Karrier One - A Blockchain-Based Carrier-Grade Mobile Network for a Decentralized Future

Karrier One Inc.
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Abstract - In this whitepaper, we position blockchain as a groundbreaking innovation, reshaping the telecommunications sector and elevating it to a foundational element of society. We illustrate how the development of an adaptable, dependable, and functional decentralized telecom network contributes to a versatile landscape of connectivity, something we deem a critical necessity in our contemporary world. This document introduces Karrier One, a global carrier-grade mobile network that collaboratively functions with a blockchain. Importantly, this blockchain is managed by a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO), a key determinant in the decision-making process for major factors like changes in network topology and protocol enhancements. The merger of Karrier One's novel governance structure with its decentralized characteristics uncovers a myriad of opportunities for a more sophisticated and sustainable telecom infrastructure.

1. Introduction

At present, there is an absence of a solution that aligns with telecommunication that can solve the issue of densification and coverage, thereby creating a gap for forthcoming and existing Decentralized Wireless (DeWi) initiatives to leverage using blockchain.

The current state of the telecommunication landscape is characterized by fragmentation and suboptimal integration. Current telecommunication networks are marred by dead zones, limited bandwidth constraints as well as being expensive to operate . To establish a better global ubiquitous telecommunications network, it is imperative to enable telecom equipment and their providers to engage in a seamless, smart contract-enabled platform with the overall telecom ecosystem. This proposition parallels traditional telecom providers utilizing roaming agreements to engineer efficient, comprehensive networks void of signal dead zones and exorbitant costs.

Incorporating a blockchain solution that is compliant with telecom regulations, other DeWi initiatives and telecom providers can access and leverage Karrier One's platform and infrastructure via smart contracts and traditional means, mirroring the essence of roaming agreements.

Note: This whitepaper signifies an ongoing project. Our commitment is to continually update this document to reflect our most recent developmental progress. Given the evolving and iterative nature of our development process, it's expected that the final code and implementation may not exactly match the representation in this document.

2. Network Overview

In order for Karrier One Chain to operate, a distributed network is established according to the following architecture.

2.1 The Karrier DAO

The Karrier DAO serves as the decentralized autonomous organization (DAO) that governs the Karrier One Ecosystem. The Karrier DAO acts as the essential governance for the Karrier One network, functioning like the system's central nervous system that ties all diverse types of nodes together. This decentralized system is charged with initiating improvement proposals to consistently improve the Karrier One ecosystem. It achieves this through a model of liquid democracy where KONE ticket holders cast votes on proposals that guide the development of the Karrier One ecosystem. Once a proposal secures approval, it's implemented autonomously or through the central conduit.

The Karrier DAO manages communication among all nodes and subsystems across the network. This DAO acts as a go-between and translator for the KNS module, telecom module, and blockchain. It also facilitates communication between Gatekeeper Nodes, and Operator Nodes while interfacing with third-party applications. The primary responsibilities of this module include:

- Processing user registration and proposals
- Voting in and assigning Gatekeeper, Deployer, and Operator Nodes to the network
- Managing and recording different quality metrics in the blockchain
- Simplifying the complexity of the business logic for the rest of the system
- Enforcing rules and contracts set in the blockchain by the telecom module

The Karrier DAO operates by allowing users to stake KONE governance tokens to deployer nodes and create voting "Tickets". Any user can create a Ticket, collectively representing the community's will, steered through algorithms. Tickets are similar to accounts where advance notice for withdrawals must be provided, with the duration of this notice period known as the "withdrawal delay". The voting power of Tickets and their claim to voting rewards is proportional to the amount of staked KONE. Tickets can vote either manually or automatically by following other tickets, illustrating the concept of liquid democracy.

The Karrier DAO assures no single company, small group of developers, or node operators has undue influence or control over the network. Additionally, the Karrier DAO ensures that nodes receive appropriate compensation for their services.

Ticket holders are engaged in a crypto economic game, where they are incentivized to vote for the approval or rejection of proposals, or to set up ticket followings that lead them to vote

automatically in a manner most likely to increase the long-term value of the Karrier One Chain network.

2.2 Types of Modules

The Network comprises multiple software modules that interact through a central conduit controlled by the Karrier DAO. Modules contribute various layers, including
- Identity module (Karrier Number System (KNS))
- Ledger/blockchain module
- Telecom/communication module

2.3 Identity Module

The Karrier Number System (KNS) presents a mechanism that enables users to connect their phone number to their web3 wallet, thus generating a digital ID. This ID paves the way for users to send and receive funds, or even establish an identity anchored to their phone number ownership. While this service adds a fresh layer of functionality, it concurrently ensures that personal details about a specific user remain secluded from the Web3 Layer.

The KNS module interfaces with the decentralized digital identity solution to oversee user digital identities, including
- identity registration
- credential management
- authentication.

2.4 Blockchain Module

The blockchain module maintains a decentralized compatible ledger that records all network transactions. For efficiency, privacy, and cost considerations, some transaction data is split between a public, anonymized ledger that connects to a private component housing all transaction details in an encrypted, distributed ledger.

The blockchain module provides security, immutability, transparency, and privacy. Key functions of the blockchain include:

- Managing financial ledgers that record user account balances and transactions
- Overseeing reward mechanisms for nodes to ensure automatic payments once smart contract conditions are met

2.5 Telecom Module

The Telecommunications Module plays a crucial role within the comprehensive architectural design, taking charge of several vital operations:

- Call Signaling - Facilitates the setup and teardown of calls within the signaling layer.
- Media Routing - Handles the media layer for voice and video communications during calls.

- Message Routing - Manages the messaging layer for the transmission of Peer-to-Peer (P2P) and Short Message Service (SMS) messages.
- Service Management - Processes service requests.
- Quality of Service (QoS) Monitoring - Conducts analysis and real-time tracking of network quality, including metrics like Mean Opinion Score, jitter, packet loss, etc.
- Self-Healing Network - Applies analysis and algorithms for network operation and updates of distributed routing tables.
- Distributed Hash Tables for Nodes - Maintains node address tables essential for routing.

2.6 Types of Nodes

The proposed network model is composed of three distinct node layers:

- Deployer Nodes - These nodes are operators of 5G radios (gatekeeper nodes) and must stake a certain number of KONE tokens to participate in the network.
- Gatekeeper Nodes - These nodes supply comprehensive coverage and wireless access to end users.
- Operator Nodes - These nodes create a bridge to traditional telecommunications operators, ensuring seamless integration.

2.7 Deployer Nodes

Deployer Nodes form the backbone of the Karrier One radio network, powered by a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) model. These nodes are pivotal in maintaining the network's economic and operational structure.

Anyone looking to install Karrier One Gatekeeper Nodes must first become a Deployer Node. Operators of Karrier One radios (Gatekeeper Nodes) must stake a certain number of KONE tokens to participate in the network. Token holders who do not run a node can delegate their tokens to a validator and earn a portion of the rewards. Rewards are distributed to validators based on the amount staked and the number of transactions processed or data transmitted.

Deployers must ensure high availability. Failing to meet uptime requirements could result in reduced rewards. Deployers that act maliciously or fail to maintain network standards could have a portion of their staked tokens slashed.

2.8 Gatekeeper Nodes

Gatekeeper Nodes are characterized as the nodes providing the access layer, thereby facilitating network access. Depending on capacity and location needs, Gatekeeper Nodes can be deployed in various hardware configurations, serving anything from a single user to an entire community. Regardless of the hardware configuration, the software module provides the same fundamental functionality.

Each user seeking to connect to the network must first pass through a Gatekeeper Node. In an ongoing manner, Gatekeeper Nodes relay critical information to the mobile core, enabling real-time evaluation of performance metrics and facilitating instantaneous accounting for each active session. Gatekeeper Nodes provide coverage for a specific area and are positioned in places where connectivity is needed.

2.9 Operator Nodes

The Operator Nodes function as a bridge to traditional telecommunications networks, managing protocol translations, media transcoding, and directing traffic to these networks. A minimum of one Operator Node per country is required to ensure service provision. Operators of these nodes must comply with local regulations and possess the requisite licenses to administer the service.

Within the network infrastructure, operator nodes are pivotal for overseeing off-chain transactions, which encompass activities such as roaming and spectrum agreements.

It's crucial to differentiate the reward structure in this context. Rewards stemming from these off-chain agreements vary from those derived from on-chain transactions and services. Furthermore, these rewards are subject to a predefined lockup duration, post which the gatekeepers are eligible to claim them

3. Tokenomics

The token economy has been thoughtfully constructed with a variety of incentives to stimulate participants to expand the network and deliver coverage in regions where it's currently inadequate or the service is subpar. Our approach deploys an incentive model where operators garner rewards for offering high-quality services and enhancing coverage, which aligns with the sought-after outcomes.

Central to this incentive model is a utility token known as KONE. This digital token is distributed with the intent of enabling network participants to offer a service on the network, and to be appropriately rewarded for their contributions.

The fundamental function of the KONE Token is to stimulate node operators that run their own nodes and token holders interested in backing the network operation through its decentralized governance model. There's a capped total supply of 3 billion KONE tokens, with only a fraction expected to be in circulation at the network's inception.

The Karrier One telecommunications module is a pivotal component in managing all network-related telecommunications processing and transactions. It facilitates a unique revenue-sharing model where a portion of the processed transactions is distributed among node operators, spectrum donors, and Karrier One itself. This model not only incentivizes participation but also bolsters network growth and stability.

To sustain and enhance the token economy, Karrier One reinvests a part of its revenue into the open market to acquire KONE tokens. These tokens are then allocated as rewards to

deployer nodes and users, fostering a robust and self-sustaining circular token economy. This approach ensures a consistent flow of value and incentivizes ongoing network participation and growth.

Furthermore, the integration with the Sui network streamlines transaction processing. Users are given the flexibility to participate in this ecosystem based on current network conditions, including scale and potential revenue margins. This dynamic system allows for adaptive participation, aligning with the fluctuating market demands and network capacity, thereby optimizing both network efficiency and profitability.

This comprehensive strategy not only enhances network performance and reliability but also creates a balanced ecosystem where all stakeholders benefit from the network's growth and success.

The network incentives can be broken down as follows:

Transaction Fees: These are charged in the local stable currency, in compliance with the regulations of the country where the node is situated and are remitted to node operators and users in KONE. The cumulative revenues of node operators will correspond to the aggregate network fees on Karrier One. Stakers will have the option to delegate their tickets to their preferred node operators and, in return, receive a portion of the transaction fees.

Incentive Rewards: A designated 8% of the overall KONE supply is reserved specifically for initial Gatekeeper Rewards, which are meant to stimulate the deployment of Gatekeeper nodes during the early stages of the network. During this period, rewards from coverage and usage might be considerably lower. The amount of KONE allocated to Gatekeepers will be a fixed sum, determined by The KONE DAO and based on a range of factors, such as the type of radio and the area of deployment. This setup aids in preserving a balance between risk and potential rewards for Gatekeeper Nodes throughout different stages of network maturity.

Gatekeeper Rewards: Gatekeeper Node rewards are distributed using the KONE token or the local stable currency, in compliance with the regulations of the country where the node is situated.

Inflation Rewards: A significant portion, 30%, of the total KONE supply is earmarked for inflation rewards, which will be divided between deployer nodes. The rate of inflation will gradually decrease over time, ensuring that rewards are more substantial during the early stages of the network. The system is designed to reach zero inflation by the 20th year. This structure helps to maintain a balance between risk and reward for node operators at various stages of network maturity.

Other use cases of the KONE token include:

Governance: Token holders of KONE are empowered to cast their votes on Karrier One Improvement Proposals, which are instrumental in ensuring the enduring success of the Karrier One Protocol. Forthcoming proposals encapsulate a wide array of matters: introducing a service fee for transactions conducted within the protocol, altering the rate of the service fee, modifying the list of acceptable tokens for payments, broadening the

protocol's reach to new blockchains, and setting the budget for a developer grant program, community contributor program, as well as both virtual and physical community events to foster ecosystem growth.

Payment for Creating KNS Profiles: KONE is designated as the default currency for transactions involving the purchase of KNS profiles that come with a premium phone number.

Payment for Transaction Fees in Karrier One Dashboard: Users can leverage KONE to settle charges and fees incurred within the Karrier One Dashboard/Wallet.

Leveraging a circular token economy, our platform increases in value as adoption widens and use-cases diversify

3.1 Incentives for Operating Gatekeeper Nodes

The primary objective of providing incentives to Gatekeeper Node Operators is to facilitate mobile services in regions currently lacking this service. These incentives are directly tied to the network's usage volume. Gatekeeper Nodes can also supplement capacity in areas that already have service, an action that benefits the network and thus, should be rewarded.

Each Gatekeeper Node on the network proportionally shares the network's rewards based on several factors. Rewards are determined based on the volume of users and traffic processed by the node. Additional rewards are secured based on the Quality of Service (QoS) gauged using metrics defined under the Node Quality Grading System. These QoS metrics are fine-tuned with a quality score provided by network users. This allows for more adaptable service provision, as some users may tolerate lower bandwidth services or intermittent services if it means they can access the wireless services in remote, otherwise restricted areas.

Besides the reward mechanism grounded in network utilization, an additional 240 million KONE tokens, constituting 8% of the total allocation, are earmarked for distribution over the first eight years, at an annual rate of 30 million tokens. This allocation strategy is designed to galvanize the initial deployment of 5000 radio installations.

On an annual basis, 30 million tokens will be systematically disbursed to gatekeepers, the reward being calculated on a fixed KONE rate predicated on the radio equipment's service provision. Should there be a surplus of tokens from the annual disbursement, these will be strategically allocated towards incentive rewards, the specifics of which will be decided by the Karrier DAO in due course.

Example Revenue Model (Highest Tier)

Total Tokens (Yearly)	Radios Deployed	Total Tokens Unlocked (Daily)	Tokens Earned Per Radio (Daily)	Tokens Earned Per Radio (Yearly)
30 Million	0-500	82 191	164.38	60 000

30 Million	501-1000	82 191	82.191	30 000
30 Million	1001-2000	82 191	41.095	15 000
30 Million	2001-3000	82 191	27.397	10 000
30 Million	3001-4000	82 191	20.54	7500
30 Million	4001-5000	82 191	16.438	6000

*Earning based on highest tier radio - lower tier radios can earn less tokens
**Unused tokens will be transferred over to incentive rewards
***If the # of nodes exceeds the given years projections then token earnings daily will be calculated based on total tokens for earnings daily/# of nodes

Yearly Tokens Earned Per Radio and Number of Radios Deployed Over 8 Years
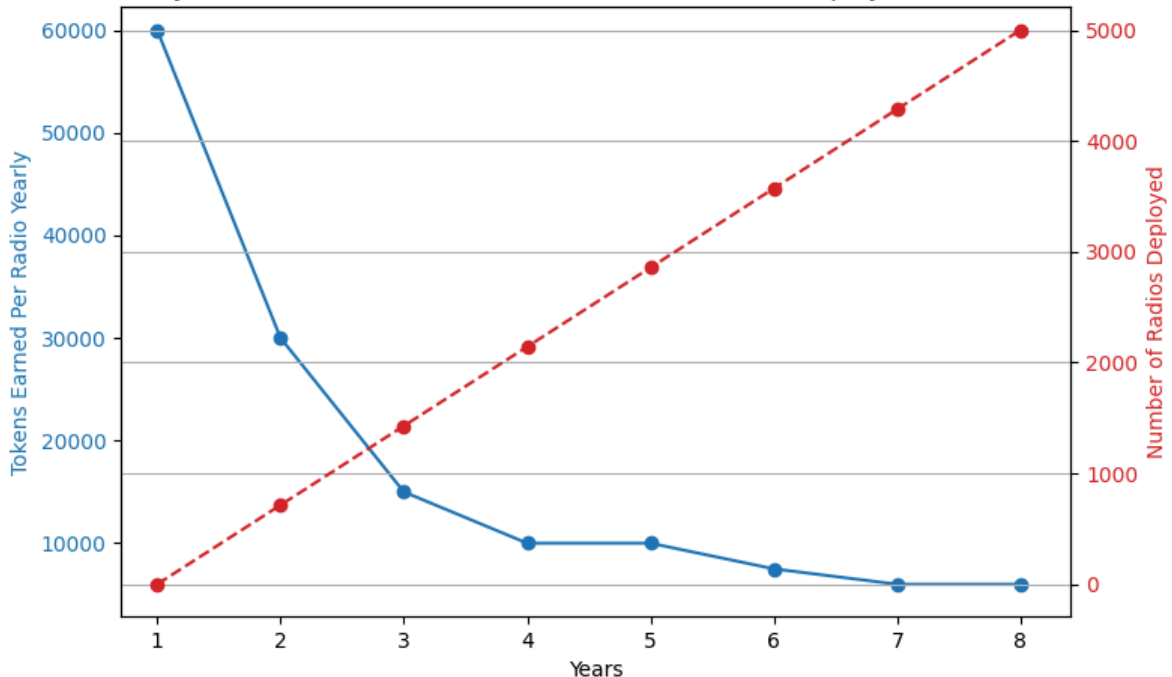
3.2 Gatekeeper Node Rewards

The rewards are disseminated to the Gatekeeper Nodes in proportion to the service provided by each node in the delivery of the service. For instance, in a village node that has provided mobile to its users, there may be a large Gatekeeper Node in a nearby town and multiple mesh Gatekeeper Nodes between the village and town cooperating to deliver the service. Each node earns a share of the rewards according to their role in service delivery.

3.3 Incentives for Operator Nodes

Operator Nodes accumulate rewards corresponding to the volume of traffic handled by the node. These rewards are allocated using the local stable currency, in compliance with the regulations of the country where the node is situated. The initial blockchain parameters stipulate a minimum token requirement of 1,000,000 tokens to operate an Operator Node. Any prospective modification to this parameter will be deliberated in collaboration with the token holders through a vote in the Karrier DAO.

4. Node Quality of Service

The network employs a node quality grading system, serving as a core source of information to regulate quality control and motivate node operators through incentive mechanisms.

This grading system relies on historical quality and health check parameters, such as local latency between nodes, jitter checks, packet loss, upload and download speed tests, node uptime, and a variety of other metrics, coupled with mean opinion scores. These quality grades, detailing aforementioned parameters for each node, will be made publicly accessible to node operators and the general public.

Nodes that fall below a specified grade threshold will be excluded from the selection pool for ongoing communication handling until an improvement in their grades is noted. This improvement is based on enhanced performance during automated background health checks.

5. Users on the Network

A network user is characterized as an individual who employs the services offered on the network. These services, which initially comprise a range of communication services such as wireless access, multimedia, and messaging, are diverse. Using these services necessitates the expenditure of a transaction fee in the form of a digital token.

Consequently, as the number of network users grows, so does the usefulness of this digital token. The provision of additional services further boosts the demand and utility of the token. Moreover, users have the ability to conduct peer-to-peer transfers of their digital tokens, facilitating the sharing and distribution of this network utility to others.

Establishing mobility through the Karrier One dashboard account offers the advantage of accessing the telecom layer even to those users who lack expertise in Web3, while simultaneously providing them the choice to utilize the full potential of the blockchain along with their service. Users can acquire a Web3 wallet that enables them to delve into every aspect of the blockchain. Our Zero Knowledge web interface simplifies the process of accessing decentralized applications (dApps) at the telecom level, hence making blockchain utilization uniquely straightforward. This is a stark contrast to the conventional adoption of blockchain, which is often hampered by its complex nature.

6. Selection of Blockchain

Our decision to use SUI blockchain for our solution allows us to leverage the unique capabilities of SUI, aiming for optimal levels of scalability, speed, cost-efficiency, security, and decentralization.

Karrier One Architecture
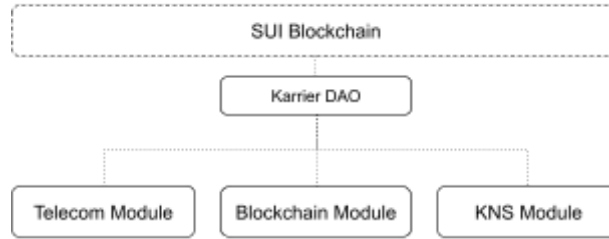
Karrier One Ecosystem Architecture

While not the primary focus of this paper, here is a summary of the key considerations, advantages, and benefits of choosing the SUI blockchain:

- **High Scalability and Speed:** SUI blockchain's design emphasizes high transaction throughput and low latency, which is crucial for the telecommunications and wireless connectivity industry. This ensures that Karrier One can handle a large volume of transactions efficiently.
- **Advanced Security Features:** SUI employs state-of-the-art cryptographic techniques and a robust consensus mechanism, enhancing the security and integrity of transactions on Karrier One Chain.
- **Ease of Use for Developers and Users:** SUI is designed with usability in mind, making it easier for developers to build on Karrier One Chain and for users to interact with it.
- **Innovative Consensus Mechanism:** The unique consensus mechanism of the SUI blockchain can potentially improve the efficiency of Karrier One Chain while reducing its environmental impact.
- **Smart Contract Capabilities:** The support for smart contracts on SUI enables Karrier One Chain to host a wide range of decentralized applications (dApps) tailored to the needs of the telecommunications sector.
- **Interoperability and Flexibility:** The SUI blockchain is expected to offer a high degree of interoperability with other systems, facilitating seamless interaction and integration with various stakeholders and platforms.
- **Governance through Karrier DAO:** The decentralized nature of SUI allows for granular management of Karrier One through Karrier DAO, encompassing everything from validator selection to transaction governance, ensuring a secure and effectively governed platform.
- **Access to Cutting-Edge Technology:** By adopting SUI, Karrier One can utilize the latest technological advancements in the blockchain space, ensuring that the platform remains at the forefront of innovation in the telecommunications and wireless connectivity industry.

6.1 Use of Smart Contracts

The integration of blockchain technology and smart contracts through the SUI blockchain presents a significant shift for established telecommunications providers. This shift arises from the disruption of traditional business models that have operated for decades on centralized infrastructures. Our approach requires reimagining these business models, grounding them on the SUI blockchain, with smart contracts as the core of their operations.

Integrating the Move programming language and its smart contracts could significantly enhance the operations of established telecommunications providers. Here's how the concepts from Move can be incorporated into the existing framework of the SUI blockchain for telecommunications:

- **Object-Centric Approach with Unique Identifiers:** Move on Sui utilizes an object-centric storage model without global storage. This means each object, representing user-level assets like billing or roaming agreements, will have a unique identifier. This aligns with the need for accurate and consistent data in telecom operations.
- **Efficient Transaction Processing:** Move on Sui eliminates global storage and related operations, allowing transactions to specify all inputs upfront using unique identifiers. This can lead to improved time optimization and cost efficiency, as telecom transactions can be processed more quickly and without the need for extensive intermediary involvement.
- **Enhanced Security and Integrity:** The key abilities and the unique ID system in Move on Sui ensure that each object is secure and distinct. This directly contributes to risk mitigation and data integrity in the telecom sector, reducing the vulnerability to tampering and fraud.
- **Module Initializers for Customization:** Telecom operators can use Move's module initializers to pre-initialize data specific to their operations. This could mean setting up initial states for smart contracts governing billing cycles or roaming agreements.
- **Entry Points for Object Manipulation:** The ability to manipulate objects by value or by reference in Move on Sui offers telecom providers flexibility in managing contracts and customer data. This can lead to dispute minimization and trust amplification as changes to contracts or agreements are transparent and trackable.
- **Adaptability and Improved Throughput:** Move's adaptability to different blockchains, particularly its optimized implementation on Sui, can help telecom operators efficiently handle a large volume of transactions while maintaining high throughput and reducing delays in finality.
- **Developer Ecosystem and Common Libraries:** By leveraging Move's open-source nature and its common libraries, telecom providers can tap into a wide range of tools and a community of developers for continuous improvement and innovation in their blockchain-based operations.

In summary, the integration of Move with the SUI blockchain can revolutionize telecommunications by providing a more secure, efficient, and transparent framework for managing contracts and data. This will ultimately benefit end consumers with faster, more reliable, and accessible services.

7. KNS/Digital Identity

The Karrier Numbering System (KNS) is designed to act as a conduit between the traditional Web2 and the evolving Web3 domains. Conventional communication systems fall short of providing the fundamental attributes that enable digital engagement with financial systems, while Web3 offers enhanced digital access to blockchain ecosystems that have Decentralized Finance (DeFi) as their financial infrastructure. The amalgamation of the two

allows users to have a wallet directly associated with their phone number. This simple yet powerful integration enables smooth transactions, facilitating effortless payments and augmenting the potential for peer-to-peer exchanges.

The solution that has been selected for the digital identity is Karrier One Inc. Phone Number System powered by SUI blockchain.

Among the primary features we aim to introduce with the launch of Karrier Number System (KNS), we are focusing on a selection of core functionalities. These features are designed to provide an optimal balance of security, convenience, and innovation. Here's a detailed overview of the initial key features that we plan to roll out with the release of KNS:

- **Protection Against SIM Swaps:** The KNS Sim swap protection feature is a significant innovation that safeguards users against SIM swap attacks, allowing them to manage their phone number with the same security as their digital assets.
- **Phone Calls and SMS:** Users can engage with their existing phone contacts using the globally routable numbers provided by KNS.
- **Anti-Spam and Phishing Measures:** Karrier One's KNS is equipped with robust mechanisms to combat spam and phishing attempts, ensuring a secure communication experience.
- **Effortless Crypto Transactions:** The virtual mobile number provided by KNS can be linked to a user's Web3 wallet address, streamlining the process of sending and receiving cryptocurrency without the need to share the full wallet address.
- **Number Portability:** Allows users to port their existing mobile numbers into the KNS ecosystem, ensuring a seamless transition and continuity of their current contacts.

Other features planned for KNS include:

- **Encrypted Communications:** KNS offers end-to-end encrypted voice and messaging services between its unique network addresses, while also maintaining connectivity with traditional mobile subscribers.
- **Web3 Transaction Alerts:** Users can receive secure notifications for Web3 transactions as text messages or push notifications, controlling who can contact them and for what purposes.

8. Inflation Mechanics

The rate of monthly inflation is calculated as the initial rate of inflation divided by the time since launch + 1. The initial rate of inflation is 12% p.a. (relative to aggregate supply) and set as such to target a 3bn aggregate KONE supply in year 20. Total token inflation over a 20-year period represents 20% of the aggregate KONE supply

MAX 3 BIL TOKENS

Allocation	Years Vested	% of Total	# of Tokens
Team	1 Year Lock + 36 Months	15%	450,000,000.00

Allocation	Years Vested	% of Total	# of Tokens
Advisor	1 Year Lock + 36 Months	5%	150,000,000.00
Seed	1 Year Lock + 36 Months	5%	150,000,000.00
Private Sale	1 Year Lock + 12 Months	15%	750,000,000.00
Public	45 Days	5%	150,000,000.00
Node Operators	N/A	30%	600,000,000.00
Gatekeeper	N/A	8%	240,000,000.00
Marketing & Operations	1 Year Lock + 12 Months	12%	300,000,000.00
CEX + DEX Listings	Unlocked as needed	5%	150,000,000.00
Total Tokens		100%	3,000,000,000.00

Months = vested monthly (e.g 1 year lock + 36 Months means after 1 year monthly unlocks happen for 36 months)

Private Allocation 15%: An exclusive token sale targeting a select group of accredited private investors. Tokens from this private sale will be locked for the first nine months after the public sale. They will be automatically staked, making them eligible for early staking incentives and inflation benefits.

Public Offering 5%: An open market sale intended for those interested in supporting the network either by running nodes or through staking. These public sale tokens aren't subject to any lockup period and are eligible for early staking incentives.

CEX + DEX Listing 5%: Karrier One has allocated 5% of tokens for listings on both centralized and decentralized exchanges.

Advisory Allocation 5%: Advisory tokens are distributed in recognition of strategic legal, technical, and business contributions made towards promoting Karrier One's adoption. These tokens will be gradually released over two years, following a one-year lock-in period.

Co-founders & Team 15%: A portion of the tokens is reserved for the founders and key team members of Karrier One.

Seed Round 5%: This portion of tokens has been set aside for early-stage investors who supported Karrier One during its initial phases. These investors, often taking on more significant risk, are crucial to the project's early development and success.

Karrier One Operations and Marketing Fund 12%: These tokens will support future marketing and other operational costs over a six-year timeframe, contributing to sustainable growth, airdrops for early adopters, and physical network expansions .

Gatekeeper/PoC Nodes 8%: Tokens allocated for incentivizing gatekeeper nodes ensure network stability and expansion.

Node Operators/Staking 30%: A significant proportion of tokens is reserved for node operators and staking, underlining the critical role these contributors play in network security, governance, and functionality.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, Karrier One will introduce a new mobile network that allows anyone to create connectivity where they need it; seamlessly, securely, with maximum efficiency, and at speeds never thought possible before. Individuals, communities and businesses will be able to connect with one another in a frictionless environment where complete trust is built in, privacy complements transparency and users are empowered owners of their identities.

Karrier One sets out to establish the first commercial grade, community-owned 5G network infrastructure in the world, that will be able to provide services to other network carriers as well as to its own private user base, through a combination of both licensed and unlicensed radio spectrum. Our goal is to decentralize wireless infrastructure and democratize mobile network access by creating a new type of global telecommunications layer, in which consumers can also be service providers and stakeholders simultaneously. We believe consumers all over the world should experience a higher quality of service and should be able to pay lower mobile access tariffs, based on fair pricing principles, without having to stand for unjustified heavy premiums made possible by lack of competition and unfair advantages.