



MMIC





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## Chapter One: The Origin of Project



The financial services industry is the driving force behind the global economic development and one of the industries with the highest degree of centralization. The information asymmetry between both sides of the transaction in the financial market makes it impossible to establish an effective credit mechanism. There are a large number of centralized credit intermediary and information intermediary in the industrial chain, which slows down the operational efficiency of the system and increases the cost of capital exchanges. The emergence of blockchain technology offers the possibility of decentralized credit mechanisms and the potential to change the financial infrastructure. Various types of financial



assets, such as equity, bonds, notes, warehouse receipts, and fund shares, can be integrated in the blockchain account book, becoming a digital asset on the chain, which is stored, transferred, and traded on the blockchain to make a promising application in the financial field. For example, there are typical applications in global payments, insurance claims, securities transactions, bills, and so on.

In terms of global payments, blockchain technology is used to achieve the transfer of funds, especially in the cross-border payment business, the potential advantages are particularly prominent. The establishment of direct interaction between cross-border payers, simplifies the processing flow, realizes real-time settlement, improves transaction efficiency, and reduce business costs, thereby promoting the development of cross-border micro-payment and other business models. In terms of cross-border payment settlement, the blockchain will be able to abandon the role of transfer banks and achieve point-to-point, rapid and low-cost cross-border payments. According to McKinsey's estimates, the application of blockchain technology in the B2B cross-border payment and settlement business will reduce the cost of each transaction by approximately 40%.

From the perspective of world finance, being a beneficiary of technology in the new wave of blockchain technology or being the subverted depends entirely on how to assess the situation. It is better to



actively adjust its role in the future business landscape and logic and not simply to be a credit intermediaries, passively relying on monopoly positions to collect interest rate differentials and transaction fees; additionally, it must actively pioneer the use of technology, continue to upgrade high-value financial service capabilities and contents, lead and participate in the formation of new commercial patterns.

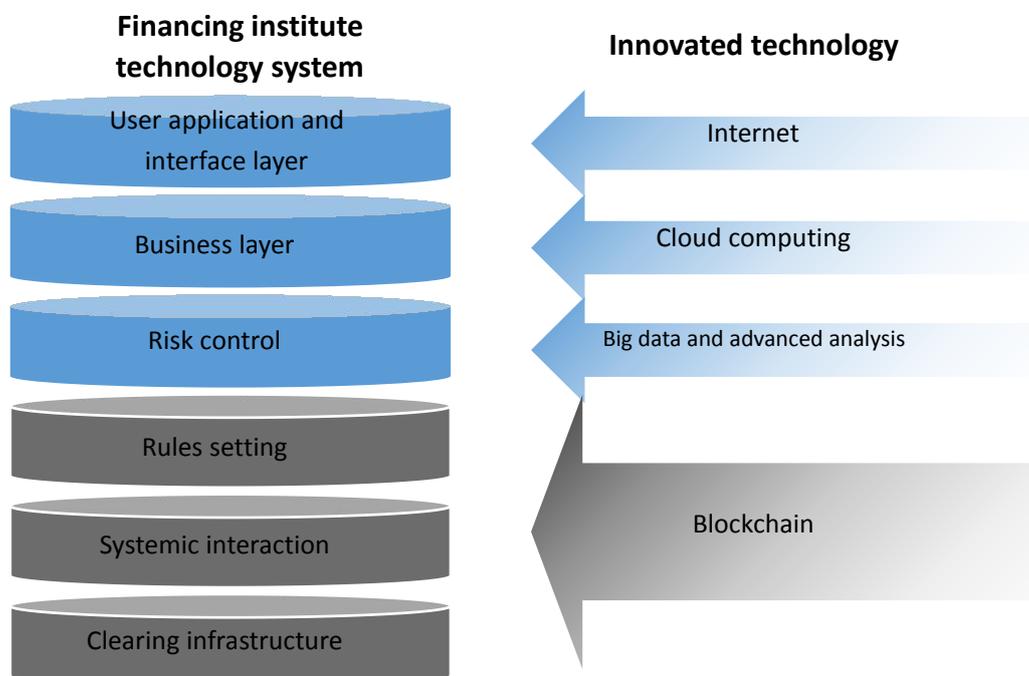


Figure 1-1 Financial System Innovated Technology

With the fierce development of blockchain technology, it is applied in many different fields and it is worth mentioning that it is applied to the field of financial virtual currency. Blockchain technology has a strong advantage in the circulation of virtual currency applications. Because



blockchain is just like a distributed ledger, which uses a unique distributed node to realize the backup of information data. The latest generation of virtual currency - MMC relied on the upgraded blockchain technology to enhance the system storage, inspection, interaction, circulation and other performance. In addition, the unique and extremely compact data on the MMC block are connected back and forth, relying on a decentralized system stored on a single node, which can effectively ensure that private information data cannot be modified and deleted.

The rise and rapid growth of MMC also benefited from its strong background. It is a collection of coins from Miami' s upper class. At present, MMC is popular in Florida as a collection and it is considered as a topic that every financial person will discuss with and will become a virtual currency circulated by upper class.

At the same time, there are also unique advantages in the geographical factors of MMC. Miami is an international metropolis with an important position in finance, commerce, media, entertainment, arts, and international trade. It is the headquarters of many companies, banks, and television stations. Miami's good economic and cultural resources provide a good geographical environment for the emergence and development of MMC, which has a lot of resources that can be used in finance, commerce, media, entertainment, art, and international trade. Naturally, it forms a complete industrial chain, with many entities joining.



In addition, it is not surprising that financial centres with a collection of talented people are able to create the mystery currency of MMC.



## Chapter Two: The Birth of MMC

### 2.1 The Definition of MMC

MMC is a peer-to-peer Internet currency that can provide instant, near-zero-cost payments for anyone in the world. The birthplace of MMC is Miami, an international metropolis that plays an important role in finance, commerce, media, entertainment, arts, and international trade. It is also home to many companies, banks, and television stations. It originally started from the emerging virtual currency issued by a mysterious financial predator at the Miami Business Forum, which injects powerful energy into the virtual currency and will surely become the mainstream virtual currency in the future.

As a kind of virtual reserve, it can completely separate itself from foreign exchange control and is not regulated by government agencies, being free to choose trade objects during the transaction process. Without the control of state institutions and the invisible competition of the currencies of various countries, MMC could escape the whisper of currency deflation and financial barriers. In addition, due to the special nature of virtual currency, MMC can also increase the types of users in terms of customer selection. In addition to general users, it can also provide services to customers with special requirements, use their own anonymous functions and convenient nature to maintain users, and



protect their privacy and information from being leaked, and so on.

## 2.2 The Advantages of MMC

### (1) Data Block Chain

MMC's blockchain is able to handle a larger volume of transactions than Bitcoin. As the production of data blocks is more and more frequent, the network can support more transactions and there is no need to modify the software in the future. At the same time, the company is located in Miami, Florida, USA. As a result, companies can confirm transactions faster and still be able to wait for more transaction confirmations when they are sold in bulk.

### (2) Excavation rewards

Miners currently generate 1.9 MMC per block. Every 4 years, the number of MMC produced will be reduced by half. The total amount generated by the MMC network is 100 million MMC.

### (3) Open source software

MMC Currency System is a free software project that follows the MIT/X11 license agreement, allowing you to run, modify and copy software according to your needs. The user can also distribute the modified software version if they are willing to. The software is released in a completely open source format. Users can independently verify the binary version and its corresponding source code.

### (4) Open foreign policy



Tolerant policies on virtual currencies in Japan and US have brought a glimmer of hope to the virtual currency market. Compared with the strike in certain countries, Europe seems to have seen the potential development of virtual currency. Bitcoin is gradually being used in major trading projects, and the supervision on new currency such as MMC has also been relaxed. In this way, MMC would like to have more opportunities in the European market and provide a more equitable environment for MMC's competition with virtual currencies issued by many European institutions.

(5) Advanced multi-signature.

MMC System is a free software project that follows the MIT/X11 license, which allows the users to run, modify, and copy the software according to their needs, or even to release a modified version of the software. At the same time, the software is released in fully open source form, and users can independently verify the binary version and the corresponding source code. Therefore, the open source software of MMC not only has the performance of other high-cost software, but also increases the user's autonomy, making the transaction more free and independent, and letting MMC transactions not be interfered with by other organizations with the security of the transaction.

(6) low fees for users

Bitcoin was very hot before, but the high transaction fee of Bitcoin



also made investors feel bad, and the higher the number of transactions is, the higher the fee is, making many investors who are planning to try virtual currency daunting. The developer of MMC views and solves problems from the perspective of the user and maximizes empathy. Therefore, MMC not only has convenient payment functions but also has a low fee.

#### (7) Looking at the world and gathering the world

Compared with the initial virtual currency Bitcoin, MMC has the common features of decentralization, privacy, global circulation, and low transaction costs, with an achievement of a substantial leap forward. MMC has a faster rate of transaction confirmation, greater transaction processing capacity, and higher efficiency than Bitcoin's cryptographic technology system. Therefore, on the basis of Bitcoin's international communication, MMC has set its sights on the world and further gathered the world, so the prospect is very broad.

### **2.3 MMC - Technological Innovation**

MMC currency mainly uses blockchain technology to achieve innovation. Currently, blockchain technology is the basis for MMC's implementation of virtual currency innovation. There are three core technologies: consensus mechanisms, cryptography principles, and distributed data storage.

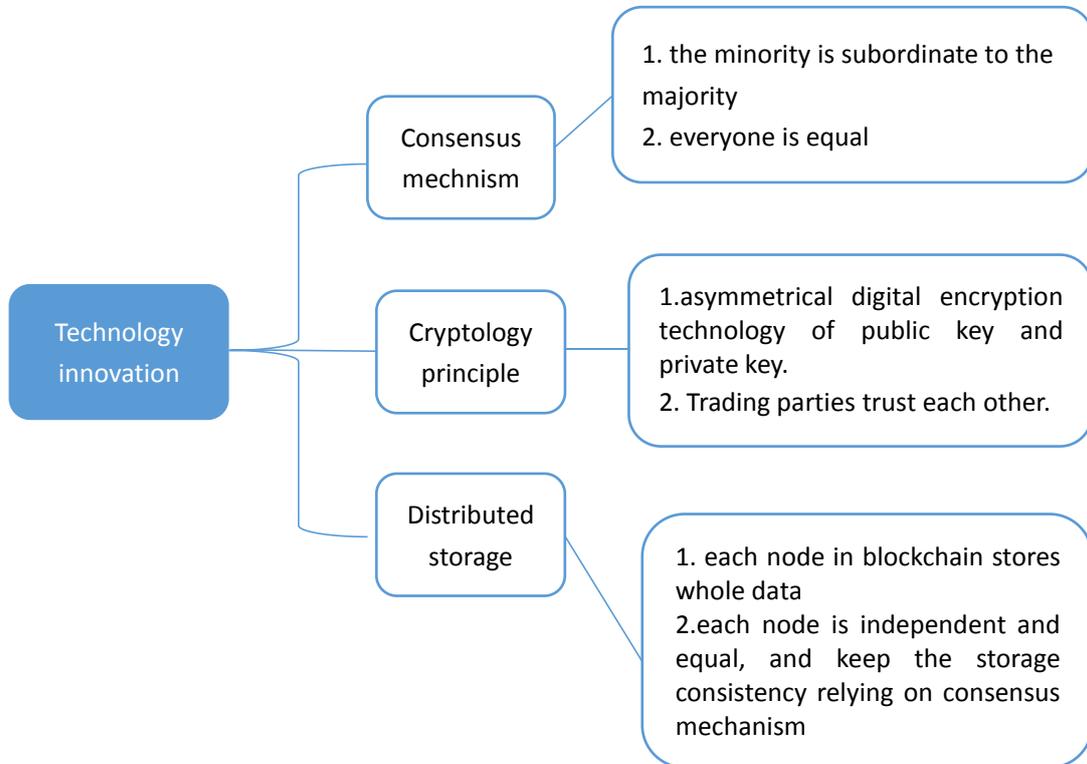


Figure2-1 Technical Innovation of MMC

### (1) Consensus mechanism

Consensus refers to the process that the nodes participated by many parties reach an agreement for data or behavior through nodes interaction. In other words, consensus mechanism is the algorithm, agreement and rule to define the consensus process.

The consensus mechanism of blockchain is featured with “the minority is subordinate to the majority” and “everyone is equal” . The



feature of “the minority is subordinate to the majority” doesn't totally mean the number of nodes, but also the ability of computing or other characteristic quantity that can be used in the comparison of computers. As for the other feature, it means when nodes meet some certain demands, each node has the right to propose consensus result, which can be the final consensus result with the acceptance from other nodes.

### (2) Cryptology Principle

In blockchain, the transmission of information uses public key and private key which are asymmetrical digital encryption technology to reach the trust between the two parties. During the process, if the information of a public or private key is encrypted, only the other key can dissolve it. Furthermore, when one of the private keys become public (turn into public key), it is impossible to calculate the one not in public (private key).

### (3) Distributed Storage:

The distributed storage in blockchain means each participated node has an independent and whole data storage. Being different from traditional distributed storage, the distributed storage in the blockchain has the peculiarity embodied as two aspects: firstly, each node in blockchain stores whole data as a structure of block and chain, while the traditional distributed storage generally divides the data into several parts to store according to certain rules; secondly, each node in



blockchain is independent and equal, and they keep the storage consistency relying on consensus mechanism, as for traditional distributed storage, the central node synchronizes data toward other back-up nodes. In addition, data node can be different physical machines, or different examples on the cloud.



## Chapter Three: The Ecological Structure of MMC

The core idea of using the next-generation blockchain technology is to build a block chain with natural evolution capabilities, and to make full use of artificial intelligence to build a user-friendly, cloud-oriented service and closely integrated virtual currency ecosystem. The traditional blockchain solves the problem of transmitting trusted information and value transfer on untrusted channels, and the consensus mechanism solves the problem of how the blockchain achieves consistency in distributed scenarios. The consensus mechanism solves the problem of mutual trust between nodes in the decentralized thinking; and the introduction of smart contract 2.0 makes the blockchain technology closer to reality and extends to social life and business; at the bottom of the block, MMC introduces artificial intelligence and allow it to participate in more “judgments” and “implementations” that were previously required to be completed by humans, and to introduce “collective wisdom” and “contractual constitutions” . At the same time, it uses existing blockchain technologies to constantly absorb and optimize the MMC blockchain itself, building a global decentralized digital currency ecosystem.

### 3.1 The Asset subject of MMC

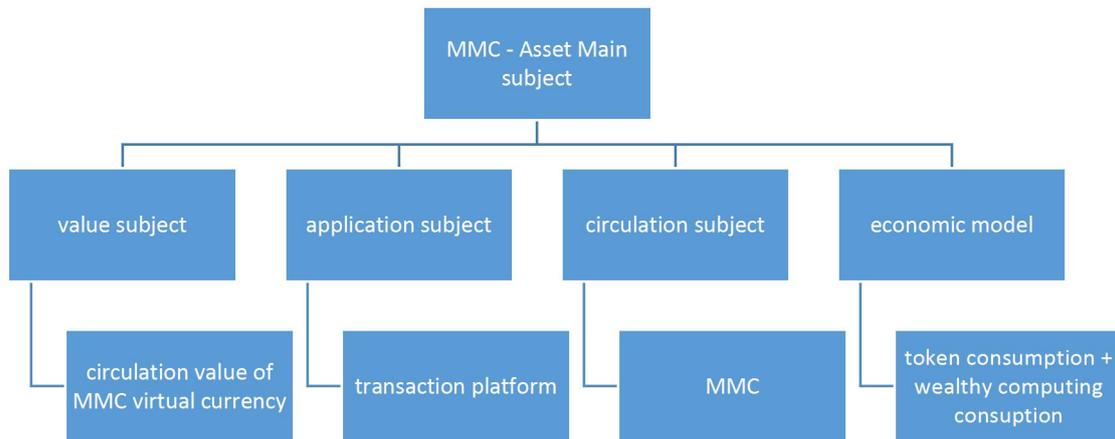


Figure 3-1 MMC Assets subject

(1) The value subject. The value body of MMC is the value generated by the circulation of its virtual currency.

(2) The application subject. At present, MMC is mainly applied to the trading and circulation of virtual currencies, and its main applications are various commercial payments and hedge collections.

(3) The circulation subject. The circulation subject of MMC is mainly the virtual currency itself, which is mainly traded and circulated in the MMC system, the community, and the corresponding virtual currency trading platform.

(4) Economic model. MMC achieves profitability mainly through the trade and circulation of currency, that is, the consumption of MMC currency tokens and the consumption of wealthy computing.



### **3.2 MMC-Miner's Mechanism Model**

For the MMC system, mining has two meanings. Firstly, mining is the basic process of generating currency supply, which is the fundamental motive of miners. Secondly, the mining process actually encrypts the integrity of the transaction data to form a checksum, which is also the core means of protecting currency credit and preventing fraud.

### **3.3 MMC - Encrypted Wallet**

In the key management solution of MMC, key encryption safes and user account delegation functions are provided to ensure the security of keys.

### **3.4 Application and Circulation Supported by MMC**

In digital asset issuance and distribution networks, blockchains are used for asset registration, transaction confirmation, billing reconciliation, and liquidation. As a result, the company's asset network, including upstream and downstream institutions such as asset issuers, asset traders, exchanges, and distribution channels, can conduct business on its own in accordance with its own role.

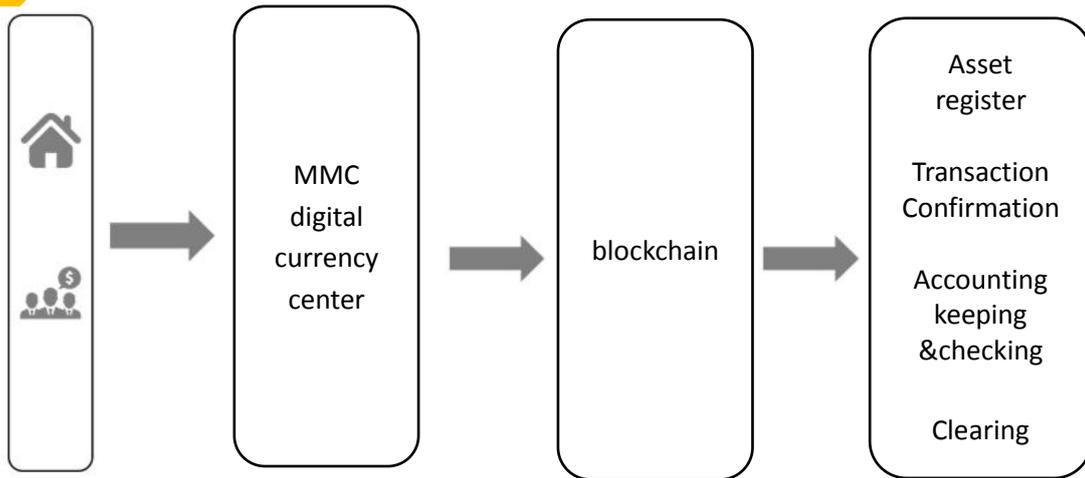


Figure 3-2 MMC - Application and Circulation

- Any digitalizable asset can be registered and issued on the platform. Various entities (individuals and institutions) can register and issue their own digital assets on the platform. The realization of asset registration is public announcement, which facilitates the tracking and inquiries of digital assets and can effectively reduce asset disputes.
- The core of asset circulation is the channel. Blockchain technology enables asset flow from the single-central control to socialized circulation, and any resource-rich channel can become a catalyst for asset circulation, promoting circulation and increasing circulation efficiency.
- The basic characteristics of blockchain “trading and settlement” make real-time liquidation possible, greatly improving the efficiency



of post-transaction processing and real-time query of asset circulation.

- MMC is a digitalized asset that can serve as an entrance to asset securitization and digitization, mapping real assets into digital assets that are issued and circulated on the chain.

MMC is currently used only for the trading of virtual currencies in the financial system. In the future, we can further expand its application range and try to use it for commercial points, e-tickets, prepaid cards, gaming equipment, insurance card slips, and asset securitization.





## Chapter Four: Technical Features of Block Chain of MMC

MMC has a complete ecological environment, which includes five parts: public chain subject, calculation group, application layer, user group and digital asset token. These five parts are interdependent and interacted together, forming the complete ecological environment of the MMC:

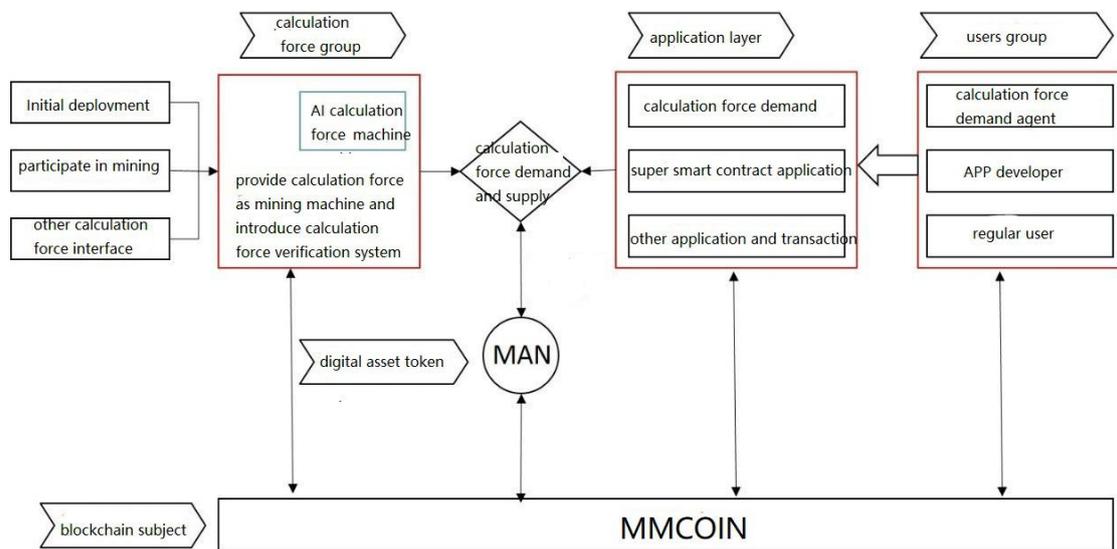


Figure 4-1 MMC-blockchain structure

### 4.1 MMC Subject – blockchain

Blockchain is the body of MMC ecology and also the foundation of existence and action of other components in ecology. PoW consensus mechanism will be adopted throughout the entire chain.



## 4.2 Calculation Force Group

Calculation force group is said to be the brain of the entire MMC, but also the most unique part of MMC ecology. The calculation force group of MMC will bring vitality to MMC, so that MMC can evolve continuously and advance with times.

We don't intend to create a MMC intelligence network that only has a shell without soul, so at first we give this network a soul. The teams initially deploy a certain number of Bayesian artificial intelligence machines into networks, which allows the entire network to learn and evolve themselves and achieve self-learning at an early stage. Once self-learning at the initial stage is completed and the network really has an artificial intelligence foundation, we will open access to calculate forces, at that time, each community participant who wants to benefit from sharing power will be able to connect their calculation force into this network, after our artificial intelligence algorithm is optimized, it will start to contribute to this brand new world.

## 4.3 Application Layer

Application layer is the bone of MMC ecology. All representational functions and true service to users are processed through application layer. The main application layer of MMC will be divided into three categories:

- (1) Need professional artificial intelligence calculation force projects



and applications such as big data depth analysis and mining or games chess game hoping to improve MMC intelligence ability through artificial intelligence.

(2) applications requiring super intelligence contracts such as private estate intermediaries without participation;

(3) conventional transactions, all transactions and agreements that are expected to be implemented via super intelligent contracts can be implemented via MMC, which will also be the most user-user part of MMC.

#### **4.4 User Group**

User groups are muscles of MMC ecology, whether they are the companies or agents who require artificial intelligence forces (e.g. big data) or app developers or ordinary personal users. All can freely use MMC to bring various convenience to their lives. Only users can really drive the MMC application so that the entire MMC ecology will become more active.

#### **4.5 Digital Assets**

Digital asset is the blood of MMC ecosystem which provides impetus to every part of ecology. Whether it is an application layer or an application layer, it needs support from support. Users want to use applications truly and need digital assets to help him realize them. Our tokens issued on MMCs are called "MMCOIN" . We also hope that our



MMC ecology can truly be like a person with thoughts, actions and vitality.



## Chapter Five: Application of MMC Block Chain

### Technology

The initial version of MMC contains two types of blocks: (1) distributed control chain block. This block contains standard parameter block header, data block chain format definition, common intelligent model parameter list, intelligent parameter extension data block indication and user intelligent model parameter list; (2) data link blocks. It includes standard data area size, transaction lists, data lists.

Distributed control chain blocks in MMC are generated according to fixed rate. The behavior is independent and free from other data links; However, data block chains need to parse the newly generated control chain blocks, thereby confirming the frequency of new data blocks updating and corresponding parameter settings. Normally, each data block chain parameter is stable in a longer period unless intelligent model of MMC block parameters determines that existing data block chains need timely optimization. Or MMC itself has been illegally attacked so that parameters need to be changed to ensure the survival optimization of MMC. MMC directly defines creation control block and first data block, then creates subsequent control blocks and data blocks according to defined time sequence.

#### 5.1 MMC-Distributed Frame

The structure of a single blockchain in the distributed control block



of MMC consists of two parts:

- (1) Control chain block header
- (2) Control chain parameters and model list

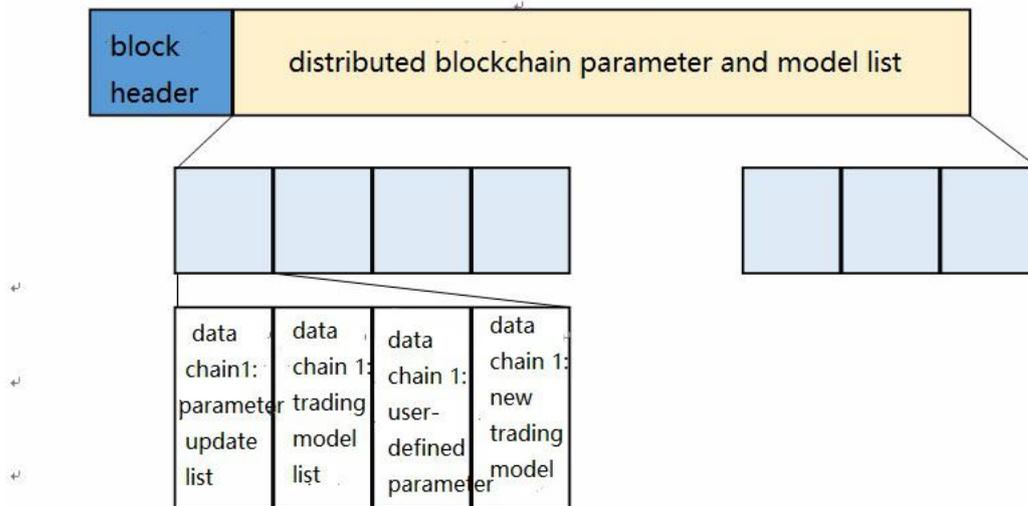


Figure 5-1: MMCOIN distributed structure

The construction process of control block header is as below:

a) Select each intelligence parameter list to be confirmed, as miners can acquire commission charges from transactions, normally it will be better to select as many transactions as possible during block construction, but the amount of transactions cannot exceed the capacity limit set by current control block.

b) Confirm Coinbase, where returns (commission charges + prizes) that miners acquired will be recorded if the block is constructed successfully. But control block will not support Ghost Protocol.



c) Construct the Merkle tree for each collective parameter list, and then the random number of nNouce will be generated according to DNN algorithm and recorded into other parameters.

d) Control block header in MMC then will be constructed.

(2) The MMC control block will accommodate the configuration of multiple data links as much as possible. When there is a capacity problem in a certain block, the Round Robin algorithm will be used to ensure the fairness of the configuration of each data link parameter.

## 5.2 MMC- Data Block Structure

The structure of single block of MMC data block consists of three parts:

1. Data block header
2. Transaction list
3. Data block header list

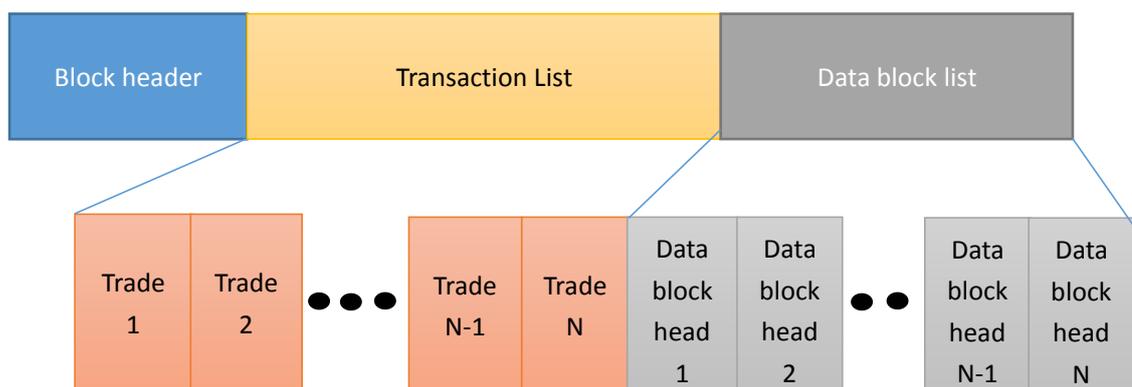


Figure 5-2 MMC – Data Block Structure



HashTransListMerkleRoot and nNonce are places where mining degrees of freedom are played. But the process of building MMC data area size is like Bitcoin:

a) choose transactions to be identified, as miners can obtain fees from transactions, typically select as many transactions as possible when building blocks but not exceed the capacity caps set by intelligence parameters.

b) determine Coinbase, where records indicate that if the block builds successfully, miners will receive earnings (fees plus incentives), while assign partial rewards to data-parent nodes based on whether ghost protocol is supported.

c) construct Merkle tree of collection transaction information and Merkle tree of data-parent node block header, then generate random nNonce according to RNN algorithm. Other parameters will be written.

d) finally construct the MMC data block header.

### **5.3 MMC - Consensus Mechanism**

The value chain of the blockchain lies in the consumption and output of the chain. When the blockchain selects PoW as a consensus mechanism, the calculation power consumed for the generation of each block will be the cornerstone of its value. In addition, each node has the ability to solve real-world problems and provide various services externally in the MMC blockchain. If the nodes on the MMC blockchain



can participate in the solution of practical problems, the entire blockchain has a realistic output value. Therefore, in order to ensure the maximum value of the blockchain, the MMC control chain and each datalink will default to the PoW-based consensus mechanism.

However, since PoW has obvious disadvantages such as slow transaction speed, in the MMC blockchain. Except the initial data link and control chain force PoW, the subsequent data link, the consensus mechanism will be designed to be modular. It can be configured through the control chain parameters and can dynamically apply different application scenarios of public and private chains.

At present, as for the consensus mechanism of the subsequent data link, MMC blockchain supports PoW, POS, DPOS, and BFT.

Based on the application scenarios and transaction conditions of the data link, the optimization system of MMC blockchain will select appropriate consensus mechanisms to ensure that each distributed node obtains data consistency through algorithms.

#### **5.4 MMC - Secure Encryption Algorithm**

Because Bitcoin uses the hash algorithm as an important means of the pow workload proof, and the subsequent adoption of pow's digital currency continues this design. The algorithms represented by SHA256 and MD5 are caculation sensitive at the beginning of the design. This means that computing resources are the bottleneck, and the higher the



CPU speed is, the faster the CPU will perform Hash. This design led directly to the emergence of later mining machines, and the use of ASIC chip mining machines doubled the computing power. The emergence of more mines made Bitcoin at the time face the threat of centralized computing (The debate about the mine still goes on)

In order to limit the dependence of computing power, people began to seek new algorithms. We have said that modern computers are "storage-and-forwarding structures". Since we have to limit the ability to forward CPUs, we are naturally looking for storage dependencies, that is internal storage dependencies.

The scrypt algorithm was developed by the well-known FreeBSD hacker Colin Percival for his backup service Tarsnap. The scrypt calculation takes a long time and takes up a lot of internal storage, making it difficult to calculate multiple digests in parallel. Therefore, it is more difficult to use a rainbow table for brute force attacks. Its internal storage dependence design is particularly in line with the design of counter-professional mining machines at that time, and has become a major application direction for the development of digital currency algorithms.

## **5.5 MMC - Contract Agreement**

Aiming at the weaknesses in existing trading contracts, such as high development difficulty, unstructured coding adjustment, and no security



review mechanism, MMC based on virtual machines designs a new generation of security intelligence, through the introduction of intelligent systems and secure trusted execution mechanisms. On the basis of supporting the non-discrimination principle, contract users can choose to use the model as a basis for guarantees and achieve more secure, more reliable, more flexible and more open transactions.

Secure smart contracts can be defined as: an event-driven program, which is able to pass MMC blockchain review, supports trusteeship and adjudication, keeps maintaining status, runs on a duplicate and shared ledger, and is able to maintain assets on the ledger. This program can support the external data through the interface mode and trusted gateway specified by the MMC blockchain. It can be considered that the secure smart contract truly realizes intelligent finance with a legal framework.

In the MMC system, a smart contract is a chained object that contains code, data storage, and specified reference models and decision rules. The contract developer can describe the terms of the contract in terms of language, specify the contract's rules and reference model, set the execution conditions, and perform the operations after fulfilling the execution conditions, and participate in the interface. After the contract drafter registers the contract with MMC, other users will participate in the contract by invoking the interface.





## Chapter Six: MMC - Strategic Planning

### 6.1 Initial Planning

- Completing the infrastructure of the MMC project, the design and launch of the webpage and APP, and the launch of major exchanges;
- Realizing the mainstream of the project in the blockchain Internet financial market.

### 6.2 Medium Term Planning

- Connecting with domestic and foreign large financial companies and accumulating users;
- Implementing the solution for the blockchain technology of the Internet finance industry, connecting a large number of personal financial assets and promoting the trading of MMC on various trading platforms.

### 6.3 Future Planning

- Completing the application of blockchain internet finance;
- Implementing the global decentralized digital currency ecosystem.



## Chapter Seven: MMC- Profit Model

The profitability of blockchains used by MMC directly determines its healthy development in the future. There are mainly two profitable ways for MMC:

Method One: Token consumption

Method Two: wealthy calculation consumption and the application has the properties of mining.



## **Chapter Eight: MMC - International Foundation**

### **8.1 International Foundation Structure**

In order to ensure the sustainability and management effectiveness of the MMC project, the team will establish the MMC International Foundation to standardize the organization and activities of the foundation, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the foundation, relevant stakeholders and users. It will obey the constitution, laws, regulations, rules and national policies.

### **8.2 International Foundation Team**

The MMC International Foundation has Technical Committee, Business Committee, Finance and Personnel Committee, and Joint Representative Committees. The major issues are decided by the joint committee consisting of the technical committee, the business committee, and the finance and personnel Committee. The chairman of the Joint Representative Committee is elected by the Joint Representative Committee and is responsible for the daily affairs management.

(1) The Joint Representative Committee is the highest decision-making body, whose functions include:

- Modifying the management charter of MMC;
- Supervising the implementation of the MMC' s charter;



- Appointing or dismissing the chairman of the Joint Representative Committee and the heads of functional committees;
- Creating or modifying important decisions.

The term of office of the members of the Joint Representative Committee shall be five years. After the expiration of the term of the members of the Joint Representative Committee, 5-20 members will be voted again by Technical Committee, Business Committee, and Finance and Personnel Committee. The selected members will represent the International Foundation to make important and urgent decisions, and need to be investigated for credit during their tenure.

(2) Technical Committee:

The MMC Technical Committee is responsible for the development of underlying technologies, product development, auditing, and management, which specifically includes:

- Code management, code development, code testing, code review, code online, bug fixes, etc.
- Convene a project tracking meeting to communicate project progress and requirements.
- Dig out the application scenarios of the MMC currency technology to achieve commercial landing. Code open source review, public chain, alliance chain open source, and private chain being allowed not to be open source.



### (3) Business Committee

- Responsible for MMC technology promotion, promotion of original chain products, connection of various resources, etc.;
- Shaping the MMC brand image, establishing and improve various management systems.
- Responsible for public relations matters. In the event of an incident affecting the reputation of the council, after the internal review and assessment, the committee will respond to public relations in a unified manner.

### (4) Finance and Personnel Committee:

- Responsible for salary management, daily operating expenses review, etc.
- Responsible for all kinds of administrative affairs, such as drafting, deliberation of relevant documents, meeting schedule, etc.



### 8.3 Introduction of the Team

(1) Jayden - founder of MMC.



Committed to the development of blockchain technology, he has rich experience in the development of blockchain industry.

(2) Nathan, co-founder of BatchClub



Senior participant in BitShares and Ethereum project, member of BitShares committee



(3) Andrew



Attending early stage blockchain planning, three years of experience of graphene blockchain technology.

(4) Noad



Noad used to be a miner and journalist who worked for a number of start-up companies, including CoinPip and the DC blockchain advocacy organization (the Digital Commerce Association).



## Chapter Nine: MMC- Issuing Plan

### 9.1 Issuing Plan

MMC inherits point-to-point decentralization technology of Bitcoin, but based on Bitcoin technology, it was precipitated and optimized. The number of these currencies is limited, the total number of Bitcoin is limited to 21 million, the number of MMC is 5 times of Bitcoin, and the total number of issuances is 100 million, which means that there will be more audience of MMC with larger development space.

### 9.2 Issuing Rules

The currency name promoted by the platform is the “MMCOIN” , and the total number of issued is 100 million pieces, whose total amount is constant and never increases. The currency, also known as digital assets or virtual currency, is issued by non-central banks, credit agencies, and electronic money agencies. It uses the blockchain to solve the problems of decentralization and de-trust, and is transmitted through encryption algorithms. It is a payment method based on virtual or specific environment circulation and application. We believe that the core value of MMC's future lies in:

- (1) The value of payment instruments in the application environment: its value is derived from the market price of the application environment;
- (2) The characteristics of virtual currency simulatig the metal currency:



The number of virtual currencies should be strictly controlled;

## **Chapter Ten: Risk Warning**

### (1) Risk of the Loss of Caused by Loss of Certificate

The buyer's MMC is likely to be associated with a "MMCOIN" account before being assigned to the purchaser. The only way to access the "MMCOIN" account is the relevant login credentials selected by the purchaser, and losing these credentials will result in the loss of the token. The best way to securely store login credentials for the buyer is to store the voucher securely in one or more places and it is best not to store it and expose it to the working place.

### (2) Risks associated with the core agreement of the MIT/X11 License Agreement

MMC is a software project developed under the MIT/X11 license agreement, so failure of any MIT/X11 core protocol, unpredictable functional problems, or attacks can result in the MMC application stopping in unexpected ways or the loss of function. In addition, the software is released in a completely open source way, users can independently verify the binary version and its corresponding source code, so there is also the risk of loss of source code.

### (3) The risk associated with the buyer's certificate



Any third party obtains the buyer's login credentials or private key may directly control the purchaser's MMC. In order to minimize this risk, the buyer must protect his electronic device to prevent unauthenticated access requires and passes the device to access the content.

#### (4) Risks related to judicial supervision

Blockchain technology has become the main subject of supervision in all major countries in the world. If regulatory entities intervene, "MMCOIN" applications or tokens may be affected, for example, restrictions on the use or sales will influence electronic tokens such as tokens, hindering and ending the development of MMC application.

#### (5) The risk of lack of attention on MMC

There is a possibility that MMC is not used by a large number of individuals or organizations, which means that the public does not have enough interest in the development of these related distributed applications. Such a phenomenon of lack of interest may have a negative impact on Ma'a currency.

#### (6) The risk of loophole or the rapid development of cryptology

The rapid development of cryptography or the development of science and technology such as the development of quantum computers, may bring the risk of hacking to MMC, leading to the loss of MMC.

#### (7) Risk of token mining attacks

Like other decentralized cryptography tokens and encrypted tokens,



blockchains used for MMC are also vulnerable to mining attacks, such as double flower attacks, high-force-proportional-scale attacks, and “self-interested” mining attacks, or excessive competitive attacks. Any successful attack is a risk to MMC, although MMC works very hard to improve the security of the system, the above-mentioned risks of mining attacks are real.

#### (8) Risk of lack of maintenance or use

First, although MMC may have some value after a certain period of time, if MMC is not maintained or used, the value may be very small. If this happens, there may be no follow-up followers or few followers without this platform. Obviously, this is very unfavorable for MMC.

#### (9) Risk of uninsured loss

Unlike a bank account or other financial institution's account, there is usually no insurance coverage for "MMCOIN" account. In any case of loss, there will not be any public individual organization to cover your losses, but FDIC or private insurance companies will provide protection for buyers.

#### (10) Other Unforeseen Risks

Cryptographic tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the risks mentioned in this white paper, there are also risks that have not yet been mentioned or not anticipated by the MMC team. In addition, other risks may suddenly emerge, in the form of a



combination of several mentioned risks.

## **Chapter Eleven: Disclaimer**

This article is only for the purpose of conveying informatio, not suggestion for buying and selling of MMC. Any similar proposal or inquiry will be conducted under a trustful clause and subject to relevant applicable laws. The above information or analysis does not constitute an investment decision or specific recommendation.

This document does not constitute any investment intention or instigating investment. This document does not constitute or cannot be understood as providing any sale or purchase, nor is it a contract or promise in any form.

The sponsor expressly stated that the interested users should clearly understand the risks of the investment. Once the investor participates in the investment, he understands and accepts the risk of the project, and is willing to personally bear all the corresponding results or consequences.

The platform expressly stated that it does not assume any direct or indirect losses caused by participation in the MMCOIN project, including: economic losses caused by users' trading operations; any errors, negligence or inaccurate information generated by personal understanding; the loss or any other behavior caused by various types of



personal transaction.

