

# Partner Commission & Escrow Payment Architecture

Dual-Agent Split Model | Crypto Optional | Bank Rails Fully Supported

## Document purpose

This framework explains how QH8 partner commissions are split, how partner risk is reduced through written milestones, and how commission payments can be released through bank escrow, paymaster structures, Documentary Letters of Credit, or compliant crypto/digital settlement where legally available.

<b>Commercial model</b>	Up to 50% partner commission pool on qualified QH8 deployment revenue
<b>Standard split</b>	25% supply-side partner / 25% demand-side partner
<b>Closed-loop split</b>	50% partner commission when one partner controls both sides
<b>Payment principle</b>	Funds secured first; milestones defined in writing; payout released after agreed delivery milestone

Prepared as a partner-facing commercial framework. Final commission obligations, escrow release mechanics, tax treatment, AML/KYC checks, wallet eligibility, and banking instructions must be confirmed in the signed transaction documents.

## 1. Executive Summary

QH8 deployments are enterprise-level infrastructure, telemetry, data-sealing, and reporting engagements. A typical industrial telemetry-node deployment, including cryptographic data-vault setup, generally ranges from USD 5,000 to USD 25,000 depending on facility size, telemetry complexity, reporting scope, and deployment requirements.

To support international trade corridors, QH8 may allocate up to 50% of qualified contract value to approved originating partners. The commission pool is divided according to who controls the transaction relationship: the origin-side facility, the buyer/project-owner side, or both sides of the commercial loop.

### Simple rule

If two partners help close one QH8 deployment, one supply-side and one demand-side, each receives 25% of the contract value. If one partner controls the full commercial loop, that partner receives the full 50% partner commission pool.

## 2. Commission Split Model

Partner role	Relationship controlled	Commission	Typical payout range
Supply-Side Partner	Origin-side producer, factory, exporter, or facility owner	25%	USD 1,250 to USD 6,250 per deployment
Demand-Side Partner	European buyer, importer, developer, bank, insurer, infrastructure sponsor, or compliance department	25%	USD 1,250 to USD 6,250 per contract
Closed-Loop Partner	Both the producer/facility side and the buyer/project-owner side	50%	USD 2,500 to USD 12,500 per deployment

Commissions are tied to confirmed QH8 contract revenue and are payable only according to the written partner agreement after client funds have been received or secured under the agreed escrow or payment structure.

## 3. Partner Roles and Qualification

The commission is earned by the party that originates and controls a real commercial relationship, not by a passive referral with no access, authority, or execution value.

Role	Qualifying contribution	Examples
Supply-Side Partner	Brings the origin-side facility to the table, secures management access, identifies a documentation or data gap, and helps coordinate the local path for QH8 deployment.	Steel mills; cement plants; fertilizer producers; mining operators; battery-material suppliers; exporters; industrial manufacturers.
Demand-Side Partner	Identifies buyer-side pain: missing supplier data, weak documentation, CBAM readiness gaps, grid-capacity limitations, financing requirements, or buyer due-diligence concerns.	EU importers; construction-material buyers; procurement teams; data-center operators; infrastructure developers; banks; insurers; trade-finance groups.
Closed-Loop Partner	Controls both the origin-side producer and the European buyer, importer, developer, or project owner in the same transaction.	Single partner introduces both parties and creates the complete corridor opportunity.

A partner should be registered to the opportunity in writing before serious execution begins. This prevents later disputes about who originated the facility, who originated the buyer, and which commission tier applies.

## 4. Escrow and Payment Rail Options

Crypto is optional. Bank rails are fully supported. Many industrial companies cannot use crypto because of internal treasury policies, tax treatment, banking controls, or compliance restrictions. That does not stop the QH8 milestone model. It only changes the payment rail.

Payment rail	Use case	Partner protection logic
Standard bank-wire escrow	Traditional corporate buyer or project sponsor pays in USD or EUR.	Funds are secured before execution; payout is released after the agreed milestone.
Licensed corporate escrow account	Regulated escrow provider controls release mechanics.	Release conditions, recipients, and dispute process are written in advance.
Paymaster agreement	Useful where a neutral payment administrator is needed.	Paymaster distributes QH8 and partner shares according to the written schedule.
Documentary Letter of Credit	Large commodity, infrastructure, or trade-finance transaction.	QH8 deliverables can be listed as required presentation documents.
SEPA / SWIFT transfer	Standard EU or international bank settlement.	Commission paid by normal bank transfer after milestone release.
Hybrid fiat-to-digital settlement	Buyer pays fiat; partner may prefer digital settlement where allowed.	Requires compliant provider, jurisdictional approval, and written payout instructions.

### Core payment rule

Funds are secured first. Milestones are defined in writing. Payouts are released only after the agreed QH8 delivery milestone is completed and accepted under the transaction documents.

## 5. Standard Fiat Escrow Flow

When the buyer, factory, or corporate partner cannot use crypto, the deployment fee can be deposited in USD or EUR into a regulated escrow account or paymaster-controlled corporate account. The escrow agreement should define the total deployment fee, commission split, release milestone, required documentation, dispute process, and payment recipients.

Step	Action	Required control
1. Agreement signed	Buyer, factory, QH8, partner(s), and escrow/paymaster provider sign the written structure.	Defines contract value, commission split, payout recipients, release conditions, banking details, and dispute process.
2. Funds deposited	Buyer, importer, factory, or project sponsor wires the deployment fee into escrow.	Escrow agent confirms funds are received and secured before serious execution starts.
3. QH8 milestone executed	QH8 performs the agreed technical scope and prepares the required evidence package.	Milestone may include telemetry activation, baseline capture, SHA-256 sealed evidence, CBAM readiness file, Battery Passport support file, or buyer sign-off.
4. Funds released	Escrow agent or paymaster releases payment after milestone completion and verification.	QH8 and partner commissions are paid according to the written commission schedule.

## 6. Example: USD 20,000 Deployment With Two Partners

Scenario: a Georgian industrial producer needs QH8 telemetry and a sealed data package for a European importer. One partner controls the factory relationship. Another partner controls the buyer or importer relationship.

Participant	Role	Split	Payout
Buyer / Importer	Funds the QH8 deployment escrow	Deposit	USD 20,000
QH8 Technologies	Provides telemetry, data sealing, reporting, and technical delivery	50%	USD 10,000
Supply-Side Partner	Introduced the factory and secured local access	25%	USD 5,000
Demand-Side Partner	Introduced the buyer, importer, or project-owner requirement	25%	USD 5,000

In this structure, payout is handled through normal bank transfers unless the parties agree to a compliant crypto or hybrid settlement method in writing.

## 7. Example: Closed-Loop Partner

If one partner controls both sides of the deal - the origin-side producer and the European buyer - that partner receives the full partner commission pool. This is the highest-value partner position because it removes acquisition friction on both sides of the corridor.

Participant	Role	Split	Payout
Buyer / Importer	Funds the QH8 deployment escrow	Deposit	USD 20,000
QH8 Technologies	Provides telemetry, data sealing, reporting, and technical delivery	50%	USD 10,000
Closed-Loop Partner	Controls both the producer and buyer relationship	50%	USD 10,000

## 8. Documentary Letter of Credit Option

For larger commodity, infrastructure, or supply-chain transactions, the QH8 evidence package may be included as a required document in a Documentary Letter of Credit. In that structure, the bank does not release payment until the required documents are presented.

Depending on the transaction, the QH8 deliverable may be listed as one of the required presentation documents:

- Digital Supply Chain Passport
- SHA-256 sealed telemetry report
- CBAM-readiness data package
- Energy evidence report
- Facility telemetry confirmation
- Battery Passport data-support file

This structure is useful when the QH8 evidence package is connected directly to a larger cargo, procurement, or trade-finance transaction.

## 9. Hybrid Fiat-to-Digital Settlement

Some partners may prefer digital settlement, while corporate buyers may only be allowed to pay by bank transfer. In that case, a hybrid structure may be used where legally available.

The buyer pays a normal corporate invoice in EUR or USD. A licensed payment provider, escrow provider, or settlement partner may then convert or route the funds according to the agreed structure. From the buyer side, the process looks like a standard bank payment. From the partner side, payout may be received through the agreed settlement method.

### Compliance boundary

Hybrid settlement depends on jurisdiction, KYC/AML approval, tax treatment, banking rules, wallet eligibility, provider capability, and written agreement by the parties. It should never be treated as automatic.

## 10. Partner Risk Protection Checklist

The objective is to prevent unclear promises, delayed payouts, and disputes after the deal closes. Every approved partner should know in advance what they are owed, when they are paid, who releases payment, and which account or wallet receives the funds.

Control	Purpose
Written opportunity registration	Identifies who originated the producer, buyer, or full commercial loop.
Written commission schedule	Confirms 25% supply-side, 25% demand-side, or 50% closed-loop partner allocation.
Escrow/paymaster instructions	Defines who holds funds and what triggers release.
Milestone definition	Confirms the exact QH8 deliverable required before payout.
Recipient details	Locks bank account or compliant wallet instructions in advance.
Dispute process	Defines how conflicts are handled before funds are released.
KYC/AML and tax compliance	Keeps payment rails usable for corporate buyers, banks, and regulated counterparties.
Non-circumvention language	Protects approved partners from being bypassed after introducing the opportunity.

## 11. Final Operating Rule

If the client cannot use crypto, the deal does not stop. QH8 uses fiat rails. The commission model remains the same: 25% to the supply-side partner, 25% to the demand-side partner, or 50% to the closed-loop partner when one approved partner controls both sides of the opportunity.

### QH8 operating principle

Secure the funds, define the milestone, deliver the QH8 evidence package, and release the agreed commission split transparently.

**Important notice:** This document is a commercial discussion framework. It is not legal, tax, banking, securities, or compliance advice. Final structures should be documented by qualified counsel and approved by the relevant escrow, banking, payment, and compliance providers.