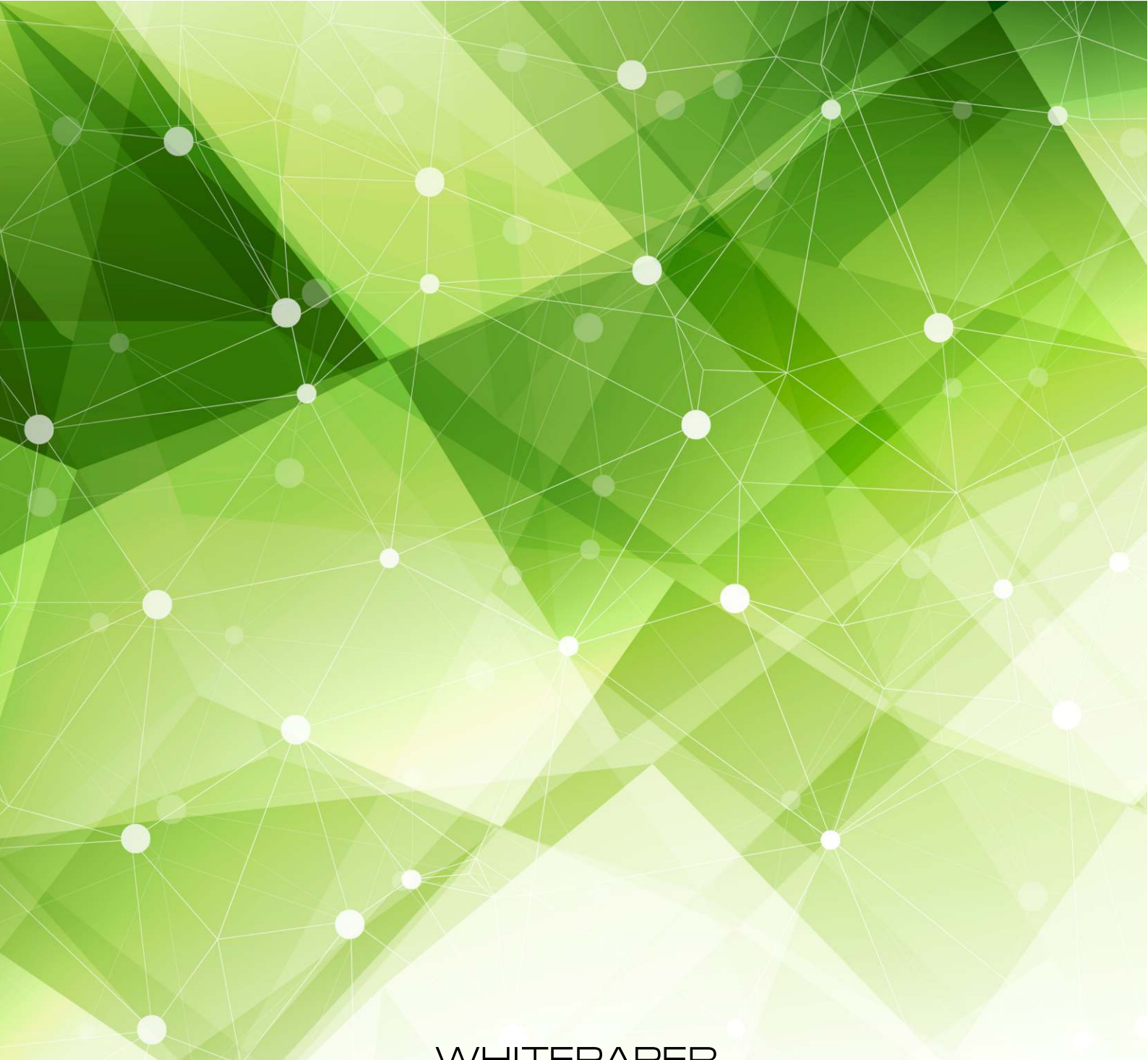

WHITEPAPER

INLOCK

LENDING PLATFORM TO PROVIDE LIQUIDITY FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY OWNERS WHILE THEY HOLD THEIR ASSETS.

version 1.1

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ABSTRACT

In 2009 a new cryptocurrency and worldwide payment system was born. It is the first decentralized digital currency, as the system works without a central bank or single administrator. The network is peer-to-peer and transactions take place between its users directly, without any intermediary. These transactions are verified by network nodes through the use of cryptography and recorded in a publicly distributed ledger called the blockchain. It was invented by an unknown person or group of people under the pseudonym of Satoshi Nakamoto and released as an open-source software that we know today as Bitcoin.

In the past few years, countless alternative cryptocurrencies have appeared, which claim to have real advantages over Bitcoin, but owners of these various cryptocurrencies have limited liquidity options in today's digital economic world. According to the Blockchain Capital 2017 survey, 30% of the Y generation prefer to use Bitcoin as a form of investment compared with more traditional forms of investment involving similar risks.

INLOCK

INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrencies are now firmly entrenched in public consciousness and blockchain technologies seem to be unavoidable in the foreseeable future. As their reputation grows, the demand for supplementary services is becoming more and more urgent. We believe companies that are able to respond to the demands of the fast growing cryptocurrency market with innovative solutions will be the unicorns of 2018.

One service in particular which is a driving force of every economy is lending. The increasing number of cryptocurrency owners do not only see cryptocurrencies as a way to achieve short-term gains, but as a long term investment, a vision. However, the wealth stored in cryptocurrencies is not liquid; it can only be leveraged with a high level of risk and associated costs. Cryptocurrencies sold in order to finance a temporary liquidity problem can often be bought back at a significant loss. Due to these risks and in the absence of a better option these assets remain stored in crypto wallets and rarely used.

MOTIVATION

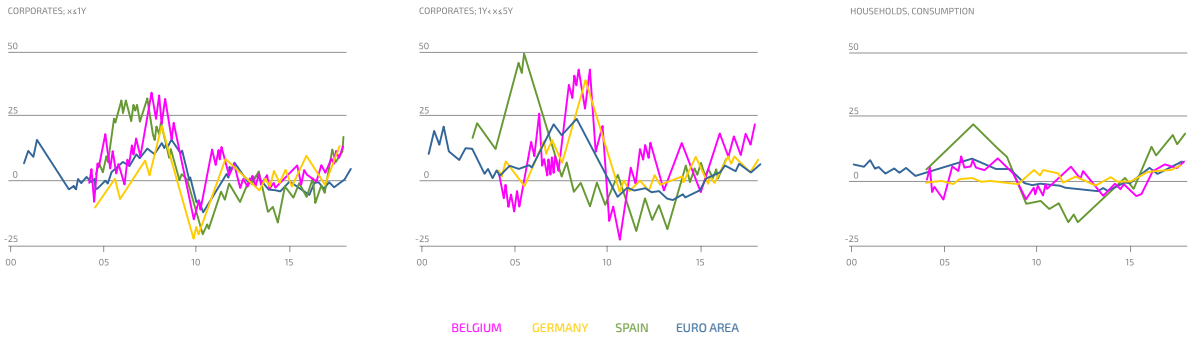
Our goal is to connect people who already own cryptocurrencies, but have been unable to effectively utilize them, to those who want to benefit from the profit generated by cryptocurrencies, while avoiding the high risk that often characterizes crypto markets. Over the past year we have received numerous requests from both camps, and we are pleased to announce that we will soon release a platform that provides mutually beneficial solutions for both parties.

INLOCK is a lending platform which enables cryptocurrency holders to manage short term liquidity problems by taking out a loan, using their existing cryptocurrencies as collateral. Lenders wishing to offer a loan can do so - with the appropriate permits - risk-free to those in need. Due to the fact that collateral can be exchanged into FIAT currency immediately, the risks involved for the lender party are almost identical to a bank deposit while earning higher interest rates. Credit transactions are established between the two parties directly, while our service as an intermediary ensures that the parameters of the agreement are formally recorded. Each of these terms is included in a smart contract, ensuring that every credit contract between the parties is irrefutable and impossible to manipulate.
Borrowers are able to set their own conditions in our system in terms of amount and duration according to their needs. In addition, the level of risk taking for exchange rate fluctuations is customizable. The process is fast and seamless and there is no need for additional credit assessment, since the borrower provides the collateral, offering rapid and flexible convertibility. Our platform enables institutions to enter new markets which have been out of their reach, or else additional costs have prevented them from entering the market as lenders. The lending process requires a similar level of AML/KYC adherence similar to traditional lending.

Users of the platform pay all costs in ILK tokens except the interest, thus the ILK token is an integral component of the INLOCK ecosystem. The ILK tokens can be purchased directly from the platform, or during the multi-step token sale.

Loans and debts are amongst the greatest invention of mankind since the wheel and are the fundamental building blocks of modern economies. The total debt of mankind is more than 71,669,000,000,000 US dollars. The whole population of Planet Earth is in debt. Since you finished the last sentence this amount has increased by nearly 1 million dollars. This continuously growing debt is a tremendous burden on everyone. Due to the inherent 'caveat' of the chrematistic economic model, there are two ways to repay the debts: repay them via growth or refinance them with new loans.

Market demand breakdown by consumption type loans of households and small companies shows that they have grown continuously during the past ten years. Household consumption loans are almost at the same level as during the last financial crisis.



Companies and individuals seeking financing services to support their growth potential will often turn to traditional, unsecured bank loans, as these are considered a cheap means of raising capital.
In many cases however their:

- Growth rate is increasing,
- Credit history is not available (it may be their first business year)
- Credit rating is low, or not high enough

These conditions often result in denial of traditional bank loans. This trend was stronger in the years following the financial crisis - lenders in general were cautious about what kind of loans they approve.

In this situation, companies turn to other solutions and are able to find asset-based lending solutions which may help them manage their short term liquidity problems. This form of financing provides a more flexible approach for companies. In traditional bank lending, borrower's business model and operation are evaluated, and during the evaluation a hypothetical cash flow for the future is projected. By contrast, when an asset is provided as collateral, it is the collateral itself which is evaluated - taking into consideration such properties as how fast it can be liquidated and how much it would cost to transfer and store it securely. This approach is the fundamental difference between traditional and collateral-based lending, as the latter focuses on the quality of the collateral rather than the cash flow or credit rating/history of the borrower. Traditional bank lenders are often constrained by their own internal lending protocols.

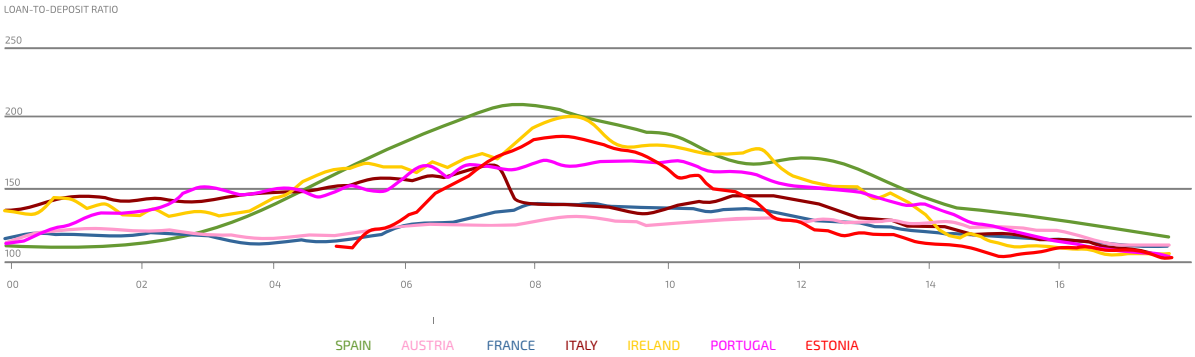
Traditional banks typically will not lend to companies where the debt to capital ratio is greater than five to one. In comparison, lenders that accept collateral as cover for the loan are not limited by such constraints.

Another important factor is time. Traditional lending procedures may take up to several weeks (or even months) while the bank analyzes the borrower's financial situation and credit history - basically the entire business flow. In contrast, collateral-backed loans require significantly less time to conduct a similar transaction.

Around the world there are 2 billion people who still do not have a bank account, and there are also 200 million businesses of various sizes in growth markets that are denied access to savings and lending services, while those who do somehow manage to find means to obtain them often pay outrageous fees for the limited range of financial products available to them. Why is this particularly important? Because credit is an essential part of any ecosystem. The problem with the banking industry is that it shows very little interest in addressing the population of the under- or unbanked. As a result, such borrowers are often forced to take out high risk/cost loans from unconventional sources, often from predatory lenders.

Digital technologies as simple as a mobile phone or smartphone with Internet access are able to open the door to the world of global finance for these regions. The entry barrier to access modern financial services for underprivileged people and businesses is getting lower every day. Cryptocurrencies and Fintech businesses will be able to form the bridge and provide access for these people.
(Source: https://inlock.io/2018/02/23/what-about-the-unbanked/)

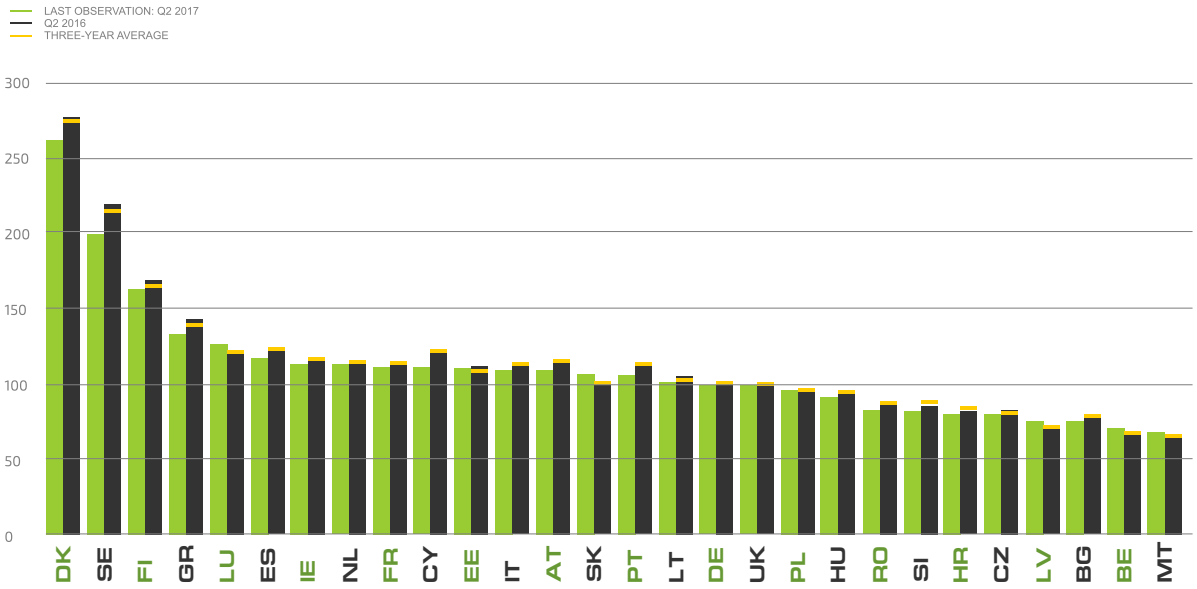
According to our research regarding the loan-to-deposit ratios in Europe, we have found that the traditional loan volume is declining compared to the deposit rate volume. If we look at the banks' balance sheet, it is obvious that in some countries banks really struggle to increase their loan portfolios. Through the Inlock platform, they can effectively increase their lending indicators in a secured, low-risk environment. Since anyone who meets the technical and legal requirements can become collateral managers and match service providers through API connection, the institutional partners are able to customize their level of partnership with the Inlock platform according to their own policy.



(Source: Loan-to-deposit ratio - yearly breakdown https://www.euro-area-statistics.org/banks-balance-sheet-loans?cr=oecd&lg=en&page=3&visited=1)

Monetary financial institution balance sheet statistics, the ratio between total loans and total deposits vis-a-vis Euro area non-financial corporations and households and non-Euro area non-financial corporations, households and non-bank financial institutions (excluding general government, all currencies combined, all maturities, not seasonally adjusted, in percentage, quarterly).

The following chart shows the change in loan-to-deposit ratio, country by country in the EU.



We believe that our solution will provide the opportunity for un/underbanked people to finally establish a connection to the world of global finance, and provide them with a collateral based lending option. Our platform will contribute to the adoption of cryptocurrencies, and is a step forward to stabilizing the price of these assets as well. Lending is probably the most important banking service, and through the Inlock platform, institutional lenders and individual/business borrowers are able to transact worldwide.

WHY DO WE NEED BLOCKCHAIN?

The INLOCK platform enables parties to offer and request loans freely, as well as to browse existing ones.

From that point onrward the platform does not participate in contracts created by those parties, unless they jointly decide to modify the contract.

The INLOCK platform prepares a smart contract to record the legal relationship between parties which is then digitally signed by INLOCK and 3 independent actors, giving them certain rights. The actors are the Borrower, the Lender and Collateral Manager, who handles the collateral for the entire duration of the loan.

Thanks to the decentralized Blockchain, the uninterrupted operation of the smart contract is ensured throughout the loan duration without any intervention being necessary from INLOCK. Furthermore, smart contracts running on the Blockchain contain trustless evidence and tasks which guarantee the integrity of all actors.

WHY DO WE NEED A TOKEN?

ILK tokens represent compensation for resources used; without the tokens these costs would need to be deducted directly from the collateral, which is contrary to the philosophy of the INLOCK platform as it was created - to mobilize the purchasing power of cryptocurrencies without having to sell or trade them.

How do we utilize ILK tokens paid in return for platform usage?

The distribution of ILK tokens used when creating a lending contract is the following:

- 10% for the marketplace where the parties are matched (INLOCK has created a complex marketplace API to make deals available not just on our own site);
- 30% for the Collateral Manager who handles the collateral for the entire duration of the loan;
- 60% for the INLOCK platform which is used to cover operational costs, financing the business development of the platform and extending its services.

The INLOCK platform immediately puts all used tokens back into circulation through its own token market.

INTRODUCING THE INLOCK TOKEN ECONOMICS AND NETWORK EFFECT

The whole INLOCK platform ecosystem is tokenized with the ILK token; any kind of contractual or contract related activity requires a certain number of ILK tokens. The ILK token is not an equity or a security type token; it is a utility token for the platform.
"A unit of value that an organization creates to self-govern its business model, and empower its users to interact with its products, while facilitating the distribution and sharing of rewards and benefits to all of its stakeholders."
(William Mougayar , - source: https://bit.ly/2r9vu9f)

INLOCK TOKEN MATHEMATICAL AND MARKET DYNAMICS ANALYSIS

The INLOCK marketplace mechanism has been designed with the aim of

- Creating a stable and scalable economy.
- Providing the right incentives for all participants.
- Ensuring win-win transactions at all times.

We have carried out a mathematical and market analysis to make sure these economic principles are emulated at transaction level. The analysis is as follows.

ECONOMIC STABILITY OF TRANSACTIONS

The most important property of the transaction logic is that it is independent of the INLOCK token market price. The transaction price depends only on the collateral, calculated on a FIAT basis. In particular, it does not derive from the INLOCK token market rate.

The independence of the transaction fee from the token price is important for a number of reasons:

- Transaction fee independence of the token price is likely to lower speculator activity.
- Transaction prices and costs will be predictable even in the case of substantial moves on the token market.

THE EFFECTS OF MARKET VOLATILITY

Cryptocurrency markets have witnessed substantial volatility in the past. There are a number of factors behind the adverse price movements:

- The Ethereum ecosystem is still an emerging market. Rapid market development often correlates with high volatility.
- Media attention often amplifies otherwise valid price movements.
- Low market liquidity at times may cause larger-than-average price corrections.
- Speculators have caused some substantial market rate swings.
- Changes in regulation tend to ha strong effect on the market.
- Market participants have to anticipate phases of higher volatility in the future as well. Rapidly evolving ecosystem and perception shifts are expected to move prices quickly.

FACTORS THAT ARE LIKELY TO INFLUENCE THE ILK PRICE

Whereas market volatility will naturally result in temporary price movements in both directions, there are a number of factors that are likely to have a positive effect on the INLOCK token price. These factors include:

- Bearish/Bullish sentiment on crypto exchanges.
- INLOCK marketing activities will drive increasing traffic to the platform. This will naturally create upward price pressure.
- The INLOCK team is committed to continuously developing services built on ILK tokens. Additional future features will add further utility value to the tokens. This will increase ILK's intrinsic value and create demand.
- The transaction fee mechanism provides a natural support of a mathematical nature for the price. Should the ILK price drop on the exchange, the transaction fee calculated from the collateral denominated in FIAT will immediately result in a higher demand for the tokens.

It is important to note that these factors may have a positive effect on the price but they do not guarantee an upward token price trend.

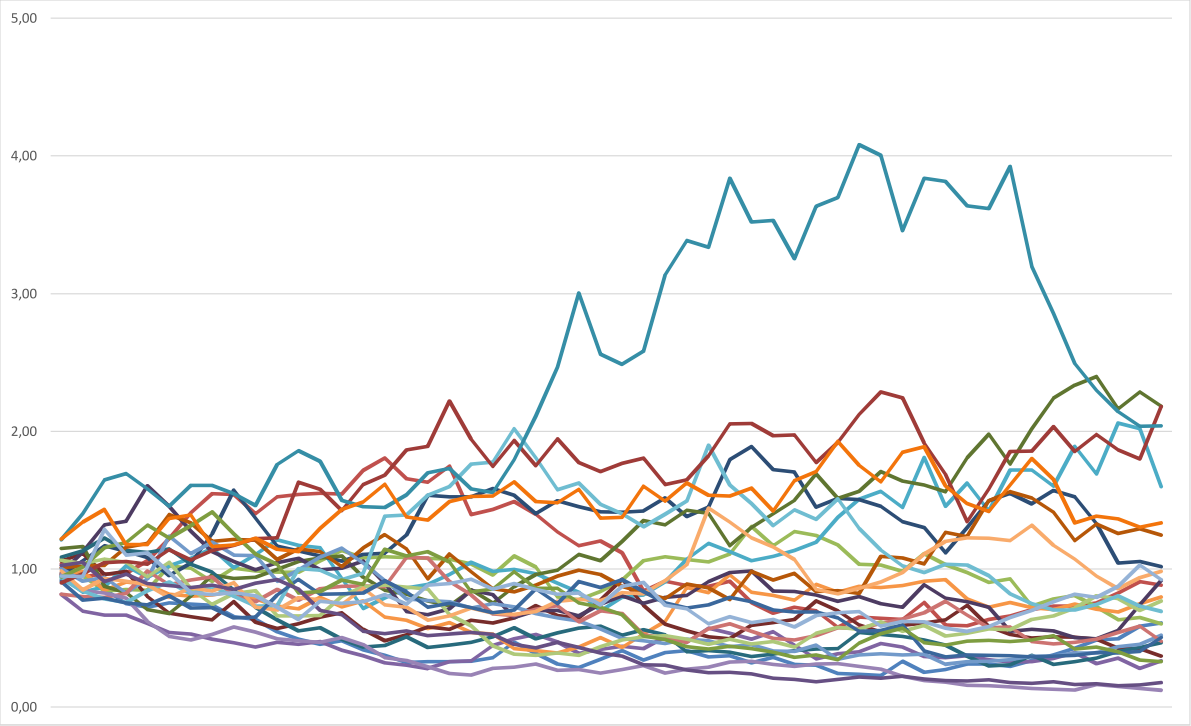
THE MATHEMATICAL EFFECT OF TOKEN PRICE INDEPENDENCE

As stated above, the transaction mechanism provides price support of mathematical nature.

Please note that the following arguments serve illustrative purposes only. The analysis is based on model calculations. Real market conditions will deviate from model assumptions.
The geometric Brownian process is a standard choice as a model for traded assets:

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$$

Where S_t is the token price at time t, μ is a constant percentage drift, σ is price volatility and W_t is a Brownian motion. Using this equation, we have generated a few ILK simulation paths for visualization purposes. The model parameters are based on recent historical data and current market conditions. Here is a sample of scenarios created by a Monte Carlo simulation:



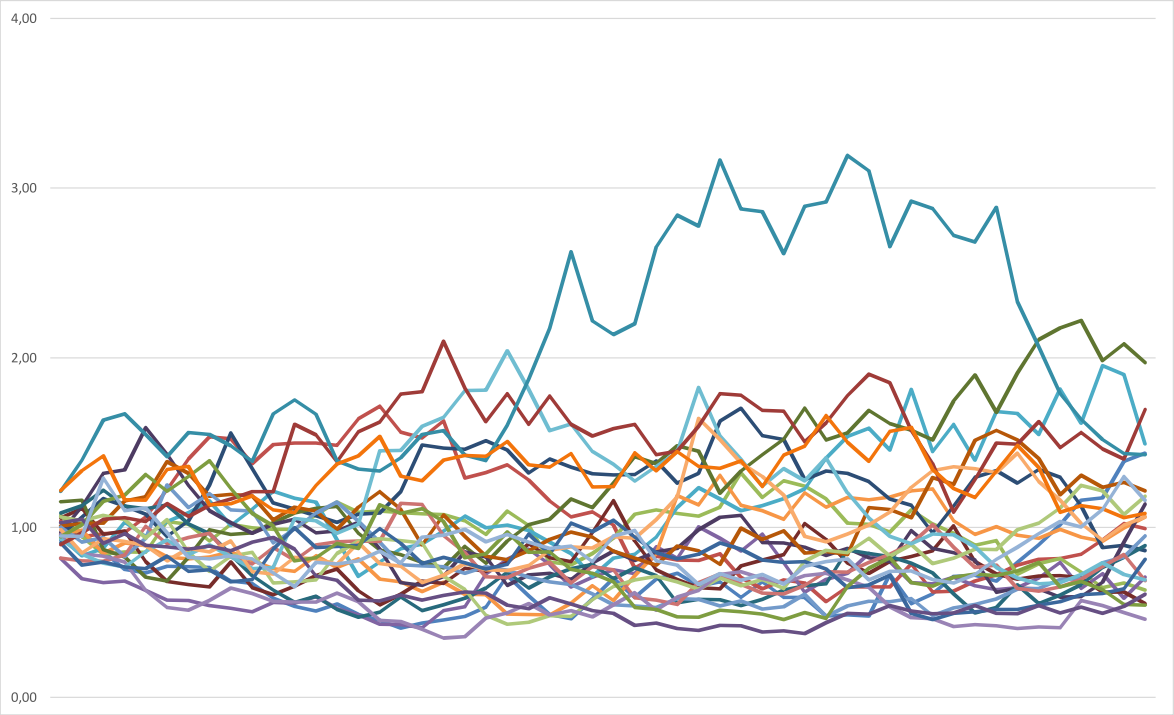
The INLOCK token transaction fee mechanism can be taken into account by adding a second drift term:

$$\frac{\alpha}{S_t}\,dt$$

Now we have a modified geometric process in the following form:

$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \frac{\alpha}{S_t}\,dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$$

We modeled the effect when such a term is added to the standard geometric Brownian process. For easy comparison, the graph below shows Monte Carlo simulation paths generated using the same random numbers as in the above chart. The plot illustrates the expected positive effect of the transaction fee mechanism on the token price in bear market phases:



Fixing the ILK transaction fee to the collateral expressed in FIAT produces natural demand in bear markets.

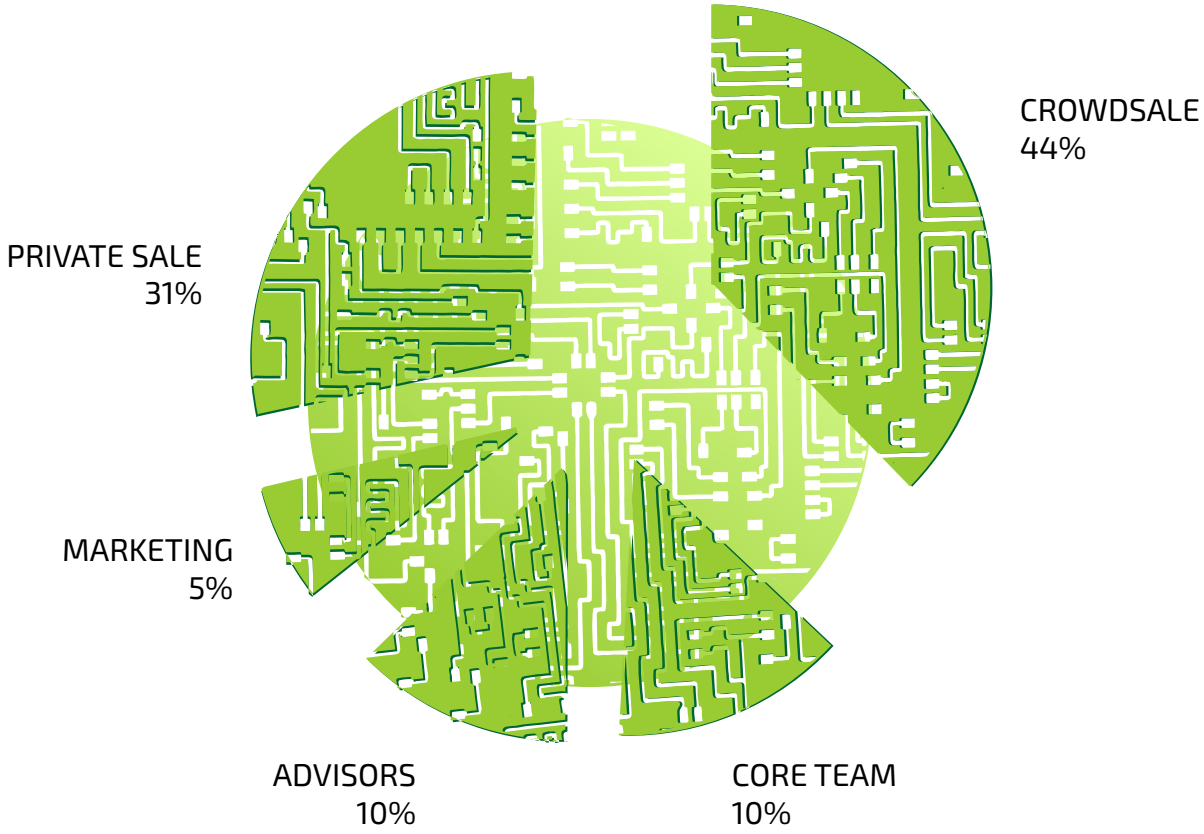
INLOCK (ILK) TOKEN TECHNICAL DETAILS

ILK tokens will be released under the ERC20 token standard. Each ILK token can be divided up to 8 decimal places. The ILK token is a proper utility token with the lowest Howey test score (0) possible for this type of token.
(http://inlock.io/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Howey-test-inlock.pdf)

Because the nature of utility-token-style ecosystems, all issued ILK tokens have a fixed price of $1=100 ILK during every token sale period. We use a reward model which benefits early supporters of the INLOCK Platform throughout the multi-step token sale.

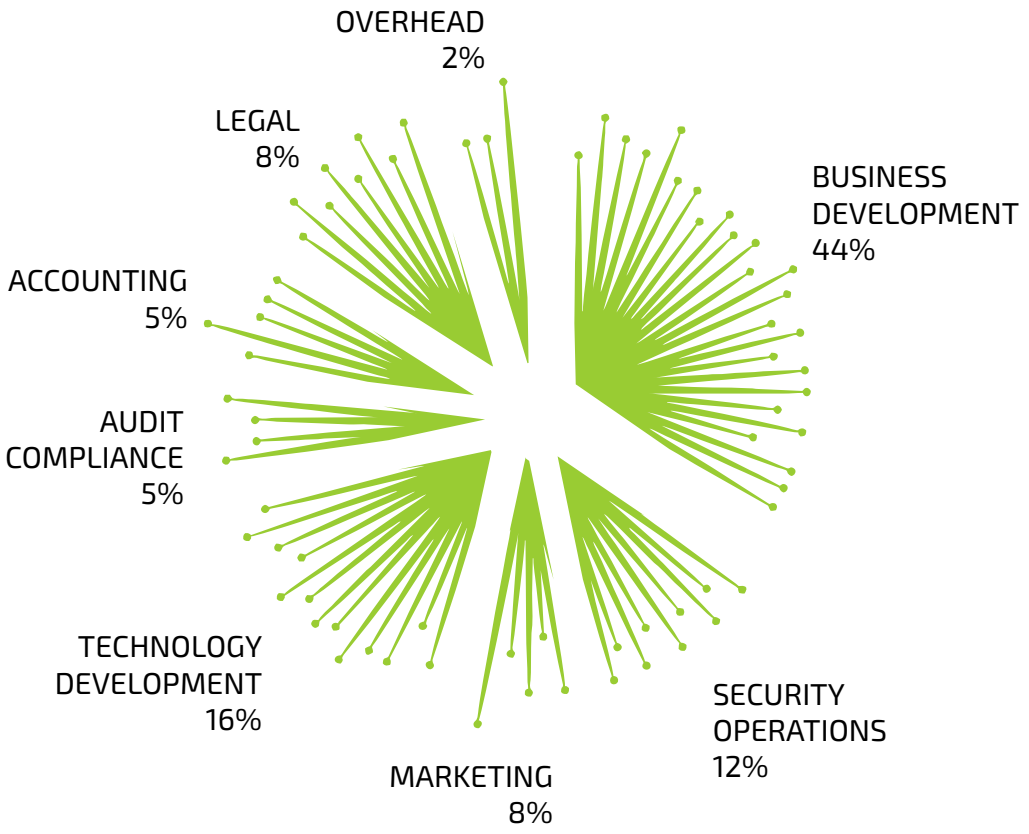
Anyone can buy and hold ILK tokens and because of the ERC20 token design, they can be stored in Ethereum wallets capable of handling ERC20 tokens. Our customers can also store their tokens in INLOCK eWallet service. ILK used for service fees from our eWallet does not accrue Ethereum network fees and is not affected by network load or price fluctuations.

The total number of tokens released will be 4.4 billion. The following chart show the token distribution list. The private sale began in March 2018 while the crowdsale will begin in waves from September.



Remarks on the crowdsale marketing reservation: This pool will provide the necessary reserves to reward and to incentivize the community. These include: rewarding the demo usage, feedbacks, community support, etc. and small amount of airdrops for MPV testing. Under the final public crowdsale process we will distribute all remaining tokens from the marketing pool as bonus to the public investors.

FUND AND REVENUE UTILIZATION



This token supply of 4,4 billion is a fixed amount that we will never be able to increase; this is guaranteed by the smart contract.

The following time locks will be applied during the different phases of the token distribution:

- Private sale and strategic partners' tokens will be locked until the end of the Public sale.
- Advisors' tokens will be locked for 3 months after the Public token sale.
- Team members' tokens will be locked for 2 years with the following timings: 6 months cliff with 2 years vesting.

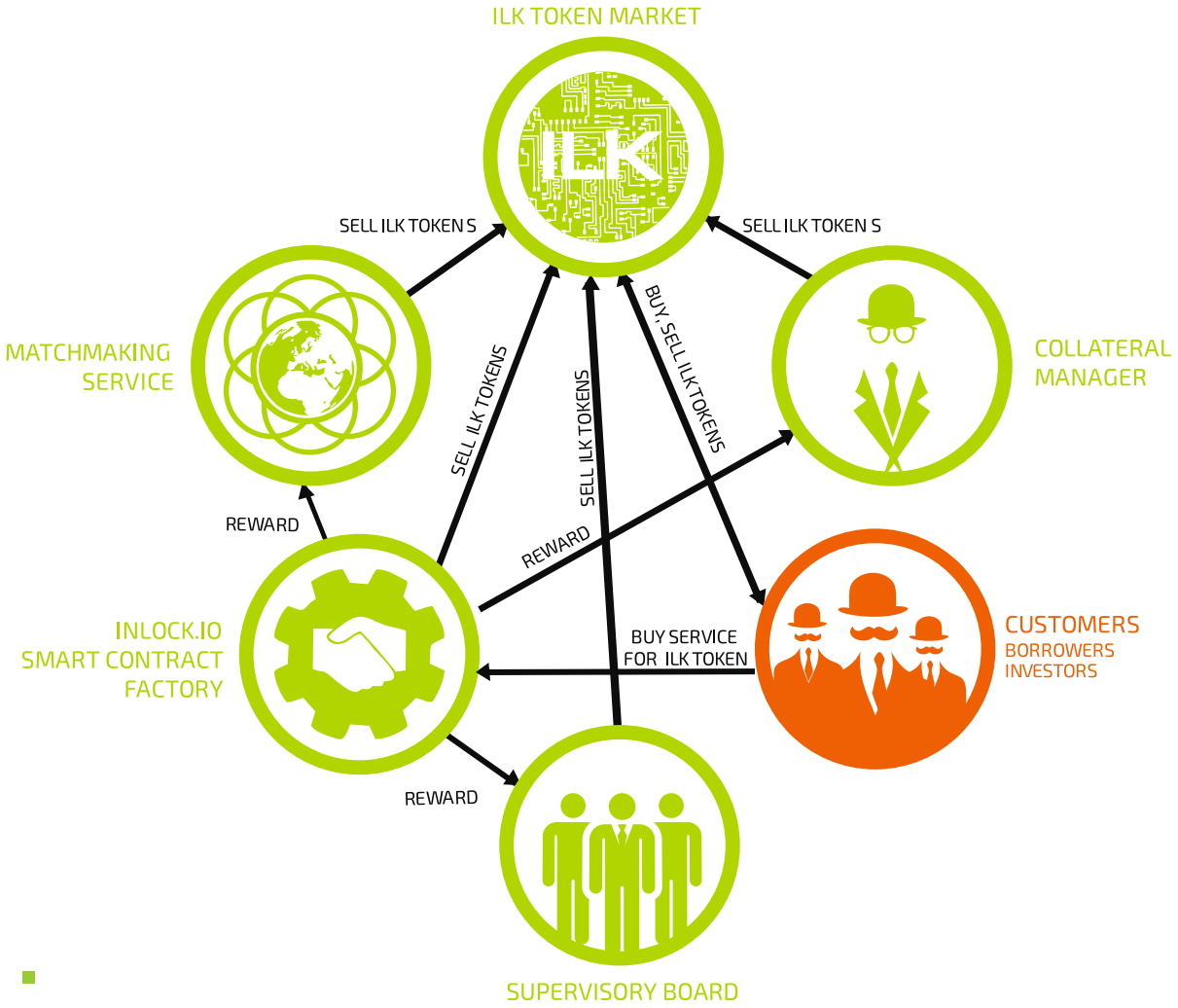
TOKEN AND SERVICE USAGE BASICS

Based on the conditions determined by William Mougayar the ILK token fits into the "Toll" style utility token definition. The ILK token is an inseparable part of the INLOCK platform; with this token we can provide a full, transparent service where we are able to preserve the maximum value of our customers' collateral. Our customers are able to get back their collateral without any cut after a successfully repaid loan contract.
Every transaction on the platform requires a percentage based fee (based on the deposited cryptocurrency) which must be paid with ILK tokens. The number of ILK tokens required to cover the fees is determined by the current exchange rate of the ILK token. Below is a list of platform usage fees (based on collateral used per contract).

	UNIT	FEE
eWallet management/internal exchange between cryptocurrencies/deposit cryptocurrency	–	Free
eWallet withdraw cryptocurrency	Collateral	Based on actual network/mining fee
Using ILK Token Market to BUY ILK tokens	–	Free
Using ILK Token Market to SELL ILK tokens	Collateral	0.2%
Using matchmaking service and get lenders' offers	–	Free
Lending contract creation after successful lender's offer selection	ILK	0.25% of collateral
Add extra collateral to existing contract	–	Free
Modification of the margin call level (collateral disinvestment - initiated by the Borrower)	ILK	0.2% of collateral
Get offer to extend contract due date	ILK	0.01%
Contract term extension agreed by both parties (Lender, Borrower)	ILK	0.65%
Partial or full loan repayment	–	Free
Collateral termination on margin call level	Collateral	max 5%*
Contract termination on due date without repayment	Collateral	max 5%**
Superposition contract creation fee	ILK	0.6 %
Superposition APR	Collateral	4.3 %

*: To avoid the risk from sudden market changes the Collateral Manager is able to start the termination of the collateral 5 percent on the top of preselected margin call level. Final ILK cost of termination is calculated based on the actual termination price.
**: Prior to the due date, the Borrower will receive several notifications about the contract's status, if the Borrower chooses to ignore the repayment, this general rule will be applied.

TOKEN ECOSYSTEM/LIFECYCLE



THE ILK TOKEN ECOSYSTEM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PROCESSES:

Buy tokens for INLOCK service usage (either prior contract from the ILK Token Market or integrated with one-click buying during the contract creation). The token purchase function is immediate and based on best current price (market price) level. There is no 'buy' side of the order book in ILK token marketplace.

- Sell tokens (customer/investor): Everyone can use the ILK Token Market for selling their ILK tokens. Only limit price offers are allowed. Customers can freely set their price limit and freely cancel any running sell orders. Time limits can also be applied to sell orders.
- Reward distribution: After successful contract conclusion the ILK token price is immediately deducted and distributed between inlock.io, the matchmaking service and the collateral manager service based on the fee distribution model.

- Sell token (Inlock.io's service usage): after the ILK token distribution (see previous bullet point), Inlock.io immediately puts its ILK tokens on the ILK Token Market on 'weighted grand total average price' limit to ensure continuous token circulation and protect against price manipulations.

REWARD TRANSPARENCY AND FRAUD PREVENTION:

- Hashed time locks are applied on distributed tokens to Collateral Managers.
- Collateral Managers and Matchmaking service providers are only allowed to store the distributed ILK tokens (after Service usage) in external (on-chain) wallets for better transparency and for audit and compliance reasons.

HOW AND WHY ARE WE CONVERTING ILK (ERC20) TOKENS INTO INTERNAL BLOCKCHAIN CONTRACTS

Blockchain is essential to store and handle an unmodifiable, tamper-resistant and transparent register that can provide information about partner history and details BEFORE the lending contract is concluded. The INLOCK platform's main goal is to operate a fully transparent marketplace for borrowers and lenders. The platform as an intermediary ensures a level playing-field and unified experience for all customers across the platform. This goal can only be achieved if we rely on the smart contracts and the underlying technology: blockchain. All concluded loan contracts are running in a separated smart contract which is easily accessible by the contracted parties. Our smart loan contract can provide the necessary evidence about the current state of the contract.

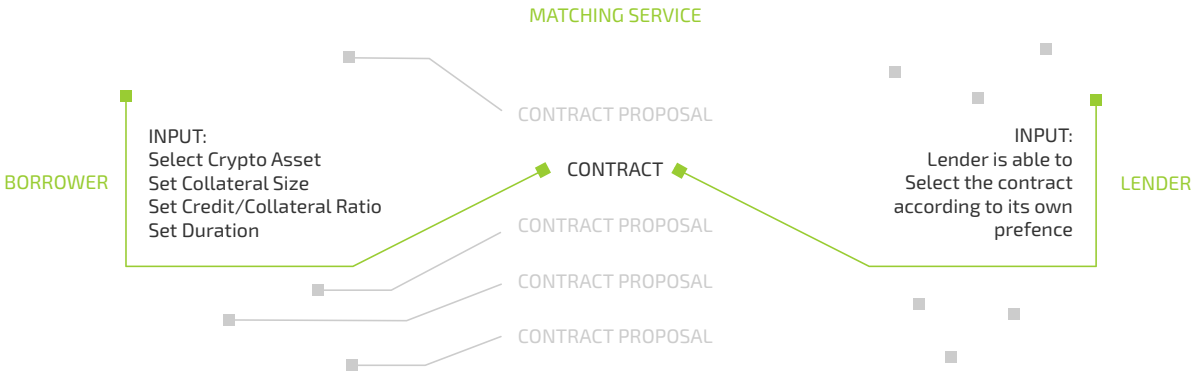
Long-term sustainability is very important for us and with this model we can eliminate the risks of any price fluctuations on the Ethereum network ERC20 token.

An internal marketplace (TOKEN MARKET) to buy and sell ILK token without network/mining fees is also very important to protect our ILK token from Ethereum network fluctuations, although token holders are able to store their tokens in appropriate private wallets as well.

Although INLOCK's eWallets and INLOCK's Collateral Manager partners handle the wallet contents and collaterals as custodians during the loan contract, the internal blockchain and the lending smart contracts are very important because the FIAT-based loan transfer happens directly between the parties (borrower and lender) and both sides are interested to not involve any trusted third party for this process. This trustless requirement is served by the smart contract and their blockchain entry. All participants are able to access their own records in the internal blockchain and check status changes as well. Over the inlock.io frontend, they can browse their records over a user-friendly interface.

SAMPLE USE-CASES FOR INLOCK PLATFORM FOR BORROWERS

Everyone who tried applying for a traditional bank loan at some point in their life knows that it is a tiresome process and providing sensitive personal data is required – while the loan itself is expensive. The annual percentage rate is high and traditional banks love to charge handling fees. We try to keep the administrative process and costs to an absolute minimum.



USE CASE: SIMPLE LOAN PROCEDURE

- Preparation - the borrower sends collateral to INLOCK's E-wallet manager.
- The potential borrower sets the conditions of the loan (credit/collateral ratio, duration)
- The borrower sends the contract proposal to the Matchingservice.
- Lenders are able to choose a specific lending contract from the Matchingservice.
- Upon agreeing to the terms, the loan amount is sent from the lender's account to the borrower's and the collateral is locked for the period of the loan by the collateral manager.
- When the loan has been repaid in full, the collateral is sent back to the borrower.

USE CASE: LEVERAGED LONG

In this example the borrower is expecting a price increase with respect to his/her cryptocurrency and intends to use borrowed money to buy more of the same cryptocurrency, using this amount to create a similar contract. This step is then repeated again two more times. The borrower effectively creates three contracts in one.

- Loan Creation - A borrower sends collateral to the E-wallet Manager.
- The potential borrower sets the conditions of the Leveraged Long contract (credit/collateral ratio, duration) and by default the 2 additional deposits will inherit the set of conditions.
- Sends the leveraged long contract proposal to the credit pool.
- Lenders are able to see the leverage rate of each leveraged long contract proposal and choose a specific contract through thematching Service
- Upon agreeing to the terms, the loan amount is sent from the lender's account to the borrower's and the collateral is locked for the period of the leveraged loan contract.
- When the loan has been repaid in full, the collateral will be sent back to the borrower.
- If the borrower guessed the price shift of the market correctly, at the end of the contract period he/she gains a larger amount of cryptocurrency than he/she had prior to the contract, which is also worth more.

USE CASE: RECURRING MONTHLY INCOME REFINANCING

In this example the borrower is using his/her full monthly income to buy Bitcoin, and immediately creating a 30 days duration 85/15 (85% loan 15% as exchange rate safeguard - margin call) and repeats this step every month for a two years. The motive behind this use case that even if some contracts will terminate during price drops, according to historical data there will possibly be several months where at the end of the month the borrower can gain a significant amount in profits.

The loan procedure is similar to the simple loan procedure, and is repeated each month for 2 years. The borrower in this example only risks 15% of their monthly income to buy the opportunity of catching one or more bull runs over two years. The following simulation shows the result of this kind of use case if the customer conducts his/her contract on every month's fifth day: the simulation result is (on the fifth day of each month): 5.474 BTC extra reward after all loans are repaid.

The following table shows the results of this simulation on different days of the week:

DAY OF MONTH	SUM INVESTMENT USD	FIAT INCOME USD	TERMINATED CONTRACTS	FINAL BTC BALANCE AFTER TWO YEARS	EXTRA PROFIT*
1	24000	20400	8/24	5,389 BTC	50,290 USD
2	24000	20400	8/24	5,979 BTC	55,790 USD
3	24000	20400	8/24	5,790 BTC	54,026 USD
4	24000	20400	8/24	5,467 BTC	51,012 USD
5	24000	20400	8/24	5,474 BTC	51,077 USD
6	24000	20400	8/24	5,378 BTC	50,182 USD
7	24000	20400	8/24	5,341 BTC	49,836 USD
8	24000	20400	9/24	4,963 BTC	46,309 USD
9	24000	20400	9/24	5,073 BTC	47,336 USD
10	24000	20400	9/24	4,952 BTC	46,207 USD
11	24000	20400	7/24	5,358 BTC	49,995 USD
12	24000	20400	6/24	5,323 BTC	49,668 USD
13	24000	20400	8/24	5,018 BTC	46,822 USD
14	24000	20400	6/24	5,144 BTC	47,998 USD
15	24000	20400	6/24	5,144 BTC	47,998 USD
16	24000	20400	7/24	5,396 BTC	50,350 USD
17	24000	20400	7/24	5,392 BTC	50,312 USD
18	24000	20400	6/24	5,593 BTC	52,188 USD
19	24000	20400	7/24	5,545 BTC	51,740 USD
20	24000	20400	7/24	5,374 BTC	50,144 USD
21	24000	20400	8/24	4,792 BTC	44,714 USD
22	24000	20400	6/24	5,451 BTC	50,863 USD
23	24000	20400	8/24	4,933 BTC	46,029 USD
24	24000	20400	8/24	5,785 BTC	53,980 USD
25	24000	20400	7/24	6,013 BTC	56,107 USD
26	24000	20400	7/24	5,795 BTC	54,073 USD
27	24000	20400	8/24	5,829 BTC	54,390 USD
28	24000	20400	8/24	5,713 BTC	53,308 USD

* Calculated extra profit by: fiat income (from loan contracts) + closing BTC balance (on 10,000 USD price) - sum investment.

```
Simulation code: (python3)
import datetime
import krakenex
import sys

pairs = ['XBTEUR']
ohlc = []
k = krakenex.API()

def get_pairname(dobj):
    for i in dobj['result']:
        if (i != 'last'):
            return i
        return 'nill';

try:

        ohlc = k.query_public('OHLC',{'pair': pairs[0], 'interval': 1440})
except:

        print("Unexcepted error when download OHLC for ",pairs[0],» ",sys.exc_info());
        sys.exit(0)
if( len( ohlc['error']) != 0):
        print("Error(OHLC):"+ ",".join(ohlc['error']));
        sys.exit(0)

income = 1000 # USD
vbtc = 0
margin_call = 0.90
vcontract = 0 # value of contract
vsum = 0
bsum = 0
loan = 0 # indicate running loan contract
day_of_month = int(str(sys.argv[1])) # fifth day of month
rounds = 0;
for i in ohlc['result'][get_pairname(ohlc)]:
      if (int(datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(i[0]).day) == day_of_month
       if (loan == 1):
          bsum = bsum + vbtc-(vcontract/float(i[3]))
          print("[] cont expd... new cont started -> rest btc = ",vbtc-(vcontract/float(i[3])));
       else:
          print("[] new contract started")
          rounds = rounds+1
          loan = 1;
          vbtc = float(income)/float(i[3])
          vcontract = vbtc*float(i[3])*(margin_call)
          vsum = vsum + vcontract
if (loan == 1 and float(i[3])*vbtc < vcontract*1.03):
  loan = 0;
print ("sum inv:", rounds*income, "sum loan:", vsum, "sum rest btc:", bsum);
```

USE CASE: USING THE CRYPTOCURRENCY BACKED LOAN TO PURCHASE SOME MORE WHEN THE PRICE DROPS

In this example the borrower experiences a significant price drop in the Bitcoin which he/she already owns, but the borrower is also confident that prices are close to bottoming out and wishes to purchase some more. The problem is that sending FIAT to exchanges takes quite a long time, thus the borrower could miss the opportunity to buy. What the borrower is able to do is to deposit his/her Bitcoin and use it as collateral for a loan and then use that amount to purchase more bitcoins. If the borrower guessed the price shift right, they are easily able to pay back the loan and have more bitcoins than before, which is now also worth more.

USE CASE: MINING CRYPTOCURRENCIES

In this example there is an individual who is mining cryptocurrencies, and each month he has to exchange part of his earnings in order to pay electricity and maintenance costs. Before the existence of the INLOCK he had to do it even if the actual exchange rate of the mined cryptocurrency is very low, which resulted in a significant loss for his long term business. With INLOCK however, he is now able to place cryptocurrency as collateral and receive a loan to cover his running costs, and he can pick a more beneficial time to actually sell the crypto later, thus he manages to preserve more of his profit!

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF THE MONEY AND TOKEN FLOW IN A SAMPLE LOAN CONTRACT PROCEDURE

PREPARATION PHASE

1. Borrower has 2,17 BTC and need 5040 USD for 3 month
BALANCE: 0 ILK

2. Borrower deposits cryptocurrency

3. Buy 11000 ILK on INLOCK token market
BTC balance: 2,1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
BALANCE 11000 ILK (TM)

LOAN REQUEST PHASE

4. Record credit request on INLOCK.IO (FE)
BTC balance: 2,1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
Balance 11000 ILK

5. Borrower accepts initial contract condition. Matching process started (FE)
Basic contract conditions:
- 2 BTC will be locked
- current price: 6300 USD
- preferred currency: USD
- margin call: 40% of locked price
- maximum available credit: 5040 USD
- repayment due date: T+3 month
- contact cost forcast: 5000 ILK (0,1%)

MATCHMAKING PHASE

LENDERS

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5242,6 USD (4%)
- avg. lead time: T+2 days

LENDER 1 OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5342,4 USD (6%)
- avg. lead time: T+10 mins

LENDER 2 OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5115,6 USD (1.5%)
- avg. lead time: T+1 day

LENDER 3 OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 4100 USD
- debt: 4202,5 USD (2.5%)
- avg. lead time: T+2 days

LENDER 4 OFFER

7. INLOCK.IO Matching service propagates details of contract (MS)

OFFER MGMT PHASE

6. INLOCK platform temporary locks contracted values (SCF)
BTC Balance: 0,1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
Balance: 6 000 ILK
Temporary locked:
- 2 BTC
- 5000 ILK

8. Borrower selects Lender 3 Offer for contarct (MS)

9. INLOCK.IO Smart Contract Factory (SCF)

10. Deduct platform usage fee (EWM)
BTC balance: 0.1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
BALANCE 7050 ILK
Platform fee:
- 3950 ILK

CONTRACT PREPARATION

11. Store details of contract on the IB

VERIFICATION & CONTRACT EXECUTION

12. Transfer locked BTC to Collateral Manager (CM)

13. Evidence lookup of Lenders payout (PP)

14. Evidence lookup of that the borrower received credit (PP)

15. Finalize contract (IB)

BTC balance: 0.1691
Credit debt: 5115,6 USD
BALANCE 7050 ILK

Transferred:
- Collateral: 2 BTC
- CM payment: (30%) 1185 ILK
- MS payment: (10%) 395 ILK

MS - MATCHING SERVICE
FE - FRONT END
TM - TOKEN MARKET
SCF - SMART CONTRACT FACTORY
PP - (FIAT) PAYMENT PROVIDER
CM - COLLATERAL MANAGER
IB - INTERNAL BLOCKCHAIN
EWM - E-WALLET MANAGER

MS

MATCHING SERVICE:
This service handles the matching of the Borrower's preferred settings with Lender offers. The number of Matching Service Providers is not limited to one.

FE

FRONT END:
The Inlock.io platform's front end layer, where users are able to manage settings and balances, and setup loan requests.

TM

TOKEN MARKET:
Represents inlock.io's own token exchange. Users can purchase ILK tokens for contracts or sell any excess tokens.

SCF

SMART CONTRACT FACTORY:
inlock.io's control module – responsible for all data transmission between modules.

PP

PAYMENT PROVIDER:
This party is the transaction layer for FIAT transfers and payment verifications. The number of Payment providers is not limited to one.

CM

COLLATERAL MANAGER:
Locks collateral for the duration of the loan and, in the case of margin calls, liquidates collateral. The number of Collateral Managers is not limited to one.

IB

INTERNAL BLOCKCHAIN:
All parameters of every lending transaction are recorded in the completed smart contracts which are stored on Inlock's internal blockchain.

EWM

E-WALLET MANAGER:
Stores the cryptocurrency balances of platform users and transacts with the Smart Contract Factory (for example, temporary locking of collateral during the loan matching process).

PREPARATION PHASE

1. Borrower has 2.17 BTC and needs 5040 USD for 3 months
BALANCE: 0 ILK

2. Borrower deposits cryptocurrency

3. Buy some 110 ILK on INLOCK token market
BTC balance: 2.1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
BALANCE 11000 ILK (TM)

PREPARATION PHASE:

In this phase platform users prepare themselves to be able to propagate loan requests onto the platform.

The following requirements apply:

- Potential borrowers have to deposit the cryptocurrency intended to be used as collateral to the E-Wallet Manager.
- Potential borrowers have to purchase ILK tokens, which they are able to do in Inlock.io's own exchange (Token Market - TM). There are indicative forecasts which help the users estimate the necessary amount of ILK tokens in correlation to the collateral.

Assuming all requirements are met during the preparation phase, the user is able to proceed to the Loan Request Phase.

LOAN REQUEST PHASE

4. Record credit request on
INLOCK.IO (FE)

BTC balance: 2.1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
Balance 11000 ILK

5. Borrower accepts initial
contract condition.
Matching process started (FE)

Basic contract conditions:
- 2 BTC will be locked
- current price: 6300 USD
- preferred currency: USD
- margin call: 40% of locked price
- maximum available credit: 5040 USD
- repayment due date: T+3 month
- contact cost forcast: 5000 ILK (0,1%)

The Loan Request Phase is where the platform user sets his own conditions which consist of the following:

- Amount of the collateral to be used.
- Preferred currency for payment (it is possible to mark GBP as preferred currency, but the best offer will be priced in USD).
- Margin call: the threshold value at which the collateral will be liquidated by the Collateral Manager - in the case that the collateral exchange rate reaches the margin call limit. However, the borrower is able to increase the collateral amount at any time. The margin call setting affects the size of loan available.
- Repayment due date, this parameter is also freely adjustable by the Borrower
- Forecast of ILK requirement: the platform is able to forecast the amount of ILK tokens necessary to complete the contract with the preset parameters, the ILK cost calculation is based on 0.25% of the collateral value in ILK tokens.
- When the borrower confirms the settings and the forecast the proposal is transferred to the Offer Management Phase.

OFFER MGMT PHASE

6. INLOCK platform temporary locks contracted values (SCF)

BTC Balance: 0.1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
Balance: 6000 ILK

Temporarily locked:
- 2 BTC
- 5000 ILK

MATCHMAKING PHASE

9. INLOCK.IO
Smart Contract Factory (SCF)

Offer Management Phase: Contract proposals approved by the Borrower arrive at the Smart Contract Factory, which is essentially the back end layer of the INLOCK platform. It is important to note that before forwarding any of these proposals to the Matchmaking Phase the collateral and the forecasted ILK tokens are temporarily locked. This temporary lock is in effect until a matched offer is found or the Borrower revokes his lending request.

MATCHMAKING PHASE

7. INLOCK.IO
Matching service propagates details of contract (MS)

8. Borrower selects Lender 3 Offer for contract (MS)

LENDERS

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5242,6 USD (4%)
- avg. lead time: T+2 days

LENDER 1 OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5342,4 USD (6%)
- avg. lead time: T+10 mins

LENDER 2OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 5040 USD
- debt: 5115,6 USD (1.5%)
- avg. lead time: T+1 day

LENDER 3 OFFER

Lenders conditions:
- credit: 4100 USD
- debt: 4202,5 USD (2.5%)
- avg. lead time: T+2 days

LENDER 4 OFFER

Matchmaking phase: Potential Lenders browse the proposed lending requests and are able to make offers. It is important to note that Lenders are free to offer slightly different terms - market competition is in place – and the best offer will be selected by the Borrower. The best offer does not necessarily mean the cheapest; it is entirely down to the Borrower's own preferences. In the above example the (#2) offer is significantly more expensive than the selected (#3) offer, but the (#2) offer promises near-instant payment, which is possibly an important factor for Borrowers looking for fast payouts.

When the Borrower agrees to the offer terms, the result of the Matchmaking phase is transferred back to the Offer Management Phase once more to prepare the conditions set to be recorded in a smart contract.

CONTRACT PREPARATION

10. Store details of contract on the IB

11. Deduct platform usage fee (EWM)

BTC balance: 0.1691
Credit debt: 0 USD
BALANCE 7050 ILK

Platform fee:
- 3950 ILK

VERIFICATION & CONTRACT EXECUTION

12. Transfer locked BTC to Collateral Manager (CM)

13. Evidence lookup of Lenders payout (PP)

14. Evidence lookup of that the borrower received credit (PP)

15. Finalize contract (IB)

BTC balance: 0.1691
Credit debt: 5115,6 USD
BALANCE 7050 ILK

Transferred:
- Collateral: 2 BTC
- CM payment: (30%) 1185 ILK
- MS payment: (10%) 395 ILK

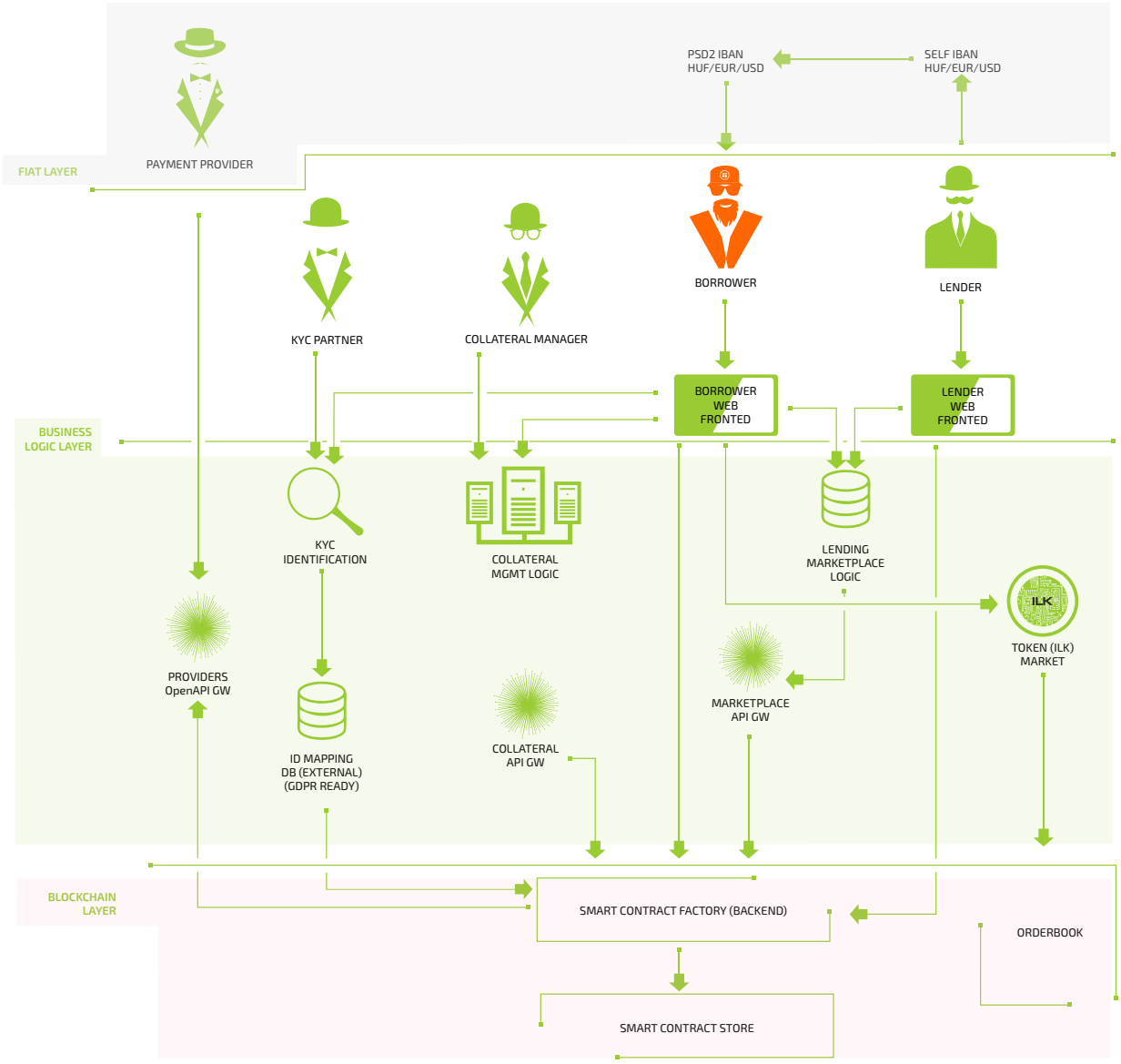
Verification & contract execution:

- The collateral for the contract in preparation is sent to the Collateral Manager.
- The Payment Provider verifies the Lender's payout to the Borrower.
- The Payment Provider verifies that the Borrower indeed received the requested credit.
- The total platform usage cost (in the above example 3950 ILK) is divided 60%, 30% and 10% between the INLOCK platform, the Collateral Manager and the Matching Service respectively. As noted above, the Collateral Manager and Matching Service can be anyone who is able to meet the technical and legal requirements. These connections can be established through the API as well.
- At the end of the process the smart contract is done, and it is recorded on the Internal Blockchain.

TECHNOLOGY

The following target architecture diagram shows the most relevant parts of the INLOCK solution:

There are three well separated layers of the target architecture. The FIAT layer is completely separate from the whole INLOCK target architecture and only connected via (PSD2) APIs between the platform and our payment providers.



BUSINESS LOGIC (BL) LAYER

BL layers contain all the components necessary for use of the INLOCK platform, including:

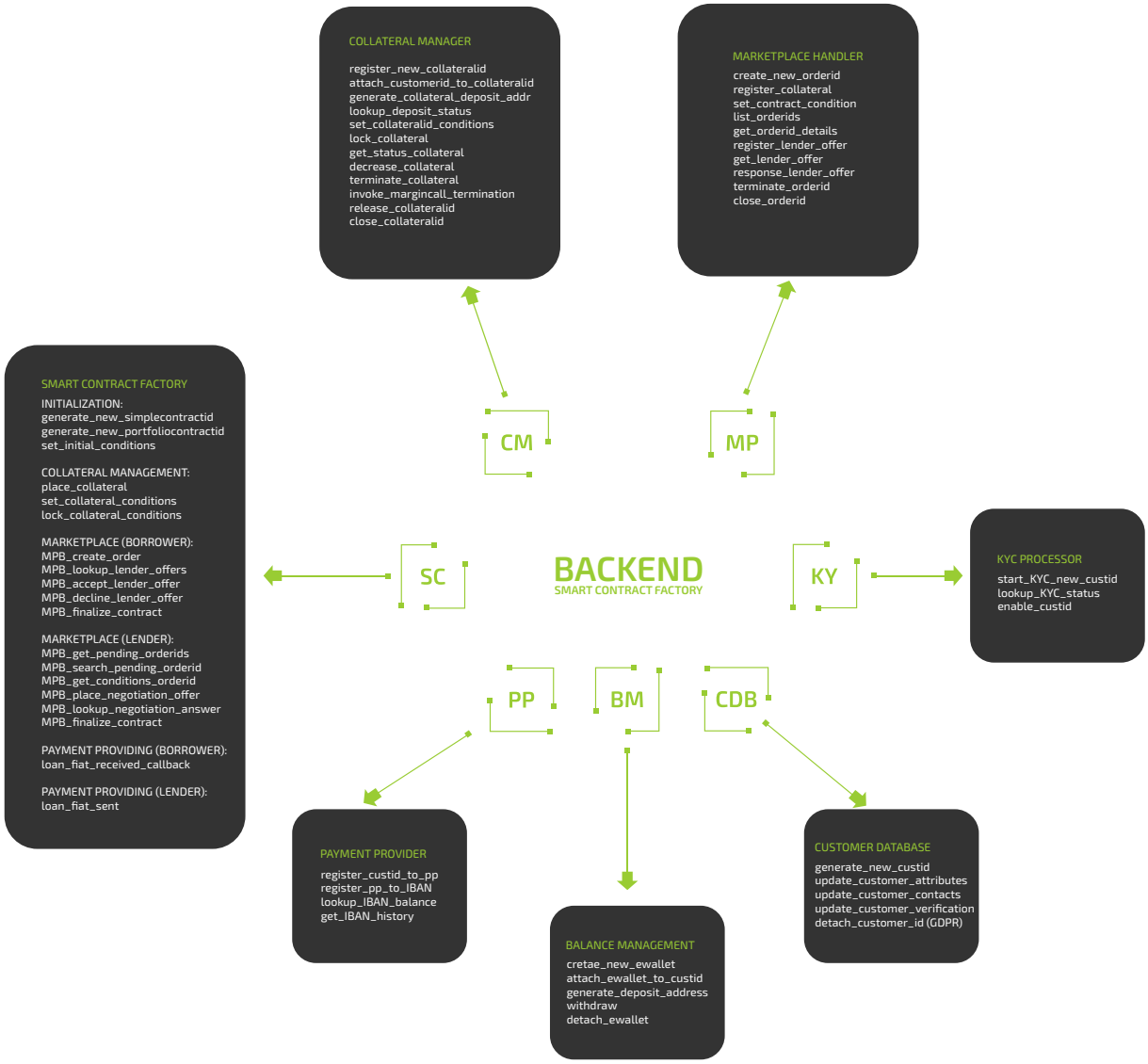
- Payment Provider OpenAPI GW: A standard PSD2 compliant API gateway which monitors customers' fiat based accounts in the Payment Provider's banking system. This component validates the fiat money based parts of the lending and repayment process on the borrower side.
- Collateral API GW: Standard API for Collateral Management process. Details are available in 'Collateral API Gateway documentation'.

- Marketplace API GW: Standard API for Marketplace matchmaking process. Details are available in 'Marketplace API Gateway documentation'.

- KYC identification and ID mapping DB: The whole INLOCK platform strives for full compliance of necessary regulations including GDPR. For these regulatory requirements INLOCK concludes a strategic partnership with a KYC provider. With the outsourced KYC process and KYC repository there is no part of INLOCK infrastructure where any kind of personal data is stored. Every user is identified by an ID, and the INLOCK platform does not store or know any confidential personal data during any of its processes.

- Token (ILK) Market: Buy and Sell functions for platform's utility token (ILK). Over the frontend integration there will be 'one-click' solutions for better user experience, but for advanced customers there will also be a full orderbook-style exchange function.

BLOCKCHAIN LAYER



The following diagram shows the components in the Smart Contract factory module which is the real backend and integration layer of the INLOCK platform. Details about the functions and integrations (including API gateways) will be released in the INLOCK development subsystems of the Smart Contract Factory, based on microservice architecture design:

SC - SMART CONTRACT FACTORY INTEGRATION SUBSYSTEM

Message-based queue system for routing and controlling lending and repayment processes. SC subsystem is also responsible for security requirements including: tamper

The SC subsystem is also responsible for security requirements including tamper-resistant audit logging, mapping tokenized IDs (include KYC Ids), AML and other compliance requirements.

CM- COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM

Responsible for indicating CM tasks during the necessary steps of the lending and repayment processes.

BM- BALANCE MANAGER FOR INLOCK EWALLET SERVICE

This component is a highly secured (k-of-n multisig), smart contract based cold wallet service to store and handle our customers' ILK token and collateral prior to locking.

CDB - CUSTOMER DATABASE

Standard CMDB to store and handle our customers' relevant information without real personal data.

KY - KYC PROCESSOR

Our standard KYC and AML process manager subsystem which is connected to the external KYC provider strategic partner.

MP - MARKETPLACE

The marketplace handler is responsible for managing Marketplace matchmaking process over the Marketplace API. The MP subsystem is responsible for managing the state of live offer requests as well as finalized requests once agreed by both sides.

PP - PAYMENT PROVIDER

The PP subsystem is connected to the external FIAT based accounts over the "Payment Provider OpenAPI GW" component.

REGULATION AND LEGAL EVALUATION

Peer-to-peer lending services as an alternative financial service arose around 2005-2006, with Zopa launching in the United Kingdom and Prosper in the United States. In the early years these match-making and lending intermediary platforms operated in a rather unregulated legal environment and lawmakers and financial regulators were fairly reluctant to provide a legal framework for these activities.

Owing to the aforementioned, as of today, peer-to-peer lending activities (i.e. the operation of platforms matching borrower liquidity demand and lender funding supply and providing auxiliary services such as credit rating of borrowers) are qualified and thus regulated by financial regulators in a different way. Nevertheless, three main legal approaches may be identified:

- Introduction of a specific license for peer-to-peer lending platform operators;
- Qualification of peer-to-peer lending activities as securities offerings;
- Regulation of such activities through the existing banking (financial services) legal regime.

Most jurisdictions follow one (or a hybrid version) of the aforementioned regulatory solutions.

In addition, most financial regulators point out the necessity to put strict AML, KYC, transparency and disclosure rules in place, similar to those governing the operation of regulated entities holding a financial services licence.

1. LEGISLATION AT EUROPEAN UNION LEVEL

At the moment, crowdfunding services are not regulated EU-wide, ie the regulation of such activities fall within member state legislation.

In March 2018, as part of its Fintech action plan, the European Commission presented a proposal for regulation of crowdfunding service providers. Once adopted at EU level, the new regulation will allow platforms to apply for an EU passport based on a single set of rules, enabling the provision of such services with one license across the entire European Union.

This regulation aims to establish uniform requirements for the following:

- The operation and organisation of crowdfunding service providers;
- The authorisation and supervision of crowdfunding service providers;
- Transparency and marketing communications in relation to the provision of crowdfunding services in the bloc.

Crowdfunding service providers would be licensed and regulated by the European Securities and Markets Authority.

A clear step-by-step plan for the implementation of the new legislation is not yet published, i.e. the effective date may not be predicted.

2. LEGAL REGIMES ACROSS EU MEMBER STATES

Peer-to-peer lending (loan-based crowdfunding) falls under various regulatory regimes within the European Union, i.e. there is no uniform approach to the legal or regulatory qualification for peer-to-peer lending activity.

Some jurisdictions have introduced a licensing framework for providing debt or equity crowdfunding platform services, whereas some jurisdictions apply the existing legal regimes without specific provisions on peer-to-peer lending services.

The most prominent example of the former is the United Kingdom, where peer-to-peer lending services qualify as a regulated activity under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, requiring a license issued by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

Following the transfer of regulation of the consumer credit market to the FCA on 1 April 2014, interim regulations have been in place for some time, but the authorization of the major P2P lending service providers, particularly Zopa, Funding Circle and RateSetter (holding more than 60% of the UK peer-to-peer lending market) has since been completed.

Contrary to the UK regime, the German Kreditwesengesetz (KWG) does not contain a sui generis license for the provision of peer-to-peer lending platform services, i.e. such activities have to be provided within the existing legal framework. The reason for this is the strict provision of § 32 (1) in connection with § 1 (1) s. 2 no. 2 of the KGW, according to which the offering of loans requires a license from the German regulator, the Bundesanstalt für Finanzaufsicht (BaFin), if the lender acts "commercially" or "on a scale which requires a commercially set-up business operation." The notion of commercial activity is interpreted in a very broad manner: BaFin deems it sufficient that the lender intends to be active over a certain period of time and has the intention of making profit.

Owing to this strict interpretation and legal practice of BaFin, it does not allow for direct loans between individual lenders and borrowers, but requires the involvement of licensed credit institutions. They make the initial loan to the borrower one end and then pass on the credit risk to individual lenders on the other.

3. UNITED STATES

The peer-to-peer lending industry started in the United States at the same time as in the United Kingdom, however its legal qualification followed a rather different approach. The US regulator has not made any new laws but relies on its current existing laws and regulations to supervise peer-to-peer lending, i.e. the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) required that peer-to-peer companies register their offerings as securities, pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.

Therefore, the typical lending mode for P2P lending platforms in the US is through traditional financial institutions like banks (regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), which originate loans and transfer these to peer-to-peer platforms. After transferring the creditor rights of borrowing loans from the issuing bank, the P2P lending platform issues

to investors. The SEC and state securities regulators are responsible for regulating such behaviour, and the Securities Act of 1933 and Blue Sky Laws the main laws. P2P lending platforms are required to register with the SEC as well as states' securities regulators.

4. REST OF THE WORLD

China being the biggest P2P lending market, the Chinese Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) has recently released regulation for the P2P lending market ("Interim Measures for the Management of Business Activities of Internet Lending Information Agencies"), after a major crackdown on the industry. However, it is expected that there will be more restrictions to follow.

Marketplace lending growth in Japan has been slow compared to the U.S., Europe and China but that has started to change in the past three years. Nevertheless, there are no laws that govern marketplace lending. The Japanese Securities Act which secures investors and the Lending Business Act which secures borrowers conflict with each other. The Lending Business Act prohibits disclosing information that might lead to the identity of borrowers while the Securities Act demands transparency on providing information on investment risks. Thus, crowdfunding platforms are operating under vague transparency criteria. Clearer regulation is expected to follow enabling marketplace lending to become a mainstream financial product.

5. CONCLUSION

The global peer-to-peer lending legal environment is very fragmented, and in most jurisdictions, there is no dedicated regulation in place to govern crowdfunding platform activities. In addition, various business models and practices have come under scrutiny by financial regulator, mostly due to the lack of transparency and consumer protection.

It can be expected that clear regulation will be issued in the majority of the relevant jurisdictions requiring P2P lending platform providers to obtain a financial services license and comply with AML / KYC, transparency and consumer protection laws.

Based on the above, prior to entering a specific market, Inlock will conduct thorough review of the current legal regime and approach of the local financial regulator and liaise with the regulator in order to guarantee compliant operation in every jurisdiction.

We have intentionally built our platform to be ready for the peer-to-peer model from day 1. However, when we inspected the current regulatory situation in the US and EU we found that the regulators tailored the rules around traditional non-collateral based P2P lending models. While it is clear that the risks involved in collateral-backed loans are significantly lower - in fact the risks involved for the lender party are almost identical to a bank deposit - given the current situation we allow only institutional lenders with appropriate permits to represent the lender side. We are continuously communicating with authorities and as soon as they provide the safe regulatory environment we will be able to go P2P.

We do believe that peer-to-peer lending is the way to go as Lending Club in the US, Mintos, Bandora and Zopa in the EU have been operating for several years with P2P or semi-P2P models; there is clear demand. We believe in market competition and in a P2P system, the lenders and borrowers are able to compete with each other, thus reaching optimal market equilibrium for all parties involved.

PRODUCT ROADMAP

2014

After 6 years of working for one of the biggest European Bank groups, Inlock.io founder and CEO, Csaba Csabai started to analyze the connection between traditional banking services and maturing cryptocurrency markets. This research manifested itself into a well-known daily blog: www.variance.hu

2016

Inlock.io founders realized the essential problem of traditional lending services and started to assess possible solutions of cryptocurrency backed lending, from both a technical and legal perspective.
The final push towards the developing the Inlock platform was witnessing the general attitude of banks towards PSD2 OpenAPI Project. Banks aimed to develop minimal requirements, which we believe is unacceptable, and a great opportunity missed.

9/2017 RESEARCH

Market analysis, potential competitor assessment and legal situation survey.

4/2018 PRIVATE SALE

Involving strategic investors to finance the development of MVP.

4/2018 DEMO PRODUCT

In this stage the demo site will be open for registration, and users are able to create contracts with demo details. We fine-tune the user experience based on community feedback.

5/2018 MVP+ PLATFORM RELEASE

Before moving from the Public sale stage, we are going to publish the MVP product and it will be available for the public to use, with limited total lending value in order to get valuable feedback from the real user base of the platform.

9/2018 PUBLIC SALE

Investing opportunity for a much wider audience. 44% of the total tokens will be sold during the Public sale stage. Given that the tokens play a crucial role in the INLOCK ecosystem this is a great time to purchase if you plan to use INLOCK in the future.

PRODUCT ROADMAP

FURTHER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Q4/2018
PORTFOLIO CONTRACTS COVERAGE MANAGEMENT

Developing new functions such as being able to resupply the coverage of an already running contract with additional funds. Adding portfolio contract option (can store a combination of cryptocurrencies in one contract to mitigate short term price fluctuations). Portfolio contracts could contain 'stable coins' to further mitigate the risks of contract termination the the case of a margin call.
Multilingual support for: Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Taiwanese.

Introduce ILK token on major crypto exchanges
Open head office for INLOCK business development for the European region in order to provide seamless service. Conclude further payment provider contracts in Eastern regions.
Extend and obtain legal licenses for the whole EU region. Extend customer support for newly implemented languages with native speaker staff.
Develop regulatory framework for the Collateral Management Service in cooperation with authorities in regions where it is currently unregulated.

Q1/2019
MOBILE APP
SMART CONTRACT TERMINATION
LAYER2 SERVICES

Mobile app development for iOS and Android in order to provide our users access to their balance and contract management options from their mobile devices, including lending with full functionality.
Adding new functionalities for portfolio contract termination options: drop order, smart drop order.
Drop order: when combining cryptocurrencies to form collateral, users are able to manually select the order, in which the contract should terminate them in case of price drop. smart drop order: the system will select the worst performing cryptocurrency in your portfolio to make it healthy again (based on historical data).
Implementing layer-2 payments channel (eg.: Lightning Network) rental service. Building an independent payment channel is a costly and slow process (considering building/closing requires an on-chain transaction fee). With our rental service these fees are non-existent. Lightning network rental service: users of the Inlock service will be able to use our established Lighting channels for microtransactions for free. Only standard lightning transaction fees are applied.
Multilingual support for: Japan, Chinese, South-Korean and Taiwan

Open head office for INLOCK business development for the USA + Canada region in order to provide seamless service.
Strategic partnership with US and EU based microlending providers to provide access to the INCOME Locker platform thus increasing the user bases for both ventures.
Establish a strategic partnership with most popular stable coin solution providers to integrate these solutions within the INLOCK platform.
Design business processes in order to allow customers (both lenders and borrowers) to establish API connections to the INLOCK platform.

PRODUCT ROADMAP

FURTHER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Q3/2019
INTERNAL EXCHANGE CONTRACT BOOSTING AUTO CREDIT RATING

Adding the exchange module which allows users to perform near-instant swap between cryptocurrencies. Introducing the fee market: essentially the fee market allows potential borrowers to increase the motivation of finding a lending partner for their contract proposition sooner.
Adding the next pool of cryptocurrencies: IOTA+ 2 additional based on customer demand.
Advanced contract details to provide credit rating for lenders to help evaluate loan requests. (Contract termination likelihood and historical performance of the borrower).
API release for automatic contract offer creation for lenders.

Open head-office for INLOCK business development for the Asian region in order to provide seamless service.
Strategic partnership with Asian based microlending providers. Obtain legal license for Asian region. Get necessary certificates for INLOCK platform to act as regulatory accepted Third Party Payment provider (PSD2-TPP) in European region.
Strategic partnership with biggest screen scraping service providers to further extend our payment management.
Design the legal framework of cryptocurrency backed p2p lending in cooperation with authorities in order to extend the functionality of INLOCK, as it was designed to be able to operate as p2p platform, as soon as the regulatory environment allows it.
Build up a complete PSD2 infrastructure to access all European banking services to be used as payment provider services.

Q4/2019
SECOND LEVEL MARKET FOR CONTRACTS PREDICTION AI

Introducing credit swap; a second level market where the lender community will be able to exchange running contracts. Prediction AI to predict the termination overhead dynamically to assist platform users in selecting potentially safe margin call points.
Adding the next pool of cryptocurrencies: ZCASH+ 2 additional based on customer demand.
Multilingual support for: additional languages.

Obtain the necessary licenses for INLOCK to be able to collect FIAT deposits as a form of savings account for users.
Open head-office for INLOCK business development for the South-America region in order to provide seamless service.
Strategic partnership with South America based microlending providers.
Obtain legal license for South-American region.
Strategic partnership with biggest - non cryptocurrency. collateral based - peer-to-peer lending platforms.

Q1/2020
LAYER2 RENTAL SERVICE

Adding the lightning network module: in practice this means that if the user has any free assets available within the balance the user will be earning passive income constantly implementing atomic swap functionality.

CORE TEAM

CSABA CSABAI (CO-FOUNDER and CEO), is a crypto and blockchain evangelist. He is an independent cryptocurrency related blogger and a well-respected member of the crypto-community. He spent the last 10 years in the second largest Bank group in the world: KBC. He participated in implementing and developing core banking solutions and built up several lending systems (including a brand new fully digitalized onboarding and lending platform). He wishes to combine his exceptional traditional banking and blockchain knowledge to deliver real solutions to valid use-cases of collateral-based lending in the crypto-world.

PETER GERGŐ (CO-FOUNDER and CMO) joined the crypto space with persistent research & enthusiasm, he quickly gained considerable knowledge about this amazing new tech called Blockchain. He has a penchant for the development of marketing strategies and He successfully launched numerous new product lines and enjoys the challenging competitive environment. As co-founder of INLOCK he is responsible for the marketing strategy and brand management in strong cooperation with business development.

GYÖRGY CSEH (COO) is seasoned asset manager with 20+ years of experience. He had senior management positions and responsibilities in the field of finance, investment and asset management. As an Ex-CEO of CIB Investment Fund Management Ltd. (Intesa Sanpaolo Bank), György was responsible for more than USD 1,5 Billion Assets. Prior to that, he was Deputy CEO of Budapest Fund Management Company (GE Capital). Currently he invests heavily in moving the crypto ecosystem forward. Ex-COO of MrCoin crypto assets exchange. György holds a Masters degree in Economics and a Masters degree in Law and he is also a Certified EFFAS Financial Analyst.

PETER TAMAS TURCSAN (STRATEGIST) is a Serial Entrepreneur, Innovator, Business Developer, International mentor, Startup consultant, Visioner, Communication and Media expert, Crowdfunding specialist, Social Innovator. Founder, COO of The Connect East Incubator & Operation Partner at Start it @K&H Incubator. Organiser of several startup events. Founder of the series of university business idea competition, Hackathon-in-the-Box. Journalist, tech and startup blogger.

ANDOR 'IFA' RAJCI (SMART CONTRACT DEVELOPER) is a zealous smart contract coder, one of the most experienced token coders in the CEE region.

ZSOLT GILANYI (MONETARY THEORY EXPERT) iis an academic expert specialised in monetary theory. He received his Ph.D. in Economy from Corvinus University of Budapest and from Université Paris-Est. He published numerous monetary studies in major academic journals. Currently, he is the head of the Department of Economics at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics.

ATTILA KOVÁCS (ENTERPRISE BUSINESS ARCHITECT) has work experience in independent business development and project management. He is familiar with crypto currencies trading, ICO-s and markets. He has a multi-disciplinary design background. He leads international software and mobile application development projects.

VIKTÓRIA KAZÁR is a results-driven professional with more than 10 years of experience in the field of business, with a heavy focus on financial services. She took part in introducing account management systems at world leading banks. She is a blockchain enthusiast and deals with crypto solutions. She has already showed results in several fields as project manager not to mention her great experience in the field of IT.

BARBARA SZILÁGYI is a blockchain advocate with extensive experience in both the legal and the investor side of the crypto-world. She is also the base of the human resources by helping to see through daily problems.

KRISZTIÁN DOBO started out as a front-end developer in the early days of the web. After a 10-year detour including various IT management positions and heading an online agency, he's returned to his real passion, coding. He has since become a full JAMstack developer with a special interest in all crypto projects.

ADVISORS

DAVID SABO has been building technology companies since 2012 across Europe from Budapest to London. He gained his experience in tokenisation as former Head of Global of Cofound.it. He is a co-founder of Symbol Network and helps Inlock with his experience in token sales.

ANTAL KÁROLYI (Business angel and entrepreneur) supports Inlock with quantitative modelling as co-founder of Symbol Network. He is the founder and president of the Hungarian Business Angel Network. He also co-founded Traction Tribe, a technology accelerator. He has a combined 12 years of experience as a quantitative analyst and interest rate options trader at investment banks in Frankfurt and London. Holds a PhD in statistical physics.

NORBERT RADOKI supports Inlock with his extended SN and media experience. He is the CEO of Bitcoinist.com one of the leading news site in the crypto industry and he's in love with cryptocurrencies and graphic design. His goal and passion are to make cryptocurrencies as popular as possible.

EVA CORDOBA supports Inlock with quality graphic design and visual communication servises and consultations. 12 years' experience in a managerial position as art director in branding agency that provides visual communication, graphic, industrial and advertising design services. Impressionist painter. Kids writer.

BALAZS VEGVARI (Blockchain partnerships strategist) has been a crypto investor since 2013, he focuses on projects working on real world use cases. He has been a long time active member of the NXT and the Lisk (and other) communities, financing projects to be built on top of them. In 2016 he went to be one of the co-founders of ARK, a project with the main goal of creating connectivity between blockchains. He helps Inlock with crowdfunding and insights into the cryptoshpere.

MIKK MAAL (Legal Advisor) is a serial entrepreneur (founded more than 10 businesses). currently a partner and a CEO of Comistar International (with offices in 4 countries), a company dedicated to helping legal and finance professionals to succeed and grow their businesses. Founding partner of Digital Renaissance Foundation, with the main focus on ICO advisory and licensing of cryptocurrency projects in the EU countries (Estonia, Switzerland, Luxembourg). Co-author of a blog at cryptoincome.me and a bestselling e-book “Navigating Through Cryptocurrencies: Introduction, Investing, ICOs, Scams and Interviews” (the book was number one in three categories on Amazon.com Kindle store).

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