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A Brief Glance at ICO

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In its heyday in 2017, initial token offering (ICO) has surpassed venture capital as the primary method of funding for [blockchain](#) startups.

ICO stands for “initial coin offering,” and refers to a previously popular method of fundraising capital for early-stage crypto projects. In an ICO, a blockchain-based startup mints a certain quantity of its own native digital token and offers them to early investors, normally in exchange for other cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin or ether.

As a type of digital crowdfunding, ICOs enable startups not only to raise funds without giving up equity but also to establish a community of incentivized users who want the project to succeed so their presale tokens rise in value.

While ICOs can offer an easy funding mechanism and an innovative approach for startups to raise money, buyers can also benefit from both access to the service that the token confers as well as a rise in the token’s price if the platform is successful (big IF!)

These gains can be realized by selling the tokens on an exchange once they’re listed. Or, buyers can double down on the project by purchasing more tokens once they hit the market.

[Ethereum](#) ICO was one of the first real success stories using this relatively new type of fundraising mechanism, raising \$15.5 million in 2014. Fifty million ether tokens (ETH) were sold at \$0.311 each, and on May 12, 2021, it hit an all-time high of \$4,382.73, offering investors a 1,408,903% return on investment. Now not only is it one of the most valuable cryptocurrencies, but it has enabled an entire ecosystem of decentralized applications ([dapps](#)) to blossom from its technology.

ICOs History

It all started in 2013 when software engineer J.R. Willet wrote a white paper titled “The Second Bitcoin White Paper” for the token MasterCoin (which was rebranded as Omni Layer) and was able to raise US\$600,000.

By 2014, seven projects had raised a total of \$30 million. The largest that year was Ethereum: 50 million ether were created and sold to the public, raising more than \$18 million.

2015 was a quieter year. Seven sales raised a total of \$9 million, with the largest - Augur - collecting just over \$5 million.

Activity started to pick up in 2016 when 43 ICOs - including Waves, Ionomi, Golem, and Lisk - raised \$256 million. That included the infamous token sale of The DAO project, an autonomous investment fund that aimed to encourage Ethereum ecosystem development by allowing investors to vote on projects to fund. Not long after the sale raised a record \$150 million, a hacker siphoned off approximately \$60 million worth of ether, leading to the project's collapse and a hard fork of the Ethereum protocol.

The DAO's failure did not deter the increasingly ebullient enthusiasm for the nascent digital asset space, and in December the first fund dedicated to token investment got significant backing from old-school venture capitalists.

2017 saw ICO's reach a new peak, in part to new technological advancements. 342 token issuances raised almost \$5.4 billion and thrust the concept to the forefront of blockchain innovation. ICOs selling out in increasingly shorter periods of time fueled the frenzy, and in the haste to get 'in on the action,' project fundamentals became less important to would-be investors.

ICOs under scrutiny of the law

Along with increased attention came increased scrutiny, and concerns about the legality of token sales. This was evident when the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) put out a statement in 2017 warning that if a digital asset sold to U.S. investors had the characteristics of a security (ownership rights, an income stream, or even expectation of a profit from the efforts of others), it had to abide by U.S. securities laws or face punitive action. More recently, Gary Gensler, the latest Chairman of the SEC, says he believes all ICOs are securities, and are therefore in breach of United States securities laws - hinting more class actions could be on the horizon.

Financial regulators from Australia, the U.K and a long list of other countries also issued warnings to

retail investors about the potential hazards of participating in these potentially fraudulent offerings.

South Korea and China decidedly imposed complete bans on ICOs around the same time, while Thailand issued a temporary ban on token offerings a year later as regulators drafted up a new legal framework.

Despite the widespread regulatory concern regarding ICOs, there is yet no global consensus on passing blanket laws - or amending existing ones - to protect investors from flimsy or fraudulent token sales.

ICO investment risks

Any token sold via an ICO is considered a high-risk investment. The market is still under-regulated, scam ICOs are rife and investors have no protection if an ICO fails or turns out to be fraudulent. A 2018 Satis report prepared for Bloomberg stated almost 80% of ICOs at the time were believed to be fraudulent sales.

For anyone looking to participate in an ICO, it's important to include the following in your due diligence process:

- Review the project's team to see if they have demonstrable experience creating successful businesses. Ideally, team members should also list their social media accounts so they can be contacted.
- Review the project's white paper and roadmap to see how the intended product or service will work, including when certain features will launch.
- Check to see if any computer code has been audited by a third party. This will be a good indication that a project is serious about its security.
- Look for typos on the website - this is usually an early red flag that a website has been made quickly with little thought, and could point to it being a scam.

Tokens, especially those that have had successful sales, are usually listed on [crypto exchanges](#). Once listed, new investors who missed out on the token offering have an opportunity to purchase the coins. If a project has marketed itself well, there can be significant demand for its token post-ICO.

However, it has become common practice to see ICO investors dump their discounted tokens into the market in a big way to ensure a quick and easy return on their investment or token price.

Few tokens rarely recover in price from these types of sell-offs, which is a big reason why ICOs are less commonly used today. a 2018 study showed that more than 50% of ICO projects fail to survive more than four months after launch. This is a list of over 2,400 failed ICOs or “dead coins”.