

# Exponential Growth Investments

## Introduction:

Take Uber, for example... the taxi service.

If you'd managed to get a \$10,000 stake in this startup when it first began, it'd be worth over \$45 million by now. Or consider Airbnb... the online hotel service. You'd have made 7,000 times your money on an early investment.

Granted, these types of gains may be rare... but finding just one of these opportunities can lead to life-changing profits.

Here's the problem... These opportunities are typically off limits to regular investors... But today it is your lucky day, the Global Genius Trust specializes in this kinds of opportunities. No middleman, No sales person, you are dealing here directly with the owners of these opportunities. Just skip to the end and see our contact information.

**Can GGTrust get you huge Gains?** Well you be the judge, look at these other that have done so:

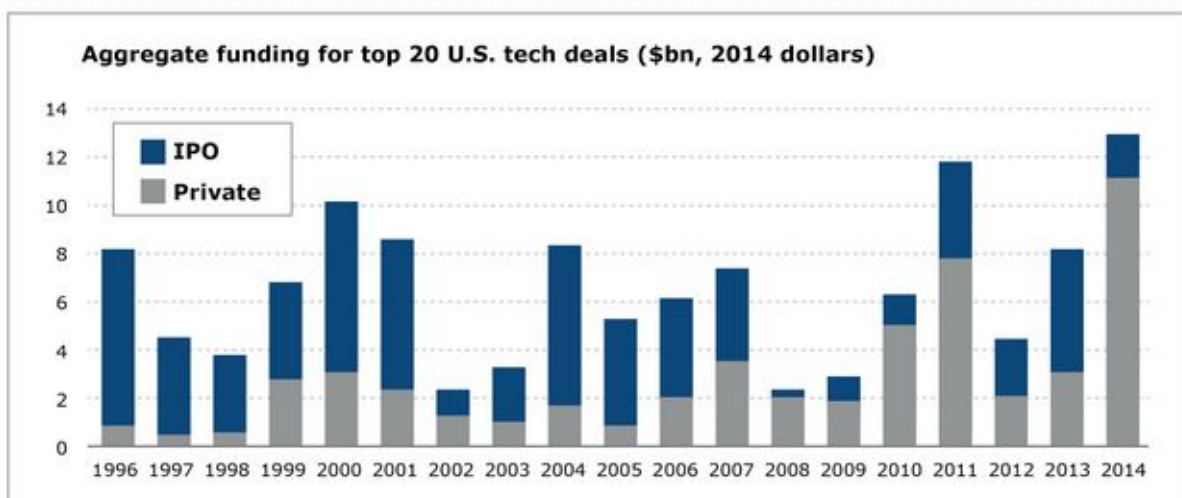
<b><u>"Backdoor"</u></b>	<b><u>Sector</u></b>	<b><u>Gain</u></b>
Jazz (JAZZ)	sleep aids	<b>30,991% gain</b>
Gray (GTN)	TV broadcasting	<b>5,272% gain</b>
Books-a-Million (BAMM)	book retail	<b>837% gain</b>
Starz (STRZA)	entertainment	<b>12,717% gain</b>
Nexstar (NXST)	TV broadcasting	<b>8,329% gain</b>
Raptor (RPTP)	kidney repair	<b>500% gain</b>
Air Transport (ATSG)	transportation	<b>4,873% gain</b>
Keryx (KERX)	gastro treatment	<b>4,329% gain</b>

<u>Startup</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Value of early stake</u>
Dropbox	online file management	<b>up 1,550%</b>
Spotify	music	<b>up 710%</b>
Snapchat	online picture storage	<b>up 1,290%</b>
Slack	online communication	<b>up 780%</b>
DocuSign	paper processing	<b>up 480%</b>
Shazam	music	<b>up 490%</b>
Evernote	online info storage	<b>up 230%</b>
Square	credit card processing	<b>up 1,110%</b>
Stripe	online payment processor	<b>up 1,620%</b>

Source: [the Altucher Report](#)

**Wealthy people often own little-known, valuable assets, while the middle class and poor simply rely on salaries... 401(k)s... mutual funds... and ordinary stocks that get written up in the mainstream news.**

**In fact, according to a 2015 study – the top 20 financial deals each year are now almost completely private... whereas in years past, IPOs dominated.**



Source: Capital IQ, a16z

**In short, for most people — there's simply no way of knowing which startups will take off and be successful. GGTrust specializes in .....**

### **GGTrust is better than an hedge fund**

#### **The Exponential Growth Factor...**

In recent years, exponential growth has occurred in only a few companies; typically, an exponentially growing company has a product that nearly everyone in the world can use, nearly everyone in the world wants, and nearly everyone in the world can afford. Another necessary condition is that everyone can buy/access the product by means of the internet.

Surprisingly, many such products are free; the only payment user must agree to is to accept advertisements on his screen while using the product.

Exponentially growing companies have produced more and faster profits by many orders of magnitude than the oil or electricity business ever did for the investor. For example, let's consider the cheese business, it takes one day's milk to produce cheese, if you want to double your cheese production, you must first produce double the milk, i.e., get another cow and double the land for feeding the cows. In the cheese business your profits can go up only a little bit at a time. In exponentially growing companies this is not the case; for example, when using a webpage, you can get one new customer or a thousand new customers for the same low cost. This is exponential growth. Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, are excellent examples of exponential growth businesses. There are very few of these companies.

Exponential growth companies are usually internet service oriented companies. GGCurrency is an example of an exponential business. We expect GGCurrency to go viral/exponential and, when it does, the early investors of GGCurrency will become very wealthy.

The funding needs of an exponential business are often extremely small compared to other businesses. A few thousand dollars investment can turn into millions of dollars for an early stage investor. Only an exponential business offers this amazing opportunity to grow one's investment returns so fast.

We at GGT have not one, but several exponential growth businesses in the works; we are focusing on GGCurrency at this time because we see its great potential and the great need worldwide. And, GGCurrency is the one project that is capable of funding many other projects, therefore compounding the growth even further. In fact, GGCurrency has the potential to fund trillions of dollars in other projects.

The world's top two private employers, McDonald's and Walmart, together employ four million people. Their combined stock-market value is \$325 billion, giving an average 'value' of \$81,250 per employee. The stars of the new economy – Alibaba, Facebook and Google – have a combined stock-market value of nearly \$800 billion. But they barely employ 80,000 people, representing \$10 million of 'value' per employee. A worker in the new economy seems to be a hundred times more 'valuable' than one in the traditional economy. But this value has a whole different meaning if we consider it from the opposite perspective: that today's economy has a hundred times less need for 'human capital' than the traditional economy. In their study *The Future of Employment*, Oxford researchers Michael Osborne and Carl Benedikt Frey come to an unambiguous conclusion: the digitization of human activities means 47 per cent of current jobs in the US are at risk of disappearing. The trend of replacing people with machines has begun: electronic checkouts are replacing cashiers in supermarkets, while industrial robots are replacing labourers on assembly lines. Foxconn, a Chinese subcontractor of Apple and Nokia, announced in 2012 that it plans to purchase a million robots to replace its workers.

Robots already do many menial tasks. In the future, they'll do more sophisticated jobs as well. A [study last year](#) from Carl Frey and Michael Osborne at Oxford University found that 47% of jobs are at risk of computerization over the next two decades. That includes positions in transport and logistics, office and administration, sales and construction, and even law, financial services and medicine.