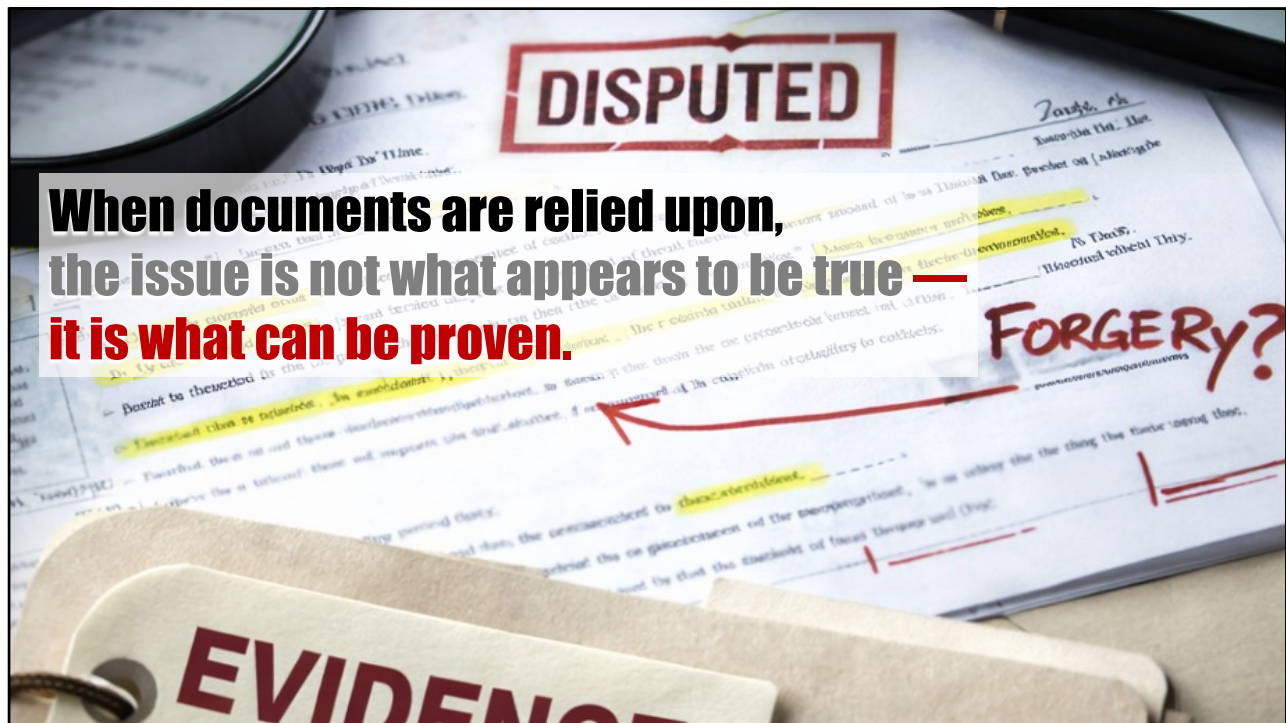




1

The problem: **trust without verification**

Companies make decisions based on documents they cannot verify.

They rely on appearance alone:

- Emails
- Reports
- Invoices
- Purchase orders
- Wire instructions

Assumed authenticity replaces actual verification.

2

Real-world consequences

When those documents are wrong — or challenged — the consequences are real.

■ **Exposure typically results in:**

- Financial loss
- Liability
- Damages
- Reputational impact

■ **And when proof is missing:**

- Decisions are contested
- Costs escalate
- Proceedings become prolonged

In that situation, the party without proof is often the party exposed.

3

Scenario #1 — Disputed wire instructions in a legal transaction

Situation

Wire instructions are received by email — appearing to come from a known and trusted party.

Action

Funds are transferred to the account indicated in the instructions.

Issue

The sender appeared legitimate.
 The instructions appeared consistent.
 The transaction appeared routine.
 No independent verification established that the instructions were genuine.

Result

Funds are lost, claims follow, and liability turns on what can actually be proven.

4

Scenario #2 — Spoofed lawyer email exposing confidential client information

Situation

A client receives an email that appears to come from the client's lawyer — using the lawyer's name, signature, tone, and matter context.

Action

The client sends confidential documents or information, believing the request is legitimate

Issue

The lawyer's identity was spoofed.
The request appeared routine.
The client had no simple way to verify whether the email was authentic before disclosing the information.

Result

Confidential information is exposed.
The lawyer or firm may face professional liability claims alleging failure to provide a reliable way to verify sensitive communications.

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Scenario #3 — Unverifiable EDGAR filing creating regulatory and liability exposure

Situation

A public company sends a press release to its filing agent for EDGAR submission

Action

The document may be reformatted, converted, processed, reviewed, and filed

Issue

The filed version differs from the original —
Markets react, SEC scrutiny may follow —
disputes arise over what was submitted, liability exposure increases,
and neither party can produce a defensible record of what was transmitted

Result

If no one can prove what was sent, received, and filed, the gap becomes a legal and regulatory problem.

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Why this keeps happening

Existing tools were designed for delivery, presentation, or threat detection — not for independent proof.

- Email delivers.
- PDFs preserve layout.
- Cybersecurity tools detect and block threats.

But none of them gives the recipient a simple way to verify the essential facts.

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What Certidox changes

Certidox anchors a fixed record of the document at issuance.

That record can later be checked independently —
at the point of reliance,
outside the original system,
and regardless of the channel through which the document circulated.

Certidox does not replace the document.
It makes the certified version provable.

What matters is what can be proven.

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How verification works in practice

Verification takes less than one second — anywhere.

Scan → access the certified record instantly

Any party can verify:

- Origin and status
- Certified timestamp
- Original certified document

**What matters is not how you verify.
What matters is whether it can be proven.**



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Revocations and alerts

Certidox allows the certifying party to control the certified status of a document or communication after distribution.

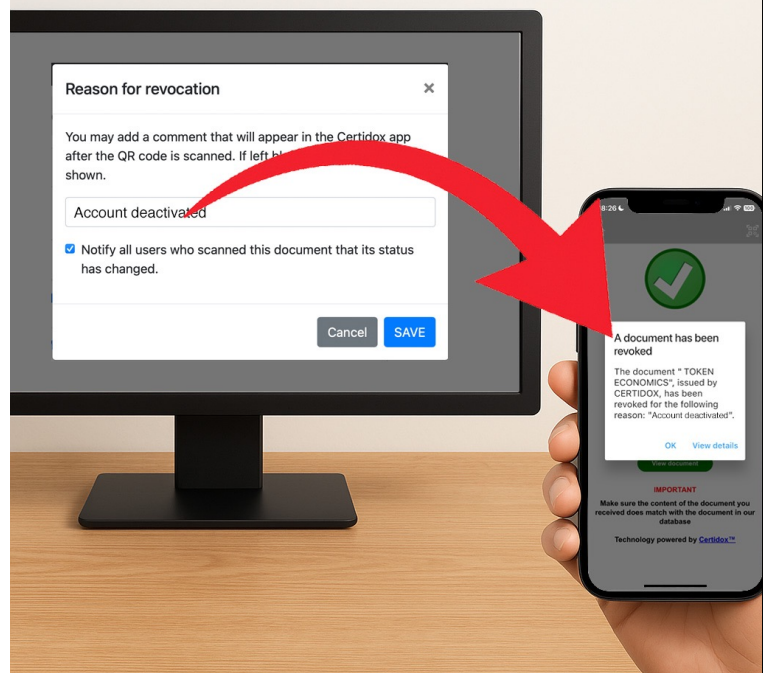
Example: a power of attorney

A power of attorney may be emailed, downloaded, printed, forwarded, or stored. If it must be revoked, the certifying party does not need to recover every copy.

With Certidox:

- the certified status can be deactivated;
- anyone verifying the document sees the updated status;
- prior verifiers can be alerted;
- the same logic applies to diplomas, certificates, contracts, invoices, regulated information, and certified emails.

Even after distribution, the certified status remains verifiable.



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How Certidox is used in practice

Certidox works in both human and automated workflows.

Manual verification

- Mobile app (*QR code scan*)

Automated verification

- API integration

Certification

- At issuance (*manual or automated*)

 **Certification establishes the record at issuance.**
Verification provides reproducible proof at the point of reliance.

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Why this matters in disputes

Certidox does not determine the outcome of a dispute.

It creates a reproducible technical record capable of independent verification.

In a dispute:

- the evidentiary inquiry is no longer reduced to appearance, recollection, or after-the-fact reconstruction
- any challenge must confront a fixed record created at issuance and capable of independent verification
- that record can support proof of origin, status, timing, and the specific version relied upon

This does not eliminate factual or legal disputes.

It materially strengthens the evidentiary foundation.

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When the record is challenged

If challenged on:	Without Certidox	With Certidox
Authenticity	Often inferred from appearance, context, or witness testimony	Supported by independent, reproducible technical verification
Exact version relied on	May be disputed or reconstructed after the fact	Anchored to a fixed certified record
Timing	Often inferred from email trails, metadata, or testimony	Anchored by a verifiable timestamp
Certifying party's identity	May be alleged, assumed, or challenged	Cryptographically linked to the certification record
Alternative version	Competing versions may create uncertainty	A competing version, standing alone, may not suffice against a fixed, verifiable record
Litigation position	Greater room for dispute, reconstruction, and litigation cost	Stronger evidentiary foundation, with less room for unsupported challenge
The issue is not who sounds more persuasive. It is who can support their position with reproducible proof.		

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Scope and legal positioning

Certidox does not validate the substance of a document.
It does not determine admissibility, enforceability, or legal effect.

It provides an independently verifiable record of what was relied upon, when, and in what status.

 **Certidox does not determine legal outcomes.**
It provides independently verifiable evidence that parties may rely on.

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Conclusion

Every day, lawyers, CPAs, companies, and institutions rely on documents they receive — emails, reports, instructions — without being able to verify their origin, status, or authenticity.

At the same time, documents they issue can be altered, misused, or challenged — without a way to prove what was actually sent.

Certidox changes that by allowing any party to independently verify what was received, and to establish a reproducible record of what was issued — even after the document has left its original system.

But proof only matters if verification occurs before reliance.

Certidox makes that possible in practice: simple, fast, and reliable verification — whether performed manually or automatically.

That difference determines whether a position can be defended — or collapses under challenge.

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Live certification & verification demo / Questions

Certidox

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and certified emails relied upon

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