

WHITEPAPER

This document is not an offer of securities or a collective investment scheme. This document is for informational purposes only and should not be relied on when attempting to understand what “Humanity Coins” are.

Any and all information contained within this whitepaper is the individual or collective opinion of the Issuer, Issuer's counsel, Issuer's consultants, Issuer's advisors, and/or any other individuals or groups working with the Issuer on this project.

When used within this document, the words, “Coin”, “Coins”, “Token”, and “Tokens” are one in the same.

Purpose

"A gift of gratitude from the Issuer to Donators, who seek to assist in the development and deployment of a proprietary search algorithm designed to discover and expose illegal human trafficking activities in the public internet, dark web, and other digital sources."

Humanity Coins are presently peer-to-peer tradable coins on the “Waves” Platform.

Overview

“A Global Problem:

According to a September 2017 report from the International Labor Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation:

- An estimated 24.9 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Of these, 16 million (64%) were exploited for labor, 4.8 million (19%) were sexually exploited, and 4.1 million (17%) were exploited in state-imposed forced labor.
- Forced labor takes place in many different industries. Of the 16 million trafficking victims exploited for labor
- 7.5 million (47%) forced labor victims work in construction, manufacturing, mining, or hospitality
- 3.8 million (24%) forced labor victims are domestic workers
- 1.7 million (11%) forced labor victims work in agriculture
- 71% of trafficking victims around the world are women and girls and 29% are men and boys.
- 15.4 million victims (75%) are aged 18 or older, with the number of children under the age of 18 estimated at 5.5 million (25%).
- The Asia-pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced laborers— 15.4 million (62% of the global total). Africa has 5.7 million (23%) followed by Europe and Central Asia with 2.2 million (9%). The Americas account for 1.2 million (5%) and the Arab States account for 1% of all victims.
- Human trafficking does not always involve travel to the destination of exploitation: 2.2 million (14%) of victims of forced labor moved either internally or internationally, while 3.5 million (74%) of victims of sexual exploitation were living outside their country of residence.
- Victims spend an average of 20 months in forced labor, although this varied with different forms of forced labor.

Human Trafficking is Big Business

- Human trafficking earns profits of roughly \$150 billion a year for traffickers, according to the ILO report from 2014. The following is a breakdown of profits, by sector:
 - \$99 billion from commercial sexual exploitation
 - \$34 billion in construction, manufacturing, mining and utilities
 - \$9 billion in agriculture, including forestry and fishing
 - \$8 billion dollars is saved annually by private households that employ domestic workers under conditions of forced labor
- While only 19% of victims are trafficked for sex, sexual exploitation earns 66% of the global profits of human trafficking. The average annual profits generated by each woman in forced sexual servitude (\$100,000) is estimated to be six times more than the average profits generated by each trafficking victim worldwide (\$21,800), according to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
- OSCE studies show that sexual exploitation can yield a return on investment ranging from 100% to 1,000%, while an enslaved laborer can produce more than 50% profit even in less profitable markets (e.g., agricultural labor in India).

- In the Netherlands, investigators were able to calculate the profit generated by two sex traffickers from a number of victims. One trafficker earned \$18,148 per month from four victims (for a total of \$127,036) while the second trafficker earned \$295,786 in the 14 months that three women were sexually exploited according to the OSCE.
- While sexual exploitation generates profits, forced labor saves costs. In one case, Chinese kitchen workers were paid \$808 for a 78-hour work week in Germany. According to German law, a cook was entitled to earn \$2,558 for a 39-hour work week according to the OSCE.

The Number of Prosecutions of Human Traffickers is Alarming Low

- According to the 2017 State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, there were only 14,894 prosecutions and 9,071 convictions for trafficking globally in 2016.
 - 1,251 prosecutions, 1,119 convictions and the identification of 18,296 victims occurred in Africa
 - 2,137 prosecutions, 1,953 convictions and the identification of 9,989 victims occurred in East Asia & the Pacific
 - 2,703 prosecutions, 1,673 convictions, and the identification of 11,416 victims occurred in Europe
 - 996 prosecutions, 1,187 convictions, and the identification of 3,292 victims occurred in the Near East
 - 6,297 prosecutions, 2,193 convictions, and the identification of 14,706 victims occurred in South & Central Asia
 - 1,513 prosecutions, 946 convictions, and the identification of 8,821 victims occurred in the Western Hemisphere
- Of the estimated 16 million forced labor victims worldwide, only 1,038 cases of forced labor were prosecuted globally in 2016, according to the US Department of State.
- In 2016, the Department of Justice convicted a total of 439 human traffickers, up from 297 in 2015 and 184 in 2014.”

(source quoted: humanrightsfirst.org; Humanity Coins and GuardHumanity.org are not associated with humanrightsfirst.org; at the time of this document.)

Value And Circulation Growth

The Issuer believes that the per coin market value shall increase through the acceptance of the Humanity Coins within the cryptocurrency market, through peer-to-peer trading and the community's ability to create a sense of demand for the coin to be exchange on multiple trading platforms and to be accepted by retailers who accept cryptocurrency.

Who Owns Humanity Coins

Humanity Coins are owned individually by the holder of each coin. As each coin is gifted or traded the ownership of that coin transfers from one to the other. No one individual or entity owns the coins. However, presently, the majority of the supply is held by the Issuer. As the circulation increases in the tradable market, the Issuer's percentage of held coins of the supply should decrease and the general markets total ownership should increase.

Peer-To-Peer Tradable

Humanity Coins are designed for peer interaction and market trading. Peer-To-Peer (P2P) exchanges (also known as decentralized exchanges) allow for individuals to trade directly between each other through pre-programmed software without third party human interaction.

Present Trading Exchange

At the time of this document, Humanity Coins are available for trade on the "Waves Platform" DEX.

Virtual Currency NOT A Security

HUMANITY COINS ARE DESIGNED AS VIRTUAL CURRENCY AND THEY HOLD NO RIGHTS TO OR OF THE ISSUER; AS THEY ARE GIFTED TO EACH DONATOR CREATING THE INITIAL RELEASE OF EACH ISSUANCE TRANSACTION.

Howey Test

The "Howey Test" is a test created by the Supreme Court for determining whether certain transactions qualify as "investment contracts." If so, then under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, those transactions are considered securities and therefore subject to certain disclosure and registration requirements.

The Howey Test criteria's:

1. It is an investment of money
2. There is an expectation of profits from the investment
3. The investment of money is in a common enterprise
4. Any profit comes from the efforts of a promoter or third party

The Howey Test of Humanity Coins (as believed by the Issuer):

1. **It is an investment of money:** No, initial release of each coin is a gift to a donator of the cause of the Issuer.
2. **There is an expectation of profits from the investment:** Donators who are gifted coins may expect their gift to increase in value.
3. **The investment of money is in a common enterprise:** As it relates to an investment contract, a "common enterprise" is defined as an enterprise in which the fortunes of the investor are interwoven with and dependent upon the efforts and success of those offering or selling the investment or of third parties. In the United States, judicial courts have varied in analysis of what determines a

"common enterprise", however predominately there are three approaches: Horizontal Commonality, Narrow Vertical Commonality, and Broad Vertical Commonality. The Coin's success is not tied to the success of the Issuer.

4. Any profit comes from the efforts of a promoter or third party: Any profits come from the use of the coins and the active trading of the coin, not from the holding of a coin.

IT IS THE BELIEF OF THE ISSUER THAT THE COINS ARE NOT A SECURITY AS THE COINS DID NOT PASS ALL FOUR (4) ASPECTS OF THE HOWEY TEST FOR SECURITIES.

IT IS ALSO THE BELIEF OF THE ISSUER THAT THE COIN IS NOT A SECURITY AS IT IS NOT ATTACHED TO THE ISSUER AND GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE COINS VALUE ARE NOT DIRECTLY TIED TO THE GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE ISSUER.

Supply & Present Circulation

Asset Distribution Report [last update Jan 26 2018 20:06:01 UTC]

Asset ID	: 6XNbqxyp5yPPUCaoCk4JBHGLWvabt6JwnMvW5No76XfJ
Name	: Humanity
Symbol	:
Issuer	: 3PHYDNVT1tEyHLeTySSot33hfdLowi1SWT
Reissuable	: True
Decimals	: 8
Total supply	: 92000000000.00000000
Max supply	: infinite
Circulating	: 10510010220.00000000

Coin Limitations

The majority of coins that are being issued by the Issuer may not have enough capitalization to be listed and traded on big crypto-exchanges. The Issuer will be

attempting to cultivate relationships with mid-level and larger exchanges to allow for the trading of the coins.

Disclaimer

This document is for information purposes only, and is not an offer or a call to sell securities, or rights in any other related or associated company.

Issuer

The Issuer of Humanity Coins is GuardHumanity, Inc., a non-profit organization seeking US IRS approval of non-profit status as of the date of this document.

Humanity Coins Hold No Issuer Related Rights

Humanity Coins user acknowledges, understands, and agrees that ownership of Humanity Coins does not grant the User the right to receive profits, income, or other payments or returns arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of, the exercise of, the redemption of, or the expiry of, any right, interest, title or benefit in the Issuer or any other company associated with the Issuer, whole or in part.

Absence of Guarantees

There is no guarantee that Humanity Coins will grow in value. There are no guarantees that the price of Humanity Coins will not decrease, including significantly, due to some unforeseen events, or events over which the developers have no control, or because of force majeure circumstances.

Risks associated with Waves Platform

Humanity Coins are issued on the Waves Platform. Therefore, any failure or malfunctioning of the Waves protocol may lead to the trading network of Humanity Coins not working as expected.

Regulatory uncertainty

Blockchain technologies are subject to supervision and control by various regulatory bodies around the world. Humanity Coins may fall under one or more requests or actions on their part, including but not limited to restrictions imposed on the use or possession of digital tokens such as Humanity Coins, which may slow or limit the functionality or repurchase of Humanity Coins in the future.

Humanity Coins coins Are Not An Investment

Humanity Coins are not official or a legally binding investments of any kind. Humanity Coins are an initial gift from the Issuer to Donators. In case of unforeseen circumstances, the objectives stated in this document may be changed. All persons and parties involved in the acceptance of Humanity Coins as a gift do so at their own risk.

Quantum computers

Technical innovations, like the development of quantum computers, may pose a danger to cryptocurrencies, including Humanity Coins.

Risk of lose

Funds collected in donations and the value of the gifted Humanity Coins are in no way insured.

No return of funds

Donations are not returnable.

Risks of using new technologies

Humanity Coins rely on a new and relatively untested technology. In addition to the risks mentioned in this document, there are certain additional risks that the team of the Humanity Coins cannot foresee. These risks may manifest themselves in other forms of risk than those specified herein.

Indemnification

The Issuer is indemnified by any and all responsibility or liability in relation to any obligations made by a third party or that of an unauthorized donation campaign.

Non-Integration

This Whitepaper is an informational document only. This document is the individual and/or collective opinion of the Issuer. This Document and the information contained within, is an opinion only and is only valid up to the date of this document posted below.

Document Dating

Subject To Change

This document is subject to change and redate.

Document Date

January 27, 2018