no way to update a Telegram profile. If the username or any other data changes, it won't be reflected in the app nor for the air dropper.

Bitcoin Talk
To validate a Bitcoin Talk account, the user will need to enter their profile Id.

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[9] Depending on the users feedback, importing a wallet could be implemented in the future

[10] A common protocol of delegating the user access and grating access. Allows to share information with third party application without compromising the user password

[11] The app won't have access to the password

The Id appears on the profile url "https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?action=profile;u={Id}", our backend will connect to their profile and collect all the public data. If the user id and the location (aka the Ethereum wallet address) were never linked to any Coinstantine profile, the account would be validated and linked to the current user. If the data on the public profile changes, the user will need to trigger a manual update from the app. All the data can be updated, except the user Id, including the location. However, the location will still need to be unique in the system.

b. Airdrop subscription

In the alpha version of the app, there are only two airdrops accessible. Those are related to the airdrop we are launching. Those airdrops are available to anyone who downloads the app and meets the requirements.

Eventually in the next versions, there will be a scan option in the app. An air dropper will provide a QR Code or a link readable by the app. Those links would lead to the airdrop configured by the air dropper.

In the app, the user will see all the information about the airdrop in two sections, the first one is about the airdrop itself:

• Airdrop name
• Token name
• Token symbol
• Start and expiration date
• Maximum number of users,
• The amount of the token to be distributed

The second section is about the prerequisites required by the air dropper to be able to participate to the session. If the user meets all the requirements, they will be able to subscribe and they will share their details with the air dropper. Only the data related to the mandatory requirements will be shared. If there is no obligation to have a Twitter account, even if the user validated a Twitter account, their Twitter details won't be shared. If at least one requirement is missing, the user won't be able to subscribe to the airdrop.

c. Token withdrawal

Once subscribed, the user will need to wait some time until the air dropper decides todistribute their tokens. When the distribution process starts, all the subscribed users receive a notification on their smartphone, asking them to withdraw their airdropped tokens. They will need to have some Coinstantine tokens in their wallet, to be able to withdraw. Those Coinstantine tokens will pay the fees.

The tokens will be sent to the address defined in the "Location" section of their Bitcoin Talk profile.

2. Website

The website will have two major sections. A static and a dynamic one.
The static will be about the project, information about the token, the smart contract and the app will be displayed. The data shown currently won't really change in the forthcoming year.

The second section is related to airdrop creations. The air dropper would connect with their Coinstantine account, and create a new Airdrop. They would give all the description about their smart contract, Abi and smart contract address. Then they will need to configure the airdrop and give all the requirements users would need to meet to be able to subscribe.
And then to finish the airdrop creation, they will have to transfer to the smart contract all the tokens they want to distribute.
The website will generate a QR Code and a link, that the distributor will be able to share on the social medias or to display on their website. Thanks to the link and the QR Code, users will be able to subscribe to their airdrop.
Once the max participants number is reached, the air dropper will be able to change the list of subscribers. They are able to deny access to a subscriber. Or to add other Coinstantine profiles, even if they do not meet all the requirements. After the validation of the list, the distribution starts. After all the users collected their tokens, the air drop will be closed.

The whole process will be shown on the website, there will be an overview of the airdrop.
The air dropper will know the exact status of the airdrop.
In the configuration, the air dropper will provide an expiration date to the withdrawal. If an accepted user does not withdraw their tokens, after the expiration date their tokens will be distributed to users on the waiting list.

3. Backend

Almost every mobile app has a backend. In Coinstantine project, the backend usefulness is to handle multi-device accounts — their data is synchronized across devices — and to communicate with the blockchain and the smart contract.
As described in a previous section, the mobile app does not store the private key. Therefore, transactions and functions that cost Ether (setters) are not callable from the mobile app.
The mobile app executes only getter functions, such as the functions that return the current rate of the presale/ICO, the amount of Ether raised or the current bonus.
The setters are then called by the backend, we added a layer for security reasons. If removing this layer and having an app that communicates directly with the blockchain and having the private key stored in the app are highly demanded, the development team will implement this feature.

The backend is the actor that saves all the data. The backend drives the app. If the data of the app is compromised, the user won't lose their Ether, Coinstantine tokens or their airdrop subscriptions.
If a user does not have the necessary requirements to participate to an airdrop, hacking the app won't change anything. The intelligence is in the backend.

4. Smart contract

We currently have two smart contracts. A third one will be implemented within few weeks.
The first smart contract is the smart contract of the POC — proof of concept. The definitive smart contract will have the same look but will certainly not be the same.
The second smart contract is the presale's one. The presale section will give more details about this smart contract. The third smart contract will be the ICO's one. The ICO section will give more details about it.

Proof of Concept

The POC was the first thing we implemented, to know if the product and project make sense. The smart contract wrote for the POC will certainly not be the production-ready smart contract that we will deploy eventually.

We will implement some more features and optimize the code to make the transactions even cheaper, for each the distributor, the withdrawer and the smart contract owner.
There are six functions to be used for the common scenario.

Function	Initiated by user	Initiated by air dropper	Transaction paid by		
			User	Air dropper	Smart contract owner
Create Airdrop		✔		✔	
Deposit		✔			✔
Subscribe	✔				✔
Start distribution		✔			✔
Withdraw	✔		✔		
Close airdrop		✔			✔

A smart contract is open-source and should be executable by anyone. This is the scenario used by Coinstantine project where most of the functions are executed by the smart contract owner.

These executions consume gas and Ether, therefore to make the solution sustainable air droppers and users need to provide Coinstantine token.

Project roadmap

July 2018	Concept development	Thinking and conceiving a smart contract solution to current airdrop limits
August 2018	White paper	The first release of the white paper
November 2018	Android alpha version	The same app on Android devices
December 2018	iOS alpha version	Releasing the iOS version of the app. The app will allow users to see the main features of the app, subscribe to the airdrops and also participate to the presale phase
May 2019	Website alpha version	Realising the website with account creation and login flow feature
July 2019	Presale	Starting the presale phase on July 1st till Augustus 15th
October - November 2019	ICO	Staring the second phase of sale
December 2019	Website	Releasing the website with airdrop creation functionalities
Q2 2020	More third party applications	Adding Facebook, LinkedIn, Google and more as third party applications
Q3 2020	New blockchain support	Supporting Neo smart contracts
Q4 2020	New blockchain support	Supporting Stratis smart contracts
Q4 2020	Desktop Apps	Releasing PC and Mac OS version of the app
2021	New blockchain support	Supporting Ark smart contracts

Presale

To be able to achieve the targets defined in the roadmap, we are organizing a crowd sale.

The sale will be done in two phases. We will start by a presale and then a proper ICO[12].

The purpose of the presale is to raise the minimum needed to achieve the very basic of our goals.

The presale has also a minimum that we want to reach. If the presale minimum is not reached at the end of the period we defined, the presale will be canceled and we will return the funds to the investors. Then we will need to understand to reasons of the failure and may be start a new presale.

Every time a purchase is done, the buyer will receive a worthless dummy token called MOCoinstantine. When we launch the real smart contract with Coinstantine tokens, the Mocked token — MOCoinstantine — will be replaced by the real one. MOCoinstantine is then a placeholder.

[12] Initial Coin Offering

MOCoinstantine properties

Purpose	Act a placeholder
Symbol	MOC
Total supply	6,000,000
Price	0.001 ETH
Bonus	A bonus of 30 % for the first 1,000 invested ETH
	A bonus of 15 % for the next 2,000 invested ETH
	A bonus of 5 % for the last 1,000 invested ETH
Sale period	From July 1st to Augustus 15th
Minimum Goal	400 ETH
Target	4,000 ETH

The presale will be managed by a smart contract. Investors will be able to participate to crowd sale by sending ETH to the smart contract address, via the website or via the mobile app.

	Investment method	
	Smart contract	**Via mobile app**
Price	0.001 ETH	0.001 ETH
Transaction receipt	No	Yes
Claim back if presale does not reach minimum	Yes	Yes
How to claim	Execute ClaimBack () function	Follow instruction in the App
When claim back option appears	/	If minimum not reached

https://github.com/Coinstantine/Coinstantine-CrowdSale

ICO

The terms of the ICO are not fixed yet. The properties
should be almost the same than the presale's.
We will create another placeholder token which will
be replaced in the same way by the real one once the
release is done.

ICOinstantine properties

| Purpose	Act a placeholder
Symbol	ICO
Total supply	TBD
Price	TBD
Bonus	TBD
Sale period	October 2019
Minimum Goal	4,000 (Presale target)
Target	60,000
Accepted currency	ETH and BNB

Tokens allocation

The total supply of Coinstantine will depend on the results of the ICO.
We will add to the calculated amount, the number of Coinstantine that will be given away through the Airdrop and bounties. This will represent 90 % of the generated tokens. The team will keep 10 % of them for further developments.

**Crowd sale
90 %**
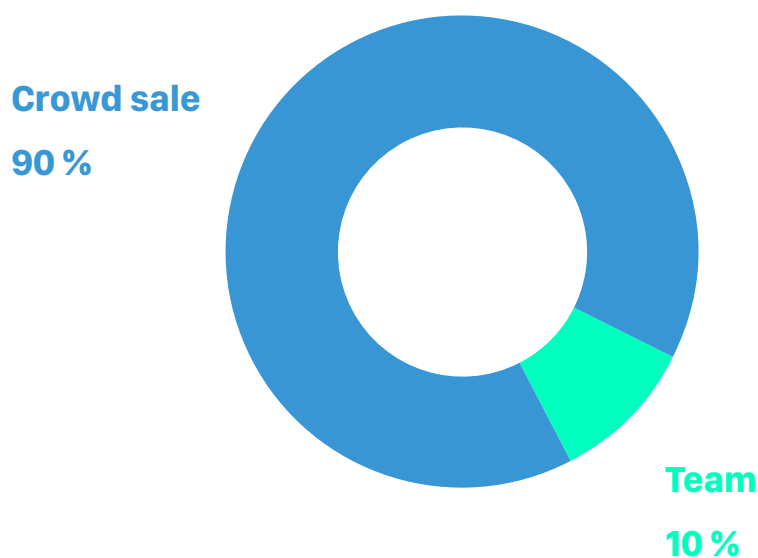
**Team
10 %**

Allocation of funds

- 60 % of the collected fund will be used for the features described in the White Paper.
- 15 % for marketing
- 10 % for legal operations
- 15 % for other tasks including the unexpected ones.

Marketing

15 %

Legal operations

10 %

Other tasks

15 %

Features described in the White Paper

60 %
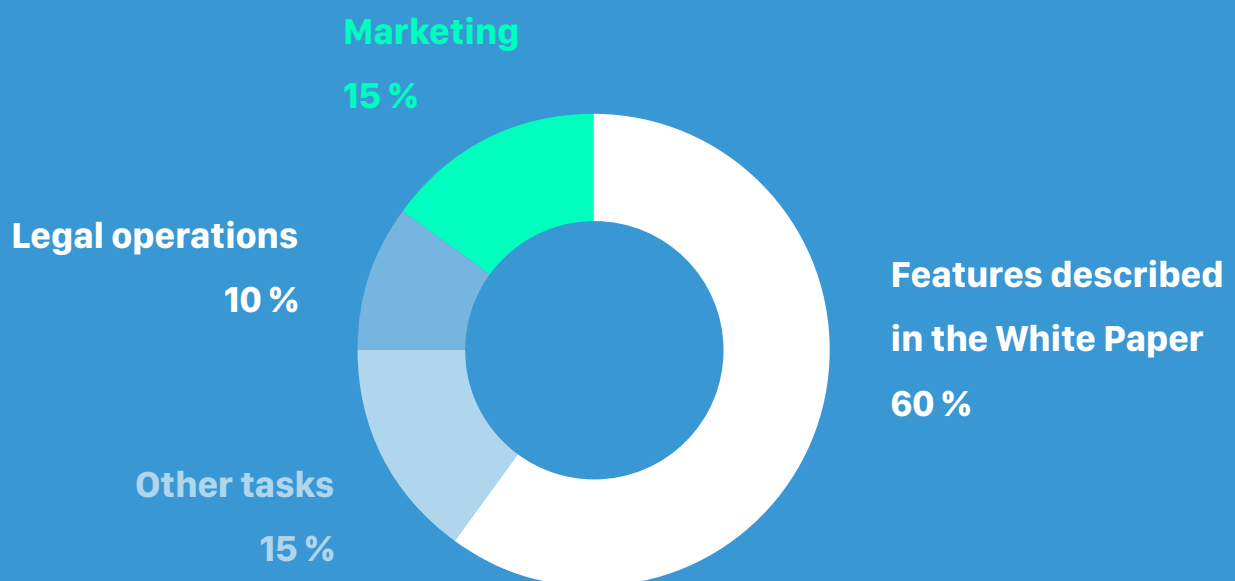
Team

The team is multinational and is working from different countries. We are based in France and the Netherlands.
Most of the team has more than 10 years experience in IT systems. As developers, architects, designers and consultants.

Riad Lakehal-Ayat
Founder, CEO / Mobile and smart contract developer.
Riad worked for many companies, mostly French banks, as a consultant. Specialized in databases and backend systems in the beginning of his career, he focused on mobile expertise during the last years.

Lucie Hurel
UX/UI Designer
Lucie designed for many clients. She focused on printable documents in the beginning of the decade then moved slowly the digital area. Logos, visual identity, websites, mobile apps, etc.
All these domains are part of her great portfolio.

Fabian Niel
Web developer
Fabian has more than 10 years experience. He worked on many projects as a developer, a team leader or a project manager. He focused the last year on web development with WordPress.

Vincent Casal
CTO/.NET Architect
Vincent also has more than 10 years experience in the development world. Specialized on .NET development since his very first internship and now he is a great .NET architect. His experience with .NET backends has an inestimable value to the project.

Nadir Benmati
Advisor

Nadir is a BI Consultant in real life. Crypto trader and market analyst as a lucrative hobby.
The one who gave us the crypto virus.

Corentin Duperray
Advisor

Corentin is a BI Consutant with Talend expertise. He has more than 10 years experience in the IT systems. His native talent to understand statistics is a real value to the project.

Dr. David Meszaros
Legal Advisor

The seemingly nebulous and quickly expanding world of blockchain technology, ICOs, and cryptocurrency at large comes with a labyrinthine assortment of potential legal questions. When it comes to all matters that arise at the intersection of blockchain and law, as a dually trained legal professional and a doctor of law, he provides services as an international lawyer, business consultant and blockchain enthusiast.

Conclusion

Coinstantine project has been created because
of the difficulty to organize an airdrop and a token
mass distribution. It was also created because of the
countless number of people who got scammed. And the
hassle that represents the process people need to go
through to be able to receive tokens.
With Coinstantine our aim is to decentralize the
airdrops.

Legal Disclaimer

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Ensure that you are aware of all of them would be risks prior to obtaining Coinstantine Token(s). The Risk Statement details all potential risks that you should consider. We recommend that you seek out independent financial and legal advice before engaging in any sort of business endeavour.

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Statements which include the words ''expects'', ''plans'', ''believes'', ''projects'', ''anticipates'', ''will'', ''aims'', ''may'', ''would'', ''could'', ''continue'' and similar statements are of a future or forward-looking nature. All forward-looking statements address matters that involve risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements.

These factors include but are not limited to those described in the SA, which should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in the SA.

Any forward-looking statements in the Whitepaper reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to the Company's operations, results of operations and growth strategy.

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