



# Proven Technology In The Sharing Economy



**Technical  
Whitepaper**

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# Current

# Landscape

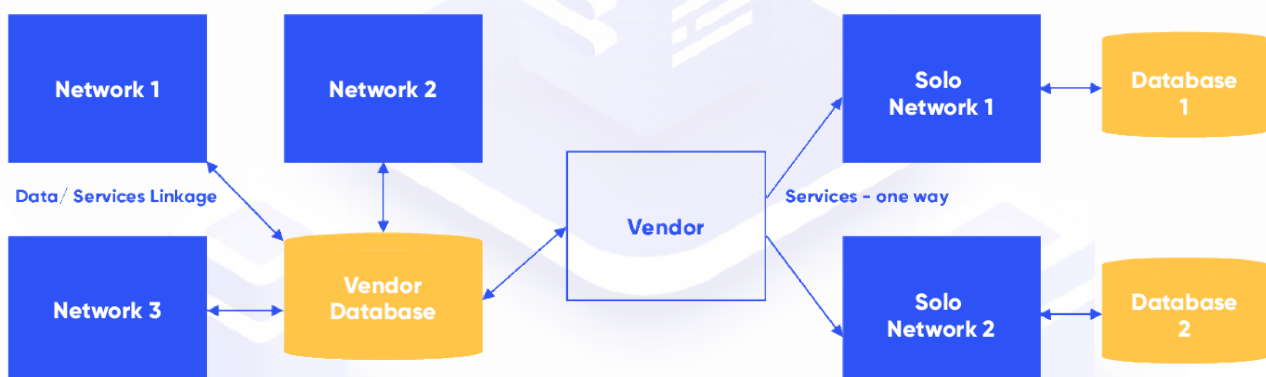
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# Current Landscape

**Single**, centralised vendors provide the technology in terms of Content Management Systems (CMS), infrastructure networks as well as hardware for enterprise level digital device sharing. The vendors are solely responsible for the creation, maintenance and upkeep of the networks, ensuring a high level of data integrity and security for their enterprise customers. The associated hardware is also manufactured and supplied according to the demands of the customer, which may be highly customized in parts.

Network operations and maintenance is extremely costly, and this places the full burden and cost of running complex networks across multiple ecosystems on the vendor, who in turn reflects the costs and margins as higher prices on the customer.

Due to the issue of security and data ownership, large enterprises either choose to run the networks in-house (expensive and inefficient) or outsource to vendors (riskier, cheaper). These infrastructure networks in turn are run completely isolated and separated from each other, without any synergies or common technical bridges.



The legacy system functions with multiple intermediaries such as vendors, multiple network silos and central databases (either vendor or customer run). A typical structure like that incurs higher fees and potential vulnerabilities at each juncture. There is also zero synergistic opportunities arising from the lack of common contact points between networks. Even with the vendor acting as the central database intermediary, due to legality and a lack of transparency, data cannot possibly be cross shared or integrated between customers in any event.





# **Netspot**

# **Solution**

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# Netspot Solution

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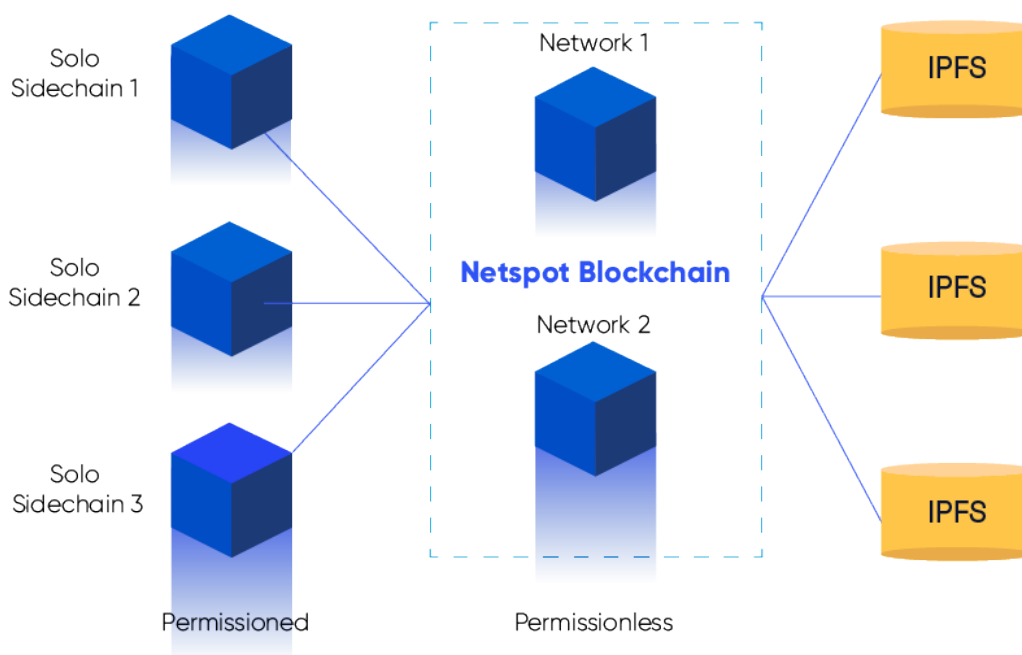
**The** protocol and resulting network is designed to remove cross-network inhibitors as well as promote a low fee structure around the technical ecosystem by making it more efficient and decentralised in database ownership and operations. Also, the introduction of a tokenized environment brings about opportunity for incentivisation – stakeholders and network participants.

Essentially the broad architecture brings about the following pertinent improvements:

1. Security of the network is strengthened with a decentralised permissioned chain (practically unhackable with the inclusion of best practice + blockchain)
2. Identity could be MOST securely stored and retrieved by users with the use of private keys + current practices of signing.
3. Network can be cross pollinated with such a protocol – e.g user can be identified and use a device from Harvard as well as Starbucks with the same account.

In order to approach the legacy systems and bring about positive disruption to inhibitors of growth from a technical as well as business objective, blockchain is deployed as an underlying framework and incentivisation ecosystem which is fully autonomous and self-propagating.

## Netspot Architecture

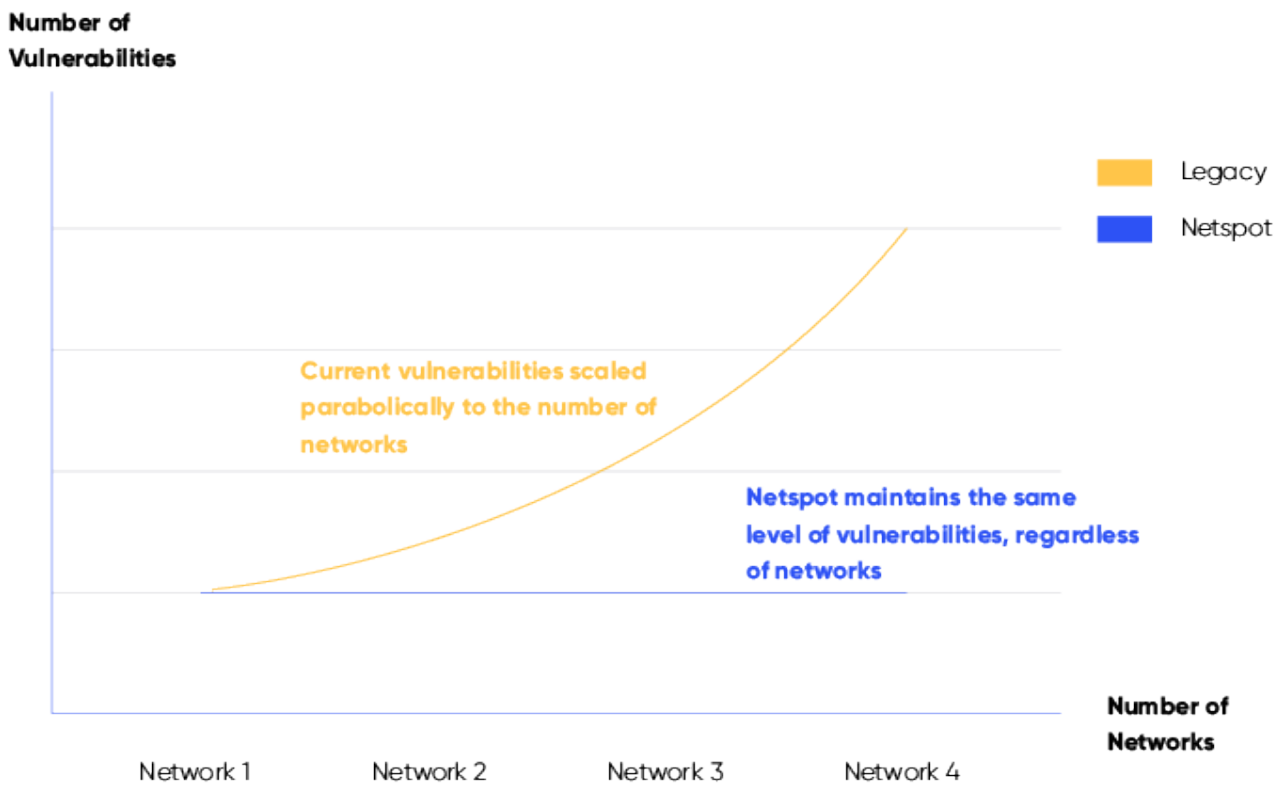


The Netspot blockchain (or mainchain) forms the bedrock of the broad architecture, with token management, public permissionless ledger and consensus within its core. To promote scalability and sustainability in operations, data is not stored in this centre, but in decentralised databases - Interplanetary File Systems (IPFS) which offer scalable and trustless open data storage.

For public enterprise sharing networks, they can be built directly on top of the Netspot blockchain. These could be existing customers who prefer a low-cost approach to the management of their device networks and are open to data sharing.

For private enterprise sharing networks, they will exist as sidechains to the overall protocol, scaling independently to the mainchain, thereby preserving utmost data-privacy integrity within their enterprises, as well as tapping on the mainchain for non-privacy-centric activities such as token flow and network security.





Netspot solutions can benefit from the FAI by exploiting a highly scalable solution which does not increase its cost with the size of the network/business and will not compromise on security by keeping vulnerabilities at a low.

### **The business requirement for Self-propagating ecosystem**

The current business of securing new networks (enterprise customers) is largely driven by the Netspot sales team and engagement with corporations. The business growth depends solely on the marketing and sales ability of the entity to network and promote the Netspot product internationally. Due to the enterprise and private nature of hardware/software sharing, affiliate reference or marketing does not typically apply to this industry.

With the Netspot blockchain solution, nodes or token holders (to be covered in a later section) act directly as affiliates or ambassadors of the product, allowing a sustainable cycle of self-propagating marketing that rewards all participants/ stakeholders of the network for the extrinsic growth in business - consequently the token economy for Netspot.



# Concept of The Netspot Node

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# Concept of The Netspot Node

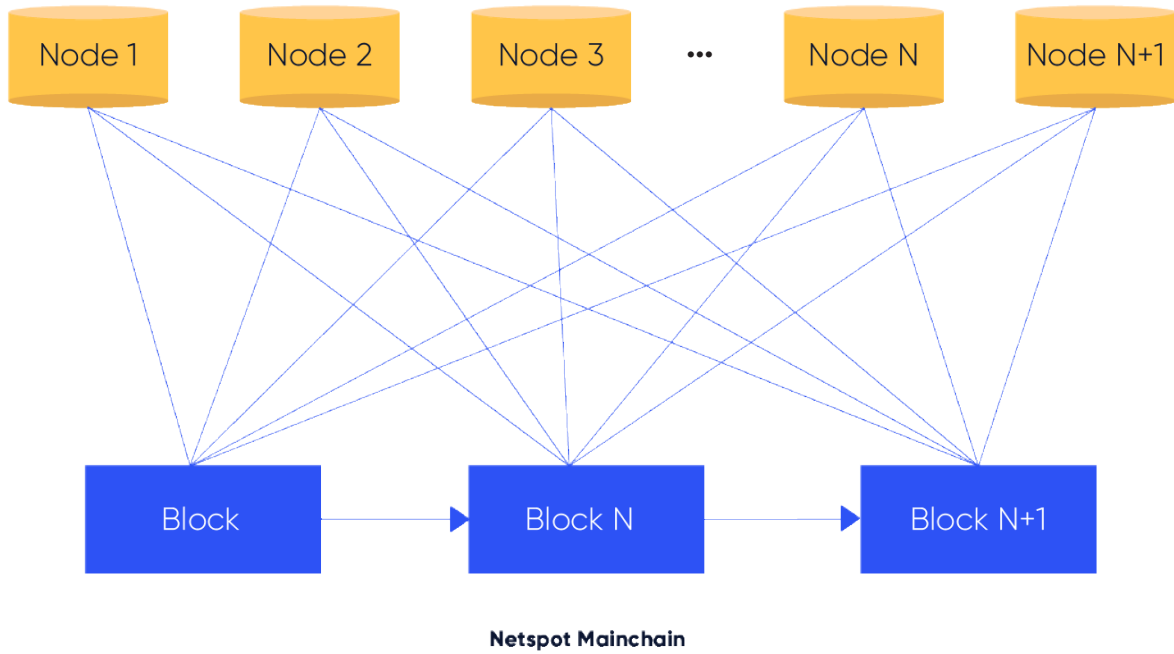
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**Netspot** architecture is designed with a node-based protocol deploying a model which closely resembles the Delegated Proof-Of-Stake (DPOS) model of consensus. The nodes are of utmost importance to the operations and security of the chain. Netspot nodes will also be fully incentivised and participate through the Netspot proprietary tokens (NETT).

Technical nature aside, Nodes can represent different business functions, entities and stakeholders of the Netspot Network:

- 1. Vendor(s)** - Initially, Netspot Solutions will be the sole providing vendor of various services in the Netspot framework, related to maintenance, leasing, marketing of Netspot hardware and CMS.
- 2. Key Customers** - Customers in the Netspot protocol are both consumers of the
3. networks, as well as participants (sidechains or within mainchain), thereby running their own nodes and being a larger contributor the the network than before (legacy).
- 4. Key Service providers** - Other miscellaneous solution providers can invest in running a node for the purpose of providing service to the participants of the network
- 5. Enthusiasts/Investors** - Due to the permissionless nature of the Netspot mainchain, anyone can be encouraged to run the nodes and reap the incentives distributed over time and effort.

### Netspot Node Architecture





# **Netspot**

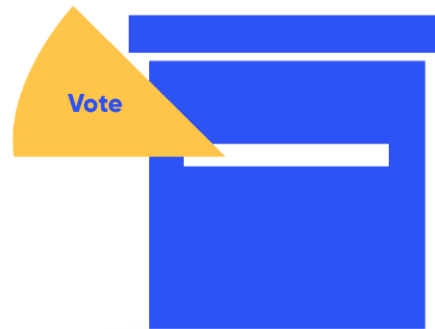

# **Consensus**

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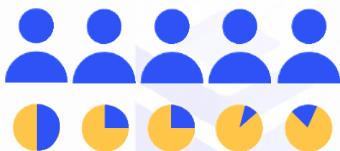
# Netspot Consensus

## Delegated Proof of Stake

**1** Anyone who holds the blockchain base currency can vote for a validator

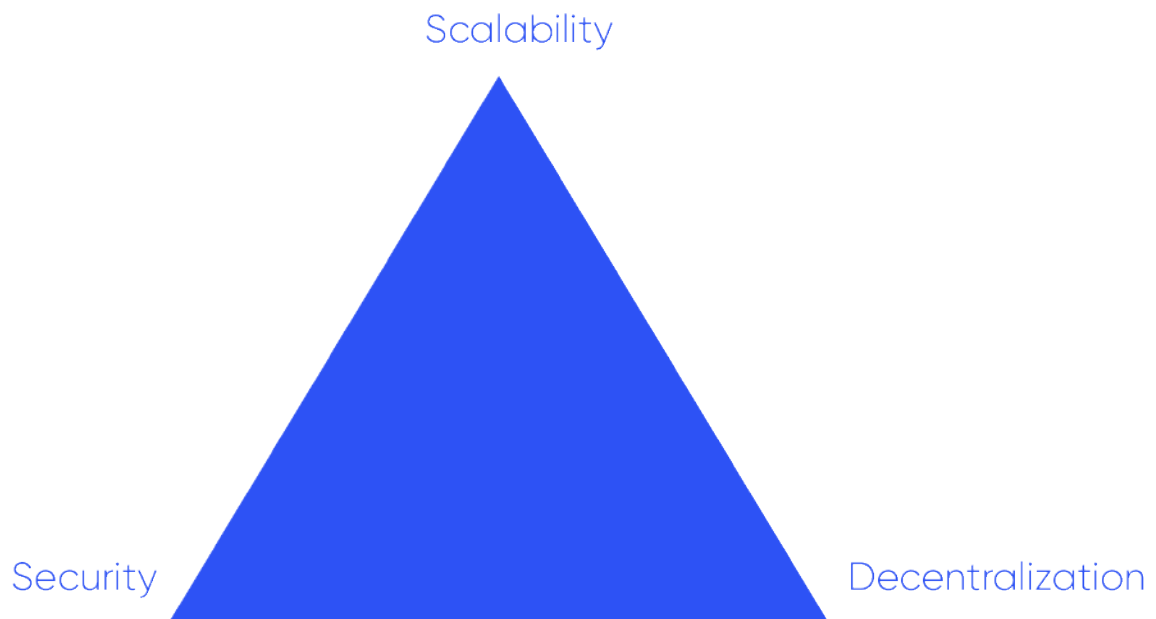


**2** The validator with the most votes gets to become a delegate, validating transactions and collection the rewards for doing so



The consensus model designed for the Netspot solution is based on the proven DPOS model in the industry which is a secure, progressive system on other legacy models such as Proof of Work (POW) or Proof of Stake (POS), which come with their own limitations within the scalability trilemma - which struggles to offer a perfect scenario to Scalability, Security and Decentralization. DPOS in general pushes the boundaries on how the blockchain can scale (speed) and remain secure, while keeping through the mainstay of trustlessness.

## Blockchain Trilemma



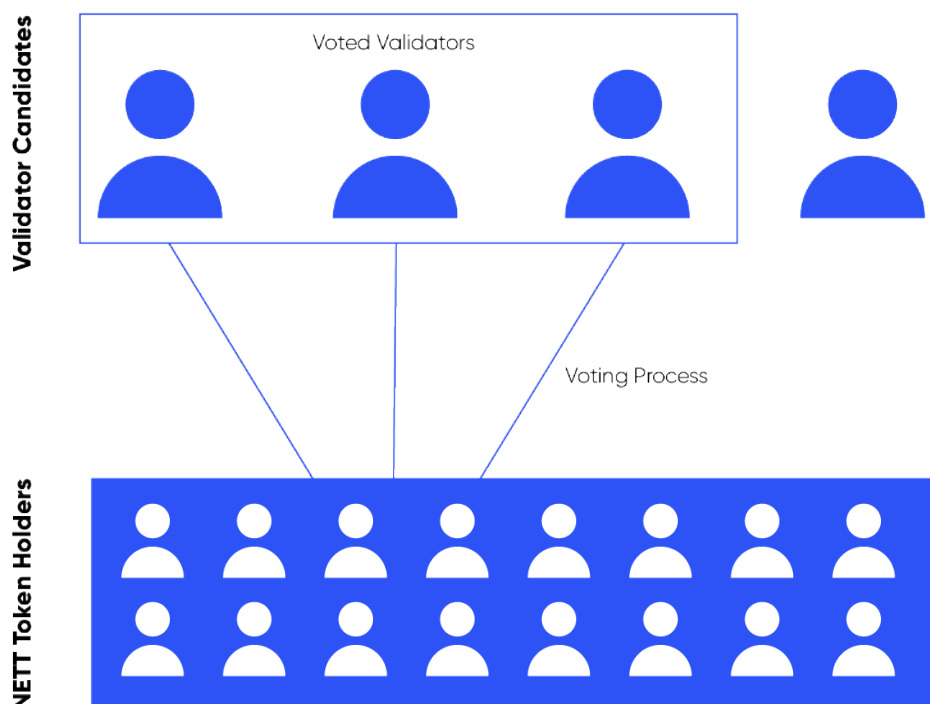
Netspot solutions has adapted upon the DPOS model by building on the native business - device sharing (proprietary hardware) and CMS operations/management (software IP). This ensures that the business of device sharing and growth are intrinsically tied to the token economy and use-case of NETT within the larger blockchain ecosystem. In other words, the protocol first chosen based on a proven model, then customized from the ground up, focusing on the token economy of the chain as the key driver.



The key difference between a DPOS model and the **Netspot DPOH** model is the additional hardware component that must be present - The M3 Kiosk (or Netspot Kiosk). Owners of the kiosk would qualify to become validators of the mainchain. In turn, validators (once voted upon by token-holders) can secure, synchronize and maintain the chain - enjoying the incentivisation that comes with it. DPOH has a semblance of a hybrid between DPOS and POW, bringing about additional layer of security, and not compromising on decentralisation.



## DPOH Voting Framework



All token holders have the ability to vote upon the validators required secure the blockchain. Validators (Netspot Kiosk Owners) reside within the validator pool and can potentially be out-voted - which adds a layer of security in the event of bad actors who may be penalized.

There will only be 200 Validators at any one time running the NETT mainchain. This ensures that scalability is preserved, while competition for validator nodes is also present at all times.

Apart from securing the chain, validators are able to propose and vote for changes within the mainchain protocol. Examples of such proposals could be:

- Inflation Rate change
- Validator minimum quorum for proposals
- Validator numbers
- Staking wallets dynamic
- Protocol change
- Governance change
- Vote in-out stakers/validators

Validator voting is done on-chain and in order for proposals to be submitted, 51% of validators need to approve the submission. In order for submitted proposals be voted in, a quorum of 75% of validators need to approve the proposal for it to be passed in written in to the chain as a softfork (or hardfork).





# The Netspot

# Token (NETT)

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# The Netspot Token (NETT)

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**The** token holds a utility function that provides for participation, consumption of services, stakeholding, as well as voting rights for the Netspot mainchain. The token supply is dynamic and works according to the growth of the Netspot economy (to be covered in Token Economy).

## **Participation**

In order to enter the Netspot economy, users have to first purchase NETT as the entry point to network services.

## **Consumption of services**

All services rendered on the Netspot ecosystem such as leasing of devices from kiosks, purchase of services from vendors (maintenance, kiosk lease, operations), running of software (CMS) will be paid for via NETT.

## **Stakeholding**

The incentivisation of token holders via staking wallets (qualifying as voters) as well as validators (kiosk owners who are voted in) are inbuilt into the protocol - and therefore rewards these participants who form a critical operative function to governance of the Netspot mainchain.

## Voting rights

Only NETT token holders are able to carry out voting activity. This ensures that all voters are aligned with the wellbeing of the chain, reducing external influences and bad actors from interfering with the native chain operations and health.



# The Netspot

# Economy

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# The Netspot Economy

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**The** token economy is designed to be dynamic in terms of its' inflation rate, with minimal input by the Netspot token issuer (The Company), working to the advantage of token holders - thus allowing sustainability between incentives and token holder behaviour over the long run.

The token economy is designed with broad crypto-economic game theory. To facilitate this design, several economic factors are represented which will form the inflation rate of NETT. The tokens minted (inflation) over time are distributed to staking wallets and validators. These functions are aggregated and presented on a monthly basis for token issuance:

1. Number of private networks and side chains built on top of the main chain - With each added micro-ecosystem (enterprise system), the NETT economy calibrates on a monthly basis and issues 1% more tokens to cope with the added demand.
2. Number of devices leased over time (DLOT) - The delta (increase) of DLOT over the previous month will be issued in tokens in the form of

$$((\text{DLOT (Month 2)} - \text{DLOT (Month 1)}) / \text{DLOT (Month 1)} * 100\%) / 2$$

3. Number of staking wallets (NOSW) - The delta (increase) of NOSW over the previous month will be issued in tokens in the form of

$$((\text{NOSW (Month 2)} - \text{NOSW (Month 1)}) / \text{NOSW (Month 1)} * 100\%) / 2$$

### **Staking Wallets rewards**

Staking wallets will qualify for the token issuance in the form of 30% of the total minted every month, to be settled on a monthly basis with minimum 30 day staking.

### **Validator rewards**

Validators will qualify for the token issuance in the form of 70% of the total minted every month, to be settled on a monthly basis with minimum 30 day staking.

### **Why a dynamic inflation rate?**

With an economy closely tied to commercial activity in the chain, this would form the healthiest form of token ecosystem, where economic interest is balanced with consumption and incentives, where the numbers are tallied from a broad tokenomic policy.

### **What if there is an event where inflation rate needs to change due to unforeseen economic events?**

Change could be voted on by validators and altered dynamically, as long as it achieves the quorum required (75% for proposals).

### **The end-user (Device leasing)**

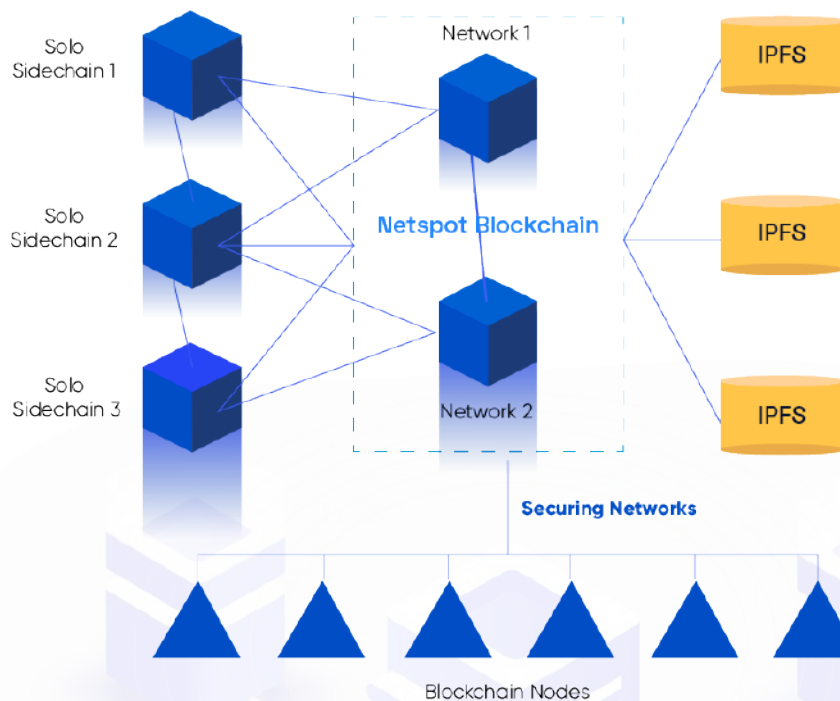
The end-user is of utmost significance, as they are the direct consumers of the device sharing economy. With tokenisation of the protocol, users can be incentivised in a manner previously unavailable to legacy systems.



## Cross (side) Chain / data sharing potential

Legacy device sharing systems exist largely in separated siloed mini-ecosystems, where enterprises require a high level of data integrity and ownership. Without the permissive and open ledger advantages of blockchain, coupled with a high level of data anonymity, it would not have been possible for complementary enterprises to collaborate autonomously on a large scale.

**Netspot Architecture showing interconnectivity between networks**

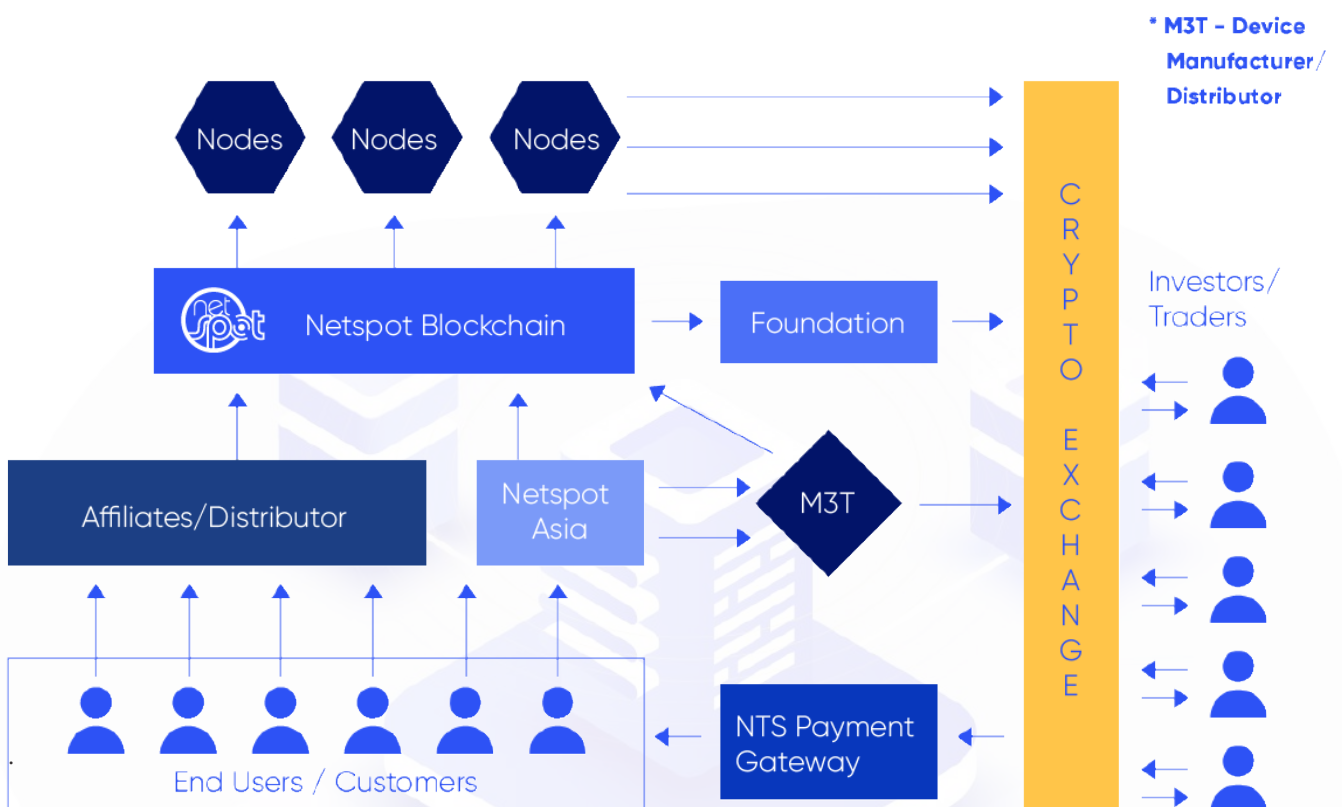


With the side chains built on the native Netspot protocol, enterprise networks are able to interconnect on a high level scale, while preserving data integrity within the off-chain IPFS databases. Critical data is stored off the Netspot blockchain, and the mainchain/sidechains power non-privacy, non-data heavy actions hashed on-chain (e.g ID hash, user actions, transactions), which are largely anonymous.

Example of a potential collaborative activity is the ability to have users of an aviation company also able to subscribe and use devices at a library through a single-login process which verifies their identities on-chain, while important data of their respective activities are still stored in separate databases.

Through multiple such collaborative activities between enterprises, Netspot Solutions could grow tremendously in a self-propagating device sharing economy, where growth inhibitors are removed, and intermediaries form a partnership rather than block economic activity due to self-centred incentivisation.

### NETT Token Flow



# Road

# Map

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## August – December 2019: Funding + POC launch

- Jan 2019** ● Project Conceptualisation and Whitepaper Formation
- Mar 2019** ● Seed Funded USD1M
- Jul 2019** ● Whitepaper Launch and Media Roadshow commence
- Aug 2019** ● **Investor Roadshow / Closing of round 1**
- Sep 2019** ● Closing of round 2
- Oct 2019** ● Closing of round 3 / IEO on major exchanges  
NETT Token is listed on major exchanges
- Q4 2019** ● Proof of Concept is released on Netspot solution CMS

## 2021: Official Launch and Commercial Deployment

- Q1 2021** ● Official Launch of Netspot Mainnet
- Q1 2021** ● Onboarding of initial enterprise clients + Stakeholders for NETT Mainnet
- Q2 2021** ● Partnerships with MNCs for usage of NETT + Retail onboarding and affiliate rollout
- Q3 2021** ● Mass marketing and partnerships to rapidly onboard both enterprises and end-consumers
- Q4 2021** ● Promotion of cross-use single login identity across multiple platforms
- Q4 2021** ● Launch of Netspot foundation and development fund

## 2020: Development and deployment

- Q1 2020** ● First integration of NETT with Netspot CMS + Test of tokeneconomy
- Q2 2020** ● Closed beta test with partners using NETT for device usage
- Q2 2020** ● Proof of Concept developed for Netspot Net + Development begins for Netspot Payment App (Fintech Bridge)
- Beginning Q3 2020** ● Launch of Netspot Testnet + Closed Beta
- End Q3 2020** ● Open Beta for Netspot Testnet + Staking functions development
- Q4 2020** ● Development on Netspot Mainnet + Launch of Netspot Payment App
- End Q4 2020** ● **Launch of Netspot Mainnet + Open Beta**

## 2022 and Beyond

Mass adoption and mass commercial deployment to support the sharing economy of devices and the Internet-of-Things. To grow Netspot into a globally recognisable and omnipresent technology network.

# Team & Advisors

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**Alain Laberge**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

Experienced serial entrepreneur with 20+ years of P&L ownership and a significant track record of business improvements, both at the top and bottom line levels. Change agent focused on the identification of key market differentiators that provides competitive advantage. Strong belief in the empowerment and coaching of the right team members towards a common vision for sustained growth and profitability.



**Stephanie Zummo**  
**Chief Operations Officer**

Stephanie holds a master's degree in management of digital innovation from the London School of Economics. She has extensive experience in project management and in implementing business procedures. Her interests in life are broad, but her work experience has been targeted towards operations in the aviation and the I.T. industries. Her dedication to customer satisfaction has led her to develop an expertise for on-time delivery through effective management of resources and timelines.



**Ron Reichert**  
**Web Manager / Social media advisor**

Ron has been professionally involved with the internet since early 90s gaining extensive experience in all aspects of web development from planning to going live. In addition to this, Ron has extensive knowledge in digital marketing for leading search engines and social media platforms. Ron has decades of business experience from startups to large companies taking part in corporate development, brand development as well as business planning.



**Stephane Lamoureux**  
**Technology Lead / Board Advisor**

As Technology Lead, Stephane leads all technology across the organization, from R&D to Operations. Stephane has been helping organizations build & transform themselves on a global basis for the last 25 years in multicultural and diversified industries such as Banking, Telecom and Transport. Taking organizations to the next level is his passion, transforming everything from core organization, attracting and retaining the right resources, creation of end to end value chain with a constant view on customer satisfaction and continuous improvement.



## **Jun Lu**

### **Board advisor/Co-Founder & COO, M3touch world**

Jun has over 25 years of international experience in operations within a global high technology environment with companies such as Philips, Daimler Benz, Simpler Networks, Evolution Robotics and Tamaggo. He specializes in product development, engineering, manufacturing, production & quality control, supply chain development & management, and has successfully completed assignments in Canada, USA, China and Taiwan. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Machinery Engineering from Shanghai University of Technology and a Global MBA from Tulane University in USA.



## **Stéphane Ménard**

### **Montréal board advisor/Co-Founder & CEO, M3touch**



## **Denis Mathieu**

### **Board advisor**

# FAQ

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# FAQ

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## **Permissionless enterprise protocol for the Device Sharing Economy that integrates permissioned private chain networks**

- Single Main chain with the NETT token as the conduit for transactions
- Private side chains to allow private enterprises their own system
- Protocol designed around EOS dPOS model with multiple stakers/nodes
- Integrate enterprise ready systems (e.g Hyperledger) to allow significant cross interoperability between chains

### **Why does it need blockchain?**

1. Security - Truly decentralised network with all partners running nodes. The bigger the business and network grows, the more secure. Less parties are able to mount significant attacks with critical mess.
2. Identify Verification - Every sign on and access of the system will be tracked and verified. KYC will be permanent and stored on the chain.
3. Anonymity - Due to the nature of encryption coupled with a open ledger, anonymity is preserved, yet the system allows for identities to be kept securely and it is not susceptible to hacking.
4. Low fees - A by-product of disintermediating the entire industry and removing the man in the middle. No requirement for heavy maintenance.
5. Cross chain / Cross system opportunities - The ability for partners across nodes to cross integrate and/or cross share users and platforms.

### **Why does it need Tokens?**

1. Incentivisation of the partner nodes to ensure the trilemma of blockchain is kept to minimal.
2. Allows for private networks to lower their network costs and potentially gain from running their own networks.
3. Allows many different actors the ability to contribute to a thriving real business network.

### **How is tokenomics designed?**

It will be based on a thriving economic model of money supply within the network. The tokens will be created or burnt depending on the number of partners, network size, number of transactions, and number of users. The supply will therefore be dynamic, and either be inflationary or deflationary pending the economic activity

