

Levershare: A Web3 Ecosystem to Unlock the Self-Correcting Potential of Income Inequalities

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Abstract

Income inequality represents a state of profound learned helplessness that confronts modern individuals. This is because the traditional methods employed by well-established actors for centuries have proven inadequate in addressing this issue. However, times have changed, and new technologies have paved the way for different opportunities to emerge. This document highlights how decentralized technologies have created a significant opportunity for reducing income inequality. Furthermore, it provides evidence that taking the right steps can fill a substantial void within the global economy.

Introduction

Earthquakes occur when the accumulated energy along fault lines is released. The greater the energy buildup, the more intense the resulting earthquake. Similarly, over centuries, economic energy has been accumulating due to income inequality, akin to the energy along fault lines. Yet, this economic energy has never been unleashed, making it impossible for us to estimate its true potential. However, once it finds an opportunity to emerge, it is certain to bring about substantial changes in the traditional economic structure. But, such energy won't release itself; it requires a guiding force.

Levershare is an innovative and decentralized web3 ecosystem that aims to unlock the tremendous economic energy hidden within income inequality. Unlike conventional methods, Levershare achieves this by playing by its own rules. Decentralized technologies enable Levershare not only to create a significant impact in the economic sphere but also to drive profound changes and transformations in various other areas.

Levershare has tailored decentralized technologies to its target problem, discovering new opportunities and paving the way for new avenues. It doesn't just cater to disadvantaged groups facing income inequality but appeals to a broad spectrum of individuals. The keyword for Levershare is equal opportunity. As a result, all readers below will find something suitable and will be eager to become a part of this ecosystem.

Chapter 1: Analysis of the Problem, Solution Proposal, and Identification of Opportunities

One of the most significant issues plaguing our world today is income inequality. Over centuries, this phenomenon has grown and evolved as a pressing challenge for humanity.

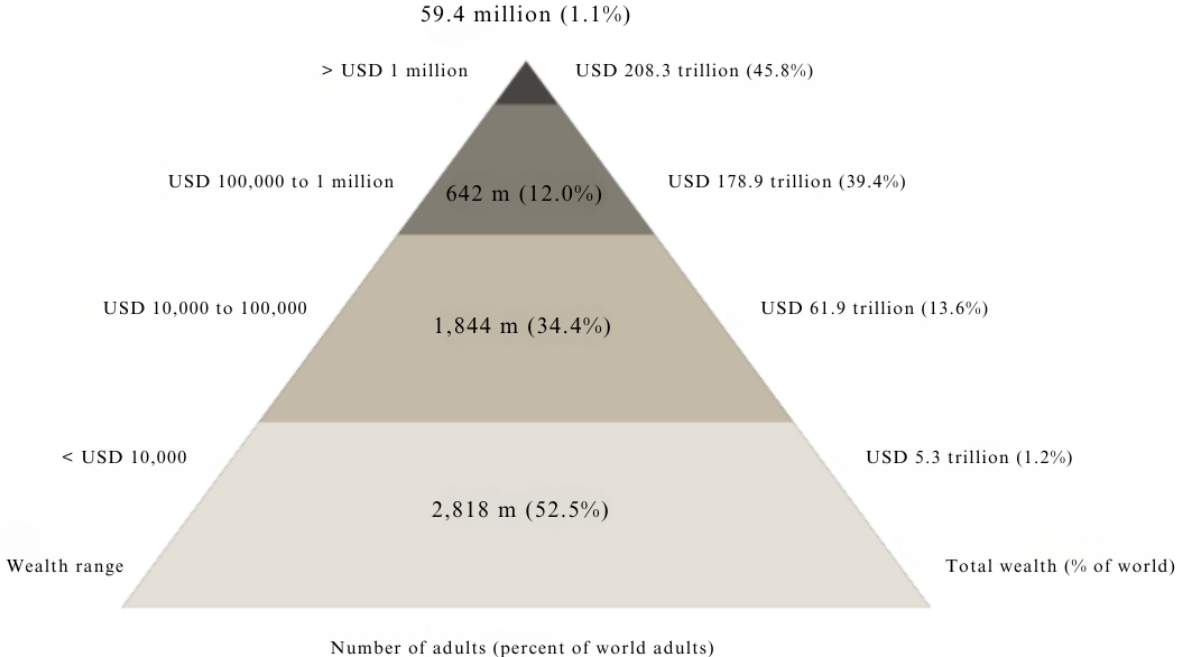
Throughout history, we have witnessed complaints, protests, and attempts by governments, institutions, and individuals to find a solution to this problem. However, notable progress has proven elusive. This is primarily because the desired goals and the methods or policies employed have often been incompatible. Aiming to completely eradicate income inequality is an unrealistic objective. Instead, the focus should be on fostering equal opportunities, allowing individuals to create their own income and wealth. This is because income disparities have a reasonable basis rooted in value creation.

Decentralized technologies have the potential to create a web3 ecosystem where inequality is absent, and any potential inequalities are determined by individuals' free will and choices. Such a place would offer widespread and attractive opportunities within a framework of complete opportunity equality. Moreover, this decentralized ecosystem would utilize the factors contributing to inequality in the real world to create equity.

1.1 Income Inequality - A Comprehensive Economic Analysis

Figure 1 below illustrates the global wealth distribution in the year 2022, focusing on adults, accounting for approximately 5.3 billion people. It reveals that 2.8 billion people, or 52% of the world's population, possess a net wealth of less than \$10,000. These individuals likely have little to no assets, and their net wealth may even be negative. In the category just above, comprising individuals with a net wealth between \$10,000 and \$100,000, the percentage is 34%. Together, these two categories account for 87% of the world's population. Even the average of these two groups does not equate to the world's average wealth because income inequality runs so deep. In fact, only 49.4 million individuals, or 1.1% of the population, possessing net wealth exceeding \$1 million, control 45% of the world's wealth. It is indeed a significant problem that 1% of the population holds nearly half of the world's wealth.

Figure 1: Global Wealth Distribution



Source: UBS, Global Wealth Report, 2023

However, this distribution has its justifications. As long as it has been acquired through legal means and not through illegitimate methods or inheritance, it is not inherently unjust. It is a consequence of the natural mechanism of wealth creation in the real world. The anomaly lies in the inequalities of opportunity. If equal opportunities had been extended to everyone, this distribution would have been fairer and potentially not an issue at all. This is where Levershare comes into play, reinvigorating the journey of wealth formation in the world. Think of it as a kind of simulation, but one that learns from the real world, designing factors that create inequality in a way that fosters opportunity equality.

In the real world, there are three significant factors contributing to income inequality: capital gains, technological innovations, and human capital. Traditional systems and economic tools cannot prevent these factors from causing inequality. Efforts in this direction have proven to be inadequate and ineffective. However, decentralized technologies have the potential to transform these factors from sources of inequality into drivers of economic equality. Levershare is poised to do just that. Let's briefly examine these factors.

1.1.1 Capital Gains

Income inequality is primarily rooted in the asymmetric nature of capital accumulation and economic growth, as highlighted in Thomas Piketty's "Capital in the Twenty-First Century." Piketty's analyses demonstrate that the returns on capital grow at a faster rate than overall economic growth (Piketty, 2013). This results in significant disparities in wealth accumulation and distribution. Once capital is acquired and begins to multiply through investment, it follows a path of rapid growth, leading to vast economic inequalities passed down through generations.

Furthermore, capital gains are directly proportional to the amount of capital invested. In other words, larger players in the capital markets reap greater and more secure rewards compared to smaller players. The structure and nature of financial markets provide a leverage advantage that allows significant capital to generate even more substantial gains. The professional investment teams at large capital firms are a fundamental source of this advantage.

1.1.2 Technological Innovations

Technological innovations often involve automation and increased productivity, leading to the decline of low-skilled jobs and the rise of high-skilled ones. While technological innovations encourage entrepreneurship and innovation, they also create income inequality. New opportunities and wealth sources generated by technological advancements typically fall into the hands of a limited group of individuals, exacerbating income inequality.

The connection between technological innovations and income inequality is primarily linked to capital gains. Those who benefit from profit opportunities arising from technological innovations are typically those with the potential for capital gains. There is a third-party category in technology as well, comprising the majority of consumers. These individuals contribute to the enrichment of developers and investors through their consumption expenditures. Furthermore, it is essential to mention the concept of monopolization in this context. The concentration of technological innovations in the hands of a few individuals or

organizations, along with intense competition hindering the emergence of new actors, exacerbates income inequality.

1.1.3 Human Capital

Technological innovations often require increased education and skills. Therefore, for these innovations to succeed, workers must enhance their education and skills. This can have adverse effects on income distribution because individuals with higher education and skills have access to better job opportunities and higher incomes, while income disparities widen for those with lower education levels.

Education is a fundamental component of human capital, and the level of education significantly impacts an individual's job prospects, income level, and standard of living. Individuals with lower education levels often find themselves working in low-paying and low-skilled jobs, while those with higher education levels access better job opportunities and income levels. Educational inequalities exacerbate societal inequalities.

Educated and informed individuals can actively contribute to their societies. Therefore, the lack of education and awareness increases societal inequality. Inequalities in human capital can initiate or perpetuate poverty cycles. Low education levels can trap individuals in poverty, and this situation can be transmitted to future generations.

1.2 Reengineering - Innovative Economic Modeling

Income inequality is a global issue that humanity as a whole faces. Many actors recognize this problem, but their efforts to alleviate it have proven insufficient because they rely on traditional methods that are unlikely to bring significant progress. This is where Levershare takes a different path.

The concept known as Reengineering in business, also referred to as Transformation Engineering, involves radically redesigning an organization from the ground up when it has become too dysfunctional to solve its problems. Similarly, the traditional world economy, which has proven ineffective in addressing income inequality, requires a form of change engineering. However, this change goes beyond problem-solving; it aims to create a dynamic, highly participatory, and opportunity-filled economic environment.

Levershare is a project with the goal of reducing income inequality, but it will not achieve this by simply taking from the rich and giving to the poor, as many traditional methods do. Levershare plays by its own rules and directs the wealth-generating factors of the real world towards the ecosystem's advantage. This makes Levershare a primary source of wealth. In this ecosystem, not only the disadvantaged population facing income inequality but also the privileged class of the traditional world will find their place. Levershare provides equal opportunities for all global citizens, enabling their active participation in the economy and increasing their production capacity. Levershare's focus on income inequality is not a weakness but a real advantage.

1.3 Global Synergy – Redefining Opportunities

Malcolm Gladwell, in his book "Outliers," poses a valid question: If we offered the same opportunities we presented to Bill Gates to a million other young individuals, how many more Microsofts would we have today (Gladwell, 2009)? Levershare's goal aligns precisely with this idea: to create an infrastructure that enables all of humanity, without discrimination, to participate in economic activities based on their abilities. This is a goal that is unattainable within the framework of the traditional economic environment. However, decentralized technologies and associated innovations make the creation of such an environment possible, even necessary.

Imagine the leap we could achieve by implementing Levershare, considering our current economic development level, where only a minority is engaged in small-scale production. With increased individual initiatives and skills, we could make significant progress in the development and pace of innovations, the emergence of economic opportunities, the dynamism of the economy, active participation, production, and even the resolution of other economic issues. The actively engaged and earning population within this ecosystem will not remain exclusive to the ecosystem but will also demand the products and services of traditional economy producers. Consequently, Levershare can bring about a general economic improvement.

Chapter 2: Ecosystem and Consensus Mechanism

Levershare is a unique ecosystem consisting of five essential components: the Consensus Mechanism, cryptocurrency, the Fund, the metaverse environment, and the community. These components are crucial for Levershare to achieve its goal of reducing global income inequality. In this chapter, we will focus on the background of the Consensus Mechanism and its role in addressing income inequality.

2.1 Background of the Consensus Mechanism

While blockchain-based innovations have the potential to reduce income inequality, the practical applications often show the opposite effect. There is scientific evidence that cryptocurrency markets contribute to increasing income inequality. In this section, we will discuss how well-known consensus mechanisms, such as Proof of Work (PoW) and Proof of Stake (PoS), contribute to income inequality due to certain fundamental characteristics.

2.1.1 Known Consensus Mechanisms and Income Inequality

Let's start by examining the Proof of Work (PoW) consensus mechanism used by blockchain networks like Bitcoin, Litecoin, Dogecoin, and Monero. Initially, PoW was not highly costly. However, over time, factors such as the reduction in newly minted bitcoins due to halving and increasing energy costs have made PoW prohibitively expensive. The cost of specialized mining hardware and maintenance has also contributed to the high expenses associated with PoW. Additionally, PoW has faced criticism for its indirect costs, such as greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Research by The New York Times highlights the exorbitant

electricity consumption required to mine one Bitcoin in 2021, equivalent to the electricity used by the average American household over nine years. These disadvantages have led some blockchain ecosystems to abandon PoW or explore alternative mechanisms.

Many modern blockchain networks, including Ethereum 2.0, Cardano, Polkadot, Solana, Avalanche, and Polygon, use Proof of Stake (PoS) or similar consensus mechanisms. These networks require validators to stake a certain amount of the native cryptocurrency to participate. For example, Ethereum validators must stake a minimum of 32 ETH, which, at the time of writing, was equivalent to approximately \$75,200. Similarly, Avalanche requires a minimum of 2,000 AVAX (worth \$81,000), and Polkadot necessitates 250 DOT (but the current requirement is 14,717,622 DOT, approximately \$14.7 million). While PoS and its variants are more environmentally friendly and less uncertain than PoW, the minimum staking requirements make participation inaccessible to a large portion of the global population.

This situation exemplifies how technological innovations can exacerbate income inequality. The majority of the world's population, with net wealth below \$100,000, cannot afford to participate in leading blockchain ecosystems as miners or validators. This highlights the fact that these ecosystems cannot provide financial freedom, decentralization, or equal opportunities for everyone. True decentralization should allow all global citizens to participate in the consensus process in a competitive environment. However, PoS and other mechanisms create financial barriers that restrict access.

Moreover, conducting transactions within these ecosystems can be expensive. Ethereum, for instance, is notorious for its high transaction fees. Users often need to convert their existing assets from the traditional economy to cryptocurrency, further reducing accessibility. In essence, blockchain technology, in its current form, contributes to income inequality. This situation drives Levershare to build a unique consensus mechanism-based ecosystem, as we believe that the issue is closely tied to the concept of "value."

2.1.2 The Concept of Value, Economic Growth, and Levershare

Value is a fundamental concept in the world of economics and finance. Money, as an essential tool, is used to measure, store, and transfer value. Throughout history, the concept of value has played a crucial role in the development of civilizations and economies. People created money as a means to facilitate the exchange of goods and services and as a store of value. Money needed to be universally accepted.

In the traditional world, economic growth and prosperity are driven by the creation of value. The true measure of economic growth, civilization development, and prosperity is the value created. This reality is so firmly established that no one disputes it. Therefore, in the real world, value is the foundation upon which all economic systems are built.

The relationship between value and money is undeniable. Money is the means by which we express, store, secure, measure, and transfer value. Value-based consensus is deeply rooted in our human experience. In the traditional world, economic systems rely on value as their core principle. This unshakable reality led us to build Levershare's consensus mechanism on the foundation of real-world, value-based principles. This robust mechanism leaves no room for objections and addresses concerns about blockchain technologies.

Levershare can be considered a simulation of the development process of the global economy. Imagine if early humans had access to today's technology or if we were to reset traditional world economies and establish a new economic model based on blockchain. These thought experiments help us understand the importance of value in shaping economic systems. A solid consensus mechanism based on value will provide a concrete and secure foundation for the Levershare ecosystem. This approach not only mitigates concerns related to blockchain but also positions value at the center of our economic model.

2.2. Proof of Value

The relationship between Levershare and value is not limited to achieving consensus. It aims to establish a strong connection that will safely carry humanity into the future while shedding the unnecessary burdens of the past. In this sense, Levershare opens up a new frontier in the world of blockchain. It implements an innovative ecosystem based on the fundamental concept of "value," which has been indispensable for millennia. Value is like a building block that fills the entire Levershare ecosystem. Therefore, it is important for readers, investors, and all relevant parties to understand that the term "proof of value" may have been used for a purpose other than achieving consensus in the blockchain context. For example, the entry principle of the ecosystem's native currency is also based on the proof of value.

In this case, value-generating activities become crucial. Is it possible to create an ecosystem that allows all global citizens to produce their own value and participate in the consensus process on an equal opportunity basis? Here, one of Levershare's greatest innovations, Personal value currencies (PVCs), comes into play.

2.3. Personal value currencies (PVCs): Unleashing the True Potential of Web3

The pioneering role of Levershare is critical for the revolutionary development of the Web3 infrastructure. Achieving a decentralized internet requires the effective coordination of a broad user base. Levershare, as one of the cornerstones of this new era, has the capacity to bring billions of people together. This is not just a technological achievement but also represents a social transformation. The construction of a decentralized, secure, and reliable Web3 ecosystem requires the participation of large masses. By reaching a significant portion of the world's population, Levershare will ensure that Web3 becomes not just a technology but also a community movement.

Levershare's role in this process is not limited to technological innovations alone. It also has the potential to address data storage issues, ensure scalability, and reach a broader user base. Coordinating a global community will bring about new solutions in the field of data storage, surpassing the limitations of traditional systems. In particular, validators involved in data verification processes will build Personal value currencies (PVCs) as part of the Levershare ecosystem. This is a reflection of participants actively contributing to the ecosystem and aims to provide them with the full value of what they create. One of the greatest innovations that reinforces the power of the Levershare decentralized ecosystem is enabling individuals to easily transition from being mere users of technology to becoming producers. As a result, the income

inequality exacerbated by technological innovations will be reversed, and may even reduce inequalities.

Levershare is not just a platform; it is also moving towards becoming the center of a global decentralized movement. This movement will not only offer technological innovation but also open the door to social and economic transformation. At this point, Levershare is focused on developing Personal value currencies (PVCs) based on the fact that everyone can have their own currency.

PVT Logic and Need:

The economy is fundamentally built on the value created by individuals. So why shouldn't the people who create value have the right to create their own money? In the early societies, people created value by meeting the needs of others and used this value through barter. In this process, there was a low economic loss risk, but the barter system was unsustainable due to some major flaws it harbored, and centralized structures introduced their own central currencies to address these flaws. This situation led to significant losses between the value created by people and what they received in return. Today, thanks to technology, we have the opportunity to correct this historical injustice.

Web3 and PVCs:

Web3 provides a decentralized infrastructure that allows every individual to create their own currency. Traditional economic systems often overlook individuals' differences and unique abilities. However, Levershare, by embracing these differences, allows everyone to create their own PVT based on their skills and interests. This is a revolution that applies to everyone, from an ordinary worker to a social media influencer.

Opportunity to Create Your Own Economy:

Levershare is a Web3-based ecosystem that enables all global citizens to create their own PVCs. PVCs have significant potential to eliminate inequalities and injustices created by the traditional economy. In this ecosystem, the value produced by each individual returns directly to them, creating a fair economic cycle.

Building PVCs:

Creating PVCs with Levershare does not require any technical knowledge and is as simple as creating a social media profile. It is important to note that the process of building PVCs is directly related to LEVEX. The value you create on the internet will directly increase the value of your personal currency.

Who Can Create Personal value currencies?

Levershare allows every global citizen to build their wealth with their own currency. For example, a businessperson can build not only their profits from trade but also their own PVT by bringing their business into the ecosystem. Similarly, a social media influencer can increase the value of their own PVT with content that increases LEVEX usage. One of the most remarkable aspects of this model is that even individuals with low income and limited educational opportunities can have a chance to create economic value. This is an innovation that has the potential to reduce income inequalities. In traditional economic systems,

marginalized groups are excluded, but through Levershare, they can transform their destinies and leave a valuable legacy for future generations.

The Importance of Education:

It is understood at this point how important education is. We previously mentioned that education opportunities are one of the three significant factors that create inequality in the traditional world. Low levels of education reduce creativity and productivity, hindering active economic participation, as experienced in the traditional economy. However, in Levershare, educational gaps are no longer a problem. A metaverse platform called 'Leversity' will eliminate education gaps on a global scale. Thus, billions of people who realize their abilities and develop them will have the opportunity to build their wealth through PVCs.

Determining the Value of Personal value currencies:

Using the Levershare ecosystem and creating PVCs is sufficient for their creation, much like a person's birth. However, effort is required for them to gain value. Just like the formation of wealth in the real world, the value of PVCs depends on the attention and demand they receive. Nevertheless, Levershare provides equal opportunities for everyone to participate widely and ensures widespread involvement. General measures such as security and transparency are also provided by the infrastructure, maintained by the community.

It is especially important not to impose rules on determining the value of PVCs. Staying true to the principle of natural development, which is one of the fundamental principles of Levershare, is crucial here. Therefore, the community should be the one to determine the value of PVCs. For example, the entire global population reached a general consensus that gold is a valuable metal, and this has not changed for centuries. Silver having a lower value than gold also has valid reasons. Similarly, a house by the sea being more valuable than one in a mountainous region also has reasonable justifications. Even one person being more valuable than others is a common occurrence. What determines value is the interest and demand shown in proportion to need. In this case, PVCs will naturally find a fundamental value within the ecosystem.

The value of PVCs is measured in LEVEX with a parity like $XXX/LEVEX$. Therefore, the value of PVCs in relation to each other will also be determined through cross rates.

The Uses Case of Personal value currencies:

PVCs can be used in all commercial transactions within the Levershare ecosystem, just like LEVEX. Although PVCs cannot be directly converted into LEVEX, they can be bought and sold on the LevEX exchange to be established. As can be understood, such a commercial system represents a modern version of the barter economy. There are no limits to what can be done with PVCs, and all global citizens are free to act as developers in this regard and develop projects related to PVCs. However, the most essential and probably the most logical move for the ecosystem is to participate in the L&S blockchain consensus process by staking PVCs.

2.4. Blockchain Consensus Mechanism: Proof of Value (PoV)

In Levershare, consensus is based directly on value without any intermediaries. Every global citizen who stakes their KDP to the ecosystem can participate in the consensus process. As a

result, there is no need for an external transfer of assets to become a validator on the L&S Chain network. It is possible to build the relevant asset within the ecosystem.

The consensus algorithm for the L&S Chain network is called Proof of Value (PoV). PoV is built on randomly selected validators. These validators lock their Personal value currencies (PVCs) to the blockchain to create and verify blocks. Validators earn rewards based on the total amount they have staked, which encourages them to validate the network in return for a return on investment (ROI) for nodes.

The validators who will produce the next block on the L&S Chain are selected based on the value of the KDP they have staked. To prevent the consensus from continuously selecting the same validators, it often includes random selection features, but validators with higher-value staked KDP have a higher chance of being selected to produce the next block. Then, the blocks proposed by validators are transmitted to the rest of the set, and the verified block is added to the blockchain.

It is not necessary to stake KDP to become a validator. Any valuable asset that is valuable to the ecosystem and has been accepted can also function as KDP. For example, NFTs that create Levechia and are referred to as Leanderthals can also be used as KDP.

Validators will earn rewards in the native token of the ecosystem, LEVEX, for services such as confirming transactions on the network and maintaining a copy of the blockchain. This is also the entry principle of LEVEX. Anyone attempting to cheat will likely lose all or part of the assets they have staked, possibly their KDP.

Chapter 3: The Native Currency of the Ecosystem: LEVEX

The native currency of the Levershare ecosystem is LEVEX. Initially built on the Binance Smart Chain, LEVEX will continue to operate on this network until it transitions to its own blockchain, the L&S Chain.

3.1. Total Supply of LEVEX

The total (maximum) supply of LEVEX is 440 trillion. There is a reason behind determining this amount, as with all planning in the ecosystem. In 2019, when Levershare began development, the total global wealth was 440 trillion dollars. Therefore, the total supply of LEVEX represents the real-world wealth. Since our method for reducing income inequality is to rebuild the total world wealth in the Levershare ecosystem, this amount is meaningful. This amount is reserved, locked, and does not enter circulation until the Proof of Value is realized.

This amount is not only free from the uncertainties of unlimited supply but is also sufficiently abundant for everyone. The target audience of Levershare theoretically consists of billions of people because income inequality is a global issue affecting billions of people. Let's make a rough calculation: If the total LEVEX supply of 440 trillion were distributed equally to the 8 billion people making up the world's population, how many LEVEX would each person have? The answer is 55 K LEVEX. This also means that if the total world wealth were distributed equally to everyone, we would have a wealth of \$55 K per person. However, we know that access to all global citizens is not possible, at least not in the short term. Nevertheless, it should

be understood that there is enough LEVEX for everyone in the ecosystem. However, once the entry principles are understood, the pieces will fall into place.

3.2. Entry Principle: Proof of Value

The entry principle of LEVEX is designed to be inspired by the natural wealth production mechanism of the real world. In the real world, many commercial activities take place, but at the end of the day, the value produced is what increases the world's wealth. This powerful reality forms the basis of the entry principle of LEVEX. No LEVEX enters circulation for no reason.

As mentioned earlier, Proof of Value in Levershare serves purposes beyond being a consensus mechanism. For LEVEX to enter circulation, Proof of Value must be realized. The measurement of this is made through the Fair Future Fund reserves. New LEVEX automatically enters circulation at the rate of increase in the value of reserves, and it is distributed to individuals who have staked KDP in proportion to their KDP value. From this, it can be understood that in order for all LEVEX to enter circulation, the total world wealth needs to be equalized with the Fair Future Fund reserves. This is the re-creation of an equivalent of the world wealth.

3.3. Tokenomics (Levexonomics)

The total LEVEX supply of 440 trillion, created and held as a reserve, requires Proof of Value to enter circulation. No privileges or tokens have been allocated to the team or anyone else. A total of 109 billion tokens were sold during the Seed Sale, including purchases by the team.

LEVEX will start its journey with a PancakeSwap listing after the presale. In this sale, a Soft Cap of 10 BNB and a Hard Cap of 40 BNB are sufficient. At this stage, a total of 7,750,000,000 LEVEX will be sold, and LEVEX will effectively enter circulation. The reason for not conducting a high sale is that the PoV condition is not met. Traditional initial supply methods are not suitable for the Levershare vision. The entry principles of LEVEX are determined by PoV.

The initial implementation of Proof of Value is Coincarnation, another Levershare innovation. With this event, deadcoins and those progressing towards becoming deadcoins, which we call walking deadcoins, are converted into LEVEX. The purpose of Coincarnation is to cover investors' losses while creating synergy and increasing the market value with LEVEX liquidity. Due to the advantages it provides to investors, Coincarnation is a natural form of Proof of Value. Details of Coincarnation are explained in the relevant part of the work.

After Coincarnation is completed, the remaining LEVEX will be held as a reserve until it transitions to the L&S Chain. It should be noted that the LEVEX tokenomics is different from traditional tokenomics, as it is based on PoV. Investors should be aware that they are facing a new method and evaluate tokenomics accordingly.

A 3% transaction tax is applied to the LEVEX smart contract. 1% of this tax goes to LEVEX holders, 1% to the liquidity pool, and the remaining 1% goes to the Fair Future Fund. Proof of

Value, which determines the entry principles of LEVEX, is one of the best examples of value verification.

3.4. Coincarnation

Cryptocurrency markets, due to their inherent nature of decentralization, lack of regulations, potential for malicious projects, transparency issues, and FOMO, are inherently risky. On the other hand, the advanced technological infrastructure allows for the potential of significant gains in a short period of time, but it can also lead to substantial losses just as quickly. However, we do not yet have a mechanism to protect investors against these risks. In truth, the protective systems we are familiar with from traditional economics cannot be applied to the cryptocurrency market. That's where Coincarnation, an original Levershare initiative, comes into play. It is a value-based initial offering event developed with the aim of mitigating or eliminating losses for investors.

3.4.1. The Idea and Development of Coincarnation

The starting point of Coincarnation is "deadcoins." Some cryptocurrency assets that are introduced to the market with great promotions and expectations can face developments that eventually lead to the disappearance of their market value. Reasons for this can include the project turning out to be a scam, encountering technological issues, the project team abandoning it, or the project's lack of sustainability. Regardless of the reason, what remains are worthless digital tokens in the wallets of well-intentioned investors. These are called deadcoins. Coincarnation has emerged from the idea of reducing or completely eliminating the losses of deadcoin holders.

On the other hand, deadcoins are a result and represent definite losses. In this case, the Coincarnation concept should be developed and expanded to intervene before losses occur. Predicting that cryptocurrency assets showing signs similar to those before they become deadcoins will eventually face the same fate is not difficult. Here, Levershare refers to these assets that exhibit these signs as "walking deadcoins." This concept is unique to Levershare. Walking deadcoins often have at least one of the following characteristics:

Website-Related Issues:

The website is the online home of a cryptocurrency project. Projects should present themselves here in the best and most transparent way possible. Key points such as goals, technology, services, and roadmap should be explained clearly and regularly updated. However, caution should be exercised with projects that either do not have a website or have a poorly functioning one.

Social Media-Related Issues:

Social media is the environment where a project communicates with the community. Even if the project's website is static, social media should be managed dynamically. Inactive social media accounts raise significant concerns. Particularly, completely abandoned social media accounts that are reactivated during bull markets after years of inactivity are not considered honest. The captain should be at the helm of the ship in all weather conditions.

Team-Related Issues:

It is evident that all cryptocurrency projects, even the most decentralized ones, are developed by a team. In a project that has achieved full decentralization, the presence of a team or developers in the public eye may not be expected. However, in other projects, which currently make up more than 99% of the total, having an active, working team or developers who communicate with the community is important for trust.

General Abandonment:

The existence of the reasons mentioned above leads to a general sense of abandonment in the project's environment, services, and operations.

Decrease in Trading Volumes and Price:

The most obvious indicators of abandonment are disconnections from the asset due to lost expectations and significant price drops. In this category, the long-term trend of trading volume is an important indicator, but price can be deceptive. Because assets that would become walking deadcoins if not listed on exchanges can manipulate their prices upward through speculative or even manipulative transactions. This only serves to harm well-intentioned investors who are unaware of what is happening behind the scenes. In the end, the price will not show a sustained increase and will eventually fall below its starting point.

Exchange Delistings and Liquidity Issues:

Centralized exchanges, prioritizing the interests of investors, continuously monitor the status of the projects they list and delist low-quality ones. However, it should be noted that not all exchanges have such sensitive policies. In this case, it is likely that a walking deadcoin will be delisted by at least one exchange. Not being delisted from a centralized exchange does not mean that it is not a walking deadcoin, and continued listing may not be sufficient for a healthy project. On the other hand, the lack of liquidity on decentralized exchanges will cause problems in the asset's trading pair.

3.4.2. Which Assets Are Walking Deadcoins?

Any of the signs mentioned above could be sufficient for a cryptocurrency asset to be a walking deadcoin. To be honest, determining which assets are walking deadcoins can be challenging. Because this is a new topic that has not been discussed before, there is a gray area that makes decision-making difficult. On the other hand, the even more challenging issue is that investors may not want to convince themselves that their assets are walking deadcoins. Like all investment activities, there is a psychological barrier fueled by expectations in cryptocurrency investment. Investors do not want to stop because they do not want their expectations to end. Moreover, in the field of cryptocurrency investment, there is a popular concept called HODL, which means "hold on under any circumstances," implying holding onto assets no matter what. A stable and consistent investment policy is certainly important, but what asset is being held is even more crucial. Imagine being the creator of a walking deadcoin project and having thousands of HODLers who have invested in your asset...

The duck test goes like this: If it looks like a duck, walks like a duck, and quacks like a duck, then it is a duck. If a cryptocurrency asset exhibits all the signs of being a walking deadcoin, it

will probably become a deadcoin soon. Holding onto such an asset carries a high level of risk for investors. This is where Coincarnation comes into play. If a walking deadcoin continues to be held, it will eventually become a deadcoin, resulting in significant losses if sold. However, with Coincarnation, expectations can continue to live on in a stronger form.

3.4.3. Implementation of Coincarnation

Coincarnation is a unique airdrop and initial offering event specific to Levershare, aiming to revive deadcoins and walking deadcoins. Deadcoins, which no longer hold any value, will be addressed through an airdrop, while the significantly devalued walking deadcoins will be converted into LEVEX through a pre-sale method. Deadcoin conversions, offering direct benefits to investors, are referred to as "Augmented Airdrop," while the conversions of walking deadcoins are termed "Qualified Pre-Sale." Finally, an additional category is needed for investors who do not hold deadcoins or walking deadcoins. First, let's delve into the details of the Augmented Airdrop, followed by the Qualified Pre-Sale, and then provide insights into the additional category.

3.4.3.1. Augmented Airdrop

Levershare has enhanced and differentiated airdrop events with Coincarnation by introducing elements of value and benefit. This event aims to breathe new life into deadcoins by allowing investors to exchange their deadcoins for LEVEX. Since deadcoins no longer possess tangible value, this transformation does not constitute a sale but rather serves as a promotional activity that strongly aligns with the spirit and vision of Levershare. This value-driven promotion represents a mutually beneficial activity for both investors and Levershare. Specific details of the Augmented Airdrop can be found in the table below.

Table 1: Coincarnation Augmented Airdrop Implementation Plan

Phase	Number of Wallets to Benefit	LEVEX Per Wallet	Total LEVEX per Phase
1	1,200	500,000	600,000,000
2	2,000	450,000	900,000,000
3	3,200	400,000	1,280,000,000
4	5,200	350,000	1,820,000,000
5	8,400	300,000	2,520,000,000
Total	20,000		7,120,000,000

In the first phase of Coincarnation's Augmented Airdrop, a total of 600 million LEVEX tokens have been allocated. This amount will be distributed equally to the first 1,200 wallets, with each receiving 500,000 LEVEX tokens. As we transition to the second phase, the number of beneficiary wallets will increase to 2,000, but the amount of LEVEX tokens per wallet will decrease to 450,000. The second phase will have a total allocation of 900 million LEVEX tokens.

For the subsequent phases, distribution will follow the pattern outlined in the table, resulting in a total of 20,000 wallets receiving 7.12 billion LEVEX tokens through the Augmented Airdrop.

The distribution method will be one LEVEX token per deadcoin. This means that the LEVEX to deadcoin conversion rate is 1:1. A wallet, as long as it participated in the first phase, can receive a maximum of 500,000 LEVEX tokens from the Augmented Airdrop. As the phases progress, this maximum allocation will decrease. In essence, a participant reserves a spot in the respective phase based on their order of participation, and this reservation grants them the right to receive a specified amount of LEVEX tokens. They can exercise this right as they see fit. If their holdings do not cover the allocation, they can participate with different deadcoins until they receive the amount of LEVEX tokens they are entitled to. If the amount of deadcoins sent does not cover the entitled LEVEX tokens, the remaining portion will be added to the reserves until the Coincarnation event concludes.

3.4.3.2. Qualified Pre-Sale

The second category of the Coincarnation event, known as the Qualified Pre-Sale, aims to revive crypto assets on the path to becoming deadcoins, walking deadcoins, by exchanging them for LEVEX. Before diving into the details, it's important to clarify a distinction. Not every cryptocurrency that experiences a price drop is considered a walking deadcoin. Volatility is inherent in the cryptocurrency markets, and even leading assets can be affected by it. The characteristics of walking deadcoins were explained in the previous section. Furthermore, Levershare conducts comprehensive research to identify which assets may potentially become walking deadcoins and shares this information on its social media accounts.

The reason this category of Coincarnation is called 'Qualified Pre-Sale' is due to the fact that it adds value and utility elements to the supply of LEVEX tokens. This demonstrates the application of the proof of value principle and ensures that no LEVEX tokens enter circulation without a valid reason. It is evident that the 'supply in response to demand' policy will positively contribute to the price performance of LEVEX, rather than relying on exchange listings, various sales techniques, or arbitrary practices. This activity represents a two-way win-win situation for both investors and Levershare.

From the walking deadcoins converted to LEVEX through the Qualified Pre-Sale, 61.19% of the funds are added to liquidity. The remaining portion is used for promotional and technological infrastructure enhancement purposes. The Qualified Pre-Sale implementation plan can be seen in the table below.

Table 2: Coincarnation Qualified Pre-Sale Implementation Plan

Phase	Price (USDT)	Total LEVEX (billion)	Total Liquidity (USDT)
1	0.0000026	70.15	182,390
2	0.0000041	113	474,600
3	0.0000066	182	1,237,600
4	0.00001	293	3,223,000
5	0.000016	471	8,007,000

The Qualified Presale, consisting of a total of five phases, is implemented according to the increasing price and quantity principle. In the first phase, a total of 70.15 billion LEVEX is released into circulation from reserves. At this stage, the price is 0.0000026. In other words, each 1 USDT worth of walking deadcoin is exchanged for 384,615 LEVEX, which enters circulation. This way, a total fund of 182,390 USDT will be generated in the first phase. Of this fund, 111,604 USDT is added to liquidity, while the remaining 70,786 USDT is used for promotional activities and technological infrastructure work. The other phases are implemented in a similar manner, and the Qualified Presale is completed.

There is no need for any minimum or maximum limit for participation in this phase. Investors can participate with assets of any value they desire. In LEVEX exchange, the walking deadcoin value at the time of participation is taken as basis. If participation is made with assets other than walking deadcoin, those assets are added to the Fair Future Fund reserves and stored, provided that they are among the top 100 in terms of market value in the Coinmarketcap ranking. All others are treated as walking deadcoins.

Levershare's activities are not dependent on Coincarnation. LEVEX is already in circulation before Coincarnation starts, and Levershare has begun working on its other objectives. This is simply to increase the circulation of LEVEX, promote its adoption, and ensure its growth in a sustainable way. It should be noted that Coincarnation is a presale event and contributes to LEVEX circulation in line with the Proof of Value principle. It is a reasonable expectation for rational investors to want to convert their dying assets into a strong global currency.

3.4.3.3. Additional Category

The additional category is for investors who do not have deadcoins or walking deadcoins in their wallets but want to invest in LEVEX. This category is implemented through exchanges. As mentioned earlier, the principle of LEVEX entering circulation is based on the proof of value. However, in order to make LEVEX supply possible in exchange for traditional currencies, a one-time presale is conducted, and LEVEX is launched on decentralized exchanges. After this, the increase in supply is entirely based on the proof of value principle.

3.4.4. Operational Procedures

Coincarnation aims to involve cryptocurrencies with market values ranging in the hundreds of millions of dollars, thousands of deadcoin and walking deadcoin projects, and hundreds of thousands of investors. This makes it challenging to automate operational procedures. Therefore, the operational part needs to be managed through wallets. Investors transfer the assets they want to coincarnate to a wallet designated by Levershare and fill out a form. After the necessary conversion processes are carried out by the Levershare team, the LEVEX tokens earned by the participant are transferred to their wallet.

Chapter 4: Fair Future Fund

As mentioned before, the two main sources of income inequality are capital gains and technological innovations. A specific minority controls these opportunities and continuously enriches themselves through them. Income inequality cannot be reduced unless the rest of the world benefits from these opportunities. Traditional systems and initiatives have not made significant progress in this regard. Levershare ensures that all global citizens benefit from the opportunities arising from capital gains and technological innovations in complete equality. These operations are carried out through the Fair Future Fund, which plays by the rules of the game.

4.1. Establishment

Although Levershare is an ecosystem that generates value within itself, it cannot be expected to be disconnected from the outside world. As an open and dynamic system, it continuously engages in data exchange with the outside world, follows developments, seizes opportunities, and ensures that Levexians also benefit. In Levershare, these operations are carried out through the Fair Future Fund.

The Fair Future Fund (FFF) is established and continuously funded automatically through a mechanism that collects a 1% tax from each LEVEX transaction. FFF will start automatically accumulating funds as soon as LEVEX is launched. The funds accumulated in FFF are used as follows.

4.2. Investments

Although blockchain-based technologies bring about significant changes for the world, it does not mean that we will disconnect from the world we live in. One of the biggest flaws of cryptocurrency projects is their imagination that the virtual ecosystems they create will meet all human needs. However, people cannot detach themselves from the real world where they are born and raised, where they live, where they establish physical and emotional connections, and where they engage in data exchange at any moment. FFF establishes a strong bridge between the virtual and the real. This allows Levershare to reach billions of potential users more easily, gain widespread acceptance, and ensure sustainability.

FFF investments are mainly divided into two categories: 'Asset Investments' for real-world assets and 'Dynamic Investments' for capital gains.

4.2.1. Asset Investments

Although Levershare's goal is to reduce income inequality, the method is to rebuild an equivalent of real-world wealth within the ecosystem. Part of transferring the wealth created by the real world over thousands of years into the ecosystem is to own real-world assets. Therefore, FFF uses 61.8% of its income to accumulate real-world assets. This way, a strong and genuine connection is established between the virtual ecosystem enabled by high technology and the physical world. This will also increase trust in the ecosystem.

Real-world assets include commodities such as gold, silver, oil, natural gas, corn, copper, and coffee. The main goal of asset investments is to accumulate those that can be physically stored. Therefore, priority is given to those that can be physically stored through physical purchases. The decision on which assets to accumulate is made based on the distribution in the real world. FFF will store in proportion to how real-world wealth is distributed. The goal here is not trading but accumulation.

4.2.2. Dynamic Investments

FFF uses 38.2% of its resources to benefit from opportunities arising from capital gains and technological innovations outside the ecosystem. Investment activities such as stocks in the traditional world, cryptocurrencies from different projects, and support for new ventures fall into this category.

Dynamic investments ensure that Levershare remains active and vibrant. The entire world is monitored centrally, and the most profitable investment opportunities are evaluated. This way, the value of the portfolio under the management of FFF is increased. In other words, external resources are added to the ecosystem's internal resources, making it grow faster, stronger, and healthier. The growth in the ecosystem will lead to an increase in the market value of LEVEX and interest in Levershare.

4.3. Management

The Fair Future Fund is a unique structure, but in the real world, the answer to the question "what does it resemble the most" would be a Sovereign Wealth Fund. This resemblance is due to investment policy, preferences, and objectives. For example, the objective of benefiting future generations from today's income is also valid for FFF. However, there are significant differences in terms of funding method and management approach.

Decentralization is essential in Levershare. Therefore, the management of FFF should be carried out through DAOs (Decentralized Autonomous Organizations). Since decision-making in asset investments is relatively clear and involves less risk, it would be appropriate for it to be managed by a DAO established among LEVEX holders. However, dynamic investments are riskier, and it is not easy to act in a decentralized manner here. These investments should be managed by a team consisting of recognized individuals in the global economy and finance field.

4.4. Profit Distribution

FFF does not distribute profits due to income from asset investments. The value increases or profits from these investments are all used for asset investments. On the other hand, 61.8% of the income from dynamic investments is added to the dynamic portfolio. The corresponding LEVEX enters circulation from the reserves in proportion to the implementation of asset investments. The distributed LEVEX tokens are then allocated to the management team and Levexians.

4.5. What is Fair Future Fund? What is it not?

FFF is a solid fund that protects and guarantees the rights of Levershare and LEVEX investors, ensuring the financial security of the ecosystem. However, it does not commit to any specific profit promise or value for LEVEX. FFF strengthens the ecosystem financially and provides background support. The value of LEVEX is entirely determined by the market.

Levershare needs a large fund to achieve its goals because scientific evidence shows that major players in capital markets earn more and earn more securely. FFF is a high-potential fund in terms of its structure, design, and nature.

FFF may resemble institutions such as central banks, private investment funds, hedge funds, asset management companies, venture capital partnerships, or financial investment advisory services in some aspects, but it is unique. FFF is the guarantor of decentralization, preventing the centralization of Levershare, and it is almost the center of decentralization.

Chapter 5: Leversity

Leversity is a metaverse university designed by Levershare, aiming to enhance and disseminate educational opportunities. Here, citizens from all over the world have the opportunity to receive education in any field, discover and develop their skills, and specialize in their professions within a framework of complete equal opportunity. As individuals improve their qualifications, their opportunities to engage in economic activities increase, ultimately leading to comprehensive economic growth.

While the migration of educational opportunities to the metaverse environment is not a novel concept, Leversity stands out as the most effective means of realizing this vision within the context of the entire ecosystem. Leversity operates on a straightforward principle, bringing educators and those seeking education together in a modern setting.

5.1. Purpose of Leversity

Leversity's primary goal is to reduce global education disparities and facilitate the production and dissemination of knowledge on a global scale. As a result, everyone will have the chance to establish a business within the ecosystem and build their own Personal value currencies (PVCs). It is important to note that the educational activities here are not solely for the empowerment of Levershare but also for individuals to utilize their qualifications according to their own aspirations.

5.2. Leversity Operating System

Levercity offers both educators and learners the opportunity to create their own Personal value currencies (PVCs). Educators build their PVCs by providing education and ensuring their value appreciates. Learners, on the other hand, enhance their qualifications through the education they receive, allowing them to start businesses within or outside the ecosystem. For those intending to operate within the ecosystem, creating a PVT is an essential requirement.

Chapter 6: Levexia

Levershare's goal of reducing income inequality is not just a well-intentioned statement but a scientifically proven and serious endeavor. To assess whether the methods proposed can effectively reduce inequality, a small group that reflects the wealth disparities in the real world has been established under the name Levexia, inspired by the Neanderthals, whom we refer to as Leanderthals. The formation of this collection, consisting of a total of 6764 Leanderthals, reflects the distribution of wealth in the real world. Leanderthals with lower rarity are more affordable, while those with higher rarity carry higher value. The quantity here represents a sample of the global population, and the price reflects a sample of global wealth.

Leanderthals have functionality within their owner's KDP (Personal Value Token). This means that Leanderthal owners can use these NFTs as their KDPs and enjoy all the rights recognized within the ecosystem. Furthermore, when the profit from the FFF dynamic portfolio is allocated to the asset portfolio, a portion of the reserved LEVEX tokens enters circulation and is distributed to Leanderthals. This distribution is based on a coefficient. Initially, Leanderthals with lower coefficients receive a lower share, while those with higher coefficients receive a larger share. Over time, as lower coefficients receive increasing profit shares, and higher coefficients receive decreasing profit shares, all Leanderthals ultimately achieve equal profit shares. Once this equality is achieved, the number of Leanderthals can be expanded to include a wider audience.

Additionally, new opportunities arising within the ecosystem will first be made available to Leanderthals. Levexia represents the privileged community of Levershare.

Chapter 7: Roadmap

Levershare's roadmap consists of four main sequential stages: the implementation of LEVEX, the establishment of the Fair Future Fund, the transition to the L&S Chain, and the launch of Levercity.

7.1. Implementation of LEVEX

Given the importance of currency, Levershare prioritizes the implementation of LEVEX. During this stage, various steps are taken to promote awareness and adoption. Some key actions in this phase include:

- Listing on Coingecko and Coinmarketcap.

- Going live through DEX listing.
- Implementation of Coincarnation and ensuring actual circulation.
- Establishment of Levexia and introduction of Leanderthals.
- At least one CEX listing.

7.2. Establishment of the Fair Future Fund

The process of establishing the Fair Future Fund began automatically with the implementation of LEVEX, as each LEVEX transaction contributes 1% to this fund. However, the active investment activities, legal requirements, and team formation constitute the second stage. In this phase, key tasks include:

- Obtaining the necessary legal permissions and licenses.
- Formation of teams for the asset portfolio and dynamic portfolio.
- Investment in real-world assets in a transparent manner.
- Increasing LEVEX liquidity and adoption.
- CEX listings.
- Periodic disclosure of the asset portfolio.

7.3. Transition to the L&S Chain

Initially launched on the Binance Smart Chain network, LEVEX will be migrated to Levershare's own L&S Chain in this stage. This phase marks the point where the ecosystem begins to operate actively and generate its own value. Key actions during this phase include:

- Launching the L&S Chain testnet and mainnet.
- Introduction of the L&S Chain browser.
- Promotion of the L&S wallet.

7.4. Establishment of Leversity

Finally, Leversity is established, and the infrastructure prepared in the previous stage for KDPs is put into practice. In this phase:

- Actual production of Personal value currencies (PVCs) begins.
- Establishment of the LevEX exchange with the trading of numerous digital assets, including KDPs, within the ecosystem.
- Measurement of income inequality through Levexia.

Conclusion

Levershare is committed to reducing income inequality through a rational and scientifically proven approach, unlocking the tremendous economic energy inherent in the issue of income inequality. This energy arises from the global synergy of billions of individuals who have been trapped by income inequality. Levershare takes incremental steps to achieve the goal of income inequality reduction, using methods that nobody can reasonably object to. This means it has the potential to build the world's largest community.

The breadth of the potential target audience does not imply that it will organize unnecessary congestion. Levershare empowers each individual to the maximum extent possible with the opportunities and possibilities presented by decentralized technologies. In a world where even discussing income inequality seems futile, Levershare's approach will rekindle lost hopes. This represents not only a new dawn for individuals but also a glimmer of hope for certain non-governmental organizations, national or global institutions, and even governments. Providing an effective solution to this problem with a feasible model can lead to significant progress in a short period. Reducing income inequality can also open the door to overall economic improvement, with many positive external effects.

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