

GT-COIN®

WHITE PAPER

THE REAL-WORLD PERFORMANCE ECONOMY

TRAIN. EARN. USE. TRADE.

A shared participation, reward and commerce network for sport, fitness and wellness.

Version 2.1 | October 2026

Ethereum Mainnet | Token Symbol: GTC

Official website: www.genetictrainercoin.com

A market large enough for a global platform

Wellness is already a multitrillion-dollar global economy. GT-Coin's opportunity is to connect recurring human activity with recurring commerce across fitness, digital services, rewards and participating businesses.



Source: Global Wellness Institute, 2025 Global Wellness Economy Monitor. These figures describe the broad sector, not GT-Coin's serviceable market or projected revenue.

One consumer across multiple spending categories

The same person may pay for training, club membership, nutrition, equipment, wellness services and events. Today, those relationships usually sit in separate applications, membership systems and loyalty programmes. A useful shared reward layer can connect these relationships and help participating businesses build repeat engagement.

A focused entry into a broad opportunity

GT-Coin begins with Genetic Trainer communities and fitness operators. The initial commercial focus is verified participation, useful benefits and a repeatable B2B loyalty product. Expansion into brands, events and wider wellness services follows evidence of customer value and partner renewal.

Use within the ecosystem

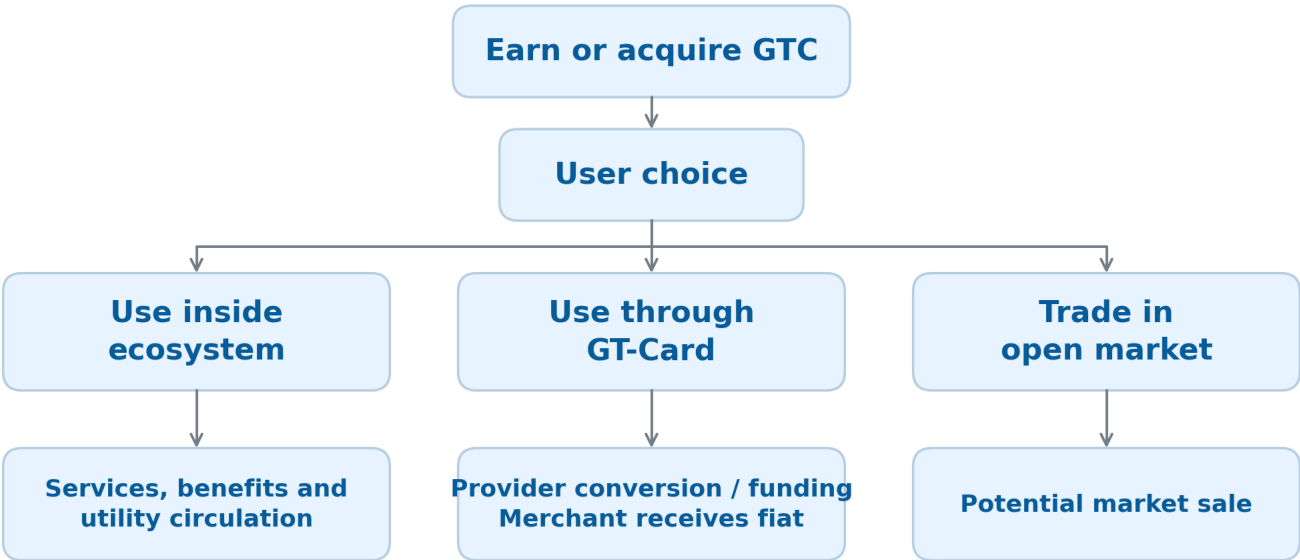
Eligible services may include Genetic Trainer education, GTAI / GTAI SPORT, coaching, gym benefits, memberships, GT Store products and events. Each provider defines its supported utilities and terms.

Use beyond the ecosystem

The planned GT-Card aims to connect eligible GTC-linked value with everyday spending through authorised providers. Its commercial purpose is to make earned rewards more useful across supported countries and merchants.

One token. Three user pathways.

A participant can earn or acquire GTC, then choose among supported ecosystem use, future GT-Card spending and transfer or trading where available. The pathways are complementary; availability depends on programme, provider and market readiness.



GT-Card extends spending utility; conversion may involve selling GTC.

Availability depends on supported utilities, providers and market access. No net reduction in selling is assumed.

The economic distinction

Direct ecosystem use can circulate GTC among users and participating providers. Card spending may involve a provider converting GTC or funding an eligible card balance, with the merchant receiving fiat. Conversion can involve a market sale. Trading is a separate user choice and may also create a market sale.

GT-Card adds a spending destination for rewards. It does not automatically eliminate token selling or establish net buying pressure. Actual market effects depend on procurement, conversion, reserve releases, recycling, user behaviour and liquidity.

1. Executive summary

GT-Coin® is a community and utility token intended to connect an established performance ecosystem with a broader network of consumers, trainers, gyms, brands and events. Genetic Trainer® supplies the starting methodology, domain relationships and service categories. GT-Coin extends that foundation into activity rewards, shared benefits and partner commerce.

The investment thesis is an operating platform with recurring revenue: consumer memberships, B2B loyalty subscriptions, digital services, education, commerce and integrations. GTC carries participation and eligible utility across the network. The planned GT-Card is the bridge to broader spending.

Three connected functions

- Participation: verified workouts, trainer-led programmes, challenges and events.
- Shared utility: GTC rewards, service access, partner benefits and campaign budgets.
- Commerce: subscriptions, B2B tools, eligible products and future provider-mediated card spending.

Attribute	Policy
Token / symbol	GT-Coin® / GTC
Network / standard	Ethereum Mainnet / ERC-20
Fixed issuance	10,000,000,000 GTC
Train-to-Earn	30% / 3,000,000,000 GTC / ten-year horizon
Commercial entry	Trainer communities and fitness operators
2026 priority	Strategic company funding, pilots and operating readiness
2027 planned stream	Formal token pre-sale and related regulatory preparation

The token is deployed according to the project’s existing documentation. Deployment does not mean the wider platform, card programme, staking or vesting systems are live. The project must publish evidence for each operational feature.

Company investment and GTC participation confer separate rights. The current strategic funding dialogue is intended to support the operating business; it is not a token pre-sale through this document.

2. Project foundation

2.1 An ecosystem built before the token

Genetic Trainer® was founded by Altan Öztepe around personalised performance, coaching and education. The project describes more than 15 years of methodology and ecosystem development, including trainer education, performance services, digital analysis and community activity. These assets provide a starting distribution channel and relevant service categories.

2.2 What transfers into the GT-Coin opportunity

- ☐ Domain expertise and brand recognition within the starting community.
- ☐ Trainer relationships that can support onboarding and local operator access.
- ☐ Service and product categories in which reward utility can be tested.
- ☐ An existing ERC-20 token and disclosed supply-allocation framework.

Historical activity is a foundation, not proof of current GT-Coin paid-user scale. Active participation, conversion, revenue and partner contracts must be measured separately.

3. The problem

3.1 Fragmented participation and rewards

Consumers move across gyms, trainers, products and events, while their rewards remain fragmented. Benefits earned in one relationship rarely improve another relationship by design. Fitness operators need repeat attendance, membership renewal and referrals, but often rely on isolated campaigns and limited measurement.

3.2 The commercial gap

A shared infrastructure can make verified participation useful across multiple providers while allowing businesses to purchase loyalty tools and funded campaigns. The initial problem to solve is commercially concrete: improve member engagement and retention at a delivery cost that operators will pay for.

3.3 Activity evidence and user control

Reward programmes also need credible activity evidence and transparent rules. Future wearable integrations should give users clear control over permission and data use. Data monetisation is not required for the initial business model.

4. The GT-Coin solution

4.1 Layer 1: Verified Train-to-Earn — AI-Assisted, Multi-Source Verification

GT-Coin's Train-to-Earn model is designed to connect real-world activity with digital rewards through an AI-assisted, multi-source verification framework. Workout posts featuring #genetictrainer provide a community engagement and social-proof layer, supported by additional activity evidence where available.

The planned framework combines automated eligibility checks, duplicate-content detection and AI-assisted anomaly screening with user-submitted evidence, participating trainer or gym confirmations, and future wearable integrations. Routine submissions are intended to be processed automatically, while flagged cases and appeals receive targeted human review.

This approach is designed to support growing participation without requiring manual review of every submission. Rewards remain subject to verification criteria, programme limits and available budgets. Methods are introduced progressively as integrations are developed and tested. A hashtag post alone does not prove a completed workout.

4.2 Layer 2: Shared utility and B2B loyalty

Participating clubs, brands and events can fund GTC reward campaigns and use GT-Coin tools to manage participation, benefits and reporting. The intended commercial product combines repeatable software subscriptions with setup, verification and campaign services. GTC carries the reward across supported relationships; the operator pays for useful service delivery.

4.3 Layer 3: GT-Card and everyday commerce

The planned GT-Card is intended to connect eligible GTC-linked balances with familiar purchases through authorised issuer, payment and conversion partners. The target experience includes compatible Apple Pay and Google Pay support where available. Merchants receive fiat; they do not need to accept GTC directly.

The settlement route, provider, conversion timing and fees remain to be selected. Real-time DEX swaps are one possible technical route, not an established universal card mechanism. No live Visa, Mastercard, Apple, Google or merchant partnership is asserted.

5. Global use cases

5.1 Start with recurring customer value

Initial use cases focus on workout participation, club retention campaigns, trainer-led challenges, eligible digital services and member benefits. Events and brand activations can broaden utility after the core programme demonstrates engagement, renewal and delivery economics.

Independent gyms can join a shared reward infrastructure rather than build their own blockchain system. Brands can sponsor relevant campaigns. Consumers can discover additional supported uses for the same token. These benefits must be demonstrated through actual programmes and commercial agreements.

6. Ecosystem architecture

6.1 Modules and status

Module	Intended function	Status in this edition
GTC token	On-chain ownership and transfers	Deployed per project documentation
Genetic Trainer foundation	Methodology, education and services	Existing foundation; availability varies
T2E programme	Eligible activity and campaign rewards	Programme-specific; automation planned
AI verification	Screening and risk-based review	Planned capability
B2B loyalty platform	Campaigns, reporting and renewal	Commercial development / pilots
GTAI / GT Store / events	Eligible services and products	Product-specific availability
GT-Card	Provider-mediated spending	Planned; provider development required
Wearable integrations	Additional activity evidence	Planned
Vesting / treasury controls	Locks, custody and reporting	Policy until implemented and evidenced
Staking / governance	Future participation mechanisms	Not represented as active
Data research / smart apparel	Optional longer-term expansion	Exploratory

A product is operational only when the project announces its actual scope and supporting evidence. An existing brand, a token contract and a proposed product architecture are distinct assets.

7. Token utility

7.1 Earn, access and use

- Approved rewards for verified workouts, challenges and events.
- Access, discounts and benefits for eligible digital and professional services.
- Funded partner loyalty campaigns and promotional programmes.
- Education, memberships, GT Store and event utilities where supported.
- Potential GT-Card conversion and future staking or governance under separate rules.

Utility varies by provider, territory and product readiness. A published benefit catalogue should identify the offer, GTC requirement, eligibility, expiry and fulfilment conditions. Holding a token does not make every service available automatically.

8. Train-to-Earn model

8.1 Participation flow

Stage	Operating design
Join	Accept programme rules; link account and wallet.
Record	Submit an eligible activity and session reference.
Provide evidence	Supply a #genetictrainer post and/or accepted activity evidence.
Verify	Apply eligibility, duplicate and anomaly checks; obtain additional confirmation where required.
Review	Route uncertain cases to targeted human review and appeals.
Allocate	Record the reward against the applicable budget.
Distribute	Transfer approved rewards in programme-defined operational batches.
Use	Redeem supported benefits, hold or transfer GTC; card use is a future pathway.

The current baseline is programme-defined distribution, typically monthly. Faster settlement is a future product option, not a promise of an immediate reward after every workout.

8.2 Verification design

User-submitted links and direct evidence reduce dependence on continuous global hashtag searches. Social integrations use supported, authorised access where available. Private, inaccessible or unsupported posts require an alternative evidence route. Session references, content fingerprints, account checks and programme caps help address replay and duplicate submissions.

Gym check-in establishes presence; additional evidence may be needed to establish completed activity. Wearable records are supporting evidence and remain subject to provenance and anomaly checks.

8. Train-to-Earn sustainability

8.3 A ten-year reward horizon

The combined T2E allocation is 3 billion GTC across three functional reserves. The daily user allocation supports routine rewards; the long-term pool supports later sustainability; the challenge allocation supports events and campaigns. The release framework paces availability, while actual distribution follows verified activity and approved budgets.

Unused budgets remain in reserve. Reward rates may change with participation, available funding, abuse levels and supported utility. User growth does not create an unlimited entitlement to rewards. Per-user and programme limits are published before participation.

8.4 Sustainable automation

The initial model uses rule-based checks and targeted review. AI-assisted screening and partner or wearable confirmations are added progressively. The relevant measures are automation coverage, verification cost per activity, review time, fraud losses and appeal outcomes. Accuracy and cost must be tested before increasing reward limits.

9. Community and distribution

9.1 Trainer-led distribution

Genetic Trainer communities, independent clubs, events and brands are the intended acquisition routes. Each participating business can become both a customer and a route to users. Campaigns should provide useful benefits, measurable participation and a reason for the operator to renew.

9.2 Wallet separation

- ☐ Core allocation vaults retain long-term balances.
- ☐ Limited operational budgets fund labelled distribution wallets.
- ☐ Approved wallets execute eligible rewards and documented campaigns.
- ☐ Allocation reconciliations explain material transfers and unused balances.

9.3 Measure use, not just wallets

Holder counts change and should be checked on the explorer. A wallet is not necessarily a unique person, active participant or paying customer. Reporting should distinguish linked users, verified active participants, paying members, reward recipients and retained cohorts. Promotional transfers are not a substitute for adoption evidence.

10. Technology

Specification	Reference
Network	Ethereum Mainnet
Token standard	ERC-20
Token / symbol	GT-Coin® / GTC
Fixed issuance	10,000,000,000 GTC
Contract	0x0889ED3E58e2B203b3119e7b202cA261BeFbb127

10.1 Separate the token from the service platform

Token ownership and transfers are recorded on-chain. Account management, activity verification, AI screening, benefit fulfilment and customer support may operate off-chain. Locking, vesting, liquidity and any future staking contracts are separate components whose deployment and control must be evidenced.

10.2 A scalable verification service

The planned architecture accepts programme submissions, queues routine checks and directs exceptions to review. Rules apply before expensive analysis. Content fingerprints and session references support duplicate detection; permitted integrations supply additional evidence. Programme budgets and an approval ledger prevent repeated reward claims for the same accepted activity.

Scalability must be demonstrated through load testing, service reliability and unit costs. Off-chain verification avoids requiring an Ethereum transaction for every evidence check. Reward transfers remain subject to network costs; batching or other delivery options require technical assessment before adoption.

10.3 Network fees and custody

Ethereum transactions require ETH fees and depend on network conditions. Users holding GTC in non-custodial wallets protect their own keys. The project cannot restore a lost key or reverse a valid transfer. Future card-provider custody and account terms may differ from self-custody.

10.4 Data minimisation

Collect only the evidence needed for a stated programme purpose. Health or genetic data is not written to a public blockchain. Future HealthKit or Health Connect access requires the relevant user permissions and platform integration. Access, retention, deletion and appeals must be addressed in product-specific notices.

11. Token economy

GT-Coin’s economic design separates business revenue, campaign funding, reserve releases and user behaviour. A growing business can support useful services without automatically creating a particular token price outcome.

Principle	Design response
Fixed issuance	10 billion GTC; no expansion of issuance described in this edition.
Long-term rewards	30% T2E reserve over a ten-year horizon.
Controlled availability	Function-specific cliff and vesting policy.
Operational separation	Core vaults, distribution wallets and treasury controls.
Business-funded activity	Subscriptions and B2B services support delivery and campaigns.
Transparent circulation	Reconcile releases, distributions, recycling and removal.

11.1 Availability is not circulation

A scheduled release allows a balance to be used for its disclosed function; it does not require the tokens to be sold or distributed. Unused allocations remain in their reserve. Circulating supply may rise even with fixed issuance as reserved tokens enter public circulation.

11.2 Business revenue is separate from token rights

Operating entities earn revenue from products and services. GTC supports access, rewards and programme utility. Token ownership does not confer equity, dividends, revenue sharing or a claim on company assets. A negotiated investment in a company has rights defined by its own transaction documents.

11.3 Price is not the operating target

The practical operating targets are paid conversion, retention, partner renewal, useful redemptions and sustainable delivery costs. Procurement, recycling or proposed burns must be reported accurately rather than treated as assurances of appreciation.

11.4 Treasury roles

Protocol Liquidity Backing and the Liquidity Pool are distinct allocations. The former supports approved protocol liquidity needs; the latter supplies GTC for designated liquidity deployment. Neither GTC allocation by itself provides the corresponding ETH, stablecoin or other quote asset needed for a pool.

12. Business model — recurring revenue

GT-Coin is intended to support a service-driven operating business. Consumer memberships and B2B contracts form the initial commercial engine. Revenue lines become operational as the relevant products, providers and customer agreements are established.

12.1 Consumer membership

The initial entry-level T2E membership concept is approximately USD 5 per month or a local equivalent. Final pricing varies by product, market and payment method. Free tiers may support onboarding; paid tiers should deliver useful additional services rather than an expectation of profitable rewards.

- ☐ Enhanced challenge access and activity history.
- ☐ GTAI / GTAI SPORT integrations and personalised insights where available.
- ☐ Partner discounts, member benefits and priority event access.
- ☐ Future wearable connectivity and expanded participation features.

12.2 B2B Loyalty-as-a-Service

Fitness operators, wellness providers, brands and event organisers can use a shared platform for retention campaigns, challenges, benefits and reporting. Revenue may combine setup, per-location subscriptions, campaign management, verification, API access and support. The objective is a programme useful enough to renew and repeat across locations.

The USD 200 per-location monthly price used in the deck is an illustrative scale assumption, not an adopted universal tariff. Pilot pricing should be tested against operator value and delivery cost.

12.3 Separate the service fee from the reward budget

A B2B service subscription pays for platform delivery. A GTC campaign budget pays for rewards. Agreements must distinguish software fees, token procurement, verification fees and any subsidy. A purchased token reward budget is not automatically platform revenue; accounting depends on the actual arrangement.

12.4 Pilot success

Measure activation, incremental engagement, renewal, verified delivery cost and collected revenue. Expand only when customer outcomes support a repeatable commercial offer.

12. Business model — services and commerce

12.5 Digital products and professional services

Eligible revenue categories include GTAI and GTAI SPORT, digital performance reports, personalised coaching, training and nutrition services, premium applications and memberships. GTC can provide selected access, discounts or loyalty benefits under provider terms.

12.6 Education, certification and licensing

Genetic Trainer education, trainer certifications, renewal programmes, digital courses, corporate education, regional licensing and authorised-centre services provide commercial categories independent of token-market conditions. Methodology and brand licences are separate contracts; owning GTC does not transfer intellectual-property rights.

12.7 GT Store and partner commerce

Potential revenue includes retail margins, marketplace or affiliate commissions, fulfilment services, partner listings and co-branded products. Eligible apparel, supplements, equipment and digital products can create practical reasons to return to the network. Commerce partners define availability and fulfilment.

12.8 Events and brand activations

Registration, ticketing, sponsorship, challenge services, merchandise and educational events can generate revenue around participation. GTC may be a reward, benefit or payment option where supported. This edition does not require all events to accept GTC or GT-Card exclusively.

12.9 Sponsorships and strategic partnerships

Brands can fund relevant challenges and member offers. Co-branded products and athlete or trainer activations may broaden reach. Partnerships are described as confirmed only after an agreement is executed; example sectors and merchant names do not establish a relationship.

12.10 Multiple ways to grow customer value

A member may subscribe, buy a service and attend an event. A club may pay for the platform and commission campaigns. The purpose is to increase relationship value through useful services while measuring collected revenue, margin and retention separately.

12. Business model — integrations and GT-Card

12.11 Technology and integration services

Future APIs, enterprise integrations, activity processing, operator dashboards and technical support can create software and service income. Integration priorities should follow actual user and customer demand. Wearable connections support verification and member insights; they are not required for every initial participant.

12.12 GT-Card programme

The target card experience connects eligible rewards to purchases such as gym refreshments, everyday shopping and event tickets. Potential revenue includes premium services, provider-agreed programme fees, merchant campaigns and sponsored benefits. Fees, margins and commercial sharing depend on actual provider contracts.

A compatible issuer programme may support Apple Pay and Google Pay in eligible countries. Acceptance depends on the card, issuer, merchant and network. Merchant settlement is in fiat. Conversion may occur before spending, at spending or through another provider arrangement; the final design has not been selected.

12.13 Commercial readiness

- ☐ Select and assess authorised issuer, payment and conversion providers.
- ☐ Define supported countries, eligibility, custody and funding routes.
- ☐ Model conversion liquidity, customer fees, settlement and support costs.
- ☐ Complete technical integration, security testing and programme documentation.
- ☐ Publish an accurate availability statement before launch.

12.14 Sustainability loop

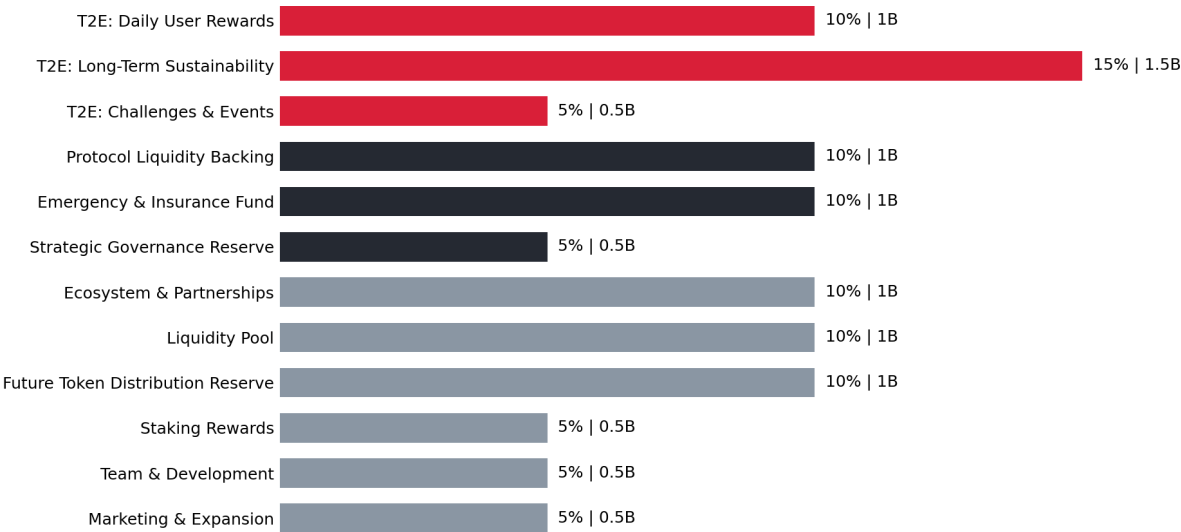
Members and businesses pay for useful services. Revenue supports product delivery, verification, partner expansion and operations. Users receive benefits and budgeted rewards. Supported utility strengthens participation and can improve partner value. Continued growth depends on customer renewal and sustainable costs, not token issuance alone.

Exploratory data research or marketplace concepts are not included in the initial revenue engine. No fixed 80% data-revenue distribution mechanism is adopted in this edition.

13. Token allocation

The twelve-category allocation retains the September 2026 percentages and GTC amounts. The former “Pre-Sale & Public Sale” category is renamed “Future Token Distribution Reserve” to distinguish future token activity from current company funding. This is a terminology change, not a reallocation.

Allocation	Share	GTC
T2E — Daily User Rewards	10%	1,000,000,000
T2E — Long-Term Sustainability	15%	1,500,000,000
T2E — Challenges & Events	5%	500,000,000
Treasury — Protocol Liquidity Backing	10%	1,000,000,000
Treasury — Emergency & Insurance Fund	10%	1,000,000,000
Treasury — Strategic Governance Reserve	5%	500,000,000
Ecosystem & Partnerships	10%	1,000,000,000
Liquidity Pool	10%	1,000,000,000
Future Token Distribution Reserve	10%	1,000,000,000
Staking Rewards	5%	500,000,000
Team & Development	5%	500,000,000
Marketing & Expansion	5%	500,000,000
TOTAL	100%	10,000,000,000



The Treasury — Emergency & Insurance Fund retains its 10% allocation. The name does not establish an insurance product, reimbursement entitlement or price floor. Any future early-participant support scheme requires separately defined eligibility, triggers, limits and feasibility assessment. No such scheme is activated by this document.

14. Cliff, vesting and release framework

These schedules are disclosed treasury policy. They become enforceable on-chain locks only when the relevant contracts or transactions are deployed and their addresses and terms are published. All durations are relative, not calendar launch commitments.

Allocation	Cliff	Release	Total horizon
T2E — Daily User Rewards	None	Monthly over 120 months	10 years
T2E — Long-Term Sustainability	24 months	Monthly over 96 months	10 years
T2E — Challenges & Events	6 months	Monthly / event-based over 114 months	10 years
Protocol Liquidity Backing	12 months	Monthly over 60 months	6 years
Emergency & Insurance	12 months*	Monthly over 60 months	6 years
Strategic Governance	24 months	Monthly over 60 months	7 years
Ecosystem & Partnerships	6 months	Monthly over 48 months	4.5 years
Liquidity Pool	Partial	Up to 20% at TGE; remaining 80% over 36 months	3 years
Future Token Distribution	Indicative 3 months	Up to 10% at TGE; 90% over 18 months after cliff	21 months
Staking Rewards	6 months	Monthly budget over 60 months	5.5 years
Team & Development	12 months	Monthly over 36 months	4 years
Marketing & Expansion	3 months	Monthly over 36 months	39 months

14.1 Reference event

TGE means the official market-access or liquidity commencement event designated by the project. Before implementation, the project must publish the reference date for each allocation and any purchaser-specific delivery or vesting terms. This edition does not invent a commencement date or imply that an undeployed schedule has already elapsed.

14.2 Future distribution clarification

The indicative structure allows up to 10% at TGE as an explicit exception to the three-month cliff. The remaining 90% begins releasing after that cliff over 18 months. Purchaser-specific terms may differ and must be finalised before participation. No token sale is offered through this schedule.

14.3 Emergency access and changes

* Any technically enabled emergency exception requires enhanced approvals, documented necessity and public reporting. Material changes to allocation purpose, timing or release rules require a dated policy update. Released but unused tokens remain in their relevant reserve.

15. Treasury and wallet architecture

Wallet layer	Purpose
Core vault	Principal balance for a disclosed allocation; no routine user payouts.
Distribution wallet	Limited periodic reward and campaign budgets.
Liquidity wallet	Approved pool deployment and related assets.
Treasury reserve	Protocol, emergency and governance functions.
Team vesting	Team allocation under its disclosed release schedule.

15.1 Controls to implement and evidence

- ☐ Multisignature approvals for material transfers and documented signer roles.
- ☐ Separate allocation and distribution wallets with public labels.
- ☐ Hardware-based custody, limited hot-wallet balances and transfer limits.
- ☐ Allocation reconciliation, exception logs and incident-response procedures.

A recommended control is not represented as operational until implemented. Emergency access should remain useful in a genuine incident without creating unrestricted discretionary access.

16. Liquidity and staking

16.1 Liquidity deployment

Up to 20% of the Liquidity Pool allocation may be available at TGE; the remaining 80% follows a 36-month release policy. Availability is not a requirement to deploy the full amount. The quote-asset budget and source must be defined separately from the GTC allocation. Where LP tokens are received, the intended lock period is at least 24 months, subject to the selected structure and published evidence.

16.2 Staking

Five percent of issuance is reserved for potential staking rewards. No staking service or yield is represented as active. Contracts, reward source, eligibility, duration, risks and termination rules must be published before launch.

16.3 Removal and recycling

Service-fee burns, revenue-funded buybacks and reward recycling are design proposals. No fixed rate, buyback obligation or active burn mechanism is adopted. Implementation depends on viable budgets, technical capability and a separately published policy.

16. Economic mechanisms — demand and supply

16.4 Business-funded procurement

The proposed campaign rule is to fund approved GTC rewards before distribution. Existing usable balances and disclosed subsidies are deducted first. Any shortfall may be sourced through an approved procurement route, including a DEX when available. This is a proposed programme design, not a universal customer obligation or contracted demand.

$\text{New procurement} = \max(0, \text{approved GTC campaign budget} - \text{usable GTC balances} - \text{approved subsidies})$.

Illustration: 100 clubs budgeting 100,000 GTC each require 10 million GTC. If balances and subsidies provide 2 million, the shortfall is 8 million GTC. Renewal can create repeat procurement when new budgets exceed available balances. Reward selling and card conversion may offset those purchases.

16.5 Proposed service-fee removal

A future policy could remove a published portion of eligible platform fees collected in GTC after providing for delivery costs. Reward principal and merchant settlement funds are excluded. Removing spendable tokens and technically reducing contract totalSupply are distinct actions and must be described accurately.

16.6 Proposed revenue-funded buyback

An approved and affordable share of net operating revenue could fund market purchases for removal. Budgets and execution would be reported. This proposal must not compromise operating runway or be presented as a guaranteed price-support mechanism.

16.7 Recycling and net circulation

Selected GTC service receipts may return to an identified reward pool. Recycling supports reuse; it is not burning. If 10 million GTC enters circulation and 3 million circulating GTC is permanently removed in the same period, net circulation increases by 7 million, assuming no other flows. Removing non-circulating reserves does not offset circulating releases on the same basis.

17. Funding and market access

17.1 Two separate workstreams

The 2026 priority is strategic company funding from angels and VCs to develop the member experience, verification service and repeatable B2B product. The proposed investment amount, valuation, instrument, responsible entity and rights must be negotiated and documented separately. No terms are fixed by this White Paper.

Formal token pre-sale and related SEC / MiCA regulatory preparation are planned for 2027. This is the project's sequencing decision, not a claim that postponement removes requirements for current activity. Token distribution, liquidity and any launchpad route remain separate from company financing.

17.2 Capital priorities

- ☐ Member onboarding, benefit delivery and B2B product development.
- ☐ Verification automation, partner pilots and customer measurement.
- ☐ Security review, treasury controls and release implementation.
- ☐ GT-Card feasibility, provider assessment and integration planning.

Liquidity capital is scoped separately when a market-access route is selected. Launchpads may be evaluated as future distribution partners rather than the primary route for current company funding.

18. Roadmap

18.1 Milestone-based execution

Stage	Deliverable	Evidence
2026 — Core validation	Measure T2E cohorts and member services	Activation, retention, paid conversion
2026 — B2B pilots	Test paid operator programmes	Collected revenue, renewal, delivery cost
2026 onward — Operating readiness	Implement controls and verification	Wallet evidence, review metrics, security findings
2027 planned — Token preparation	Assess formal pre-sale / access structure	Responsible entity, terms and readiness documentation
Integration gates	Wearables, APIs and GT-Card	Tested integrations and provider agreements
Expansion gates	Brands, events and broader wellness	Repeatable economics and partner retention

Dates and launches depend on readiness. The next funding round should finance agreed, measurable milestones rather than every long-term concept at once.

19. Governance

19.1 Progressive participation

Operational responsibility remains with the relevant entities and authorised decision-makers. Community feedback can inform services, events and priorities. GTC does not currently create corporate ownership or voting rights. Future polls, partner councils or defined on-chain governance require separately published scope and implementation.

The Strategic Governance Reserve has a 24-month cliff. A reserve allocation alone does not establish a functioning governance system.

20. Security and risk management

20.1 Security priorities

- ☐ Publish official token and material wallet addresses.
- ☐ Review contracts, permissions and signer arrangements before material deployment.
- ☐ Protect reserves and minimise operational wallet balances.
- ☐ Test verification, payment and reward-delivery components.
- ☐ Maintain incident escalation, remediation and communication procedures.

20.2 Independent review

Automated scanners do not replace an independent security review. Review scope should distinguish the token contract from vesting, staking, liquidity, verification and card components. Findings, fixes and residual risks should be reported accurately.

20.3 Verification risk

AI screening, social posts, QR check-ins and wearable records each have limitations. Layered evidence, programme limits, targeted review and appeals reduce abuse; they do not eliminate it. Monitoring must include both fraudulent acceptance and legitimate-user rejection.

20.4 Operational resilience

Integration outages, social-platform changes, provider failures, network fees and liquidity constraints can affect delivery. Alternative evidence routes and limited approved budgets help maintain programme continuity. No absolute security or uninterrupted service is promised.

21. Team, brand and corporate footprint

Founder

Altan Öztepe is the Founder and CEO of Genetic Trainer® and the creator of the Genetic Trainer methodology. His domain focus spans coaching, personalised performance, education and trainer-led ecosystem development.



Team capabilities for the next phase

The next phase combines founder-led domain expertise with product engineering, enterprise sales, verification operations, payment partnerships, security and finance. Investor diligence should identify existing personnel, actual responsibilities and the positions to be funded. This edition does not present unnamed future hires as an existing team.

Company and intellectual property

The investment recipient, corporate structure, intellectual-property ownership and relevant licences must be disclosed in the funding documents. Genetic Trainer®, GT-Coin® and associated assets are protected intellectual property. GTC ownership does not transfer methodology, training material, brand or commercial-system rights.

Footprint and responsibility

Website locations and ecosystem activities do not by themselves identify the company receiving investment or the future token offeror. The relevant legal entity and authorised signatories must be specified for each transaction or regulated service.

Institutional diligence package

- ☐ Corporate records, cap table, IP ownership and licence arrangements.
- ☐ Named team, provider agreements and material conflicts.
- ☐ Historical financial and customer records and current programme metrics.
- ☐ Wallet reconciliation, security review and vesting evidence.
- ☐ A negotiated funding plan with milestones, budget and runway.

22. Transparency and operating evidence

23.1 Measure the business that earns the valuation

Area	Measures to report
Consumers	Verified active participants, paid conversion, cohort retention, redemptions
B2B	Paying locations, collected revenue, partner renewal, campaign performance
Verification	Automated processing share, cost per activity, review time, error and appeal outcomes
Economics	Acquisition cost, contribution margin, reward-delivery costs, operating cash needs
Token operations	Reserve balances, distributions, procurement, recycling and removal
Product status	Live scope, pilot scope, dependencies and release evidence

23.2 Revenue scale illustration

Input / result	Initial	Expansion	Global ambition
Paying members	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
Paying B2B locations	100	1,000	10,000
Annualised member revenue	\$0.6M	\$6M	\$60M
Annualised B2B revenue	\$0.24M	\$2.4M	\$24M
Combined run rate	\$0.84M	\$8.4M	\$84M

Assumptions: USD 5 per paying member per month and USD 200 per paying location per month, held constant for 12 months. These are arithmetic scenarios, not forecasts, current traction, profit or valuation. Costs, churn, discounts, taxes and other revenue lines are excluded.

At an illustrative 5% paid conversion rate, one million paying members requires 20 million eligible active users; at 10%, it requires 10 million. The route to adoption must be supported by acquisition and retention evidence.

23.3 Official references

GT-Coin: <https://www.genetictrainercoin.com>

Genetic Trainer: <https://www.genetictrainer.com>

Contact: info@genetictrainer.com

Explorer: <https://etherscan.io/token/0x0889ED3E58e2B203b3119e7b202cA261BeFbb127>

Material changes to product status, allocations and release policies should be dated and communicated through official channels.

23. Longer-term expansion and version notes

Optional expansion

Wearable automation, smart apparel, corporate wellness and privacy-preserving research collaborations may extend the network when customer demand, technical readiness and partnerships justify development. These are expansion options rather than prerequisites for the initial revenue model.

A future data marketplace or NFT-related mechanism would require its own consent, access-control, data provenance, commercial and technical design. An NFT does not by itself establish lawful ownership of data, anonymisation or permission to sell it. No pharmaceutical buyer, fixed user revenue share or marketplace launch is asserted.

The growth thesis

A specialist performance ecosystem can become a wider commercial network when independent operators find value in joining, members use benefits repeatedly and the programme can be delivered at sustainable cost. The long-term ambition is venture-scale growth through repeatable enterprise distribution and recurring consumer relationships.

Changes in V2.1

- ☐ Replaces manual-first Instagram wording with planned AI-assisted, multi-source verification.
- ☐ Aligns GT-Card status, provider-mediated conversion and fiat merchant settlement.
- ☐ Moves data marketplace and smart apparel into optional longer-term expansion.
- ☐ Separates 2026 company funding from planned 2027 formal token preparation.
- ☐ Retains allocation amounts; renames the future distribution reserve.
- ☐ Clarifies proposed procurement, burn and recycling mechanisms.
- ☐ Adds the same user-pathways diagram and operating assumptions to both documents.

The new verification model supersedes the former claim of complete bot or Sybil-attack neutralisation. The new data framing supersedes the former unsupported generalisation about wearable companies selling users' health data and the fixed 80% marketplace revenue-routing claim.

Train. Earn. Spend.

Your body is your wallet™

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24. Important notice and sources

Document purpose and transaction rights

This is an ecosystem and strategic information document, not a prospectus, final investment offer, token-sale agreement or promise of returns. Company investment and GTC participation are separate. Holding GTC creates no equity, dividends, profit-sharing, creditor rights, guaranteed redemption or claim on project assets. Applicable rights are established by separate transaction terms.

Product status and execution

Plans, integrations, forecasts and proposed mechanisms are forward-looking. The platform, AI automation, GT-Card, staking, governance and on-chain locks are not represented as live merely because they appear here. Deployment, partner availability and supported utility require actual evidence. Project history and existing activities are project-reported; no verified current user or revenue scale is asserted.

Market, technology and data risks

Digital assets can lose all value and may lack liquidity. No listing, token price, return or regulatory approval is guaranteed. Treasury reserves do not establish insurance or a price floor. Smart contracts, custody, social integrations, verification and providers carry risk. Planned regulatory work in 2027 does not settle requirements for current activity. Sensitive data requires appropriate permissions and controls; wellness services do not replace professional medical care.

Card, procurement and removal

GT-Card requires suitable authorised providers and eligible countries. Brand references imply no partnership or endorsement. Fiat settlement does not imply merchant acceptance of GTC. Campaign procurement, buybacks, burns and recycling are proposals; selling and conversion can offset procurement. Removal from usable supply is distinct from a verified reduction of contract totalSupply. No net demand, scarcity or price outcome is assured.

Sources and scope

Primary project source: September 2026 GT-Coin White Paper V2.0 supplied by the project, 23 pages, and September 2026 Investor Pitch Deck, 21 pages. Updated direction and verification wording reflect founder instructions dated 6 October 2026.

Market: Global Wellness Institute, 2025 Global Wellness Economy Monitor — <https://globalwellnessinstitute.org/industry-research/2025-global-wellness-economy-monitor/>

Platform references: Apple HealthKit authorisation — <https://developer.apple.com/documentation/healthkit/authorizing-access-to-health-data> ; Android Health Connect workouts — <https://developer.android.com/health-and-fitness/health-connect/experiences/workouts> ; Apple Pay support — <https://support.apple.com/en-us/108398> ; Google Wallet supported methods — <https://support.google.com/wallet/answer/12059326>

Scale illustrations are assumptions, not forecasts. GWI figures describe the broad wellness sector, not GT-Coin's serviceable market. Definitive documents and professional assessment are required for actual transactions.