

Centralised

- **Tokenized Debt/Labour/Risk** - Tokenizing something that makes interest/profit expected income in which buyers of the token will expect to profit from the underlying tokenized currency/financial tool. A central entity must pay back a dividend (in some form) or control the way the gained value is distributed back to the investors.
- **ICO/IPO** - Tokenizing shares of a company. An example is doing an IPO with crypto tokens.

Decentralised

- **Decentralised Dividends/Rewards** - Similar to the centralised counter-part, where investors buy a token which pays out "dividends" in some form. This can be built in a decentralised way, where the mechanism distributing the gained value is decentralised. An example is the DAO.
- **Distributed Risk** - This comes in many forms. Some examples involve tokenizing risk in some form. Such as assets a company is yet to produce (providing the company liquidity), micro-loans or a collection of non-fungible assets such as property.

Centralised

- **Stable Coins** - Currency pegged to something. i.e A token that represents a bar of gold/silver, rare metal or fiat currency.
- **Rewards Points** - Companies that offer discounts. Think frequent flyer points, star-bucks coffee discounts etc. These tokens represent redeemable rewards inside of a specific company.
- **Donation/Fixed Resource/Supply Tracking** - Donation tokens whereby the blockchain is used to show transparency for money flow. Tokens representing allocations of resources. Examples are sustainable fish tokens, only a fixed amount are issued and if fish are sustainably collected through supply chain tracking, they can be sold to the allocation of fish tokens.
- **Onboarding Tokens** - Tokens used to participate in the network. POWR of power-ledger is an example.

Decentralised

- **Payment for Network Fees** - These tokens are used to pay for various network resources. ETH pays for gas/computation cycles, Sia/FileCoin tokens pay for disk space, bitcoin for transaction fees etc. This can have a centralised counterpart, where a company develops an internal network and asks users to pay their network/company fees.
- **Voting/Off-chain input** - A token which enables users to provide their input which benefits the network in some way. Augur uses this for validating off-chain information. This kind of token also appears as tokens enabling democratic voting or validation of data of some kind.

Dividend/Investment - Like

- **Tokenizing Non-fungible Investments** - Tokenizing non-fungible assets such as land or property, specific jobs or roles/labour.

Non-Investment Like

- **Collectables** - Tokenizing unique items (whether it be limited-edition real-world assets) or digital made-up versions (e.g CryptoKitties).