

INTELLIGENT CURRENCY

A Value-Based Settlement and Accounting Framework

Private • Voluntary • Productivity-Aware • Price-Stability Oriented



“A monetary system should record not only what was paid, but what was produced, what was received, and whether the transaction strengthened the larger system.”

Foundational framework for research, simulation, pilot design, and digital implementation
Institute for Scientific Integrity and Legal Policy (ISILP)

Document status

This is a conceptual design and implementation framework. It is intended for modeling, criticism, technical development, and voluntary pilots. It does not create legal tender, promise price stability, or authorize the custody, issuance, or sale of financial products.

Executive Summary

A private monetary and accounting layer that measures value more intelligently

Intelligent Currency is a proposed private value-based settlement and accounting framework designed for voluntary use alongside existing payment systems. It begins by recognizing that a conventional transaction records only the amount paid, while the real economic event may also include time saved, productivity gained, knowledge transferred, risk reduced, trust created, environmental effects, and future opportunity.

The framework therefore separates transaction price from value produced and value received. It stores these measures as a structured Value Vector, generates a transparent Intelligent Value Score, and uses aggregated, privacy-preserving data to improve pricing, institutional funding, and monetary stability.

Intelligent Currency is intended to operate first as an accounting and settlement overlay for ecommerce, services, institutional grants, research contracts, and platform transactions. Only after the accounting model, governance, security, and stability mechanisms have been tested should a separate private settlement unit be considered.

The framework is designed for a technologically deflationary economy in which productivity may rise and the cost of many goods may fall. Rather than treating all price declines as failure, it targets stable real purchasing power across a published basket while allowing genuine productivity-driven price reductions to reach users.

“Quantum” describes a context-aware, multi-state architecture: transactions may settle financially while simultaneously updating value, reputation, institutional return, and audit states. The term does not imply that unsupported quantum-computing claims are required for the system to work.

Core design principle

Price is the amount exchanged. Value is the measurable change created by the exchange. Intelligent Currency records both.

1. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of Intelligent Currency is to provide a functional architecture for economic exchange in which capital can circulate, value can be measured, productive behavior can be rewarded, and purchasing power can remain comparatively stable without requiring perpetual monetary inflation.

- Serve as a value-accounting layer for ecommerce, professional services, grants, contracts, licensing, and institutional projects.
- Allow parties to record both the value produced and the value received in a transaction.
- Provide a private settlement unit only through voluntary agreement and only after a staged pilot process.
- Preserve privacy by separating sensitive transaction data from public aggregate indicators.

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- Support deflationary productivity while stabilizing the unit of account against a transparent purchasing-power reference.
- Create auditable issuance, reserve, redemption, and governance rules.
- Integrate with the broader Intelligentism model, including recyclable institutional capital and voluntary 90/10 project structures.

2. Definitions

Symbol	Term	Meaning
P	Transaction price	The monetary amount agreed and settled.
VP	Value produced	The gross measurable benefit created by the seller, provider, system, or project.
VR_i	Value received by party i	The measurable benefit obtained by each participant, including cash and noncash benefits.
VC	Verified cost	Resources consumed to produce or deliver the transaction.
E	Externality value	Measured benefits or harms imposed on non-participants.
R	Risk adjustment	Expected-loss, uncertainty, volatility, and delivery-risk adjustment.
T	Trust score	A bounded score based on verified performance, disputes, reversals, and identity assurance.
IVS	Intelligent Value Score	Composite score describing the quality and system contribution of a transaction.
ICU	Intelligent Currency Unit	A proposed private unit of account and settlement, introduced only after successful pilots.
PPI-IC	IC purchasing-power index	A published basket used to evaluate unit stability.

3. Transaction Value Architecture

Every transaction is represented as a Transaction Value Record. The record separates the observable financial settlement from estimated and verified value components. Estimates may be revised as evidence becomes available, preventing the system from treating an early marketing claim as a permanent fact.

Formula 1 — Transaction Value Record

$$\text{TVR} = \{P, VP, VR_1 \dots VR_n, VC, E, R, T, M\}$$

M represents metadata such as category, location, time, verification source, and confidence interval.

Formula 2 — Net Value Created

$$\text{NVC} = VP - VC + E - R$$

Positive externalities increase net value; harms and risk reduce it.

Formula 3 — Value Surplus

$$\text{VS} = \sum VR_i - P$$

This approximates the value participants received above the transaction price.

Formula 4 — Value Efficiency

$$\text{VE} = \text{NVC} / \max(P, \epsilon)$$

ϵ prevents division by zero in free or grant-funded transactions.

4. The Value Vector

A single score cannot fully describe economic value. Intelligent Currency therefore stores a multidimensional Value Vector. The vector may be specialized by industry, but its public schema should remain interoperable.

Code	Dimension	Illustrative measures
M	Money	Cash, credits, fees, discounts, refunds

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Code	Dimension	Illustrative measures
Q	Quality	Accuracy, durability, usefulness, satisfaction
S	Time saved	Hours saved or cycle-time reduction
K	Knowledge	Training, information, scientific or technical learning
I	Innovation	Novel capability, invention, interoperability
H	Health	Health improvement or harm avoided
E	Environment	Resource savings, pollution, restoration
C	Community	Local capacity, access, inclusion, resilience
F	Future opportunity	Follow-on revenue, education, access, employability
R	Risk	Fraud, nonperformance, safety, volatility, concentration
T	Trust	Verified delivery history and dispute behavior

Formula 5 — Value Vector
 $\vec{V} = [M, Q, S, K, I, H, E, C, F, -R, T]$

Weights should be public, category-specific, and subject to governance limits.

5. Intelligent Value Score

The Intelligent Value Score is not a moral ranking of people. It is a transaction-level and project-level analytical measure. It should never become a universal social score or a condition for basic civil participation.

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Formula 6 — Normalized Intelligent Value Score

$$IVS = 100 \times \sigma(\sum w_j z_j - \lambda R - \mu U)$$

z_j are normalized value dimensions; w_j are published weights; U is uncertainty; σ bounds the score.

Formula 7 — Confidence-Adjusted Score

$$IVS^* = IVS \times C$$

C ranges from 0 to 1 and reflects verification quality, sample size, and data recency.

Safeguard

No individual should be assigned a permanent, all-purpose “value score.” Scores should remain contextual, contestable, and limited to the transaction or institutional purpose for which they were created.

6. Ecommerce Transaction Model

In ecommerce, Intelligent Currency can operate without replacing the checkout currency. The buyer pays in USD, EUR, another currency, or an approved digital settlement asset. The platform simultaneously creates a Value Record.

1. Buyer selects a product and sees price, estimated lifetime value, durability, repairability, delivery risk, and confidence level.
2. Seller presents the offer and any verified evidence supporting non-price claims.
3. Checkout settles the financial amount through an existing payment rail.
4. The platform creates a pending Value Record.
5. After delivery, customer outcomes, return data, service history, and verified usage update the record.
6. Seller and buyer receive a transparent summary showing price paid, value received, value produced, and confidence.
7. Only aggregated or permissioned data contributes to system-level indicators.

Formula 8 — Ecommerce Buyer Value

$$VR_{\text{B}} = U + S + Q + F - P - RC$$

U is utility; S is time saved; Q is quality; F is future benefit; RC is risk and replacement cost.

Formula 9 — Ecommerce Seller Value

$$VR_s = P - VC + L + D + B - O$$

L is learning; D is permitted data value; B is brand/reputation; O is obligations and expected support cost.

7. Worked Ecommerce Example

A business purchases a \$500 software subscription. Verified usage shows that it saves 40 employee hours during the year. The organization values the saved time at \$150 per hour and attributes \$4,000 of additional operating profit to the software.

Component	Illustrative amount
Price paid	\$500
Time-saving value	$40 \times \$150 = \$6,000$
Attributed added profit	\$4,000
Implementation cost	-\$1,000
Risk/uncertainty adjustment	-\$1,500
Estimated buyer value received	\$7,500
Seller direct revenue	\$500
Seller service cost	-\$120
Seller verified learning/reputation value	\$180
Estimated seller value received	\$560

Example Result

$$\text{Buyer Value Surplus} = \$7,500 - \$500 = \$7,000$$

The price remains \$500; the value record explains why the transaction may have been highly productive.

8. Price Stability in a Deflationary Economy

Technological progress can make goods cheaper. Intelligent Currency should not automatically offset beneficial productivity deflation by expanding the money supply. Its stability objective is narrower: preserve the unit's real purchasing power across a transparent reference basket while allowing relative prices to decline when production genuinely becomes more efficient.

Formula 10 — IC Purchasing-Power Index

$$\text{PPI-IC}_t = \sum \alpha_k \times (p_{k,t} / p_{k,0})$$

α_k are published basket weights. The basket may include food, energy, housing services, healthcare, transport, compute, communications, and essential digital services.

Formula 11 — Stability Deviation

$$D_t = \text{PPI-IC}_t - 1$$

A positive deviation indicates loss of purchasing power; a negative deviation indicates increased purchasing power.

Formula 12 — Controlled Supply Recommendation

$$\Delta S^*/S = -kD_t + gQ_t - hV_t$$

Q is verified productivity growth; V is velocity stress; k , g , and h are bounded policy parameters. This produces a recommendation, not an automatic command.

A stability council or rule-governed treasury may respond through transparent operations such as issuance against new reserves, redemption, reserve rebalancing, liquidity facilities, or changes in transaction incentives. No single algorithm should have unilateral control.

Deflation principle

Falling prices caused by genuine productivity gains are not automatically a defect. The framework seeks to prevent destabilizing monetary contraction while allowing abundance to reduce costs.

9. Productivity-Backed Issuance

New units should not be created merely because a governing body wants more spending capacity. Proposed issuance should be linked to verified reserves, subscribed capital, receivables, productive assets, or independently measured increases in economic capacity.

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Formula 13 — Maximum Prudential Issuance

$$I_{\max} = \min(\beta R_l, \gamma PV_a, \delta C_s)$$

R_l is liquid reserve value; PV_a is discounted productive-asset value; C_s is stress-tested settlement capacity. β , γ , and δ are conservative governance limits.

Formula 14 — Reserve Coverage Ratio

$$\text{RCR} = \text{Eligible Reserve Value} / \text{ICU Liabilities}$$

A minimum reserve coverage threshold must be published and continuously monitored.

10. Private Settlement Unit

The proposed Intelligent Currency Unit (ICU) is a private contractual unit. It should not be described as government money or legal tender. Acceptance must be voluntary, redemption terms must be clear, and users must understand reserve, liquidity, legal, operational, and counterparty risks.

- Unit of account: contracts may state prices in ICU while displaying local-currency equivalents.
- Medium of exchange: approved participants may transfer ICU through the network.
- Settlement asset: ICU obligations settle only under published network rules.
- Redemption: eligible users may redeem according to reserve and liquidity terms.
- No guaranteed appreciation: stability targets do not guarantee market value or redemption under all conditions.
- Jurisdictional gating: access, custody, transfer, and offering features must be enabled only after legal review in each jurisdiction.

11. “Quantum” Architecture

Quantum describes the system’s ability to maintain several linked states for the same transaction. It does not require quantum computing. Post-quantum cryptography may later be adopted when standards and implementation maturity justify it.

State family	Illustrative states
Financial state	Authorized, pending, settled, reversed, disputed
Value state	Estimated, verified, adjusted, expired
Institutional state	Grant, contract, 90/10 project, independent transaction

State family	Illustrative states
Privacy state	Private, permissioned, aggregated, publishable
Risk state	Normal, monitored, restricted, frozen by due process
Audit state	Unreviewed, machine-checked, independently audited

Formula 15 — Transaction State

$$\Psi(T) = |\text{Financial}\rangle \otimes |\text{Value}\rangle \otimes |\text{Institutional}\rangle \otimes |\text{Privacy}\rangle \otimes |\text{Risk}\rangle$$

The notation is an engineering metaphor for a multi-state record, not a claim of physical quantum behavior.

12. Reserve Architecture

The Intelligent Reserve should be diversified, transparent, and segregated from operating funds. Eligible reserve classes may include cash equivalents, insured deposits where available, short-duration high-quality instruments, precious metals, contracted receivables, compute capacity, energy capacity, and productive assets only where reliable valuation and liquidity haircuts are possible.

Formula 16 — Haircut-Adjusted Reserve

$$R_a = \sum r_i(1 - h_i)$$

h_i is the prudential haircut assigned to each reserve class.

Formula 17 — Liquidity Coverage

$$\text{LCR} = \text{High-Liquidity Reserves} / \text{30-Day Stressed Redemptions}$$

The model should publish stress assumptions and breach procedures.

13. Institutional 90/10 Integration

For voluntary Intelligentism projects, the value ledger can calculate the economic result before applying the agreed institutional return. The split should apply to contractually defined project profit, not gross revenue or unrelated company assets.

Formula 18 — Project Profit

$$\Pi_p = \text{Revenue}_p - \text{Direct Cost}_p - \text{Allocated Cost}_p - \text{Agreed Reserves}_p$$

All deductions and allocation rules must be defined before participation.

Formula 19 — Participant Retention

$$\text{PR} = \min(r \times \Pi_p, \text{Contract Cap})$$

Default research model: $r \leq 10\%$, subject to the voluntary agreement.

Formula 20 — Institutional Return

$$\text{IR} = \Pi_p - \text{PR}$$

The institution recycles IR into future grants, contracts, technology, and infrastructure.

14. Governance and Separation of Powers

A private currency is vulnerable if the issuer, reserve custodian, auditor, pricing oracle, and dispute authority are controlled by the same people. Intelligent Currency should separate these powers.

Function	Responsibility
Standards body	Maintains schemas, definitions, and open technical standards.
Issuer or treasury	Issues and redeems units under published limits.
Reserve custodians	Hold segregated reserve assets.
Independent auditors	Verify reserves, liabilities, controls, and reports.
Oracle providers	Publish basket prices and productivity data.
Risk committee	Applies bounded emergency controls and reports every action.
Appeals body	Reviews disputes, account restrictions, and model

Function	Responsibility
	challenges.
Open-source community	Reviews code, specifications, and security assumptions.

15. Privacy, Identity, and Data Rights

- Data minimization: store only what is required for settlement, compliance, verification, and the user-selected value functions.
- User separation: transaction scoring must not become a universal personal score.
- Permission layers: parties decide which nonfinancial value fields can be shared.
- Aggregation: system indicators should use aggregated or privacy-preserving data.
- Correction rights: participants can challenge inaccurate value records.
- Expiration: low-confidence behavioral data should decay or expire.
- No secret blacklists: material restrictions require notice, reasons, and appeal unless lawfully prohibited.
- Cryptographic agility: systems should be capable of migrating to post-quantum standards without freezing user assets.

16. Security and Technical Architecture

Layer	Primary function
Wallet and identity layer	Accounts, organizational permissions, recovery, device security
Payment adapter layer	Card, bank transfer, stable settlement, invoicing, ecommerce APIs
Value ledger	Transaction Value Records, version history, confidence and evidence
Pricing and oracle layer	Reference basket, market data, productivity metrics
Risk engine	Fraud detection, velocity controls, reserve and liquidity monitoring
Institution engine	Grants, contracts, project accounting, 90/10 distributions
Privacy layer	Encryption, tokenization, selective disclosure, aggregation
Audit layer	Immutable logs, reconciliations, reserve attestations,

Layer	Primary function
	model changes
Governance layer	Parameter proposals, voting, approvals, emergency controls

17. Pilot Roadmap

Phase	Deliverable
Phase 1 — Value receipts	Add Value Produced and Value Received fields to ordinary USD ecommerce transactions.
Phase 2 — Institutional accounting	Use the framework for grants, contracts, licensing, and voluntary 90/10 projects.
Phase 3 — Closed-loop credits	Introduce non-transferable research or participation credits with no promise of monetary value.
Phase 4 — Private settlement pilot	Limited network settlement unit with redemption, reserve, audit, and legal controls.
Phase 5 — Multi-market interoperability	Merchant tools, APIs, invoicing, cross-platform reconciliation, and approved liquidity providers.
Phase 6 — Independent standards	Separate the open standard from any single operator and encourage compatible implementations.

18. Success Metrics

- Purchasing-power deviation from the published basket.
- Reserve coverage and stressed liquidity coverage.
- Percentage of value records with verifiable evidence.
- Merchant conversion, returns, disputes, and repeat use.
- User-reported accuracy of value received estimates.
- Capital recycled through institutional projects.
- Fraud losses and false-positive restriction rates.
- Concentration of issuance, custody, and governance power.
- Cost and speed of settlement.
- Number of independent implementations of the standard.

19. Failure Modes and Required Controls

Failure mode	Control
False value claims	Evidence requirements, confidence scores, post-transaction revision
Manipulated basket	Multiple oracle providers, published methodology, challenge process
Run on reserves	Liquidity buffers, redemption queues, stress testing, transparent triggers
Issuer self-dealing	Related-party disclosure, independent approvals, audit
Social scoring misuse	Context limits, legal restrictions, no universal personal score
Algorithmic control	Human approval, bounded parameters, public change log
Governance capture	Term limits, separation of powers, replacement mechanisms
Privacy leakage	Data minimization, selective disclosure, encryption, deletion rules
Misleading “quantum” claims	Precise technical language and evidence-based security claims
Regulatory mismatch	Jurisdictional legal review and feature gating

20. Research Questions

- Can value produced and value received be measured without creating excessive surveillance?
- Which value dimensions are reliable enough for financial or institutional use?
- How should uncertainty and delayed outcomes change a transaction record?
- What basket best reflects stable purchasing power across different regions?
- How should productivity growth influence supply without creating procyclical instability?
- Which reserve assets are sufficiently liquid and objectively valued?
- How can independent issuers interoperate without fragmenting liquidity?
- What rights should users have when automated systems flag or restrict a transaction?
- How should the system handle insolvency, cyberattack, sanctions, court orders, and disaster?
- Can a voluntary value layer improve ecommerce decisions before a separate currency is introduced?

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21. Lovable Page Integration Specification

How to add Intelligent Currency to the Intelligentism landing page

Add a major new section titled “Intelligent Currency” to the existing Intelligentism page. This section should function as a clear introduction and link to a dedicated detailed route such as /intelligent-currency.

Section headline

Intelligent Currency — Measure What an Economy Actually Creates

Use the following copy as the opening paragraph:

Landing-page copy

Traditional money records the amount exchanged. Intelligent Currency records the price, the value produced, the value received, and the effect of the transaction on the larger system. It begins as a private value-accounting and settlement layer for ecommerce, services, institutions, and contracts—and may evolve into a voluntary private unit designed for transparent reserves and stable purchasing power.

- Create an animated transaction diagram showing Price, Value Produced, Value Received, Trust, Time Saved, Risk, and Future Opportunity.
- Add an ecommerce example that starts with a \$500 software purchase and reveals \$7,500 in estimated buyer value.
- Add an interactive Value Calculator where users enter price, costs, time saved, profit created, risk, and externalities.
- Add a Price Stability simulator with basket index, reserve coverage, productivity growth, and issuance recommendation controls.
- Add a “Quantum Architecture” visual showing Financial, Value, Institutional, Privacy, Risk, and Audit states.
- Add a Reserve Dashboard mockup with coverage ratio, liquidity ratio, asset classes, and audit status.
- Add a six-phase implementation roadmap beginning with value receipts and ending with independent standards.
- Clearly state that the framework is voluntary, private, experimental, and not legal tender or a guaranteed investment.

22. Conclusion

Intelligent Currency proposes that a monetary system can do more than count payments. It can help explain whether economic activity creates real utility, whether both sides benefit, whether capital is circulating productively, and whether the unit used for settlement remains stable in real terms.

The most practical path is incremental. Begin with value accounting. Test it in ecommerce and institutional projects. Publish the formulas. Measure error. Protect privacy. Separate governance

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powers. Establish reserve and redemption discipline. Only then consider a transferable private unit.

The framework should be judged by measurable outcomes: accuracy, usefulness, stability, security, voluntary adoption, transparency, and the amount of productive value it helps create.

Appendix A — Lovable Build Prompt

Build a production-ready Intelligent Currency section and dedicated page within the Intelligentism website. Intelligent Currency is a private, voluntary value-based settlement and accounting framework. It records not only the transaction price, but also value produced, value received, verified cost, risk, trust, externalities, time saved, knowledge, innovation, and future opportunity.

The public positioning must be: “Traditional money records what was paid. Intelligent Currency records what was created.”

Add a prominent section to the Intelligentism landing page and create a full route at /intelligent-currency. The page should use the existing Intelligentism visual system: deep navy, cyan, white, silver, blueprint grids, animated networks, editorial typography, restrained glass effects, and scientific diagrams.

Required sections:

1. Hero: Intelligent Currency — A Value-Based Settlement and Accounting Framework.
2. Core problem: conventional payment records price but ignores value produced and received.
3. Transaction Value Record: visually show P, VP, VR, VC, E, R, T, and confidence.
4. Value Vector: interactive dimensions for money, quality, time, knowledge, innovation, health, environment, community, future opportunity, risk, and trust.
5. Ecommerce example: \$500 software purchase producing an estimated \$7,500 in buyer value.
6. Working Value Calculator with inputs for price, costs, time saved, hourly value, added profit, externalities, risk, and confidence. Output value produced, buyer value received, seller value received, value surplus, value efficiency, and confidence-adjusted score.
7. Price Stability section explaining that beneficial productivity deflation may reduce prices while the unit targets stable purchasing power across a transparent basket.
8. Working Stability Simulator with basket index, reserve coverage, productivity growth, velocity stress, and bounded issuance recommendation. Label every output illustrative.
9. Productivity-backed issuance with reserve coverage and prudential limits.
10. Private settlement unit explaining voluntary acceptance, redemption terms, reserve transparency, and no guarantee of value.
11. Quantum architecture: explain that “quantum” means a multi-state, context-aware transaction architecture rather than unsupported physics claims. Show financial, value, institutional, privacy, risk, and audit states.
12. Reserve dashboard mockup with coverage ratio, liquidity ratio, asset composition, audit status, and redemption capacity.
13. Institutional 90/10 integration for voluntary projects, applying only to contractually defined project profit.
14. Governance and separation of powers: standards body, issuer, custodians, auditors, oracle

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providers, risk committee, appeals body, and open-source community.

15. Privacy and data rights: no universal social score, selective disclosure, correction rights, data minimization, expiration, and appeal.

16. Six-phase roadmap: value receipts, institutional accounting, closed-loop credits, private settlement pilot, interoperability, independent standards.

17. Failure modes and safeguards.

18. Research questions and invitation to critique.

Use the formulas and worked examples from the Intelligent Currency Foundational Framework document as the source of truth. Render formulas in readable cards with variable definitions. Keep the page text-rich and intellectually serious.

Technical requirements:

- React, TypeScript, Tailwind, Framer Motion.
- Use Recharts for calculators and charts.
- Store copy, formulas, glossary, and examples in structured data files.
- Build reusable FormulaCard, ValueVector, TransactionFlow, ValueCalculator, StabilitySimulator, ReserveDashboard, GovernanceGrid, Roadmap, ResearchQuestions, and Disclaimer components.
- Add keyboard accessibility, reduced-motion support, responsive layouts, SEO metadata, and Open Graph data.
- Do not require login.
- Use placeholder forms for research participation.
- Include disclaimers stating that the framework is conceptual, voluntary, private, not legal tender, not investment advice, and does not guarantee stability or redemption.

The finished experience should feel like a serious monetary research laboratory, not a cryptocurrency sales page. It should invite engineers, economists, merchants, researchers, lawyers, institutional designers, and critics to test the framework.

Appendix B — Formula Summary

Formula	Expression
TVR	$\{P, VP, VR_1 \dots VR_n, VC, E, R, T, M\}$
NVC	$VP - VC + E - R$
VS	$\sum VR_i - P$
VE	$NVC / \max(P, \epsilon)$
Value Vector	$[M, Q, S, K, I, H, E, C, F, -R, T]$
IVS	$100 \times \sigma(\sum w_j z_j - \lambda R - \mu U)$

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Formula	Expression
IVS*	$IVS \times C$
PPI-IC	$\Sigma \alpha_k(p_{k,t} / p_{k,0})$
Deviation	$PPI-IC_t - 1$
Supply recommendation	$\Delta S^*/S = -kD_t + gQ_t - hV_t$
Maximum issuance	$\min(\beta R_i, \gamma PV_a, \delta C_s)$
Reserve coverage	Eligible Reserve Value / ICU Liabilities
Adjusted reserve	$\Sigma r_i(1 - h_i)$
Liquidity coverage	High-Liquidity Reserves / 30-Day Stressed Redemptions
Project profit	$Revenue_p - Direct\ Cost_p - Allocated\ Cost_p - Agreed\ Reserves_p$
Participant retention	$\min(r \times \Pi_p, \text{Contract Cap})$
Institutional return	$\Pi_p - PR$