

GROSH Voucher — Mechanics and Operational Logic

Technical and Procedural Explanation

(Public Record — Neutral)

1. Legal and Operational Constraints

Geton d.o.o. was not a licensed financial institution.

Under applicable regulatory constraints:

- internal fiat (EUR) balances could not be maintained,
- direct fiat transfers between user accounts were not permitted,
- client fiat funds could not be held as platform liabilities.

To operate under these constraints, a voucher-based settlement mechanism was implemented.

This design choice reflects regulatory limitations, not a financial product structure.

2. GROSH Voucher — Functional Definition

GROSH functioned as:

- a **digital voucher**,
- representing a transferable accounting unit,
- used exclusively for peer-to-peer settlement inside the platform interface.

GROSH did **not** represent:

- fiat currency,
- a security,
- a debt claim,
- a promise of redemption,
- a platform obligation.

Its sole function was to enable value exchange between users without the platform holding fiat balances.

3. Deterministic Transaction Flow

All value movement followed a consistent peer-to-peer structure.

Deposit Flow

1. User A initiated a deposit.
2. The system matched User A with User B offering GROSH vouchers.
3. GROSH vouchers transferred from User B → User A.
4. The ledger recorded the transaction.

Withdrawal Flow

1. User A initiated a withdrawal.
2. The system matched User A with User B seeking GROSH vouchers.
3. GROSH vouchers transferred from User A → User B.
4. The ledger recorded the transaction.

At no stage did the platform act as buyer, seller, or liquidity provider.

4. Role of the Platform

The platform operated as:

- a transaction interface,
- a matching and processing layer,
- a ledger and record-keeping system,
- a fee-charging service provider.

The platform did **not**:

- guarantee liquidity,
- guarantee counterparties,
- guarantee execution,
- guarantee pricing,
- promise redemption.

All exchanges depended on user participation and market demand.

5. Ledger Architecture (Grossus Blockchain)

Grossus Blockchain was:

- a purpose-built transaction ledger,
- operated as a single-validator (one-node) environment,
- backed by deterministic SQL storage.

Its purpose was:

- transaction traceability,
- timestamp verification,
- auditability of balances and flows.

It was not presented as a decentralized public blockchain.

6. Third-Party Representations (Clarification)

Statements made by independent promoters or third parties:

- were not part of official platform documentation,
- were not reflected in system mechanics or code,
- were not authorized by the platform.

Such representations had no technical effect on system operation.

7. Technical Summary

- GROSH vouchers functioned as settlement units.
- All exchanges were peer-to-peer.
- Liquidity depended on user demand.
- Transactions were ledger-recorded and verifiable.
- No off-ledger value creation occurred.

This document describes system behavior only.