



## **Introducing The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains**

### **1. Overview**

**The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains** consist of three types of smart contract that interact with one another via means of a process called value mining.

The synthetic Blockchains are designed so that developers can build their own project tokens into digital note applications that have value-enhanced features such as being able to calculate financial returns forecasts based on discounted cash-flow future net present value forecasts and ascribe synthetic income premiums to such assets (similar to how stocks and REITs are valued) without the requirement for having to input needless dividend-enhancements into their utility tokens which may securitise such issuances or make them somehow less convincing payment utility vehicles.

In other words, DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains utilise smart Blockchain technology to organically recreate a financial markets continuum on what is a technological protocol designed to create digital cash products.

The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains also allow a developer to add an additional dimension of value and an additional dimension of utility to their own Blockchain token builds via effecting a mutual swap between the DMH&CO Proxy Digital Notes and the underlying token feeding the value of such notes.

### **2. Smart Contracts**

There are currently 2 of such Blockchains in existence: one is on the Ethereum network and the other, with only Futereum smart contracts so far developed, is on the Quantum network. The three smart contract types that make up the DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains are:

#### **2.1 Futereum Smart Contracts – FUTR, FUTX, (QUTR, QUTX)**

These digital notes allow for the synthetic mining of ETH (and QTUM) via a regressed Fibonacci algorithm that manifests as a gross increase in minimum base value of the proxy in the smart contract every time the synthetic mining algorithm moves into a new synthetic mining cycle.

Over time, the Futereum smart contracts fill up will a greater amount of ETH (or QTUM) per proxy than the unit of digital currency they represent in the smart contracts. Futereum digital notes come in pairs: the first of the pairs is a long cycle Futereum note, designed predominantly for purchasers of the MNY digital note, while the second



of the pairs is a short cycle digital note designed specifically for the developers to purchase discounted Coeval digital notes.

## **2.2 Monkey Smart Contracts – MNY**

MNY digital notes allow for the synthetic mining of Futereum digital notes via an algorithm representing the first decade of Bitcoin's trading price history multiplied by the number of Bitcoins mined via external mining hardware represented in block sizes broken down via a unique equation prepared to unscramble the specific amount of coins mined.

MNY yield roughly 80 FUTR/X per MNY at the end of the Monkey Smart Contract cycle if filled up solely with Futereum digital notes, although the product is specifically designed so that other developers can build their own Futereum digital notes which can then be elected to become "feeder" notes for MNY via a process in which MNY is sent to the Coeval smart contract.

## **2.3 Coeval Smart Contracts – COE & PRE**

COE digital notes are predominantly "developer's notes". These are zero-fee digital notes purchased at discounts by developers who can purchase them via synthetically mining them with short-cycle Futereum digital notes. Essentially then, COE has two prices: the first price is a wholesale price which the developer pays, and the second is a retail price which the consumer pays.

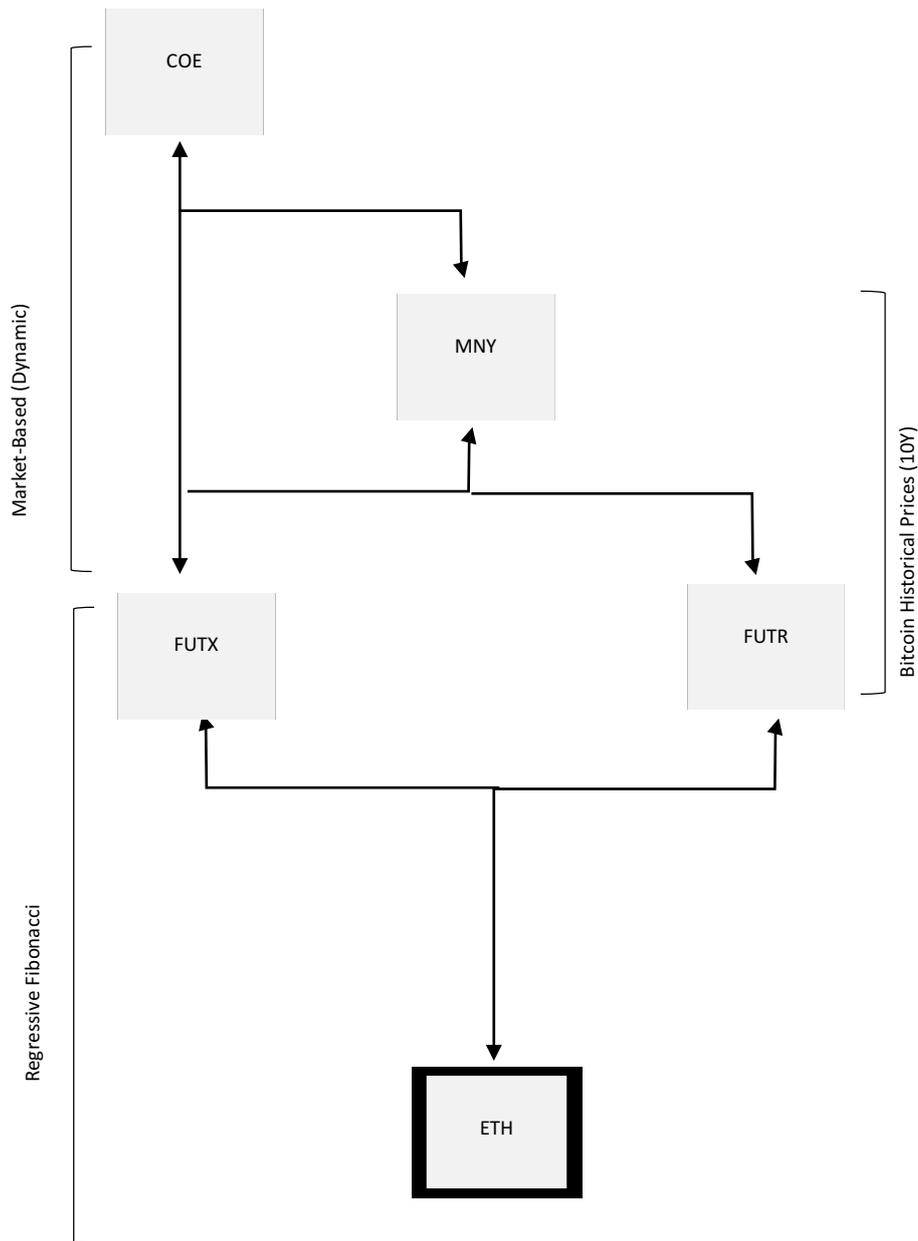
The COE digital note is also the way in which a DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchain is introduced to a specific Blockchain protocol. First, a swaps token known as a Premine (PRE) is issued on the Blockchain, either via ICO or simply via decentralised exchange-traded introduction. At a fixed point in the future, the PRE is swapped in to a wallet and a share of the COE notes is ascribed to the swaps. Thereafter, PRE swappers will receive COE notes in the form of "fees" they action themselves that are made available every synthetic mining cycle upon purchase of new COE notes by either developers (with payment being made in short cycle Futereum notes) or consumers (in MNY).

## **3. Installation Process**

1. PRE token is sold and swapped in
2. COE distributions are set
3. Futers are sold for period of 3-6 months
4. MNY is created to absorb the Futereum notes
5. Coeval Notes are created to absorb SC Futereum and MNY for retail purchases

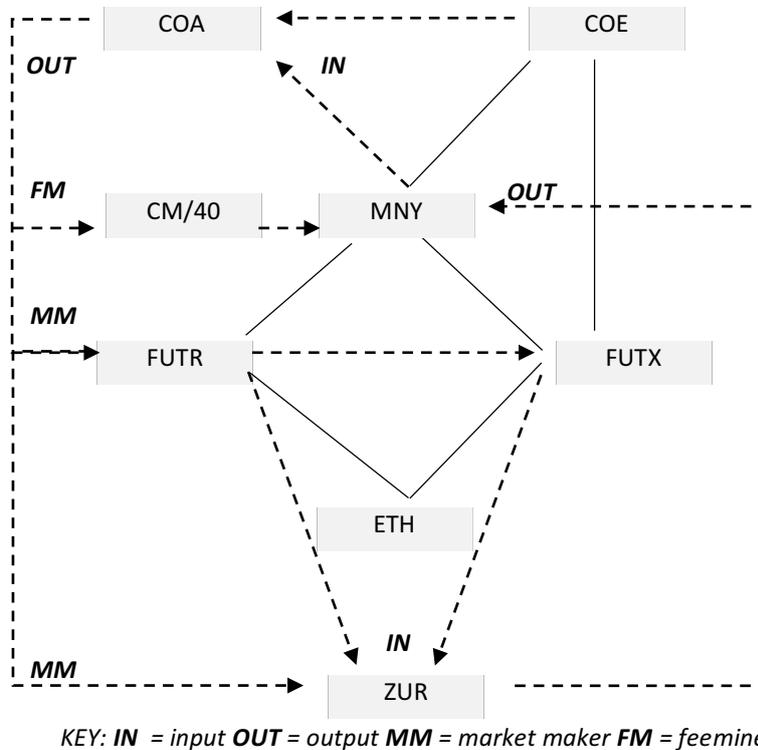


#### 4. Diagram Showing The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchain on ERC Network – Basic Functionality





## 5. Diagram Showing The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchain on ERC Network – Complete Functionality (Including MM)



In the example above, COA receives as payment COE and MNY and calculates a fair exchange based on the amount of CM in the contract versus the amount of RX in the contract (RX is received from the MNY feemine). COA takes 10% of the CM received and distributes 40% to the MNY smart contract each time, retaining 50% against which it issues a COA note. A COA note holder may send the COA note back into the COA smart contract in exchange for RX. The amount of RX received is relative to the amount of CM vs. RX in the smart contract. To purchase the remaining 50% of CM in the COA smart contract, a ZUR note may be purchased with RX. The ZUR note can be sent to the COA smart contract to repurchase the 50% CM remaining in the COA smart contract relative to the amount of RX that is in the COA smart contract. The COA-ZUR smart contracts are designed to regulate any aspect of systemic risk that exists with respect to the more leveraged-functioning aspects of the DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchain and to tightly integrate the SB into a complete coherent framework into which other tokens can be structured to mine in the same way. Note that one of the big benefits of the DMH&CO SB is that an entirely new mining system need not be constructed every time a new note is added. Rather, any token can be taken by comparison of price-point to the original seed and farmed in via a copy paste process adjusting RX levels for any value discrepancies.

## 6. Conclusion

More and more today, it is commonplace to find investors and project managers both complaining about the lack of transparent and clear-cut value initiatives on Blockchain. With DMH&CO's Synthetic Blockchain solutions enabling conventional financial valuation mechanisms for all digital assets due to the synthetic income feature of the synthetic Blockchains, the potential for real scale realisation is virtually unlimited.