Infinigon Group
iG17 Blockchain Platform

Two-Tiered, Equal-Opportunity Blockchain Platform that Rewards Participants, and Maintains Price Stability with Asset-Backed Tokens

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Abstract

Blockchain technology is a relatively recent entrant in the realm of technology. Infinigon Group's new blockchain architecture for decentralized applications is the next generation blockchain platform designed to ameliorate problems inherent in the previous generation platforms. The innovative, two-tiered architecture brings to the blockchain a decentralized, secure and scalable computation, capable of processing transactions at a rapid pace. Segregation of duties and bi-directional communication between the two tiers adds a new dimension to the structure and security of the network. Tier 1 validates the software used by Tier 2; Tier 2 validates transactions. A novel, egalitarian validation protocol, Proof of Neutrality (PoN) is introduced, offering an equal chance of reward to any iG17 blockchain node. iG17 token, the native digital currency, maintains a price floor via a continuously growing asset-backed reserve.

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1. Introduction

The drive to improve efficiency in finance has steadily brought technological innovation through millennia. More than seven thousand years ago, little clay tokens were used in the Sumerian commodities redistribution system. Today, blockchain technology is changing the way we transact, and electronic tokens are used as digital currency. The potential of blockchain technology is vast. The decentralized, distributed ledger technology, where any asset can be transacted and stored peer-to-peer, will bring about massive changes similar to the changes brought on by the early Internet technology.

The current technical challenges facing blockchain technology are: decentralization, security and transaction scalability; or, more specifically, having all three attributes amalgamated within one blockchain. Both, Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains are decentralized and secure, however, neither is built to support high throughput of transactions. Bitcoin supports approximately 3 transactions per second, while Ethereum supports approximately 12 transactions per second. The iG17 Blockchain platform is the first to incorporate all three attributes: decentralization, security and scalability of transactions, through its two-tiered architecture and its PoN protocol, thus solving the trilemma.

2. Vision

2.1 Guiding Principles

Infinigon Group's vision for the iG17 platform grew out of three guiding principles:

1. Blockchain technology must be decentralized, robust, secure, fast, scalable and egalitarian.
2. Smart contracts are software programs notoriously subject to

human error and as such, must be implemented in a way, where any potential problems associated with the contracts, or the resulting fixes, do not affect any unrelated transactions or accounts. There must never be a question of hard forking the chain because of a smart contract malfunction.

3. Digital currencies, in addition to being an expedient instrument of commerce, must be backed by real-world assets to sustain their value.

2.2 Blockchain Technology

Blockchain platforms, although conceived as decentralized technologies, have developed a tendency towards centralization because of the way the PoW and PoS validation protocols work. Mining and staking is only available to those who can afford massive computing resources.

The iG17 Blockchain platform gives all nodes an equal opportunity to participate in validation revenue, irrespective of computing power, popularity, or stake in the platform's digital currency. By virtue of its two-tiered architecture and the unique block validation protocol—Proof-of-Neutrality (PoN)—iG17 gains an enormous speed advantage over other systems. iG17 can process thousands of transactions per second without resorting to centralized proof-of-consensus or hybrid solutions. The iG17 blockchain platform is, for practical purposes, highly scalable.

The iG17 platform ensures that every node has an equal probability of earning rewards when they participate in the validation process. This prevents the formation of mining

consortiums and centralization of currency ownership, while at the same time eliminating the risk of network hegemony (e.g. 51% attacks).

True decentralization and mass adoption of the blockchain can only be realized by eliminating computational and financial barriers to entry, and by spreading the rewards evenly across the network by design.

2.3 Smart Contracts

In order to guarantee inviolability of funds on the blockchain, iG17 does not allow smart contracts to be written onto the main ledger. The iG17 main ledger permits only three transaction types: account balance records, ownership transfers (buys and sells), and text-based contracts.

iG17 smart contracts—deployed on a separate, "contracts chain" in an inert, template form—must be linked directly with funds on the main blockchain by an account owner, to be activated. Once the inert contract is activated the owner's account number is merged with the contract program and a new, immutable copy is written onto the side chain. This now becomes a live contract. This contract will execute based on the algorithmic instructions in the program, but only acts on funds that exist in the owner's account. Furthermore, all of the environment information needed to run the contract will be included within the immutable contract instance. The contract may not refer to any external list, secondary contract, or library code. Any smart contract that tries to access any information outside of itself will not run.

This means that no programmer, or hacker, has any more privileges than a regular user and, just like a regular user, they can only link their program with funds in their own account.

The safety features provided by iG17 smart contracts offer improvements over currently available smart contracts. To understand the reasons for this, one must keep two facts in mind:

1. Like all software, smart contracts are subject to bugs no matter how much care has been taken to make sure that the software is bug-free.
2. Once smart contracts are linked with tokens and deployed on a blockchain they are immutable, they cannot be changed.

There have been examples, on the currently available digital currency systems, of smart contracts being manipulated such that funds were siphoned from users' accounts without the users' knowledge. In other cases, swaths of accounts have been permanently locked away—lost forever—because the system allowed one smart contract library, to control other smart contracts with information regarding the links to the accounts. When a programmer erased the smart contract library, the coins in those accounts were locked away and will most likely stay locked away forever. The only solution to retrieve these funds would be a hard fork, which would cause other account holders to lose their coins or their transaction history.

These are the kind of problems that the iG17 smart contract system solves. iG17 also offers other advantages:

1. **Containing the problem**. If a problem is discovered within a

smart contract, the only person or entity affected will be the entity that owns the account.

2. **Restricting the account links**. If a problem is discovered about a particular type of contract, the program template may be stopped from being linked by other account holders until the problem is fixed.

Furthermore, full Decentralized Apps (Dapps) are deployed on individual side chains. When interacting with a Dapp, one's funds are secured on the main chain, while copies of equivalent tokens are created on the Dapp's side chain. In this way, any error or vulnerability in each application is isolated to its sandboxed ecosystem, and can be dealt with by the Dapp developers and users, without affecting the health of the overall iG17 blockchain. In this schema, if a problem arises, users' funds can be safely restored on the main chain. Additionally, accountability is assigned solely to the users and developers of the Dapp. This also reduces network bloat, as only the specific side chain needs to be downloaded by users interested in only a specific Dapp.

2.4 Digital Currencies

As of this writing, the vast majority of digital currencies do not represent equity in any goods or services, nor are they backed by any reserve asset(s). Instead, the price is driven by the speculated value of the product or network that the currency supports. Therefore, the tokens are not representative of any current or future economic value, prospective cash flow, or direct ownership of goods, causing prices to fluctuate widely.

To establish long-term, sustainable value of digital currencies, real-world goods or services must back them. iG17 differentiates itself from other digital currency issuers by only issuing tokens backed by real-world assets. The company works with credible enterprises—both large and small—that are able to back their STO tokens with redeemable products, resources or services, in order to tokenize their assets in the form of an asset-backed digital token. In turn, a portion of each newly issued asset-backed token issuance is added to the iG17 token reserve, thus increasing the value of its native digital currency.

3. Market Overview and Opportunity

3.1 Overview of Existing Platforms

The invention of public-private key cryptography in 1976 was the springboard for the creation of blockchain technology. Fully decentralized blockchain—a technology first conceptualized in 2008—was introduced to the world in 2009 with the release of Bitcoin platform open-source software. A blockchain is a continuously growing list of digital records, called blocks, linked together and secured through cryptographic algorithms. Each block contains a timestamp, transaction data, and hash pointer which links it to a previous block.

Bitcoin, a digital currency and its underlying blockchain platform, operates without a central repository or administrator. Bitcoin and other decentralized digital currencies use a peer-to-peer network where nodes adhere to a common protocol for adding blocks. By design, such blocks are resistant to modification. Once recorded, the data in any given block cannot be altered retroactively

without the alteration of all subsequent blocks—which would require collusion by a majority of nodes. Proof-of-Work (PoW) protocol enables trustless consensus and avoids the double-spend problem.

The problem with existing implementations, such as the Bitcoin's PoW is that their use requires excessive computational resources or mining. Mining for valid blocks can take hours and consume enormous amounts of energy. This makes it impossible for Bitcoin-type platforms to achieve high transaction rates. Additionally, massive amounts of computing power are only available to miners who can afford computer farms—located in countries offering cheap electricity—thus de facto centralizing control rather than decentralizing it. At the writing of this paper, Bitcoin mining is reported to consume more electricity annually than 159 countries, including Ireland and most countries in Africa.

Smart contracts, first described by Nick Szabo in a paper released in 1994, were implemented in 2015, with the release of Vitalik Buterin's Ethereum, and the ability to embed scriptable smart contracts in blocks was added to the digital currency ecosystem. Whereas Bitcoin had envisioned a single use-case, namely secure payments, Ethereum's Turing Completeness opened up the blockchain as a platform for many programmable use-cases and the implementation of Decentralized Applications (Dapps) running on a Blockchain platform. This was a compelling technological advancement. However, since the Ethereum smart contracts are immutable, it is not possible to fix bugs that may be lurking in the smart contract software. Any loss of user funds (whether through intentional acts by an attacker, or unintentionally by a novice) is irreversible.

This has the potential of causing major havoc for Ethereum, with no remedy except instituting a hard fork of the entire network in order to roll back transactions. Aside from the problems caused for users of particular contracts, even worse is the effect these problems have had on other users of the chain who have never used the faulty contract at all, as all participants on the network are affected by a hard fork.

Proof-of-Stake (PoS) is a validation protocol that Ethereum is proposing to implement. Although not reliant on high computing power, and thus more energy efficient than PoW, PoS is neither decentralized nor democratic. Proof-of-Stake works by "staking," or locking up, a certain amount of digital currency, in so-called Master Nodes. The difficulty of successfully validating each block is reduced by a ratio of how many coins each validator is staking, or locking up, in their Master Nodes. The PoS protocol, therefore, increasingly assigns control of the blockchain to participants with the most digital currency resources.

Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) protocol, as used by some other systems such as EOS and Bitshares, relies on elected "witnesses" for block validation. Stakeholders are allowed a vote for witnesses for which they wish to verify the block, and the most prominent will be selected and rewarded. A separately selected group of delegates decides Blockchain protocol changes. Delegated Proof-of-Stake systems can potentially be subject to abuse since they are only as secure as the delegate selection process.

3.2 Opportunity for Innovation

The problems inherent in the currently available systems have presented an opportunity to implement innovations that address each of the issues mentioned above:

1. iG17 implements a Tier 1 blockchain that will run on a decentralized, globally distributed peer-to-peer network. This core technology provides services to the iG17 blockchain that addresses the aforementioned problems. A multitude of nodes will be part of the Tier 1 blockchain and will receive rewards for contributing to its services.
2. The Tier 1 blockchain validates software uploaded from GitHub, which means that all of the iG17 nodes are guaranteed to be running the same versions of hash-signed software. This, combined with our randomized consensus system (see 4.) renders it impossible for rogue software to alter the blockchain to suit their needs.
3. iG17 uses a randomized system to choose a new consensus group from within the total population of network nodes for every new block added, thus allowing the blockchain to be sealed every few seconds, preventing the possibility of collusion to alter the outcome.
4. All of the nodes randomly chosen as part of the consensus group share in the reward paid when this block is added to the chain. There is no mining involved and no need for a super computer or computer farms to participate, so computational power is not a factor in the iG17 Blockchain. Over time, theoretically, every node of the iG17 Blockchain will participate and receive consensus reward.

5. Smart contracts are never deployed on the main iG17 blockchain, where funds are held. In this sense, the main chain acts as a faster and more scalable Bitcoin-type platform: a secure system for transfer of funds, with no extra logic. Instead, smart contracts are deployed on a side chain. Additionally, each full Dapp will be deployed on a side chain. When interacting with a Dapp, users' funds are secured on the main chain while copies of equivalent tokens are created on the Dapp's side chain. In this architecture, faulty or hacked smart contract code is isolated from the main blockchain, and can be dealt with by the Dapp developers and users without affecting the health of the overall iG17 Blockchain.
6. iG17's asset-backed currency addresses the problem of maintaining value and price volatility.

4. How iG17 Blockchain Works

The following sections describe in detail how each of these innovations work, and the services provided by the Tier 1 Blockchain.

4.1 Architecture Overview

Every node in this system has an equal opportunity to be chosen as part of a block validation group. The system is egalitarian by design.

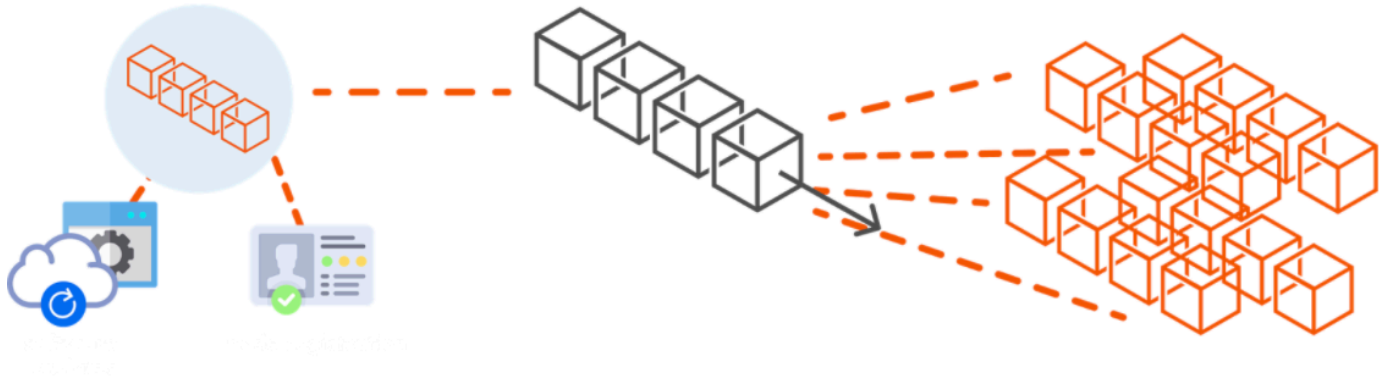

Figure 1. iG17 network architecture overview.

4.2 iG17 Tier 1 Blockchain

At the heart of the iG17 Platform is a peer-to-peer network consisting of super-nodes. The Tier 1 Blockchain validates software for Tier 2 transaction chain as follows:

- validates signed software to iG17 Blockchain nodes
- handle authentication and software distribution for new nodes
- stores anonymous hash identifiers for all participants
- acts as super-nodes that transmit the software to peers on the main chain
- after the decentralized, randomized selection, sends out notifications of which nodes will participate in choosing the next valid block
- provides side chain mirroring for testing and fixes of smart contracts and Dapps
- randomly chooses an honest-majority validation group on each iteration to add the next block
- authenticates nodes participating in the validation and consensus processes without participating in block

validation itself
- Tier 1 nodes are rewarded for both, software validation and Tier 2 node validation.
- Tier 2 nodes are rewarded for transaction validation only.

4.3 Software Security

All iG17 software is validated and transmitted by the Tier 1 Blockchain. Tier 2 nodes never download any software directly. Only after the software is validated by Tier 1 Blockchain, will any software be transmitted to the general population of Tier 2 nodes.

Once the binaries are received by the Tier 1 Blockchain, they are hashed and compared against hash numbers published on GitHub, which have to match. When all nodes on the Tier 1 have reached consensus that all the nodes have valid, signed binaries, the verification event is recorded on the Tier 1 Blockchain. Only then will the software be transmitted to the new Tier 2 nodes.

Tier 1 rehashing and verification takes place every hour. The hash verification process is transparent in real-time on the iG17's Blockchain-monitoring website. All of the iG17 source code will be stored on GitHub repositories, along with the valid signed hash numbers of the software in its binary form. Anyone will be free to download the source code, read the documentation, compile the code, run their own hash and verify the software sign.

4.4 New Node Security

Every new node that wishes to join the iG17 Blockchain, downloads and runs a bootstrap from the iG17 website. The software then negotiates with the Tier 1 Blockchain to validate the GitHub generated hash number before it is distributed to the new transaction-validating node.

Security is achieved by creating a two-tiered blockchain system, and by using signed software validated by the Tier 1 Blockchain for both executables and smart contracts. All of the token handling—blockchain and smart contracts—is verified, audited and updated automatically by an integrated code-signing and torrent-style delivery system.

4.5 Participation and Validation

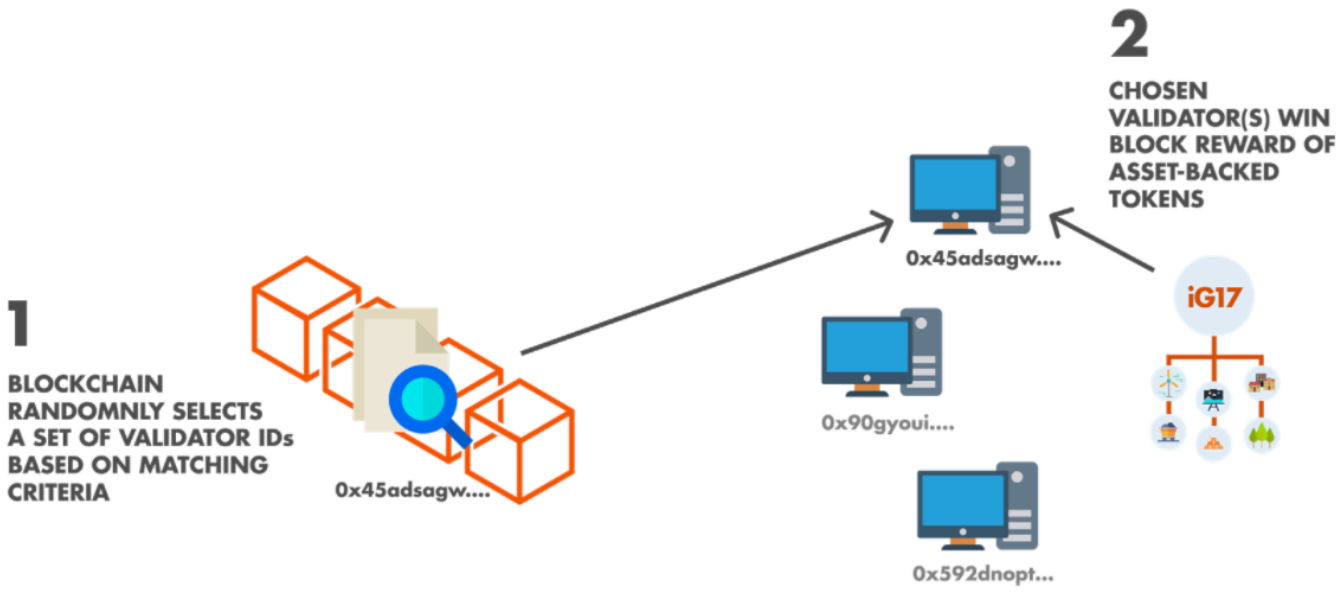

Figure 2. iG17 Blockchain validation overview.

4.6 Proof-of-Neutrality (PoN)

All nodes have an equal probability of being chosen to validate the block time-stamp and to share in validation rewards. Every time a node participates in the validation process, it is rewarded with the iG17 asset-backed, digital tokens. Over time, theoretically, every node will participate in the validation process, and will earn rewards.

The PoN protocol eliminates the necessity for the vast computational energy required by other protocols to solve cryptographic puzzles to select a node to validate the block's timestamp. High-speed computer farms and cheap electricity do not offer any advantage on the iG17 Blockchain PoN protocol. Likewise, potentially biased communities and digital currency holdings (stake) play no role. Instead, the PoN generates a random hash for each yet-to-be-validated block that is matched against DNS-authenticated hash numbers assigned to each node as its ID Number upon registration with the Tier 1 Blockchain. The matching nodes win the right to confirm the block via supermajority consensus. The nodes seal the block and the corresponding reward is shared between this group of nodes.

The criterion for matching each block is itself randomized, making the system impossible to predict or game. Because the process is randomly decided by network algorithms, not by individual nodal actions or prowess, bad actors are unable to manipulate the system through independent actions.

The validation process is fast and efficient, and electricity is not wasted searching for numbers, as the numbers are already generated as part of the transaction-validation process.

This process is near instantaneous and does not require the energy time-wasting schemes of Proof-of-Work or the pseudo-centralization requirements in Proof-of-Stake. It is designed to ensure network neutrality, rewarding all participants over time.

4.7 Dedicated Transport Layer for Software

The decentralized, peer-to-peer network is controlled by the Tier 1 Blockchain wich also serves as a transport layer. This transport layer ensures all nodes are running and are up to date at all times. Signed software is transmitted automatically via the iG17 Tier 1 Blockchain secure transport layer.

To participate in the network, nodes need to be running the Tier 1 Blockchain validated software.

The software will be open source on GitHub. When the Tier 1 Blockchain has reached consensus validation for the software, it will automatically transmit the software to all nodes using the torrent-style delivery system.

4.8 Smart Contract Security Management

Individual smart contracts will be sandboxed to the contracts side chain. Smart contracts will have two states, “template” and “active”, and will first exist on the blockchain in the inert template form. When individual users wish to use a contract, they must link it via their account. This creates an active instance of the template contract linked specifically to their account. Now active, this contract instance can run only on an individual, as-

needed basis, called by that account holder, which activates a transaction on the main chain pertaining specifically to the accounts engaged in the contract's logic.

Furthermore, all smart contracts are required to have all of their dependencies within that individual contract environment - references to outside contract code or libraries are not permitted. In this way, each contract is an independent, isolated existence, safe unto itself whether or not other contract code is tampered with or deleted. In the eventuality that a smart contract is compromised, only the individuals accessing that specific active contract instance would be affected, and all other active instances would be rendered inert until a solution is found.

4.9 Individual Dapp Chains

The iG17 Blockchain is designed to be a platform for full Decentralized Applications (Dapps) with more complicated logic and specialized use-cases. Instead of letting these encapsulated programs (which can, for instance, utilize multiple smart contracts in increasingly complex and interconnected ways) exist on the main chain or on the contracts chain, they will be deployed on individual side chains per Dapp.

This model assigns governance, development, and overall accountability of the Dapp specifically to its users and developers and greatly reduces network congestion and transaction volume. Users interested in specific Dapps need only download the corresponding side chain for the relevant decentralized application.

What is more, when entering into Dapp use, all user -currency is kept safely locked on the main iG17 chain. The amount of currency needed for the Dapp is frozen on the main chain, while equally valued copies are replicated on the user's Dapp side chain account. All transactions and state changes, while in the jurisdiction of the Dapp, are done with the copied tokens, rendering the main chain tokens safe if a vulnerability or attack occurs on the Dapp ecosystem. Participants and developers of the Dapp are free to find a fix without endangering the health of the main chain, and funds of affected parties can easily be unfrozen and recovered on the main chain.

5. Software and Network Architecture

5.1 iG17 Two-Tiered Blockchain Platform

Tier 1 Blockchain's function is to guarantee consistency of software versions used by nodes as well as node verification, while Tier 2 utilizes a separate blockchain for transaction validation.

Tier 1 uses a torrent-like methodology for software and node verification that ensures security and consistency. This Tier provides authentication, asynchronous communication and the scheduling of applications across hundreds of CPU cores. The resulting technology is a blockchain architecture that scales to tens of thousands transactions per second and allows for quick and easy deployment.

5.2 Software Transmission Layer

1. Integration with GitHub
2. Automated testing
3. Software deployed to Tier 1 Blockchain
4. Software transmitted to peer-to-peer iG17 blockchain network using custom torrent software

The figure below shows how software is transmitted to the network:

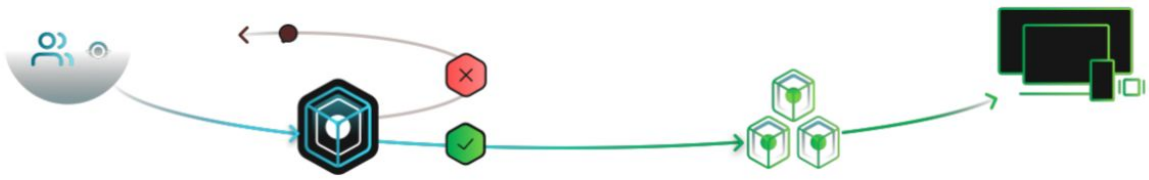

Figure 3. Software Transmission Layer

6. Value Proposition

6.1 Asset-Backed Protocol

iG17's asset-backed protocol solves two major problems facing digital currencies today:

1. The unpredictable, large price volatility. On June 21 2017, the price of Ether dropped from US $300 to 10 cents in a matter of 45 seconds, before quickly recovering.

2. The need for a more stable digital currency is in great demand for those who do not want to be subjected to the vagrancies and volatility of fiat digital currencies.

iG17 has created a digital currency protocol with three major attributes:

1. It is asset-backed
2. A smart contract governing the currency gives its owners the ability to redeem it for any of the assets backing it, including other currencies.
3. Streaming percentage of enterprise profits is directly embedded in the token in the form of USDC.

6.2 Asset-Backed iG17 Token

Figure 4. The native iG17 tokens will be backed by cross-industry assets.

iG17 has created a methodology for issuing digital currencies backed by assets, thus allowing any value-equivalent asset, including commodity, basket of commodities, or services to be used as a reserve embedded in a digital currency. The iG17 token reserve will be supported by a portion of each asset-backed currency created by other companies on the iG17 Blockchain.

iG17's protocol will be used by companies issuing digital tokens across many industries.

6.3 Embedded Market Maker Attributes

Tokens using the iG17 protocol will be governed by an algorithm ensuring the token's liquidity—the algorithm will be, in effect, an automated market maker for each token. The iG17 token algorithm gives its users the ability to redeem their asset-backed tokens for any of its embedded assets without the need for external exchanges. An asset-backed token with embedded market-maker attributes ensures both liquidity and a price floor based on the assets backing the token, irrespective of external market sentiments.

6.4 iG17 Native Token

iG17 will issue its own native digital currency. These tokens will be native to the iG17 Blockchain and will hold a fractional reserve consisting of the partial value derived from each of the asset-backed currencies issued by other companies on the iG17 Blockchain. Over time, iG17's native digital currency will become an increasingly stronger store of value, as more asset-backed tokens, and thus

more diverse cross-industry assets, are added to the iG17 token's reserve.

6.5 Case Study: A Mineral-Backed Token

This mineral-backed token, structured for a natural resource company, provides a key advantage to purchasers of the token in the form of cash and mineral reserves backing the token. The reserves mitigate the risk, making the token less prone to price fluctuations.

7. Roadmap

Phase 1 - Design of ERC-20 Compliant Asset-Backed Token: iG17

- Creation of the iG17 test tokens with embedded reserves

Phase 2 – iG17 Test

- Minimum Viable Testing environment of ERC-20 compliant asset-backed tokens
- Testing of smart contracts and embedded market-making functionality released on Ethereum
- Creation of tokens for customers completed

Phase 3 – Q4, 2018: Delivery of iG17 Blockchain Transport Layer

- Minimum Viable Testing Environment for iG17 Blockchain Software Delivery
- Tier 1: nodal software delivery, deployment and software security. This includes deployment of:
    - Torrent-like transport mechanism

- Tier 2 – transaction validation Blockchain using iG17's Proof-of-Neutrality (PoN) protocol
- GitHub SHA authenticated software to Tier 1 Blockchain nodes

Phase 4 - Q2 2019: Release of ERC-20 Compliant Token: iG17

- Distribution of pre-STO iG17 tokens (ERC-20 compliant)
- Release of iG17 tokens

Phase 5 – Q2, 2019: MVT Network

- Minimum Viable Test Network: Modification of Blockchain Transaction Software platform and implementation of iG17 Blockchain's random node selection and consensus software
- Test Modification where Blockchain accepts only one version of Nodal consensus software
- Stress test: varying frequency of block creation and block size

Phase 6 – Q3, 2019: Stress Testing

- Stress Testing, Security plus Bug Testing for Unified Tier 1 (Software Security Blockchain) to Tier 2 (Transaction Blockchain).

Phase 7 – Q4, 2019: Security and Quality Control Audit

- Quality control audit

Phase 8 – Q1, 2020: BETA Release

- Beta testing and limited release

Phase 9 – Q2, 2020: iG17 Blockchain Release

- iG17 Blockchain platform release

7.1 Further Afield

In the future, the iG17 Blockchain will be opened up as a mesh network, to deploy distributed computing projects similar to Folding at Home or Alpha Go Zero. Folding at Home is resource-intensive peer-to-peer software that used the computing power of network nodes to contribute to protein folding research. Alpha Go Zero is an open source version of Google's AI software. Recently, Alpha Go Zero taught itself "Tabula Rasa" (with a clean slate) how to master the game of Go, knowing only the basic rules. Letting similar programs access the unused capacity on the iG17 Blockchain network, and having a fully open API available to develop applications traditionally requiring expensive supercomputers, would allow rapid progress for these programs. All validating nodes on the iG17 Blockchain will be given the option to participate, opening up additional opportunities for the nodes to earn rewards from the IG17 Blockchain.

8. Conclusion

iG17 Blockchain is a next-generation platform for decentralized applications. The blockchain's innovative architecture solves the technical aspects of all three necessary attributes of a next generation blockchain: decentralization, security and scalability of transactions. The first of its kind, the iG17 Blockchain is scaffolded with a two-tiered architecture, where Tier 1 blockchain validates the software used by the nodes on Tier 2 blockchain, which validates transactions.

A new validation protocol, Proof of Neutrality (PoN), replaces PoW and PoS to inexpensively prevent the problem of the introduction of malicious software on the transaction blockchain, and to assure that any node on the blockchain is offered an equal chance of reward. The iG17's native digital currency will maintain a price floor via a continuously growing asset-backed reserve.

NOTE: The iG17 Tokens distributed during the STO and pre-STO, will be ERC-20 compatible tokens issued on the Ethereum blockchain.

The iG17 Native Tokens refer to the tokens issued on the iG17 blockchain.

The timeline represented in the Roadmap section is approximate and no assurances can be made that the development schedule will be as outlined.