Tokenized commercial real estate markets will lower the entry barrier and open access to direct CRE investments for anyone with an internet connection.

Blockchain technology and smart contracts are already transforming the way we use the world wide web. As we transit from an internet of information to an internet of value, new and established networks will evolve into decentralized peer-to-peer value exchange markets.

With global commercial real estate valued at roughly 50 trillion USD, tokenised CRE is set to become one of the biggest online exchange markets, as tokenization and frictionless trading increase liquidity, and this added quality will unlock new value of the underlying asset.

This paper describes in part Blocksquare, a plug & play system for online real estate platforms to tap into the upcoming tokenised real estate markets.
To understand blockchain one must first understand society.

1/ Blockchains will replace networks with markets.

2/ Humans are the networked species. The first species to network across genetic boundaries and thus seize the world.

3/ Networks allow us to cooperate when we would otherwise go it alone. And networks allocate the fruits of our cooperation.

4/ Overlapping networks create and organize our society. Physical, digital, and mental roads connecting us all.

5/ Money is a network. Religion is a network. A corporation is a network. Roads are a network. Electricity is a network...

6/ Networks must be organized according to rules. They require Rulers to enforce these rules. Against cheaters.

7/ Networks have "network effects." Adding a new participant increases the value of the network for all existing participants.

8/ Network effects thus create a winner-take-all dynamic. The leading network tends towards becoming the only network.

9/ And the Rulers of these networks become the most powerful people in society.

10/ Some are run by kings and priests who choose what is money and law, sacred and profane. Rule is closed to outsiders and based on power.

11/ Many are run by corporations. The social network. The search network. The phone or cable network. Closed but initially meritocratic.

12/ Some are run by elites. The university network. The medical network. The banking network. Somewhat open and somewhat meritocratic.

13/ A few are run by the mob. Democracy. The Internet. The commons. Open, but not meritocratic. And very inefficient.

14/ Dictatorships are more efficient in war than democracies. The Internet and physical commons are overloaded with abuse and spam.

15/ The 20th century created a new kind of network - market networks. Open AND meritocratic.

16/ Merit in markets is determined by a commitment of resources. The resource is money, a form of frozen and tradeable time.

17/ The market networks are titans. The credit markets. The stock markets. The commodities markets. The money markets. They break nations.

18/ Market networks work where there is a commitment of money. Otherwise they are just mob networks. The applications are limited.

19/ Until now.

20/ Blockchains are a new invention that allows meritorious participants in an open network to govern without a ruler and without money.

21/ They are merit-based, tamper-proof, open, voting systems.

22/ The meritorious are those who work to advance the network.

23/ As society gives you money for giving society what it wants, blockchains give you coins for giving the network what it wants.

24/ It’s important to note that blockchains pay in their own coin, not the common (dollar) money of financial markets.

25/ Blockchains pay in coin, but the coin just tracks the work done. And different blockchains demand different work.

26/ Bitcoin pays for securing the ledger. Etherium pays for (executing and verifying) computation.

27/ Blockchains combine the openness of democracy and the Internet with the merit of markets.

28/ To a blockchain, merit can mean security, computation, prediction, attention, bandwidth, power, storage, distribution, content...

29/ Blockchains port the market model into places where it couldn’t go before.

30/ Blockchains’ open and merit based markets can replace networks previously run by kings, corporations, aristocracies, and mobs.

31/ It’s nonsensical to have a blockchain without a coin just like it’s nonsensical to have a market without money.

32/ It’s nonsensical to have a blockchain controlled by a sovereign, a corporation, an elite, or a mob.

33/ Blockchains give us new ways to govern networks. For banking. For voting. For search. For social media. For phone and energy grids.

34/ Networks governed without kings, priests, elites, corporations and mobs. Networks governed by anyone with merit to the network.

35/ Blockchain-based market networks will replace existing networks. Slowly, then suddenly. In one thing, then in many things.

36/ Ultimately, the nation-state is just a network (of networks).

FIN/ Thank you, Satoshi Nakomo. And to all the shoulders that Satoshi stands upon.

Tweet storm by Naval Ravikant

https://twitter.com/naval/status/877467629308395521
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Early movers on the blockchain real estate vertical have proved there is strong interest in fractional real estate markets. Platforms such as Propy, Brickblock, Real and others show us the platform layer of this market. However, in order for this new market to start, a system that can scale through already established routes and incetivise those who wish to participate in its creation is needed.

Blocksquare is a plug & play set of protocols, APIs and tools for simple property tokenisation. Similar to how Stripe offers easy online payment processing for e-commerce sites, Blocksquare is building a system so online real estate platforms can tap into the upcoming tokenised real estate market.

Platforms will choose to integrate Blocksquare because:
1. it will enable them to leverage blockchain technology at minimal cost,
2. the system can be adapted to local regulatory rules,
3. the PropToken standard encourages market participation,
4. is a system that puts trust at its core.

Blocksquare targets clients that already deal with real estate online and provides them the required technological infrastructure to embark into a new market of tokenised commercial real estate.
UPDATING COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

Will blockchain technology produce PropTech 3.0, the next wave of innovation in real estate? Since 2012, real estate tech companies have raised USD 6.4 billion in funding and 4 companies have been minted to the unicorn club. This activity indicates real estate is in need of a big update, and a 95-page report written by Andrew Baum and released by Said Business School, University of Oxford takes an expansive look at PropTech and REtech. The report findings detail the changes facing the real estate industry and blockchain is already taking a big part.

The real estate industry can use blockchain or distributed ledger technology to build applications using smart contracts and develop services that bring the benefits of a new technology both to itself and to the mainstream. The main proponents of blockchain for real estate are:

- more information, available instantaneously;
- less error, less duplication, less human inefficiency leading to much lower costs;
- greater transparency (through consensus and distribution) of prices and contracts;
- potentially reduced transaction times; and
- greater market liquidity and turnover.

While the implementation of blockchain technology for certain use cases is to be considered, initiated and accepted by government authorities (e.g. title registration, land registry systems, cadastral system, land tenure systems, notary services etc.), other applications may be built on top of the currently available systems already in place.

Blocksquare is building the needed infrastructure to give CRE professionals simple tools for CRE property tokenization, enabling fractional ownership, giving users effective diversification options, increasing liquidity of real estate assets.

UNLOCKING VALUE

Global real estate accounts for 60% of all mainstream assets and was valued at roughly USD 219 trillion in 2015, according to calculations by international real estate adviser, Savills.1 Residential property constitutes the majority of the total value of global property, with CRE representing about 25% or USD 54 trillion.

Estimations suggest the illiquidity discount of real estate is somewhere around 10-30%.2 This represents a huge amount of value and therein lies great promise. If we were to unlock 10% of the value of global CRE by introducing tokenization and frictionless trading, that would amount to over USD 5 trillion. Now, token generation to represent ownership, access and/or governance claims on a traditional asset does not impact liquidity per se. If a token is not trading enough, it is still relatively illiquid. Improvement in liquidity comes from increases in market depth, meaning more participants and more trade.

Important to note that almost half of the world’s commercial property wealth is in North America, with 28% in Europe and just 5% in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa combined. The report highlights that the creation of new commercial real estate markets in these areas, as well as Asia, represent a potentially huge market. The report estimates that if the quantity and value of commercial space in these regions were to reach the current global average per head of population, the total value of commercial real estate globally would rise by 54%.

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2 http://people.stern.nyu.edu/adamodar/pdffiles/country/illiquidity.pdf
ESTABLISHING A NEW CATEGORY

Creating a new category to challenge the status quo and start something truly new and original is one of the most difficult undertakings in business. Blocksquare is working to change how we perceive real estate investments. We foresee a future where investing in tokenized CRE properties will replace traditional real estate investment options of today. Much like Uber and Airbnb have created travel products that allow people to find rides or places to stay with an ease that was previously unheard of, Blocksquare is set to open global CRE to anyone with an internet connection.

“Tokenizing relatively illiquid assets and creating a market in which to trade these tokens can reduce the illiquidity discount substantially by reducing frictions to trade. Traditional assets will tokenize because they will lose the liquidity premium if they don’t.”

- Stephen McKeon

SHARING ECONOMY: IMPACTS ON COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

Sharing economy companies have truly changed how we visit destinations, how we stay there, and how we move around. The sharing economy has taken off in all sorts of niches from ridesharing, apartment or home lending, peer-to-peer lending, reselling, coworking, talent-sharing. In the last century, owning things was the marker of the middle class. Those who had more money could own more things.

Today however, as millennials enter adulthood, the trend seems to be for them to own less and the advent of the digital and sharing economies have made this much easier. Even so, recent data from Apartment List shows that, although 80 percent of US millennials would like to purchase real estate, very few are in a good position to actually buy, largely because they have not enough saved.1

This could imply that the need for rental homes will further continue to increase, as the traditional model to becoming homeowner is not within reach for the majority. Either way, the fact is, any sharing economy requires assets in order to run (e.g. Ubergars, Airbnbhomes), and these assets need someone to acquire them and hold ownership. Today most of these assets are owned by a small number of participants of a particular sharing economy, but in a not so distant future, blockchain, tokenization and fractional ownership will enable a much wider range of users to own a small part of assets in a given sharing economy. At scale, this will represent a big boost, adding many new assets to any sharing economy platform.

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1 https://www.apartmentlist.com/rentonomics/american-dream-homeownership-delayed-millennial-generation/
In recent years, commercial real estate has increasingly migrated into the mainstream as a sought after asset. Previously long considered an “alternative asset” class that floated on the periphery of traditional investments such as stocks, bonds and mutual funds, commercial real estate is today the third largest asset class.

There are four basic groups in real estate generally viewed as office, industrial, retail and multifamily. With numerous other property types outside of the core four, including hotels, self-storage, medical office, senior housing, student housing and land, among others, commercial real estate is vast in almost every sense.

Although the Blocksquare protocol can potentially accommodate any type of real estate, we believe it will be first used by platforms focused on the growing market of professional short-term rentals (i.e. flats for Airbnb). This market has grown in recent years and today offers a well established infrastructure of local on-site property management services that take the work out of renting, analytical data providers that help evaluate market opportunities and a marketing edge that resonates to a broader audience.
**MEDICAL**
Necessity-based tenancies perform well even in less positive economic cycles.
e.g. seniors housing, medical office buildings, surgery centers, outpatient facilities, medical malls, hospitals, life science/biotech, hospices...

**OFFICE**
Offices are the "flagship" investment for many real estate owners and tend to perform extremely well in times of prosperity, because demand for space causes rental rates to increase and an extended time period is required to build an office tower to relieve the pressure on the market and rents.
e.g. class A, B, C office buildings, co-working spaces...

**INDUSTRIAL**
Over the long run, industrial properties are steady performers.
manufacturing buildings, warehouses, garages, distribution centers, cold storage buildings, data centers, flex buildings...

**HOTEL**
It is common in the hotel industry to split real estate ownership from the operating business.
e.g. business hotels, serviced apartments, casino hotels, resorts...

**LAND**
Land is a limited, scarce resource with infinite life and can be used for a range of purposes.
e.g. recreational, transport, agricultural, residential, commercial...
CHALLENGES
REAL-WORLD ASSETS TOKENIZATION

Tokenization is the process of converting rights to an asset into a digital token on a blockchain and is expected to have a serious impact on liquidity across multiple asset classes in the decade to come.

Thousands of years of property ownership has led to a wide variety of types of ownership and control such as holding property on behalf of another person. The details depend on the jurisdiction, type of law, asset, and the rights intended to be transferred. Today, real-world assets like stocks, gold, oil or real estate are difficult to physically transfer or subdivide, so buyers and sellers choose to trade paper that represents some or all of the asset. But paper and complex legal agreements are cumbersome, difficult to transfer and can be hard to track.

Blockchain and smart contracts offer the required technology to evolve to a digital system linking tokens to a real-world asset. The goal is to achieve the security, speed and ease of transfer of cryptocurrencies (e.g. Bitcoin, Ether), combined with a real-world asset like real estate. In a digital system like Bitcoin or Ethereum there is always consistency. Transactions obey the rules of the software and there are no exceptions. In the real world, there are often exceptions. Therefore the key challenge for a system that involves tokenizing real-world assets like real estate is to ensure that the digital token stays linked to the real-world asset.

Blocksquare provides a solution to this challenge by introducing its Proof of Title protocol to link smart contracts to the underlying real estate property.

*Please refer to chapter Proof of Title Protocol for further details.*

LIQUIDITY PREMIUM: UNLOCKING VALUE

Liquidity is a complex multidimensional concept that manifests itself in a number of ways, and has no single, generally accepted definition or measure. Keynes’ description of a liquid asset “being more certainly realisable at short notice without loss” is probably the most frequently cited one. In this sense, liquidity can be viewed in terms of the transaction price and transaction time. Typically, investors who are forced to sell within a certain time limit may be able to do so at the cost of a lower effective sale price, while a higher price could be achievable if a longer marketing period had been accepted. Moreover, liquidity in private markets is associated with uncertainty regarding the time and the value of the transaction.

Most of the literature on real estate liquidity focuses only on certain aspects of the problem, namely:

- Transaction intensity
- Transaction cost
- Duration of the sale process (time on market)
- Uncertainty associated with the sale process

In simplified terms, liquidity describes the degree to which an asset or security can be quickly bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset’s price. Market liquidity refers to the extent to which a market, such as a country’s stock market or a city’s real estate market, allows assets to be bought and sold at stable prices. Cash is the most liquid asset, while real estate, fine art and collectibles are all considered relatively illiquid. Illiquid does not necessarily mean untradeable, but rather significantly costly to trade. The cost of trading illiquid assets is referred to as the ‘liquidity premium’ or correspondingly ‘illiquidity discount’.

Global real estate value was recently estimated at USD 217 trillion. Roughly 25% of that total, USD 54 trillion, is commercial. If Blocksquare were to unlock 10% of their current liquidity premium, that is over USD 5 trillion. The illiquidity discount on global commercial real estate is therefore about 30–40x the aggregate value of the current cryptocurrency market.

1 Lizieri and Bond (2004) review different definitions in the financial and real estate literature.
2 See e.g. Lizieri and Bond (2004) or Hoesli and Lizieri (2007).
3 http://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/liquidity.asp
4 http://www.savills.co.uk/research_articles/188297/198667-0
Real estate investing is a concept that’s as old as the idea of property ownership itself. Land, like any other valuable resource, can be bought, refined, repackaged, marketed, and sold, or rented out for a profit. What has begun to change in the last years are the tools and techniques that are becoming available for anyone investing in real estate assets. As a result, real estate crowdfunding platforms, also referred to as RECF platforms, have become an increasingly popular source for both financing and investing in real estate assets.

While all this represents a great step in opening access to real estate investments, a more in depth analysis of major RECF platforms reveals inflexibilities and limitations these platforms are unable to overcome, due to the non-digital nature of the underlying complex and cumbersome structure of legal agreements making these real estate assets, even though fractional, difficult to trade.

The Blocksquare protocol and network of smart contracts deployed on the Ethereum blockchain overcomes these limitations as accounting is programmed into the network itself. What’s more, it opens access to the majority crowd of internet users, allowing anyone regardless of budget to participate in tokenized real estate properties in a decentralized manner.

Blocksquare’s network of tokenized real estate offers individual investors to replicate institutional real estate diversification strategies within their own investment portfolios, regardless of portfolio size. Furthermore, with the ability to freely trade these tokenized assets on a decentralized market, investors are not bound to long-term liabilities as with non-tokenized real estate investments making real estate suitable for the needs of today’s investors and the demand for greater liquidity.

DIVERSIFICATION LIMITS

Real estate is a challenging asset class when it comes to risk management because of its complexities and multiple levels of risk. The number of properties to hold to achieve a well-diversified real estate property portfolio presents a puzzle, as the estimated number is considerably higher than that seen in actual portfolios. By spreading across real estate markets that are poorly correlated, the risk on portfolio level can be reduced. To some degree, these benefits can be realised by investing in multiple real estate sectors within a single market, although correlations across sectors tend to be relatively high. However, a significant further enhancement of risk-adjusted returns is possible through investing across global real estate markets.

Institutional investors are experienced and progressive when it comes to building a global real estate portfolio. Most institutional investors choose a combination of direct real estate, non-listed real estate funds and real estate equities for the purpose of their global real estate allocation. The goal is portfolio diversification with direct real estate investments usually composing the majority of their portfolio. Institutional investors also have a long time horizon and a myriad of resources at their disposal to optimize their asset diversification, something most individuals can never achieve as it requires a considerable portfolio size to begin with.
REMOTE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The best way to manage commercial property remotely is to enlist a reliable local property manager. A competent property manager can add significant value to any type of real estate investment. The benefits of hiring a professional property management company allow landlords to receive higher quality tenants, shorter vacancy cycles, better tenant retention, tighter rent collection process, lower maintenance and repair costs and less legal problems. A skilled property manager may also increase the value of real estate property through preventative maintenance systems that catch and deal with maintenance and repair issues early on or by offering suggestions and feedback on upgrades and modifications.

As we see home and building automation technology solutions coming to the market, the tasks associated to property management are becoming less demanding and with the Internet of Things at our doorsteps, smart real estate properties will make remote property management even easier. It is not hard to envision a future where properties are part of a larger learning ecosystem, that’s aware of users, their habits and movements, using information from interconnected devices and sensors to not only enhance user experience, but also monitor and deliver accurate usage and performance data directly to property managers and landlords.

When tokenizing real estate property, hundreds or even thousands of stakeholders may be involved. Furthermore, property token holders may change frequently and are likely to be scattered around the globe. This suggests a property manager is not only welcomed, but considered necessary.

To deploy a PropToken contract, a property management company needs to be selected by the PropToken issuer (Platform provider). Management companies will be able to register to provide their location based services within the network by holding BST tokens.

NETWORK SCALING AND USER ADOPTION

Blocksquare PropToken contracts incorporate a 2% transaction fee. This fee is then split amongst network participants to keep incentives aligned. Half of the transaction fee goes to the Blocksquare reserve fund to finance upkeep and maintenance of the real estate properties in the network, while the other half is split between PropToken issuer, PropToken first buyer and Blocksquare Inc.

To propel the new market of tokenized CRE, the PropToken contracts have been designed to distribute a portion of the fee to both token issuers and ‘first buyers’ - users that purchased PropTokens (BSPTs) during a PropToken generation event. Because the fee is coded into the PropToken contract, first buyers will always benefit from any trading activity where the specific PropToken is involved. This means they earn their share from each trade even if they do not hold the PropToken anymore.

Gradually as adoption grows, this fee to “first buyers” may be first lowered and then omitted in the PropToken standard.
VALUE PROPOSITIONS
THE BLOCK SQUARE SYSTEM

Similar to how Amadeus or Sabre systems provide the infrastructure for airline companies to sell tickets through retailers, where skyscanner, momondo etc. are aggregators to facilitate end user price comparison. Blocksquare is developing the infrastructure layer and standard for real estate tokenization and fractional ownership so online real estate businesses can be offered a low cost plug & play protocol to open real estate investments for anyone, everywhere.

We leverage the Ethereum blockchain to design a system to facilitate the establishment and growth of a new global market of tokenized real estate, with the main driver essentially coming down to monetary incentive distribution of the currently locked-in value of liquidity premiums to market participants. To increase trust in the tokenization process of real-estate assets, the Proof of Title protocol is used to link PropToken smart contracts to the underlying real estate property.

Participation in PropTokens is granted in exchange for ETH, but a separate token is used to remunerate generated rent - the BST token. The primary reason for the introduction of the BST token is to reward early adoption, but it also serves as a level-up system. Holding BST grants users interaction with the Blocksquare network (e.g. the more BST one holds, the more PropToken contracts he or she can interact with).

PropTokens, being deployed on the Ethereum network, can inherently be stored in any ERC20 compatible wallet giving PropToken holders full control of their assets.

The appeal of real estate tokenization lies within the ability to freely transact online, effectively increasing liquidity of the underlying asset by multiples. To build a PropToken marketplace, Blocksquare is developing on top of the decentralized exchange protocol 0x. 0x supports all Ethereum-based assets that adhere to the ERC20 token standard.¹

To minimize business risk regarding development of the Blocksquare network, a separate limited liability company Blocksquare Inc. will be incorporated upon securing development funding. The purpose of Blocksquare Inc. is to employ all necessary means to develop, grow and advertise the Blocksquare system.

Building blocks of Blocksquare:

- PropToken standard smart contracts
- Proof of Title protocol (protocol to link a PropToken contract to land registry data)
- BST token (access, utility, currency, license)
- Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund (to cover ongoing costs)
- Decentralized exchange (to buy/sell PropTokens)
- Blocksquare Foundation (non-profit organisation for title annotations)
- Blocksquare Inc. (network operator)

¹ https://github.com/0xProject
Blocksquare opens a market of tokenised commercial real estate properties to anyone with an internet connection.
PROPTOKEN STANDARD

PropTokens are Ethereum-based assets that adhere to the ERC20 token standard. Even though each PropToken represent a different real estate property, they all have the same structure:

- PropToken name: BSPT-[country code]-[12-digit sequential number]
- Total token supply (fixed): 100,000 tokens
- Transaction fee

The PropToken nomenclature follows a Blocksquare set standard. BSPT offers at-a-glance identification of the token being issued by Blocksquare. The [country code] part makes use of the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 officially assigned code elements. The 12-digit sequential number is automatically assigned to each new PropToken in a given country. Examples:


The PropToken total supply is fixed to 100,000 BSPT tokens. A property worth USD 1,000,000 would therefore result in the pricing of USD 10 per BSPT token.

Whenever a transaction of BSPT occurs, a fee is paid by the transaction initiator to the PropToken issuer, first buyer, network reserve fund and Blocksquare Inc. The fee is paid in BSPT and the execution of the transaction fee is programmed directly into the PropToken contract. To prevent infinite accumulation of fee collection, Blocksquare’s account is exempted of this fee.

To learn more about the transaction fee structure, please refer to chapter Revenue streams.

**TOKEN FLOW**

There are only a few ways tokens can flow. (1) Straight line, tokens are created for a single purpose and destroyed when used. (2) The poker-chip model, where they are used as currency in the system, then the system providers send them back to the cashier to exchange them for cash. (3) Circular, where they exchange back and forth, as with currencies.

The Blocksquare system uses 3 token types to function: ETH, BSPTs and BST. ETH and BST both flow in a circular way, while BSPTs flow similarly to the ‘poker-chip’ model.

ETH is accepted as payment in PTGEs (PropToken Generation Events) and proceeds are delivered to the property seller. BSPTs (Blocksquare PropTokens) are distributed back to the PTGE participants. The distributed BSPTs can then be either (a) traded, or (b) redeemed. BSPT redemption is the result of PropToken Privatization and is subject to certain rules and procedures (see chapter PropToken Privatization). BST is used to remunerate generated rent (please refer to chapter PropToken Remuneration) and can be then either (a) traded, or (b) held to level-up a user’s account (see chapter BST token). As rent is likely to be collected in FIAT and represents a flow of fresh capital into the cryptocurrency market, BST tokens are expected to gain in demand as the network of tokenized real estate properties grows.

**PROPTOKEN GENERATION (PTGE)**

Each new PropToken is made available to users through a PropToken Generation Event (PTGE). Participation in PTGEs is granted in exchange for ETH. The minimum and maximum amount of ETH to be raised are predetermined. In order to achieve fair distribution, Blocksquare may choose to test various models of PTGEs before settling for a standard PTGE model.

The number of PTGEs a user can contribute to is subject to the user’s level. The level is defined by the amount of BST tokens a user holds (please refer to chapter BST tokens).

**BLOCKSQUARE TOKENS (BST)**

The Blocksquare system is designed to scale. The more PropTokens there are, the more valuable the Blocksquare network is. The BST token allows for this growth to be shared with its user base and offers a compensation method for early adoption. BST tokens are ERC20 standard tokens that power the Blocksquare protocol. They grant access to PTGEs and serve to remunerate generated rent. BST tokens are needed by online real estate partners as licensing to use the Blocksquare protocol e.g. tokenize real estate and create PropToken Generation Events (PTGEs).

Holding BST on an ERC20 compatible wallet allows end users to participate in PTGEs. Participation level thresholds are not predetermined and subject to periodic recalculations based on BST token pricing.
PROOF OF TITLE PROTOCOL (POT)

With Ethereum and the underlying technical merger of blockchain technology and coded objects, the idea of tokenizing real world assets has become reality. Transferring real world value over the internet poses the need to introduce a system to securely link these coded objects, referred to as smart contracts, to the cumbersome structures of various national land registries.

Ethereum smart contracts are programs run on a blockchain, with unique attributes compared to other forms of software. The program itself is recorded on the blockchain, which gives it characteristics like permanence, censorship resistance and irreversibility. Once an Ethereum smart contract is deployed to the blockchain its internal logic can't be changed. This in terms means any line written in the smart contract will always be present and can not be modified at a later stage.

The Blocksquare protocol requires the PropToken issuer to make use of these characteristics by copying property specific information from land registries and including it in a PropToken smart contract. On the land registry side, a note containing the PropToken smart contract hash address needs to be added to the title.

Where land registry data is accessible online, the Proof of Title protocol periodically reads this information in the PropToken smart contract and compares it with information pulled from a trusted source such as the land registry. An external oracle service provider is used to ensure auditable guarantee and connect the outside world with a decentralized application on the blockchain.

Please refer to the Proof of Title technical paper for a more in-depth description of the protocol and how we connect PropToken smart contracts with traditional land registries. The paper can be found here.
PropTokens provide a governance function for involved stakeholders to have control over the most important aspects of the underlying real estate property. The decisions taken may have significant influence over how the investment is managed and the outcomes it may produce.

Governance for PropTokens takes example from Robert’s Rule of Order, but ultimately follow their programmed governance model. Because voting divides a group into winners and losers, which is not favorable for any collaborative environment, voting is limited to those actions considered absolutely necessary. Most motions are preset and stakeholders can signal on the subject at any given moment. The main preset motions are:

- property manager change
- revenue stream change
- property expenditure

Stakeholders have the ability to put forward these preset motions by interacting with the respective smart contract. By sending BSPT to the contract the stakeholder votes a request for change, for the property of the sent BSPT. To abstain means to oppose the wish to change, meaning no course of action is needed for stakeholders that do not wish for a change. Each stakeholder’s influence is weighted by the number of BSPT held on the account used to make the transaction and not the amount transacted. The proposal is accepted by reaching supermajority consensus based on the entire membership i.e. 100,000 BSPT, with a supermajority threshold set at 60%. When the threshold is met, the change request is put forward.

PropToken Governance

The process of changing a property manager involves voting on the successor. In an ideal scenario, a commercial property needs to have a competent property manager at all times. To facilitate the decision-making process for a new property management company, Blocksquare will act in the interest of the stakeholders and contact various local property managers and present them to the PropToken stakeholders. A vote is then cast on the presented options where each stakeholder’s influence is weighted by the number of BSPT held on the account used to make the transaction and not the amount transacted. The property manager that receives the highest support of the entire membership i.e. 100,000 BSPT is accepted. Blocksquare will then coordinate the transition process to the new property manager.


Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund

PropTokens contribute to the Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund set aside for covering scheduled, routine and unscheduled expenses related to operating, maintaining or improving properties in the Blocksquare network. The reserve fund main purpose is to finance larger expanses that can not be covered from regular rent income.

5% of the proceeds received during a PropToken generation event are directed to the reserve fund. After that, the fund controls and maintains all PropToken balances at all times. Therefore, each remuneration of generated rent is subject to an allocation to the reserve fund in order for the PropToken to maintain a balance close to its initial state. The reserve fund is held in BST tokens, where a certain percentage could be held in other cryptocurrencies to have a more diversified fund portfolio.
Revenue Stream Change

As with changing property manager, the selection of an alternative revenue stream is subject to vote. Depending on the property type, various revenue stream strategies may be adapted for the PropToken in question. In general stakeholders will have the ability to choose between (a) long term and (b) short term tenants, therefore, if the revenue stream change request is put forward, the property manager company will act accordingly to the newly chosen revenue stream.

Property Expenditure

The ability of commercial real estate to provide strong rent income has long been one of its benefits of inclusion into a long-term portfolio. However, expenditures due to ongoing costs, property repairs and possible improvements can hamper the rent income of commercial properties and mislead stakeholders into making misguided decisions. To control property related expenditures, PropToken stakeholders need to have the ability to monitor and act on these activities directly through the platform powered by Blocksquare’s protocol.

Ongoing Costs

Real estate ownership comes with ongoing costs and bills that should be taken into consideration. The good thing is that most of the ongoing costs are recurring and can be fairly well predicted in advance in a commercial property’s business plan. As this costs cannot be waived, the stakeholders will have no on chain governance options. Any decisions regarding possible changes relate to this expenditure category (e.g. changing electricity supplier, ISP, etc.) will be placed in the hands of the property management service provider.

The ongoing costs expenditure category includes:

- council rates and taxes
- utility bills and connection costs
- strata fees
- building and contents insurance

Property Repairs

A repair is maintenance that is necessary to keep the property in working condition. Repairs do not add significant value to the property or extend its life. They are reasonable in amount and are necessary to keep the property in habitable condition. Repairs are generally considered restoring an item to its previous good condition e.g. refinishing a wood floor, repainting a room, repairing a roof, repairing existing plumbing, repairing existing appliances, replacing a door knob, replacing a window, replacing a broken smoke detector, replacing rotted floorboards, replacing cracked floor tiles etc.

Due to the nature of property repairs, maintenance activities are subject to a lazy consensus approach, where the property manager notifies the community of their maintenance intentions and may proceed if no one objects before the specified deadline. Notifications are posted through the Blocksquare powered platform and visible on the PropToken’s details page. The benefits of lazy consensus include the fact that in the absence of an objection the property manager can assume he has consensus. Stakeholders with no objection and nothing to add to the maintenance activity need take no action.

Lazy consensus removes the risk of slipping into despotism since stakeholders consensus is still required. No major maintenance is made without the implicit approval of the stakeholders and so nobody can protest at a later date.

To facilitate property maintenance, an expenditure allowance is set for the property manager. When maintenance costs are expected to exceed the allowance, the property manager is required to notify stakeholders. The property manager incentive is to keep stakeholders happy and keep his business and fee collection running.

Property Improvements

An improvement is any type of renovation that will extend the ‘useful life’ of the property. In theory it may add value to the property for years to come. Improvements are generally considered adding something that was not previously there, upgrading something that was existing or adapting the asset to a new use. Examples include, but are not limited to: adding central air conditioning, installing a security system, installing brand new carpet, replacing an entire roof, replacing all existing plumbing, replacing all existing electric, renovating a kitchen, replacing all windows etc.

Property improvement proposals can be initiated by any stakeholder or the property manager. Improvements are usually more intensive than repairs, involve greater costs and are generally bound to geographic location of the property. Therefore, improvement proposals are expected to be carried out by the property manager on behalf of the stakeholders, where the stakeholders are required to vote on the presented improvements. Each stakeholder’s influence is weighted by the number of BSPT held on the account used to make the vote transaction and not the amount transacted. The improvement proposal that receives the highest support of the entire membership i.e. 100,000 BSPT is accepted.

Property improvement costs are paid from the Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund. For safety purposes, Blocksquare retains veto power on any property improvement decisions and overlooks the financing and improvement implementation process.
PROPTOKEN PRIVATIZATION

PropToken Privatization is the process of transferring one’s property rights off chain. In terms this means one must redeem 100,000 tokens of an individual PropToken. The motion for PropToken Privatization can be initiated by a majority stakeholder controlling at least 80,000 BSPT.

The majority stakeholder can choose to place a tender offer through a smart contract to acquire the remaining 20% of BSPT in circulation, usually at a premium from current market price, giving minority stakeholders enough incentive to sell. For the Tender Offer Contract to succeed, the majority stakeholder needs to come to control at least 90% of the total 100,000 BSPT. Blocksquare will then help and offer guidance to the majority stakeholder throughout the PropToken Privatization process.

To initiate a Tender Offer Contract (TOC), the majority stakeholder needs to set-up the Tender Offer Contract by selecting the start date, end date and PropToken address. The majority stakeholder needs to then send the total amount of ETH intended to settle before the tender offer start date. Once the ETH transaction is confirmed, the minority stakeholders can begin sending their tokens. The Tender Offer Contract awards a bonus to favour early sellers based on the following bonus schedule:

- Day 1 = 20% bonus
- Day 2 = 15% bonus
- Day 3 = 10% bonus
- Day 4 = 5% bonus
- Day 5+ = no bonus

The bonus can be considered as a reallocation method of the premium offered by the majority stakeholder. The bonuses are calculated after each bonus period ends, following distribution of BSPT and ETH to participants and Tender Offer Contract initiator (majority stakeholder).

The Tender Offer Contract rewards early action in a fair manner, meaning, if all remaining BSPT tokens were to be sent during the same day, all minority stakeholders would get the same amount of ETH proportionally to their BSPT share.

A Tender Offer Contract ends when one of the following conditions is met:

- If the initiator succeeds and holds at least 90,000 BSPT by specified end date, the TOC lasts until the last BSPT token is sent to the tender offer initiator.
- If the initiator fails to receive at least 90,000 BSPT by specified end date, the TOC ends at specified end date.

This means, once the 90% threshold is reached, the majority stakeholder is deemed as the sole stakeholder. Any entity still holding BSPT may claim its compensation through the TOC, as the TOC will be available up until the last BSPT is transacted.

In order to receive the green light for PropToken Privatization, the majority stakeholder is required to offer ETH as compensation through a TOC even in events where he or she comes to hold 90,000 BSPT without initiating a Tender Offer Contract (i.e. buys them on the decentralized exchange). To mitigate risk of foul play in such scenarios, Blocksquare calculate the minimum ETH compensation amount and set-up the TOC. To better understand how the Tender Offer Contract calculates bonuses, we created a simplified spreadsheet calculator that you can review here. Even though the spreadsheet calculator does take into account for Blocksquare fees, please note it does not do so for Ethereum network fees.
PROPTOKEN REMUNERATION

Holding BSPT tokens of a specific PropToken contract, enables the holder to collect BST tokens generated by the linked real estate property. Blocksquare uses transaction and accounting data recorded on the Ethereum blockchain to calculate per account BST allowances, based on the user’s BSPT portfolio.

BST tokens allow users to exercise their right to use any available property within the Blocksquare Network in a similar manner as points in a timeshare vacation club function. Therefore, the BST token allocation of a BSPT token holder can be regarded as a tokenized representation of their right-to-use. The user may decide if and how to use properties by transferring their BST tokens. BST tokens can also be sold at any time on any exchange listing the BST token.

PROPTOKEN RIGHT-TO-USE

Apart from being rented-out, any available short-term rental property within the Blocksquare Network can also be reserved and used by BSPT token holders. Timeslots at these properties are reserved on a first-come basis in exchange for BST tokens. A user’s right-to-use is distributed in form of BST tokens based on the holding period of each set of BSPT tokens in a portfolio.

Some BSPT tokens produce more BST than others depending on the underlying property performance. BSPT holders can influence a PropToken performance by regularly monitoring activity and wielding their government rights (see chapter Property Governance).

PROPTOKEN DECENTRALIZED EXCHANGE

In order to achieve permissionless liquidity of tokenized real estate assets, a decentralized exchange protocol is integrated within the Blocksquare system. The exchange protocol used for development is the 0xproject.org open source protocol.

The documentation of the 0x exchange protocol can be found here and the abstract from the whitepaper quotes:

“...a protocol that facilitates low friction peer-to-peer exchange of ERC20 tokens on the Ethereum blockchain. The protocol is intended to serve as an open standard and common building block, driving interoperability among decentralized applications (dApps) that incorporate exchange functionality. Trades are executed by a system of Ethereum smart contracts that are publicly accessible, free to use and that any dApp can hook into. DApps built on top of the protocol can access public liquidity pools or create their own liquidity pool and charge transaction fees on the resulting volume. The protocol is unopinionated: it does not impose costs on its users or arbitrarily extract value from one group of users to benefit another. Decentralized governance is used to continuously and securely integrate updates into the base protocol without disrupting dApps or end users.”

Blocksquare will limit exchange services only to BSPT/ETH pairs to ensure easier order matching, but ultimately a user can choose to place a buy/sell BSPT (Blocksquare PropToken) order with a custom cryptocurrency pair through any decentralized exchange protocol supporting ERC20 tokens.
BLOCKSQUARE NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

The Blocksquare system establishes a network of tokenized real estate properties, that use the Proof of Title protocol to link property specific smart contracts called PropTokens to land registries. The protocol allows platforms to build on top and integrate into the network benefiting from various out of the box blockchain based functionalities. A user may be classified as a (1) Platform provider, (2) Service provider, or (3) Regular user.

Platform providers are certified users that have the right to issue new PropToken contracts and organise PropToken Generation Events (PTGEs).

Service providers are certified users that offer various services within the Blocksquare network. Initially these will be limited to property management companies, property title holding companies and PropToken validators. Validators are BST stake holders willing to stake their BST in order to validate a certain PropToken contract before it gets deployed.

In future, service providers may also come as real estate big data providers, IoT solution providers or companies developing AI for real estate markets.

Regular users are users of any platform powered by Blocksquare. They are allowed to search the Blocksquare network of properties, access ongoing PTGEs (PropToken Generation Events), use PropToken rights (property access and governance) and trade BSPT tokens powered by the PropToken Decentralized Exchange.
FINANCIALS
REVENUE STREAMS

In order to achieve profitability a fee collection system is integrated into the Blocksquare system providing 2 main revenue streams:

• BSPT trade transaction fees
• PropToken generation event fee
• PTGE validators fee

BSPT trade transaction fee

Trading PropTokens is subject to fees. The transaction fee is implemented into the PropToken contract. Whenever a transaction from one account to another is initiated, a 2% fee is collected from the initiator and split in the following manner:

• 0.3% PropToken Creator
  *incentivises real estate experts to use Blocksquare and sell their properties as tokens.*

• 0.3% PropToken First Buyers
  *incentive to participate in PropToken Generation Events (PTGEs) and finance tokenization of real estate properties.*

• 0.4% Blocksquare Foundation
  *funds used to cover development, maintenance and promotion of Blocksquare.*

• 1% Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund
  *funds used for covering scheduled, routine and unscheduled expenses related to operating, maintaining or improving properties in the Blocksquare network. The reserve fund main purpose is to finance larger expenses that can not be covered from regular rent income.*

PropToken generation event fee

Creating a PropToken generation event is subject to a 1.5% fee based on the total amount raised. This fee allows Blocksquare to offer proper customer support to real estate experts. Once the tokenization tools and processes are fully automated, Blocksquare will be able to omit this fee.

PTGE validators fee

Creating a PropToken generation event is subject to a 0.5% fee based on the total amount raised. This fee is distributed to PTGE validators that verify all property title related documents and procedures are valid. The validator must place a stake (in BST tokens) in order to be eligible for validation. The reward fee is split amongst participating validators.
**BLOCKSQUARE MARKET STRUCTURE**

Blocksquare is creating the needed infrastructure to kickstart and support a new market where CRE is sold in a tokenized fashion, decreasing secondary market trade friction, increasing asset liquidity, thus unlocking value. This unlocked value will push real estate professionals to leverage Blocksquare, but only if they see long term potential in doing so. Therefore, the fees structure needs to establish and align incentives for market makers.

### Assumptions:

- **Average PropToken value at PropToken Generation Event (USD)**: 500,000
- **24h market exchange volume (~1/3 of current cryptocurrency 24h exchange vol.)**: 1%
- **Average per user total investment (USD)**: 25,000

### Blocksquare Market Participants Incentives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total BSPT exchange transaction fees:</th>
<th>total 2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. PropToken Issuers (e.g. certified RE professional)</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. PropToken First Buyers (participants in PTGE)</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Blocksquare</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PropToken Generation Event (PTGEs) fees:

- **PropToken Generation Events - Validators fees**: 0.5%
- **PropToken Generation Events - Infrastructure Provider fees (Blocksquare)**: 1.5%

### Blocksquare Market Simulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions:</th>
<th>year 2</th>
<th>year 3</th>
<th>year 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PropToken Properties</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PropToken Market Cap (USD)</td>
<td>2,500,000,000</td>
<td>35,000,000,000</td>
<td>250,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Active Users</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24h Exchange Volumes (USD)</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>350,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed to Network Participants (USD):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropToken Issuer fees (Exchange)</td>
<td>27,375,000</td>
<td>383,250,000</td>
<td>2,737,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropToken First Buyers fees</td>
<td>27,375,000</td>
<td>383,250,000</td>
<td>2,737,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropToken Generation Events - Validators fees</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td>175,000,000</td>
<td>1,250,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocksquare Revenues (USD):</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>1,036,000,000</td>
<td>3,650,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropToken Exchange fees</td>
<td>36,500,000</td>
<td>511,000,000</td>
<td>3,650,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PropToken Generation Events - Blocksquare fees</td>
<td>37,500,000</td>
<td>525,000,000</td>
<td>fee omitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocksquare Network Reserve Fund (USD)</td>
<td>91,250,000</td>
<td>1,277,500,000</td>
<td>9,125,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Annual Market Turnover (USD)

- **232 million**
- **3.2 billion**
- **19.5 billion**
The total supply of BST tokens effectively represents 100% of the network’s. BST tokens allow users access to the network and its services. The received funds will be used to further develop the needed infrastructure, grow the user base and expand the network. We currently foresee the expenditure of collected funds to be directed in for the following activities:

**Presale**
(Idea Development, MVP, Product Identification, Marketplace Orientation, Demographic Targeting, Team Creation, Crowdsale Marketing, Community Growth)

**Series A**
(Product Development, Alpha/Beta Testing, Market Validation, Team Expansion 1)

**Series B**
(Official Release, Product Distribution, Market Growth, Team Expansion 2)

**Future Series (C, D, E...)**
(Product Optimization, Globalization, Acquisitions, Global Growth)

### Multi-series token sale model

Blocksquare will follow a multi-series token sale model to distribute the BST token and raise funds for development. The main goal is to accommodate long term growth by allowing gradual runway extension. Based on our analysis of previous token sales, we evaluated that raising funds in multiple token distribution events can have a significant impact on our ability to deliver a global network for the real estate industry.

You can read more about our research on the topic, the motivations behind it and simulations based on previous coin offerings data in the blog post titled “ICOs, don’t bite off more than you can chew,” by Blocksquare’s co-founder Denis Petrovcic.

The token sale model is set to distribute 60% of the total BST token supply using the below distribution schedule.

### Motivations for a multi-series token sale model

Angel investors and VCs traditionally fund new companies in multiple rounds. They offer initial seed capital to let a team prove its concept, develop a working prototype, validate the market, and only after the team shows the capability, they’re able to raise more funds to grow and establish the business further. This way the building and funding iteration keeps all involved parties motivated to achieve and deliver on promises made.

Taking our funding goals through multiple funding rounds helps Blocksquare stand out as a long term project. Our team’s incentive is to keep pushing and earn the right to go for the next funding round. Last but not least, it sends a clear message to the interested community that the team is focused on delivering.
MULTI-SERIES TOKEN SALE MODEL

funding targets & distribute BST tokens per series

- **20MM BST**
  - Presale
  - Series A
  - Series B
  - Series C
  - Future Rounds

**Projected BST price**

- **5.00 USD**
  - Presale
  - Series A
  - Series B
  - Series C
  - Future Rounds

- **4.32 USD**
  - Presale
  - Series A
  - Series B
  - Series C
  - Future Rounds

**PRESALE**
February 2018

- 5,000,000 BST
  - 5% of total supply
  - Target funding 500k USD

**SERIES A**
April 18th 2018

- 10,000,000 BST
  - 10% of total supply
  - Target funding 5MM USD

**FUTURE SERIES**
2019*

- 40,000,000 BST
  - 40% of total supply
  - Target funding 100MM+ USD
BST TOKEN DETAILS

**Role of Token:** utility, access, license, currency  
**Token Total Supply:** 100,000,000 BST  
**Symbol:** BST  
**Blockchain:** Ethereum  
**Token Standard:** ERC20

**BST token distribution chart**

The Blocksquare system has a total supply of 100,000,000 BST, that will be released into circulation through multiple token sale events in 6-12 month intervals. We decided to follow this approach to reach a wide set of goals as we progress and develop Blocksquare into a global standard for real estate tokenization, but also to allow it to have an impact on the token economics and token demand right from the start.

- 60% of the BST total supply will be distributed over time
- 10% will be used for bounties and rewards
- 30% is allocated for current and future team members
- 4 years vesting, with 1 year cliff for all team members
Funds raised during our Series A will be used to take Blocksquare one step further in business development, provide liquidity of the BST token through exchange partners and establish a strong presence, tokenizing real estate through established RE companies. Our product is now near ready and we expect the have first tokenized real estate deals on the market by end of Q2 2018.

Our work will focus on attracting international online investors to become users and buy into tokenized real estate investment opportunities. We believe our presence will further support the country’s mission to support blockchain innovation.
THE FOUNDERS

Denis Petrovcic
MSc in Architectural Engineering • co-founder • CEO

I consider myself to be a forward thinking, open minded person with an entrepreneurial spirit and passion for the unknown. I believe the path to reach our goals will always exceed the goal itself, making our journey just as important as the destination we want to reach. Today, with the experience gained by co-founding and managing a restaurant, failing an online marketing start-up, successfully launching a web-based energy certification service, leading & designing a proposal project for the world’s highest indoor ski slope and successfully investing-in, setting-up and managing a student accommodation business, I focus on building a future where real estate investments are open to anyone.

Viktor Brajak
MSc in Computer Science • co-founder • CTO

Co-owner and COO at Medius Inc - a Java Middleware and Application Integration software engineering company specialized in development, design, implementation and integration of the most complex enterprise IT solutions. I am specialized in development, design, implementation and integration of information systems. I see blockchain technology as an undeniably ingenious invention that is set to change the way we use the internet and my team at Medius is here to help develop this future to come.

Medius Inc
Established 2002 • Full Stack Development Team • 20+ Experts • Proven Track Record

Medius Inc is a software development company specialized in IT projects based on open source Java technology. Our focus is exclusively on Agile Software Engineering: Design, Development, Testing, QA, Deployment and Maintenance of custom software systems, based on JEE technology. All our projects use concepts of custom developed business procedures and process models. By using our development tools we can easily create and publish electronic forms in real-time, access related data stored in external official registries, digitally sign documents, customize business process orchestration and flow, classify and retrieve documents, define complex data models and dictionaries, etc.

We are a team of dedicated professionals, entrepreneurs, private real estate investors, digital currency enthusiasts leveraging blockchain technology to make real estate hassle free and available to everyone, everywhere.

Our team is dynamic, distributed and always on the look for quality individuals that can bring value to the team and help us on our mission. If you believe you can contribute please feel free to contact us.

Blocksquare is being developed by Medius Inc, a software development company specialized in IT projects based on open source Java technology.
Medius, Java Middleware and Application Integration Inc., is a software engineering company specialized in development, design, implementation and integration of the most complex enterprise IT solutions.

Medius Inc started blockchain technology R&D activities with its team of 20+ developers in late 2016 and today offers consulting and development services in the field aiming to become a recognized leader combining on-chain and off-chain enterprise solutions to its high profile customer base.

United Nations Public Service Award

The United Nations Public Service Award is the most prestigious international recognition of excellence in public service. It rewards the creative achievements and contributions of public service institutions that lead to a more effective and responsive public administration in countries worldwide. In 2013, Slovenia has won a golden award thanks to a project “The Tray” which is the most important part of the whole solution, and was designed, developed and implemented by Medius.

TM Forum Excellence Awards - Finalist

Telecommunication Management Forum Excellence Award is awarded to the communications service provider, demonstrating the most innovative and effective use of TM Forum Framework, to deliver tangible cost reduction, efficiency improvement, and operational agility. In 2010, Medius and Telekom Slovenia have been nominated for the TM Forum Excellence Award for project “Automator - NGOSS Orchestra for Fulfillment Automation”.

e.com CERT

In 2010, MEDIUS has been awarded ISO 9001/2008 certificate, for “Development, Implementation, Integration, and Support of IT Systems, using Open Source Java Technology”. It clearly demonstrates company’s vision and dedication to development standards, constantly striving to deliver effective business solutions that generate customer value.

EuroCloud Award 2016

Medius’ CloudSE solution awarded as the best European cloud service in the category “Best Cloud Services provided by Start-Up CSPs”. Nominees and the winners are determined by the paneuropean jury from participating countries composed of independent experts from different cloud expertise and distinction. Over 30 Cloud solution providers from all over Europe have competed in the 2-tiered competition - national and European.

“Founded in 2002, Medius is today one of the most recognized brands in the region offering custom development solutions based on open source Java technology.”

- Viktor Brajak, COO, Medius Inc
QUESTIONS? WE HAVE ANSWERS.

future@blocksquare.io