



# White Paper

v1.22

2021



The World's first risk trading  
**Reinsurance platform**

# Content

## White Paper 2021

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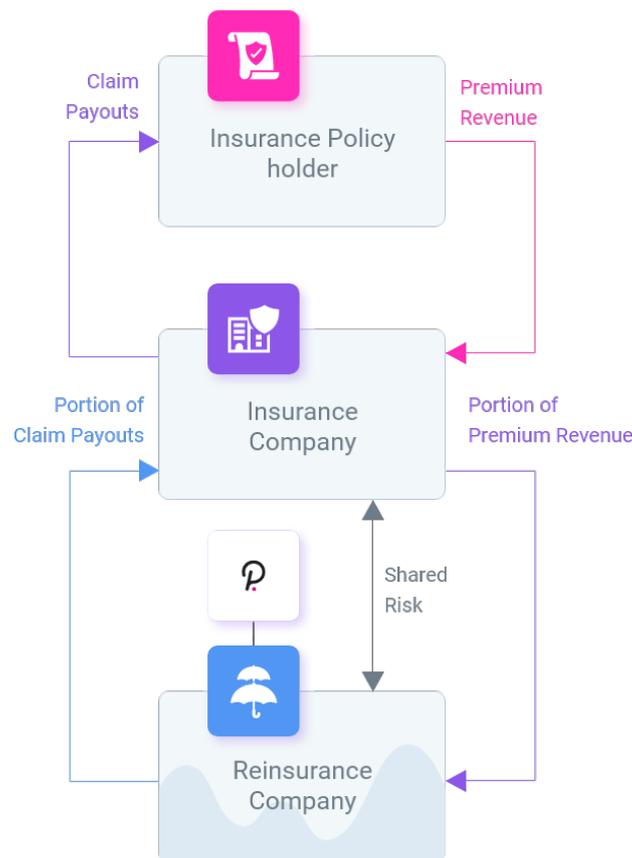
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# About Reinsurance

## What is Reinsurance?

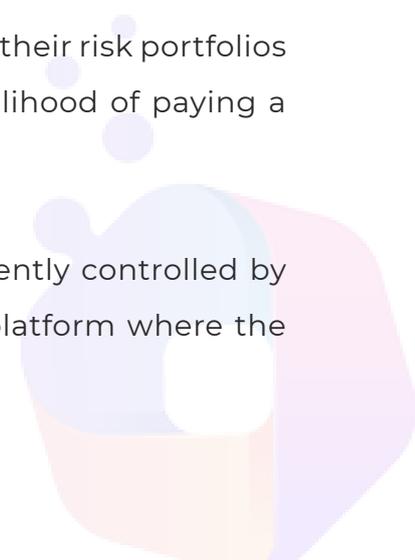
Reinsurance is the process of one entity (the reinsurer) taking on all or part of the risk covered under a policy issued by an insurance company in consideration of a premium payment. In other words, it is insurance for insurance companies.



*Reinsurance is also known as insurance for insurance companies*

Reinsurance is the practice whereby insurers transfer portions of their risk portfolios to other parties by some form of agreement to reduce the likelihood of paying a large obligation resulting from an insurance claim.

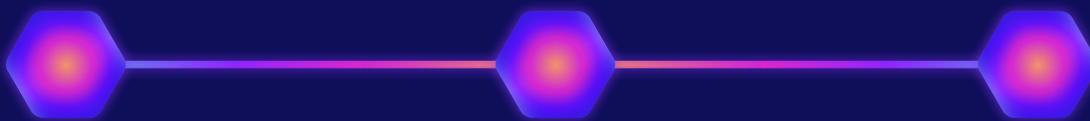
The option to trade in this highly profitable risk trading is currently controlled by a few large corporations. We are creating the first of its kind platform where the average user can trade & invest in this risk.



## Why innovation in reinsurance matters

Reinsurers are the absolute holders of risk on a global scale. They are the backbone of the insurance industry, and the failsafe for the worldwide economy. As such, they tend to dictate how insurance policies are framed and distributed. But because they are large and top-heavy conglomerates, any change in reinsurers is slow. This affects the entire insurance value chain, from Insurtech startups to established insurance companies. **A new and agile blockchain-based reinsurer is needed** to make innovative products possible, such as AI-based pay-as-you-go crypto insurance, on-demand auto & health insurance, and much more.

## Revenue Opportunities in Reinsurance



### i. Expected Value of Risk:

The capital pool, redistribution of capital in the community to account for unforeseen circumstances for individuals.

### ii. Capital Cost for Long-Tail Risk:

The source of income, with a certain risk. Individuals lock capital in to earn this source of income. The risk of losing capital happens in case of a black swan event. The compensation for locking capital in is computed based on the risk and lock-up period.

### iii. Transaction Cost:

The source of entrepreneurial income, which ideally is linked to increased efficiency of business processes. Examples are SLAs of claim payouts, client onboarding, etc.

## How is probability and risk/insurance related?

In risk analysis, the risk is traditionally defined as a function of probability and impact. The probability is the likelihood of an event occurring and the consequences, to which extent the project is affected by an event, are the impacts of risk.

## How can risk be computed using probability?

**Probability of  $n$  independent claims =  $P^n$**

Probability of  $x$  claims in  $n$  policies (binomial distribution):

$$f(x) = P^x (1 - P)^{(n-x)} n! / (x!(n-x)!)$$

## What is the expected value of claims?

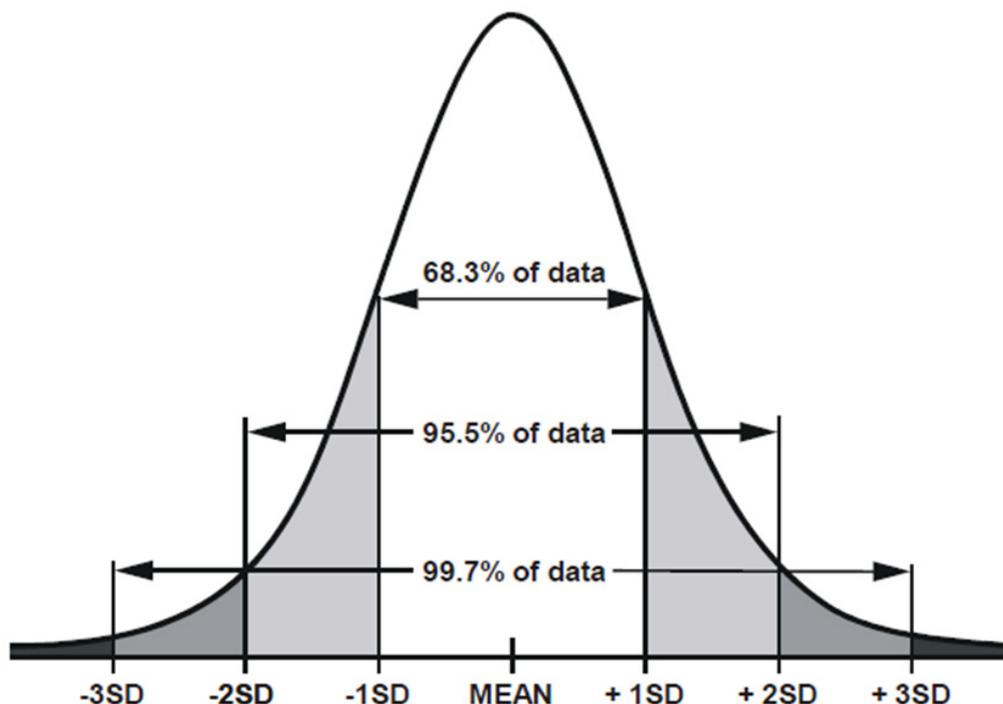
Consider you have the data of medical insurance claims over five years. The expected value of annual claims in this data set is the average/mean of the claims over those past five years. Based on this expectation frequency, you can calculate a rating and use it to create the risk portfolio of an individual, as the following formula shows:

$$E(x) = \mu_x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{prob}(x = x_i) x_i$$

## How can you visualize the risk of a portfolio in a simple format?

A normal distribution is the easiest way to visualize the claims of a particular dataset. However, this is not the most accurate way. We will discuss more optimal ways of modelling in the later part of this section.

**Areas under the normal curve that lie between 1, 2, and 3 standard deviations on each side of the mean**

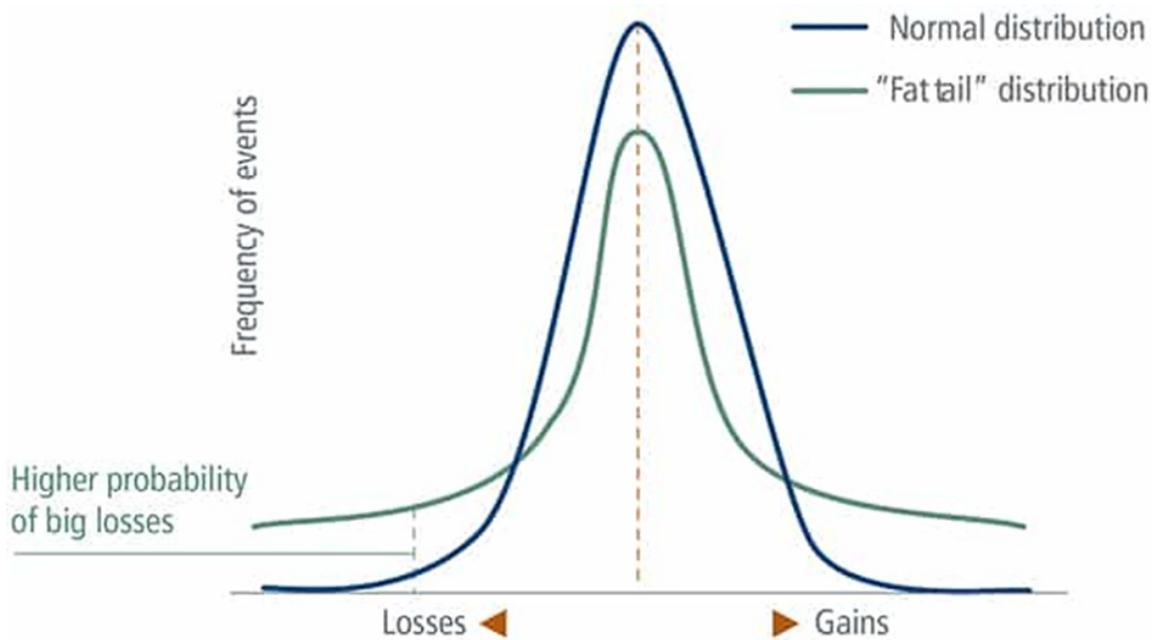


## What is a tail in a distribution?

The areas of the distribution which represent events with a significantly lower likelihood of occurrence are classified as tails of the distribution. Mathematically, tail areas are classified as areas beyond three standard deviations from the mean of the distribution. In a normal distribution, tail areas comprise 0.3% of the dataset. Distributions with a higher percentage of data in tails are classified as fat-tailed distributions – these carry a higher risk than a normal distribution.

## What are tail risk and black swan events?

In the financial services and insurance industry, a black swan event describes a very unlikely and severely impactful event capable of sending shock waves through financial markets as a whole or a specific asset class. Due to its nature, such an event cannot be predicted. The bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008 was such an example. The COVID-19 events of 2020 set another example. Within weeks, many insurance companies went out of business during these unpredictable black swan events.



## What are risk measures?

A risk measure packs the information contained in a distribution function of a random variable into one single number. Risk measures are useful to evaluate and monitor the risk exposures of investors. The most commonly used risk measures in the field of insurance and finance are the p-quantile risk measures, which are based on a percentile concept. Consider value at risk (VaR) and tail value at risk (TVaR) for illustration. For other risk measures refer to Dhaene et al. (2006).

## What is value at risk?

The value at risk (VaR) at level  $p$  is the amount of capital required to ensure that an enterprise does not become technically insolvent. In probabilistic terms, the VaR at level  $p$  is defined as the  $100p\%$  quantile of the distribution of the terminal wealth. More precisely, for any  $p$  ( $0,1$ ), the  $p$ -quantile measure or VaR for a random variable  $X$ , denoted by  $Q_p[X]$ , is defined as:

$$Q_p[X] = \inf \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid F_X(x) \geq p \right\}$$

## What is the tail value at risk?

As with VaR, the tail value at risk (TVaR) is defined using a confidence level. The TVaR is intuitively defined as the expected value of the loss, given the loss is greater than the VaR. TVAR is the arithmetic average of the VaR's of the loss. TVAR at a confidence level  $p$ , given the  $p$ -quantile risk measure  $Q_p(x)$ , is defined as:

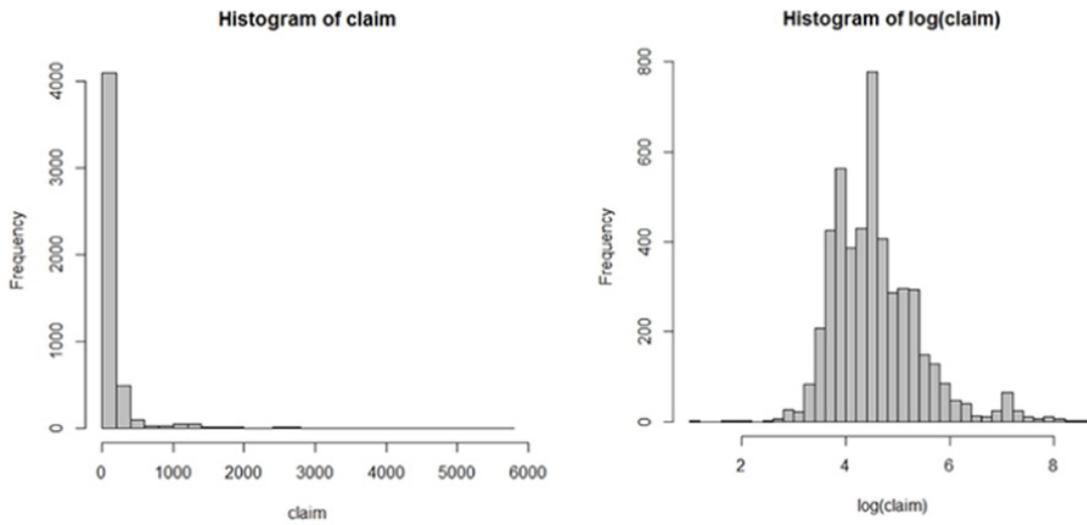
$$TVaR_p(X) = E\left(X \mid X > Q_p(x)\right).$$

## What is the best distribution to model risk?

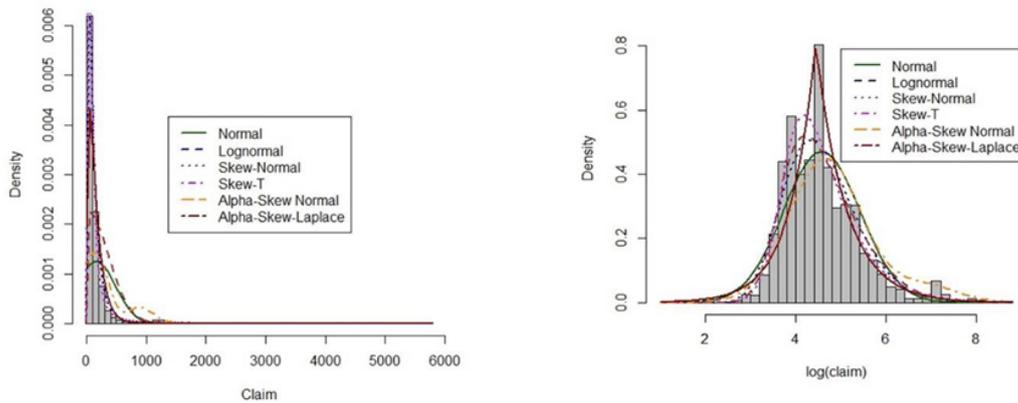
A case study will be used to derive the correct distribution to model risk.

## New Hampshire Dental Claims

The data, representing a subset of 4,849 claims from 2013, were obtained from the New Hampshire Comprehensive Health Care Information Systems (NHCHIS; NHCHIS, 2013). Both the original and log of the data are analyzed. The histograms of claims and log of claims are shown in the figure 2. As observed from the histograms, the distribution of claims is clearly skewed to the right with at least one peak. The data log normalizes the set, however; the second mode is magnified in the data, which may provide interesting results while modeling with flexible skewed distributions. The normal probability plots for original data and log data are shown in the figure 3. In addition to the normal plot, perform ShapiroWilk normality test for the original and transformed data and in both cases small  $p$ -values ( $< 2.2e-16$ ) reject the normality of the data.



1. Histograms of claims and log(claims)



The observed and expected densities for different skewed distributions for log (claims) are shown in these histograms. **The alpha-skew-normal distribution not only fits the data well, but it is also capable of taking the second mode of the distribution into account.**

# Why Blockchain Works for Reinsurance

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## 1. Insurance is a good target to be decentralized:

- The current industry structure **disincentives** Insurtech to choose innovative paths as risk cannot be accepted by traditional reinsurers. UnoRe aims to set a new standard for insurance products on and off-chain.
- Misalignment of incentives between consumer and insurance company.
- In order to expose the blockchain ecosystem to the insurance industry, a regulated institution like UnoRe can act as a trusted intermediary.
- With the help of the blockchain ecosystem, we can bring insurance back to its roots: society's safety net.
- **Information asymmetry** – insurance companies mask information from customers under the guise of reducing txn costs. Ironically, this leads to incredible profits and an actual increase in transaction costs. Insurers have access to historical data on, e.g. loss ratios, giving them an unfair advantage over their customers. UnoRe will disassemble this information asymmetry, therefore **giving power back to the people**.



## 2. The blockchain solves this problem:

Any end-to-end insurance solution needs to solve the same three basic problems: covering expected losses, covering long tail risk, and covering necessary txn costs. Traditional insurance companies settled on an unfair way of exploiting this system. Blockchain can help capitalize this system by incentivizing lower overall costs and better experience for all stakeholders. In order to do that, blockchain needs to solve the following four pain points which pile up costs for insurers:



- Coordination (“Managerial”) cost
- Conflict of interest between customers and the company
- Information asymmetry
- Access to the risk pool

## What are the added advantages of using blockchain in reinsurance?

- Managers in an insurance company are basically coordinators between processes. They also represent the highest cost to the company and ultimately the customer. **We aim to replace this coordination with smart contracts.**
- Using blockchain technology, we can truly build a wall between operations which can **avoid a conflict of interest**. For example, claim processors vs. risk holders, underwriters vs. customers.
- Resolving the never-ending issue of the lack of the information asymmetry.
- Risk pools of insurance companies are attractive investments, but are not open to the public. These pools are so attractive from a value-investing perspective that **insurance companies are the most sought after investment for hedge funds**. Consider Warren Buffett’s portfolio, which is built on the backs of dividends from insurance companies.



“*We democratize access to risk pools & risk trading.*”

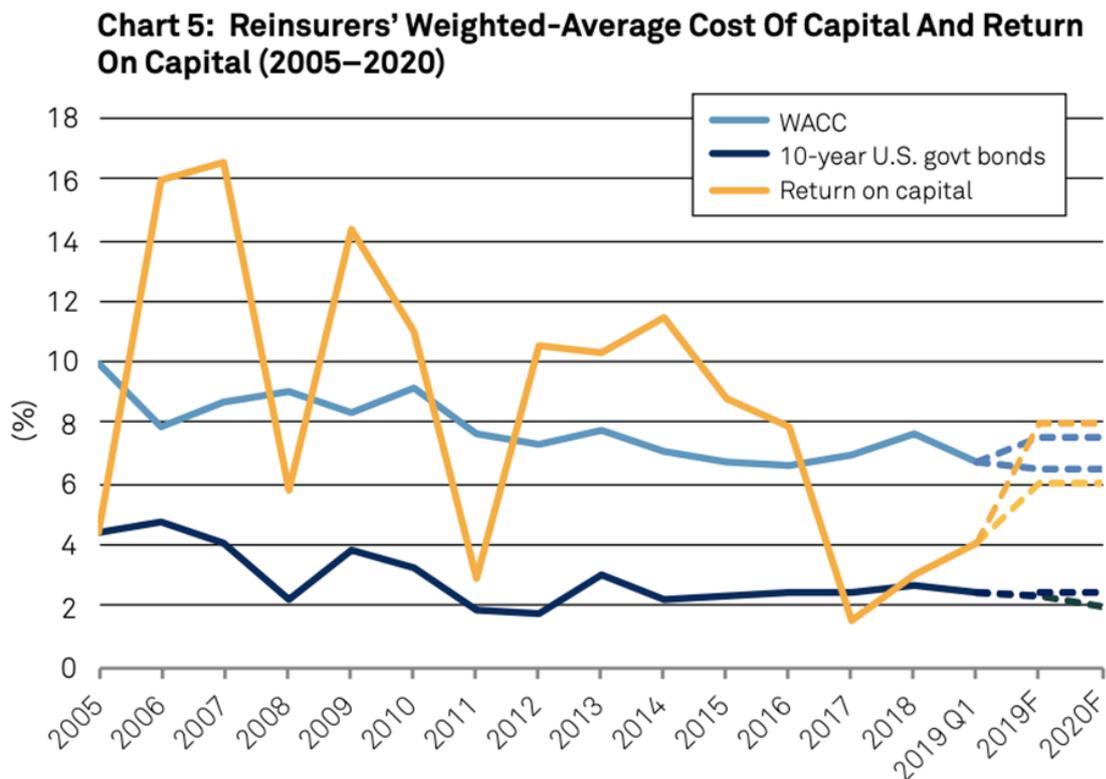
# Problems in the Reinsurance Industry

## The Problems

### Problem 1 : Inequitable access to reinsurance portfolios as an investment

Reinsurance companies have constituted the largest part of many investment portfolios of top-performing hedge funds. This is no surprise, as they are efficient wealth-generating enterprises, spanning over multiple continents and creating far-above-average returns for their investors at minimal risk.

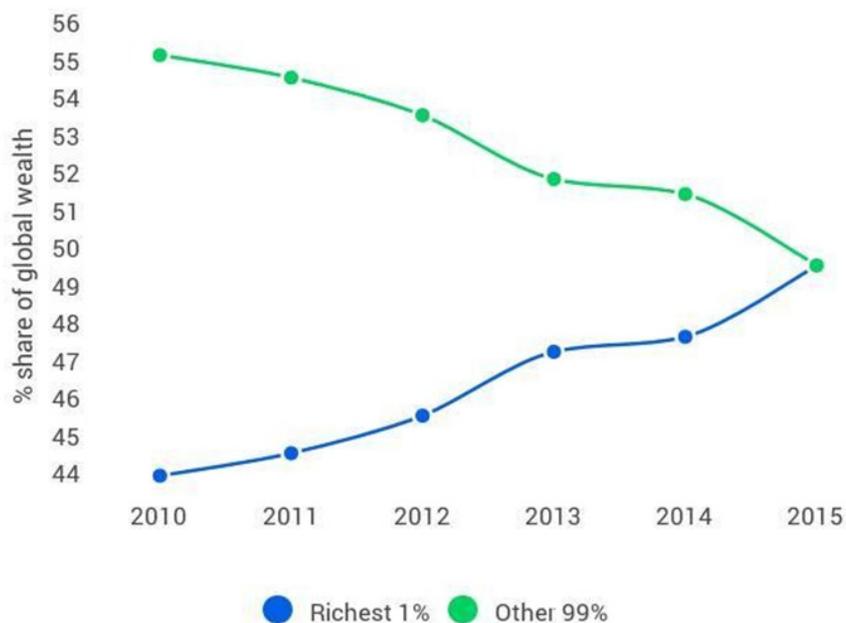
Moreover, in today's world of overpriced assets and stocks, reinsurance portfolios are one of the very few avenues that still follow value investing. This approach of investing championed by Warren Buffet involves investing in commodities that appear undervalued using fundamental analysis of returns rather than speculating



on the future growth of companies. Billionaire investors like Warren Buffet have included reinsurance and insurance businesses as a major part of their portfolio, and returns from these investments have hugely contributed to the extreme ballooning of their net worth that we see today.

Due to large capital and stringent regulatory requirements, these markets have long been out of reach for regular investors. This has also contributed to the spreading wealth gap: A typical millennial holds 41% less wealth than a similarly-aged adult in 1989, while the wealth of billionaires is booming at unbelievable rates.

## Share of global wealth 2010-2015

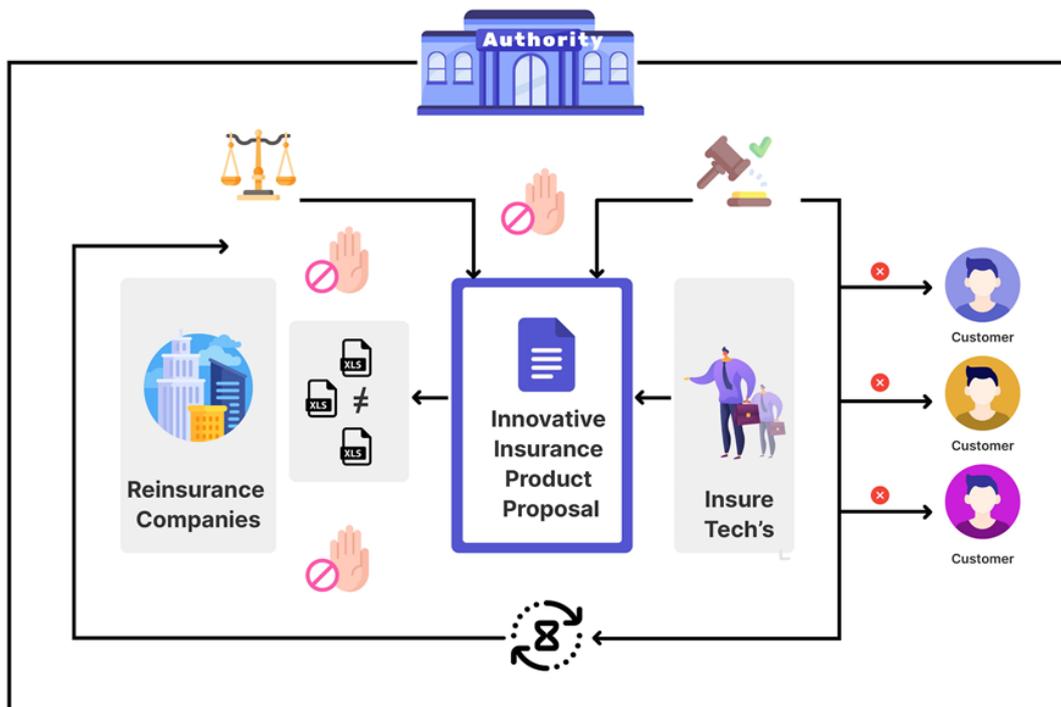


## Problem 2: Insurance products are old and orthodox

The prevalent structure of the insurance industry stifles innovation. The power only lies in the hands of established insurance oligopolies. Even though the needs of the market have changed over time, **over-regulation and inefficient bureaucracies have made it difficult to launch innovative insurance products into** the market.

As shown in figure 1, there is a significant delay in the process, averaging 6 to 18 months in which insurance companies are still deciding whether they have to cover a broker with capital for a new insurance product. A multitude of various reasons account for this delay:

1. A long list of rules and regulations are in place for new insurance products
2. The inherent archaic nature of the insurance industry lacks adequate tech-enabled automation. Different departments are plagued by the Silo Mentality with various excel sheets containing contradictory information which then slows down decision-making, while also being prone to errors due to extensive manual labor. This gap is only widened over time as newer technological standards are adopted across the spectrum.
3. Insurance and Reinsurance companies are not receptive to new age products requested by the Innovative companies such as InsurTechs and Brokers.



As a result, entrepreneurs and technologists fail in placing new solutions into the markets and customers remain dissatisfied.

This structural barrier is also limiting for smaller and retail investors who are unable to get a access into stable insurance portfolios. This just keeps the cycle of wealth within the internal circle of the insurance industry, i.e. well-established, long-term insurance companies.

Another layer of inference from Figure 1 is that brokers have the relevant market knowledge since they understand precisely what customers need. Through this, they are able to design well-thought out solutions but cannot launch in the market due to the structural bureaucracy and also inefficient underwriting.

# Democratizing Reinsurance

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UnoRe will be the world's first reinsurance trading platform powered by Polkadot. **We will allow the community to invest and achieve sizable returns from one of the safest asset classes in the world.** The platform will remove barriers to entry for investors with regards to capital and regulations, while also encouraging the people to take part in the process of insurance and reinsurance. UnoRe will allow the community to design innovative insurance products thus propelling a new generation of Insuretech based companies on the UnoRe ecosystem.

## The UnoRe risk model

Traditional risk management models are outdated, and solely built for large and centralized conglomerates. As such, they do not fit the needs of an agile platform like UnoRe. Therefore, we created a new model, tailored to the needs of a 21st century decentralized reinsurer.

For any reinsurance model to be successful, the following three costs and associated revenue opportunities need to be incorporated in the business model:

### Expected value of risk

The capital pool, that is, a redistribution of capital in the community to account for unforeseen circumstances for individuals. This value is equivalent to the average loss ratio of a portfolio. UnoRe will be generating the capital to cover the expected value of risk from the premium paid by customers.

### Capital cost for tail risk:

The source of income, with a certain risk assumed. Individuals lock capital in to earn this source of income. The risk of losing this capital is restricted to the case of a black swan event. The compensation for locking capital in is computed based on the lock-up period and the risk. UnoRe will provide investors the opportunity to invest in this risk pool based on their personal risk appetite.

### Transaction cost:

The source of entrepreneurial income should be ideally linked to an increased efficiency of business processes. Like SLAs of claims payouts, client onboarding, and similar. The transaction costs will be paid by the customers in the form of the UNO protocol token.

Before going to an example of how UnoRe works, a few terms need to be clarified.

## What is Loss Ratio ?

Loss ratio is used in the insurance industry, representing the ratio of losses to premiums earned. Losses in loss ratios include paid insurance claims and adjustment expenses. The loss ratio formula is insurance claims paid plus adjustment expenses divided by total earned premiums. For example, if a company pays \$80 in claims for every \$160 in collected premiums, the loss ratio would be 50%

## What is the aggregate loss ratio and how is it calculated ?

The image below, will explain how Aggregate loss ratio is calculated

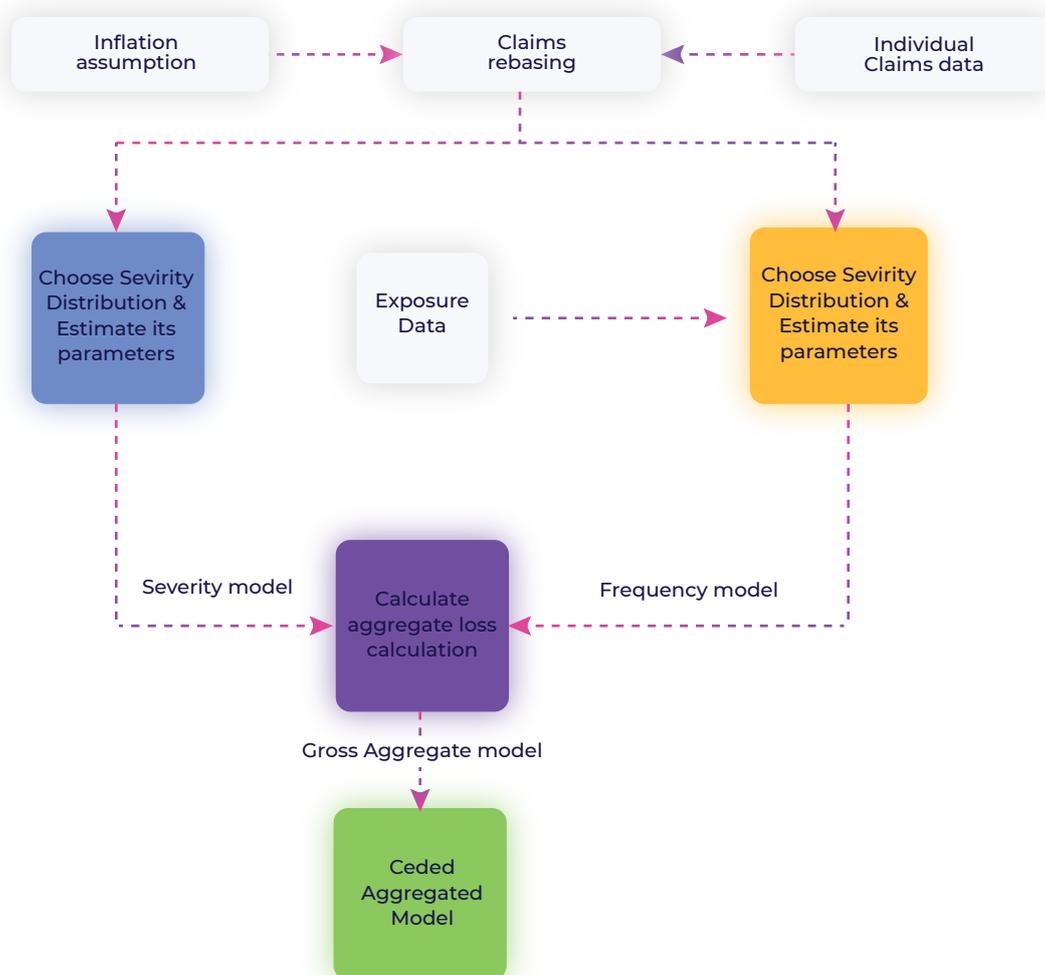
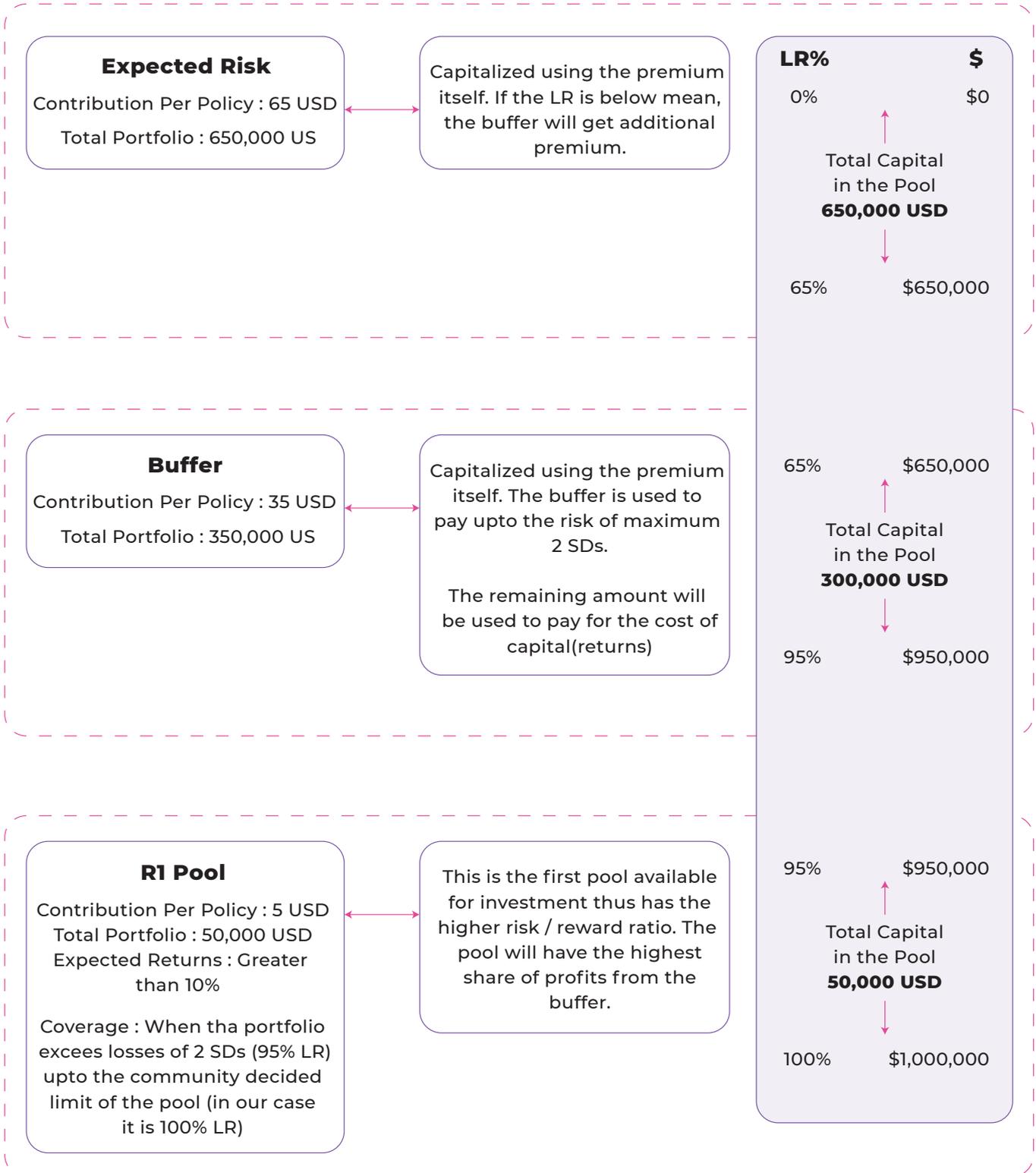
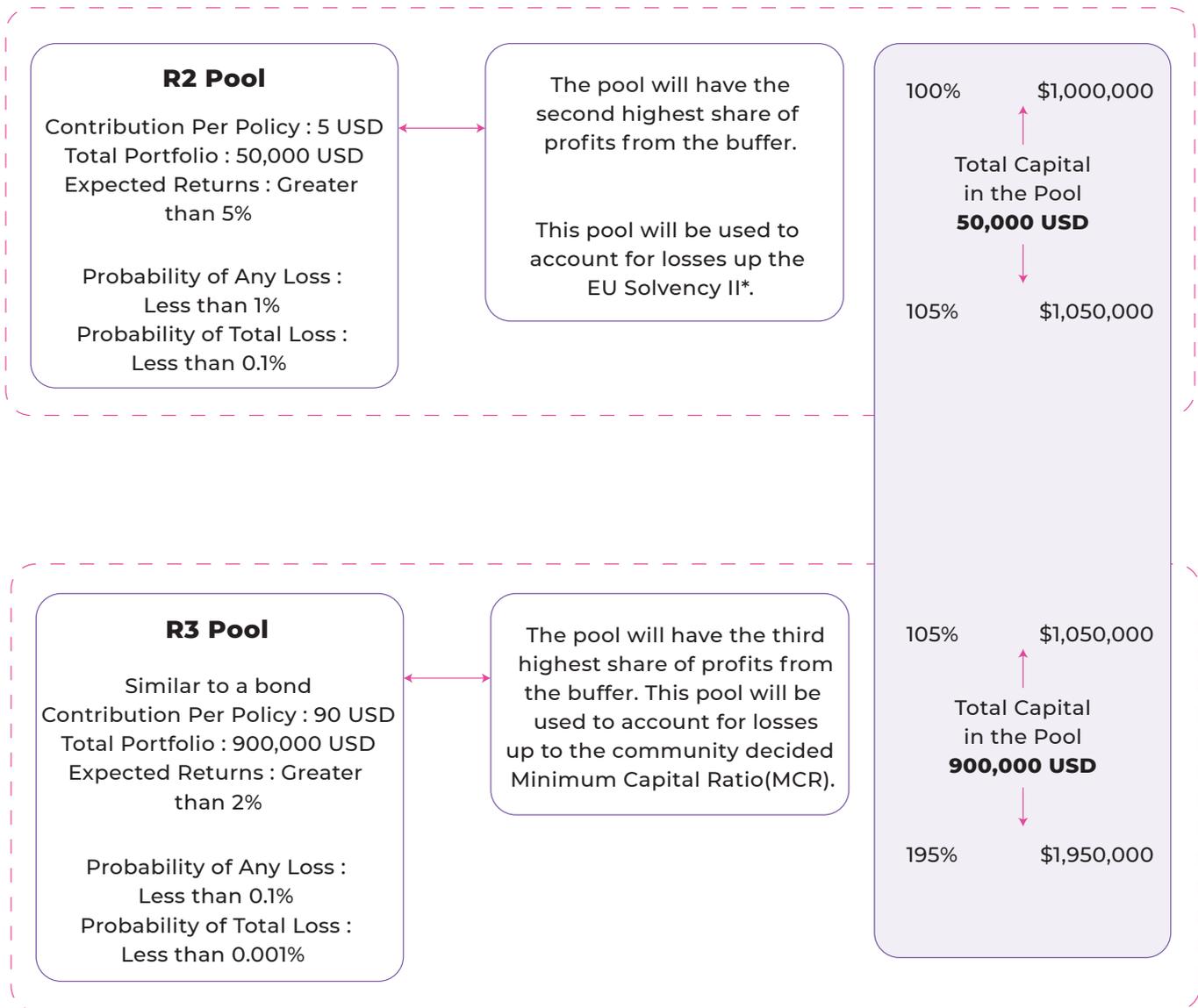


Chart - Workflow of aggregate loss assessment



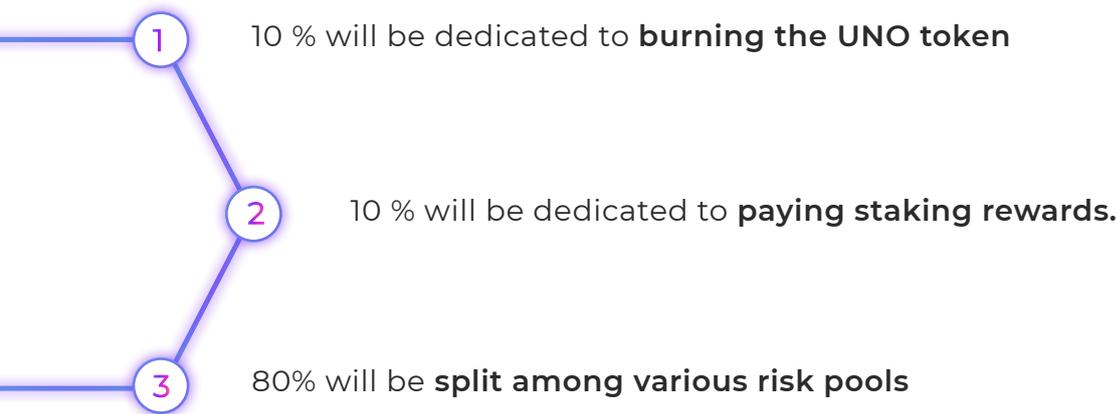
**Covers losses between**





## Splitting of Rewards from portfolio performance between the risk pools

The UnoRe ecosystem, incentivizes the community for investing into risk pools. Based on the performance of the portfolio, the funds in the buffer pool would be split as follows :



The split of funds between the risk pool would be decided by the decentralized actuarial community during the product design phase. In order to understand potential returns, we will be assuming the split of returns. In total, there is 1,000,000 USD capital committed by investors in the risk pools. Let's assume that that actuarial community decided that the returns would be split according to the following :

**R1 : Weighted average of the pool (50,000 / 1,000,000) \* 50%**

**R2: Weighted average of the pool (50,000 / 1,000,000) \* 30%**

**R3 : Weighted average of the pool (900,000 / 1,000,000) \* 20%**

# UnoRe's Platform

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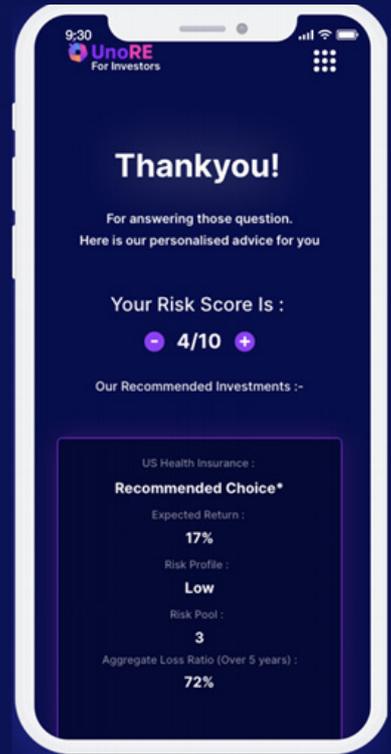
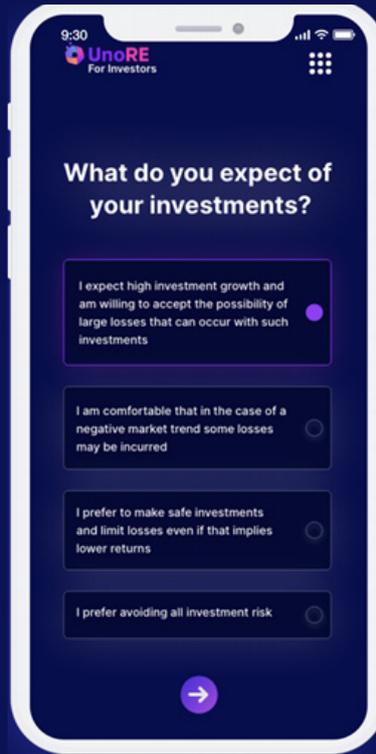
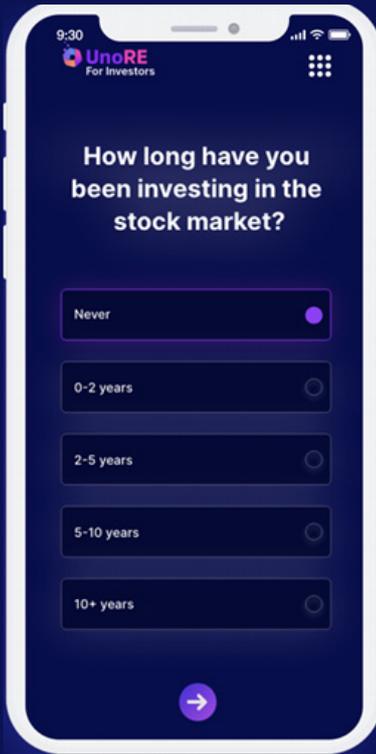
## Reinsuring Crypto Insurance Protocols (UnoRe Insurance Protocols):

The first phase of the UnoRe platform will introduce reinsurance to the current crypto insurance protocols. The platform will allow insurance protocols to reinsure their products transferring part of their risk over to UnoRe. Our first partner, PolkaCover, will use our reinsurance platform to integrate their crypto insurance portfolio with our reinsurance offering providing easy and broad access to crypto insurance products.



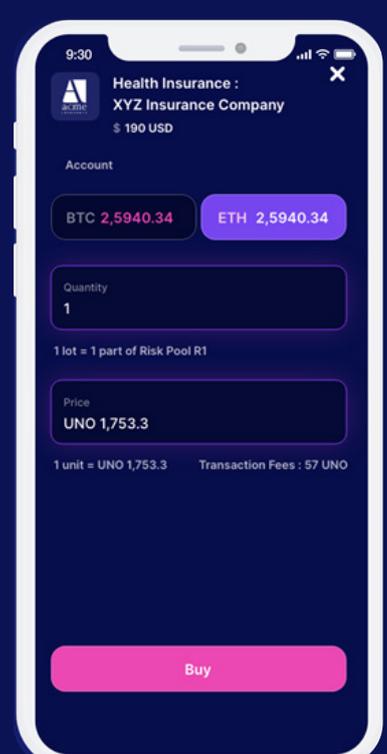
## B2C Platform to Invest Reinsurance Risk to the Mass Market (UnoRe Risk Takers):

The second phase of the UnoRe platform will allow the users to be able to invest in the risk profile. At this point the platform will allow users to invest in DAI and receive returns in UNO tokens or DAI (with higher reward ratios available in UNO tokens). There is an additional reward if they stake their rewarded tokens on the platform.



## B2C Platform to Trade the Reinsurance Risk for the Mass Market (UnoRe traders):

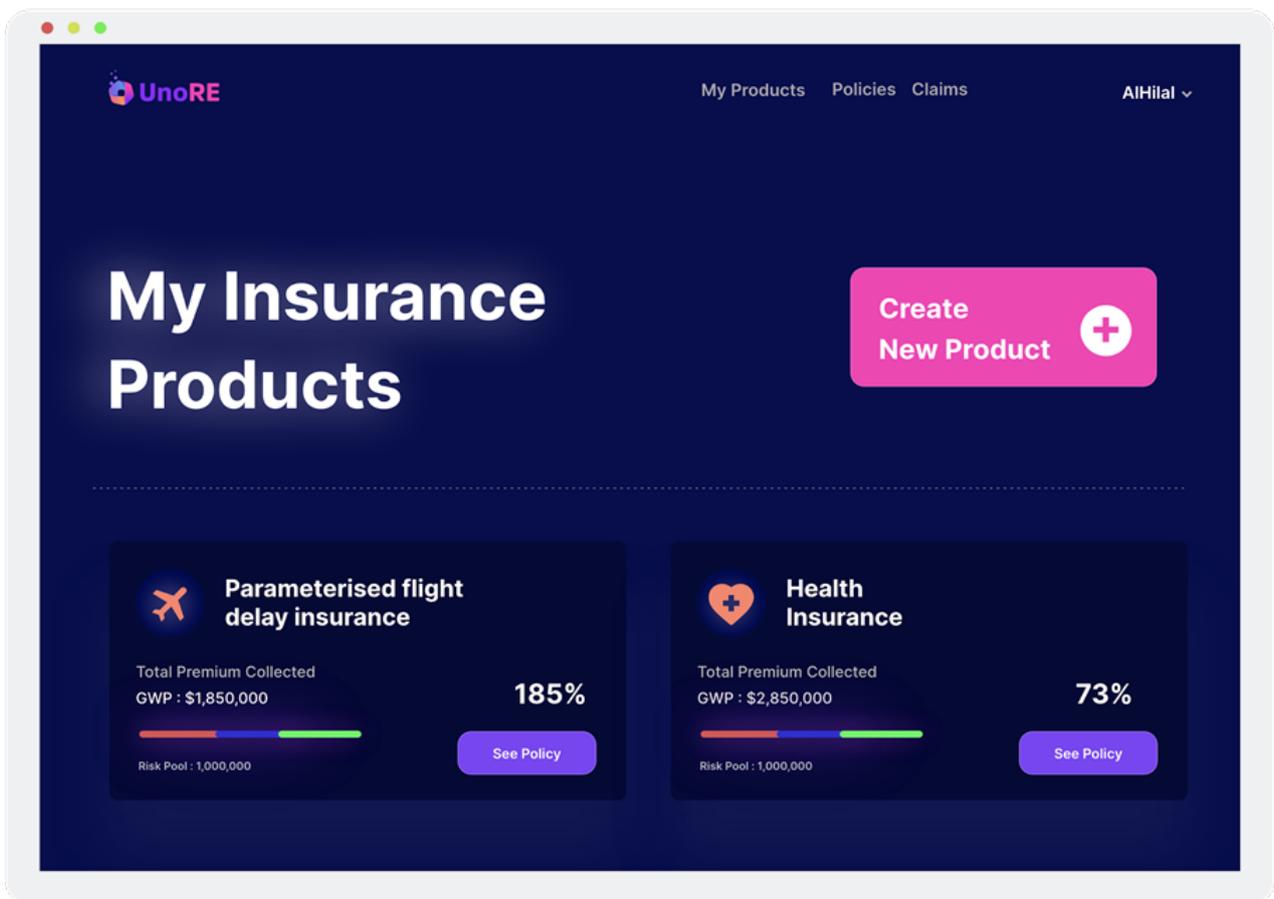
The third phase of the UnoRe platform will allow the users to trade risk on the platform, this will include the trading of risk in a model similar to an exchange, there will be information related to the risks provided to the users, such as loss ratios to assess the trading value of risk.



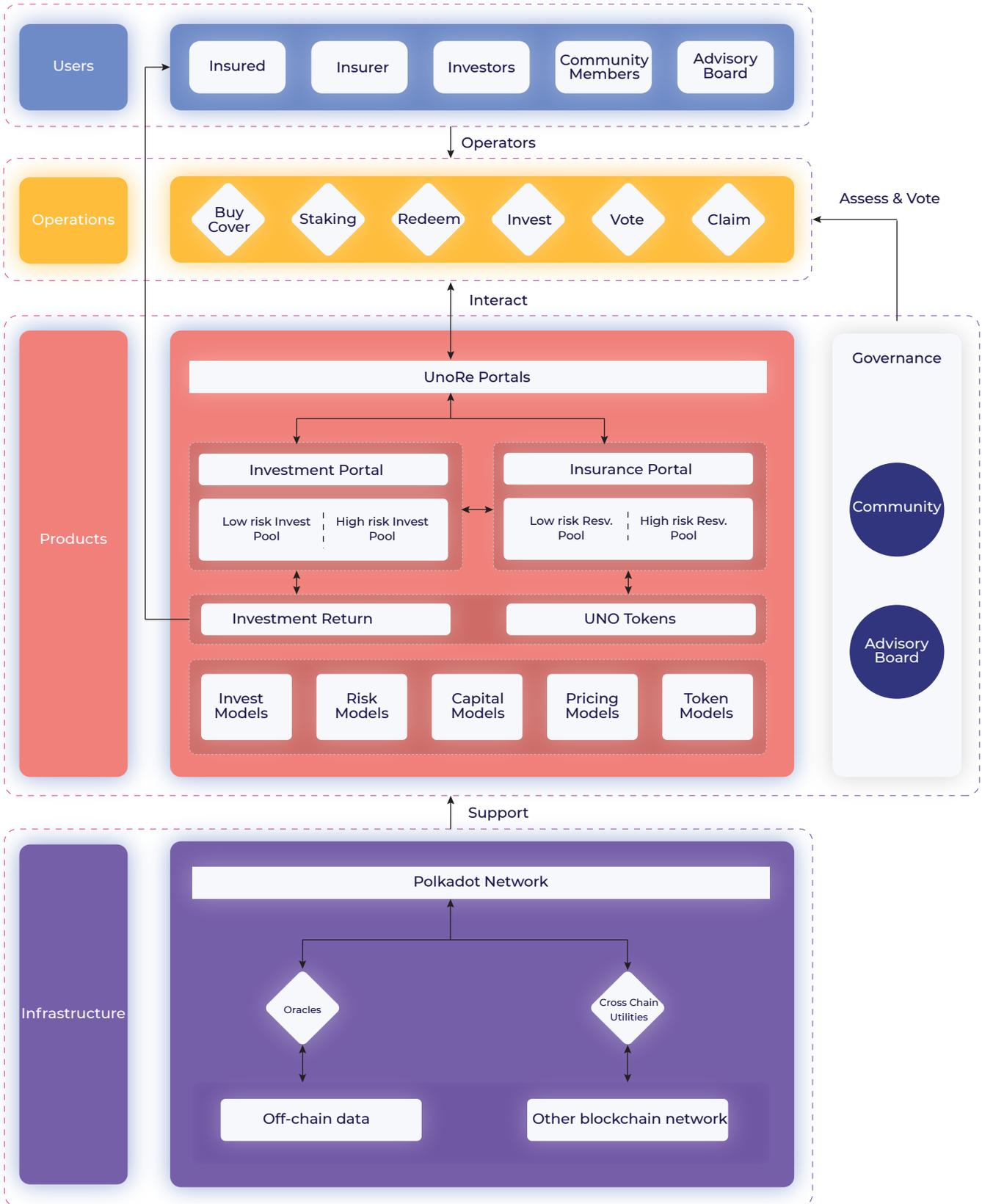
## BYO Product (UnoRe Innovators):

The fourth phase of the UnoRe Platform will go above and beyond anything that the Insurtech world has experienced so far. UnoRe will provide all elements required to the masses to come and build new and innovative products on our platform, which would then be added to the UnoRe reinsurance risk profile.

The UnoRe innovator platform is designed to create the next generation of Insurtechs, thus enabling them to create sustainable products which traditional insurance is too scared to even approach because of their obsolete underwriting methodologies and operational processes.



Brokers and Insurtechs are the innovators of the UnoRe ecosystem. Innovators can submit proposals to the ecosystem using the build-your-product engine. The products will then be sent to our community for product design and pricing. Once approved, these products will move onto the risk pools open for investment.



# Regulatory Framework

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Insurance is a complex and highly regulated business. Thus, we will be forming multiple entities in order to be in compliance with insurance governance authorities worldwide. One of the main value propositions of UnoRe is the fact that it brings together blockchain and insurance in a compliant manner using different entities.

UnoRe will be forming the following entities for their specified purposes:

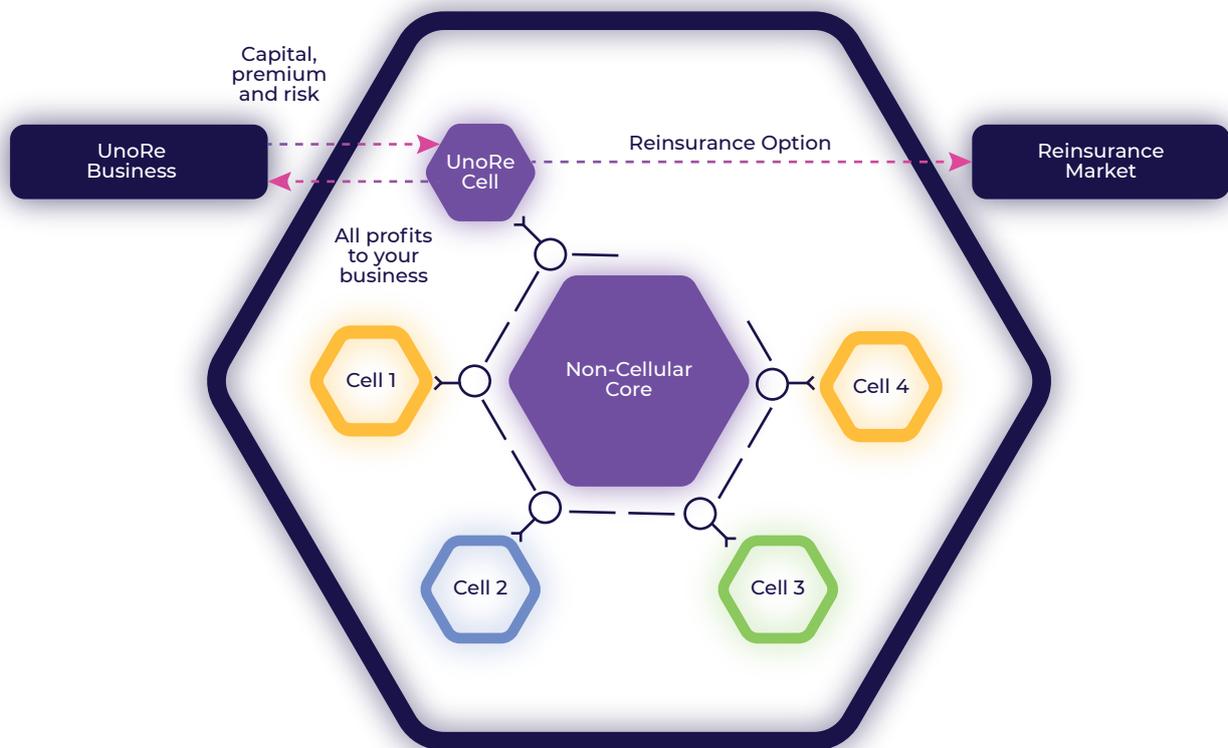
NAME OF ENTITY	TYPE OF ENTITY	REGULATORY LICENSE	USAGE
UnoRe Foundation	Cryptocurrency Company	N/A	The foundation will be owned jointly by the token holders
UnoRe PCC	Protected Cell Company	Reinsurance Company	A PCC will provide the capability to take the risk of insurance portfolios
UnoRe Brokerage	Regulated Brokerage License	Brokerage License	In markets where we wish to sell directly, a brokerage license is required

## What is a Protected Cell Company (PCC)?

A protected cell company is a reinsurance company that is a part of a larger structure. A PCC has its own board of directors and governance, for example. Based on its capital deposited, domicile and line of business, a PCC will be given a specific capacity of risk/premium it is allowed to underwrite.

The formal definition of a PCC is as follows:

A protected cell company (PCC) is a corporate structure, in which a single legal entity consists of a core linked to several cells that have separate assets and liabilities. A PCC features an easily recognized hub and spoke design. The central core organization is linked to individual cells and each cell is independent of each other and the company's core, but the entire unit is still a single legal entity. A PCC is sometimes referred to as a segregated portfolio company.



# The UnoRe Core Architecture

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## Technology:

The Participants on the Platform Consist of:

- Modern JavaScript front-end application written in AngularJS with Socket.io for streaming real-time updates.
  - NodeJS, and Java backend technologies structured in a micro services architecture for easy scaling.
  - Cloud hosting in AWS for deep stack monitoring.
  - Cloudflare CDN and firewall for network optimization and DDOS protection.
  - IPFS for tamper-proof, immutable database management.
  - Polkadot using Substrate as the blockchain solution due to its flexibility of working with various other blockchain projects through their Parachain architecture. In addition to this, we believe that we need to keep our focus on what we do the best – and that is to provide the best solution on the platform. Hence, we will partner with multiple other protocols to reach the desired platform solution.
- As we progress our decentralized initiatives, we might even consider building our own blockchain if Polkadot is not able to support our long-term volumes & initiatives.

## Development of Insurance Issuance Contracts:

When a risk pool is set up, UnoRe smart contract will be responsible for the staking and investing of risks until the completion of the risk pools.

## **Development of Real-Time Data Aggregation:**

The UnoRe partner Oracle performs real-time asset valuation based on data from multiple exchanges at any given point in time. The UnoRe partner Oracle maintains live data aggregation from at least six independent exchanges as sources, which minimizes overall risk for both UnoRe and the client. The UnoRe partner's blockchain Oracle also detects live changes in asset value and will provide the UnoRe smart contract all data required price pairing.

## **Development of Repayment Analytics Module:**

The UnoRe smart contract will automatically record repayments and further accounts for all transactions made by clients. Interest repayments, outstanding balances, and up-to-date risk profiles by different products are automatically maintained at all times by the system.

## **Development of Modeling and Algorithms:**

In order to secure the proper functioning of the system, UnoRe integrates big data analyses, self-regulating algorithms, and prediction modelling in the UnoRe smart contract. That way, UnoRe can guarantee the information received from multiple external data sources is used for proper on-time business decision-making.

## **High-level Overview of the UnoRe Platform:**

UnoRe will be initially building its EVM smart contract on the Ethereum-based solidity as POC. Once the development is complete, the UnoRe's platform will be placed on a decentralized network platform on the Polkadot network.

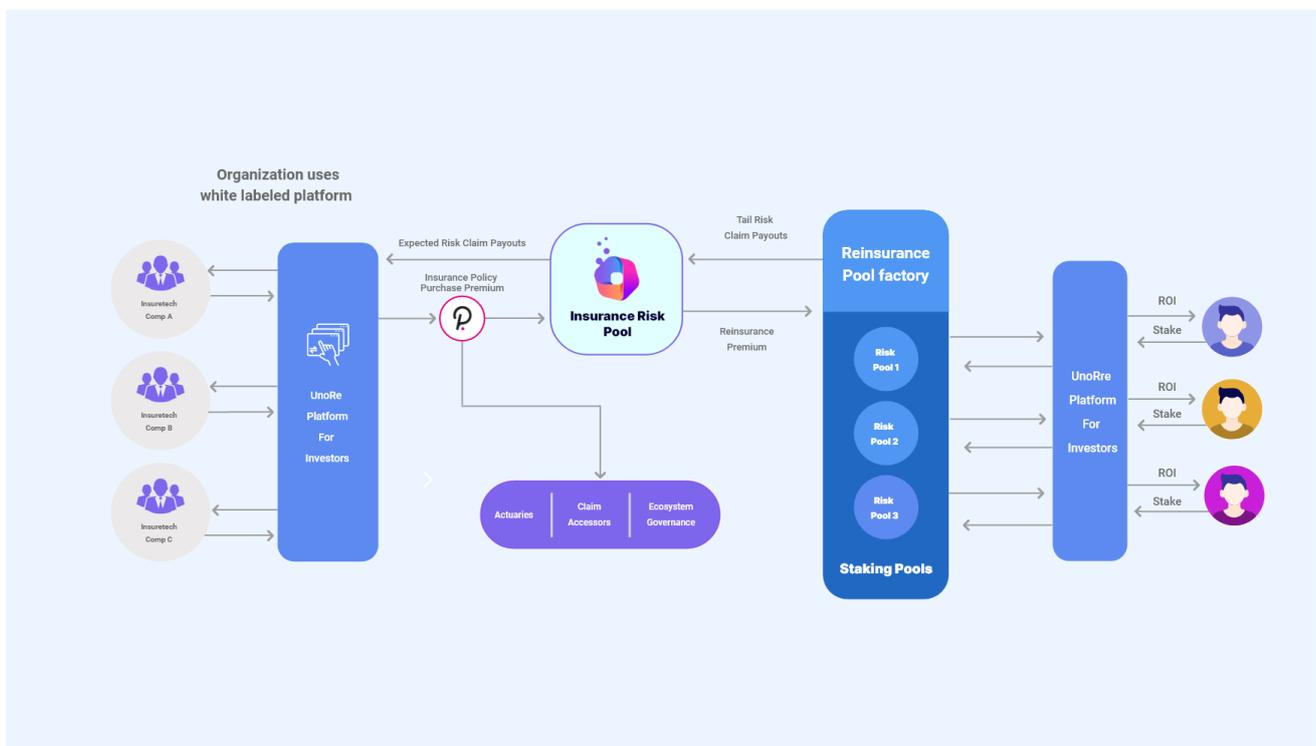
We aim to create two front-end interfaces to connect with consumers, which are mainly web and mobile versions of the platform, both connected to our DAPP.

We will be working with Oracle partners for the on and off ramp price feeds and insurance APIs on our DAPP for users who will be investing or collateralizing.

# Token Ecosystem

We designed the UNO token to bind stakeholders to the platform and to assure the quality of the services provided build loyalty into the ecosystem.

With the introduction of the UNO token into the business model, the incentive to use the UnoRe platform increases in strength. On top of UnoRe’s existing strengths, the addition of UNO token adds further benefits and enhanced user engagement as outlined below:



## Traditional Reinsurance:



### Offer Purchase:

Customers can buy insurance using the UNO token. Users can also complete purchases using other cryptocurrencies, but additional discounts and benefits are reserved for users paying with UNO.



### Offer Discounts:

To encourage the use of the UNO token, offer discounts up to 50% will be provided for purchases with UNO.



### Claims Payments:

All claims are paid out in UNO tokens. Customers can choose to hold the payment in the token or convert to Fiat currency.

If the customer chooses to retain part or the entire claim payout in the UNO token they will be provided access to VIP staking pools where it is possible to achieve up to 60% APYs.

There will be multiple staking options that will be provided to the end user to choose from, which would provide different staking rewards.

The customer will also have the option to stake received UNO tokens as claims payout to be part of the UnoRe community as a claims adjudicator or governance team member.



### Risk Share/Trading Model:

While increasing the distribution and liquidity of the UNO token, we are effectively implementing what is known as "Proof of Stake" – a method of achieving consensus between multiple actors, while focusing on the specifics of the tasks required for the risk sharing and trading platform.



### Risk Pool Creation:

Users would be provided the option to invest in the insurance risk pools for different products. The investments will be in DAI stable token; against the invested DAI the users will be provided UNO Token as collateral.

Risk for each pool will be the capital requirement for the payout of claims. Hence, the pool only closes once the risk capital pool amount for the product has been reached. Any new investor will be added to the next insurance pool.



### Underwriting:

The insurance product pricing for each pool will be managed by the governing body (UnoRe) in the initial stage. The pricing for the product will be provided by an actuarial appointed by the governing body. The pricing structure would be comprised of the following:

**Risk Premium:** The technical premium required to cover the policy based on the PML for the product

**Commissions:** Reward Commission for the sales teams

**Governance Fees:** The transaction fees charged for the platform management



### Risk Offer Purchase:

Crypto users who wish to purchase reinsurance products through platform will purchase the product by UNO token.

From the UNO token amount received, the risk premium will be added to the risk pool, which will act as a buffer on top of the capital risk for claims payments.

The risk premium will be staked in the pool until the policy end date.



### **Pool Owners Rewards:**

Pool owners who have staked their DAI and received UNO tokens in exchange will get a pool commission from every policy sold based on the risk pool they invest in.



### **Claim Assessors:**

Users also have the option of staking (collateral) the UNO token in their wallets to become claims assessors on the platform.

In order to become a claim assessor, the user must stake the token for a minimum period of 2 months.

Once properly staked, the user will be provided with a table of benefits for the insurance products that they will be assigned for in claims assessment.



### **Claim Assessments Rewards:**

We would like to deconstruct the value chain as far as possible to engage market mechanisms that select those participants which offer the best service at the best value.

This is quite similar to the operating mode of a blockchain: Miners have an economic incentive for cooperative behavior.

## Rewards for good behaviors will be provided in UNO tokens based on the following:

- Claim assessment over a certain time (service stability)
- Claim assessment in a certain quality / as per the SLA (quality stability)
- Take a certain liability for a service (guarantees)

The number of tokens which must be provided as collateral will correlate to the potential damage from participant misbehavior or from the violation of the platform terms. These parameters may be subject to a platform governance model (in the future) where participants have voting power based upon tokens owned. Or governance may be conducted automatically using smart contracts.

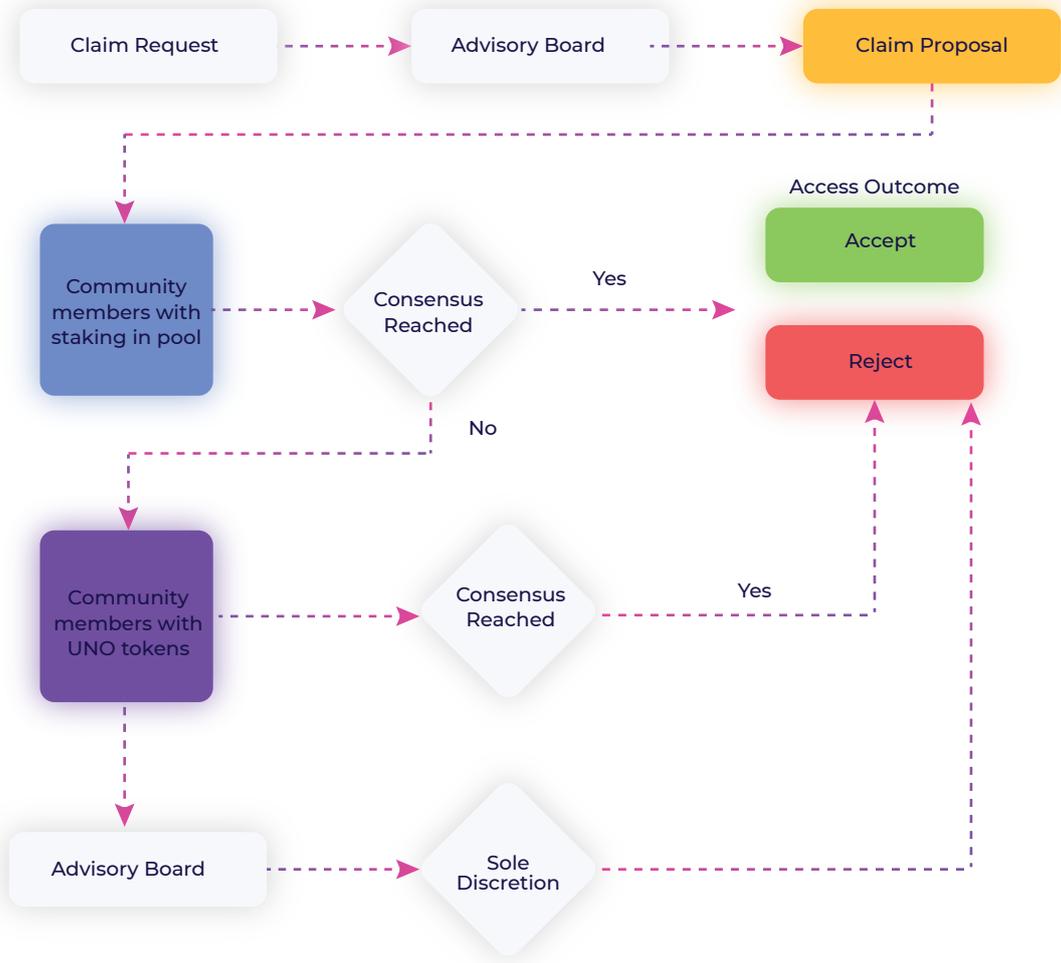
### Governance:

The Governance in the initial stage will be provided by the UnoRe platform. Using multiple smart contracts, the governance body will be responsible for deciding rewards and penalties for claims assessors, and will identify all the malpractices that might occur.

In the later stages of the startup roadmap, governance will be handed over to the community based on an individual's claims experience, frequency, and seniority on the platform for at least 2.5 years.

Once the governance is handed over to the community, the community members will be staking their UNO Token to govern the pool groups and claims assessors. The governing body will be elected by the community based on their service provided on the platform, and can only consist of existing members from either insurance pools or claims assessors.

# Claim Assessment Process



# Token Distribution



TOKEN SUPPLY	PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLY	TOKEN DISTRIBUTION	TERMS OF UNLOCK	TOKEN EMISSION
41,239,316	10.84%	Private Participants	Vested Between 6 - 12 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
2,000,000	0.53%	CrowdSale	Unlocked	
28,800,000	7.57%	Team	Locked For 24 Months, Vested For 12 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
10,000,000	2.63%	Advisors	Vested For 12 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
35,000,000	9.20%	Community Incentive & Rewards	Vested For 72 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
20,000,000	5.26%	Advisory, Legal & PR	Locked For 1 Months, Vested For 60 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
20,000,000	5.26%	Liquidity & Exchange Partnerships	Locked For 1 Months, Vested For 6 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
35,000,000	9.20%	Operational Expenses	Locked For 6 Months, Then Vested Over 72 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
48,500,000	12.75%	Marketing Expenses	Locked For 2 Months, Then Vested Over 60 Months	Tokens Are Distributed On Weekly Basis
120,000,000	31.53%	Reinsurance Cell / Liquidity	Vested For 86 Months	
20,000,000	5.26%	Treasury	Vested Over 72 Months	
<b>380,539,316</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

