Jur

White paper

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Abstract

Jur is a legal technology company committed to facilitating worldwide access to justice. Our mission is to provide justice that is 10x faster, 100% online, and accessible in 100+ countries. To achieve this, Jur has devised a decentralised legal tech ecosystem based on blockchain technology to spearhead the innovation of online dispute resolution and to provide an end-to-end service on legal contracts.

Due to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Jur reconsidered its agenda and prioritised the development of the Court Layer, now rebranded as "Open Justice Platform." This Whitepaper reflects this shift in priorities and illustrates Jur's ecosystem and its flagship product, Open Justice Platform, an online dispute resolution platform intended to issue and enforce legally-binding decisions in 166 jurisdictions. Open Justice Platform is the starting point of an all-inclusive ecosystem based on the use of JUR Token. This ecosystem will provide a platform for: (i) professionals to establish online dispute resolution centres, i.e. Internet-based private courthouses; (ii) users to resolve disputes completely online; (iii) professionals to create legal contract templates supported by smart contracts to automate business transactions; (iv) integration with all the online dispute resolution systems developed by Jur.

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Preface

This optimised White paper summarises the key aspects of the project, particularly with the Open Justice Platform, Jur's flagship product set to release in private beta by Q1 '21.

Changelog V.3.0.0

- COVID-19 implications
- Introducing the Open Justice Platform (rebranded Court Layer)
- Introducing the concept of Road to Decentralisation
- Decentralisation in-depth (product, governance, and business model)
- Reduced length of document to increase readability and maintenance
- Updated roadmap (Open Justice Platform prioritisation)

Jur's official documents follow the Semantic Versioning Standard[1] with a 3-digit versioning system X.Y.Z, where X stands for major version (i.e. rebranding), Y stands for minor version (added feature), and Z stands for patch version (i.e. minor rephrasing). This will be reflected by an accompanying changelog similar to the one above. Jur may also migrate to a version control software in the future to make tracking easier.

Being a blockchain-based company and a responsible stakeholder in the Jur ecosystem, Jur AG has chosen to be transparent about its token management to keep the community and other contributors informed. Jur also commits to the high level of compliance required by the Swiss authorities and is audited by Grant Thornton and monitored by the VQF.

In order to accomplish this degree of transparency, Jur publishes quarterly market reports within the first 10 days after the end of the quarter to update its stakeholders. This report highlights business and product development, expenditures, department updates, among others. All market reports released are available on Jur's official blog, here.

[1] Semantic Versioning Standard - semver.org

Executive Summary

Jur is a legal technology company committed to facilitating worldwide access to justice. The starting point of this mission is to provide innovative online dispute resolution ("**ODR**") mechanisms based on a combination of software design, studies on national and international regulatory frameworks, compliance requirements, and legal engineering activities. This combination will culminate in the release set in early 2021 of the first ODR designed for multi-jurisdiction use — the Online Justice Platform ("**OJP**"). It will allow legal professionals around the world to provide ODR through legally-binding arbitration for small-medium enterprises ("**SMEs**"), legal professionals, individuals, and families with small, medium, and certain large claims with values of up to USD 1 million. OJP will provide, for the first time, a globally-accessible means to efficiently settle civil and commercial disputes in a users' preferred jurisdictions, quickly, efficiently, remotely, and at a fraction of the cost.

The current legal systems' inefficiency, vulnerability, and costliness have stifled the growth of many sectors especially in business. This is why Jur aside from the OJP, Jur's R&D department is also researching and testing the Open Layer and Community Layer to address micro-claims through similar mechanisms with specialised features. Jur also intends to cover dispute prevention through a smart legal contracts editor whose contracts are based on both natural and code language ensuring automation of rights and obligations between the parties. Dispute resolution of these contracts may also be done with one of Jur's ODRs should it arise. With these, Jur's ultimate and long-term goal is to offer a new global standard for access to justice for the new global economy.

Problem

Jur's mission is to solve the multi-faceted problem known as "access to justice," especially in civil and commercial disputes. Although there are existing solutions for disputes of all sizes, from courts to online dispute resolutions ("ODRs") they mostly falter due to the following reasons:

	Micro to low value	**Medium to high value**
Domestic courts / Small claims courts	Slow, litigation cost may exceed the disputed amount	Slow, saturated, generally expensive

Arbitration	Cost is too high for the value	Cost is too high for the value
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Cost is too high for the value	Lack of enforceable decisions
Existing ODRs	Bespoke to specific platforms making it limited	Insufficient data available

This problem is further illustrated by a World Bank study[2] on the time and cost of resolving commercial disputes. For example, in South Asia, it takes an average of 1,101.6 days and costs 41.6% of the claim's value to settle a dispute. Given this, we can reasonably assume many disputes are not formally resolved because the claimant is not willing to accept the cost, time, and risk. The problem of unresolved disputes over sums of up to USD 1 million impacts SMEs and startups who play an important part in global innovation.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the problem of slow dispute resolution and highlighted the need for a better solution. In many countries, courts of laws were closed, ADRs were caught unprepared for remote operation, and arbitral institutions were struggling to conduct online arbitration while keeping in compliance with obsolete rules. This means that improving access to justice is about making justice efficient, convenient, and feasible.

59% of humans have access to the internet,[3] but 49% are unable to solve administrative or civil problems.[4] However, although online dispute resolution models exist, they are riddled with problems such as (i) the lack of an online justice standard, (ii) by-design regulatory framework compliance, and (ii) providing legally-binding, enforceable decisions.

Solution

Jur's solution to the long-standing issue of access to justice, magnified by the current pandemic crisis, is to provide innovative ODR mechanisms — the Open Justice Platform ("OJP"), Open Layer, Community Layer, and a smart contracts editor, all of which will be discussed at length in the succeeding sections. From a theoretical perspective, Jur's vision is to build an **Internet of Jurisdictions** — a system that empowers individuals and companies

[2] Data from https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploretopics/enforcing-contracts
[3] Data from https://www.statista.com/statistics/617136/digital-population-worldwide/.
[4] Data from *World Justice Project, Measuring the Justice Gap*, 2019, as reported in Hague Institute for Innovation of Law, *Charging for justice, SDG 16.3 Trend Report 2020*, p. 15.

to freely select jurisdiction and applicable law (or fairness). This could open a new era of relationship between individuals and States inspired by a wider concept of private autonomy.

To help businesses and individuals evaluate their dispute resolution options, Jur has developed the **Justice Card**, a calculator to help users estimate the costs and duration of resolving a dispute in 166 countries based on the World Bank's report, "Doing Business." The Justice Card also shows a fair comparison of OJP vs. other dispute resolution mechanisms.

Open Justice Platform

The Open Justice Platform ("OJP") is an online arbitration platform that translates key features of major arbitral institutions to a digital environment blended with decentralisation using blockchain technology to enhance security, create auditable guaranteed neutrality, and combat bias. OJP creates new digital arbitration institutions or private courthouses (hereinafter referred to as **Hubs**), that are connected to contracts, smart contracts, and digital platforms, which can conduct dispute resolution proceedings online for disputes with values of up to USD 1 million. The platform also offers three revolutionary blockchain-powered features not available in conventional arbitration: auditably random selection of arbitrators, peer review, and performance guarantee bonds to ensure neutrality.

OJP can be adopted by legal professionals, established arbitral institutions, and dispute resolution centres. The objective is empowering dispute resolution professionals to issue recognisable and enforceable arbitral awards in all the 166 signatory countries of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958 (also known as the "**New York Convention**").

Jur does this by designing a framework that follows this formula:

1. Utilising the New York Convention which allows for a cross-country recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award between signatory countries.
2. Operationalising the **UNCITRAL Model Law** on International Commercial Arbitration 1985 (last amended in 2006) which created a minimum common standard intended to facilitate the application of the New York Convention.
3. Defining, together with leading professionals, an **Online Justice Standard** aligned with the UNCITRAL Model Law and dispute resolution best practices around the world with digitalisation in mind.

4. Designing the core components of an arbitration procedure illustrated in the **Standard Hub Rules,** and addressing jurisdictional nuances by allowing for limited customisations via **Customised Hub Rules**.

OJP'a ubiquity and flexibility, powered by the Online Justice Standard, will be able to welcome all kinds of contracts from paper-based to digital, as long as they are supported by valid arbitration agreements and are within the 166 countries of the New York Convention. Through this, professionals, arbitrators, lawyers, and parties will enjoy the following benefits:

1. Omni-access to justice regardless of global crisis or similar force majeure events;
2. The Online Justice Standard as the next big leap international commercial arbitration since the issuance of the UNCITRAL Model Law in 1985;
3. Compliance with international and domestic arbitration laws;
4. Reduced time and costs thanks to standardised procedures, and fully remote provision and use of the dispute resolution services;
5. Immutable record on blockchain of each relevant phase of the arbitral proceeding;
6. Data protection thanks to a combination of on-chain and off-chain records;
7. Higher quality decision-making process via algorithm, blockchain, and smart contract features, such as (i) random appointment of arbitrators, (ii) decentralised peer-review mechanism of the preliminary draft decision, (iii) embedded reputation system for Hubs and arbitrators for quality and accountability; (iv) higher resilience and corruption resistance thanks to blockchain technology.

To start up a Hub, one has to incorporate its legal entity as an arbitral institution (if imposed by one's jurisdiction), register on OJP as "Hub Admin," create a Hub on OJP, and stake JUR Tokens on the platform. The aforementioned JUR Tokens act as a guarantee fund for parties and is proportional to the maximum dispute value accepted by the Hub. Once the Hub is created, the Hub Admin will work closely with Jur to finalise a set of Customised Hub Rules and hire arbitrator/s based on the criteria provided for by the Online Justice Standard. Once this is done, the Hub will be selectable to parties on OJP for their dispute resolution needs.

To bring a case to the OJP, the users (parties) and lawyers will have to register an account, check the list of available Hubs, and select the one that best fits their needs. After selecting the Hub, the user will be allowed to file the request for arbitration which, if *prima facie* admissible, will be accepted and processed by the Hub Admin, thus initiating the dispute.

The OJP is built with SMEs in mind, particularly those in the field of sale of goods and services, logistics, and real estate. Retail distribution market, the hotel market, construction, and procurement of works is also a viable market given the effects of COVID-19. Third-party integration is also underway to help solve access to justice faster. In any case, Jur intends to progressively update and expand OJP and its services and threshold in the future.

Jur is also committed to provide alternative methods for resolving micro-claim disputes that have values up to USD 5,000. With the rise of online transactions, many companies try to deal with micro-claims within their ecosystem. However, Jur plans to introduce omni-channel solutions to micro-claims through the Open Layer and Community Layer.

Open Layer

The Open Layer is Jur's main effort to finding a feasible solution for micro-claims. It is based on game theory and economic incentive that intended to resolve **disputes up to USD 500.00 in a short period of time (i.e. 72 hours)**. In a nutshell, parties put up their dispute for voting, and the system rewards voters who stake JUR Tokens in support of the majority position at the expense of those who stake in support of the minority position.

The reward tokens are matched to majority-side votes in the chronological order they were received, providing a reward for each token up to the point where a lasting majority is established. Subsequent majority-side votes do not impact the outcome and do not earn a reward. For instance, if Bob's proposal has 200.1 votes and Alice's proposal has 100 when voting ends, the owners of the first 100.1 tokens voted in favor of Bob will be rewarded with the 100 tokens voted for Alice. The owners of the next 100 tokens voted for Bob will only get a refund of their tokens with no matching reward. This provides an incentive to vote early. Note that there is no increased reward for choosing a “long shot” or unlikely proposition since unlike gambling, the system provides no incentive to choose anything but the most likely outcome.

Parties can choose to attach their contract to Open Layer and deposit the consideration detailed in the contract through the escrow smart contract that runs on Open Layer. In such a way, when the time limit for voting experies the disputed amount is automatically allocated by smart contracts in accordance with the voting results. This automated enforcement eliminates the need for resorting to courts of law.

The long-term vision is to integrate the Open Layer with the Open Justice Platform. In cases where a considerable amount of JUR is staked on one party, the system escalates the dispute to the OJP. The professional arbitrator will be paid with the JUR staked on the losing side. This is a safety clause that would reduce the chances of big whale attacks to virtually zero. since bad voters who try to corrupt the judgement will end up paying the high-quality justice decided by a professional arbitrator, at no cost to the parties. Essentially, this ensures reward for good and fair judgement and penalty for unscrupulous behaviour.

Community Layer

The Community Layer is a version of the Open Layer where only certain professionals organized in groups called Communities (analogous to Hubs in the OJP) are entitled to vote. This ODR mechanism targets commercial **disputes that require some degree of expertise and involve large enough sums of money to justify some expense** without the need for legally-binding results. The estimated **value ranges from USD 500 up to USD 5,000**.

The Community Layer allows any user to create a Community which can admit members who are qualified based on a vote on the Open Layer or within a Community. The Community Creator must also set maximum and minimum token holding limits that each voter in the Community must fulfill to remain eligible to vote and a ratio of total holdings to active disputes. This requirement helps ensure adequate liquidity for voting and eliminates the risk for a single voter with a larger wallet to dominate the vote.

Community Layer can render decisions online very quickly at an affordable cost. More importantly, the Open Layer voting mechanism motivates voters to participate in a game where one group of voters (those who take the minority position) pay the other group (those who take the majority position). This zero-sum activity would impose zero costs on the parties. However, should a closed community run out of voters who choose against the majority, Community Layer allows the Community Creator to charge a fee to parties that want to access the Community and share it with the voters in the Community to keep the more competent consistent majority-side voters motivated to analyse the case. The Creator has complete flexibility in establishing the rules for sharing the fee and may even waive it.

Editor and Global Justice Standard

Jur ecosystem vision includes an editor and a marketplace for easily customisable smart legal contracts, encoded so that they can be automatically executed and enforced, and sold as products which will replace costly traditional contracts designed by lawyers one at a time. This is an important innovation because it truly brings "code" into the legal systems, thus reducing the need for human activity, and costs for contract creation and dispute resolution.

Jur is aware that certain aspects of the contractual relationship cannot be automated (i.e. subjective elements with no numerical key performance indicator), which is why Jur will allow users to include dispute resolution clauses so that if a dispute arises, it will be submitted to the Jur ODR previously selected by the parties in the dispute resolution clause.

Simply put, Jur will develop a large ecosystem of editable automated contracts with embedded ODR mechanisms, fueled by the use and expenditure of the JUR Token. This framework will deliver a high-level of standardisation for access to justice. This standard will provide a revised and modern version of *lex mercatoria*[5] providing options, each one potentially endowed with its own self-sufficiency, consistency and coherence. OJP and its Online Justice Standard are the main pillars for driving this change. With this, Jur's brand of online justice could constantly feed a new infrastructure of smart-contracting that could cover the full set of business needs for companies and individuals.

Architecture

Jur's product design plans always include possible third-party integration through API. Users will be able to access features directly from Jur's official platforms or through other applications and platforms that Jur allow sending and receiving data to and from Jur products.

Most of Jur's infrastructure is cloud-based with services built to poll and interact with the blockchain read/write operations. Jur's blockchain infrastructure relies on the VeChainThor blockchain as its native utility token, the JUR Token, is a VIP-180[6] compliant token.

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[5] Lex mercatoria literally means "merchant law" in Latin. The term refers to the international concept of laws regarding national and transnational trade that evolved over time throughout Europe.

[6] https://github.com/vechain/VIPs/blob/master/vips/VIP-180.md

To ease adoption, Jur may build dApps separately from its commercial products to test and validate assumptions in order to speed up development. Where this is a technical decision, Jur will be committed to the long-term adoption of the JUR Token on a business level.

Business Model

Jur's "traditional" business model derives revenue from the (i) dispute fee from each ODR solution, and (ii) OJP's Hub license fee to operate.

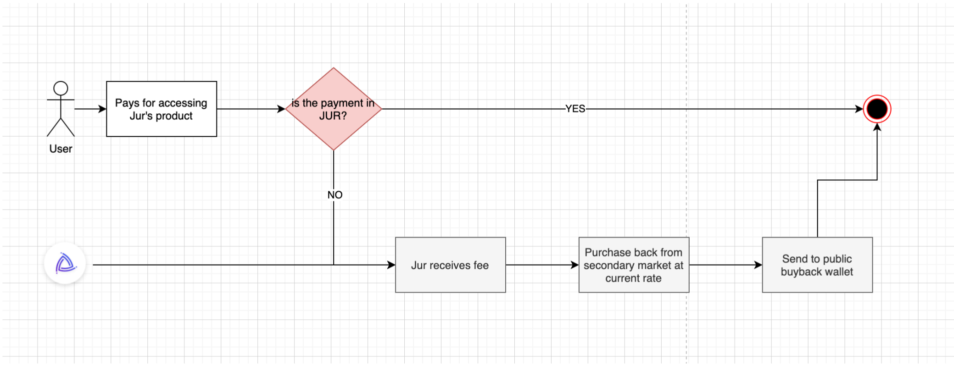
On the other hand, Jur's implementation of tokenomic principles through the JUR Token is done by (i) staking for service providers (i.e. opening a Hub on OJP), (ii) staking to vote on an ODR platform, (iii) lock-up (i.e. escrow managed by the Open Layer), (iv) payment for Jur products, and (v) buying back JUR Tokens in the secondary market by using a portion of all fiat revenue made in the ODR platforms.

All modes of payment on OJP and in the other upcoming Jur products are intended to be made in JUR Tokens. However, systems are in place in order to make sure a smooth adoption experience, which will be discussed in the following sections among other key aspects of Jur's business model:

Dispute Fee. Jur's collected fees from the use of the OJP and other products.

Staking for service providers. As mentioned, Jur will require Hub Admins to stake JUR Tokens in order to provide ODR services through the OJP. This will serve as a performance guarantee and may be used to pay a peer review panel should the arbitration award be found biased. Alternatively, Jur can stake tokens on behalf of the Hub through software license agreements wherein Jur will be able to share a portion of the dispute fee.

Buyback. To ease user adoption and remove potential friction due to the nature of crypto assets, Jur will integrate a buyback program whenever possible.This means that each time a user pays for a Jur product without using the native JUR Token, Jur commits to use part of its fee to purchase JUR Tokens from the secondary market. The percentage for the buyback will change over time and it will decrease as Jur's products become more widely adopted and ownership of JUR Tokens is more diffused.



Additional sources of income may be planned according to the nature of the products.

Blockchain & Decentralisation

Using blockchain technology for legal services improves transparency, accountability, and reliability. Decentralisation in blockchain is an essential part Jur's solution as it helps solve challenges in our product, governance, and business which will be detailed in the following:

Product Decentralisation. A modern online justice platform should have three core characteristics: impartiality and fairness, transparency and accountability, and quality of judgement. Blockchain technology makes these core characteristics possible which results in an effective decentralised product. Through blockchain, Jur's platform can offer features such as (i) random arbitrator selection, (ii) blind peer reviews, (iii) a clear reputation system, (iv) smart contract-based Hub governance, and (v) decentralised legal financing.

Governance Decentralisation. A standardised governance should not be mutually exclusive from a jurisdiction-fit governance — and this is made possible by blockchain technology. An example of this is Hub governance wherein standardised and tailor-fit rules are set in smart contracts that are transparent and auditable. Jur envisions a system of private self-organised courthouses based on the internet at a global scale. The definition of the rules and the mechanisms to achieve this ambitious goal in a fully legally-binding way requires compliance and data analysis and validation.

Business Model Decentralisation. Blockchain technology incentivises active participants and stakeholders in the system for creating value within the network. A network based on publicly deployed smart contracts and crypto assets ensures the transparency and automation of the benefits that are generated from the system to each stakeholder. Decentralisation is applied through staking positions on the professional side and the buyback system which generates a “Network Flywheel”[7] reflecting the ecosystem and the disputes resolved.

Road to Decentralisation

In order to ease adoption of its technology but with a goal to reach its mission, Jur intends to take a progressive road towards decentralisation (also known as Road to Decentralisation).

Under this direction, Jur believes that the right strategy to execute and realise a decentralised utility token-based startup, in a highly-regulated field like this one, is to parallelly develop the main platform (the one delivering the core business value) and the dApp that allows the usage of its decentralised features. This explains Jur’s deliberate decision to split development into two clusters: an immediately user-friendly web platform, and a dApp for validation from users who are up for it. By doing this, we can quickly develop the platform as it progresses, collect validation data better to build better products, and ensure legal compliance.

This progressive development will allow the project to move much faster and achieve its KPIs. At the final stage, once all business aspects have been validated, traction secured, decentralised features properly tested, and the legal compliance of each aspect of the ecosystem ensured, both the main platform and dApp will merge, delivering the initial vision of the project.

Roadmap

Currently, Jur is focusing on releasing the first version of the Open Justice Platform (Q1 ‘21).

The product will be first released in private beta to allow a thorough testing phase with all interested stakeholders. Given its delicate scope and potential for disruption, Jur believes that a long testing phase is required to avoid going live with a non-compliant platform.

In Q4 ‘21 the product will be released publicly for anyone to access/interact with. At the same time, Jur will be building the dApp that will allow the management of some decentralised aspects of Open Justice Platform which will be released in Q1’ 22.

[7] https://a16z.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Ali_Yahya-Crypto_Business_Models_Defensibility.pdf

A more detailed roadmap will be illustrated in a dedicated appendix and communicated through Jur's official channels.

Company

Jur is run by Jur AG, a Swiss company based in Zug. The company is subject to the control of VQF SRO[8] for anti-money laundering purposes. As a legal technology company operating in the blockchain industry, Jur is committed to ensuring the widespread adoption of the ecosystem fueled by the JUR Token, with limited exceptions such as institutions which cannot accept payments in crypto currencies.

JUR Token, according to the FINMA non-action letter, is a hybrid token that has both utility and payment token characteristics. Anyone interacting with Jur products may use the JUR Token for different purposes such as, but not limited to, voting, depositing escrow, staking position to create a Hub, etc.

The team behind Jur is composed of legal tech entrepreneurs, a team of software engineers, legal counsels and interns, a scientific community of world-renowned professors of law, and a pool of external advisors. Learn more about them in our website's dedicated Team section.

Our growing community on Telegram, Twitter, and LinkedIn are now 10,000-strong. It is composed of legal tech enthusiasts, lawyers, arbitrators, judges, policy makers, law students, researchers, and computer scientists across the globe. During 2020, these communities grew much more thanks to the Jur's webinars participated by more than 1,000 legal tech enthusiasts from 254 cities and 65 countries.

If you would like to be part of this vibrant global community, feel free to join our official channels: Telegram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Newsletter, Blog.

Jur has also partnered with leading institutions which are highlighted in a section in our official website. If you would like to collaborate with Jur please write to info@jur.io.

Legal Disclaimers & Risk Mitigation

This Section illustrates disclaimers and risks on Jur products, including the JUR Token.

[8] https://www.vqf.ch/en/sro

This Whitepaper is not a Prospectus.

PLEASE READ THIS DISCLAIMER SECTION CAREFULLY. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT AS TO THE ACTION YOU SHOULD TAKE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR LEGAL, FINANCIAL, TAX, OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR(S). THIS WHITEPAPER IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

This Whitepaper contains forward-looking statements or information ("forward-looking statements") that relate to Jur AG's current expectations and views of future events. In some cases, these forward-looking statements can be identified by words or phrases such as "may", "will", "expect", "anticipate", "aim", "estimate", "intend", "plan", "seek", "believe", "potential", "continue", "is/are likely to" or the negative of these terms, or other similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements address matters that involve risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause Jur AG's actual platform and results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements.

The information set forth in this Whitepaper may not be exhaustive and does not imply any elements of a contractual relationship. While Jur AG makes every effort to ensure that any material in this Whitepaper is accurate and up to date, such material in no way constitutes the provision of professional advice. Jur AG does not guarantee, and accepts no legal liability whatsoever arising from, or connected to, the accuracy, reliability, currency, or completeness of any material contained in this Whitepaper. Potential JUR Token holders should seek appropriate independent professional advice prior to relying on or entering into any commitment or transaction based on material published in this Whitepaper, which material is purely published for reference purposes alone.

JUR Tokens are not to be intended to constitute securities in any jurisdiction. JUR Tokens do not confer direct or indirect right to Jur AG's capital, income or assets, nor do they confer any governance right within Jur AG and associated companies. This Whitepaper does not constitute a prospectus or offer document of any sort and is not intended to constitute an offer of securities or a solicitation for investment in securities in any jurisdiction.

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Jur AG does not guarantee the accuracy of the statements made or conclusions reached in this Whitepaper. Jur AG does not make and expressly disclaims all representations and warranties (whether expressed or implied) whatsoever, including but not limited to:

any representations or warranties relating to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, description, suitability or non-infringement;

that such contents do not infringe any third party rights.

Annex - Specific Disclaimers

In order to properly understand the risks concerning Jur AG and its products, please read carefully the Specific Disclaimers Annex available at this link where the following topics are covered:

- lack of operating history of the Jur AG;
- no offer of securities or registration;
- incomplete information regarding the Jur platform;
- changes to the Jur platform;
- potential for misuse of the Jur platform;
- possible migration of the JUR Tokens;
- no assets or property underlying JUR Tokens;
- no governance rights attaching to JUR Tokens;
- no securities;
- further token sales and development and sale of additional tokens;
- volatility of cryptocurrencies, other digital assets and fiat currencies;
- legal status of JUR Token and Jur platform;
- tax treatment and accounting;
- reliance on the Internet;
- reliance on Blockchain Platform;
- source code changes and flaws;
- no anonymity;

- loss of private key;
- targeting of JUR Tokens, the Jur platform and Jur AG by malicious persons;
- targeting of You by malicious persons;
- no liabilities;
- market and industry information;
- no third party consent;
- no advice;
- restrictions on distribution and dissemination;
- blockchain-related risks;
- abandonment/lack of success;
- regulatory risks;
- jurisdiction-related risks.