Whitepaper

2018

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1.0 Investment 101

In the modern capital world, passive income is essential for building wealth. The numerous asset classes and investment opportunities do not always empower everyday investors to grow their wealth, but rather, become overwhelming and unmanageable.

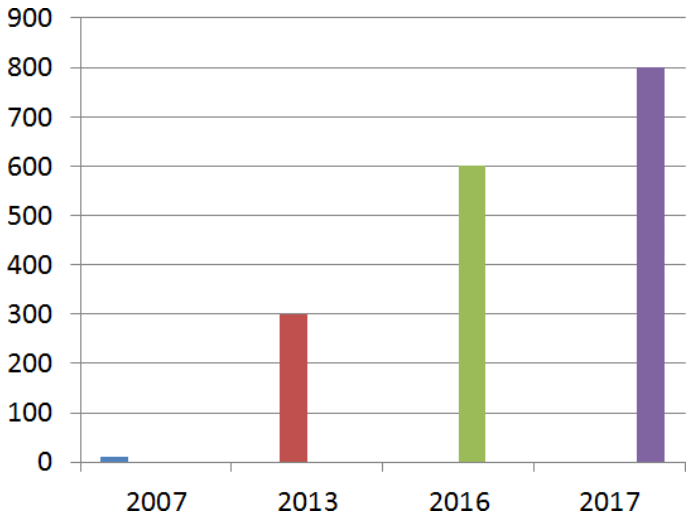
1.1 Disadvantages of Traditional Investments

Financial Advisors: The most common way for novice investors to start investing is to seek advice from financial advisors. The advice that novice investors get from financial advisors is often one-sided because incentives are not aligned. There is a conflict of interest between how financial advisors make money (i.e., per size of a trade instead maximizing profitability for investors). These sources may seem informational for educational purposes but in reality, are rarely helpful in making profitable investments.

Traditional Media: Television media gradually captured the world's attention and produced many celebrity investors. They play the role of investment experts on TV. Traditional media also provides excessive information which may not be directly related to the profitability of an investment. That information is more entertaining and interesting rather than useful.

Online Investing & Social Trading: This is an interesting, emerging area of investing. Investors leverage the expertise of other online investors who have demonstrated strong past performance. In this model, there is transparency in data -- if a good investor or trader has great past performance, everyday investors can simply follow their approach and copy their trades. This recent trend of social trading has seen interesting growth, as depicted below, and yet this approach too has its shortcomings.

eToro User Growth:



Although eToro's innovation makes the concept of community investment universal, its business model does not add much value to the general investors for the following reasons:

> **Limited Performance Evaluation:** On the surface, users can simply track and copy some of the well-performing traders' trades. However, the performance and investment scores it uses are limited. For example, let's say a trader with good returns in the past two years may have a high investment score, but looking at his sources of trading profits, more than 90% of them are profits from the cryptomarkets in 2017, a time when most crypto investors generated extremely positive results. The real profitability of a trader depends on his ability to actively find trades in any market (bull or bear), rather than benefiting from general market growth. Thus, the people who try to copy this particular "expert investor" are not likely to have the same success because what happened in the cryptomarkets in 2017 may not be the same market conditions now. Therefore, the most important aspect of any social trading platform is to effectively separate a trader's ability to trade no matter the market conditions.
>
> **Time lag and spread:** Every time a user tries to copy a trade from a highly skilled trader, there is a lag. Therefore, it is impossible to mimic the same trade with the same environment at the same time. This time lag is significant enough to give a user a completely different entry or exit price. In the world of investing, the margin of error is so small that this type of time lag can be the difference between a winning trade and a losing trade. eToro also has a very high cost given that its business model is to make money off bid-ask spreads. A 1 to 2 percent transaction cost is way too big for anyone--even extremely talented traders find it difficult overcome and make consistent profits under such conditions. This is an inherent disadvantage of social trading platforms due to this type of high margin business model.

In summary, while many of the innovations in social trading significantly lower the barrier of entry for regular investors, they still do not enable daily investors to obtain above-average returns. In the end, social trading is rendered as ineffective as the other more traditional trading models noted above.

1.2 Advantages for Investment Activities in Blockchain

Much of the below is universally understood in the cryptocurrency world, but we believe it is worth mentioning as Blockchain has unique benefits to our platform.
Blockchain technology is perfectly designed to handle tasks such as information transfer and security. With Blockchain, information cannot be altered or deleted. Transactions via blockchain are also very efficient. Compared with banking in our traditional financial systems, blockchain technology offers better security, faster speeds and more cost-efficient transactions.

The other key benefit of using blockchain is that everything is decentralized. Transactions on a blockchain are anonymous and cannot be changed by any agency or government. Once a transaction is completed, it cannot be revoked. It provides the most security compared with traditional financial services.
Funds can be transferred freely across borders form anywhere to anyone at any time without any supervision at a relatively low cost. Once the smart contract is made, both parties entering the contract can be fully confident that the contract will be honored. This creates a fair investment dynamic between traders and investors.

2.0 What Is Mamba Platform

Mamba snakes are very swift, poisonous and deadly animals. Former Lakers superstar Kobe Bryant is also known as “The Black Mamba’” for his relentless competitive nature and his dominance on the basketball court. We’ve used this as the inspiration behind our mission: To help people earn consistent profits with decisive actions.

2.1 Platform Where Traders Thrive

On the Mamba Platform, our investments are broken into two classes. The first is any single asset. For example, Apple Stock (AAPL), gold, US dollars, or land in Maryland. The other is any collection of different assets synthesized into one single portfolio, such as mutual funds, ETFs or hedge funds.
When asked about what influences their decisions on making investments, most investors would consider past performance if they intend to pick a mutual fund. Most investors would also look at a stock’s financial metrics or CEO if they try to figure out what stock to invest in. In summary, there are two elements of a positive investment. One is a good past performance and the other one is the person who is responsible for that performance

Core Challenge
As we mentioned earlier, traditional financial institutions do not have their profits aligned with the effectiveness of their financial advice. Fund managers and financial advisors make more profits as they sell more products in terms of nominal dollar amount.

Our Solution
We resolve this issue with the Mamba platform. On our platform, we will build a ladder system that objectively measure each trader’s ability to generate profits independently of overall market conditions. To achieve this we will use the most state-of-the-art artificial intelligence combined with inputs from full-time traders to ensure that this ladder is unbiased and accurate. Because the users of Mamba will use this ladder system as the primary indicator when deciding who to invest in, our ladder system will rank consistent and diligent traders, simplifying the investing and decision-making process.

How It Works
Investors of Mamba, instead of investing in a security or an asset, will invest in a trader’s partial expected future return. Our platform will exchange secured cash flow with unsecured cashflow.

A trader enters into an agreement to sell a percentage of his future expected cash flow in a given period at a discounted price in exchange for a fixed cash flow locked in at the time of settling of the agreement. On the other hand, an investor who is willing to take the agreement has a potential to buy a future expected cash flow at a discounted rate. The investor can then directly share in part of the profits generated from the trader.

A trader’s incentive to enter such an agreement is to lock in part of their expected future profits. Most active traders profit from active trading, however, there are often many daily expenses and earnings will fluctuate from day to day. A trader could use our platform to adjust their risk exposure accordingly for their personal needs. For even the best traders, it is extremely important to trade with comfort and a sense of security, and our marketplace provides just that. By changing a full-time trader’s market exposure, it can possibly elevate his trading ability. In some ways this is analogous to a scenario of an excellent driver and the

option to purchase car insurance. Even the most experienced driver will likely choose to buy car insurance. It is a personal choice to hedge future risks and no trader is forced to enter this agreement. However, given the team's background and affiliation with high-performing, successful day traders, we feel strongly that there is a significant demand for this type of product.

On the everyday investor side, investors will enter these agreements because they want to invest in traders who profit from markets to make a living. Most common investors usually have salary income, but they want greater profit potential. By using Mamba, they can safely expect to generate a profit. Investors invest money on a portion of expected future profits from traders, who usually have their income generated solely from active trading. Contrary to the public belief, active traders trade better when the markets are volatile. Traders also love bear markets as bear markets are always more volatile than bull markets. By investing in traders' future profits, investors in Mamba can make even more profits in so called "bad market conditions." The biggest key advantage investors have in Mamba compared with other social trading platforms is that they can invest in a expected future cash flow at a discounted price. Mamba is the only platform that where investors are expected to generate profits mathematically. Mamba simply creates a risk swap between both partners, traders and investors, and creates a win-win situation.

The advantages of Mamba over other social trading platforms:

Platforms	**How to invest from the best?**	**Results**
Mamba	Invest in a trader's future profits directly	Investors can expect to generate profits in the long run by making smart investments informed by our highly advanced, AI-backed ladder system
Conventional Social Trading Platforms	Copy or mimic a good trader's trade	Investor's future returns are questionable due to the high spread and time lag from copying trades

2.2 Ladder System

Most investment sites use return on investment (ROI) as an indicator of trader performance. However, this is just one of many traits of a successful and consistent trader. Our team leverages the experiences from multiple full-time traders who make a living off active trading to come up with a comprehensive way to evaluate trader performance.

Here are some key factors we use to evaluate consistent performance:

Expected return: Expected return is calculated by the difference between an average winning trade and an average losing trade. An average winning trade is calculated by the product of winning rate and dollars of each winner. An average losing trade is

calculated by the product of losing rate and dollars of each loser.

Max drawdown: We want to know the worst possible trade that has ever taken place and a trader's ability to mitigate that. This important factor can be used as a safeguard for investors' money but is rarely accounted for by mainstream investment measures.

We also value traits such as number of trades, performance correlation to the overall market, and a lot other important trading behaviors that are often undisclosed. Through artificial intelligence, we'll gathering comprehensive data around our traders' past performance and potential future potential so that our ladder system will truly reflect a trader's ability to generate profits.

The ladder system is derived from competitive gaming. We offer financial incentives to allow traders to rank higher in the ladder system. We use a lot of formulas from gaming to make this as fun as possible, and at the same time, traders who rank high in the ladder system will enjoy a lot of the financial benefits. We will charge higher-ranked traders smaller transaction fees and reward Mambacoins as a bonus. The more consistent a trader performs, the more likely he or she will get financial rewards. This also benefits general users as they can invest their hard-earned money in traders with the best ability to generate profits.

2.3 Business Model

Our business model is centered around everyday investors. An investor enters in an agreement to claim a portion of a skilled trader's future trading profits in a given period. Each time any type of risk swap agreement is settled, Mamba charges a small transaction fee as a percentage of total settlement amount. Mamba adds value in the following ways:

Performance Ladder System
Incorporating APIs of various crypto exchanges, we use the most accurate data to calculate a trader's performance and rank them accordingly on our ladder system. We also give rebates to higher-ranked traders to incentivize consistency.

Monitoring Risk Swap Agreements
A trader can sell his future profits with flexibility. The time duration can be a day, week, month, season, or even year. Mamba controls the maximum amount of profits a trader can sell based on his past performance. For instance, if a trader on average is generating $3000 USD a month, Mamba will not allow him to sell more than $1500. Mamba also gives traders and investor a somewhat free market to settle their agreement. As long as both parties agree on a swap with due diligence, Mamba will only act as a platform for exchange. For example, a lower ranked trader may have to sell his profits for a greater discount, such as 70%, so investors can justify their risks accordingly.

Collateral to protect traders
Once an investor settles an agreement with a trader, Mamba collects the money from the investor as collateral. The agreed-upon price will be released to the trader after the agreement expires and the trader honors his agreement. For example, if an investor agrees to buy 20 percent of a trader's profits at the price of 8 ETH for the entire month, and the trader is averaging 50 ETH every month, Mamba locks the 8 ETH from the investor until the month is over. If the trader has an off month and only profits 30 ETH, 20% or 6 ETH would be the profit for the investor. The trader would then receive 2 ETH upon the expiration of the contract.

Secondary market for risk swap agreements

Any active agreement can be resold at a desired price. This provides more liquidity for investors who want to cash out their positions. It also allows traders to buy back their agreements at a market price. This flexibility to resell an ongoing agreement before an expiration date can also generate more profits for Mamba.

Settlement
When the maturity of an agreement expires, a trader will honor his agreement by sending part of his profits to his investor, who has settled the contract with the trader. This is done by a smart contract and any trader who fails to honor his agreement would be penalized on his ladder score and the transaction would also be recorded on Mamba. Since a trader with a better ladder score has a lot of financial benefits from fees to collateral percentage, it is desirable for a trader to keep his rating high. An investor would be warned if he is about to enter a swap agreement with a trader who has recently defaulted on an agreement. This transparency of settlement is essential to the success of Mamba.

In summary, Mamba adds value to the investment community by providing a platform to exchange potential future cash flows with fixed income. It also provides a market for investors to invest directly to trading profits with a sophisticated ladder system.

2.4 Market Potential

The cryptocurrency markets are valued at around $424 billion USD to date (April 2018). The daily volume today is around $31 billion dollars. Due to its fast-pace and volatile nature, short-term trading is an overwhelming driver for this massive volume. As for the US equity markets, more than 60% of the volume is day trading, therefore it is safe to assume that short-term trading in the crypto market has accounted for more volume as the US equity market and has way fewer price changes between sessions. In fact, the US equity markets have not had a change more than 7% for more than a decade.

Using the relatively mild US equity markets as a proxy, if 60% of the crypto volumes are day trading, we would have a total daily volume of roughly $250 billion dollars. The most active crypto exchange, Binance, has around 5200 wallets with a balance more than $1000 dollars. Therefore, most of the trading volume is generated by a small number of crypto traders and most crypto investors do enjoy comparable gains of the recent crypto explosions.

The core business value for Mamba is to provide a platform for the exchange of risking cash flows to riskless cash flows. High frequency crypto traders can lock in their future expected cash flows using Mamba and average crypto investors can use Mamba to enjoy the superior trading performance of the most profitable crypto traders. Mamba provides an exchange for adjusting risk exposure for traders and investors.

The crypto markets are a direct product of the blockchain technologies. Blockchain technologies are used widely and have become more and more popular to the mainstream. There are a lot more applications that can be used to change people’s daily lives. We do not know which tokens or cryptocurrencies will survive the next decade, but we can be confident that the blockchain technologies will develop and crypto trading will continue. Just like the emergence of the internet, a lot of companies cease to exist after the dot.com bubble, but the technology, which is stays and changes our lives forever. Mamba is built to provide a platform to exchange risking cash flows to riskless cash flows. It can thrive if the crypto trading continues.

3.0 Introducing Mambacoin

Mamba provides users with low transaction fees and security. Blockchain is the perfect solution for this. We will provide the application of Mambacoin in this section. (Please refer to section **4** for technical details)

3.1 Mambacoin Application In Mamba

Mambacoin can be used in the following ways.

Settlement of a risk swap contract: The Mamba platform provides active traders a solution to exchange unrealized future profits into present cash flow. Mamba charges a 1% transaction fee when a risk swap contract is agreed by both the future profit seller, the trader, and buyer of the future profit, the investor. This transaction fee can be paid by either party and is up to how the contract is constructed. If users, both investors and traders, choose to use Mambacoin for the denominated coin for contract, the transaction fee is 0.5% instead of 1%.

Secondary markets for contracts: Any contract holder can resell his contract before the expiration date. The contract would act as any other contract and the fees charged is the same as when a risk swap contract is initiated. Parties which use Mambacoin for the denominated coin for a contract, the transaction fee is 0.5% instead of 1%.

Sharing fees by holding: Mambacoin holders can earn fees just by holding Mambacoins. Any time a risk swap contract is settled, a small percentage of fees will be passed on to all addresses of Mambacoin holders.

Mambacoin blockchain: After the ICO, we plan to launch our own chain by implementing POS for faster and more cost-efficient transactions. No gas fees will be needed by using Mambacoin.

3.2 Mamba Value Retention

As our token sale starts, we understand that in order for Mamba to exchange a trader's potential future profits for fixed cash flow, Mambacoin must have a stable value to be a means of exchange. Our unique business model can make us one of the most stable cryptocurrencies in terms of exchange rate fluctuation. We have the following advantages over other coins:

Supply: We will burn the excessive coins after our token sales are over. We will also freeze any trader's Mambacoin wallet if he defaults on his contract.

Demand: Our platform is a pioneer of social trading. As a market leader, we will capture all the demand for the need to exchange potential future profits for fixed cash flow. Mambacoin is also the only means to reduce the cost of exercising these risk swap contracts. Unlike regular cryptocurrency exchanges, the risk swap contracts traded in Mamba are expected to be higher in absolute value as they represent portions of traders' future profits in given periods of time. Since the overall contract

value is larger, users will have greater incentives to use Mambacoin to reduce their transaction fees. Thus, it will create a demand unlike other tokens. As our business expands and the number of contracts traded in Mamba grows, Mambacoin should grow in value as well. Unlike many other tokenization projects, where coins may or may not appreciate in value as the company grows, Mambacoin is strongly correlated to the success of the business.
Mambacoin stabilization: We understand the importance of a stable currency for exchanging financial instruments. When Mambacoin decreases dramatically in value, we will intervene and buy Mambacoin back in the open markets.

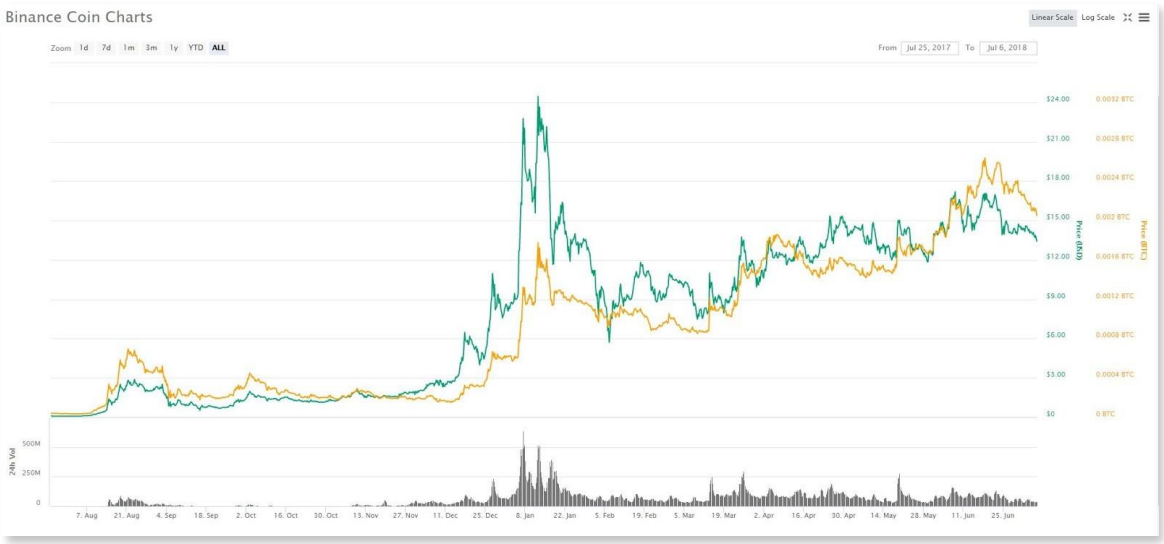
We also have the ability and know-how to mitigate price manipulations of Mambacoin once it is traded in major exchanges, so if the price of Mambacoin is over-extended, we will sell coins from our flexible reserve to reduce the price volatility.

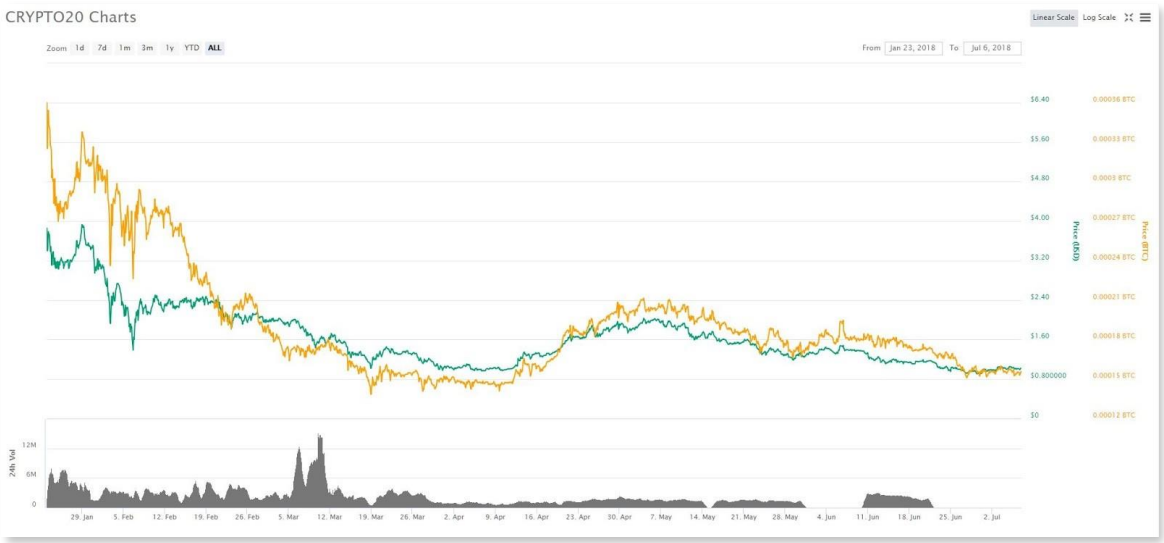
In the future, we want people to view Mambacoin as a token which has an intrinsic value that is not directly correlated with the overall cryptomarkets so that everyday investors will be willing to use Mambacoin for risk swap contracts. The following diagram is a summary of the ways Mambacoin will retain its value:

Valuation factors	**Solutions**
Supply	1. Destroy excessive coins after our token sales 2. If any trader defaulted on his contract, we would freeze his Mambacoin Wallet.
Demand	As a market leader, we can capture most of the demand in this newly-created industry.
Mambacoin Stabilization	Intervene with price in the open markets if markets are acting irrationally.

3.3 Mambacoin vs. Other Financial Tokens

The common types of tokens in recent blockchain applications could be summarized into exchange tokens, such as BNB for Binance, and investment vehicle tokens, such as C20 for Crypto20. The following charts are their recent price pattern:





We can see that because of the differences in their respective business models, BNB and C20 have different price patterns, as one can expect. BNB is a bit more stable than C20, which represents the overall cryptomarkets. If we use Bitcoin as a proxy for overall market conditions, Bitcoin has a -63% return compared with BNB's -25% in 2018. If we further go back to look at their respective prices from later 2017, we can see that Bitcoin has a return of nearly 400% but at the same time, BNB has a return of 4800%.

This is because the price of BNB is directly related to the business operations from its platform, Binance. As more people use Binance exchange, BNB will have a stable value because the demand, which is the people who want to use BNB to trade in order to have 50% off commissions. The demand of BNB is positively correlated to their business operations. The more people use Binance, the more trading volume Binance generates, and the more trading volume Binance generates, the more people who use BNB to trade.

Mamba also takes lessons from BNB and other previous successful projects. We not only learn from past successful projects, we also want to enhance our business. A token which is directly correlated to the operations of its business has shown relative strength against the overall cryptomarket conditions. Mambacoin will thrive since we are creating a completely new demand and industry so we can have the benefits of being a market leader. Moreover, we also seek for technical breakthrough as we will use proof of stake (POF) to further incentivize people to hold on to Mambacoin. Therefore, we believe that by combining Mambacoin with the growth of our business and implementing POS, Mambacoin will become a coin that will have a relatively stable value with low correlation to the highly volatile cryptocurrency markets.

4.0 Technical Applications and Innovations

4.1 Blockchain

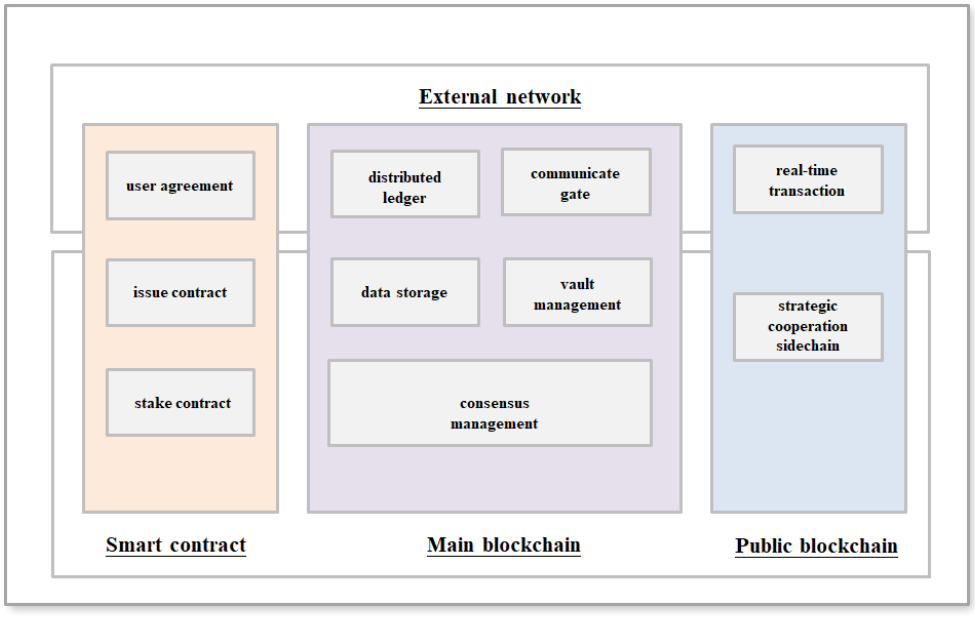
Mamba is built on the Ethereum blockchain. Unlike many other blockchain applications, most of the core features of Mamba will be implemented through smart contracts. This ensures that risk swap contracts traded in Mamba cannot be modified or revoked, and will be recorded fairly.

Smart Contracts

Mambacoin Contract: An ERC20 coin contract is designed for every operation in Mamba.
User Identity Contract: An ERC725 smart contract is implemented for user identification.
Risk Swap Contract: The implementation of the risk transaction feature of Mamba. This contract ensures that the payments of user will be settled upon the expiration date.

Blockchain Managements

User Authentication: Users will get their own public/private key pairs after they register on Mamba's website.
Distributed Ledger: When any profits are sold, the information will be recorded on the blockchain including the sold amount and the user identities.
Communication Gateway: We use the API of exchange providers to get the traders' trading history to evaluate their performance.
Immutability: Every risk swap contract will be recorded on the Ethereum blockchain to ensure its immutability.
Capital Management: When a trader defaults on his contract, his Mamba wallet will be frozen.



4.2 Main Features For Mamba

4.3 AI-Powered Ladder System

Our ladder system ranks active traders on a robust criteria of behaviors indicative of high-performance and positive returns. According to our analysis, trader performance is influenced by transactions in the long term. Therefore, we will develop an inference model to solve the time-series problem using artificial intelligence. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) will be used to classify a trader who has the knowledge to grow their capital.

LSTM is a special type of recurrent neural network developed by Hochreiter and Schmidhuber (1997). The Long Short-Term Memory Recurrent Neural Network architecture is designed to model temporal sequences and their long-term dependencies. The technique is capable of bridging time intervals in excess of 1000 time steps even in case of noisy, incompressible input sequences, without loss of short time lag capabilities (Bengio, Simard, & Frasconi, 1994).

It is made up of special units called memory blocks, which replaces the hidden layer, found in neural network. The memory blocks contain memory cells with self-connections storing the temporal state of the network facilitating the constant error flow through internal states in addition to special multiplicative units called gates that control the flow of information.

The memory cell is characterized with gates that act as sigmoid functions with different weights adjustable via gradient descent, and they control the flow of information. The gates determine what to go in the cell and what to be blocked by taking information and converting them into values of range 0 to 1 where 0 means nothing should get into the cell and a value of 1 denotes everything should get in the cell.
The structure of a memory block is illustrated in Fig. a.
The LSTM structure described by (Chen, 2016) is characterized by input gate, forget gate, output gate and the input modulation gate. The equations governing them are as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{i_t} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W_{xi}x_t} + \boldsymbol{W_{hi}h_{t-1}} + \boldsymbol{b_i})$$
$$\boldsymbol{f_t} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W_{xf}x_t} + \boldsymbol{W_{hf}h_{t-1}} + \boldsymbol{b_f})$$
$$\boldsymbol{g_t} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W_{xc}x_t} + \boldsymbol{W_{hc}h_{t-1}} + \boldsymbol{b_c})$$
$$\boldsymbol{c_t} = \boldsymbol{f_t c_{t-1}} + \boldsymbol{i_t g_t}$$
$$\boldsymbol{o_t} = \sigma(\boldsymbol{W_{xo}x_t} + \boldsymbol{W_{ho}h_{t-1}} + \boldsymbol{b_o})$$
$$\boldsymbol{h_t} = \boldsymbol{o_t}\tanh(\boldsymbol{c_t})$$

Where, h_{t-1} is the previous hidden state, X_t is the current input, σ is the logistic sigmoid function, and i_t ,f_t ,o_t ,g_t ,c_{t1} and c_{t-1} are the input gate, forget gate, output gate, input modulus gate, cell state previous cell state and current hidden state, respectively. W_{xi} ,W_{xf} ,W_{xc} ,W_{xo}, W_{hi}, W_{hf},W_{hc} and Who are denoted weight matrices b_i, b_f, b_c and, b_o.

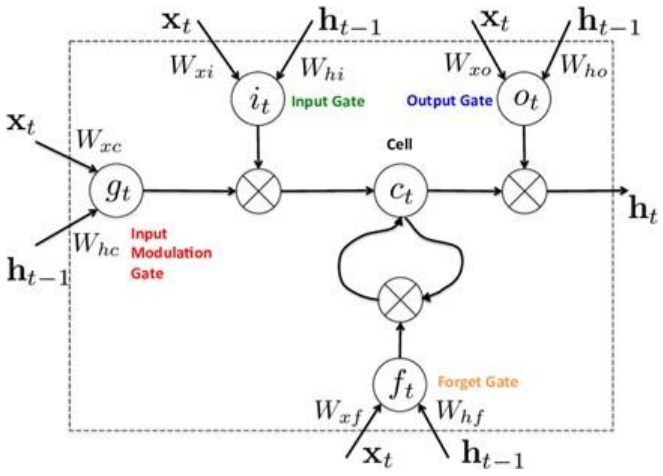


Fig. a. Memory block structure

The forget gate is responsible of determining which information should be thrown away from the memory cell. The forget gate looks at h_{t-1} and x_t and outputs a number between 0 and 1 for each number in previous cell state. A value of 0 will block all the incoming information while 1 will usher in all the information from outside the cell. This process is important since not every other information is necessary in the network and therefore not worth to be remembered. The input gate decides how much of the new information is to be stored in the cell state. This decision is influenced by input modulus gate. In the memory cell, the results from the forget gate and input gate are combined to facilitate the update of the current cell state as indicated in equation 20. The output gate controls the output flow of cell activations into the rest of the network. These characteristics make LSTM capable of dealing with vanishing and exploding gradient problems.

The approach has been applied successfully in other fields like handwriting recognition (Liwicki et al., 2007), speech recognition (Alex Graves, Abdel-rahman Mohamed, & Hinton, 2013) and transportation (Ma et al., 2015). Among all these instances, LSTM has been used to capture non-linear and dynamic time-series relationships. The current study introduces the technique in the construction field to capture the relationship between factors influencing project duration and estimated schedule to completion.

LSTM is following as below fig. b ~ d. At t=1, X1 is the first time dependent input and h^1_0 sets 0 in the 1st hidden layer. Moreover, the output in the three memory blocks in the 1st hidden layer is h^1_1, which is the input in the 2nd hidden layer for the present period (t=1) and previous memory state for the next period (t=2), respectively. And then, the inputs h^1_1 and h^2_0 which sets 0 in the 2nd hidden layer run into the three memory blocks in the 2nd hidden layer and get Y_1. At t=2, X_2 is the second time dependent input and h^1_1 is from the output in the 1st hidden layer for last period. Like the first period (t=1), it can get the result Y_2. It stops running when the period is in the end (t=t).

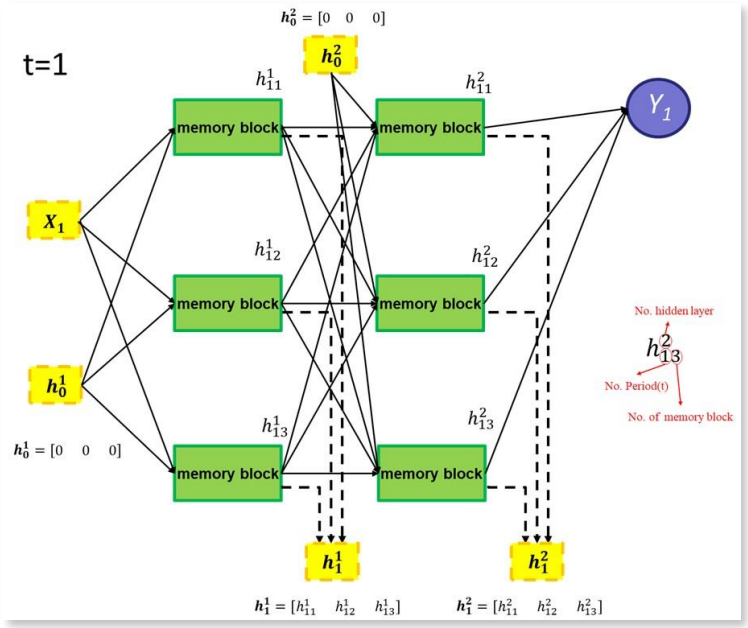


Fig. b. Procedure for NNLSTM model (t=1)

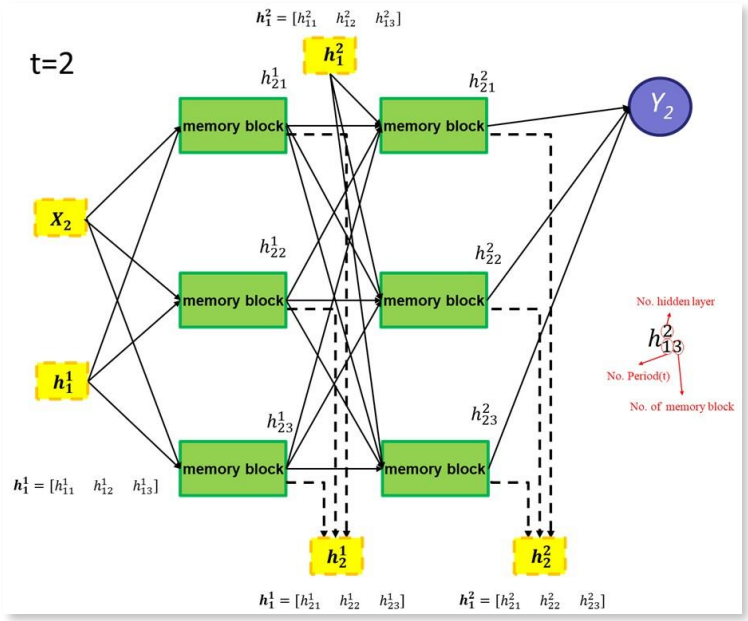


Fig. c. Procedure for NNLSTM model (t=2)

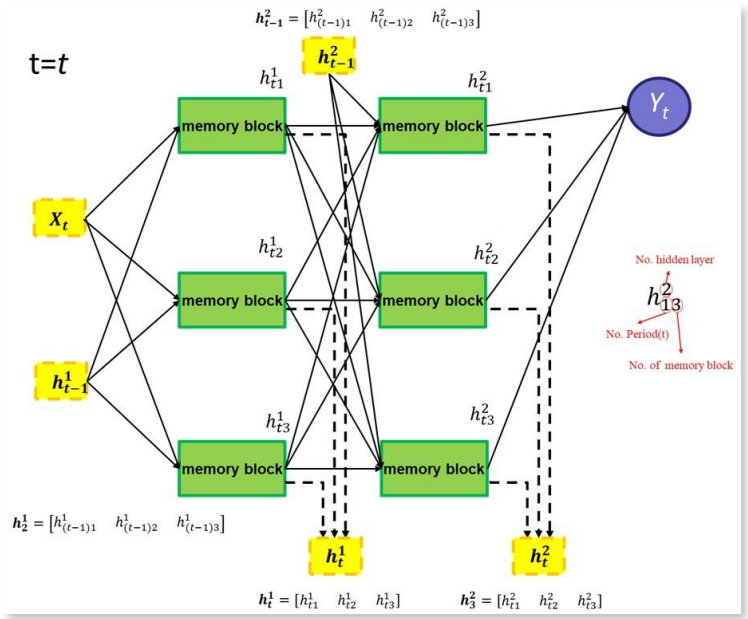


Fig. d. Procedure for NNLSTM model (t=t)

5.0 Mamba Roadmap

5.1 Business Model Development Blueprint

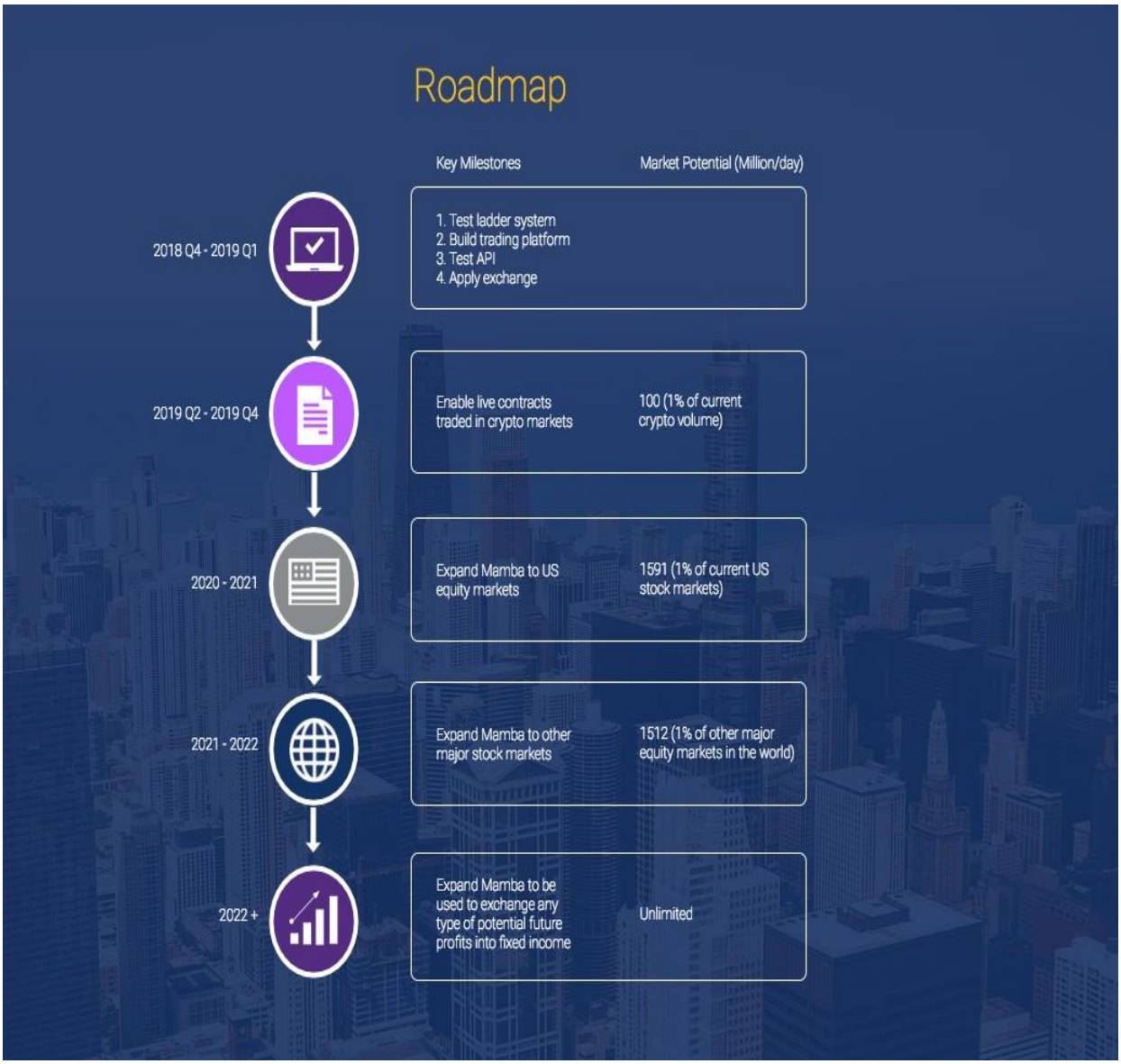
Mamba's risk-exchange business model is applicable to any asset in the world, but we want to manage our growth, starting with cryptomarkets and strategically expanding into other assets as we grow. This is our blueprint of how we'll expand our platform, starting with cryptomarkets then moving beyond:

Cryptomarkets: Initially we will focus on the cryptocurrency market which is most relevant to blockchain. During the public token sales, we'll build back-end infrastructure through the use of the APIs and open trader accounts. We expect to go online in December 2019 with related transaction functions.

US Stock Markets: In our second phase, we'll be expanding our reach to the US stock markets. Many of our team members have a lot of trading experience here. This is a sizable market with an average daily volume of around $1.591 billion dollars. Even if we conservatively estimate that 1% of the cash flows would want to enter a risk swap agreement, this would still account for $15.91 million dollars of contract value. We expect to finish our API connectivity to the US stock markets by Q1 2021.

Other Stock Markets and Forex: After the maturity of the US stock markets, we will extend this model to other stock exchanges around the world. We will also try to extend this to other types of trading vehicles such as the Forex markets.

Any other risky assets: As stated at the beginning of the section, the Mamba business model is applicable to any asset. When the stock market model is mature and operational, we'll expand to all tradable assets.


Roadmap
Key Milestones
Market Potential (Million/day)
2018 Q4 - 2019 Q1
1. Test ladder system
2. Build trading platform
3. Test API
4. Apply exchange
2019 Q2 - 2019 Q4
Enable live contracts traded in crypto markets
100 (1% of current crypto volume)
2020 - 2021
Expand Mamba to US equity markets
1591 (1% of current US stock markets)
2021 - 2022
Expand Mamba to other major stock markets
1512 (1% of other major equity markets in the world)
2022 +
Expand Mamba to be used to exchange any type of potential future profits into fixed income
Unlimited

5.2 Projected Mamba Operation

For the first phase of our operation in cryptomarkets, we estimate that the platform will bring in substantial cash flow within a short period of time. The analysis of the cryptomarkets is as follows:

1. The overall market capitalization is about $300 billion US dollars.
2. Trading activity is active. The daily transaction volume is approximately 22 billion US dollars.
3. Cryptomarkets tend to have high volatility. We want to know the volume of short term trades conducted in the cryptomarkets. In US stock markets, more than 60% of transactions are day trading transactions. By using the US stock markets as a proxy, It is estimated that the crypto market has a short-term trading volume of $10 billion US dollars per day.

What is our potential opportunity in the cryptomarkets? We determine this by estimating the number of active short-term traders who have the potential to sell their profits on Mamba in the current cryptomarkets.

Our assumption is that those traders would use Binance since it offers the best liquidity and competitive fees. Because such traders trade with huge volume, they are expected to use BNB to pay for 50% off their transaction fees. Based on the number of BNB holders we can categorize them into 2 layers by daily trading volume, which equals 1 million and 10 million respectively. The first layer of traders would need to pay around 30 BNB daily at the current exchange rate which equates to around 1050 BNB per month. The second layer of daily trading volume of 10 million would need around 10500 BNB per month. The number of active wallets which hold more than 1050 and 10500 BNB are 617 and 96, respectively. This only consists of a small portion of BNB token holders as there are now about 300,000 unique wallet addresses for BNB. This analysis of the value of those high volume trading wallets can tell us two important following facts:

1. Short term trading is not suitable for most everyday investors due to high volatility. These high transaction amounts are traded by only a few professional traders. This is applicable in the cryptomarkets and also other markets. A small amount of professional traders are accountable for most of the volume.
2. There are a lot of market participants relative to professional traders. There are currently around 300,000 unique wallet addresses for BNB, which could be a proxy of number of users, though we know that it is expected to be way less than 300,000.

5.3 Projected Company Revenue and Profits

The Mamba platform allows high-volume traders to manage their risk exposure to the cryptomarkets. It provides high-volume traders a vehicle to exchange their expected future cash flow to present cash flow. Mamba also allows everyday investors who have less financial knowledge to enjoy consistent profits that they cannot expect to consistently generate elsewhere. As a market leader of this newly created segment, we can expect to capture most of the market share.

We have to come up with creative ways to estimate our future revenues because we are creating a new market. Although Mamba is not an exchange, we feel that we can project our volume using an exchange since both Mamba and crypto exchanges do share some similarities.

If we use the median for all the existing exchange trading volume from coinmarketcap as our first year targeted volume, Mamba is estimated to have around $1,300,000 dollars in volume. The estimated revenue generated is the following:

1. Conservative estimate: All transactions are settled in Mamba so it is estimated to generate 1,300,000*1%*0.5= $6500 USD per day, $195,000 USD per month.
2. Aggressive estimate: All transactions are settled in other coins so it is estimated to generate 1,300,000*1%= $13,000 USD per day, $390,000 USD per month.

As cryptomarkets become more mainstream, we believe that once we have established ourselves as a trusted platform for exchanging expected future cash flow, we can expand our business into other markets such as the US stock market. This will help Mamba generate more profits and allow Mamba to appreciate in value as demand for our limited Mambacoin increases.

5.4 Token Sale Details and DAICO

The Mamba team will implement a DAICO model to write smart contracts. The idea was suggested by Vitalik Buterin in January 2018 and is aimed at making token sales more secure by involving investors in the initial project development process. As a decentralized autonomous organization, the future Mambacoin holders will be granted with rights to decide how to use the proceeds raised by token sales. This adds transparency to the token holders. After the token sales are over, the team will only use 20% of the funds as initial operating expenses and project development. After that, all token holders will have the following two rights which will be explained in more detail. The following describes the two modes of operation:

Voting to approve the use of funds: In addition to the initial operating expenses use of funds, the team will publish the details of how the proceeds will be used next quarter on the official website, and all holders of wallet can vote to decide whether to approve. For example, token holders would be able to decide if the budgets should be used on January 1st for the second quarter, dated from March 1st to June 30th. More details are as the following:

- The Mambacoin team has to prepare for the budget for the following quarter the first business day of the second month of the quarter.
- The voting process lasts for 7 days
- The budget is passed once the majority of participating token holders reaches consensus
- If the voting is not passed, Mambacoin must prepare another version of budgets

the third month of the current quarter. If it fails again, there will be no budgets for the following month.
- If the budget value is less than 1 ETH or equivalent, voting is not required.

Voting to determine whether to refund: If the voting for budget fails three times consecutively, token holders with at least 200,000 Mambacoin, excluding exchange wallets, can propose a refund vote to dismiss the project and refund. The time window which refund voting can be initiated is between the 15th and 23rd of the third month of each quarter. The fund would be refunded to token holders in proportion of their holdings.

- The voting process lasts 7 days and no other votes can be taken place at the same time.
- Two-third of the votes must be reached for all the participating votes.
- If refund is passed, Mambacoin team will have 30 days to process the refund and all the funds will be refunds on the 31st day after the refund vote.
- If refund vote is failed, no more refunded vote can be proposed for that quarter.
- When the value of the DAICO wallet is less than 1 ETH, no refunded vote can be proposed.

The Distribution of Tokens Will Be Split In 4 Parts:

- 65% public ICO and the remaining after ICO will be burned or become every agreement reward
- 5% for marketing use
- 16% for founder reserve
- 14% for flexible reserve for recruiting purpose or stabilizing token price

Total number of issued coins: 4 billion
Coin pricing during ICO: 0.005 USD Soft cap: 1 million USD
Hard cap: 10 million USD
Minimum purchase amount: 100 USD

6.0 Company

6.1 Team Mamba

Yen Liu, Co-Founder, CEO
10+ Years of Day Trading experience with 10,000% return over a decade
100+ Months of Winning streak with Profits
19000+ Live Trades

Kiwii Chen, Co-Founder, CSO
4+ Years digital financing experience — Taiwan financial holding company
3+ Years Entrepreneurship for smart tutoring
Experience with financial engineering (more than 10+ financial models)
Professional gamer (WCG Taiwan semi-finals, #1 ladder all-time)

Andy Chang, Co-Founder, CRO
10+ Years of systems development and management experience
Experience with data mining, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning
PhD in Construction Management in National Taiwan University of Science and technology

Darren Wong, CMO
Founder + CEO of Raindrop Cake
11+ years of digital/social marketing, branding, and advertising experience
Clients include Coca-Cola, General Motors, Mini Cooper, HBO, and Corona
Has been featured in Buzzfeed, Today Show, Fox Business News, The Huffington Post and many others.

Caroline Tseng, VP of Marketing
8+ years of digital/social marketing, branding, and advertising experience
4+ years financial marketing experience – Vanguard, H&R Block
$2.5MM new business billings

Nic Huang, IT engineer
6+ years of software development experience
4+ years experience as a head of App developer
Strong ios/android experience

Jack You, CTO
Co-founder of Liquid3D Inc
8+ years of software development experience
4+ years experience as a head of software project.
Strong C++ experience

Coty Huang, Risk advisor
10+ years of financial consulting experience
3+ years experience as a head of risk department

6.2 Social Media


https://t.me/joinchat/I9uUlw6e3OrdKfTuNrIjRw


https://www.facebook.com/mambacoin.io/?modal=admin_todo_tour


https://medium.com/@mambacoin


https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfwcHz_m3TCQRo1ekJrHNlQ/featured?disable_polymer=1


https://www.reddit.com/user/MambaCoin


https://twitter.com/coin_mamba