

Investing in a Model NFT

Owning a Pizza Forecasting Artificial Intelligence Model

Pizza Forecast NFT

- A model creator has created an artificial intelligence model that predicts pizza consumption in New York City ('the Pizza Consumption Prediction Model')
- You have already token swapped and hold INTELL tokens
- You would like to own a partial copyright in the Pizza Consumption Prediction Model

Here is how it works?

The Process



Pizza Forecast NFT Price

The Model Creator has decided to take outside investment.

The Model Creator makes the following decisions:

1. What is the percentage of the model the creator wishes to sell to investors?
 - This amount is capped at a maximum of 40%
2. What are the number of shares to be offered to investors?
3. What is the price per share?

NFT Price calculation

The Model Creator:

1. Determines the complexity of the model by evaluating factors such as the number of data inputs, the level of analysis required, and the accuracy of the output.
2. Establishes base token investment levels
3. Estimates the likely demand for the model by considering factors such as the target market, the potential use cases, and the level of competition.
4. Projects the future revenue and costs associated with the model by estimating the potential market size, the pricing strategy, and the required resources for development and maintenance.
5. Multiplies the base token investment level by each factor to determine the investment cost

These are provided to potential investors along with a full description of the model and how it works.

Model Complexity Categories

- AI and LLM models are categorized into the following categories:
 - Basic: These models have fundamental capabilities and are designed for general applications with a broad range of use cases. They may have lower performance compared to more advanced models but are still useful for many tasks.
 - Advanced: Models in this category possess more sophisticated features and improved performance. They may be better suited for specific industries, applications, or use cases, and can offer higher accuracy or efficiency compared to Basic models.
 - Specialized: These models are tailored for niche or highly specialized applications, requiring unique expertise or resources to develop. They may cater to a specific industry or solve particular problems that are not addressed by Basic or Advanced models.
 - Cutting-Edge: Cutting-Edge models represent state-of-the-art technology and capabilities in AI and LLM. They offer exceptional performance, innovative features, and may have been developed using novel techniques or approaches. These models often address complex challenges and have the potential to significantly impact their respective fields.
 - Pioneering: Pioneering models are extremely rare and represent groundbreaking advancements in AI and LLM technology. These models may have transformative potential, opening up entirely new possibilities and applications that were previously unattainable. Pioneering models are often developed by leading researchers or organizations and may be highly sought after due to their unique capabilities and potential impact.

Model Tiers and Base Token Levels

Model Tier	Base Tokens
Basic	1000
Advanced	10,000
Specialized	50,000
Cutting-Edge	100,000
Pioneering	250,000

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Model Multiplier Factors

Market Demand Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the demand for AI and LLM in the market:

- Low demand: 1.0x
- Moderate demand: 1.1x
- High demand: 1.2x
- Very high demand: 1.3x

Model Growth Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the growth and success of AI and LLM:

- Slow growth: 1.0x
- Moderate growth: 1.25x
- High growth: 1.75x
- Exceptional growth: 2x

Sales Volume Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the number of AI or Model sales within a 6 month periods:

- 0-50 sales: 1.0x
- 51-100 sales: 1.05x
- 101-200 sales: 1.10x
- 201-300 sales: 1.15x
- 301+ sales: 1.20x

Utility and Performance Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the utility or performance of the AI and LLM.

Higher-performing models could have a higher multiplier:

- Low performance: 1.0x
- Medium performance: 1.1x
- High performance: 1.2x

Ensembling and Combination Potential Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the capacity of the model to be combined with other models:

- Tier 1 Two or more models with minimal compatibility and limited synergy between them.
- Low (up to 10%). 1.05x
- Tier 2 Two or more models with moderate compatibility, demonstrating improved performance when combined.
- Moderate (11% – 25%). 1.15x
- Tier 3 Two or more models with high compatibility, achieving strong performance improvements and synergy.
- High (26% – 50%) 1.30x
- Tier 4. Multiple models with exceptional compatibility, resulting in significant performance gains and flexibility.
- Very high (51% and above) 1.50x

Business Impact Multiplier: Calculate a multiplier based on the business impact of the the AI and LLM tokens or NFTs:

- Low Impact: 1.0x
- Moderate Impact: 1.5x
- High Impact: 2x
- Game-Changing Impact: 3x

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The Formula

Adjusted model investment price = Starting Token Level × (Sales Volume Multiplier × Ensembling and Combination Potential Multiplier × Market Demand Multiplier × Utility and Performance Multiplier × Model Growth Multiplier × Business Impact Multiplier))

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adjusted number of tokens} &= 50,000 \times (1.05 \times 1.30 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 \times 2 \times 3) \\ &\approx 496,320 \text{ tokens}\end{aligned}$$

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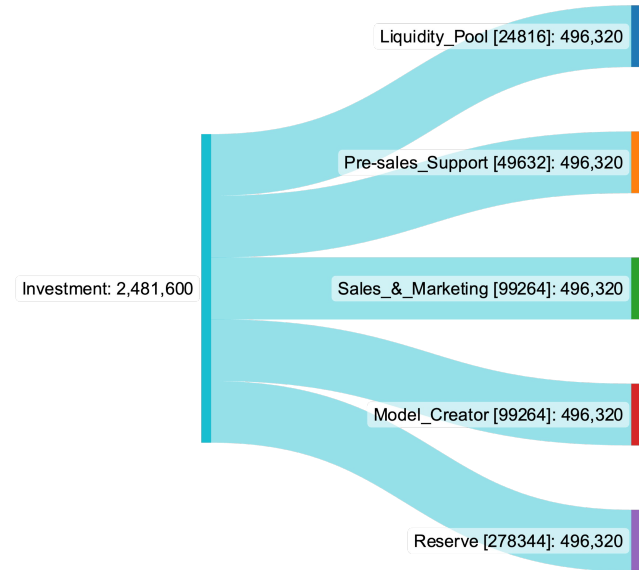
Tokenomics of Investment in the Pizza Forecasting Model

- **Total ownership:** 100%
 - Model creator: 60%
 - Investors: 40%
- **Specialized model characteristics:**
 - Base Token amount: 50,000
 - Sales Volume: 75 sales (1.05x)
 - Ensembling and Combination Potential: Tier 3 (1.3x)
 - Market Demand: High demand (1.2x)
 - Utility and Performance: High performance (1.2x)
 - Model Growth: High growth (2x)
 - Business Impact: Game-Changing Impact (3x)
- **Adjusted number of tokens:**
 - 496,320 INTELL tokens
- **Investment value:**
 - \$ 49,632 INTELL tokens

INTELL distribution for Model Ownership

- Investor invests 496,320 INTELL tokens and are allocated as follows:

1. 5% Liquidity Pool
2. 10% Pre-sales Support
3. 20% Sales & Marketing (sliding scale tied to revenue)
4. 20% Model Creator
5. Remaining Tokens: Reserve



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Model value may change over time

In order to calculate the adjusted number of tokens and token

Time Point	Sales Volume	Ensembling and Combination Potential	Market Demand	Utility and Performance	Model Growth	Business Impact	Adjusted Tokens	Token Price
Release	1.05	1.30	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	139,224	\$0.10
6 months	1.05	1.30	1.2	1.3 (improved)	1.1 (declined)	1.3		
1 year	1.05	1.30	1.3 (increased)	1.3	1.1	1.3		

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Revenue distribution

Businesses subscribe to models and pay fees which are distributed as follows:

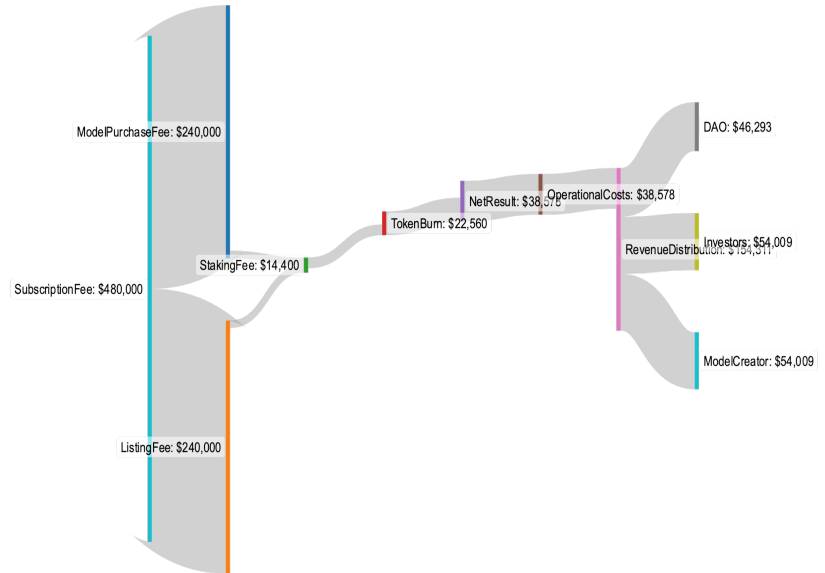
1. Burned tokens: 15% of the subscription fees are burned to create scarcity and potentially increase the value of the remaining tokens.
2. Operational costs: 30% of the subscription fees are distributed to cover the platform's operational expenses, such as infrastructure, marketing, and maintenance.
3. Model developers: No less than 20% of the subscription fees are paid to developers of the AI and LLM models to incentivize the creation of high-quality models and ensure ongoing support. The exact percentage is based on the number of investors and the percentage of model ownership is offered to investors.
4. Investors: Up to 40% of the subscription fees is allocated to investors. . The exact percentage is based on the number of investors and the percentage of model ownership is offered to investors.
5. Liquidity Pool: 5% of revenue is reserved in a liquidity pool

Liquidity Pool & Model Price Volatility Management

- A 5% liquidity pool is established for each model level to maintain stability in the NFT market and reduce price volatility.
- The liquidity pool acts as a reserve of tokens, ensuring that there are always tokens available for trading.
- By holding a portion of tokens in reserve, the liquidity pool can absorb large buy and sell orders, preventing sudden price fluctuations.
- As more investors trade model tokens, the liquidity pool automatically adjusts to maintain a constant supply and demand balance.
- The liquidity pool provides a smoother and more predictable trading experience, encouraging further investment and growth in the AI model NFT market.

Business Revenue Distribution Process

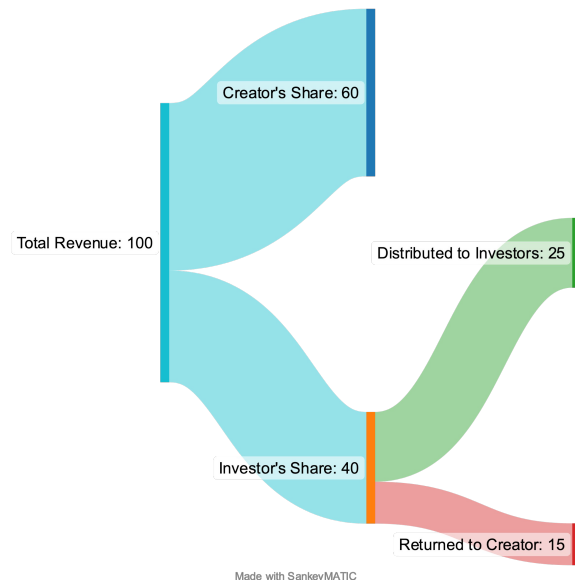
1. Subscription Fee
 1. A business pays a subscription fee of \$240,000.
2. Deductions
 1. Model purchase fee of \$7,200 (3.5% of the subscription fee).
 2. Listing fee of \$7,200 (3.5% of the subscription fee).
3. Staking Fee
 1. The net result after deductions is used to determine the staking fee of \$10,152.
4. Token Burn
 1. A token burn of \$22,560 is also calculated from the net result.
5. Operational Costs
 1. Operational costs of \$38,578 are subtracted from the net result after token burn.
6. Revenue Distribution
 1. The remaining amount is distributed as follows:
 1. \$46,293 to the DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).
 2. \$54,009 to investors.
 3. \$54,009 to the model creator.



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Revenue Distribution if fewer than 40% of ownership is not invested in

1. Revenue Distribution Mechanism:
 1. Revenue is distributed on a per token basis to investors, with a maximum of 40% of total revenue allocated for distribution.
 2. The exact percentage of revenue distributed to investors depends on the proportion of tokens owned by investors.
2. Distribution Scenarios:
 1. Scenario 1: All tokens owned (40% distribution)
 1. If all tokens available for investment are owned by investors, the full 40% of revenue will be distributed to investors.
 2. Scenario 2: Partial token ownership (variable distribution)
 1. If only a portion of tokens is owned by investors (e.g., 1% of tokens), the distribution will be proportional to the tokens owned (e.g., 1% of revenue distributed).
3. Creator's Share:
 1. The remaining revenue, after the investor's share is distributed, is allocated to the AI model creator as compensation for their work and ongoing support.
4. Distribution Rules: a. Revenue distribution occurs periodically (e.g., monthly, quarterly) according to a predefined schedule. b. The revenue share for each investor is calculated based on the number of tokens they own relative to the total tokens owned by all investors. c. Investors must hold their tokens in a compatible wallet or platform to receive revenue distributions. d. The AI model creator and the platform managing the revenue distribution reserve the right to modify the distribution rules, with proper notice and justification.



Model Tiers and Target ROI Range

Model Tier	Target ROI Range
Basic	8-10%
Advanced	15-20%
Specialized	25-30%
Cutting-Edge	35-40%
Pioneering	60-75%

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Model Tiers and Business Pricing

Model Tier	Value (V)
Basic	\$60,000
Advanced	\$120,000
Specialized	\$240,000
Cutting-Edge	\$500,000
Pioneering	\$1,000,000

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Minimum Number of Customers (C) to Achieve Target ROI

Model Tier	Minimum Customers (C)
Basic	4
Advanced	3
Specialized	2
Cutting-Edge	2
Pioneering	1

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Ensembling economics

- Some times models will be combined with other models including use of analytic techniques, sequencing or hierarchically organizing model executions
- In each instance the investor will receive revenue distributions based on the model's unique contribution to the overall outcome
- A standardized model contribution algorithm will be used to establish the contribution.
- The contribution algorithm will be available in opensource and for inspection
- Details on execution, outcomes and distribution reports will be made available to each investor

Investor Benefits & Opportunities

1. Buyback
 1. If model is not sold within 6 months generating revenue then a buyback provision can be brought into effect
2. Resell Model for a Commission:
 1. Investors can resell their AI model tokens in the NFT market, potentially earning a profit based on the model's increased value.
 2. A flexible commission structure allows investors to benefit from the model's growing popularity and success.
3. Use Model Output:
 1. By owning a share of the AI model, investors can access and utilize the model's output for personal or business applications, potentially generating additional revenue streams.
4. Governance on Model Expansion & Improvement:
 1. Investors have a voice in the model's future development, with the opportunity to vote on crucial decisions such as expansion and improvements.
 2. This democratic approach ensures that the model's direction aligns with the interests and priorities of the investor community.
5. Additional Investor Benefits:
 1. Access to exclusive investor events, webinars, and workshops, fostering networking and knowledge-sharing opportunities.
 2. Early access to new model releases and updates, allowing investors to stay ahead of the competition.
 3. A growing ecosystem of partnerships and integrations, providing investors with a wider range of applications and use cases for the AI model.

Buyback

The Intelligence Exchange Buyback Agreement guarantees the investor a buyback option under the following terms:

- 1. If no royalty payments are received by the investor after 6 months from the date of investment, the Intelligence Exchange will initiate the buyback process.
- 2. The buyback option allows the investor to sell their investment back to the Intelligence Exchange at the original purchase price.
- 3. The buyback process will be initiated upon the investor's request, submitted in writing to the Intelligence Exchange within 30 days of the 6-month period.
- 4. Once the buyback process is initiated, the Intelligence Exchange will verify the lack of royalty payments and confirm the eligibility for buyback.
- 5. The Intelligence Exchange will complete the buyback transaction within 60 days of receiving the investor's request, subject to verification and eligibility.
- 6. The buyback agreement provides investors with additional security and reduces the risk associated with their investment in the AI model.

Right to sell

- Slide Title: Selling Model Ownership – Intelligence Exchange & Secondary Markets

- Slide Content:

1. Intelligence Exchange:

1. The Intelligence Exchange is the primary platform for trading AI model ownership.
2. Investors can list their model tokens for sale, specifying the desired price and quantity.
3. Buyers on the platform can browse available listings and complete transactions using a secure and trusted process.
4. Rules & Guidelines: a. Investors must have a verified account on the Intelligence Exchange. b. Token listings must comply with the platform's terms and conditions. c. A transaction fee may apply to cover platform and administrative costs.

2. Secondary Exchanges:

1. Investors can also trade their model tokens through secondary markets or other NFT exchanges.
2. These platforms offer additional liquidity and trading options, potentially increasing exposure and demand for the AI models.
3. Rules & Guidelines: a. Secondary exchanges must be authorized and recognized by the Intelligence Exchange to ensure the security and legitimacy of transactions. b. Investors should conduct due diligence to understand each exchange's fees, policies, and reputation. c. It is the investor's responsibility to comply with the terms and conditions of the chosen secondary exchange.

Governance overview

Governance Component	Description	Example Parameters
Ownership Positions	Ownership positions are allocated between investors (max 40%), creators (max 30%), and the DAO (remaining ownership). This ensures that the different stakeholders have a fair distribution of ownership in the project.	Investors: Max 40% Creators: 30% DAO: Remaining ownership (30%)
Voting Weight	Creators receive voting rights based on a fixed rate of ownership. This ensures that their influence in decision-making is proportional to their ownership stake. The voting weight of creators is separate from the weight assigned to investors based on their token holdings.	Creators: 1 vote per 500 tokens of ownership Investors: 1 vote per 1,000 tokens
Proposal Submission	Any investor or creator can submit a proposal to change the price appreciation levels. The proposal should include a clear description of the proposed changes and the rationale behind them. Proposals can be submitted via the platform's interface or through a dedicated forum.	Submission period: 7 days Proposal format: Title, description, rationale, and proposed changes
Voting Process	Once a proposal has been submitted, all eligible voters (investors and creators) can vote on the proposal. Votes are weighted based on each voter's ownership position or contribution to the platform. A minimum quorum of voters must participate in the voting process for the proposal to be considered valid. If the proposal receives the required number of votes, the changes will be implemented.	Voting period: 7 days Minimum quorum: 20% of eligible voters Approval threshold: 50%+1 of participating votes
Review and Implementation	If a proposal is approved by the eligible voters, the project team or DAO will review the proposal and implement the changes. This may involve updating the price appreciation algorithm, adjusting tokenomics, or modifying the platform's rules and policies. A clear communication process should be in place to inform all stakeholders of the changes and their implications.	Implementation timeline: 14 days Communication channels: Platform updates, newsletters, forums

Staking

- Monitor the revenue generated by the model on a monthly or basis.
- Determine the model revenue tier: Based on the model's revenue, identify the corresponding revenue tier from the table above.
- Calculate the base staking reward rate: Use the base staking reward rate associated with the determined model revenue tier.
- Calculate staking rewards: For each investor, calculate their staking reward by multiplying their staked tokens by the base tiered staking reward rate.
- Here's an example of a tiered staking system:
 - Ownership Tier
 - Ownership Percentage
 - Staking Reward Multiplier
 - Bronze
 - 0.1% – 1%
 - 1.0
 - Silver
 - 1.1% – 5%
 - 1.2
 - Gold
 - 5.1% – 15%

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 - Gold
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Staking Levels

Ownership Tier	Ownership Percentage	Staking Reward Multiplier
Bronze	0.1% - 1%	1.0
Silver	1.1% - 5%	1.2
Gold	5.1% - 15%	1.5
Platinum	15.1% - 40%	2.0

Model Revenue Tier	Model Revenue Range	Base Staking Reward Rate
Tier 1	\$0 - \$150,000	2%
Tier 2	\$150,001 - \$500,000	4%
Tier 3	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	6%
Tier 4	\$1,000,001 - \$2,000,000	8%
Tier 5	\$2,000,001 and above	10%

Support Allocation

- Operation
 - Display of the operational support allocation percentage Explanation of how this ensures the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the Pizza Forecast model
- Sales and Marketing Allocation
 - Display of the sales and marketing allocation percentage Explanation of how this helps to promote and sell the Pizza Forecast NFT

Sales and Marketing, and Operations support

Tier	Revenue Range	SMT Allocation	OT Allocation
1	Up to \$1M	15%	10%
2	\$1M to \$5M	12%	8%
3	\$5M to \$10M	9%	6%
4	Above \$10M	6%	4%

Multiplier Category	Tier 1 (Low)	Tier 2 (Moderate)	Tier 3 (High)	Tier 4 (Very High)	Tier 5 (Exceptional)
Sales Volume	1.00x	1.05x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x
	<=50 sales	51-100 sales	101-200 sales	201-500 sales	>500 sales
Utility and Performance	1.00x	1.05x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x
	Basic performance	Moderate performance	High performance	Very high performance	Exceptional performance
Business Impact	1.00x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x	1.50x
	Low impact	Moderate impact	High impact	Game-changing impact	Transformative impact
Market Demand	1.00x	1.05x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x
	Niche market	Moderate demand	High demand	Very high demand	Massive demand
Ensembling and Combination Potential	1.00x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x	1.50x
	Limited potential	Some potential	Good potential	High potential	Exceptional potential
Utility and Performance	1.00x	1.05x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x
	Basic performance	Moderate performance	High performance	Very high performance	Exceptional performance
Model Growth	1.00x	1.05x	1.10x	1.20x	1.30x
	Low growth	Moderate growth	High growth	Very high growth	Exceptional growth

Operations

- Slide Title: Investment Allocation & Operations Management

- Slide Content:

1. Investment Allocation:

1. 10% of the investment received is dedicated to funding essential operational activities, ensuring the continued growth and success of the AI models.

2. Operational Activities:

1. Model Validation: Rigorous testing and validation processes to ensure model accuracy, reliability, and performance.
2. Support for Model Demonstration: Providing resources and assistance to showcase the AI model's capabilities to potential clients and partners.
3. Payment for Cloud Services: Covering the costs of essential cloud infrastructure and services required for the model's deployment and maintenance.
4. Pre-Sales Engineering: Technical support for sales activities, including consultation, solution design, and proposal development.
5. Proofs of Concepts: Developing and executing proofs of concepts to demonstrate the model's effectiveness in real-world scenarios.

3. Commercial Deployment Funding:

1. 10% of business revenues generated from the AI model's commercial deployments are allocated to cover operational costs.
2. This self-sustaining model ensures the long-term financial stability and viability of the AI models, without relying solely on investor funding.

Customers at each token tier to achieve the desired ROI percentages

1. Basic:

- Initial Investment Price: \$104,500
- Desired ROI Percentage: 8-10%
- Adjusted Customers (C): 6

2. Advanced:

- Initial Investment Price: \$1,176,000
- Desired ROI Percentage: 15-20%
- Adjusted Customers (C): 14

3. Specialized:

- Initial Investment Price: \$5,880,000
- Desired ROI Percentage: 25-30%
- Adjusted Customers (C): 34

4. Cutting Edge:

- Initial Investment Price: \$12,250,000
- Desired ROI Percentage: 35-40%
- Adjusted Customers (C): 52

Market Demand

- As the adoption of AI and LLM models increases among businesses and individuals, the demand for tokens or NFTs tied to these models could grow. This increasing demand can drive up the value of the tokens or NFTs. Factors that can influence market demand include:
 - Technological advancements and innovation in AI and LLM models
 - The adoption of AI and LLM models in various industries
 - Increased awareness and understanding of AI and LLM technology and applications.

Utility and Performance:

- The utility and performance of AI and LLM models play a crucial role in price appreciation. Tokens or NFTs representing models with higher utility, accuracy, and efficiency are likely to be more valuable. Factors that contribute to the utility and performance of models include:
 - The accuracy and efficiency of AI and LLM models in solving real-world problems
 - The ease of integration and customization of the models for various applications
 - The range of applications and industries the models cater to
 - The potential for profit-sharing or dividends from the use of AI and LLM models

Ensembling potential

- Ensembling potential refers to the ability to combine multiple AI models or LLMs to improve overall performance, accuracy, and effectiveness. By leveraging the complementary strengths of different models, ensembling can lead to better results than using a single model on its own. Incorporating ensembling potential into the price appreciation algorithm can enhance the value proposition of the platform and create new opportunities for investors.
 - Compatibility: The extent to which different models can be combined effectively. Models that work well together can increase the overall value of the ensemble.
 - Performance improvement: The degree to which combining models leads to better results. Ensembles that show significant improvements over individual models can attract higher demand and value.
 - Synergy: The unique benefits arising from the combination of models, such as increased adaptability or applicability to a wider range of use cases.
 - Market demand: The level of interest from businesses and users in ensembled models, which can impact the perceived value and price appreciation potential.

Business Impact

- Models are evaluated based on impact criteria: Each AI and LLM model is assessed based on factors that influence their potential business impact, such as:
 - Effectiveness: The model's ability to achieve the desired outcome or solve a specific problem.
 - Efficiency: The model's potential to optimize processes, save time, or reduce costs.
 - Innovation: The degree to which the model introduces novel capabilities or approaches.
 - Scalability: The potential for the model to be applied across multiple use cases, industries, or markets.
 - Integration: The ease with which the model can be integrated into existing systems, processes, or workflows.

Rarity Scoring

- Scores are assigned: For each factor a score is assigned to different degrees or levels within that factor. For example, you could assign a score from 1 to 5 based on the model's complexity.
- Rarity scores are calculated: For each AI model, we calculate a rarity score by summing up the scores for each factor.
- Rarity level is determined: Based on the calculated rarity scores, we categorize each AI model into one of the defined rarity levels.
- We implement rarity scoring as follow:
 - Models are evaluated based on impact criteria: Each AI and LLM model is assed based on factors that influence their potential business impact, such as:
 - Model Complexity: Models with more advanced features, better performance, or unique capabilities can be considered rarer compared to simpler models.
 - Model Application: AI models designed for niche or specialized applications that cater to a specific industry or use case can be considered rarer than more generic models applicable to a broader range of scenarios.
 - Model Customization: Models that have undergone extensive customization or fine-tuning for a specific purpose, which required a significant number of resources or expertise, can be considered rarer.
 - Model Exclusivity: AI models with limited availability or access restrictions (e.g., a limited number of licenses or tokens issued) can be considered rarer.

Ensembling Tiers

Ensembling Tier	Criteria	Performance Improvement	Ensembling Multiplier
Tier 1	Two or more models with minimal compatibility and limited synergy between them.	Low (up to 10%)	1.05
Tier 2	Two or more models with moderate compatibility, demonstrating improved performance when combined.	Moderate (11% - 25%)	1.15
Tier 3	Two or more models with high compatibility, achieving strong performance improvements and synergy.	High (26% - 50%)	1.30
Tier 4	Multiple models with exceptional compatibility, resulting in significant performance gains and flexibility.	Very high (51% and above)	1.50

Business Impact Criteria

Impact Level	Description	Example Applications
Low Impact	Models with limited or incremental improvements to existing processes or solutions.	Automating simple tasks, minor enhancements to existing algorithms
Moderate Impact	Models that provide significant enhancements or optimizations, resulting in notable efficiency gains or cost savings.	Streamlining workflows, improving customer support, reducing manual labor
High Impact	Models that enable new business capabilities or opportunities, transforming existing processes or creating new revenue streams.	Predictive analytics, personalized marketing, fraud detection
Game-Changing Impact	Models that have the potential to revolutionize an industry, disrupt existing markets, or create entirely new business models.	Autonomous vehicles, breakthrough medical diagnostics, advanced robotics