

Joint Commonwealth Fund: A Crypto Social Impact Fund for Universal Basic Income

Joint Commonwealth Inc.
growing wealth for all

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2 INTRODUCTION

Technology developments such as Internet, AI, robotics, and VR have accelerated globally in recent years. With new tools in our hands, innovations and knowledge-based enterprises are growing rapidly. In the race towards growth and efficiency, human labor appears to be capable to handle less and less, as Elon Musk commented at World Government Summit: "There will be fewer and fewer jobs that a robot can't do better"[5].

Unfortunately, while the entry barriers to be technology innovators have become lower, the services/products that succeed also have become more limited.

The reason is simple: most Internet economies exhibit the "winner-take-all" effect, where the first winning service likely will dominate a market segment (Google in search, Facebook in social network, etc.), until its demise or other re-structuring (such as merger with larger companies). Also due to the knowledge and knowhow intensive nature of Internet economy, the number of human hires required for massive economic success need not be too many (e.g., WhatsApp employs only about 50 people for its 900M user base when purchased by Facebook) [6].

As jobs and career prospects continue to be more knowledge and idea-based, having an adequate life becomes more difficult if one cannot or has not invested the time necessary to gain sufficient skills in a knowledge economy.

While one potential solution may be to improve education (which many people are working towards and is beyond our scope), another more pressing question is: as middle-class shrinks and jobs disappear, how shall people already at socio-economical disadvantages to sustain basic economic needs to have the time required to upgrade knowledge and skills? [17]

The concept of an *Universal Basic Income* (UBI, or simply *basic income*) has been proposed by philosophers, economists, and social activists as the potential solution to address the paradigm shift in jobs. Basic income is designed as a citizen's right (much like the right to vote or receive public education), where individual citizens receive money regularly to support a basic living.

Besides the obvious benefit of receiving "free" money, basic income has (or has been intended) to provide protection for people of less prestigious socio-economic status, so that for example: 1) a mother may choose to care for young kids at home, without having to worry about making a living; 2) employees may decide to "walk out" or refuse jobs that are of poor conditions, so they would not be forced into poor work environments; 3) aspiring artists or entrepreneurs may have the time and space to experiment and explore more unconventional career paths to produce social or artistic values [8].

But how can we fund basic income? It likely will require a large sum of money. Famous investor Warren Buffett mentioned that: "most investors, both institutional and individual, will find that the best way to own common stocks is through an index fund that charges minimal fees." [1] The rationale is simple: research has shown that index fund, while relatively simple to operate and administer, has performances that beat most actively managed funds. Also because index fund does not require the hiring of experts for analysis or building complex systems, its operations can often be low-cost and minimal (typically with an annual management fee of 0.1%, compared with the average 0.8% fee for active funds) [3], allowing more profits be preserved, and not be lost to the fund's administration.

The concept to use an index fund to grow asset value, while paying dividends back to its holders on a regular basis, thus may provide passive income to its holders. If such passive income can satisfy or even exceed certain "minimal living standards", it can be said to provide "basic income".

Our goal is to present the proposal, design, and feasibility of such as an index fund, using cryptocurrency as its main investing instrument. While other asset types (such as stocks, bonds, real estates, precious metals, or fiat currencies) may also be used to build such a fund, we choose cryptocurrency due to two main reasons: 1) the expected rate of return and growth of cryptos and the underlying blockchain trend may be much higher than any other known assets today; 2) to provide a global index fund which may be potentially accessible to any person in any country (i.e., a *world citizen*), cryptocurrency's ease of transfer and conversion into fiat currency is unparalleled among other asset types. Thus the administration costs of such a fund can be further reduced, making it not only more accessible but also cost effective.

According to Wikipedia: "A cryptocurrency (or crypto currency) is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange that uses cryptography to secure its transactions, to control the creation of additional units, and to verify the transfer of assets" [9]. It is an emerging and global phenomenon and there are many details that can be said, though for our purpose, we only need to understand its most basic principles, before we dive into other details:

- (1) At the time of this writing (Sept. 2022), there are over 21,000 cryptocurrencies, almost all are issued by the private sector without government backing. As the maintenance of a cryptocurrency is performed by 50 ~ 100 thousands *mining machines* worldwide (figures are for BitCoin alone) [2], the network is highly distributed and very difficult to shutdown by any single entity or government. There are also more than 500 exchanges worldwide, making government intervention to ban or prevent exchange with fiat currency extremely difficult (if not impossible).
- (2) Each cryptocurrency has a *market value* as determined by the buy/sell prices of the currency on a given exchange (just like how fiat currency is traded at currency exchanges). However, the value of a crypto mainly lies in how much trust people are willing to place in terms of its current and future value to transfer and store values. The prices of a crypto thus may fluctuate greatly (as it is not regulated by any entity but purely governed by market economy).

- (3) Cryptocurrency is highly secure in that its transaction history is very difficult to modify, and its supply cannot be easily manipulated (unless one is willing to put in considerable effort in rewriting the history, which is often not economical). However, as holding a cryptocurrency is determined by knowledge of a user's *private key*, storing and securing the private key becomes the main security challenge, and this responsibility rests at the holder (as opposed to fiat currency, where most holders can safely assume that banks will manage their money safely).

Given the current circumstances about crypto, we suggest that the best way to hold and invest in cryptocurrency is via a comprehensive index fund, that can balance out the fluctuation in prices of individual cryptos.

We propose to build an index fund that is composed entirely of cryptocurrencies, with a regular re-balancing of the portfolio, so that the assets values may grow over time. The fund issues its own crypto token called *JCF Token*, so that by holding a single JCF token, one is holding a number of crypto assets. A portion of the fund's profit will be given to token holders in the form of dividends. This will generate passive income for the token holders. When this income can cover basic living expenses, a token holder will effectively have basic income.

In existing funds, dividends are often paid out in proportion to the amount of securities an investor holds. To realize basic income universally, when dividends are given, only half is paid out according to existing token ownership, the other half is *equally* distributed among all current verified token holders (both individuals and institutions). This way, we effectively have re-distribution built-in to the fund.

When the fund starts, initial token holders are mostly investors. However, when dividends are being distributed in the form of new tokens, some percentage of it is "donated" to a person or an organization the dividend receiver wishes to support. This way, the diversity of token holders will increase over time, providing people with a passive income that may in time, becomes basic income that will provide financial protection.

3 JCF

Our proposed index fund is called *Joint Commonwealth Fund* or JCF, it is mainly modeled after one of the first successful crypto index fund Crypto20 [7] with two main differences: JCF is an *open fund* (Crypto20 is *closed*, meaning that after the *Initial Coin Offering* (or ICO), no more tokens are created); JCF is also dividend-paying (Crypto20 pays no dividend). These two differences indicate that by design, funds similar to Crypto20 likely will generate more return on investment (RoI) for individual wealthy investors, while wealth in JCF will be more distributed, with the interesting effect that participants with less investment actually receive higher RoI than wealthy investors. While the wealthy investor/holder may not enjoy as much return, they will in essence help other JCF participants to achieve income guarantees, helping to realize practical basic income sooner than governments, and thus creating social values.

3.1 Open Fund

JCF is an *open fund*, meaning that the period to invest or participate is still open after the Initial Token Offering. JCF is designed to release a total of roughly a trillion tokens (specifically, a maximum of 1,048,575,000,000 tokens). The idea is that given the United Nations estimated world population of 11.2 billion by 2100, each individual can hold about 88.8 JCF tokens on average [10].

Closed funds are generally easier to administer and under less performance pressure. In an open fund, additional funding will force the manager to seek more high-yield investments, or the fund's performance and growth could suffer, damaging the fund's reputation. Too much cash investments and forced asset purchases may also drive up asset prices unwittingly. On the other hand, open funds allow new investors to participate by increasing the fund's size via additional funding. Thus allowing more to participate with potentially a larger pool of capital.

Our design for JCF is to allow investors to join at will at the current Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund. NAV is basically how much each token is worth based on the value of the underlying assets each token represents. However, the allocation of the underlying assets is not immediate but at the discretions of the fund manager. This allows for both a more open fund, and the prevention of negative effects of turning funding into assets too quickly.

While tokens can be purchased continuously and directly after Initial Token Offering, we do wish to limit its total supply, which increases annually after the Initial Token Offering. At which point, the limit on the supply of the total number of tokens is increased.

3.2 Dividend Plan

To maximize profit, re-investing the profit is essential, so the fund can grow with maximum capital. This strategy is used by Warren Buffett, and his Berkshire Hathaway does not pay dividends [4] as a rule. The reason is simple: if the fund is effective to create wealth with its capital, then investors are better off by keeping their money in the fund than out of it.

However, while wealth can be built in the long-term, it does not address the immediate needs for cash, which is the economic burden for most people. The fact that most people need cash regularly to live, indicates that this approach cannot motivate people who need cash regularly, and may have little extra money to put away. Unable to benefit from this process, many people are locked in cash-earning cycles forever, and cannot afford to free up the time to improve or upgrade life.

It is due to a different purpose, that we design JCF as a *dividend-paying fund* with a unique process. Dividends are paid from the fund's *profits*, defined as the increase in JCF token's NAV in USD over a fixed period. ALL profits contribute to a *joint dividend pool* that acts as the source for dividends paid. If the fund operates at a loss since the last dividend payment, the pool receives no new contribution. To ensure that JCF can operate as a stable passive income vehicle, dividends are paid from the *joint dividend pool* regardless of the fund's performance, as long as the dividend pool has assets.

To keep JCF's NAV stable, at the onset of each dividend payment, any increase in NAV is first converted to new tokens as potential dividends. This will bring NAV back to the initial offer price of

USD 100. New tokens are also created with a NAV of USD 100. This process will repeat continuously until the token's maximum supply (i.e., hard cap) is reached, only then will NAV start to increase in value without limit. At that stage, the total fund should be large enough, and the *joint dividend pool* shall be set minimally at a designated percentage (20%) of the total fund (i.e., if the *joint dividend pool* is less than 20% of the total fund size, it will increase and be kept at that ratio).

The *joint dividend pool* will be owned by the fund's managing organization, as a form of public trust that becomes our main vehicle for passive/basic income distribution.

In most funds, dividends paid are determined mainly by how many shares an investor holds, the higher the ratio, the more dividend received. As our purpose is to provide *everyone* in the fund with a decent passive income that could grow into basic income, the dividends are given with the following guidelines:

- (1) 25% of the *joint dividend pool* becomes the *dividend tokens* payable to current token holders. This ratio is called the *dividend payout ratio*.
- (2) 20% of the dividend tokens payable are reserved to support JCF's operation and mission, and can be seen as a form of "performance fee" in private equity funds. Of which, 13% is "team tokens" and 7% is "donation tokens" (see below for explanations).
- (3) 40% of the dividend tokens are paid as *common dividend* according to token holders' holding ratios (i.e., similar to traditional dividend payments).
- (4) the other 40% is called *shared dividend*, and is equally distributed to every *verified* token holder, regardless of their holding ratio. The verification should adhere to the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements of each jurisdictions where JCF tokens are legally offered.

Token holders can set their default preferences with the dividends received, including: 1) withdraw to external personal wallets; 2) keep the dividend to reinvest continuously and leverage the compound interest effect; 3) donate to individuals or social organizations at the token holder's choice. We will allow token holders to set the default ratios for each of the three actions so that they are executed automatically on the token holders' behalf (e.g., one may decide to keep 100% dividend for reinvestment purpose, or donate 30% to a chosen organization, and 70% to withdraw automatically for regular passive income).

The above design is to ensure that: 1) some dividends are paid to everyone regularly, as long as the pool has assets; 2) wealth redistribution is built-in into the fund, such that every investor/holder has a direct positive impact on other participants' financial well-being.

Note that this wealth redistribution is both intentional and built-in. While governments also perform wealth redistribution via taxes and social benefits, our mechanism is much more simple, transparent, and low-cost (in terms of the administrative efforts).

By using blockchain technologies, the distribution will be fully transparent to everyone and anyone interested in knowing how the fund operates. The redistribution is done automatically by software

smart contract without human interventions or oversight, and without manual efforts to check for eligibility or administration (for example, calculating how much to re-distribute and performing actual re-distribution). In other words, if the dividend pool becomes large enough, it could provide everyone with a cheaply-administrated basic income at little to no efforts for the fund managers, thus lowering the fund's maintenance and management fee.

The existence of this *joint dividend pool* also serves as an asset repository for the fund, adding additional safety to both JCF's long-term operation and fund participants' wealth. One interesting effect may be that because the dividend pool acts as a forced saving mechanism, it also protects individual retail investors / token holders from undisciplined or financially unsound behaviors.

3.3 Identity Verification

While we have no problems to accept any legal investors to contribute to JCF, our social goal requires that the fund's dividend benefits be limited to entities with verifiable identities. As JCF tokens may be transferred from an investor to non-investing individuals, to ensure the fairness of the dividend mechanism, we require real identities be verified as an individual or social organization, before an account could receive any dividends. Token holders whose real-world identities have not been verified simply cannot participate in any dividend pay-off. We intend to adopt 3rd party identity verification process such as Civic [11], NetVerify [12], or iSignthis[13] for this purpose.

3.4 Token Offering and Exchange Mechanism

JCF tokens will be given to fund participants via token sales throughout the fund's operations. For already released tokens, we may work with crypto exchanges to have JCF listed in the future, so that tokens can also be purchased from existing owners via the exchanges. However, as Joint Commonwealth Inc. will offer both token purchase and redemption, listing on exchanges is optional and not required for JCF's operations.

As JCF is designed to provide passive income that could enable basic income eventually, we also encourage the unconditional transfer of JCF tokens from existing holders to either individual or social institutions, so that the social benefits of JCF can be more widespread and immediate.

Wealthy individual or institutional token holders will be encouraged to give away, or donate fiat cash to purchase tokens for the purpose to provide passive income support for individuals in need. Incentives will also be designed to encourage such behaviors. For example, token holders can specify that a certain percentage of their regular dividend profits be given or donated to social organizations of their choices.

3.5 Token and Dividend Distribution

JCF is designed to be a privately held crypto index fund that ideally will have many participants. With a large user size, the social benefits of wealth redistribution will be more visible, as more people in the low asset bracket would benefit from the redistribution. Additionally, as JCF is a long-term fund, its tokens are released over the course of a long period of time. JCF has a token release schedule that increases the supply each year over a period of 20

Table 1: Token Summary

Type	BSC - BNB Smart Chain
Maximum Supply (Hard Cap)	1 048 575 000 000
Available for Purchase (Year 1)	1 000 000
	(double every year for 20 years)
Minimum Contribution	10 USD
Dividend Payment Period	Monthly
Entry Fee	0%
Annual Fee	0%
Exit Fee	2%

Table 2: Dividend Distribution

Type	Percentage
Team Tokens (advisory, operation, marketing)	13%
Donation Tokens (to individuals or organizations)	7%
Common Dividend (paid by holding ratio)	40%
Shared Dividend (split among KYC-verified holders)	40%

years. The basic idea is that 1 million tokens (1,000,000) JCF tokens are initially released, the supply is doubled every year for 20 years, with a maximum supply of 1,048,575,000,000 tokens.

Initial offer price of a JCF token is USD 100, prices after the initial offering will be determined by current NAV of the token [14]. This way, additional token owners will always join the fund by purchasing tokens at the same net value as existing token holders. Potential advantage for early participants in the fund is to start when the overall crypto market is not yet matured, thus the potential for growth is highest.

Token holders can recommend social organizations to receive JCF dividend donations. Pending their approvals, the organizations will receive the donated tokens for any purpose at their disposal (from holding to giving to people in need). The JCF team receives a combined of 13% of the dividends, while donation recipients will receive 7%. All verified JCF dividend recipients (both individual or organizations) will participate in the dividend-sharing at the next regular dividend payment event.

3.6 Token Withdrawal

Each JCF token represents a collection of the underlying crypto assets, and thus have a *real* market value (i.e., its NAV). If a token holder no longer wishes to keep his or her tokens, a *withdraw* function from JCF's smart contract can be provoked at any time, and the token holder can redeem the tokens by returning them to Joint Commonwealth Inc. in exchange for major cryptos of equivalent value. The redeemed crypto asset, after deducting an exit fee (2%) and a small transfer fee, will be sent to the token holder's registered wallet address.

This mechanism ensures that the NAV of JCF tokens represents an intrinsic floor price for the token's market value. A certain amount of BNB will be stored at the JCF smart contract, for the purpose of fulfilling such automatic withdrawals.

3.7 Management Fee

To support as many participants as possible to on-board JCF, we decided to make JCF as a *0% entry / annual management fee* fund. Part of the reason we can support such design, is that as an index fund selects and manages its assets mostly via rules and algorithms, JCF's operation and maintenance costs can be kept quite low.

However, to support our operations and cause, we do reserve 20% of the dividends paid for the JCF team and donation recipients as described previously. Note that for investors, this equates to a 20% performance fee that is only charged when the fund returns a profit via dividend payments.

To encourage long-term holding and discourage frequent trading, we do charge a 2% exit fee when JCF tokens are withdraw at the current NAV. The exit fee is deducted automatically from the withdraw total and sent to the token holder's registered wallet address of choice.

3.8 Rebalancing

Index funds are rule-based investment vehicles, and rebalancing is the act of changing the relative ratios of a fund's holding assets according to a set of predefined rules, so the total asset value can grow over time. It is the core operation of an index fund, and the main driving force behind a fund's performance. Good rebalancing should be easy to administer (contributing to the fund's low-cost) and mirrors closely the model index's performance.

We divide the main aspects of rebalancing into *ratio determination*, which is determining the ideal holding ratio for the fund at any given time; and *rebalancing procedure*, which is the actual act of performing the rebalancing, given how we intend to hold assets in the fund.

3.8.1 Ratio Determination. There are several key parameters to an index fund's design, the first is the number of assets it intends to hold. For example, the S&P 500 index fund is composed of the top 500 companies' stocks that comprise the S&P 500 index. Crypto20 holds the top 20 cryptocurrencies (by market value) in its portfolio.

A second parameter is the maximum ratio of a given asset to hold, to prevent a given asset from dominating the portfolio, increasing the risk impact of that particular asset to the whole portfolio. Crypto20 for example, adopts a ratio cap of 10%, meaning that no asset will be worth more than 10% of the total asset value. Although it is possible that this ratio could grow during a rebalancing period (if the asset value has increased), this will often be corrected at the next rebalancing action.

We choose our top 10 cryptocurrency based on the CRIX index [15], which is a publicly available index that tracks cryptocurrency matching certain criteria such as stability and longevity. We retrieve actual market price for each crypto from CoinMarketCap [16]. As cryptocurrency is still in its infancy and many cryptos may come and go on the market, an index should try to avoid a cryptocurrency that may disappear in the near future.

For JCF, our initial choice is to hold 10 top cryptocurrencies, with a maximum holding limit of 70%. The choice is based on the observation that currently the top 1 crypto Bitcoin is still the most trusted which drives most of the index's behavior. There is also less management complexity with just 10 assets instead of more. These numbers however are subject to annual review and modifications

of our rebalancing rules, which will also be made public during our annual report of the fund's performance.

Our rules to determine the ratio is thus the following steps:

- (1) Obtain the market values for each asset in current portfolio to determine the fund's total market value.
- (2) Determine the current top 10 cryptocurrencies as shown by the CRIX index.
- (3) Starting from the largest asset, set its ratio to match CRIX's ratio up to the holding limit.
- (4) Continue step 3 for each cryptocurrency to hold, until all market value are assigned.

In the end, we will obtain a targeted holding ratio for each of our portfolio asset that the rebalancing procedure described next will try to achieve.

3.8.2 Rebalancing Procedure. The basic flow for a rebalancing is to first get the current total market value of the portfolio, then we can determine the *current ratios* for each of the held asset against the total market value. Then an *ideal ratios* can be determined for the whole portfolio, using the main procedure in the last section.

Once we have an overall *ideal ratios*, we can then generate the an *action sequence* of the specific steps we should take to change our portfolio ratios into that of the ideal ratio, plus or minus a pre-defined error allowance (currently set to be 1% of total portfolio value). The specific actions include:

- move assets from cold storage to crypto exchange
- buy/sell assets on exchange to achieve a desired ratio
- move assets from exchange back to cold storage for safe storage

We first define the key terms as follows, all ratios are described in terms of relative numbers in market value.

- each crypto is described by a *type* and an *amount*.
- each crypto is held on both an *exchange* (for adjustment) and *cold storage* (for long-term storage).
- **cold ceiling ratio:** ratio of upper limit on how much a crypto may be held on cold storage (e.g., 100%).
- **cold floor ratio:** ratio of a lower limit on how much a crypto should be stored on cold storage (e.g., 75%).
- **group:** a collection of cryptos that are traded together on the same exchange.
- **group limit ratio:** ratio of upper limit on how much a group's market value can be within the total portfolio.

Below are the actual steps to perform rebalancing:

- (1) Group determination
 - (a) if a given crypto already is in the portfolio, no change is needed.
 - (b) if a new crypto is to be added, add to the Group with lowest market value.
- (2) Cold Storage to Exchange Transfer
 - (a) if the market value in a particular cold storage is above **cold ceiling ratio** (e.g., 85%), move to the corresponding exchange and reduce its ratio to 5% below the limit (e.g., 80%).
 - (b) if the crypto were to be removed from the portfolio, move all to the exchange.
- (3) Intra-Exchange Rebalancing

- (a) Determine for a given crypto, how much should be increased/decreased on both cold storage and exchange according to the *ideal ratio*.
 - (b) move the most over-ratio crypto into the most under-ratio crypto (i.e., purchase the crypto whose ratio is under ideal by cryptos whose ratio is over).
 - (c) if bitcoin is not enough, transfer the over-ratio crypto to bitcoin first.
 - (d) if a crypto cannot be exchange directly, convert to bitcoin first before exchanging to targeted crypto.
- (4) Inter-Exchange Rebalancing
 - (a) at this point some exchange may hold more cryptos while others have less, adjust bitcoin first.
 - (b) convert the largest over-ratio crypto to the under-ratio crypto, then move to targeted exchange.
 - (c) if cryptos cannot be exchanged directly, convert to bitcoin first, before the exchange.
 - (5) Exchange to Cold Storage Transfer
 - (a) if a given crypto exists in exchange with higher ratio than (1 - **cold floor ratio**), move it to cold storage so the crypto's ratio in cold storage is above **cold floor ratio**.
 - (6) Inter-Group Rebalancing
 - (a) If a given group's market value ratio exceeds **group limit ratio**, move its cryptos to the group with the lowest market value.

3.9 Consensus-based Decision-Making

Built into the smart contract is the capability to perform consensus-based voting. We expect there will be major decisions to be made regarding the operations of JCF in the future. For example:

- the percentage of *joint dividend pool* to be allocated as dividends (currently: 25%).
- the percentage of *shared dividend* to be distributed to all token holders (currently: 45%).
- the percentage of dividends paid as *donation tokens* to social organizations (currently: 7%).

Details of how this will be performed will be announced at JCF's official website in the future.

3.10 Security

Security is of utmost importance for any financial instruments and systems, and there are potential security issues related to both human errors and system vulnerabilities.

Our basic philosophy is to reduce human errors as much as possible by automating most of the tasks in running the fund, and reduce the tasks that require human operations to:

- transfer of crypto assets held by the fund between cold storage and exchange (during rebalancing).
- the confirmation and release of regular dividends.
- upgrade of smart contracts used.

Regarding system vulnerabilities, our system architecture is divided into a backend *Portfolio Server* which normal users never see, and another frontend *User Server* that token holders interact with. The information flow is basically one-directional from the Portfolio Server to the User Server. This is designed so that the frontend user

facing server only stores user and publicly available info (such as crypto public addresses). All private keys are stored at the Portfolio server and away from the public Internet (or even from the User Server).

We intend to operate our Portfolio Server in a closed environment that only fund managers can access via private networks.

4 WEALTH FRAMEWORK

We recognize that crypto assets are still relatively new and unknown to most people in society, and there are concerns about the validity and legality of crypto assets, especially for "trust-based" cryptos which are not backed up by other validated assets. We also learned that the ideas of UBI may appeal to some, it is again not yet a widely accepted concept.

We observe that JCF actually has two main components: an "index-investment strategy" and a "social dividend" mechanism, and it is possible to de-couple them for each to work separately. We have thus extracted the main features and design of JCF into the "Worldwide Electronic Assets Longterm Token Holding" (WEALTH) framework, which is a Generalized Social Dividend mechanism, where all major features of JCF is parameterized in Table 3. We provide two more specific examples using JCF's Main Social Fund in Table ?? and a proposed future VIP Real Estate Fund in Table ?? for comparison.

We can see how the JCF Main Social Fund is designed differently from a potential "VIP Fund" investing in real estate, for examples:

- VIP fund has a *shared ratio* of 0%, as no *shared dividend* exists, everybody's ROI will be the same.
- The countries where the fund is offered are controlled by a blacklist for JCF Main and a whitelist for JCF VIP.
- The asset update period is short for JCF Main (5 min.) and long (1 month) for real estate portfolio.

Our intended future roadmap is to build the WEALTH platform so it could become a "fund/ICO generator" for various social impact funds that could number in the hundreds, if not thousands, with varying degree of openness of membership. Any social organizations, companies, or even a local church, school, can all build their own fund with a few specific parameters and the click of a button.

All subsequent smart contract generation and token management will be handled by the WEALTH platform, with easy to use user interface (UI) for both the fund clients and managers.

5 CURRENT UPDATE

5.1 Milestones

We outline the roadmap of JCF into the following milestones.

2018.01 ~ 2018.03

Formed team, developed & launched alpha prototype (with smart contract, funding ready)

2018.04 ~ 2018.06

Performed exchange integration, tested rebalancing mechanism and social invitation.

Table 3: WEALTH Framework Parameters

Parameter	Definition
asset type	type of assets
owner type	who owns the asset
update freq:	how often is total asset value updated
total token:	any number desired
profit ratio:	how much profit goes into "dividend pool"
dividend period:	how often is dividend being paid
dividend ratio:	how much of "dividend pool" is paid each time
shared ratio:	ratio of "shared dividend" of all dividends
donation ratio:	how much dividend is donated, min: 2%
team ratio:	how much dividend goes to team, min: 1%
manager ratio:	ratio of dividend for fund manager, min: 0%
referral ratio:	ratio of dividend for referral, min: 0%
platform ratio:	ratio of dividend for JCF platform, min: 1%
exit ratio:	fees for assets withdrawal, min: 0%
minimal invest:	minimal amount to participate
reserve ratio:	% of assets that is reserved for withdrawal
collect period:	how long to collect funding from user wallets
contract type:	how contract of "asset ownership" is signed
blacklist:	countries where the token is not offered
whitelist:	countries where token is offered

Table 4: WEALTH Example - JCF Main & VIP Fund

Parameter	Main	VIP
asset type	crypto (top 10)	real estate
owner type	company	company
update freq:	5 min	monthly
total token:	1 048 575 000 000	10 000 000
profit ratio:	100%	100%
dividend period:	monthly	monthly
dividend ratio:	25%	50%
shared ratio:	40%	0%
donation ratio:	7%	7%
team ratio:	13%	13%
manager ratio:	1%	9%
referral ratio:	2%	1%
platform ratio:	10%	3%
exit ratio:	2%	2%
minimal invest:	USD 10	USD 3700
reserve ratio:	10%	10%
collect period:	hourly	hourly
contract type:	electronic	electronic
blacklist:	China, Singapore, U.S.	All
whitelist:	All	U.K., Canada

2018.07

JCF Company registered in Taiwan, R.O.C., beta is launched.

2018.08 ~ 2018.09

Legal and smart contract security review are performed.

2018.10.10

Initial Token Offering (sales) begin.

2018.11

Acquisition of underlying crypto holding.

2019.03

First rebalancing is performed (top 5 cryptos).

2019.06

First top 10 crypto rebalancing is performed.

2019.07

Redesign fee structure to be 0% entry/annual fee.

2019.08

Smart contract is revised to support 0% fee design.

2019.10

Smart contract is upgraded. 1st dividend payment is performed.

2019.11

Public operations begin with regular dividend paid each month.

2020.08

designed & rollout "referral bonus" for inviters.

2021.01

AUM: USD 170,000, MAU: 100

2022.05

designed "VIP" funds for real estate tokenization

2022.06

attended Collison'22 in Toronto as "Beta Startup"

2022.10 ~ future

JCF Canada established to start international operations.

5.2 Dividend Records

As shown from our milestones, JCF has been operational since Oct. 2018, and we have shown that a relatively safe investment strategy coupled with a dividend mechanism can indeed be the basis for a Universal Basic Income mechanism that could be more global and transparent.

Specifically, the dividend payout is shown in Table 5. Some of the key fields are: assets under management (AUM), monthly active users (MAU), asset size of Dividend Pool, average monthly Dividend Yield.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Technological innovations and advancements have been the hallmark of human civilizations. The increased in productivity has and will continue to bring more prosperity, creating a world where

Table 5: Average Dividend Yield Records for 2021 (US\$)

Date	AUM	MAU	NAV	Dividend Pool	Dividend Yield
2021/12/23	124,166	119	78.16	4,377	1.20%
2021/12/9	128,203	119	77.24	5,749	1.54%
2021/11/25	128,888	120	77.40	7,610	2.05%
2021/11/11	130,072	121	77.27	10,040	2.63%
2021/10/28	130,775	122	73.17	12,456	3.32%
2021/10/14	143,288	121	80.13	17,876	4.52%
2021/9/30	126,383	120	70.41	20,478	6.18%
2021/9/15	138,182	120	76.99	29,008	8.42%
2021/9/8	138,181	119	77.00	37,294	11.60%
2021/4/14	199,539	114	118.93	61,829	16.08%
2021/2/25	138,172	109	139.64	45,901	19.12%
2021/1/27	105,792	98	114.94	21,082	8.91%

people no longer have to struggle to make ends meet, and can be liberated to perform creative, humanitarian, and social endeavors.

This vision, however, can only be realized if the fruits of societal advancements are equally shared and enjoyed by all its members. *Universal Basic Income* may be one important mechanism to ensure that prosperity is shared by all. Yet how to redistribute wealth is a major challenge that may be very difficult to realize given our existing organization and social instruments.

The rise of cryptocurrency, while possibly disruptive to the current financial systems, may also hold the hopes to build a more efficient society in performing financial transactions. Our proposed cryptocurrency index fund, Joint Commonwealth Fund (JCF) is intended to solve both the wealth creation and distribution problems at once, by using a rising global infrastructure, built by worldwide volunteers, profit-seeking individuals and organizations, to allow wider participations of the society in enjoying the benefits from this breakthrough technology.

We combine the time-tested index fund systems with the rising cryptocurrency phenomenon, along with the smart contract offered by blockchain technology, to realize automatic and efficient redistribution of wealth, so that a practical basic income system may actually be realized by the private sector without waiting for governments to act.

It is with this hope for a more liberating society, where humanity can be freed from the burdens of laboring for a living, and engage in more creative, social, scientific or spiritual activities, that we encourage you to participate in JCF, to help humanity realize its biggest potentials, for brighter tomorrows.

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- (3) rights, options or derivatives in respect of such debentures, stocks or shares;
- (4) rights under a contract for differences or under any other contract the purpose or pretended purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss;
- (5) units in a collective investment scheme;
- (6) units in a business trust;
- (7) derivatives of units in a business trust; or
- (8) any other security or class of securities.

(f) you are fully aware of and understand that you are not eligible to purchase any JCF tokens if you are a citizen, resident (tax or otherwise) or green card holder of the United States of America; People's Republic of China; Singapore.

(g) you have a basic degree of understanding of the operation, functionality, usage, storage, transmission mechanisms and other material characteristics of cryptocurrencies, blockchain-based software systems, cryptocurrency wallets or other related token storage mechanisms, blockchain technology and smart contract technology;

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All statements contained in this White Paper, statements made in press releases or in any place accessible by the public and oral statements that may be made by the Company or any of the JCF Team on behalf of the Company, that are not statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements. Some of these statements can be identified by forward-looking terms such as aim, target, anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, if, intend, may, plan, possible, probable, project, should, would, will or other similar terms. However, these terms are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements. All statements regarding the Company's financial position, business strategies, plans and prospects and the future prospects of the industry which the Company is in are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements as to the Company's revenue and profitability, prospects, future plans, other expected industry trends and other matters discussed in this White Paper regarding JCF are matters that are not historic facts, but only predictions. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual future results, performance or achievements of funds, cryptocurrencies, or the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expected, expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, amongst others:

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(d) changes in the anticipated growth strategies and expected internal growth of the Company;

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