TaskBunny

Token economy whitepaper[1]

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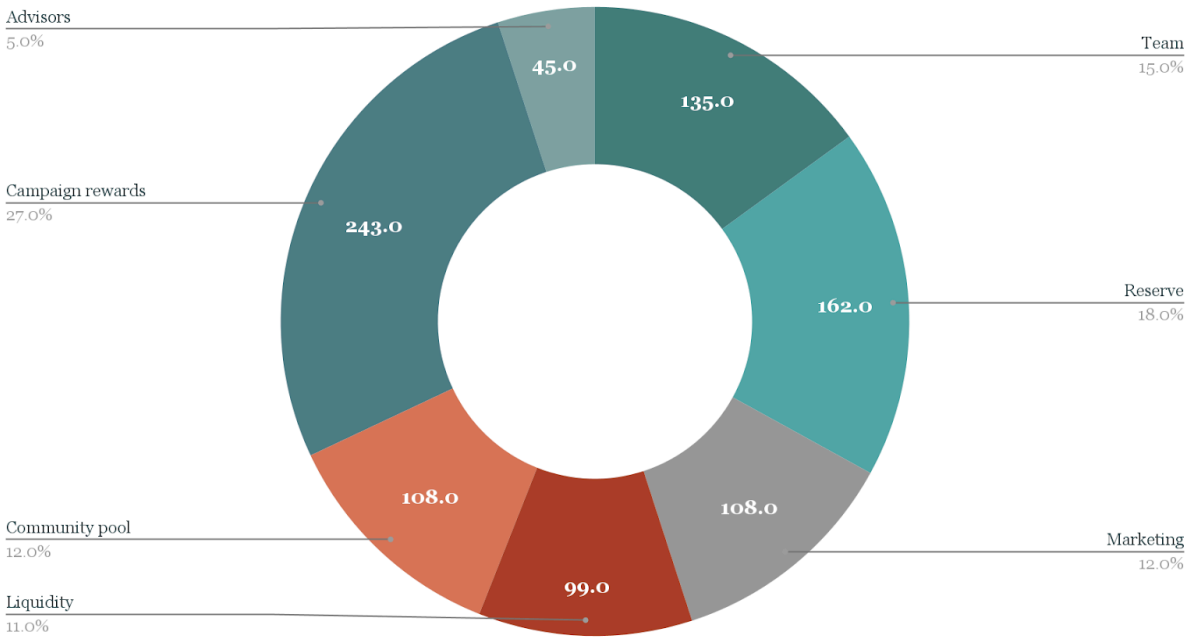
Executive summary

Market & company. TaskBunny introduces the concept of Proof of Post (PoP), rewarding users with its cryptocurrency BNY based on their social media activity, starting on X (formerly Twitter). This approach aims to build an engaged community that can be monetized through advertisers. According to recent data, the global social media advertising market is expected to reach $219.8 billion in 2024, highlighting the significant potential for TaskBunny's business model

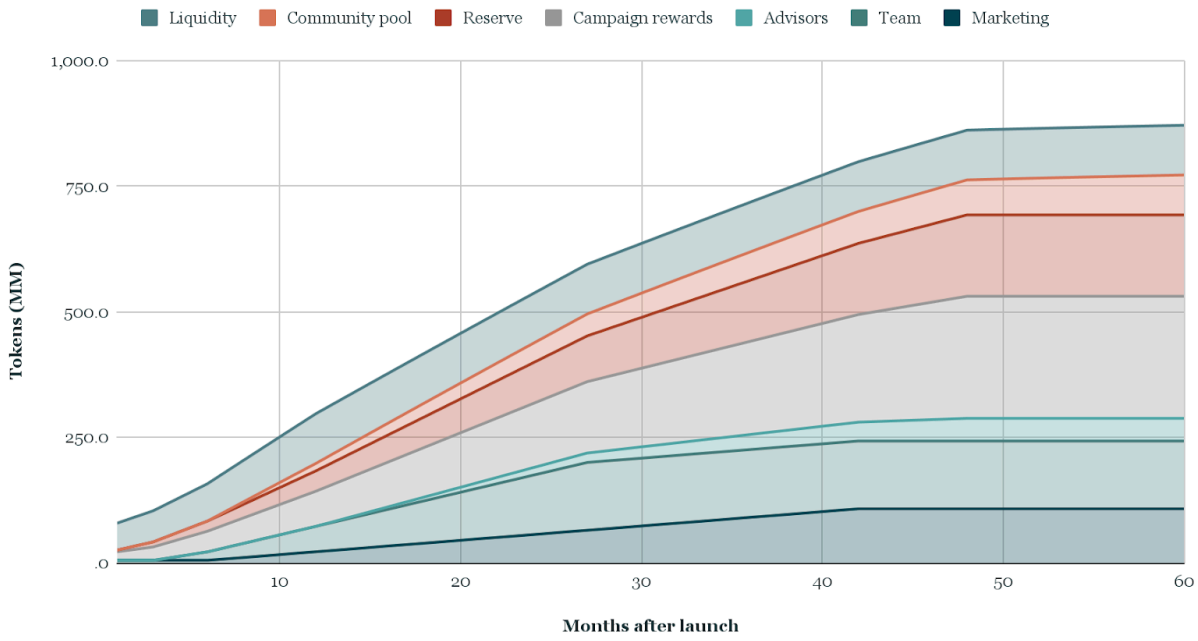
References:

- Social Media Advertising

The BNY token. The BNY token is used as a payment method on the TaskBunny platform, though multiple currencies are also accepted. The token has a fixed supply of 900,000,000, ensuring no inflation above that number. Paying with BNY provides users with a fee discount, making it a cost-effective option.



Total tokens allocation.



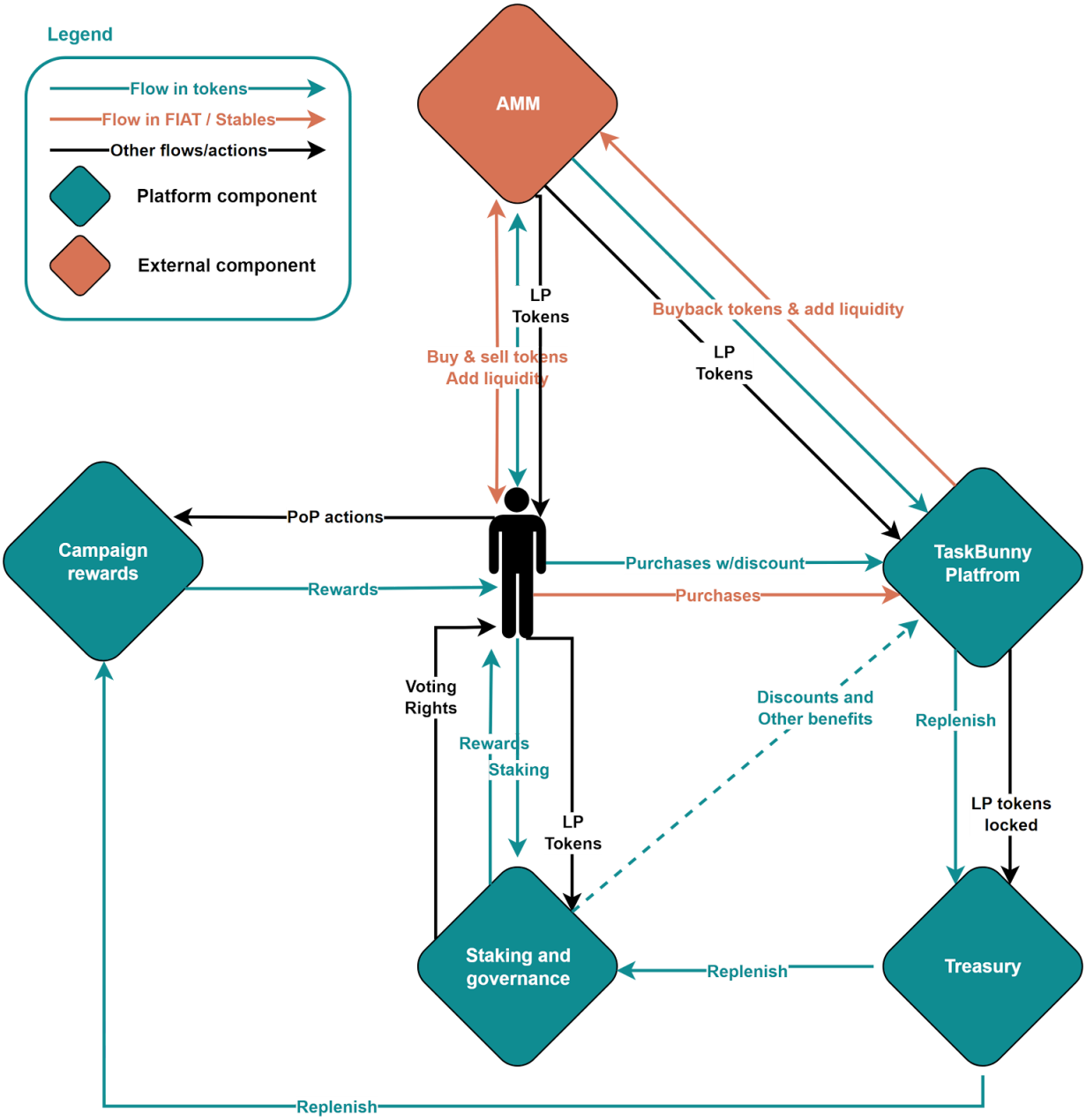
Monthly token vesting schedule (detailed, non-aggregated)

Core token value drivers. The BNY token derives its core value from several key drivers - staking, buyback policies, and payment with a discount, which acts as a lesser, indirect value driver. Firstly, staking the token provides both users and businesses with various benefits, such as discounts and gated access, making it attractive to both parties involved in the platform. Secondly, a portion of the company's revenue is used to replenish the reward pool and provide liquidity, ensuring a stable token economy.

Token incentives. The core function of the platform is to distribute token rewards for dedicated client campaigns and it will do so from separate campaign pots distributed at fixed amounts over the duration of the campaign. The only direct token rewards the platform offers to its users are token rewards for liquidity provision for the native BNY token. Those will be distributed from a perpetual reward pool based on a fixed percentage of the remaining tokens. This has the effect of ever reducing token reward quantities, similar to Bitcoin block rewards. If the token price appreciates, the effect will counterbalance the reduction in token quantity and result in similar or higher reward value. Also, a portion of the platform's revenue is allocated to replenish the reward pool, ensuring a perpetual source of incentives for users. If the reward pool exceeds a certain threshold, the excess tokens are used for liquidity provision, enhancing the token's market stability.

Apart from them, TaskBunny offers a variety of other incentives to its users. One of the primary incentives is the fee discount provided to users who pay with the BNY token. Additionally, the platform has two dedicated staking programs - one for users and one for businesses. Users can stake their BNY tokens to receive a campaign multiplier and additional actions they can monetize on the platform, thus earning more from TaskBunny's clients. Companies, on the other hand, receive additional services and fee discounts when staking BNY. Both programs use staking power to determine the level of benefits for a user/business. Staking power is calculated using both the number of tokens staked and the duration for which they are staked, with longer durations yielding higher rewards. Finally, the platform has penalties for early unstaking of tokens, which affect both the rewards and the principal tokens.

High level economy diagram. We represent the high level project's monetary and fiscal policies in the diagram below. A detailed explanation of all of them is available in the paper that follows.


Legend
Flow in tokens
Flow in FIAT / Stables
Other flows/actions
Platform component
External component
AMM
LP Tokens
Buy & sell tokens
Add liquidity
Buyback tokens & add liquidity
LP Tokens
Campaign rewards
PoP actions
Rewards
Purchases w/discount
Purchases
TaskBunny Platfrom
Voting Rights
Rewards Staking
LP Tokens
Discounts and Other benefits
Replenish
LP tokens locked
Staking and governance
Replenish
Treasury
Replenish

BNY Monetary and Fiscal policies

TaskBunny Core business

TaskBunny is an innovative project that introduces the concept of Proof of Post (PoP) as a new way to reward users for their social media activity. The reward is given in the form of its own cryptocurrency called BNY, which is issued on the Base network. This ensures that all rewards, once distributed, are verifiable and securely recorded on the blockchain.

The core idea behind TaskBunny is to create a lively and engaged community using its PoP principles. By doing so, TaskBunny aims to attract advertisers who can benefit from the active user base for a profit. Initially, TaskBunny will launch its program on X (formerly known as Twitter). This platform is chosen because it has an active crypto community and a high level of meme engagement. Over time, TaskBunny plans to expand its reach to other social media platforms like Instagram, Tik-Tok, and more.

The Proof of Post mechanism works by evaluating users' social media activity, such as posts, likes, shares, and comments. Users who engage more on these platforms are rewarded with BNY tokens. These tokens are recorded on the blockchain, making the reward system transparent and secure.

TaskBunny's approach aims to benefit both users and advertisers. Users get rewarded for their social media activity, while advertisers gain access to a highly engaged audience. This creates a mutually beneficial ecosystem where both parties can thrive.

In summary, TaskBunny is a project that seeks to revolutionize social media engagement by rewarding users through its PoP mechanism. By launching on X and expanding to other platforms, TaskBunny aims to build a vibrant community that can attract advertisers and generate profit.

BNY Token Function

The BNY token is a fee settlement token for the TaskBunny platform, offering discounts to its users when selected as a payment method. The token facilitates additional functions such as rewards for good platform performance by users and access to premium content. List of token functions:

- Pay fees on the platform via the token and enjoy discounts on those fees
- B2B Staking
    - Discounts on fees
    - Additional functionality/services
- B2C Staking
    - Loyalty multiplier on PoP action rewards
    - Free pass to events
- Rewards distribution for PoP actions
- Rewards for LP
- Governance

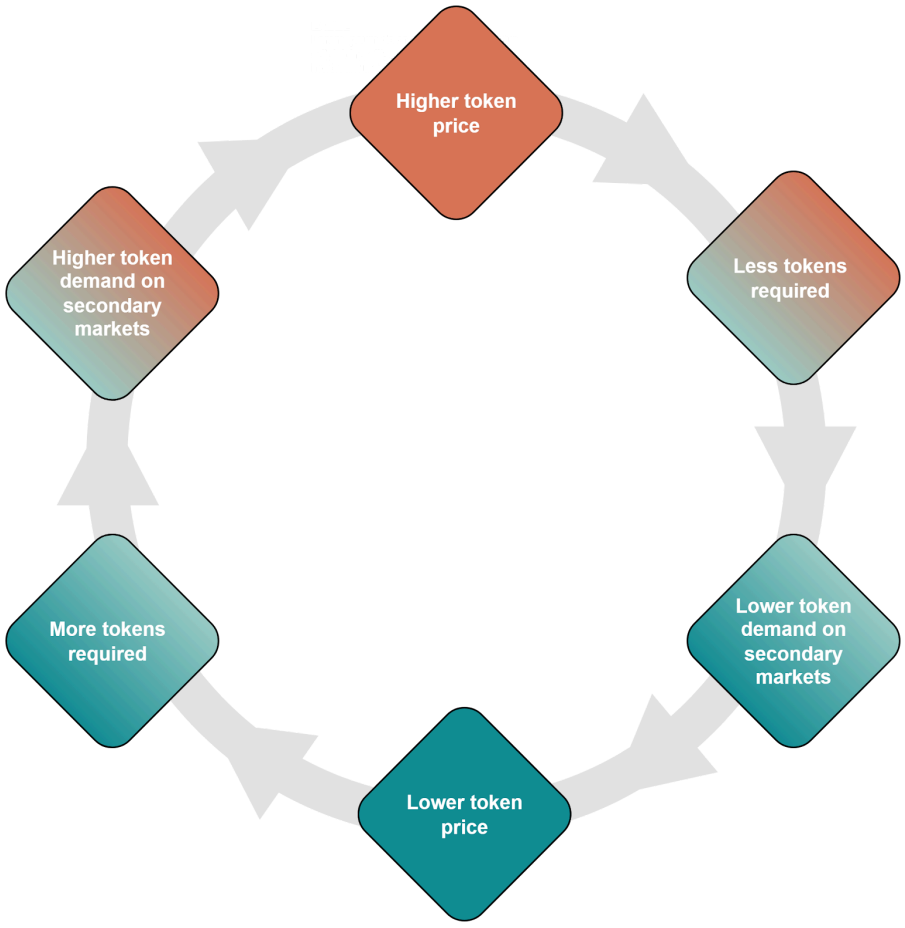
The BNY token is a fixed supply token.

Payment

Payment. Payments on the TaskBunny platform can be carried out in multiple accepted cryptocurrencies. While not the primary function of the native token, it can still be used for payment on the platform and for transaction settlement. Transactions carried out in the token enjoy a 5.0% fee discount.

Dynamic pricing. The platform will implement dynamic pricing for settling fees. The fee amount will automatically adjust to the token's price. When the token price is higher, fewer tokens are required for the same transaction, and when the price is lower, more tokens are needed. This strategy has been used by several successful projects in this field.

In other words, the platform's fees are fixed in USDT amount, and the number of tokens charged will adjust automatically based on the current BNY/USDT exchange rate. This creates a self-balancing mechanism. When the token price is lower, more tokens are required for a transaction, increasing the demand for the token, and vice versa.



Token Staking

Staking the BNY token will provide token stakers with several advantages as described in the table below. Staking is based on Staking Power which is simply the number of tokens staked, weighted by the duration for which they are staked. More details on this mechanic can be found further down in this section, where the Staking Power formula is explained in detail.

The Staking benefits are based on the average token amount over the last 10 days. This means that a user cannot deposit the tokens required for the last level (for example) and reap all the benefits from day 1.

In the sections below:

- **Staking power** is the minimum Staking power (as described in the Rewards section) required to achieve the level.
- **% of total** represents the tokens needed as % of the total token supply. This is adjusted for Staking power as it takes into account an average staking multiplier.
- **FIAT equivalent** is the FIAT equivalent of those tokens based on the initial pool price of the token. This is adjusted for Staking power as it takes into account an average duration multiplier.
- **Difficulty inc.** is the increase in Staking power required between different levels.

The numbers above are provisional and might need to be adjusted once the project goes live and there is data on actual user behavior and the market-determined token price. The platform also reserves the right to cap the net value of the maximum benefits at each level.

As previously mentioned, we define the Staking Power S_x as a function of the multiplier (M) and the tokens staked (T) as follows:

$$S_x = T \times M$$

We determine the M based on the duration for which the tokens were staked (in months). This approach was first pioneered by Curve's vote locking mechanism. The multiplier is as follows:

Level	Stake duration	Reward multiplier (M)
1	1 month	1.00
2	6 months	3.00
3	1 year	3.50
4	2 years	4.50

Let's illustrate the above with an example:

- User A stakes 2000 tokens without a duration, so his contribution is 2000, which corresponds to Level 1 staking benefits.
- User B stakes 1000 tokens with a duration of, which translates into a 2 multiplier, so that his participation weight is also 2000, which again provides Level 1 benefits.
- Even though User A has staked two times more tokens, they both would be getting the exact same benefits.

What happens after the duration expires: the tokens remain staked in the pool, but can now be withdrawn at any point in time. The pools continue to accumulate rewards with their original multiplier.

B2B Staking

B2B Staking is designed with the customers of TaskBunny in mind - these would be companies paying for advertising campaigns of various duration for different social media channels. Those who choose to stake BNY will receive discounts corresponding to their achieved level, and at higher levels - additional services or tools like enhanced analytics dashboard to help monitor their campaigns.

Level	Staking power	Benefits	% of total	FIAT cost*	Difficulty inc.
1	66,667+	5% discount on fees	0.001852%	500	
2	200,000+	10% discount on fees	0.005556%	1,500	300%
3	600,000+	15% discount on fees, analytics dashboard	0.016667%	4,500	300%
4	1,800,000+	20% discount on fees, analytics dashboard, extended campaign (7 days)	0.050000%	13,500	300%

B2C Staking

The second staking program is aimed at the community TaskBunny wants to grow. The focus of the user staking will be to give them a multiplier on their campaign points. This allows users with lower reach to still earn significant rewards if they are staking. Users at higher staking levels will be granted passes to events organized by TaskBunny.

Level	Staking power	Benefits	% of total	FIAT cost*	Difficulty inc.
1	26,667+	1.2 multiplier on campaign points	0.000741%	200	
2	80,000+	1.7 multiplier on campaign points	0.002222%	600	300%
3	240,000+	2.5 multiplier on campaign points	0.006667%	1,800	300%
4	720,000+	3.5 multiplier on campaign points, free pass to events	0.020000%	5,400	300%

Later in the platform's development, more action may be added to client campaigns depending on the promotion package they purchase. More complex actions may be required by users, which allow for multiple manual actions. In such a case, B2C staking will award extra monetized actions per campaign for the entire duration of the campaign. The extra actions are not time-dependent, but only apply to each individual campaign. This means if a user obtains 5 extra actions from his staking level, he can be rewarded for 5 more actions in each active campaign in TaskBunny. If there are 10 active campaigns, that totals 50 more monetizable actions.

Client Campaigns

The client campaigns facilitated by TaskBunny will rely on their loyal and active community they will build via their initial bootstrap campaign. The inception of the community will begin on X (formerly Twitter) and the initial campaign will be very similar to campaigns later conducted for customers of the company. TaskBunny will also use part of the initial Campaign rewards BNY allocation for users who follow their X account, like, comment and retweet their community-building tweet. Once the campaign ends, TaskBunny will tally the number of users still eligible for rewards, e.g. those who still follow their account and haven't deleted their retweet, comment or like. This will allow TaskBunny to know the size of its community and negotiate with clients using the organic reach they can generate based off of that following. Clients seeking TaskBunny's services will pay a fee, which will be used by the company to create their reward pot. To provide the nominal funding (sans any bonus) for a campaign, TaskBunny will execute a market buyback to obtain BNY tokens to use as rewards. It will use the client revenues as follows:

- 10% for its fiscal buyback programs as described in Buyback & LP and Replenishing the Community pool.
- 20% for OPEX
- 70% to repurchase BNY from the market and allocate it for new client campaigns.

Client campaigns will follow a very similar pattern with some flexible parameters. Additionally, until the Client Campaign allocation has tokens, TaskBunny will give bonus reward tokens from it to each promotional campaign. The exact bonus BNY amount depends on the level of remaining BNY in the allocation. Here is an example of the process:

1. The client chooses the duration of the TaskBunny campaign, with 7 days being the minimum.
2. The client also determines the total reward to be distributed and pays for them in addition to the service by TaskBunny.
3. TaskBunny determines the bonus BNY for the campaign based on the current level of the Client Campaign allocation. Details of the process are explained separately in this section. The full amount of tokens (purchased & bonus) are set aside for the campaign.
4. Finally, the client also provides an approved the message that TaskBunny shares via their accounts.
5. TaskBunny posts the approved advertising message with any links, hashtags, etc. as per the client's request.

6. Community members of TaskBunny will go to their website via the link in the message and will press “Participate”. This has the automatic effect to retweet, comment and like the campaign message.
7. At the end of the campaign, TaskBunny will tally the number of people still eligible for rewards. A user loses their right to rewards if:
    a. They have removed the retweet, like or comment from the campaign message.
    b. They have been banned from the platform.
    c. They have deleted their account.
8. The rewards are allocated per user account after the total number of eligible users is established. A snapshot of the users and the reach they generated via their participation and points will be awarded based on that. The rewards are then distributed pro-rata to the user’s points. Any multipliers incurred from B2C Staking are accounted for before the reward distribution and affect the pro-rata calculation.

Reward cap. A reward cap will be placed on the campaign reward tokens to prevent few users receiving excessive rewards from less effective campaigns. The maximum USD value in tokens a single user can receive from any one campaign is 50 USD. The cap does not apply for multiple campaigns.

Vesting. Participants in a campaign will have to visit the TaskBunny website and claim their rewards via a “Claim” button. The action will trigger the countdown of a preset 3-month vesting schedule. Reward tokens will be released in equal portions to the connected user wallet over the vesting period.

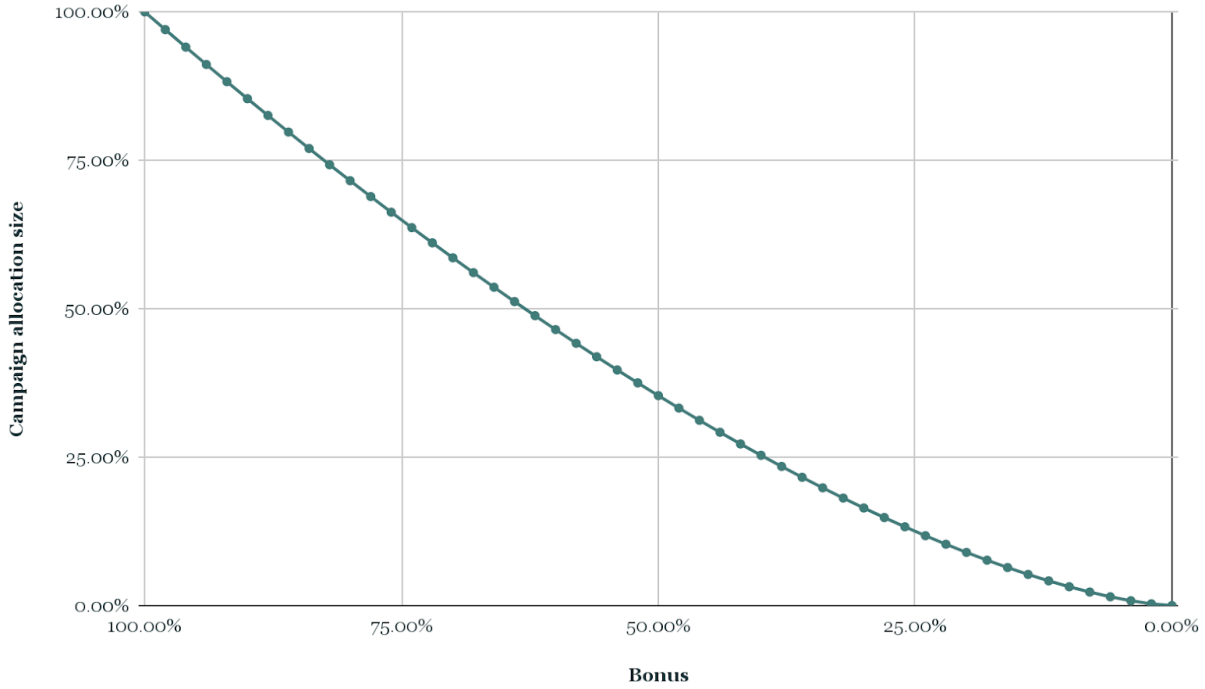
Rewards Matching

TaskBunny will give clients a bonus of BNY tokens for their campaign depending on the level of the Client Campaign allocation. The maximum possible bonus is 100% of the rewards the client has paid for, meaning the earliest clients of TaskBunny can receive double the rewards they purchased. The exact evolution of the bonus happens according to the following formula:

$$B = S^{1.5}$$

Where:

- B - is the bonus received by the client
- S - is the current size of the Campaign rewards allocation compared to its starting size



Bonus tokens received by clients depending on the current size of the allocations.

Let' give an example:

1. Client A comes to the platform and pays for 100,000 BNY tokens.
2. The Campaign rewards allocation is at 80% its original size. This grants the client an additional bonus of 71.55% BNY or 71,550 BNY tokens.

Whether bonus BNY will be given again depends on the token price, current TaskBunny treasury and incoming business.

Liquidity Incentives

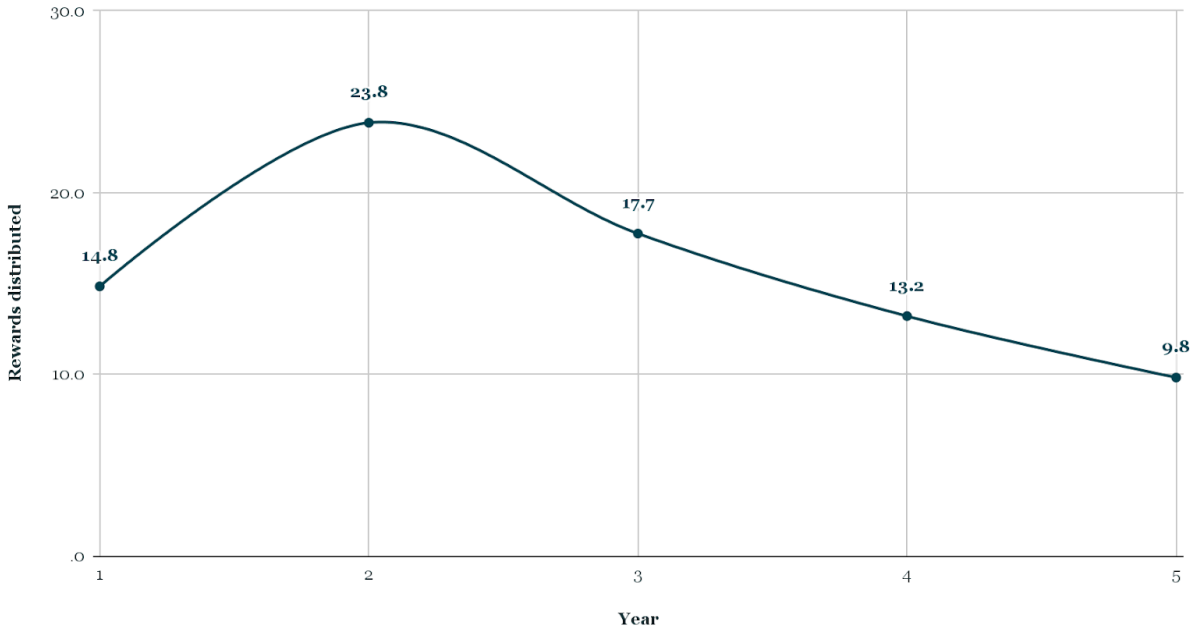
The TaskBunny project will incentivize platform participants through its Community pool allocation. This variable supply pool allows users to claim rewards during each reward distribution period, known as an epoch. Each epoch lasts 30 days. At the start of each epoch, the reward is equal to 2.40% of the outstanding tokens in the Community pool. Governance will determine the exact actions and incentive amounts. However, initially those who provide liquidity to the BNY-USDT pair on Aerodrome for Base will be the only recipients of rewards from the perpetual pool.

The 2.40% number is chosen to target an annual inflation rate, based on the total token supply, of around 3.50% in the first year. This rate will gradually decrease over time. The pool has a half-life of 866 days or 29 epochs, which is the time it takes for 50% of the remaining tokens in the pool to be depleted. Here is an example using actual numbers:

1. The pool starts with 108,000,000 tokens
2. The Epoch reward is set at 2.40% of the pool's tokens. The epoch duration is 30 days, so on day 30, 2,592,000 tokens have been assigned.
3. Epoch two starts. The tokens in the pool are now 105,408,000. The Epoch reward is still 2.40%. This works out to 2,529,792 tokens for epoch 2.

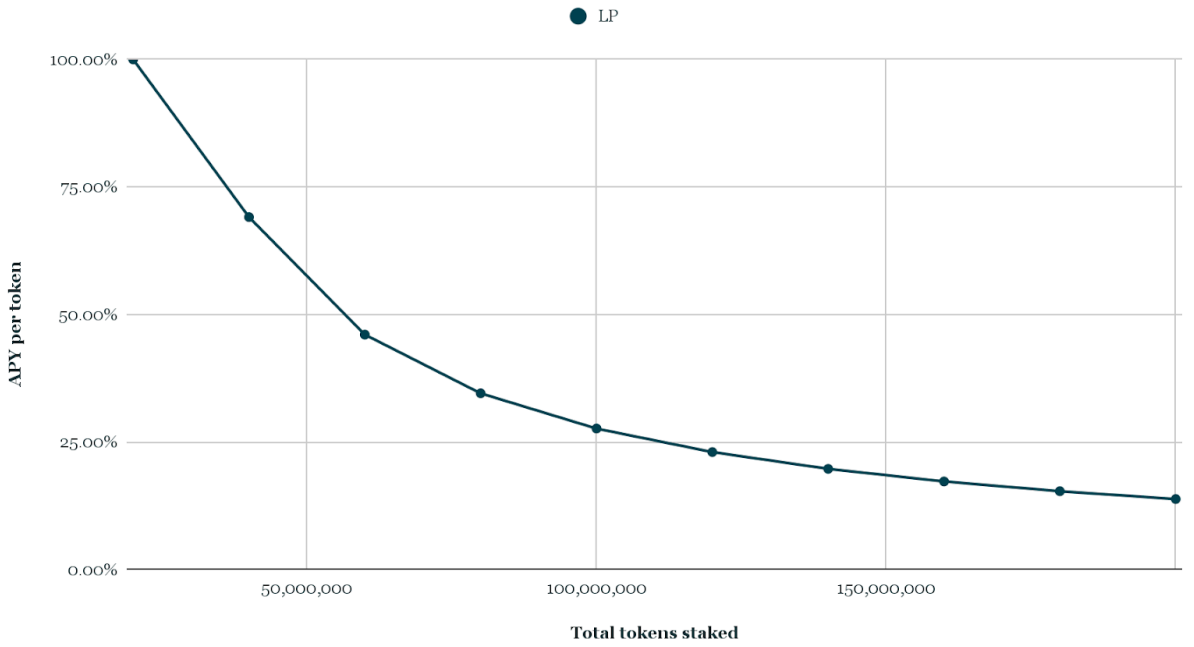
The setup ensures that the Community pool allocation can never be depleted because rewards are distributed as a percentage of the outstanding tokens in the pool. Although the rewards decrease over time, similar to Bitcoin, the net USD value of the rewards may rise if the token's price increases. This rewards mechanism allows for capped inflation and is compatible with fixed supply tokens, unlike perpetual inflation.

Tokens distributed as incentives are subject to a 6 month holding period. Users can withdraw 100% of their tokens at the end of this period. If users choose to withdraw their tokens before the holding period ends, they will incur an early withdrawal fee. This fee is proportional to the remaining duration of the holding period. For example, if users withdraw their tokens halfway through the holding period, a 50% fee will apply. The fees collected from early withdrawals are deposited into the Reserve allocation. The above translates to the following yearly distributions:



Net distribution from the pooled allocations.

Reward cap. In order to avoid extreme scenarios where a small number of users receive a large number of tokens, due to slow early adoption, the system will implement reward caps. In the case of rewards for LP, this will take the form of a cap on the APY users can attain by staking their LP token, setting a ceiling of 100% APY.



APY per token (year 1), based on the total amount of tokens staked

Reward calculation: The rewards will be assigned (and users need to **claim** them) based on the following formula:

$$P_{D\%} = \frac{U_x}{\sum_1^n U_1 ... U_n}$$

Where:

- $P_{D\%}$ is the percent of the epoch rewards that a particular user (X) gets
- U_x is the participation weight of user X for the particular epoch*
- U_1 .. U_n is the sum of the participant weights for all users

Penalties

There are two types of penalties on the TaskBunny platform - for early unstaking from the B2C / B2B programs and for early unlock of vesting reward tokens.

Penalties for early unstaking:

When a user or company decides to unstake their tokens before the predefined duration has elapsed, in which case they will receive a penalty based on the multiplier they obtained from the duration. Those who have staked in B2B or B2C staking with no predefined duration will not suffer any penalties. The multiplier varies as described in the Token Staking section, and will be used to determine the final penalty rate which is applied on the staked tokens as follows:

$$PR = 5\% \times M$$

Where:

- PR - Penalty Rate
- M - Duration Multiplier

Let's illustrate the above with a couple of examples:

Stake with duration

1. User A stakes 3,000 BNY tokens with a multiplier of 2.5.
2. Before the stake duration expires, the user decides to unstake all tokens.
3. The amount of the penalty that it will incur is 5% x 2.5 = 12.5% of the total tokens staked or 375 BNY tokens.
4. The user withdraws the remaining 2,625 BNY tokens.

Stake without a duration

1. User B comes to the platform and stakes 3,000 BNY tokens without duration.
2. The user can withdraw their tokens at any time without any penalties.

Tokens taken as a penalty fee are redirected to the Community pool and redistributed as rewards to liquidity provider for the BNY - USDT pair.

Penalties for early unlock of rewards:

Users who receive rewards either from the Campaign Rewards or the perpetual pool will have the option to wait for their rewards to vest or break the lock early and receive a

penalty on those reward tokens. The amount of the penalty is calculated using the remaining vesting time and a flat penalty rate, as per the formula:

$$PR = 10\% \times D$$

Where:

- PR - Penalty Rate
- D - Duration remaining from the vesting schedule

Let's give a couple of examples of how it works:

Unlocking immediately:

1. A user has accumulated 1,000 BNY tokens as reward over the last epoch for their LP stake. The rewards are now under a 6-month vesting period.
2. The user decides they want to unlock them immediately. The penalty will be 10% x 6 for 60% from the total rewards or 600 BNY tokens.
3. The user can unlock immediately, instead of waiting 6 months, but will receive 400 BNY instead of 1,000 BNY.

Unlocking after part of the vesting has elapsed:

1. A user has accumulated 500 BNY from two separate campaigns - 300 from Campaign 1 and 200 from Campaign 2.
2. They have 1 month of vesting remaining on Campaign 1, but decide to unlock now. The penalty will be 10% x 1 = 10% or 30 BNY tokens.
3. They have 2 months remaining from Campaign 2, but want to also unlock those tokens now. The penalty for those rewards will be 10% x 2 = 20% for a total penalty of 40 tokens.
4. The user can opt to forgo the remaining token vestings for total penalties on both campaigns of 70 tokens and will receive 430 BNY instead of 500.

Tokens removed from a user's reward pot as a penalty are returned to the Campaign rewards allocation and used in subsequent campaigns.

NB!: The penalty rate for rewards always uses months. Any unlocks happening in between two months will be rounded up, e.g. 7 weeks of remaining vesting will be calculated as 2 months.

Buyback & LP

The buyback and burn mechanism has been a successful and popular method in the crypto space. It has historically contributed to token price appreciation and maintained token scarcity. With the rise of Decentralized Finance (DeFi) and Automated Market Makers (AMM) like UniSwap, a new approach has emerged. This approach retains the core benefits of the buyback and burn method while adding the advantage of deeper liquidity. This new method is known as Buyback & liquidity provision.

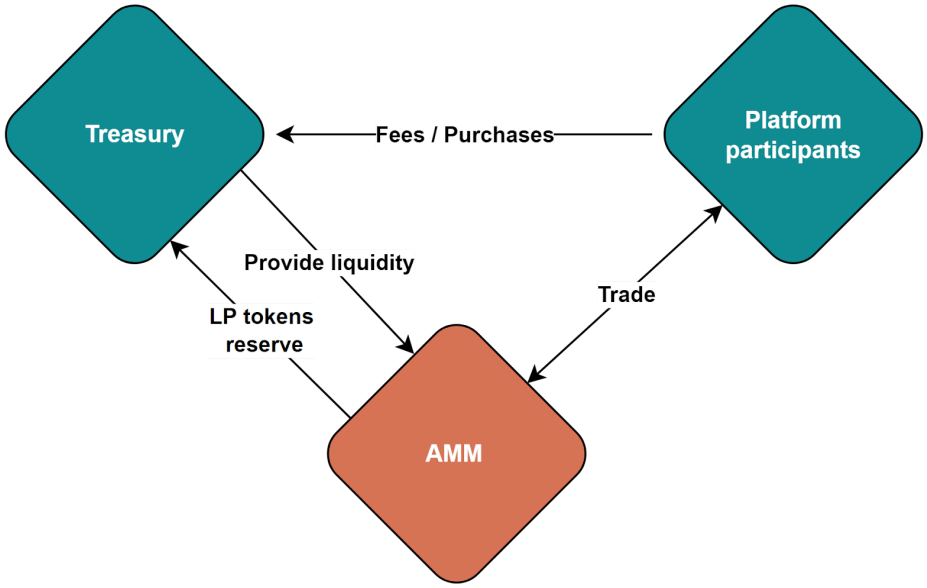
In this scenario, instead of burning tokens, they are first provided as liquidity for the token on its main AMM market. The resulting LP tokens are then stored in the project's treasury for the long term. This combines the benefits of a reduced token supply with deeper liquidity for the token.

Here is how this works in practice:

1. A company comes to the platform and spends 10,000 USD.
2. If the Community pool is above the threshold, 10.0% (1,000 USD) are used for Buyback & LP . The remaining 9,000 USD are used to fund the platform's operations
3. From the 1,000 USD, half (500 USD) are used to buy the BNY token at the current market price (let's assume 0.150 USDT) and thus 3,333.333 BNY are obtained.
4. The resulting 500 USDT and 3,333.333 BNY are posted back as liquidity on Aerodrome, thus providing more BNY tokens for people who want to buy them, and more USDT for people who want to sell BNY.
5. As liquidity is added, the resulting BNY-USDT LP tokens are stored in the project treasury.

Since the above operations can be costly, the platform will batch the buyback and LP operations (rather than execute them with each transaction) in order to keep them economically feasible.

In the case of BNY, the following fees are subject to Buyback & LP*: 10.0% of Total Revenue.



**NB! The Buyback & LP will be conducted only if the token price is below a specified success threshold number. This number will be determined by the project on an ad-hoc basis and will depend on current market conditions. For example, if the threshold is set to a 3x token price increase, Buyback & LP will occur only while the token price is below 3x. Otherwise, the funds will be stored in the treasury until the token price falls below the set target or until the project requires the funds. The threshold amount will vary annually.*

Replenishing the Community pool

As previously mentioned, the Community pool allocation of the project is designed to be non-depletable, but the rewards provided decrease significantly over time. To counter this, a percentage of all platform proceeds will be used to replenish the Community pool. These proceeds include: 10.0% of Total Revenue. This approach combines conventional yield farming with the trend toward "real yields". By merging these techniques, we aim to achieve rewards that start with bootstrapping but eventually rely on genuine protocol income.

This setup creates a self-balancing mechanism. Over time, the project will reach an equilibrium where the daily deposits to the Community pool allocation will roughly match the daily rewards distributed. The deposits are a flat value, while the rewards are a percentage of the pool. This equilibrium is self-adjusting; an increase in deposits leads to increased rewards, and a decrease in deposits leads to decreased rewards.

Furthermore, since some of those fees are collected in currencies different from the core protocol token, a buyback will first be executed, thus further increasing the demand for the token.

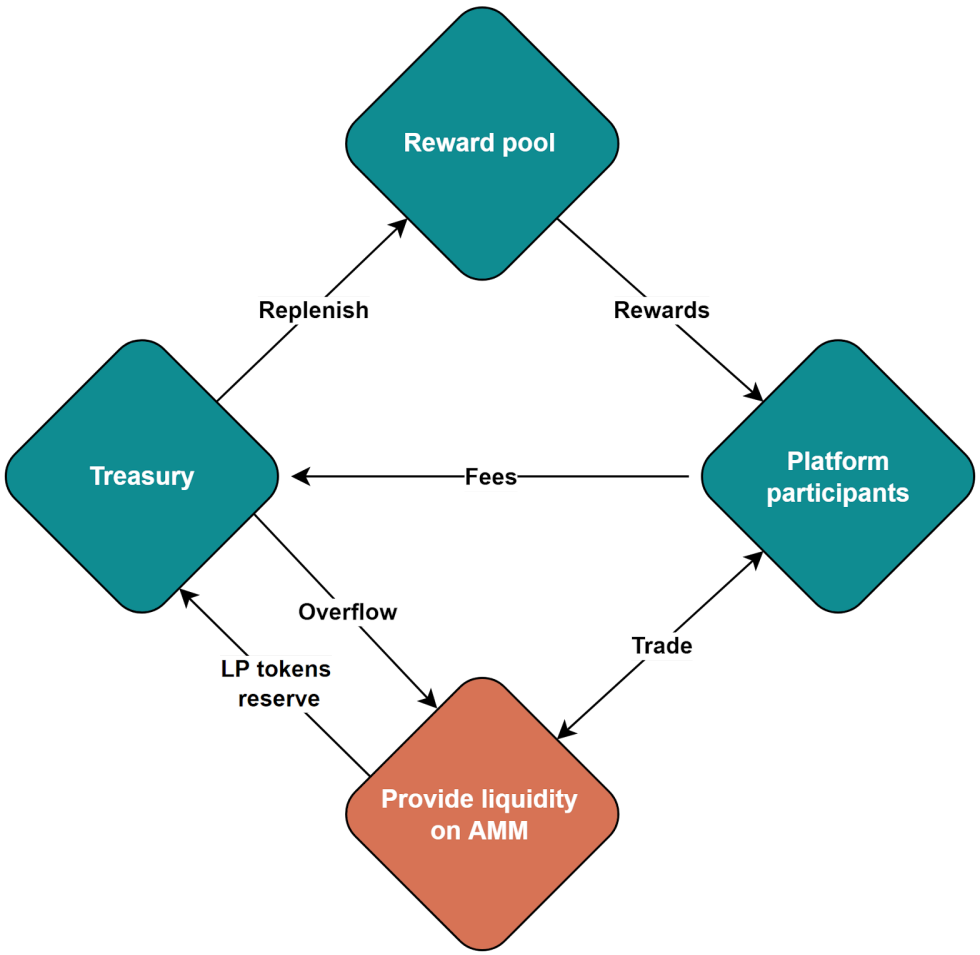
The replenishment of the pool will only be performed if the pool's current token availability is below 75.0% the original token allocation. If the tokens in the pool are more than this threshold, the remaining tokens (overflow) will be used for liquidity provision, as described in the respective section. This means that in the early stages of the project, there will be deflationary pressure on the token.

**NB! The replenish process will occur only when the token price is below a specific success threshold. This threshold will be determined by the project based on current market conditions and will be set on an ad-hoc basis. For example, if the threshold is set at a 3x token price increase, replenishment will take place only while the token price is below 3x. If the token price exceeds this threshold, the funds will be stored in the treasury until the token price falls below the target or until the project needs them. This mechanism ensures that if the token price naturally appreciates well above the threshold, the rewards will increase in their FIAT equivalence, even if the net tokens distributed decrease. The threshold amount will vary each year.*

Here is how this works in practice:

6. A user comes to the platform and spends 10,000 USD.
7. If the reward pool is below the threshold, 10.0% (1,000 USD) is used to replenish the Community pool. Otherwise, the tokens are used for liquidity provision as described in the respective section.

8. The remaining 9,000 USD are used to fund the platform's operations.



Governance

The project does not aim to become a fully decentralized entity. However, it does want to allow its users to participate in managing the platform in certain areas. Token holders will have the option to vote on specific topics. All votes cast are suggestive and non-binding for the project, meaning the project might choose to disregard them if they do not align with its long-term strategy.

1. New campaign formats
2. Next platforms for growth (e.g. after X, try to grow adoption on TikTok)
3. Community building initiatives and outreach campaigns

Voting eligibility

Token holders will be able to participate in voting, with the number of tokens they hold determining their voting power—1 token equals 1 vote. Eligible tokens for voting include those held in users' wallets and those held in users' accounts on the platform, Staked tokens.

Tokens excluded from the voting process are unclaimed reward tokens, tokens provided as liquidity on DEXes, and tokens that are vesting. For tokens held on the platform, a forum will be used that integrates the ability to represent the tokens under custody.

The results from both voting sources will be combined to determine the final outcome of the vote.

For tokens that are represented on-chain (e.g. tokens in wallets, Staked tokens), the voting will be done via the snapshot tool - https://snapshot.org/#/.

Voting process

A project representative initiates a forum poll on both the internal forum and Snapshot, outlining the subject being voted on. Polls can be structured as either Yes/No or Multiple Choice. The poll must specify a Snapshot date, which indicates when the tokens were counted for voting purposes. Users vote based on their token balance at the snapshot time, not their current balance, to prevent manipulation by acquiring tokens solely for a specific vote.

The poll should also include a link to a discussion thread for topic deliberation, a description of the voting options, and the rationale behind them. Additionally, the poll must have a specified end date and time for voting. Voting concludes either when the end date arrives or if the project representative decides to end the process early, such as when new alternatives emerge during discussions.

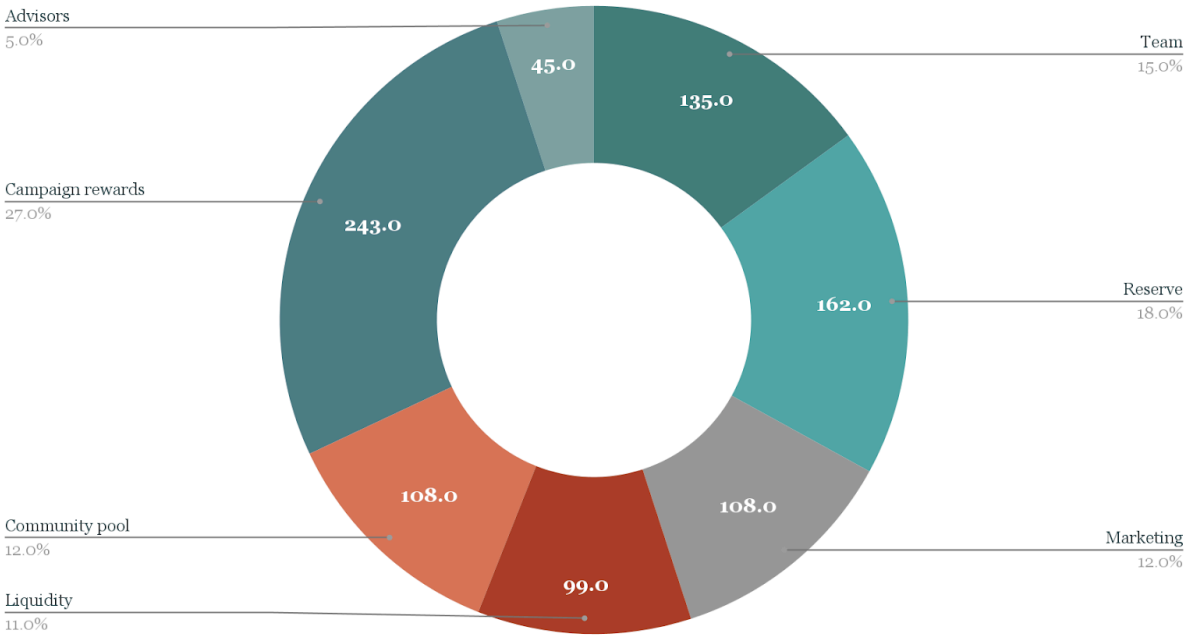
After the voting period ends, results are tallied on the internal forum. These results are non-binding.

Sale Financials & token generation event

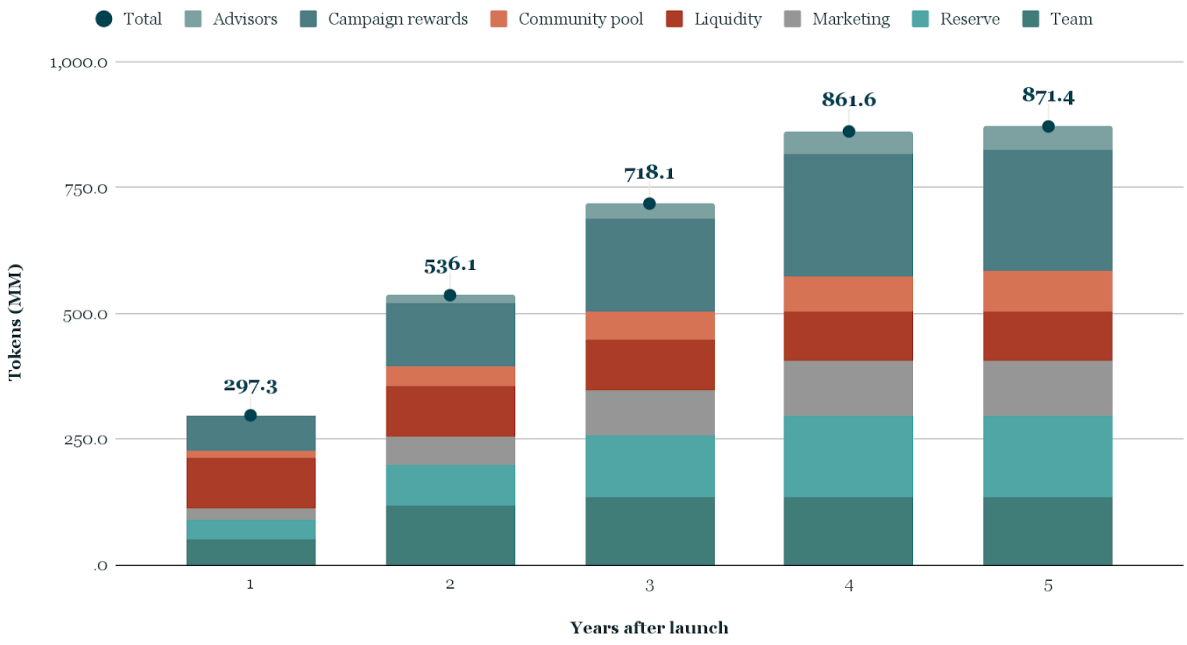
Basics	
⌙Ticker:	BNY
⌙Initial Total Tokens:	900.0 MM BNY
⌙**Important notice:**	Under SEC rules, this token may constitute a security contract and will not be offered to US unaccredited investors.

Vesting schedule, per token allocation						
Stage	Allocation	Tokens (MM)	Listing release	Cliff	Vesting	Monthly release
⌙Marketing	12.0%	108	5.0%	6	36	2.64%
⌙Team	15.0%	135	0.0%	3	24	4.17%
⌙Advisors	5.0%	45	0.0%	12	36	2.78%
⌙Campaign rewards	27.0%	243	5.0%		48	1.98%
⌙Reserve	18.0%	162	0.0%		48	2.08%
⌙Community pool	12.0%	108	0.0%	6		Non-linear release
⌙Liquidity	11.0%	99	50.0%		12	4.17%
Totals	**100.0%**	**900**	**7.5%**			

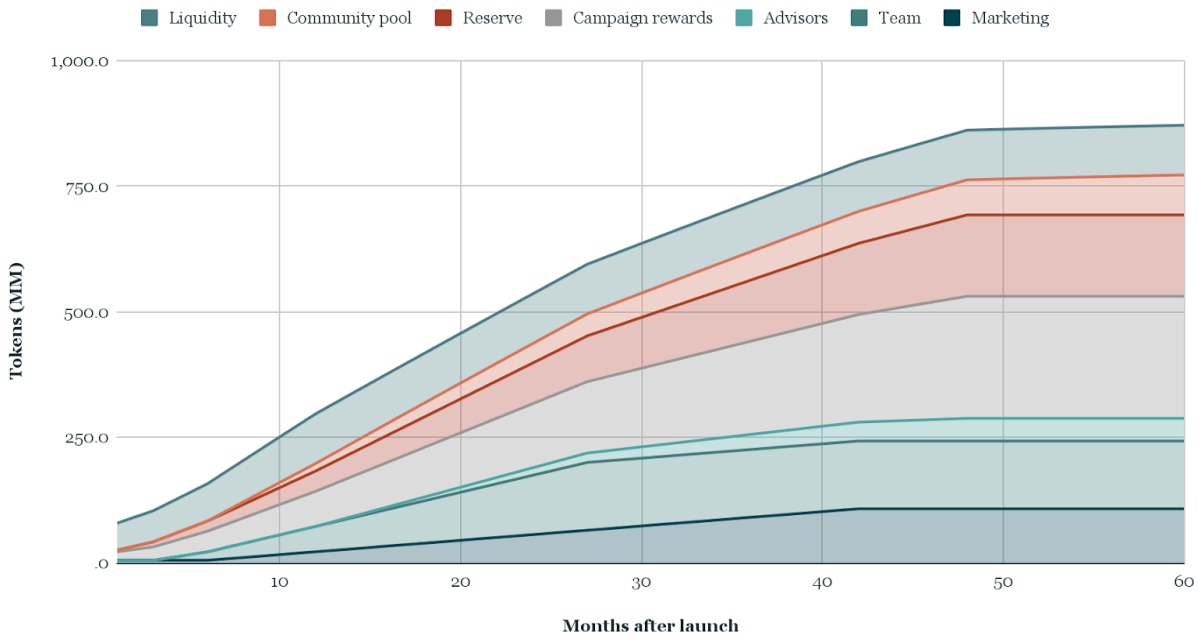
Important: the vesting schedules represented above are indicative or the expected release of tokens on the market. The only allocation which will have actual smart contract based vesting is the Team allocation. All other allocations will be 100% unlocked from day 1.



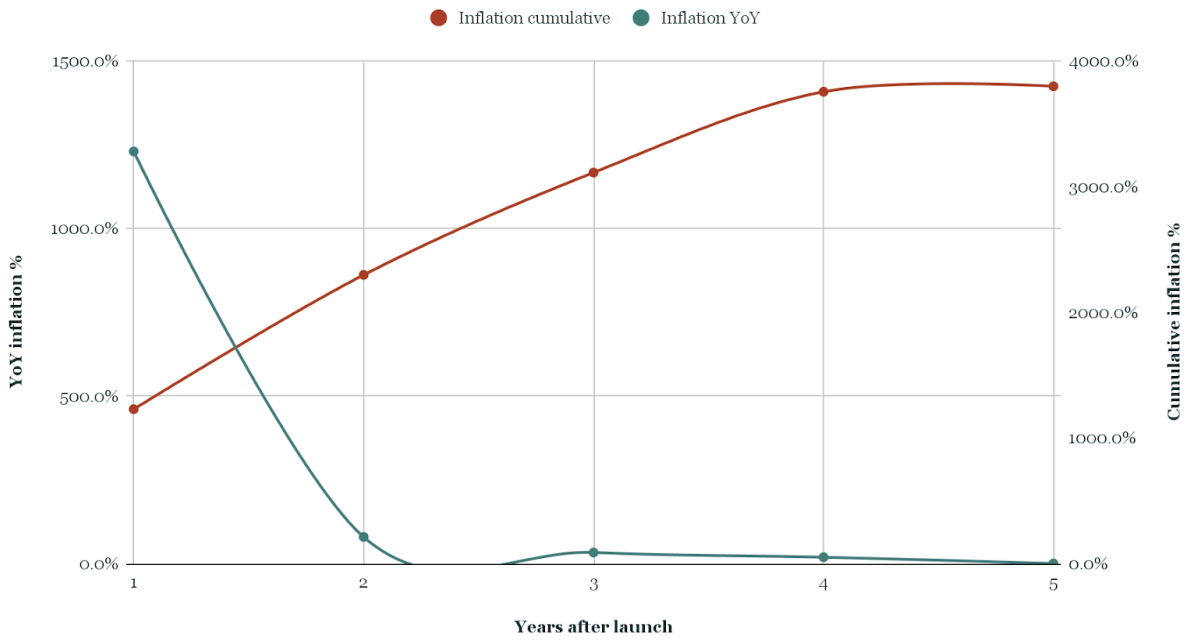
Total token allocation.



A breakdown of the token release schedule, by year and by allocation.The numbers on top are the total tokens released.



Monthly token vesting schedule (detailed, non-aggregated)



Token inflation YoY and cumulative