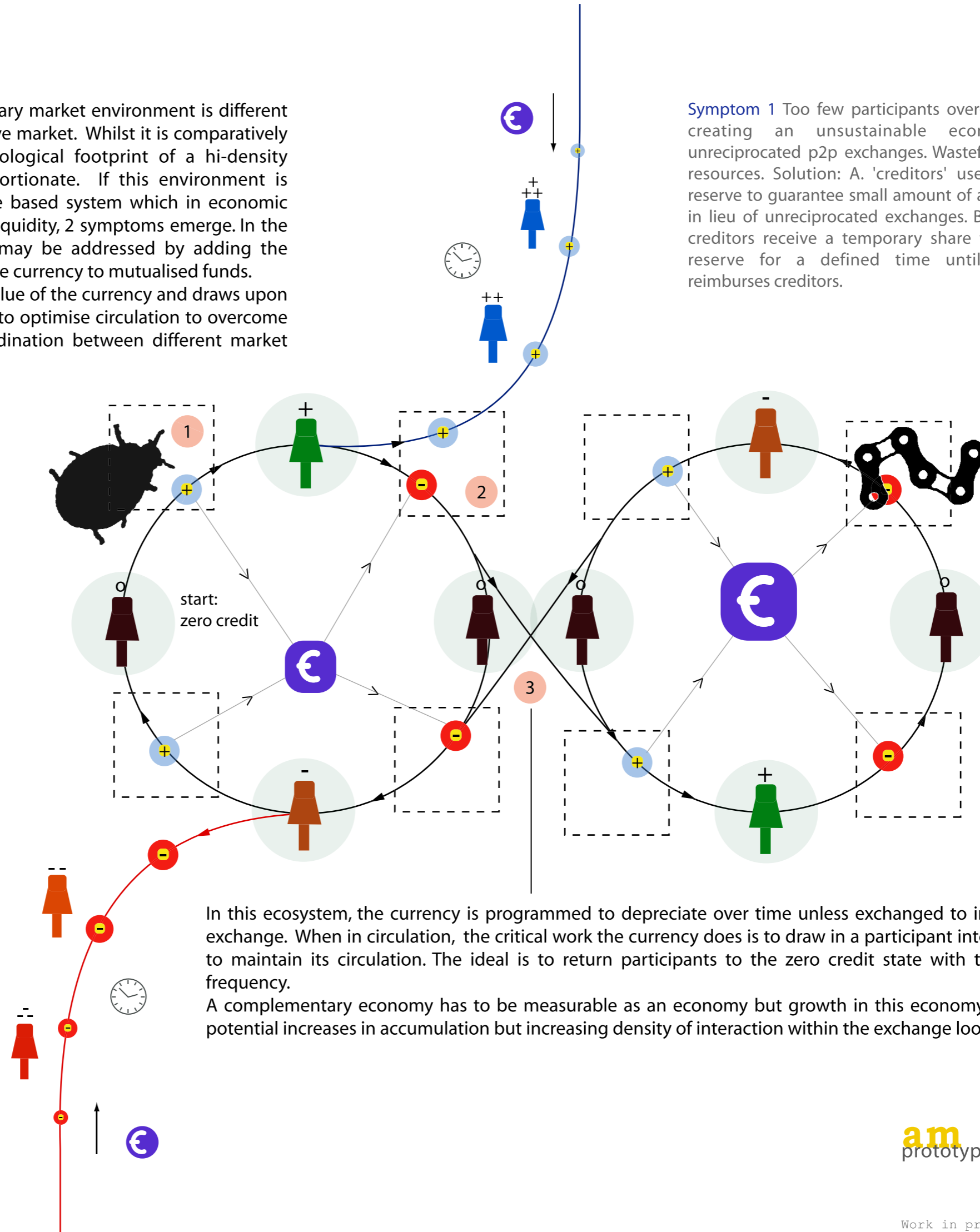


As an economic ecosystem, the complementary market environment is different to that of the consumer market or cooperative market. Whilst it is comparatively small, its effect on the social life and ecological footprint of a hi-density environment may be significantly disproportionate. If this environment is contained entirely within a closed exchange based system which in economic terms may lack market depth and has little liquidity, 2 symptoms emerge. In the programme environment, the symptoms may be addressed by adding the exchange ratios as entry/exit points linking the currency to mutualised funds. This brings economic accountability to the value of the currency and draws upon another circulatory pool, the mutual market, to optimise circulation to overcome temporal blocks in liquidity flow, and coordination between different market environments.

Symptom 1 Too few participants over-contributing creating an unsustainable economy with unreciprocated p2p exchanges. Wasteful of human resources. Solution: A. 'creditors' use mutualised reserve to guarantee small amount of accumulation in lieu of unreciprocated exchanges. B. If that fails, creditors receive a temporary share from mutual reserve for a defined time until circulation reimburses creditors.

1
Unit of currency is generated through any of the complementary activities as exchange variables and transferred to the account of participant who now holds ● credit.

2
The credit when spent ● brings in another participant into the cycle



Symptom 2 Many beneficiaries of complementary exchange services but few contributors, leads to a surplus of 'debtors'. Solution: The mutualised reserve assures liquidity for contributing participants by allowing a permissible zone of time for debtors. B. beyond which debtors pay into mutual reserve to clear debts.

In this ecosystem, the currency is programmed to depreciate over time unless exchanged to increase frequency of exchange. When in circulation, the critical work the currency does is to draw in a participant into the system in order to maintain its circulation. The ideal is to return participants to the zero credit state with the greatest possible frequency.

A complementary economy has to be measurable as an economy but growth in this economy is measured not by potential increases in accumulation but increasing density of interaction within the exchange loop.