GLOBAL PARK DAO

Extended Tokenomics & Strategic Model

A Decentralized Initiative for Art, Technology & Collective Memory

We're building a decentralized initiative where every token and action contributes to preserving digital and physical heritage. Our mission is to align real-world activation with Web3 culture, staking, and long-term impact.

Global Park DAO | April 2025

Long-form Analytical Supplement to the GPARK WhitePaper

Prepared for partners, investors, exchanges, and institutional Web3 participants

Introduction

GPARK is a utility token of the decentralized cultural space Global Park DAO, serving as an "access key" to the project's ecosystem. Unlike investment assets, GPARK is intended to activate participation, governance, and coordination within the DAO and does not provide financial guarantees or passive income. The token facilitates interaction between the digital platform (NFT coordinates, online voting) and the physical park (art installations, participation zones), merging Web3 technology, culture, and collective memory.

Key Principles of GPARK Tokenomics:

• **Limited Supply:** 21,000,000 GPARK have been issued, and no new tokens will ever be created (the contract does not contain a mint() function). The supply is fixed and irreversible.

• **Transparency:** All token distributions, freezes, and transactions are publicly verifiable on-chain; the contract has no hidden or admin functions (the owner is the DAO multisig with no possibility of transfer).

• **Participation over Speculation:** The token is not positioned as a profit-generating asset — its value arises from its utility in the ecosystem: voting, access to events, NFTs, etc. There are no promises of yield; any increase in value may only result from the project's development and community contribution.

• **DAO Governance:** Most actions with the token (budgets, reserve distributions) are carried out based on DAO decisions via Snapshot and the multisig treasury. This means collective control over the token economy, increasing trust and stability in the model.

The following sections of this report examine the key aspects of GPARK tokenomics: token distribution, demand and burn mechanisms, staking model, liquidity strategy, growth potential analysis, development triggers, risk factors, and model compliance with the UAE context. Each section includes detailed breakdowns and, where applicable, comparisons with similar projects (CHZ, MANA, GALA, LOOKS) to assess the competitiveness of the model.

GPARK Token Distribution

Total supply: 21,000,000 GPARK (fixed). All tokens are distributed among predefined categories — with no pre-mine beyond the declared shares and no additional issuance in the future. This distribution model is aimed at long-term sustainability and decentralization, excluding uncontrolled dilution of participant shares.

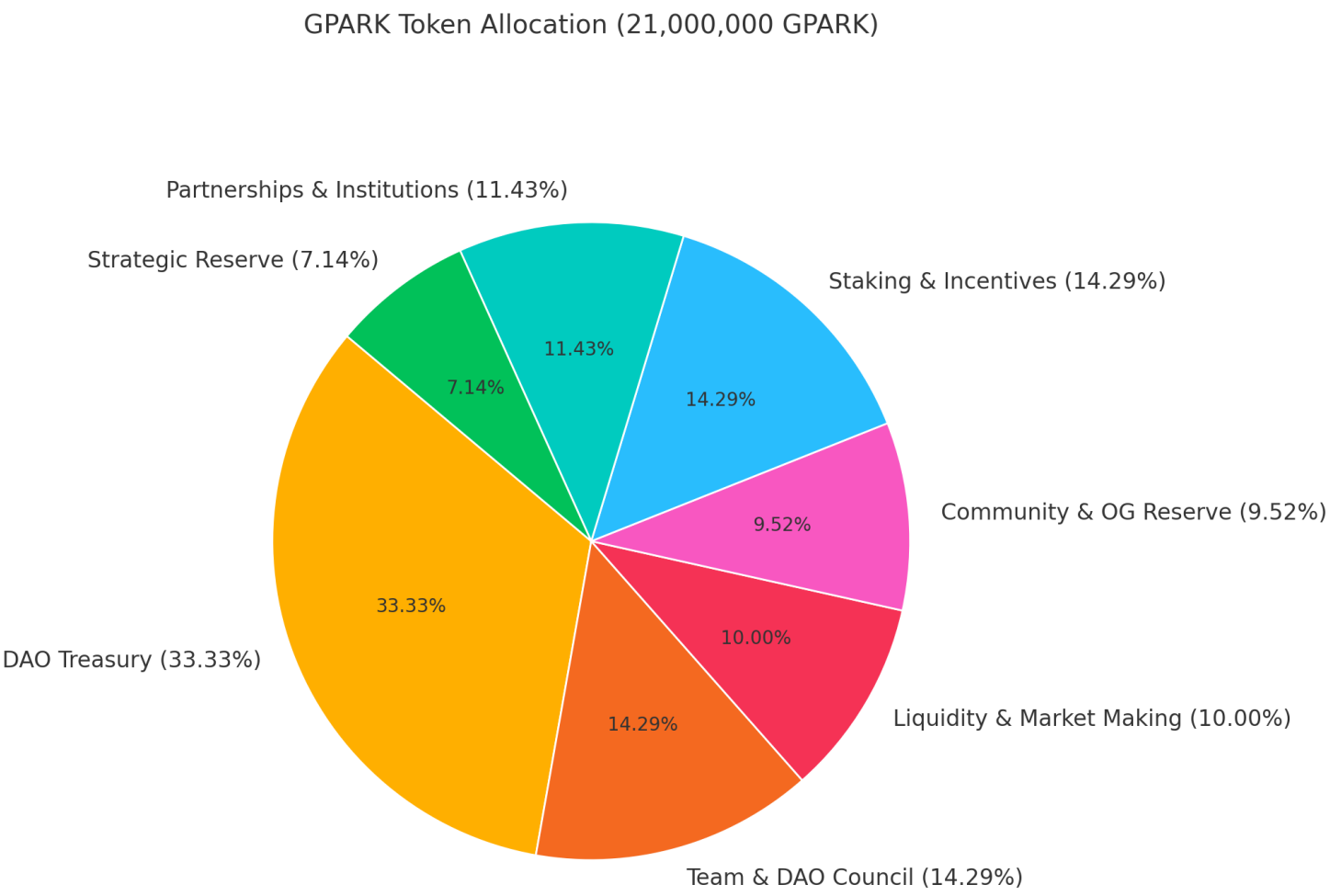
Distribution of the total GPARK supply (21 million):

The majority of tokens are either locked or require a DAO decision for spending, which prevents a large volume of tokens from hitting the market simultaneously.

As shown, GPARK tokenomics prioritizes the community and long-term development: ~33% is allocated to the DAO treasury for ecosystem needs, a

significant portion is allocated for participation incentives (staking, Proof-of-Presence, etc.), and the team is limited to a moderate share of 14.3% with strict vesting. This balance protects against influence centralization and strengthens trust – the team and partners cannot instantly sell tokens, as 12+ month lockups minimize “dump” risks.

Transparency principles are implemented via on-chain mechanisms: the contract includes a lockTokens() function for freezing, all related transactions are verifiable (Etherscan), and publicly documented (ENS/IPFS).Every token category is publicly trackable and verifiable on-chain.



Total Supply: 21,000,000 GPARK (fixed and immutable)

Category	Allocation	Lockup Details
DAO Treasury	7,000,000	Fully controlled via DAO Snapshot vote
Core Team & DAO Council	3,000,000	12-month cliff + 24-month linear vesting
Market Making & Liquidity	2,100,000	Strategically deployed by DAO vote
Early Contributors & OG Community	2,000,000	1 token per wallet; locked distribution
Incentives & Participation (Staking)	3,000,000	Released via proposals & modules
Partnerships & Institutions	2,400,000	Case-by-case locks (6–12 months)
Strategic Reserve	1,500,000	Available only by DAO proposal

Comparison with the Tokenomics of Similar Projects

To assess the soundness of the GPARK model, we compare it with several well-known projects: Chiliz (CHZ), Decentraland (MANA), Gala Games (GALA), and LooksRare (LOOKS). These tokens represent various segments (sports fan tokens, metaverse, gaming, and NFT marketplace), but share similarities with GPARK in terms of utility and community orientation.

1. Total Supply and Emission

GPARK has a small, fixed supply of 21 million — orders of magnitude lower than CHZ (~8.89 billion) or GALA (planned up to 50 billion with gradual emission). MANA and LOOKS are also capped, but with higher supplies (MANA initially 2.8 billion, burned down to ~2.19 billion; LOOKS — 1 billion). GPARK's low fixed supply creates a scarce asset, where increased demand under a constant supply theoretically leads to price growth.

While GALA originally followed an inflationary model (daily issuance with annual halvings), GPARK has excluded inflation entirely — there are no automatic rewards or farming mechanisms beyond the designated incentive pool. LOOKS also had a fixed

supply, but a significant portion (~70% of 1 billion) was distributed as rewards to traders and stakers in the first two years, creating short-term supply inflation.

Conclusion: GPARK has chosen a stricter deflationary model than its peers — no new tokens, all rewards are pre-allocated, which increases model predictability.

2. Distribution and Team Allocation

GPARK has reserved 14.3% for the team (3 million tokens) with a long lockup: 1 year cliff + 2 years of vesting. By comparison, CHZ allocated ~5% to the team and ~3% to advisors, but sold a major portion (~34.5%) in a private sale — financing the project, but creating potential post-listing dump risks.

MANA allocated ~40% to investors during ICO, ~20% to the team (with 1-year lock), ~20% to the community, and ~20% to a foundation — the team's share is comparable to GPARK, but the lockup was shorter (1 year vs 3 years for GPARK).

GALA took a different path: there was no distinct team allocation up front — tokens are generated gradually, with the team receiving a portion of daily emissions. This means no clear vesting, but also no immediate large holdings.

LOOKS allocated 18% to the team (180 million out of 1 billion), with a 6-month lockup and 2-year vesting — a similar mechanism to GPARK, though the team's share is slightly higher and the lockup period is shorter.

Conclusion: GPARK's team share is conservatively sized and strictly locked, demonstrating a commitment to long-term involvement and aligning with best practices (as seen in MANA and LOOKS). In contrast, projects with no lockups often experienced short-term dumps. This factor increases trust among funds, exchanges, and institutional players — a stated goal of GPARK's vesting policy.

3. DAO Treasury and Community Reserves

GPARK allocates a substantial portion (33%) to the DAO treasury, plus ~7% reserved for future decisions — totaling ~40% under strict community control.

This is higher than in many projects: CHZ did not formally have a DAO treasury, though ~20% was reserved for "user ecosystem incentives," centrally managed by the Chiliz company. MANA allocated ~20% to a foundation/platform fund (Decentraland Foundation), which functions similarly to a treasury. LOOKS reserved ~10% to a DAO treasury.

GALA splits emissions roughly 50/50 between nodes and the company — similar to a mechanism where ~50% goes to the community, but without on-chain governance.

GPARK's advantage is that the treasury is governed directly by the DAO via Snapshot/Gnosis Safe, with no single entity in control. This aligns with modern decentralization trends (e.g., Uniswap, Compound, where the treasury is governed by the community).

4. Participation Incentives (Staking & Rewards)

GPARK allocated 14.3% to staking and participation, plus 9.5% to early contributors (OG airdrop) — totaling ~24% for community incentives.

LOOKS provided over 60% for user incentives (trading and staking rewards), which drove rapid audience growth, but caused significant sell pressure when rewards unlocked.

GPARK chose a more balanced approach: rewards are capped at 3 million tokens and distributed gradually through DAO decisions. The community itself determines the pace and purpose of rewards (staking, POAPs, missions, etc.), avoiding excessive emissions.

MANA and CHZ did not initially have staking/farming programs — their utility was formed differently (e.g., MANA burning when buying land; CHZ required for buying fan tokens). GALA incentivizes participation through node operation, rewarding node operators with tokens daily.

Thus, GPARK is closer to the "earn via participation" model seen in LOOKS, but with a more conservative volume — reducing short-term sell pressure while retaining enough incentives to motivate engagement.

5. Summary of Distribution Model

GPARK tokenomics demonstrates a high level of transparency and structural soundness. All major allocation categories are clearly defined with goals and conditions (vesting, governance), increasing trust.

On key metrics, GPARK equals or exceeds its peers:

- The team share is moderate and well-locked,
- The share allocated to the community and treasury is one of the highest,
- There are no dilution mechanisms (deflationary vs inflationary).

The absence of early token sales (ICO/private round) means there are no large early investors with low-cost tokens poised to dump at listing — a clear advantage over CHZ/MANA, where early sales created "weak hands."

Overall, GPARK's distribution is designed for sustainable community growth and minimizing speculative risks — in line with the core thesis: not speculation, but participation.

Demand, Utility, and Burn Mechanisms

The value of GPARK is not supported by fixed yields, but by community engagement. Demand for the token is generated by functional necessity: in order to participate in the project, GPARK is required as a key to access various features. Below are the main utility mechanisms and how they impact token demand and supply.

1. Utility Mechanisms and Drivers of Demand

DAO Governance Participation:

GPARK is required for voting and submitting proposals. In the Genesis Phase, at least 50,000 GPARK are required to vote (a threshold for serious participants) and 10,000 GPARK to submit proposals. As a result, each active voter temporarily "removes" a significant amount of tokens from circulation, increasing scarcity.

For example, if 200 participants want to vote, they would collectively need to hold ~10 million GPARK (200×50k) in wallets — almost 50% of the total supply — creating significant demand.

In the future, as the community grows, the DAO may introduce dynamic thresholds or a delegation model, but governance participation directly incentivizes token holding.

Access to NFT Coordinates and Objects:

The project is launching 10,000 NFT coordinates, each tied to a unique location in the park and serving as proof of participation. These NFTs can only be minted or purchased using GPARK.

This creates direct utility-based demand: participants wishing to "claim" a part of the park or receive a digital artifact must purchase GPARK for minting.

The WhitePaper specifies that minting and exchanging NFTs is only done via GPARK, and in the future, renting zones and transferring rights through the DAO is planned.

Accordingly, during the NFT drop (planned for Q2–Q3 2025), we expect a demand surge: 10,000 coordinates × GPARK price per NFT = significant token purchase volume.

Precedents from other projects (e.g., Decentraland) confirm: when digital land is tied to a token, token demand rises alongside interest in land. In the case of MANA, early land auctions led to the burning of many tokens, increasing the value of the remaining supply.

For GPARK, instead of burning, tokens are transferred to the DAO or other users, but are still temporarily "removed" from circulation in exchange for NFTs.

Staking and Status Participation:

GPARK can be staked to receive certain privileges (access to private park areas, special events, NFT drops). In practice, staking acts as an "access key": by locking tokens, the participant earns BRONZE/SILVER/GOLD status depending on the amount and duration, which grants broader functionality within the DAO.

For example, participation in an exclusive offline event might require N tokens to be staked.

This increases demand in two ways: fewer tokens are circulating (as they are locked), and new participants buy tokens to obtain statuses.

Proof-of-Presence (PoP):

Physical visits to the park will be rewarded with tokens (check-ins via geolocation, QR/NFC). While PoP seems to distribute tokens (increasing supply), it's important that these rewards come from a fixed pool and are earned through actions that enhance the network's value.

Each "free" token is earned by a new active participant who, after receiving a small reward, becomes more deeply involved.

Moreover, PoP is limited by physical capacity — motivating real-world attendance, which can stimulate local demand (e.g., event attendees may want to buy tokens after learning about the project).

Missions, XP, and Gamification:

The GPARK ecosystem will issue XP for various activities (voting, contributions). Accumulating XP and user levels is often tied to spending GPARK (burn-to-upgrade) or receiving NFTs.

For example, the Burn-to-Utility module will allow users to burn GPARK to evolve NFTs or increase their user level.

This makes the token necessary for progress: active DAO members will be motivated not only to hold, but to spend tokens within the system, receiving non-monetary value in return (reputation, unique NFTs).

Such a closed utility loop retains value within the ecosystem and encourages participants to reinvest GPARK into the project rather than sell it externally.

2. Fixed Supply and Absence of Inflation

While utility grows, the token supply remains static — 21 million with no increase.

Furthermore, GPARK's model excludes autogeneration of new tokens even for rewards: there is no infinite farming or minting, only pre-allocated pools.

This means that every token reaching a user's hands came from someone — either the DAO or another participant.

Thus, "emission" is strictly under DAO control: it is not possible to suddenly triple the supply (as can happen in uncontrolled staking).

The result is more predictable and stable token behavior: investors know they will not wake up one day to find their share diluted.

The price equilibrium formula for fixed supply simplifies to a demand-based model:

Price = Demand / Supply.

In GPARK's case, supply ≈ constant, so price ~ proportional to demand.

In other words, "demand increases – supply does not", which in the long term creates deflationary pressure on the value of each token.

3. Burn Mechanisms and Deflationary Loops

Currently, the protocol does not implement automatic burn-on-transfer (there is no transaction burn fee), but the Roadmap includes additional deflationary mechanisms:

Burn-to-Utility:

As mentioned, users will be able to voluntarily burn GPARK to upgrade their NFTs or activate special features.

For example, upgrading an NFT coordinate or unlocking a new cultural layer in the park may be accompanied by burning a specific amount of GPARK, permanently removing it from circulation.

This approach turns individual user benefit into collective benefit (fewer tokens in circulation = higher value for the rest).

Buyback & Burn:

The DAO plans to direct part of its revenue to repurchase GPARK from the market and burn it.

Revenue sources may include ticket sales for events, sponsorships, grants, or merchandise sales.

Principle: earned fiat/ETH → buy GPARK → burn it.

This is a classic deflationary loop, similar to practices used by Binance (BNB buyback and burn using exchange profits) or LOOKS (30% of fees used for token buyback).

Importantly, any burn decision will be made via the DAO (Snapshot + multisig), allowing the community to flexibly decide how much to allocate to park expansion vs. token value support.

Potentially, if the project is successful, external DAO revenues may exceed internal token usage, and the buyback mechanism could significantly reduce circulating supply.

Burning During NFT Events:

As previously mentioned, NFT upgrades will include burning.

Additionally, the DAO may introduce one-time deflationary actions – for example, burning unused portions of the community reserve or a share of unsold NFT coordinates.

While this is not explicitly stated, the presence of a "Burn & Deflation" section in the documentation signals that the model allows for supply reduction tools when necessary – enhancing the long-term value of participant shares.

4. Resulting Demand-Supply Dynamics

Overall, GPARK establishes an economic model in which token value grows in proportion to increased activity: "value is created through action, not marketing forecasts." The onboarding of new participants = growing demand; meanwhile, nearly every action that benefits the ecosystem requires GPARK (not as a fee, but as a signal of participation). Simultaneously, token supply is effectively reduced through various forms of locking (staking, vesting) and potentially burning. The GPARK "value loop" can be illustrated schematically:

New participants → buy GPARK to participate → tokens are locked or burned upon use → supply shrinks or remains static → price increases → this attracts new participants and partners (seeing DAO success) → the cycle repeats.

It is important to emphasize that the developers intentionally avoid speculative rhetoric – nowhere are price increases or profit promises made. On the contrary, the focus is on cultural value and utility.

However, the embedded economic mechanisms objectively create a scarce asset with a growing base of use – which typically results in upward price pressure.

As a result, GPARK tokenomics establishes a healthy foundation for demand:

The core value drivers are ecosystem utility (governance, NFTs, status) and fixed supply – not external hype.

Unlike many "play-to-earn" models, where user growth leads to token inflation and price collapse, here every new active user reinforces token value (by generating GPARK demand and contributing to park development). This aligns with principles

of sustainable growth and makes the GPARK economy more resistant to volatility – the demand factor is more functional than speculative.

GPARK Staking and APR Model

Staking in the GPARK ecosystem is a key element for participant motivation and serves two main purposes:

1. rewarding active token holders, and

2. involving users in governance and events through "stake-to-access" mechanics.

Let's examine the staking module design, expected APR (Annual Percentage Rate), and its long-term sustainability.

1. Staking Model

According to project documentation, a GPARK Staking Module is planned with variable APY and NFT boosters.

This means that staking returns are not fixed, but may depend on multiple factors:

- Lock duration,
- Participation level (Bronze/Silver/Gold),
- Use of special NFTs to increase yield,
- Possibly DAO decisions (which may regulate reward sizes).

Staking also has utility – only by staking GPARK does a participant gain access to certain privileges (e.g., voting, entry to DAO-exclusive events).

This aligns with the concept of "staking as membership."

Technically, token freezing will be recorded on-chain (presumably in the StakingModule contract) and act as an access key.

2. Reward Source

Important: GPARK does not generate new tokens for staking rewards.

All bonuses come from a predefined pool of 3,000,000 GPARK.

Thus, APR originates from pre-allocated tokens – not inflation.

Distributions from the pool will be carried out through DAO programs (i.e., under terms approved by the community).

Exact parameters (monthly distribution, etc.) are not specified, so let's assume a conservative scenario:

If the reward pool is intended to last 4 years, the average annual reward fund R ≈ 750,000 GPARK/year (3M ÷ 4).

For 3 years: ~1,000,000 GPARK/year.

The DAO may vote to adjust the duration and intensity – for example, issuing more in the first years to accelerate community growth, and tapering off later.

3. APR Estimation

The staking APR will depend on two variables: the annual reward pool R and the total tokens staked S.

The approximate formula is:

$$APR = \frac{R}{S} \times 100\%$$

Where R and S are expressed in GPARK tokens:

- R = annual reward pool (e.g., 750,000 GPARK)
- S = total amount of tokens currently staked

In the initial period after launch, the share of tokens sent to staking is likely to be substantial – as holders are motivated to receive rewards and status benefits.

However, given the limited circulating supply (see the section on liquidity), S will not equal the full 21 million – many tokens are still locked or not yet in circulation.

A realistic estimate is that 20–50% of the circulating supply may be staked during the first year of operation.

Example APR Calculations:

Let's assume the annual reward pool R = 750,000 GPARK and the circulating supply is 5,000,000 GPARK:

- If 20% of circulating supply is staked (S = 1,000,000):

APR ≈ 750,000 / 1,000,000 = 75%

- If 50% is staked (S = 2,500,000):

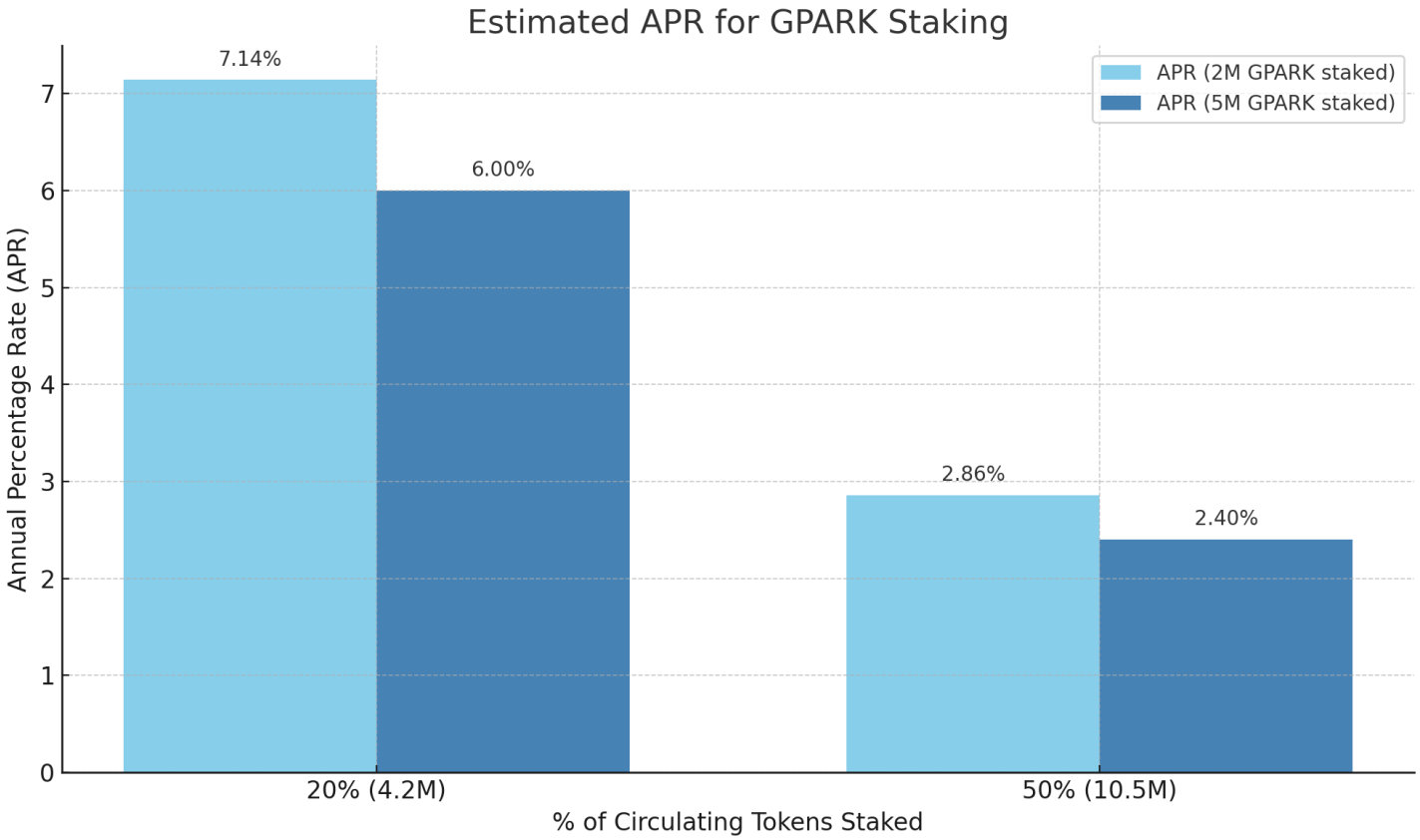
APR ≈ 750,000 / 2,500,000 = 30%

- If 80% is staked (S = 4,000,000):

APR ≈ 750,000 / 4,000,000 = 18.75%

These numbers are illustrative and may vary depending on actual DAO program parameters, changes in community behavior, and the duration of the incentive period.

The DAO retains the flexibility to adjust the reward pool allocation (R) based on participation metrics and treasury balance – allowing for dynamic APR management without modifying the underlying token supply.



Note:

R = 750k corresponds to a more extended program (4 years),

R = 1M – to a more aggressive one (3 years).

These numbers are approximate but illustrate the order of magnitude for returns.

As we can see, APR may be quite attractive in the early phase (double-digit annual returns in tokens), especially if staking participation is low. However, as more users stake, the APR will naturally decrease, effectively extending the reward pool's lifespan.

Additionally, NFT boosters will allow certain users to increase their returns (presumably through internal mechanics without increasing total R) – for example, an NFT artifact might grant +X% to one's reward, effectively redistributing part of the pool in their favor. This incentivizes the NFT booster market and additional activity (they can be bought/sold).

4. Sustainability of the Reward Model

Since the reward pool is finite, an important question arises – what happens when it runs out?

Project documentation clearly states that the system has no infinite farming and all rewards come from pre-allocated pools.

This means that after the 3 million allocated for incentives are exhausted, the DAO may:

a) Reduce or stop issuing new staking rewards (APR → 0 in tokens),

b) Create new reward sources (e.g., DAO revenues – instead of GPARK rewards, participants could start receiving stablecoin/ETH payouts using park profits or redistributed GPARK from buybacks),

c) Propose a new tokenomic change (though increasing token supply is unlikely due to the project's core principles).

Therefore, GPARK staking is mainly a short- to medium-term incentive to launch the ecosystem.

It is not designed for perpetual high APRs like some DeFi protocols – otherwise the 3 million pool would be quickly depleted.

But this is not required: the goal is to attract and retain a foundational community in the first few years. By then, the project is expected to reach a stage where participation is more valuable than token rewards.

In other words: "you don't need to pay for loyalty forever" – it's enough to reward the pioneers; later they will stay for the value and utility.

With proper management, the DAO can stretch the reward pool over 3–4 years, gradually lowering APR to avoid exhausting it too quickly.

For example, it might begin with higher payouts in the first 6–12 months (critical for user acquisition), then slowly taper down.

If staking is launched in Q2–Q3 2025, the 3 million pool could last until ~2028–2029, which aligns with the Roadmap horizon (late 2026 — full autonomy and global expansion).

By then, if the project succeeds, GPARK will already hold inherent value, and the absence of new rewards won't deter participants.

5. Alternative Reward Sources Beyond Emission

As noted, the DAO may utilize external sources.

For example, in the Proof-of-Presence module, check-ins at the park might be rewarded with tokens from the DAO treasury or through partner tokens.

Also, if a grant program is launched (as mentioned in the onboarding guide), activists could receive GPARK grants for completed initiatives.

These are likely to be case-based, but they show that the DAO treasury (7 million) can also act as an incentive fund.

However, using the treasury for simple token rewards is inefficient, which is why the base staking pool is isolated.

In the future, when event and park revenues are directed to the treasury, the DAO may vote to allocate some profit to reward stakers — for instance, by paying them a % of income, a sort of "participation dividend," not fixed but at the community's discretion.

This approach is used by some DAOs and does not contradict the utility principle if structured as a reward for contribution.

6. Staking Model Risks

The main risk is depleting the reward pool before the project reaches a sustainable user base.

If, for example, the full 3 million is given out over 1–2 years, and APR is then cut to zero, some "yield hunters" may leave.

However, GPARK is not designed for farmers, but for genuinely engaged participants ("participation over profit").

Therefore, even with 0% APR, people are incentivized to hold the token for its utility.

Another risk is token concentration among large stakers: if someone accumulates a big share and receives most of the rewards, they could compound their advantage (Matthew Effect).

In GPARK, this is mitigated by initially broad token distribution, and by OG pool restrictions (e.g. "one token per wallet" hints at concentration prevention).

Also, NFT boosters may be designed so that factors other than token volume influence yield – for example, activity or reputation.

Conclusion:

GPARK staking is a balanced loyalty program – it supports early engagement without triggering uncontrolled emissions.

APR will start high and decline gradually, while total dilution from rewards is capped at ~14% (3M / 21M), much lower than in many DeFi protocols (where >100% can be distributed in just 2 years).

This means contributors can be rewarded for supporting the network, but GPARK's value will not be undermined by excessive issuance.

The model appears sustainable – assuming the DAO manages the distribution pace responsibly.

In any case, the core value of staking is not APR itself, but access to DAO opportunities, making participants less driven by short-term yield and more motivated by long-term involvement.

Liquidity and Listing Strategy

Listing GPARK on an exchange is a major milestone (planned for Q2 2025), crucial for initial liquidity and price discovery. Tokenomics allocates 2,100,000 GPARK (10%) for liquidity and market making. Below is an outline of how the listing strategy may be implemented and what mechanisms are in place to stabilize the market and prevent dumping.

1. Exchange Selection and Trading Pair

According to the roadmap, priority is given to a centralized exchange (CEX) for the first listing. This may be a large exchange or a regional platform focused on MENA (e.g., BitOasis, if the project emphasizes UAE presence). The trading pair will likely be GPARK/USDT or GPARK/ETH.

Additionally, the DAO does not rule out a DEX listing – part of the liquidity pool may be allocated to Uniswap/Sushi pairs so the community can trade via DeFi.

2. Liquidity Provision

The 2.1 million GPARK reserve is intended to provide market depth.

In practice, this means the project (via DAO or the team) can lock these tokens into exchange orders or AMM pools alongside an equivalent value in USDT/ETH.

For example, to launch a DEX pool, the DAO could deposit 500k GPARK and an equal amount in USDC.

Similarly, on CEX, token deposits and occasionally a USDT counterparty are required for initial price discovery.

Market making may be conducted either by the internal team or by a hired MM firm using the allocated tokens.

Gradual liquidity provisioning will help avoid extreme volatility at launch.

The document states clearly: the goal is to support the trading pair, stabilize the order book, and maintain transparent price dynamics.

The strategy may include:

• Price corridor establishment in the early days using limit orders (e.g., preventing a drop below ~$0.10 via buy orders and limiting spikes above ~$0.50 via sell orders — numbers are illustrative).

• Gradual liquidity release: not deploying the full 2.1M to the market at once, but adding incrementally as volume grows.

• Low initial price DEX pool: some projects deliberately start with low liquidity and price to enable early entry and community formation.

In GPARK's case — since there was no private sale — it is fairer to provide sufficient liquidity from the start to avoid manipulation.

3. Absence of Allocation-Driven Sell Pressure

In typical scenarios, the biggest risk during listing is unlocks by early investors or team token sales.

GPARK minimizes these risks:

• Team tokens (3M) are fully locked for 12 months until May 2026 — no tokens will be available for sale during listing or the first year of trading.

• OG reserve (2M) — if distributed before listing, it will be under limitations: "one token per wallet" and activity-based eligibility.

These likely refer to small individual grants for early contributors (e.g., 100–1000 GPARK gifts).

Even if all 2M were distributed, they'd be spread across thousands of addresses and not intended for mass sale.

A vesting drop is possible – not specified explicitly, but the phrase "not meant for immediate circulation" hints that the project prefers to retain these members as privileged users, not to hand them exit liquidity.

Example: OG participants may be asked to stake their gift to activate its benefits.

• Partnerships (2.4M) – likely not distributed by the time of listing, or subject to ≥6-month lockups.

• Strategic Reserve (1.5M) – used only by DAO vote in the future.

• DAO Treasury (7M) – these tokens are held in the treasury and will not be sold unless necessary. The DAO is focused on growth, not cashing out.

Expenses should preferably be funded by external sources (grants, sponsors) or a small portion of the liquidity reserve, rather than depleting treasury and dragging the market.

Besides, a higher GPARK price benefits the treasury itself (its 7M balance gains value).

Conclusion: At launch, circulating supply will be very low.

Estimate: 2.1M for liquidity (not all immediately placed – some may remain with the MM wallet), potentially part of OG reserve in user hands (distributed thinly).

Assuming 1M from OG hits the market (unlikely all at once) – total ~3M tokens tradeable (~14% of total). The other 86% is strictly inaccessible.

This resembles a listing with only a small portion of the supply in circulation – typically price-supportive (low supply, high demand from listing hype).

However, a low free float can create volatility – both upward and downward – which makes market-making vital.

4. Protection Against Dumping and Manipulation

GPARK's measures form a multi-layered defense:

• Vesting and lockups eliminate large scheduled selloffs from the team/foundation/partners.

No major address can suddenly dump millions of tokens.

This sharply reduces the risk of unlock-related crashes common to many projects.

• OG distribution dispersion reduces the risk of pump-and-dump scenarios – no cohorts with 100x cheaper entry.

Each early user values their modest package received for contribution and is incentivized to hold status, not sell for pennies.

• Market making: with token reserves and likely some stablecoin or partner funds, the project can smooth price movements.

Example: in panic selling, the DAO/MM can place large bids using USDT reserves to support the price.

Or if price spikes unreasonably, they can sell a portion of reserve GPARK to cool the rally, then buy back on a dip.

This active liquidity management = stabilization.

• Transparency and trust: While psychological, it's vital – the project publicly posts freeze data via ENS/IPFS, so any trader or exchange can see that no insider can sell before May 2026.

This may deter shorting strategies based on unlocks – a common tactic.

In GPARK's case, there's no unlock trigger in Year 1, making shorting ineffective.

5. Listing Strategy – Summary

GPARK is aiming for a smooth market entry:

• Listing on a CEX for launch, plus a Uniswap pool for decentralized access.

• Initial market cap will be low, leaving room for organic growth.

Example: if listing price is ~$0.20 with 3M circulating tokens, that's ~$600k circulating market cap and ~$4.2M fully diluted (21M × $0.20) – modest for a project of this scale.

Even at $1/token (FDV = $21M), it's still conservative (CHZ hit hundreds of millions, MANA reached billions at peak).

• No project-driven selling in Year 1: all expenses are funded from other sources, and the liquidity pool isn't used for operations.

This is critical for fund and exchange trust – it shows the team isn't using listing as a cash-out, so the price won't collapse from internal activity.

• There may be temporary withdrawal/deposit restrictions on CEX during the first days to stabilize trading (some exchanges do phased "liquidity injection").

But since the token is decentralized, DEX trading will be available from day one.

Summary: GPARK has prepared a solid foundation for listing:

10% liquidity reserve + 0% unlocks = anti-dump protection.

Of course, market forces can cause fluctuations, but the internal tokenomics imposes no sell pressure.

If the project delivers on its roadmap and creates attention, demand from new investors may far exceed supply – resulting in natural post-listing price growth.

Scenario Analysis: 5× / 10× Growth Potential

Let's analyze the conditions and events that could lead to a 5× or 10× increase in GPARK's price from its initial level, as well as how the ecosystem launch might affect the token's market cap. This analysis helps estimate the project's upside potential and the model's resilience under rapid scaling.

1. Initial Assumptions (Starting Metrics):

• Assume the initial GPARK listing price is ~$0.20, and the starting market capitalization is around $4–5M (FDV ~ $21M). This is comparable to small DAOs at an early stage.

• Circulating supply in the first months: 3–5 million tokens. The rest are locked.

This means the circulating market cap is $0.6–1M (at $0.20) — very low. Circulation will grow later (OG distribution, staking rewards), but gradually.

• External conditions: Assume a neutral market (no extreme bull or bear trend).

2. 5× Growth Scenario (to ~$1.00, FDV = ~$21M)

This still positions GPARK as a small-cap project:

• Chiliz (CHZ) reached ~$1–2B FDV at ~$0.10

• MANA continues to trade above $2B FDV

• GALA (similar in concept): ~$600M FDV (at ~$0.02 with ~20B tokens)

• LOOKS peaked near $700M FDV, now ~$100M

So, even a 5× to $1.00 keeps GPARK relatively small, implying such growth could arise purely from the project being discovered by the market.

Drivers of a 5× scenario:

• Successful Listing + PR: Following the listing, active media coverage (articles, social media), ongoing team engagement, and community traction could attract new investors. Thousands of new buyers could significantly impact price, given the fixed small supply.

• NFT Coordinates Launch (Q3 2025):

The initial drop of 10,000 NFTs could drive huge demand.

Example: if each NFT requires 100 GPARK, that's 1M GPARK in demand, or $200K at $0.20.

Secondary effects are more interesting — if NFT coordinates trade actively and gain value, people will link NFT success to GPARK, since it's the only access key.

This could push GPARK above $1.00 by end of 2025, in a momentum-style price trend aligned with Roadmap milestones (Listing → NFT drop → Staking launch → …).

• Community Growth & Retention:

Suppose the DAO has 5,000+ active members by late 2025, with 500 whales holding ≥50k GPARK.

That's 500×50k = 25M GPARK — more than total supply (not feasible for all, but shows large-scale demand).

Even 100 people holding 50k = 5M GPARK, a quarter of the supply, just for governance.

• DAO Activity & Media Exposure:

If GPARK DAO launches visible initiatives (e.g., art grants or a prototype Participation Wall), media coverage could attract DAO-curious audiences.

Against the UAE backdrop (e.g., CitizenVoice, Arts DAO), GPARK could become a flagship.

Even $20M market cap would be justified by this narrative.

3. 10× Growth Scenario (to ~$2.00, FDV = ~$42M)

This still keeps GPARK below top project caps but would require more serious achievements.

What could lead to $2+ per token:

• Physical Park Realization (2026):

Per the Roadmap, physical installations linked to NFTs begin in Q2 2026.

This transition from digital to real-world infrastructure is a credibility marker for many investors.

Partnerships with well-known institutions (museums, municipalities) – as envisioned in 2025 – would drive institutional interest.

A government fund or UAE-level sponsor could inject major capital.

Just $1M of token buys could move the price drastically due to low float.

• Geographic Expansion (late 2026 → 2027):

GPARK may be replicated globally – with local "sister" parks in other regions.

This multiplies the user base and demand while supply stays fixed.

• Bull Market Cycle:

A macro bull run in 2025–26 could fuel rapid growth for projects like GPARK – small supply, community-driven, NFT+DAO+IRL theme.

A speculative 10× rally is plausible under such conditions.

Importantly, neither DAO nor the team intends to "cash out," so success would strengthen the ecosystem rather than break it.

4. Ecosystem Launch as a Singularity Point

The 2025 ecosystem launch — listing, NFT drop, staking/PoP, globalpark.io — is a turning point from preparation to activation.

Expected results:

• From "unknown" to user base: overcoming uncertainty brings revaluation.

• Internal economic cycles: staking, NFTs, governance budgets — real utility increases GPARK demand.

• Data history is created: TVL, NFT sales, vote counts.

If 50% tokens staked, 80% NFTs sold, 100+ proposals passed — confidence and capital inflow will rise.

By end of 2025, GPARK could stabilize at $0.5–1.5, depending on roadmap success.

Then, in 2026, physical milestones could spark the next surge.

A peak at $2+ and $40–50M market cap by 2026–27 is not unrealistic.

This would still be only ~2% of Decentraland's cap — maintaining GPARK as a niche token, which fits its ethos (not aiming for top-100, but for real participant value).

5. Growth Limitations

A 10× price increase isn't always purely positive.

If 1 GPARK = $5, and voting requires 50k tokens, that's $250K — unaffordable for most.

The DAO may adjust thresholds or implement fractional participation (e.g., delegation, quadratic voting) to remain inclusive.

Also, rapid price growth attracts speculators, increasing volatility.

The DAO should be prepared for market stress (see risk section).

Conclusion

Scenario analysis shows significant growth potential, especially with Roadmap execution.

• 5× appears achievable within 1–2 years with community support and moderate hype.

• 10× is possible with institutional expansion, real-world execution, or a macro bull market.

Importantly, GPARK's tokenomics would benefit from price growth (deflation loops, richer treasury), not collapse under it.

There's no misalignment between the protocol and holders — in fact, success makes both stronger.

Growth Triggers: Roadmap Events and Phases

The GPARK roadmap is divided into phases, each containing event-based triggers that can influence the token's price and community dynamics. Below is an overview of key roadmap phases and their importance for GPARK's growth:

Before Q2 2025 – Preparation Phase

The foundational setup is already complete:

- The GPARK smart contract has been deployed,
- DAO infrastructure (multisig treasury) is operational,
- An ENS domain is registered,
- Project documentation is finalized.

While these are not public-facing triggers, they build trust (the smart contract is audited and ready, the infrastructure is functional). Risk elimination at this stage is a

prerequisite for future growth — for example, contract audits serve as silent confidence triggers ahead of the listing.

Q2–Q3 2025 – Ecosystem Launch and Community Engagement

Key triggers: token listing, NFT drop of 10k coordinates, launch of Snapshot voting, staking and Proof-of-Presence (PoP), and the web portal launch.

This is arguably the most event-packed phase of the roadmap.

• CEX listing — the first price trigger. Historically, exchange listings generate spikes in interest. Many funds and traders don't participate OTC but enter as soon as trading begins. For GPARK, a listing will broaden access and increase liquidity.

This can be compared to an ICO-style listing pump (although this is a direct listing, not an ICO): price may rise during the first days, followed by stabilization.

• NFT coordinate drop — a utility trigger. At the time of the announcement/sale of 10,000 coordinates, there is a direct reason to buy GPARK (to secure a place in the park).

Increased activity is expected across the board: discussions, growth in GPARK-holding wallets (new users come for the NFTs and buy tokens).

The success of the drop is also key: if all 10k NFTs are in demand (sold or claimed), it signals strong product-market fit. Token price could respond with growth before and during the drop.

• DAO voting activation — a trigger for trust and community power.

For the first time, GPARK holders will influence the project's strategy. If the token already has utility and value, voting will reinforce its governance role — people will want to hold more GPARK to increase their influence.

Initial proposals (e.g., budget approvals or development direction) also provide PR opportunities to showcase DAO operations.

• Staking and Proof-of-Presence (PoP) launch — a retention trigger.

Staking locks tokens, while PoP encourages in-person engagement. Together, these mechanics in Q3 2025 will increase the share of staked tokens (reducing circulating supply) and begin linking on-chain activity to real-world events — strengthening community engagement.

The staking launch may be accompanied by a marketing campaign such as "Stake GPARK now, earn rewards" — bringing in holders looking to earn APY.

While APY won't last forever, it will likely be attractive in the early stage.

• Full launch of the Web3 portal (GlobalPark.io) — an accessibility trigger.

A unified interface will simplify participation: connecting wallets, voting, claiming NFTs, and tracking stats.

This removes barriers for less tech-savvy users (e.g., artists unfamiliar with blockchain).

The easier the token is to use, the larger the potential participant base.

This isn't a direct price factor but is essential for mass adoption.

Expected outcome:

By the end of Q3 2025, GPARK will "announce itself as a living digital organism."

We can expect an increase in holders, higher token trading volume, and — if milestones are successfully executed — a rise in market valuation (the previously discussed 5× scenario).

This period lays the groundwork for the next phases.

Q3–Q4 2025 – Growth, Partnerships, and Cultural Integration

Key triggers: signing of memoranda with institutions, foundations, municipal projects, and participation in cultural events (e.g., Art Dubai or similar, like Arts DAO).

Focus shifts to external relations:

• MoUs and institutional partnerships – entering into partnerships with museums or cities grants GPARK institutional legitimacy.

For instance, a MoU with a Dubai city park for a GPARK zone, or with a cultural foundation for a joint exhibition.

Such announcements significantly boost trust – if a government body or respected institution works with the DAO, the project is seen as reliable.

For the token, this is a bullish signal: it attracts new buyers, especially "serious players," who see reduced risk.

Community Growth

By late 2025 or early 2026, GPARK is expected to host offline events and present itself at conferences – attracting a broader audience. Although specific events are not detailed in the roadmap, activities such as hackathons, exhibitions, AMAs, and collaborations with well-known NFT artists are realistic expectations.

Each of these events serves as a micro-trigger for interest and visibility.

Local Integration

The mention of Art Dubai via Arts DAO hints at GPARK's potential ambition to be represented at major forums (e.g., Dubai Expo, the Biennale, etc.).

If this materializes, the token may gain attention not only from the crypto community but from the broader cultural, urbanist, and philanthropic sectors.

Expected outcome:

In the second half of 2025, the focus shifts from technical deployment to influence-building.

This may be a period of price consolidation following launch-driven spikes, but successful partnerships could trigger the next growth wave.

Even if prices don't double on MoU announcements alone, such developments reduce perceived risk – making investors more willing to assign higher valuations based on future potential.

Q2 2026 – Physical Installations & Real-World Presence

Triggers:

• Installation of the first physical GPARK structures (linked to NFTs)

• Presentation of the park as a real space

• On-site QR/NFC integration

This is a major milestone:

• The first IRL GPARK object – e.g., the "Wall of Participation" – would be real, tangible proof of concept.

Each installation would result from a DAO vote and shared funding, demonstrating community power.

These moments can attract mainstream media attention, not just crypto coverage.

• On-chain & IRL synchronization – participants will scan QR codes in the park to confirm their presence on-chain.

A perfect showcase for Web3's real-world utility.

This could attract tech enthusiasts and sponsors (e.g., companies wanting to place branded installations through DAO voting).

• Token-gated IRL experiences – some events may require holding a certain amount of GPARK to participate (e.g., access to installations or private opening ceremonies).

These elements increase token utility and demand.

• Marketing through reality — as the park takes physical shape, even non-crypto audiences may learn about it.

The DAO could host tours, local events, tourism programs, etc.

Every visitor becomes a potential DAO member.

Expected outcome:

Around Q2 2026, we may see a strong revaluation of the project — shifting from vision to reality.

Whereas many crypto projects in 2021–2022 over-promised on "metaverses," GPARK remains grounded: the park exists physically, the token is functional.

This reduces skepticism and could attract traditional capital (not directly via token buys, but through partnerships that indirectly influence token value).

The price effect might be gradual, since real-world implementation takes time. But by the end of 2026, GPARK may outgrow its "startup DAO" status and be valued as a serious socio-technological initiative (think: Ethereum was once just an experiment too).

At this point, GPARK could reach new price highs (e.g., the 10× scenario).

Late 2026 and Beyond – Full Autonomy & Global Expansion

Triggers:

- Transition to full DAO autonomy (all decisions made by the community)
- Potential expansion beyond a single park
- International collaborations and second-wave scaling
- Full autonomy marks the end of the Genesis phase — the DAO Council (multisig) hands over all powers, and community voting becomes law.

While technically not much changes (Snapshot is already live), symbolically it maximizes decentralization.

For crypto-native audiences, this is a meaningful commitment to DAO principles.

• Global expansion – by this point, GPARK may have partners in other countries interested in launching similar parks.

Cities like Singapore, Seoul, Tallinn, and others might replicate the model.

If the DAO helps launch "chapters" globally, GPARK could evolve into a social capital token used across multiple physical hubs – a long-term trigger turning a local project into an international network.

• Technological improvements – over 2–3 years, new tools may emerge:

AR/VR integrations, novel blockchain use cases.

GPARK's modular architecture allows for smooth integration (e.g., AR treasure hunts tied to GPARK NFTs).

Every new use case becomes an additional demand driver for the token.

Expected outcome:

At this point, the project reaches maturity.

Price growth may slow, stabilizing around more fundamental metrics (e.g., DAO treasury value, revenue streams, number of park nodes).

Volatility decreases, and GPARK becomes a "blue chip" cultural DAO token.

Funds may begin holding GPARK as a long-term asset, rather than a short-term speculative play.

Final Thoughts on Growth Triggers

The GPARK roadmap is logically structured, with each phase containing meaningful events that could positively influence token value.

The initiation points of major actions – listing, NFT drop, physical launch – are critical price and volume catalysts.

If the roadmap is successfully executed, GPARK may experience multiple growth waves:

- The digital wave (2025)
- The physical wave (2026)
- And potentially a global expansion wave (2027+)

For partners and participants, it's important to note:

The project evolves continuously, delivering new use cases and keeping the token at the center of coordination every step of the way.

GPARK and the UAE Context: Institutional Interest and Legal Framework

The GPARK project was born in the UAE – a region that actively supports blockchain initiatives and experiments with DAOs at the government level. This section outlines the compatibility of the GPARK model with UAE regulations and the potential interest from institutional players (public entities, investment funds, cultural organizations) in the region.

1. Legal Legitimacy of DAOs in the UAE

The document "DAO & UAE" directly addresses the legal viability of DAOs and tokenomics under current UAE jurisdiction. Summary conclusion: DAO-based governance and token distribution is permissible, and precedent already exists.

Concrete examples include:

- **RAK Digital Assets Oasis (RAK DAO):**

The first free zone tailored to digital assets and DAOs. The DARe framework (DAO Association Regime) allows DAOs to obtain legal entity status, own assets, open bank accounts, and enter into contracts.

This means GPARK DAO could formally register as an association under RAK DAO, obtaining legal personality in the UAE.

For instance, a foundation or DAO LLC could be created to legally own the land and installations of the park on behalf of the community – creating a vital legal bridge between on-chain governance and off-chain assets.

- **Citizen Voice (Dubai):**

A civic participation DAO (city budgeting), which increased engagement by 40%.

This shows that local authorities are already experimenting with DAOs for decision-making.

As a cultural DAO, GPARK aligns with this trend. The success of Citizen Voice may indicate a willingness among municipal authorities to support similar initiatives.

It's plausible that a city like Dubai could offer land or grants to GPARK DAO in line with its own innovation policies.

- **Arts DAO (Dubai):**

The region's largest art-focused DAO, active at Art Dubai and connected to NFT artists.

This is a direct parallel: Arts DAO is a collector and NFT community, while GPARK is a DAO creating art-integrated public space.

Arts DAO is likely a potential partner, and their legal existence confirms feasibility.

If Arts DAO thrives, GPARK DAO can too – especially since it offers physical implementation.

Arts DAO might even want to install their own structure in GPARK.

• **GreenEnergyDAO (Sharjah):**

Though not fully detailed, the name suggests a DAO focused on sustainability – another sector-specific use case.

This is important: the UAE is not limiting DAOs to a single domain, but encourages use across civic, art, and environmental sectors.

GPARK, as a cultural DAO, fits well within this model – aligning with social impact over commercial gain, a value increasingly favored by UAE leadership.

Conclusion:

From a legal perspective, the UAE is one of the most favorable launchpads for GPARK.

There is regulatory clarity – DAOs can be registered and recognized.

No need to operate in a grey area – on the contrary, the government actively encourages such initiatives.

This sets GPARK apart from many global DAOs that struggle with unclear legal status.

2. GPARK Token Compliance with Local Regulation

Dubai's VARA (Virtual Assets Regulatory Authority) oversees token issuance.

However, GPARK is a utility and governance token – not an investment vehicle – and would likely not be classified as a security under UAE rules.

Supporting points:

• No dividends or profit share:

GPARK offers no income rights and does not promise capital gains.

This is crucial to avoid security classification (e.g., via the Howey Test – no expectation of profit from others' efforts).

• Confirmed utility:

Project documentation clearly defines its uses: governance, access, NFTs, XP, and more.

It can be easily demonstrated that GPARK is an access key, not an equity token.

• DAO Treasury as Contract Owner:

Legally significant: the GPARK contract uses Ownable, and the owner is the DAO multisig, not an individual or company.

No single entity controls the token – a key decentralization principle.

Regulators prefer designs without a "single point of failure."

• Transaction transparency:

Everything is on-chain, and the DAO publishes metadata via ENS/IPFS.

This self-regulation and openness aligns with the UAE's growing emphasis on transparency – especially where city governments or public funds are involved.

Summary:

GPARK has very strong regulatory compatibility in the UAE.

In addition, the project can leverage local legal tools – for example, obtaining a license within the RAK DAO Free Zone to operate officially.

This license would enable GPARK DAO to open a bank account (via its chosen legal structure) – useful for handling fiat donations, purchasing equipment, and managing park-related logistics.

3. Institutional Interest and Support

• Government and Municipal Entities:

The UAE is known for its strong investment in innovation and culture (see its large-scale museums, exhibitions, and initiatives like the Dubai Future Foundation).

A project that combines technology (blockchain), culture, architecture, and civic engagement fits perfectly into the region's strategic vision — Dubai, in particular, aspires to be a metaverse and crypto hub.

It's reasonable to assume that local authorities might allocate land or grants to GPARK DAO.

For example, if Dubai Municipality officially endorses the park and designates land, that would solve numerous challenges (location, construction permits) and greatly elevate the DAO's prestige.

Risks? Authorities care deeply about reputation — they won't support anything potentially inappropriate or controversial.

But GPARK promotes a positive narrative: culture, memory, participation — making the likelihood of support high.

• Investment Funds:

The UAE hosts many venture funds and private investors looking for Web3 projects. While GPARK is a non-commercial initiative (no equity), funds may still see value in GPARK tokens if they believe in the DAO's future.

Particularly ESG-focused or cultural funds may buy GPARK for long-term holding (as a stake in participation), or contribute capital in exchange for a partner role — e.g., funding part of the park in return for tokens from the institutional allocation pool (11.43%).

This tokenomics design invites such partnerships: the DAO could vote to allocate, say, 500k GPARK to a major partner who invests $X in infrastructure. A win-win: the partner gains voting power in the DAO; the DAO gains real resources.

Importantly, partners would also be subject to vesting (≥6 months) — even if a fund receives tokens, they can't dump them immediately. And they likely wouldn't want to, given a strategic mindset.

Institutions will appreciate this design — a structured, gradual entry into the project with anti-speculation safeguards.

• Cultural Institutions:

Museums, galleries, and universities may view GPARK as a sandbox for cultural innovation.

Institutions like the Museum of the Future (Dubai) or the Louvre Abu Dhabi could create pavilions or exhibits in partnership with GPARK DAO.

They might require tokens as a symbolic "stake" or to vote on governance proposals. Or they might provide grant funding. The DAO could allocate tokens from the partner pool to such institutions — in return for prestige and intellectual capital.

Institutional endorsements would boost credibility and attract other participants.

• Corporate Sponsors:

Private companies (e.g., tech firms, developers) may join for PR in innovation and ESG spaces.

Tokens could be distributed to such sponsors from the partner pool, provided they contribute real assets — capital, equipment, or expertise.

In the UAE, these partnerships are common: big banks and corporations sponsor festivals and cultural events.

GPARK could become a trendy cause, with companies wanting to "buy a brick on the Wall of Participation" — literally.

This can be executed by offering them NFTs in exchange for GPARK or fiat. Tokens could then be burned or redistributed to the community.

4. Cultural Compatibility with the UAE

The UAE is a country that fuses heritage with futurism. GPARK, as “collective memory through technology,” aligns closely with that vision.

There is potential synergy with government programs in heritage preservation or tourism development.

For example, the GPARK site could become a tourist attraction, integrated into official tourism routes.

In this case, the Department of Tourism may provide support (marketing, infrastructure, etc.).

A key question: will the park content be international or local? Likely global in concept, but with local cultural flavor.

It’s important to avoid conflicts with cultural norms — the UAE is relatively liberal but still enforces standards.

While the DAO is community-governed, any physical construction requires permits and legal compliance.

(You can’t build just anything — regulations apply.)

Here, cooperation with authorities is essential — as previously noted, securing public support is strongly advisable.

5. Legal Risks in the UAE

Overall, the UAE is crypto-friendly, but there is one important caveat: regulations evolve rapidly — changes can be introduced quickly.

For example, the RAK DAO Free Zone has been announced but is still in development — its details are subject to refinement.

GPARK must monitor regulatory updates closely. Registering the DAO might involve minor centralization trade-offs, such as the need to appoint an official representative to liaise with government bodies.

In addition, VARA may require the token to be registered if it qualifies as a virtual asset and may enforce AML (anti-money laundering) protocols for token circulation.

This primarily concerns exchanges, but the DAO must still avoid legal misinterpretations, such as involvement in unlawful financing.

That said, GPARK is apolitical and unrelated to high-risk sectors, so the legal exposure is low.

Furthermore, UAE authorities might request KYC for DAO members, especially if the DAO establishes an offline legal presence.

RAK DAO will likely require disclosure of founders or signatories.

This doesn't compromise GPARK – it simply removes full anonymity for Council members.

Conclusion

Within the UAE context, GPARK has strong advantages:

• Regulatory support for DAOs

• Existing successful precedents (e.g., Arts DAO)

• Institutional interest in projects that blend tech and public benefit

Institutional interest in GPARK is likely to be high, assuming strategic positioning.

The GPARK tokenomics – built around transparency and non-speculation – is specifically tailored to meet the expectations of funds, exchanges, and institutional players.

This is reflected in how the vesting goals were described:

“To increase trust among funds, exchanges, and institutional participants.”

The model was clearly designed from the ground up to satisfy due diligence requirements of major partners.

It’s likely that the GPARK team has already consulted with local legal advisors and has a legal roadmap in place – for instance, to register the DAO as an association in RAK or DMCC.

If initial milestones are achieved, GPARK DAO could attract grants or investments from UAE public funds – such as the Dubai Culture & Arts Authority or institutions under ADGM (Abu Dhabi Global Market).

This would provide not just funding, but also institutional accountability – the project would become a regional showcase.

Fortunately, GPARK’s mission is noble and aligned with the UAE’s image, which makes such support highly probable.

Final Assessment

Analyzing GPARK’s tokenomics reveals a solid foundation based on the principles of:

- Decentralization
- Transparency
- Utility

The project incorporates best practices:

- Team vesting
- Fixed supply
- A large DAO treasury
- Ecosystem incentives

And avoids typical traps:

- No early “10× dumpers”
- No reward hyperinflation
- No dependence on a single metric

Coming next: a summary of key insights for various stakeholders and potential adjustments to further strengthen the GPARK model.

For Funds and Institutional Investors

- Long-Term Potential:

GPARK offers a unique asset linked to the growth of a real-world project.

For venture funds focused on Web3 and the metaverse, holding GPARK is a bet not just on the token but on the development of physical infrastructure (the park).

Most funds seek 5–10× upside — our analysis shows that 5× and 10× scenarios are realistic over a 2–3 year horizon with roadmap execution.

At current (initial) market cap, this is a conservative projection.

- Moderate Risk & Devaluation Protection:

Token allocation and vesting are designed to minimize market pressure and speculation.

For a fund, it’s important that the team is locked in for 3+ years, and there will be no surprise minting or dumping.

Moreover, the DAO treasury holding 33% of supply is effectively like a company with a strong balance sheet — not in fiat, but in its own tokens, which can be responsibly managed.

This reduces dependency on constant external fundraising and ensures sustainable internal financing through the DAO.

- Liquidity & Exit Strategy:

Funds always plan for exit. GPARK's planned CEX listing ensures eventual liquidity.

While the free float is initially low, by the time later-stage funds consider profit realization (2–3 years out), liquidity should be significantly higher (more holders, more exchanges, possible multiple listings).

Additionally, the DAO buyback mechanism can help absorb selling pressure, offering a smoother exit without collapsing price.

- ESG & Image Benefits:

Investing in GPARK may align with ESG (Social & Governance) mandates, as the project focuses on cultural development and innovative governance.

It offers a rare opportunity to report on social impact from a crypto investment.

- Recommendation for Funds:

Consider strategic partnership with GPARK.

Entry could come not only through secondary market purchases but also through a DAO vote to allocate partnership tokens in exchange for funding a key roadmap milestone.

This allows entry at a fair valuation, with lockup, ideal for long-term investors.

Funds may also choose to actively participate in governance (e.g., by delegating a representative to vote), gaining influence over the DAO's strategic direction — a common institutional preference.

For Crypto Exchanges and Trading Platforms

Asset Quality:

GPARK is a strong listing candidate, meeting standards for transparency and decentralization.

Exchanges favor tokens with:

- Fixed supply
- Audited contracts
- No hidden holders
- Real-world utility

GPARK checks all boxes and is fully verifiable on-chain.

Community and Trading Volume:

The project is backed by an active DAO community, meaning there is already a built-in base of engaged holders and traders.

Additionally, the 10k NFT ecosystem ensures the token is central to user activity — with NFTs potentially trading on marketplaces and drawing further users to GPARK.

The token is positioned for high HODL rate but also event-driven volume (staking, missions, voting, etc.).

Regulatory Clarity:

GPARK is not a security, especially within UAE and broader Asia jurisdictions.

Exchanges will not face pressure to delist it (unlike SEC-targeted DeFi tokens), since it's a utility and governance token — similar to UNI or AAVE, which trade freely.

Liquidity Support:

The project allocated 10% to market-making, meaning exchanges can expect direct liquidity collaboration.

GPARK will not "leave it to the exchange" – it brings its own resource for order book support.

Regional Appeal:

For exchanges operating in MENA, listing GPARK could attract local users – it's a homegrown project with regional identity.

Recommendation for Exchanges:

Provide post-listing support – consider launching staking pools (e.g., Binance's Locked Staking – GPARK would be a strong candidate).

Also, organize marketing campaigns: quizzes, NFT airdrops, or DAO spotlight series.

GPARK is content-rich and ideal for co-branded activations that benefit both sides.

For Partners and Institutional Participants

Unprecedented Participation Opportunity:

GPARK offers a new model of collaboration for museums, cities, and foundations: instead of traditional sponsorship or grants, it invites active participation via DAO.

A partner entering GPARK gains a direct channel of influence (voting rights) and full transparency over fund usage (everything is on-chain).

For example, a museum could propose the creation of a pavilion via DAO, co-fund it, and monitor progress through community voting.

This is far more transparent and dynamic than traditional bureaucratic cultural projects.

Modest Investment, Large Impact:

For major institutions, the capital needed for meaningful participation in GPARK is modest.

For instance, a $100k token acquisition could place a partner among the top holders, granting real strategic influence.

And these funds aren't "spent" – the tokens are a liquid asset, which can be sold later if needed (though long-term holding yields greater influence).

PR and Reputation Boost:

Participation in such an innovative project brings a progressive brand image.

An institution could proudly claim:

"We're part of the world's first park built by a DAO – supporting digital art and collective memory."

In the UAE – a region known for its emphasis on technological leadership – this is a strong statement.

Low Legal Risk:

Joining GPARK does not expose partners to a legal grey area – the DAO is legitimate, the token is utility-based, and the risk of controversy is low (it's not a casino, not political, not a risky industry).

Moreover, once GPARK DAO registers as a legal entity, official agreements can be signed – ensuring compliance and legal clarity.

Community Impact:

For municipal partners, it's important that GPARK engages local youth, artists, technologists – this is social capital in action.

An institution supporting GPARK is also indirectly supporting education, culture, and innovation.

Recommendations for Institutional Partners

- Identify Shared Goals:
- Cities might offer land
- DAO creates public spaces
- Museums provide exhibits or expertise
- DAO provides platform and community
- Utilize the “Partnerships” Allocation (11.43%):

Submit a proposal for a token grant via Snapshot, justified by a tangible project.

The DAO is likely to support such strategic partnerships.

In return, the partner commits to their part – e.g., hosting an exhibition, building infrastructure, providing expert content.

Prepare for Ongoing Collaboration:

A DAO is not a one-off transaction, but a continuous dialogue.

Partners should appoint delegates to follow and engage in governance discussions.

This is not passive sponsorship, but real partnership – and it grants more influence over outcomes.

Final Reflection

GPARK is a project where tokenomics functions as a coordination tool for creating real-world value.

It is carefully balanced to meet the interests of various stakeholders – and GPARK has successfully embedded this balance into its core design.

Execution and adaptability will be key to long-term success.

As of today, GPARK appears ready for real-world testing:

- Transparent rules
- Strong demand–supply mechanisms
- A favorable regulatory environment in the UAE

Together, these give the project a real shot at becoming a flagship case in the space of socio-cultural DAOs.

The team and community must remain true to these principles.

If they do, GPARK can grow from a local initiative into a new paradigm – where digital tokens and physical spaces unite people around a shared mission.

This is not just about token value, but about the values behind the token.

GLOBAL PARK DAO

A Decentralized Initiative for Art, Technology & Collective Memory
Ratified by the DAO Council

✦ *Document issued under the authority of DAO Assembly*