Geeq

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The Geeq Project
Tokenomics

GeeqCoin Tokenomics

Executive Summary

GeeqChain's tokenomics has four major stages. Stage one consists of a seed round and private sales to accredited investors of 24,000,000 GeeqCoins in two tranches. Stage two is is a public distribution event of 6,000,000 at $1 which will take place in the week leading up to the next stage. Stage three will begin with a liquidity event in which Geeq Corporation will seek out a viable liquidity option to make GeeqCoin tradable before the launch of mainnet. This will take place approximately three months after the close of the private sale. An additional 20 million GeeqCoins will be created for further platform development. Stage four will take place only if and when the GeeqCoin market price reaches $3. At this point, new GeeqCoins will be created under a monetary policy governed by a smart contract.[1] A fraction of these newly generated GeeqCoins will be sold to fund a fiat currency reserve for the purpose of stabilizing GeeqCoin value according to a programmatic monetary policy that will buy GeeqCoins back should the price fall from its peak at any time. Overall, 10% of any new GeeqCoin issue will be set aside for developer support and community outreach, 15% for founders and advisors, 30% for token value stabilization, and the remaining 45% for development, sales, and other platform expenses.

Token Sales

Private sale:

A private sale with a hard-cap of 24,000,000 GeeqCoins will begin in September (exact date to be announced). GeeqCoins will have an initial nominal value of $1 and will sold be in two tranches. If you are interested in subscribing to the private sale, please contact Geeq Corporation's Vice President of Corporate Development, Bridie Mitchell <bridie.mitchell@geeq.io>. She will provide you with three investor documents that you will need to complete in order to be white-listed.

- Token Pre-Sale Agreement
- KYC/AML Requirements
- Accredited Investor Questionnaire

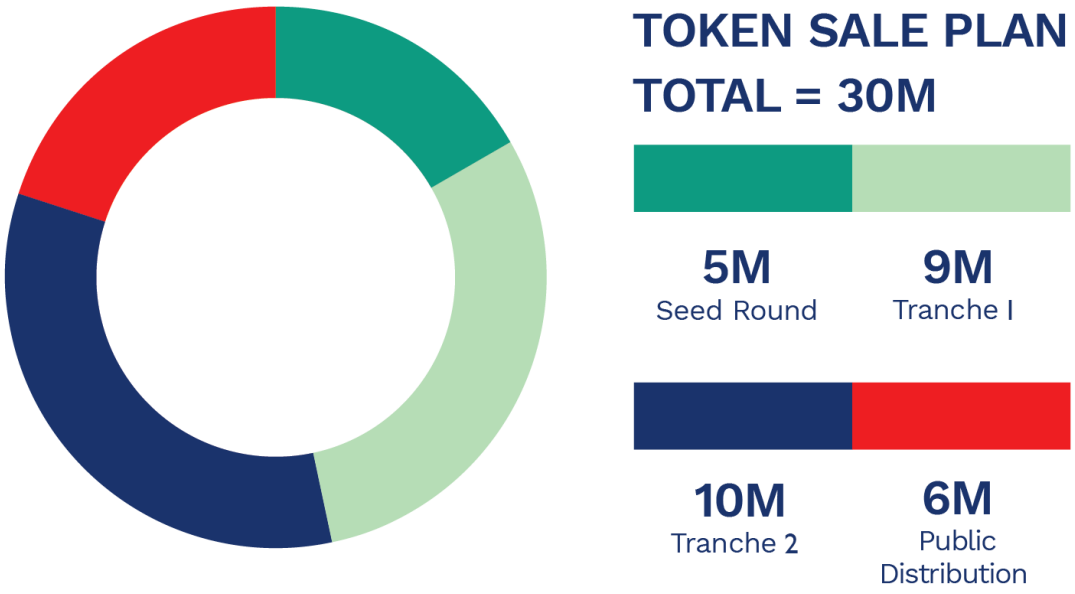
Minimum buy: $25,000

Maximum buy $500,000

1 The details of the planned private sale, public distribution event, liquidity event and monetary policy, may change depending upon current regulatory and legal environment, agreements with liquidity providers, and coding and other technical considerations.

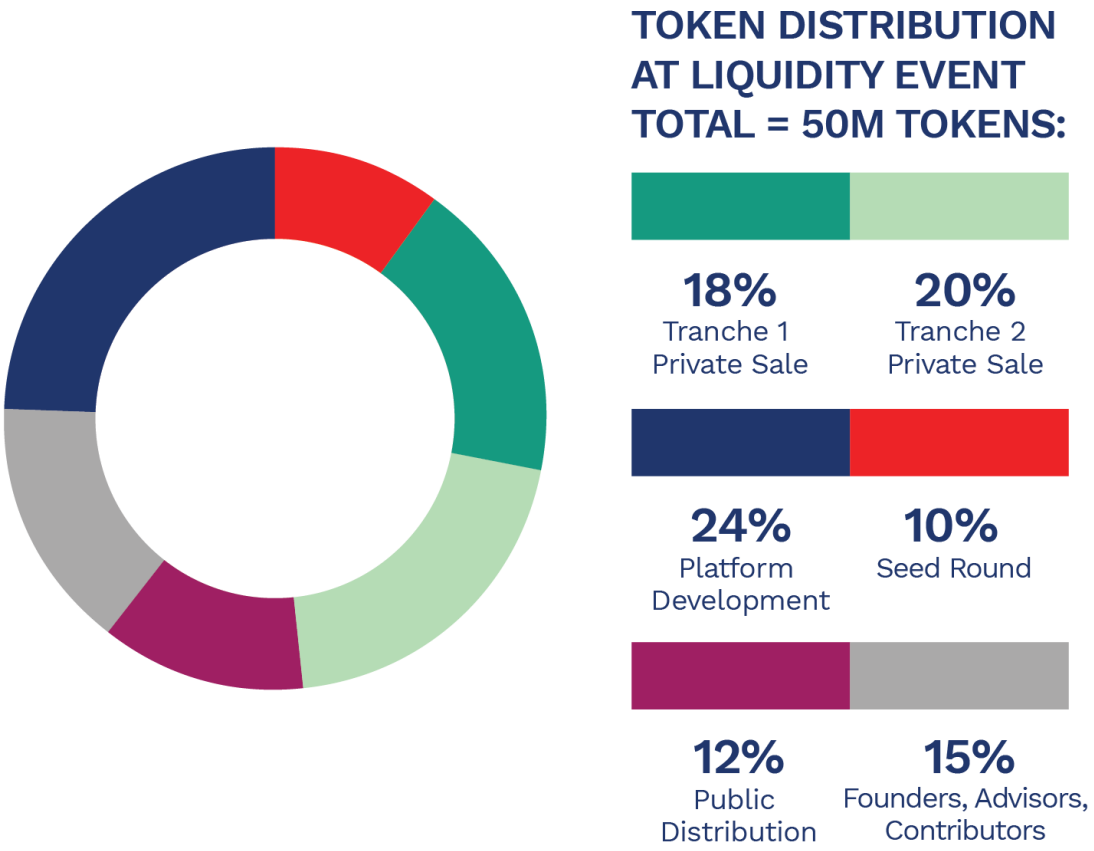
Public Distribution Event:

In the week leading up to the liquidity event, 6,000,000 GeeqCoins will be sold in a public distribution event at a price of $1. Those interested in purchasing GeeqCoins will be asked to preregister on a community engagement webpage. Allocations of GeeqCoins will be determined by the level of interest expressed and by various metrics of community involvement. The details regarding how to request allocations will be made available after the close of the private sale. This event will be conducted in a way that is fully compliant with all the relevant laws and regulations as they exist at the time of the proposed event, and will not take place if this is not possible.



The Liquidity Event

Approximately three months after the private sale is complete, Geeq Corporation will seek out a viable liquidity option to make GeeqCoin tradable before the launch of mainnet. This may be through creating a temporary ERC20 token or some other method. An additional 20 million GeeqCoins will also be created and allocated to platform development expenses and founders/advisors. After the liquidity event, a hard-cap of 50 million GeeqCoins will stand subject to the monetary policy outlined below. As with the public distribution event, the liquidity event will be conducted in a way that is fully compliant with all the relevant laws and regulations as they exist at the time and will not take place if this is not possible.



Monetary Policy and Cryptoeconomics

The next two sections outline the philosophy and benefits of GeeqChain's approach to monetary policy. Readers who are interested only in how the policy works should feel free to skip ahead.

The GeeqChain platform is built with flexibility, utility, and wide adoption in mind. Excessive volatility in token value can be extremely damaging to developer, enterprise, and user confidence. As such, stability and predictability of token value is a priority.

If it were possible to create a "stable-coin" that had a fixed value with respect to fiat currencies, it would relieve a great deal of the public's concern and anxiety about using cryptocurrencies. More generally, the idea of maintaining fixed exchange rates between currencies has a long, but not very happy, history in economics and policy. Central banks over time have often attempted to peg the value of their own currencies to another, to a basket of other currencies, or to a commodity such as silver or gold. Banks support these pegs by standing ready to buy back any domestic currency offered at the promised exchange rate. Unfortunately, such policies have always ended in failure.

For example, in the early 1990s, England attempted to maintain a 2.7 mark/pound exchange rate as part of its effort to support the European Exchange Rate Mechanism. George Soros and

other currency speculators shorted the pound forcing the Bank of England to raise interest rates and commit large parts of its foreign exchange reserves to buying back the pound on the open market. This became increasingly difficult as the Bank of England's reserves dwindled. Ultimately, England was forced to give up and let the exchange rate float.

The underlying economics here is that the one and only way to support a fixed exchange rate is to have a 100% reserve of the other currency. For example, suppose Venezuela issued 100 billion Bolivars and wished to maintain a ten to one exchange rate with the US dollar. The Venezuelan central bank would need to have 10 billion dollars on reserve in order to credibly claim that it would be able to defend this exchange rate, come what may. The same thing is true of commodity backed currencies. If the US Federal Reserve Bank wanted the dollar to be worth one gram of gold it would have to have one gram of gold in storage for each dollar it printed. Otherwise, speculators could call the Fed's bluff, short the dollar, and demand gold until the Fed ran out.[2]

True stable-coins also have an obvious downside from the standpoint of platform builders. Namely, if 100% of token sale revenue is kept in reserve to guarantee the value of the stable-coin, nothing is left over for platform development. Even if this hurdle could somehow be overcome, high transactions fees must be charged or else there will not be enough revenue to pay the validators, real world financial institutions, and other actors required to support the system. Unfortunately, there is no free lunch.

In short, stable-coins or fixed-peg policies are simply unsustainable, too expensive, and/or rely on trusted third parties. In addition, since stable-coins tokenize fiat currency, they are often backed by the promise that a real-world financial institution will transfer dollars to private bank accounts on demand. This means that they run directly into difficult and expensive KYC/AML issues. The redemption of stable-coins through transfers to bank account also removes any anonymity a user might have enjoyed while transacting on a blockchain platform.

Stabilized Coins

GeeqChain proposes to dispense with the idea of a stable-coin and instead develops a new model for a stabilized-coin. At the highest level, this involves keeping a fraction of the fiat currency made from token sales in escrow to be used to smooth out exchange rate volatility and maintain user confidence in the GeeqChain platform. Geeq Corporation will sell tokens as the GeeqCoin fiat price on exchanges goes up to fund and replenish a Fiat Stabilization Reserve (FSR) account. In turn, the FSR will be used to buy back and remove GeeqCoins from circulation (putting them in a

2 Tether is an example of a cryptocurrency that has internalized this lesson. It has (or claims to have) one dollar on deposit for each Tether that is issued. This is what has allowed Tether's value to be essentially stable at one dollar. TrueUSD/TrustToken, on the other hand, proposes to use legally enforceable escrow accounts that it believes are more trustworthy and transparent than Tether's reserve deposits to accomplish the same thing. TrueUSD seems to use high minimum redemption levels and transaction fees as the basis of its revenue model. There also exist a wide array of other "stable coins" based on partial collateralization, participation in seigniorage shares, the issuance of bonds and options to offset downside risk, or other models. None of these are stable coins in the true sense. They all rely on assumptions about trust and user expectations. In effect, they are variants of the fixed-peg approaches described above. They work only until the promise to defend the peg becomes infeasible or is abandoned.

Token Stabilization Reserve (TSR) account on the chain) if the GeeqCoin fiat price moves down. In effect, Geeq Corporation creates additional demand in down-cycles, and additional supply in up-cycles.

Note that this follows, but improves upon, the well-established approaches that nation-states employ to stabilize their own exchange rates. Central banks use their foreign exchange reserves to intervene in currency markets to protect (and in some cases, decrease) the relative value of their own national currencies. Defending a fixed-peg is understood to be an unwise, and ultimately impossible, policy. On the other hand, standing ready to buy or sell significant assets in the event of wild fluctuations reduces their magnitude and raises investor confidence in the currency (even heading off many speculative fluctuations before they begin).

GeeqCoin's approach offers two major improvements. First, GeeqChain's monetary policy is verifiably feasible, transparent, and fixed. Nation-states, on the other hand, often make promises that they cannot fulfill financially or politically, have opaque and unpublished monetary policies, and are unable to commit to policies as political and macroeconomic priorities change. Second, running down foreign exchange reserves, raising interest rates, printing money and causing inflation, using tax money to support a currency, and employing similar fiscal instruments, have real and non-trivial costs to a nation and its citizens. In contrast, implementing GeeqChain's monetary policy does not have a direct impact on anyone. The policy is fully pre-funded by design and produces the public good of stabilized token value for the benefit of all members of the Geeqosystem. In the next sections we outline a specific monetary policy designed to minimize volatility in the GeeqCoin fiat price.

Geeq Monetary Policy

A total of 50 million GeeqCoins will exist at the end of the liquidity event. **No additional GeeqCoins will be issued unless and until the the market price of GeeqCoin rises to $3.** If the price stays below this level, 50 million GeeqCoins are all that will ever exist.

For every dollar that GeeqCoin's value rises above $3, new GeeqCoins will be generated. This will begin at a rate of five million per dollar and reach a cap of ten million per dollar if and when GeeqCoin achieves a price of $10. The rate of issue will rise linearly and token generation will be done continuously. For example, at a price of $3.01, 50k GeeqCoins will be created, and at price of $5.01, 70k GeeqCoins will be created (since the issue rate will then be 7M per $1). Once the GeeqCoin price reaches $10, 100k new GeeqCoins will be created for each $.01 rise in prices thereafter.

If GeeqCoin prices triple relative to their nominal issuance value of $1, it can only be because the use and transactions volume of the platform have grown as well. Generating additional liquidity is in the interests of the Geeqosystem and will facilitate growth, development, and stability.

To get a sense of what this means in practice, the following table shows the token quantity, token cap, total revenue from the sale of tokens created by the monetary smart contract, and the amount that is apportioned to the FSR, the community and developer outreach fund, and the

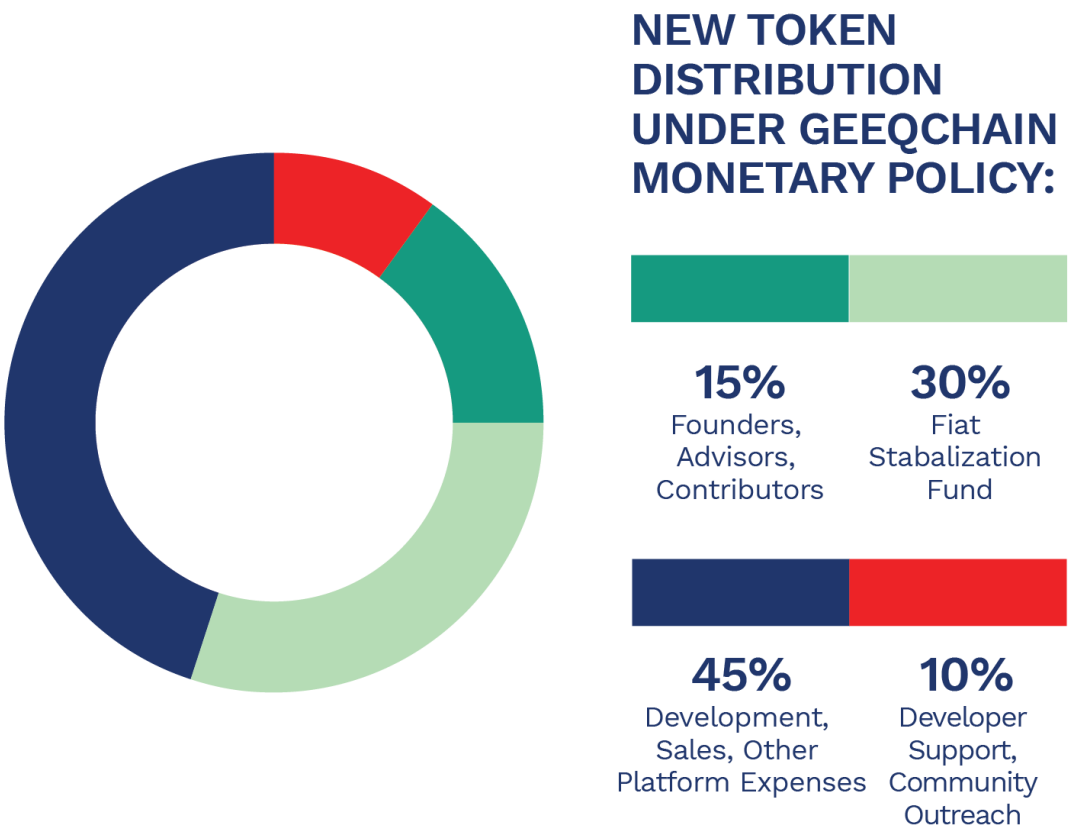
platform itself. For simplicity, this assumes a monotonic increase in GeeqCoin price from $1 to $25. If prices were to follow a more complicated path of upward and downward volatility, the only thing that would change is that the FSR would be somewhat higher (the reason is discussed below). See the mathematical appendix at the end of this document for more details on how these numbers were calculated.

Token Generation						
Token price	Token quantity	Token cap	Token creation value[3]	Dollars in the FSR	Commu-nity fund	Platform revenue
$1	50	$50	$0	$0	$0	$0
$3	50	$150	$0	$0	$0	$0
$5	61.4	$307	$46.1	$13.8	$3.1	$20.8
$10	102.5	$1,025	$233.1	$69.9	$23.3	$104.9
$15	152.5	$2,257.5	$891.1	$267.33	$89.1	$314.2
$20	202.5	$4,050	$1,800.0	$540	$180	$810.0
$25	252.5	$6,312.5	$2,891.1	$867.3	$289.1	$1301.0

(All numbers are in millions except token price)

Overall, 10% of any new GeeqCoin issue will be set aside for developer support and community outreach, 15% for founders and advisors, 30% for token value stabilization, and the remaining 45% for development, sales, and other platform expenses.

3 This is the revenue that would be generated if all tokens were sold at the moment they were created. In fact, 85% will be sold immediately. Founders and advisors' tokens are subject to lockups but may be held instead of forced onto the market directly. Details are given below.



We will need some notation to describe the workings of the rest of the monetary policy:

F : The dollar value of the FSR at any given time

T : The number of GeeqCoins in the TSR at any given time $(T = T^H + T^M + T^P)$

T^H : The number of TSR GeeqCoins purchased in the high water price defense zone

T^M : The number of TSR GeeqCoins purchased in the middle price defense zone

T^P : The number of TSR GeeqCoins purchased in the minimum peg price defense zone

$\overline{P}$: The highest price GeeqCoin has reached to date on exchanges

$\underline{P}$: The lower fixed peg price for GeeqCoin that can be guaranteed by the FSR

I : The number of one percent price increments GeeqCoin price is currently below $\overline{P}$

I^M : Total number of one percent price increments in the middle price zone ($.9\overline{P}$ to $\underline{P}$).

Establishing a Reserve:

A total of 30% of all revenues received from the sale of any GeeqCoins generated after the liquidity event will be converted into fiat currency and placed on reserve in the FSR account.

Price Decreases:

The dollars in the FSR account are committed to supporting GeeqCoin's value if the price ever happens to decrease. This involves three separate price defense zones.

Price Defense Zones:

- High Water Zone: $\overline{P}$ to 90% of $\underline{P}$.
- Middle Zone: 90% of $\overline{P}$ to $\underline{P}$
- Minimum Peg Zone: $\underline{P}$

High Water Zone: 25% of the FSR is used to stabilize GeeqCoin value from the highest price it has ever obtained to 90% of that value. This is because the greatest volatility exists close to the current equilibrium prices. To put this another way, 1% variations in price are more common than 5% variations, which are more common than 10% variations, and so on. Day over day price increases and decreases of 15% or 20% are not unheard of for cryptocurrencies, but they are far less frequent than smaller variations. As a result, a disproportional share of resources is devoted to stabilization at the top 10% of the token valuation range. Heading off price drops while they are small is also a much more efficient way to use reserves than letting them build and start generating negative expectational feedback.

Middle Zone: 50% of the FSR is used to stabilize GeeqCoin value if prices should ever leave the high water zone. In the middle zone, the monetary policy is designed to provide certainty that demand for the GeeqCoin exists at all price levels and thereby serve as a speed bump to slow or stop price drops. Often such price drops are built on very thin trading volumes rather than a wholesale loss of confidence in a currency. In such cases, the offer to buy back non-trivial quantities of tokens (although not a large fraction of the total coinbase) can have a disproportionate impact on price levels.

Minimum Peg Zone: 25% of the FSR is used to guarantee a minimum GeeqCoin value of $\underline{P}$. This minimum peg also represents the lower bound of the middle zone. The minimum peg $\underline{P}$ depends upon the size of the FSR and TSR. The details of how it is calculated are discussed below.

In the high water zone, the portion of the FSR committed to price defense is deployed uniformly over the price interval. In effect, a smart contract generates a book of bids of the following form:

High Water Defense Zone Bid Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Bid	$.99\,\overline{P}$	$\frac{.025\,F}{.99\,\overline{P}}$ GeeqCoins
Bid	$.98\,\overline{P}$	$\frac{.025\,F}{.98\,\overline{P}}$ GeeqCoins
⋮	⋮	⋮
Bid	$.90\,\overline{P}$	$\frac{.025\,F}{.90\,\overline{P}}$ GeeqCoin

For example, suppose that $\overline{P}=\$20$. Then a total of $202.5\,M$ GeeqCoins would have been created. Suppose that $F=\$540\,M$. Then a total of $\$135\,M$ is ear-marked for stabilization in the high water zone. Thus, the monetary smart contract has a standing offer to buy $\$13.5\,M$ worth of GeeqCoins (that is $.025\times\$540\,M$) at $\$19.80$. In other words, the smart contract places a bid for $13{,}500{,}000/.99x\,20=703{,}125$ GeeqCoins at a price of one percent below $\overline{P}$. The smart contract also creates nine other open bids concluding with an offer to buy 750,000 GeeqCoins at $\$18.00$. Note that the total number of tokens repurchased goes up as the price goes down.[4]

The middle zone book of bids is essentially the same. The differences are only in the details of the math.

Middle Defense Zone Bid Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Bid	$.89\,\overline{P}$	$\frac{.5\,R}{.89\,\overline{P}\,I^M}$ GeeqCoins
Bid	$.88\,\overline{P}$	$\frac{.5\,R}{.89\,\overline{P}\,I^M}$ GeeqCoins
⋮	⋮	⋮
Bid	$\left(1-\frac{I^M+10}{100}\right)\overline{P}$	$\frac{.5\,R}{\left(1-\frac{I^M+10}{100}\right)\overline{P}\,I^M}$ GeeqCoins

4 For simplicity, we have described a set of bids as being spaced at one percent intervals. In practice, they might be smaller bids spaced more closely.

For example suppose that $\overline{P}=\$20$ and the minimum peg price $\underline{P}=\$.40$. Since $\underline{P}$ is 2% of the high water price, There are a total of 98 increments of a one percent price drop before minimum peg price is reached. Thus, $I^M=98-10=88$. This means that the middle price defense zone would include 88 bids and would spread $.5F=\$270\,M$ evenly over each one percent price interval which implies that $\$3.1M$ would be spent at each bid level. The first bid would therefore be for $3.1M/17.80=174{,}157$ GeeqCoins at $\$17.80$, and the last for $3.1M/.60=5{,}166{,}667$ GeeqCoins at $\$.60$.

We come at last to how $\underline{P}$ is determined. Suppose that after $\$.75F\,(\$405\,M)$ has been spent trying to defend the price of GeeqCoin in the high water and middle zones, and that the TSR account holds $50\,M$ GeeqCoins that have been repurchased and removed from circulation. Despite this, the attempt at price support was unsuccessful and GeeqCoin price has dropped to $\$.89$. But then $152.1\,M$ GeeqCoins would remain in circulation and the last $\$135\,M$ in the FSR would therefore be sufficient to repurchase them all. In other words, 25% of the FSR is enough to enforce a price of $\$.89$ as a lower fixed-peg. As a consequence, the monetary smart contract issues a bid to buy any and all GeeqCoins offered at $\$.89$. Either all GeeqCoins leave the market and go into the TSR or the number of circulating tokens decreases enough to make $\$.89$ an equilibrium price. Thus, the monetary smart contract generates one last bid:

Minimum Peg Zone Bid Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Bid	$\underline{P}$	all GeeqCoins

Price Increases:

Now we consider what happens if price drops to $P<\overline{P}$, in the high water zone. but then starts to rise again. In this case, the monetary smart contract generates a book of asks that offers to sell the GeeqCoins in the TRS in equal amounts over equally spaced prices between the current prices and high water price. For example, if GeeqCoin price drops 3% below $\overline{P}$, then 7.5% of the FSR has been expended buying and adding GeeqCoins to the TSR. If the price starts to move back up, then the monetary smart contract generates three asks:[5]

5 Note that since the price is in the high water zone, $T^H=T$.

High Water Defense Zone Ask Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Ask	.99 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{3}$ GeeqCoins
Ask	.98 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{3}$ GeeqCoins
Ask	.97 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{3}$ GeeqCoin

This also implies that if prices drop into the middle price defense zone, ten asks are generated of the form:

High Water Defense Zone Ask Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Ask	.99 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{10}$ GeeqCoins
Ask	.98 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{10}$ GeeqCoins
⋮	⋮	⋮
Ask	90 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^H}{10}$ GeeqCoins

If price drops into the middle price defense zone, then additional asks are generated that offer to sell the GeeqCoins in the TSR GeeqCoins purchased in the middle price defense zone, T^M, in equal amounts over equally spaced prices between the current prices and 90% of high water price (that is, the upper-bound of the middle price defense zone). For example, if GeeqCoin price drops 13% below $\overline{P}$, then 25% as the FSR has been expended buying and adding GeeqCoins to the TRS in the high water zone, and an additional $3\times 100\frac{.5}{I^M}\%$ in the middle price defense zone. As a result, T^H+T^M GeeqCoins in total are in the TSR. If the price starts to move back up after dropping to 13%, an equal share of T^M is sold at one percent price intervals as price approaches the high water zone. Thus, the following asks would be generated.

Middle Defense Zone Ask Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Ask	.89 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^M}{3}$ GeeqCoins
Ask	.88 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^M}{3}$ GeeqCoins
Ask	.87 $\overline{P}$	$\frac{T^M}{3}$ GeeqCoins

Finally, if GeeqCoin price drops to the minimum peg price, $\underline{P}$, then the monetary smart contract offers to sell any GeeqCoins purchased at this price at the minimum peg. Thus, the monetary contract creates one final ask:

Minimum Peg Zone Ask Order Book		
Bid or Ask	Price	Quantity
Ask	T^P	T^P GeeqCoins

Increasing Price Stability:

This monetary policy looks complicated, but it is based on a very simple set of principles:

1. GeeqCoins purchased for the TSR in the high water price defense zone are only resold at prices in the high water zone. The same is true for middle and minimum peg price defense zones.

2. GeeqCoins purchases for the TSR in the high water and middle price defense zones are offered for sale in equal shares as prices start to rise. That is, suppose the price drops I one percent intervals from the high water price. If the price starts to rise again, then $1/I$ of the GeeqCoins in the high water token reserve, T^H, are sold for each one percent price gains. If GeeqCoin price drops $I>10$ intervals, and then starts to rise, an equal share $\left(\frac{1}{I-10}\right)$ of the GeeqCoins in the

middle token reserve, T^M, are sold for each one percent gain until the high water price defense zone is hit.

3. The monetary smart contact maintains an open offer to buy any number of GeeqCoins at the minimum peg price, and to sell any GeeqCoins in the minimum peg token reserve, T^P, at a price of $\underline{P}$.

4. The values of $\overline{P}, \underline{P}, F, I,$ and I^M, are fixed until a new high water price is achieved.

5. New GeeqCoins are created and sold only if prices go above the previous high water price, $\overline{P}$.

A key element of this pre-programmed, publicly announced process of stabilizing the GeeqCoin value is that it produces a fiat surplus. This is because an equal *share* of the dollars in the FSR are spent buying GeeqCoins on the way down in any price defense zone, but equal *number* of GeeqCoins are sold on the way back up. Thus, many more GeeqCoins are purchased at lower prices than at higher prices on the way down, while an equal number of GeeqCoins are sold at all prices on the way up.[6]

All surpluses made from stabilization efforts are added to the FSR. This has the interesting effect of strengthening the stabilization process. The larger the FSR, the larger the number of GeeqCoins purchased and put into the TRS as price drops. Even more interesting is that this has the effect of raising $\underline{P}$, the minimum peg. In other words, the more volatility token value experiences, the more effective monetary policy becomes in the future. It is certainly possible that the feasible minimum peg could rise above $1. Although this would not make GeeqCoin a stablecoin, it would give it a price support floor above its notional issuance value. [7]

Lockups and Mandatory Sales:

Monetary policy must be both predictable and avoid rapid changes in the size of the coinbase. Users must also have confidence that founders and advisors have incentives to build a widely used, high quality platform. Accomplishing these goals require a combination of mandatory sales and purchases of tokens to stabilize value and lockups of founders' and advisors' tokens. All new GeeqCoins generated by the monetary smart contract besides the founders shares are sold immediately. This is because holding tokens off the market in reserve or foundation accounts creates an overhang of non-circulating tokens that could grow to be a large fraction of the total coinbase. Such an overhang is inherently destabilizing since platform users must take into account the possibility that these tokens may enter the market at any time and substantially dilute token

6 In fact, the apparent complexity of the monetary policy is to guarantee the solvency of the FRS and prevent any possibility of arbitrage by currency speculators that might bankrupt the FSR or otherwise make the monetary policy infeasible.

7 One final note: Implementing this monetary policy may be constrained by coding limitations, changes in the regulatory and legal environment, and the flexibility and agility of the cryptocurrency exchanges and the real banking sector. In addition, the policy was described using large discrete increments such as bids and asks being created in one percent price intervals for simplicity. The monetary policy implemented may change somewhat as a result of these and other factors.

value. Sophisticated investors and market influencers would be obliged to try to guess the intentions of the platform founders and the implications of any sell-offs of these tokens for the health of the platform. Creating tokens and putting them into the circulating coinbase in a transparent and predictable way, on the other hand, removes this kind of uncertainty. This policy has the added benefit of funding the FSR to increase token price stability and making resources available for community development and platform and Geeqosystem building. Since both of these contribute to increasing use and transaction demand on the platform, a virtuous circle is created with regard to token value.

- Tokens created for **founders** become fully vested in 18 months and are unlocked incrementally as the platform develops. Sale of these tokens as they become unlocked, however, is not mandatory.[8]

- Tokens created for **advisors and contributors** become fully vested in 12 months and are released into the coinbase on a slightly accelerated basis. Immediate sale of these tokens is not mandatory.

- Tokens created for the **company** for further platform development become fully vested in 12 months and follow the same schedule as advisors. Immediate sale of these tokens as they become unlocked is mandatory.

- Tokens created by the **monetary smart contract** if and when GeeqCoin price rises above $3 are all sold immediately except for the 15% that is reserved for founders and advisors which are subject to the same lockups as tokens created at the liquidity event.

- All purchases or sale of tokens required by the **monetary smart contract** are executed immediately. Note that these tokens are already part of the coinbase.

- Tokens created for the **private sale** are unlocked in stages at 15 day intervals. All private sale tokens are unlocked and fully vested 90 days after the liquidity event. Purchasers of tokens in the public and private sales are free to hold or sell at any time as they choose.

- Tokens created for the **public distribution event** are all unlocked when the liquidity event takes place.

8 The reason that founders' and advisors' tokens are not subject to a mandatory sale policy as they are unlocked is that it would be ineffective. Founders and advisors who wished to hold tokens could simply repurchase them directly after the forced sale, so the net effect would be zero.

The table below outlines the vesting schedule for tokens sold in the public and private sale.

		Percentage of tokens unlocked					
Token Origin	Token quantity	Liquidity event	Day 15	Day 30	Day 60	Day 75	Day 90
Public distribution event	6M	100%					
Tranche 2	10M	25%	50%	75%	100%		
Tranche 1	9M	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
Seed Round	5M	15%	30%	45%	60%	80%	100%

Mathematical Appendix

Tokens are created at the rate of

$$5+\frac{5(P-3)}{7}=\frac{5P+20}{7}$$

(in millions per dollar of token price rise) for prices between $3 and $10. At prices over $10, tokens are created at a rate of 10 million per one dollar price increase. This means that for prices between $3 and $10, the quantity of tokens can be calculated as follows:

$$50+\int_3^P \frac{5P+20}{7}dP=$$

$$50+\left(\frac{5P^2}{14}+\frac{20P}{7}\right)\Big|_3^P=$$

$$50+\left(\frac{5P^2}{14}+\frac{20P}{7}\right)-\frac{45}{14}-\frac{60}{7}=$$

$$38.2+\left(\frac{5P^2}{14}+\frac{20P}{7}\right)$$

For example, if P=$3, then Q=50, and if P=$10, then Q=102.5. For prices of $10 and above, the quantity of tokens can be calculated as follows:

$$102.5+\int_{10}^P 10\,dP=$$

$$102.5+10P\Big|_{10}^P=$$

$$102.5+10P-100$$

$$2.5+10P$$

For example, if P=$10, then Q=102.5, and if P=$20, then Q=202.5.

Tokens that are created as a result of prices rising to any given P>$3 are also immediately sold at P as they are produced. This means for prices between $3 and $10, the revenue raised can be calculated as follows:[9]

9 This example and the one below assumes that all founder/advisor tokens are sold as they are created for simplicity.

$$\int_{3}^{P} \frac{5P+20}{7} P\,dP =$$

$$\left(\frac{5P^3}{21} + \frac{20P^2}{14} \right) \Big|_{3}^{P} =$$

$$\left(\frac{5P^3}{21} + \frac{20P^2}{14} \right) - \frac{135}{21} - \frac{180}{14} =$$

$$\left(\frac{5P^3}{21} + \frac{20P^2}{14} \right) - 19.3$$

For example, if P=$3, then revenue from new tokens sales is zero, while if P=$10, then revenue is $233.1. The overall token-cap, on the other hand, is just over $1B. For prices of $10 and above, the revenue raised can be calculated as follows:

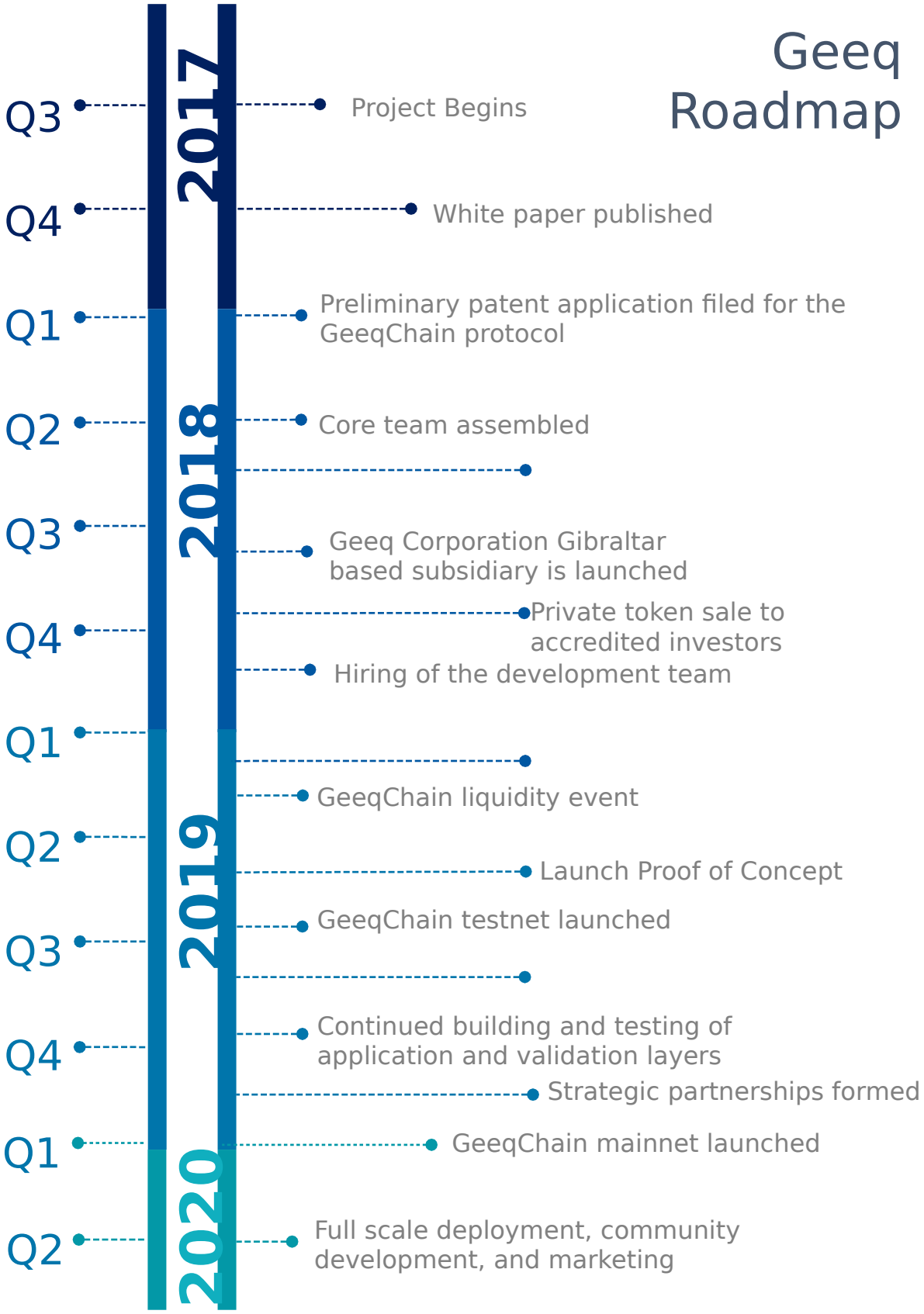
$$233.1 + \int_{10}^{P} 10P\,dP =$$

$$233.1 + \frac{10}{2} P^2 \Big|_{10}^{P} =$$

$$233.1 + \frac{10}{2} P^2 - 500$$

$$\frac{10}{2} P^2 - 233.9$$

For example, if P=10, then revenue is $233.1M, and if P=$20, then revenue is $1.8B while the token-cap is just over $4B.


Geeq
Roadmap
2017
2018
2019
2020
Q3
Project Begins
Q4
White paper published
Q1
Preliminary patent application filed for the GeeqChain protocol
Q2
Core team assembled
Q3
Geeq Corporation Gibraltar based subsidiary is launched
Q4
Private token sale to accredited investors
Hiring of the development team
Q1
GeeqChain liquidity event
Q2
Launch Proof of Concept
Q3
GeeqChain testnet launched
Q4
Continued building and testing of application and validation layers
Strategic partnerships formed
Q1
GeeqChain mainnet launched
Q2
Full scale deployment, community development, and marketing

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