Revenue Bonds Protocol - Whitepaper

Version 1.0 - January 2026

Network: Arbitrum One (Mainnet) **Factory Contract:** `0x8afA0318363FfBc29Cc28B3C98d9139C08Af737b` **Website:** https://equorumprotocol.org **App:** https://app.equorumprotocol.org

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Introduction

Revenue Bonds Protocol is a permissionless framework for tokenizing revenue-sharing agreements on-chain.

Permissionless: any address can create a series for itself (self-issued), enforced by `protocol == msg.sender`.

Projects create a **Revenue Series** (ERC-20) plus a **Router**, deposit revenue periodically, and holders claim their proportional share trustlessly.

Think of it as a **revenue distribution primitive** for on-chain protocols. Instead of traditional equity or complex legal agreements, projects can create **Revenue Bonds** - special tokens that represent a right to claim a share of deposited revenue.

What Makes It Special?

- ▯ **Transparent:** All revenue distributions are on-chain and verifiable
- ▯ **Automated accounting:** Smart contracts handle claim calculations automatically
- ▯ **Trust-minimized:** Once revenue is deposited, distribution is trustless
- ▯ **Flexible:** Works for any project that generates revenue
- ▯ **Fair:** Revenue is distributed proportionally to all holders

What This Protocol Is NOT

To set clear expectations:

- × **Not a stablecoin** - Revenue Bonds are not pegged to any value
- × **Not a guarantee of yield** - Revenue depends entirely on the issuing protocol
- × **Not a legal wrapper** - This is not equity, debt, or a regulated security instrument
- × **Not an offering** - This document is not an offering or solicitation
- ⚠ **Regulatory classification may vary by jurisdiction**

- × **Not an oracle of revenue** - The protocol cannot verify if the correct percentage is sent
- × **Not a lending protocol** - No borrowing, liquidations, or collateral involved

What it IS: Infrastructure for transparent, on-chain accounting and distribution of voluntarily deposited revenue.

The Problem

Traditional revenue sharing has several challenges:

1. Lack of Transparency

In traditional finance, investors often don't know:

- How much revenue the company is actually making
- When distributions will happen
- If they're getting their fair share

2. Manual Processes

Revenue distribution requires:

- Accounting teams to calculate shares
- Payment processors to send money
- Legal agreements to enforce terms
- Trust that everyone will follow the rules

3. High Barriers to Entry

Small investors are often excluded because:

- Minimum investment amounts are too high

- Legal costs make small distributions unprofitable
- Legal/operational restrictions limit participation

4. No Secondary Market

Once you invest in a revenue-sharing agreement:

- You're locked in until the agreement ends
- You can't sell your position to someone else
- You can't exit early if you need liquidity

The Solution

Revenue Bonds Protocol solves these problems by bringing revenue sharing on-chain:

1. Complete Transparency

- Every revenue distribution is recorded on the blockchain
- Anyone can verify the amounts and timing
- No hidden fees or unclear calculations

2. Automated Accounting & Payout Logic

- Smart contracts handle all claim calculations
- Once revenue is deposited, distribution logic is automatic
- No manual calculations or tracking needed

3. Permissionless to Use

- No minimum investment (buy as little as 1 token)
- Permissionless to use (subject to local laws)

- Standard ERC-20 tokens

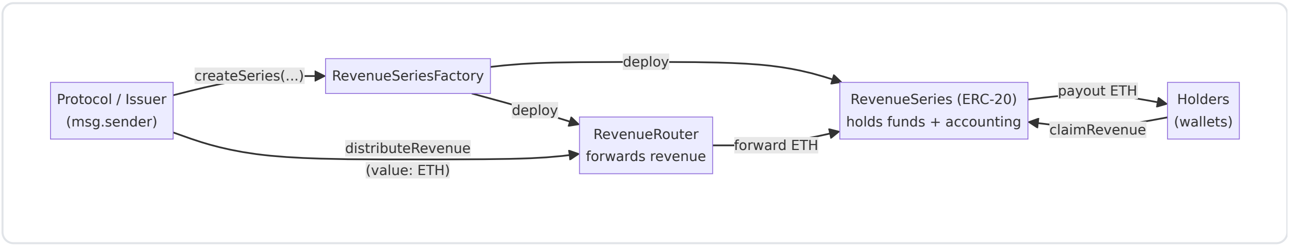
4. Liquid & Tradeable

- Revenue Bonds are ERC-20 tokens
- Can be traded on any DEX (Uniswap, etc.)
- Exit anytime by selling your tokens

How It Works

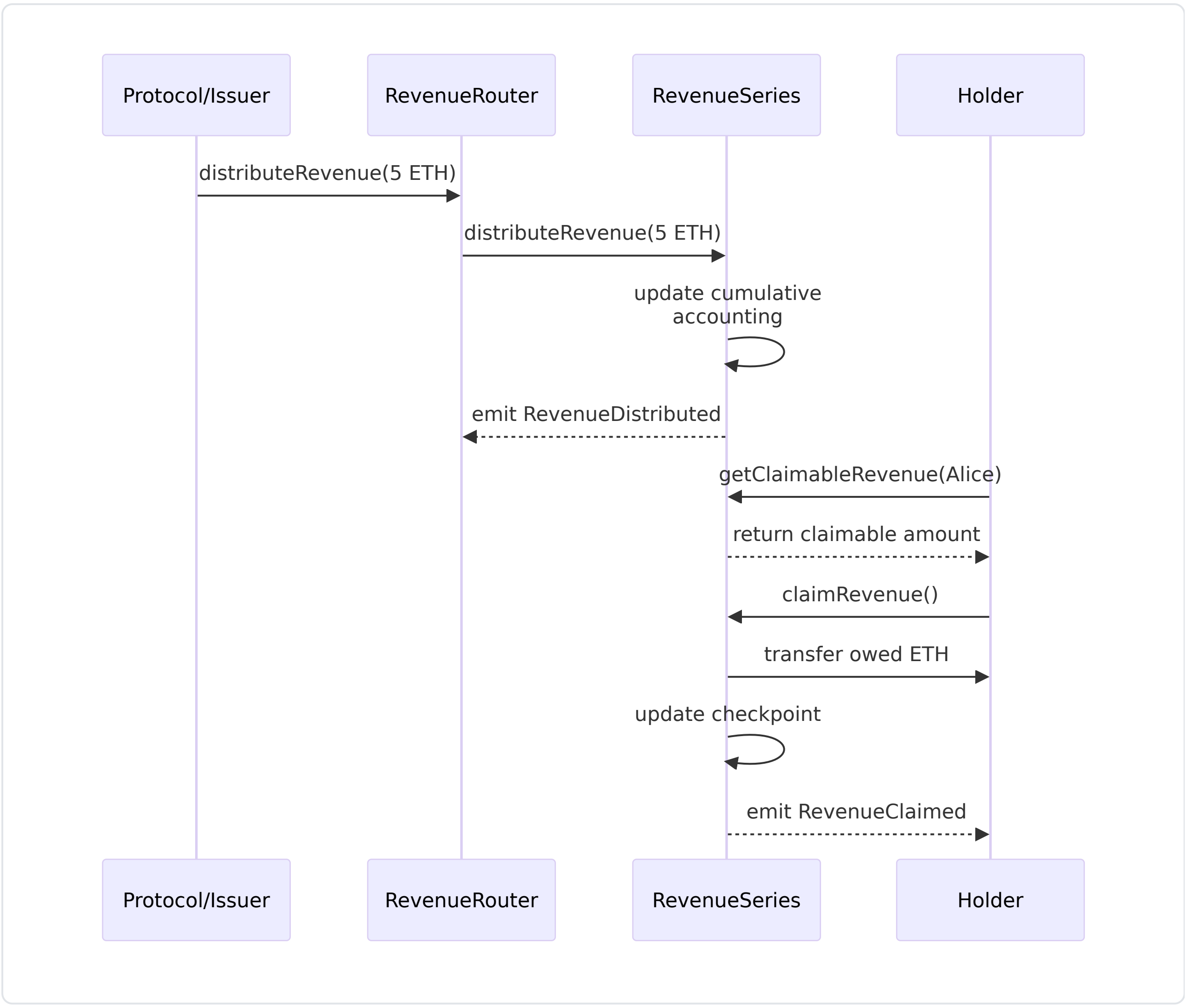
Protocol Flow Diagram

High-level flow of contracts and funds:


Protocol / Issuer (msg.sender)
createSeries(...)
RevenueSeriesFactory
deploy
deploy
RevenueRouter forwards revenue
distributeRevenue (value: ETH)
forward ETH
RevenueSeries (ERC-20) holds funds + accounting
payout ETH
claimRevenue
Holders (wallets)

Revenue Accounting Flow

How the pull-based claim model works:



Let's break down the entire process step by step:

Step 1: Create a Revenue Bond Series

A project (let's call it **"CoffeeDAO"**) wants to share 30% of its coffee shop revenue with the community.

CoffeeDAO creates a Revenue Bond Series:

- **Name:** "CoffeeDAO Revenue Series 2026"
- **Symbol:** "COFFEE-REV"
- **Revenue Share:** 30%

- **Duration:** 365 days (1 year)
- **Total Supply:** 1,000,000 tokens (1,000,000 * 10^18 base units, 18 decimals)

What happens:

- CoffeeDAO connects their wallet to https://app.equorumprotocol.org
- Fills out the creation form
- Pays a small gas fee on Arbitrum (L2)
- Two smart contracts are deployed:

- **RevenueSeries:** The ERC-20 token (COFFEE-REV) - **RevenueRouter:** The distribution mechanism

- CoffeeDAO receives the full supply (`1,000,000 * 10^18` units), shown as 1,000,000 COFFEE-REV tokens in standard wallets

Cost: Only gas fees (no protocol fees currently)

Step 2: Distribute Tokens to the Community

CoffeeDAO now has 1,000,000 COFFEE-REV tokens. They decide how to distribute them:

Example Distribution:

- **400,000 tokens (40%):** Public sale at 0.01 ETH each
- **300,000 tokens (30%):** Airdrop to loyal customers
- **200,000 tokens (20%):** Staking rewards for governance token holders
- **100,000 tokens (10%):** Team reserve

How to distribute:

- **Via Wallet:** Use any EVM wallet (Rabby, MetaMask, Safe, etc.) to transfer tokens
- **Via Code:** Use a script to batch-send tokens
- **Via DEX:** Create a liquidity pool for public trading

Result: Community members now hold COFFEE-REV tokens

Step 3: Generate Revenue

CoffeeDAO operates 5 coffee shops. Each month, they generate revenue:

Month 1 Revenue:

- Shop 1: $10,000
- Shop 2: $8,000
- Shop 3: $12,000
- Shop 4: $9,000
- Shop 5: $11,000
- **Total:** $50,000

Revenue to distribute (30%): $15,000

Let's say ETH is $3,000, so $15,000 = **5 ETH**

Step 4: Distribute Revenue

At the end of the month, CoffeeDAO distributes the revenue:

Via Interface:

- Go to https://app.equorumprotocol.org
- Find "CoffeeDAO Revenue Series 2026"
- Click "Distribute Revenue"
- Enter amount: 5 ETH
- Confirm transaction

Via Code (Automated):

```
const router = await ethers.getContractAt("RevenueRouter", routerAddress)
await router.distributeRevenue({ value: ethers.parseEther("5.0") })
```

What happens internally:

- 5 ETH is sent through the RevenueRouter
- The Series updates cumulative accounting: 5 ETH ÷ 1,000,000 tokens = 0.000005 ETH per token
- An on-chain event is emitted for indexing

Important Notes:

- Revenue is accounted on-chain and remains held by the series until claimed
- The Router is non-custodial: funds are forwarded to the Series for accounting and custody
- The protocol cannot force a project to send revenue; the bond is a trust-minimized distribution mechanism once revenue is deposited
- The revenue share percentage (30%) is a promise, not cryptographically enforced
- Due to integer division, tiny rounding dust may remain in the contract over time
- Implementations may optionally track and carry dust forward to future distributions

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Step 5: Holders Claim Their Revenue

Now anyone holding COFFEE-REV tokens can claim their share:

Example: Alice holds 10,000 COFFEE-REV tokens (1% of supply)

Via Interface:

- Alice goes to https://app.equorumprotocol.org
- Connects her wallet
- Sees: "You have 0.05 ETH to claim"

- Clicks "Claim Revenue"
- Receives 0.05 ETH in her wallet

Calculation:

- 10,000 tokens × 0.000005 ETH per token = **0.05 ETH**
- At $3,000/ETH = **$150**

Via Code:

```
const series = await ethers.getContractAt("RevenueSeries", seriesAddress)
await series.claimRevenue()
```

Important Notes:

- Alice can claim anytime (no deadline)
- If she doesn't claim this month, it accumulates
- Next month's distribution adds to her claimable amount
- She only pays gas to claim (low L2 fees)

Step 6: Repeat Monthly

Every month, CoffeeDAO distributes revenue:

Month 2: 6 ETH distributed

- Alice can now claim: 0.05 ETH (Month 1) + 0.06 ETH (Month 2) = 0.11 ETH

Month 3: 4 ETH distributed

- Alice can now claim: 0.11 ETH + 0.04 ETH = 0.15 ETH

And so on for 12 months...

Step 7: Series Ends

After 365 days, the series ends:

What happens:

- No more revenue can be distributed to this series
- Holders can still claim any unclaimed revenue
- Tokens become "historical" (no longer active)
- CoffeeDAO can create a new series for the next year

What doesn't happen:

- Tokens don't get burned
- Holders don't lose unclaimed revenue
- The contract doesn't self-destruct

Technical Architecture

Smart Contracts

The protocol consists of 3 main contracts:

1. RevenueSeriesFactory

Purpose: Creates new Revenue Bond series

Key Functions:

```
function createSeries(
    string memory name,
    string memory symbol,
    address protocol,
    uint256 revenueShareBPS,
    uint256 durationDays,
    uint256 totalSupply
) external returns (address series, address router)
```

Parameters:

- `name` : Name of the series (e.g., "CoffeeDAO Revenue Series 2026")
- `symbol` : Token symbol (e.g., "COFFEE-REV")
- `protocol` : Address of the protocol creating the series (must equal msg.sender)
- `revenueShareBPS` : Revenue share in basis points (3000 = 30%)
- `durationDays` : Series is active until startTime + durationDays, where startTime = block.timestamp at deployment
- `totalSupply` : Total tokens in base units (18 decimals). Example: 1M tokens = `1,000,000 * 10^18`

Safety Limits:

- Revenue share: 1% - 50% (100-5000 BPS)
- Duration: 30 days - 5 years (30-1825 days)
- Total supply: Minimum 1,000 tokens (i.e., `1,000 * 10^18` units)

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2. RevenueSeries (ERC-20 Token)

Purpose: The actual Revenue Bond token

Key Functions:

```
// Standard ERC-20 functions
function transfer(address to, uint256 amount) external returns (bool)
function balanceOf(address account) external view returns (uint256)

// Revenue-specific functions
function claimRevenue() external returns (uint256)
function getClaimableRevenue(address holder) external view returns (uint256)
```

How Revenue Tracking Works:

```
// Each holder has a "checkpoint" of when they last claimed
mapping(address => uint256) public lastClaimPerToken;

// Global cumulative revenue per token
uint256 public cumulativeRevenuePerToken;

// When claiming:
uint256 owed = balance × (cumulativeRevenuePerToken - lastClaimPerToken[holder])
```

Example: ``` Alice has 10,000 tokens Last claim checkpoint: 0.000005 ETH per token Current cumulative: 0.000015 ETH per token

Owed = 10,000 × (0.000015 - 0.000005) = 10,000 × 0.00001 = 0.1 ETH ```

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3. RevenueRouter

Purpose: Facilitates revenue distribution

Key Functions:

```
function distributeRevenue() external payable
function routeRevenue() external  // Anyone can trigger routing
function getRouterStatus() external view returns (...)  // Check router state
```

Distribution History: Distribution history is typically reconstructed off-chain by indexing `RevenueReceived` and `RevenueRouted` events (recommended approach).

How Distribution Works:

```
function distributeRevenue() external payable {
    require(msg.value > 0, "No revenue sent");

    // Forward to series contract for accounting
    series.distributeRevenue{value: msg.value}();

    emit RevenueDistributed(msg.value, block.timestamp);
}
```

Security Features

1. Reentrancy Protection

All functions that transfer ETH use `ReentrancyGuard`:

```
function claimRevenue() external nonReentrant returns (uint256)
```

2. Pausable Factory

Owner can pause series creation in emergencies:

```
function pause() external onlyOwner
function unpause() external onlyOwner
```

3. Safe Math

All calculations use Solidity 0.8+ built-in overflow protection

4. Access Control

- Issuer-only creation: the factory enforces `protocol == msg.sender` (issuer creates only for itself)
- Only series contract can update revenue tracking

- Only holders can claim their own revenue

5. Immutable Parameters

Once a series is created, core parameters cannot be changed:

- Revenue share percentage
- Duration
- Total supply

Events & Indexing

For developers building integrations or analytics:

Factory Events

```
event SeriesCreated(
    address indexed series,
    address indexed router,
    address indexed protocol,
    string name,
    string symbol,
    uint256 revenueShareBPS,
    uint256 durationDays,
    uint256 totalSupply
)
```

Series Events

```
event RevenueDistributed(uint256 amount, uint256 timestamp)
event RevenueClaimed(address indexed holder, uint256 amount)
```

Router Events

```
event RevenueDistributed(uint256 amount, uint256 timestamp)
```

How to use:

- Index `SeriesCreated` to track all series created by a protocol
- Index `RevenueDistributed` to track revenue history
- Index `RevenueClaimed` to track holder activity
- Use The Graph or similar indexer for efficient querying

Example Use Cases

Note: All examples below are hypothetical scenarios to illustrate how the protocol works. They are not endorsements or recommendations.

Example 1: DeFi Protocol

Scenario: A decentralized exchange called "SwapHub"

Details:

- Charges 0.3% fee on all swaps
- Monthly volume: $100M
- Monthly fees: $300,000
- Wants to share 25% of fees with community

Implementation: ``` Series Name: "SwapHub Revenue Q1 2026" Symbol: SWAP-REV-Q1 Revenue Share: 25% Duration: 90 days Total Supply: 1,000,000 tokens ```

Distribution Strategy:

- 500K tokens: Liquidity mining rewards

- 300K tokens: Governance stakers
- 200K tokens: Team & advisors

Revenue Distribution:

- Weekly: $75,000 (25% of $300K)
- In ETH: ~25 ETH (at $3,000/ETH)
- Per token: 0.000025 ETH per week

Holder Returns:

- Someone with 10,000 tokens (1%)
- Weekly claim: 0.25 ETH ($750)
- Quarterly total: ~3.25 ETH ($9,750)

Example 2: NFT Marketplace

Scenario: An NFT marketplace called "ArtChain"

Details:

- Charges 2.5% fee on all sales
- Monthly volume: $5M
- Monthly fees: $125,000
- Wants to share 40% with early supporters

Implementation: ``` Series Name: "ArtChain Founders Revenue 2026" Symbol: ART-REV Revenue Share: 40% Duration: 365 days Total Supply: 50,000 tokens ```

Distribution Strategy:

- 25K tokens: Sold in private sale (0.1 ETH each)
- 15K tokens: Airdrop to beta testers
- 10K tokens: Team vesting

Revenue Distribution:

- Monthly: $50,000 (40% of $125K)
- In ETH: ~16.67 ETH
- Per token: 0.000333 ETH per month

Holder Returns:

- Someone with 500 tokens (1%)
- Monthly claim: 0.167 ETH ($500)
- Yearly total: ~2 ETH ($6,000)
- ROI on 0.1 ETH investment: 20x in revenue alone

Example 3: GameFi Project

Scenario: A play-to-earn game called "CryptoQuest"

Details:

- Revenue from in-game purchases
- Monthly revenue: $200,000
- Wants to reward early investors with 30%

Implementation: ``` Series Name: "CryptoQuest Investor Series" Symbol: QUEST-REV Revenue Share: 30% Duration: 730 days (2 years) Total Supply: 100,000 tokens ```

Distribution Strategy:

- 60K tokens: Seed round investors
- 20K tokens: Public sale
- 20K tokens: Play-to-earn rewards

Revenue Distribution:

- Monthly: $60,000 (30% of $200K)

- In ETH: ~20 ETH
- Per token: 0.0002 ETH per month

Holder Returns:

- Someone with 1,000 tokens (1%)
- Monthly claim: 0.2 ETH ($600)
- Yearly total: ~2.4 ETH ($7,200)
- 2-year total: ~4.8 ETH ($14,400)

Example 4: DAO Treasury

Scenario: A DAO called "BuilderDAO"

Details:

- Has $2M in treasury
- Earns 5% APY from yield farming ($100K/year)
- Wants to distribute 80% to members

Implementation: ``` Series Name: "BuilderDAO Yield Distribution 2026" Symbol: BUILD-YIELD Revenue Share: 80% Duration: 365 days Total Supply: 10,000 tokens ```

Distribution Strategy:

- 8K tokens: Active contributors (based on work)
- 2K tokens: Governance participants

Revenue Distribution:

- Quarterly: $20,000 (80% of $25K)
- In ETH: ~6.67 ETH
- Per token: 0.000667 ETH per quarter

Holder Returns:

- Someone with 100 tokens (1%)
- Quarterly claim: 0.0667 ETH ($200)
- Yearly total: ~0.267 ETH ($800)

Example 5: Real-World Business

Scenario: A coffee shop chain called "CryptoBean"

Details:

- 3 physical locations
- Monthly revenue: $150,000
- Wants to tokenize 20% ownership

Implementation: ``` Series Name: "CryptoBean Revenue Share 2026" Symbol: BEAN-REV Revenue Share: 20% Duration: 365 days Total Supply: 30,000 tokens ```

Distribution Strategy:

- 20K tokens: Public sale (0.05 ETH each = 1,000 ETH raised)
- 5K tokens: Loyalty program for customers
- 5K tokens: Founders

Revenue Distribution:

- Monthly: $30,000 (20% of $150K)
- In ETH: ~10 ETH
- Per token: 0.000333 ETH per month

Holder Returns:

- Someone with 300 tokens (1%)
- Monthly claim: 0.1 ETH ($300)
- Yearly total: ~1.2 ETH ($3,600)

- ROI on 15 ETH investment (300 tokens): 8% annual yield

Security & Safety

Audits

Status: Not yet audited

Recommendation:

- Start with small amounts until audit is complete
- Consider this experimental technology
- Only invest what you can afford to lose

Planned:

- Professional audit by reputable firm
- Bug bounty program
- Gradual rollout with increasing limits

Safety Features

1. Immutable Core Logic

Once deployed, series contracts cannot be upgraded or modified:

- Revenue share percentage is fixed
- Duration is fixed
- Total supply is fixed

2. No Admin Keys for Series

After creation, the protocol team has no privileged access to:

- Modify terms or seize funds
- Control token transfers (standard ERC-20)
- Block or redirect claims

3. Transparent Operations

Everything is on-chain and verifiable:

- All distributions are public
- All claims are public
- No hidden fees or mechanisms

4. Revenue Distribution Control

Revenue can be deposited by the protocol (and/or permissionlessly, depending on integration), and is accounted on-chain:

```
// Revenue accounting is trustless once deposited
// Distribution permissions depend on implementation
```

5. Fail-Safe Mechanisms

- Claims use a pull-based model (holders claim), minimizing push-payment failures
- If distribution fails, ETH is returned to sender
- If claim fails, holder can try again
- Designed to minimize stuck-funds scenarios; however, as experimental software, unexpected edge cases may still occur

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Risks to Consider

1. Smart Contract Risk

- Bugs in the code could lead to loss of funds

- No formal audit yet (planned)
- Use at your own risk

2. Protocol Risk

- The protocol creating the series could:

- Stop distributing revenue - Distribute less than promised - Go out of business

- **Mitigation:** Only invest in protocols you trust

3. Market Risk

- Token price could drop
- Revenue could decrease
- Duration could end before ROI

4. Regulatory Risk

- Revenue sharing might face regulation
- Tax implications vary by jurisdiction
- Consult legal/tax professionals

5. Technical Risk

- Gas fees could make small claims unprofitable
- Network congestion could delay transactions
- Wallet security is user's responsibility

Threat Model

A clear summary of the main risk vectors:

1. Smart Contract Risk

- **Threat:** Bugs, exploits, or vulnerabilities in the contract code

- **Impact:** Loss of funds, incorrect accounting, stuck revenue
- **Mitigation:** Audit planned, start with small amounts, open source code for review

2. Issuer Honesty Risk (Principal Risk)

- **Threat:** Protocol doesn't send the promised revenue percentage
- **Impact:** Lower returns than expected, broken promises
- **Mitigation:** Only invest in protocols with strong reputation and track record
- **Note:** This is the PRIMARY trust assumption - the protocol cannot cryptographically enforce revenue share

3. Market/Liquidity Risk

- **Threat:** Token price drops, no buyers when you want to exit
- **Impact:** Loss of principal, inability to exit position
- **Mitigation:** Assess liquidity before investing, understand that this is not a guaranteed yield product

Bottom line: Revenue Bonds minimize trust in distribution mechanics, but cannot eliminate trust in the issuer's commitment to send revenue.

Getting Started

For Protocols (Creating Series)

Step 1: Prepare

- Decide how much revenue to share (1-50%)
- Decide duration (30 days - 5 years)
- Decide total token supply
- Ensure you have ETH for gas (~$1-2)

Step 2: Create Series

- Go to https://app.equorumprotocol.org
- Connect wallet (MetaMask, Rabby, etc.)
- Click "Create Series"
- Fill out the form:

- Name & Symbol - Revenue share percentage - Duration in days - Total supply

- Review and confirm
- Sign transaction

Step 3: Distribute Tokens

- Transfer tokens to your community
- Via airdrops, sales, rewards, etc.
- Tokens are standard ERC-20

Step 4: Distribute Revenue

- When you have revenue to share:

- Go to your series page - Click "Distribute Revenue" - Send ETH - Confirm transaction

Step 5: Communicate

- Tell your community about distributions
- Share series address for transparency
- Encourage holders to claim

For Investors (Buying Tokens)

Step 1: Research

- Understand the protocol creating the series

- Check their revenue history
- Read the series terms (share %, duration)
- Assess the risks

Step 2: Acquire Tokens

- Buy from the protocol directly
- Buy on DEX (if liquidity exists)
- Receive via airdrop/rewards
- Ensure you're buying the correct token address

Step 3: Hold Tokens

- Keep tokens in your wallet
- Tokens automatically accrue revenue
- No staking or locking required

Step 4: Claim Revenue

- Go to https://app.equorumprotocol.org
- Connect wallet
- View your claimable amount
- Click "Claim Revenue"
- Receive ETH in your wallet

Step 5: Monitor

- Check distribution history
- Track your returns
- Decide when to claim (gas vs. amount)

For Developers (Integration)

Install Dependencies

```
npm install ethers
```

Connect to Factory

```
const factory = await ethers.getContractAt(
    "RevenueSeriesFactory",
    "0x8afA0318363FfBc29Cc28B3C98d9139C08Af737b"
)
```

Create Series Programmatically

```
const tx = await factory.createSeries(
    "My Protocol Revenue Series",
    "PROTO-REV",
    protocolAddress,  // Must equal msg.sender (self-issued)
    2000,  // 20%
    365,   // 1 year
    ethers.parseUnits("1000000", 18)  // 1,000,000 tokens in base units (1,000,000
)

const receipt = await tx.wait()

// Parse SeriesCreated event
const event = receipt.logs
  .map(log => {
    try { return factory.interface.parseLog(log) } catch { return null }
  })
  .find(e => e && e.name === "SeriesCreated")

if (!event) throw new Error("SeriesCreated event not found")

const seriesAddress = event.args.series
const routerAddress = event.args.router

console.log("Series:", seriesAddress)
console.log("Router:", routerAddress)
```

Distribute Revenue Automatically

```
const router = await ethers.getContractAt("RevenueRouter", routerAddress)

// Distribute weekly
setInterval(async () => {
    const revenue = await getWeeklyRevenue()
    await router.distributeRevenue({ value: revenue })
}, 7 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000)  // 7 days
```

Check Claimable Amount

```
const series = await ethers.getContractAt("RevenueSeries", seriesAddress)
const claimable = await series.getClaimableRevenue(userAddress)
console.log(`Claimable: ${ethers.formatEther(claimable)} ETH`)
```

Claim Revenue

```
const tx = await series.claimRevenue()
await tx.wait()
console.log("Revenue claimed!")
```

FAQ

General Questions

Q: What is a Revenue Bond? A: A Revenue Bond is an ERC-20 token that represents a right to receive a share of a protocol's revenue. Think of it like a dividend-paying stock, but on the blockchain.

Q: How is this different from staking? A: Staking usually requires locking tokens and earns rewards from inflation. Revenue Bonds distribute actual revenue from the protocol's operations, and tokens don't need to be locked.

Q: Can I sell my Revenue Bond tokens? A: Yes! They're standard ERC-20 tokens and can be traded on any DEX or sent to anyone.

Q: What happens if I don't claim revenue? A: It accumulates! You can claim anytime, even months later. There's no expiration.

Q: What happens when the series ends? A: No more revenue can be distributed to that series, but you can still claim any unclaimed revenue. The protocol can create a new series for the next period.

For Protocols

Q: How much does it cost to create a series? A: Only gas fees (low L2 fees on Arbitrum). No protocol fees.

Q: Can I change the revenue share percentage later? A: No, it's immutable once created. You'd need to create a new series.

Q: What if I can't distribute revenue one month? A: That's okay. Distribute when you can. There's no required schedule.

Q: Can I create multiple series? A: Yes! You can create as many as you want for different purposes or time periods.

Q: What happens to undistributed tokens? A: They still receive revenue proportionally. If you hold 10% of supply, you receive 10% of distributions.

For Investors

Q: How do I know the protocol will actually distribute revenue? A: You don't. This requires trust in the protocol. Check their history and reputation.

Q: What if the protocol distributes less than promised? A: The smart contract can't enforce the percentage. It's based on trust and the protocol's reputation.

Q: Can I lose my principal investment? A: Yes. Token price can drop, protocol can fail, or revenue can decrease.

Q: Are there any fees to claim? A: Only gas fees (low L2 fees on Arbitrum).

Q: Is this considered a security? A: Possibly, depending on jurisdiction. Consult legal counsel.

Technical Questions

Q: Which networks are supported? A: Currently only Arbitrum One. More networks may be added later.

Q: Is the code open source? A: Yes! Check the GitHub repository.

Q: Has the code been audited? A: Not yet. Professional audit is planned. Use at your own risk.

Q: Can the contracts be upgraded? A: No, they're immutable. This is by design for security and trust.

Q: What if there's a bug? A: Funds could be at risk. Start small and wait for audit before large amounts.

Contract Addresses

Arbitrum One (Mainnet)

RevenueSeriesFactory: `0x8afA0318363FfBc29Cc28B3C98d9139C08Af737b` View on Arbiscan

Safe Treasury (Owner): `0xBa69aEd75E8562f9D23064aEBb21683202c5279B` View on Arbiscan

Arbitrum Sepolia (Testnet)

RevenueSeriesFactory: `0x2B2b7DC0b8276b74dEb57bB30b7AA66697DF7dA8` View on Arbiscan

Links & Resources

Website: https://equorumprotocol.org **App:** https://app.equorumprotocol.org **GitHub:** https://github.com/EquorumProtocol/Equorum-Revenue-Bonds **Discord:** https://discord.gg/qAzseSwY **Twitter:** @EquorumProtocol

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Disclaimer

IMPORTANT: Please read carefully

- **Experimental Technology:** This protocol is experimental and has not been audited. Use at your own risk.
- **No Guarantees:** There are no guarantees of revenue, returns, or token value. Past performance does not indicate future results.
- **Not Financial Advice:** This whitepaper is for informational purposes only and does not constitute financial, legal, or investment advice.
- **Do Your Own Research:** Always research protocols thoroughly before investing. Understand the risks.
- **Regulatory Uncertainty:** Revenue sharing tokens may be subject to securities regulations in some jurisdictions. Consult legal counsel.
- **Smart Contract Risk:** Bugs or vulnerabilities could result in loss of funds. No warranty is provided.
- **No Liability:** The protocol developers assume no liability for any losses incurred through use of this protocol.
- **Examples Are Hypothetical:** All examples in this document are hypothetical and for illustration purposes only. They do not represent actual projects or guaranteed returns.

Conclusion

Revenue Bonds Protocol brings transparency, automation, and accessibility to revenue sharing. By leveraging blockchain technology, we enable protocols to share success with their communities in a trustless and verifiable way.

Whether you're a protocol looking to reward your community, or an investor seeking revenue-generating opportunities, Revenue Bonds Protocol provides the infrastructure to make it happen.

The future of revenue sharing is on-chain. Welcome to Revenue Bonds Protocol.

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