



WHITE PAPER

MetaMUI:

Identity-based meta blockchain for metamorphic digital currencies, tokenized securities, digital identities, and NFTs

MetaMUI

IDENTITY-BASED META BLOCKCHAIN FOR METAMORPHIC

DIGITAL CURRENCIES, TOKENIZED SECURITIES, DIGITAL IDENTITIES, AND NFTS

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Abstract

MetaMUI[1][10][11][12] is a 4th generation meta blockchain that can generate meta-tokens dynamically. Meta-token is a collateralized asset-backed metamorphic digital asset that can change the shape based on usage.

MetaMUI can overcome CBDC design trilemma of identity, privacy, and programmability. In MetaMUI, ownership of the digital asset is bind to the decentralized identity, while transaction data is zero-knowledge encrypted. The decentralized algorithmic central bank can perform programmable taxation and dynamic interest rates while protecting user's private data with decentralized federated learning. MetaMUI can be used in all three types of CBDC generation, wholesale, retail, and cross-border CBDC. MetaMUI can enable currency multiplication to digitize the fractional reserve banking model. With MetaMUI's meta blockchain capability, it is possible to enable the direct sovereign currency to sovereign currency exchange, thus performing cross-border payment without a settlement coin. In retail CBDC MetaMUI achieved offline payments and unlimited scalability by implementing a decentralized operational structure.

MetaMUI's meta-token feature will enable the era of user-generated digital assets market such as tokenized securities, tokenized assets, NFTs, etc. In digital asset exchange on top of MetaMUI blockchain, users can tokenize the assets without programming complex smart contracts and publicly offer their digital assets. MetaMUI supports the identity-based ownership transfer of tokenized securities and real-world proof of legal ownership of assets. MetaMUI's unique binding of assets to the identity of the user prevents the identity-theft of digital twins in the Metaverse and ownership-theft of NFTs and other digital assets.

1. Introduction

According to the book, “Denationalization of Money”[19], Friedrich Hayek claimed that money can be a product that privately issued good money should be selected based on the market mechanism. He also mentioned that government debt and over-issuance of currency supply is the fundamental cause of the economic cycle. Satoshi Nakamoto, the inventor of Bitcoin[16], left the message in the genesis block of Bitcoin. He quoted the headline news of THE TIMES, “Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks”. He designed the Bitcoin issuance protocol as decentralized, miner with correct hash calculation can generate new Bitcoin, and limit the maximum supply of Bitcoin as 21 million to prevent the hyperinflation and value depreciation of the Bitcoin.

Satoshi’s idea was to cut out financial intermediaries but also eliminate the need for personal data to be collected for each transaction. But his solution has several limitations. First, it was too much focused on digital currency, payment, and commerce problems. We need more flexible solutions to cope with many different situations. Secondly, decentralization is important, but it should be efficient enough to be used by many people and transactions. Third, Satoshi’s vision was designed for the Internet era, not for the mobile and edge computing environment. We have small but versatile computing devices for everybody, and it should be the starting point of the new design of the system. Four, where is the consideration of ecosystems and futuristic vision? Ethereum’s World Computer Vision was too grandiose, but we need to provide that kind of vision for a fast-growing ecosystem based on the blockchain platform.

MetaMUI suggests several solutions to these problems. MetaMUI adopted two-tier blockchain nodes architecture, Bank Node, and Mobile Node. It is the solution for the problem of balancing decentralization and efficiency as well as optimized for current mobile and edge computing environments. The second and third problems of Satoshi’s idea will be solved with this architecture. MUI is designed as a MetaBlockchain, a blockchain-generating blockchain. This is a much better approach than Ethereum. Ethereum’s architecture was expandable with smart contracts, but it makes many more problems since its Mainnet was not designed to endure the growing ecosystem. MetaMUI is designed to deal with not only the flexible expansions but also the flexible architecture. It solves the first and fourth problems of Satoshi’s idea. MetaMUI also suggests more advanced concepts for these problems such as hybrid blockchain, chain code, identity blockchain, new consensus protocol, and ledger structures. But the most important concept is to harmonize well-organized technologies into a consistent vision and solve real problems.

To fulfill the dream of Friedrich Hayek, there is one pre-condition. It should be inexpensive and easy to publish and use the currency. With the invention of smart contracts, an application programming technology on the blockchain, and second-generation blockchain platforms such as Ethereum, it is possible to publish cryptocurrencies relatively easily. However, the high usage fee of the transaction and slow performance hindered the widespread usage of these technologies.

There has been a lot of effort to overcome the popular problem of trilemma in the blockchain, saying that decentralization, security, and scalability can not be achieved at the same time. This leads to third-generation blockchain technologies such as Algorand[21], Avalanche[22], Hedera Hashgraph[24], etc. However, we are still left with some of the problems that are unsolved. How to verify the user's identity during the transaction to avoid money laundering? How to solve the impossibility trilemma in economics, saying free capital flow, fixed exchange rate, and sovereign monetary policy can not be achieved at the same time. What about data scalability? With all data is mixed together as a hashed chain, it is not possible to store the terabytes of data on a mobile device and it is not possible to realize the vision of Nick Szabo's personal and secure device with smart contract execution.

MetaMUI is a 4th generation blockchain that inherits all the advancements of blockchain and digital currency technologies. It has a decentralized identity-based accounting structure to avoid money laundering while protecting user's privacy. The bank node publishes the digital currency based on the collateralized assets to avoid hyperinflation. Bank node assisted mobile node can act as a full node of digital currencies created on the MetaMUI. Chain code runs on the mobile device and supports the offline operation. This opens the door to a whole new level of decentralized applications.

With the dynamic creation of a new blockchain for the new digital currency, MetaMUI supports the currency multiplication of the modern banking system. Commercial banks can dynamically publish their own version of digital currency based on M0, M1, or M2 fiat currency. MetaMUI treats chain code as a target data of the consensus. This supports the various economic model such as universal basic income, currency redenomination, and inheritance, and programmable taxation. This will start the era of decentralized credit banking.

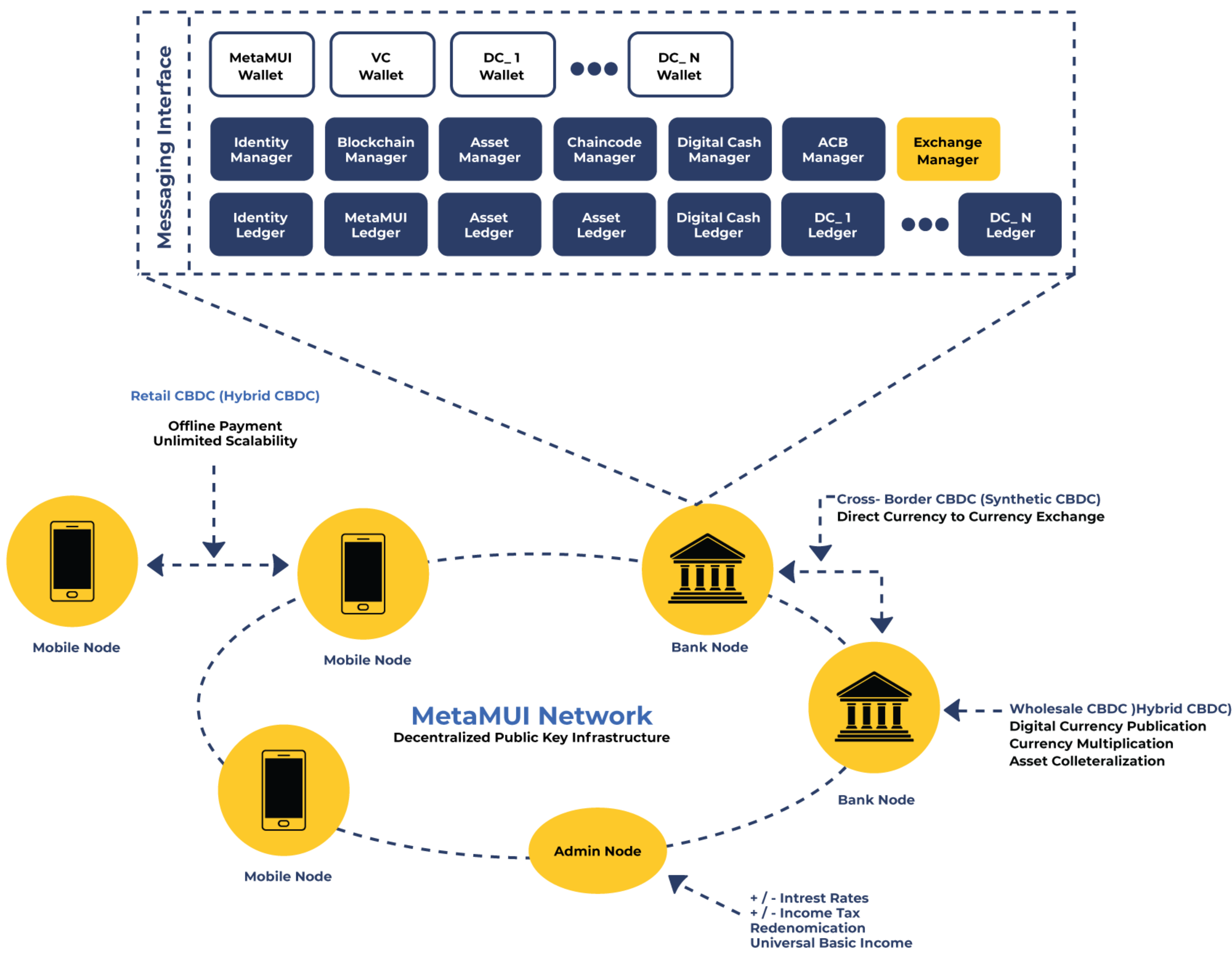
2. MetaMUI Architecture

2.1 Two-tier Blockchain Nodes – Bank Node and Mobile Node

MetaMUI has two different kinds of blockchain nodes, Bank Node and Mobile Node. Bank Node is a consensus node for all blockchains inside the MetaMUI. Mobile Node is a user node and partial consensus node, which is an endorser node for specific digital currency generated on MetaMUI. Users can choose to participate in the consensus process of any digital currency and earn rewards in proof of contribution fashion.

Bank Node is always on the network node and contains all kinds of pre-build blockchains and dynamic blockchains that will be created when generating new digital currencies. Bank Node is a permission node that requires permission from existing Bank Nodes to join. Pre-build blockchains are identity blockchain, chain code registration blockchain, chain code execution blockchain, asset registration blockchain, and digital currency registration blockchain. Dynamically created blockchains are each digital currency blockchain and digital currency summary ledger pairs. Here, the term blockchain is used to represent the data structure that is composed of a chain of hashed blocks, i.e., blockchain, and ledger to represent the data structure of decentralized data storage.

A mobile node is a full node of newly generated digital currency and it resides on the user’s mobile devices. A mobile node is a permissionless node that only requires the registration of DID(Decentralized Identity) and public key pair on Identity Blockchain inside the MetaBlockchain. A mobile node is assumed that is not always online. A mobile node can only contain a digital currency summary ledger. The digital currency summary ledger is not a blockchain ledger and it only contains a snapshot balance of digital currency for all identity users.



Picture 1. MetaMUI Network



2.2 Meta-Blockchain – Blockchain generating blockchain

One of the unique features of MetaMUI is the ability to generate a new blockchain for a new digital currency using chain code execution. Each new digital currency generated on MetaMUI can have its own blockchain instead of sharing and mixing the data with a hosted blockchain. This enables MetaMUI to manage the storage space efficiently. The blockchain data that is used by depreciated digital currency can selectively be deleted from the storage.

For each digital currency blockchain to be created, there should be at least one Bank Node that acts as an algorithmic central bank(ACB) for the new digital currency. ACB Bank Node should guarantee entire network operation fees including transaction fees of the users who will be using the new digital currency. Also, ACB Bank can optionally prove the existence of collateralized assets for the new digital currency by having verifiable credentials issued by a trusted entity in the Identity Blockchain. After the staking of guarantee, ACB Bank can execute chaincode to generate digital currency. ACB Bank downloads the chaincode locally and executes the code. After the execution, the resulting data is stored in chaincode execution blockchain and information related to newly created digital currency is registered in the digital currency registration blockchain. This execution also creates a new digital currency blockchain and corresponding digital currency summary ledger pair.

Genesis block of the new digital currency contains the account balance of all users. Initially, ACB Bank Node will hold all tokens of the new digital currency. All Bank Nodes including ACB Bank Node and participating Mobile Nodes will be involved in the consensus protocol for the new digital currency. Bank Node is a leader node and can propose a block. A mobile node that wishes to participate in the digital currency consensus can only endorse the block that is proposed by the selected Bank Node.

Bank Node is a master full node of all pre-build blockchains and all digital currencies created on-chain. Therefore it can perform an inter-blockchain atomic swap among multiple currencies and assets on the MetaMUI.



The followings are the difference between the Bank Node and the Mobile Node.

	BANK NODE	MOBILE NODE
Permission	Permissioned (Acceptance Voting)	Permissionless (Identity Registration)
Public/Private	Public	Public
Blockchain/ Ledgers	Chaincode Registration Blockchain Chaincode Execution Blockchain Digital Currency Registration Blockchain Asset Registration Blockchain <i>N * Digital Currency Blockchain (Upon Creation)</i> <i>N * Digital Currency Summary Ledger (Upon Creation)</i>	<i>Digital Currency Summary Ledger (Upon Creation)</i>
Function	Chaincode Creation and Registration Digital Currency Creation and Registration Asset Registration Digital Currency Blockchain Consensus (Block Proposer & Endorser) Digital Currency Summary Maintenance Algorithmic Central Bank Inter-blockchain Atomic Swap Clearing house of tokenized cash	Digital Currency Blockchain Consensus (Block Endorser) Digital Currency Transaction

Table 1 : Comparisons of Bank node and Mobile node

2.3 Hybrid Blockchain – Centralized Cash and Decentralized Cheque

MetaMUI is claimed to solve the blockchain trilemma by having a hybrid architecture. For micropayment, we used centralized architecture to achieve high performance and high security. For higher volume payment, we used decentralized architecture to achieve high security and decentralization.

Bank Node is a publisher of anonymous tokenized cash. Users can choose Bank Node service providers and have a token contract to issue digital cash. Based on the contract, it can be a debit card or credit card type. When the user pays the merchant with digital cash, the merchant can claim the digital currency to the issuing Bank Node. The performance of this payment process should be equal to or better than normal credit card payments.

For high-volume money transfer, MetaMUI utilizes a normal blockchain consensus protocol. All Bank Nodes are involved in the consensus of multiple digital currencies. Since this is a transfer between identities, it is a kind of digital cheque payment. Also since we are using blockchain consensus to do so instead of a centralized server for cheque clearance, this is a decentralized cheque system. This payment process is slower than the conventional credit card payment but it is much faster and costs less than an account-based international bank transfer.

2.4 Chain code

In MetaMUI, chain codes are first-class citizens and they can be downloaded. Also, chain codes are the target of consensus and therefore it can be upgraded. Chain codes are downloaded and run on local devices, not on the network.

Bank nodes can propose a new chain code to register or update to the existing chaincode. Other Bank Node review the proposed chain code and vote for the chain code. The proposed chain code with the majority vote is confirmed to register or update.

Mobile Node can download the chain code on their device and customize the application to use the newly generated digital currency. In MetaMUI, both blockchain ledger and chain code to perform transactions on digital currency are created dynamically.



2.5 Identity Blockchain

MetaMUI has a built-in Identity Blockchain. All transfer in the MetaMUI is performed based on DID(Decentralized Identity) on this Identity Blockchain. Identity Blockchain registers and maintains DID and public key pairs. The corresponding private key is stored in the user's device. MetaMUI DID is a Self-Sovereign Identity. Bank Node requires to have a public DID on Identity Blockchain. New Bank Node wishes to join the network is required to get VC(Verifiable Credential)s from more than half of the Bank Nodes in the network. Following is the token transfer format of digital currency.

[Digital_Currency_ID, Sender_DID, Receiver_DID, Token_Amount] || Sign_Sender(Hash_Value)

- Digital_Currency_ID: ID number of Digital Currency, When Bank Node creates a new digital currency, an ID number is registered on Digital Currency Registration Blockchain.
- Sender_DID: DID of Sender, it is registered on Identity Blockchain
- Receiver_DID: DID of Receiver, it is registered on Identity Blockchain
- Token_Amount: Amount to transfer the token
- Sign_Sender(x): Digital signing function using the sender's private key on the value x
- Hash_Value: Hash value of hash function on input value of [Digital_Currency_ID, Sender_DID, Receiver_DID, Token_Amount]
- x || y: Concatenation operation of string x and y

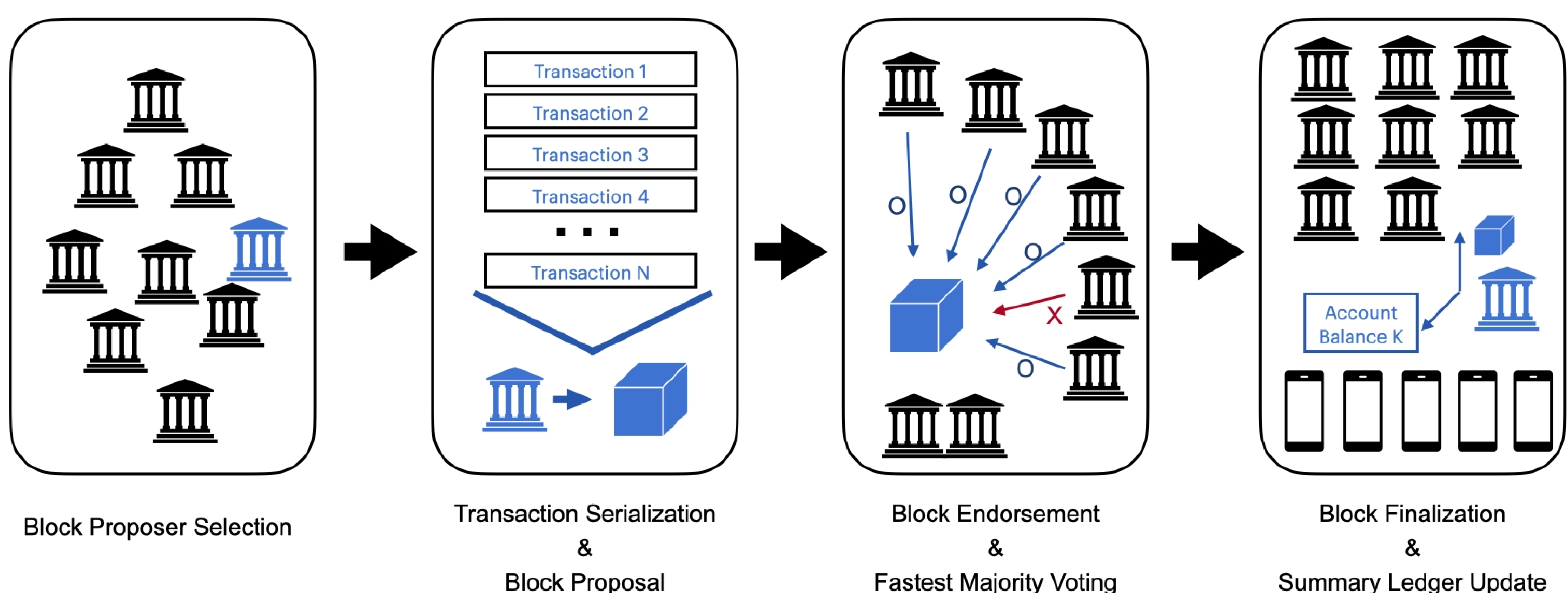
2.6 Consensus Protocol

MetaMUI's consensus protocol is a combination of PBFT(Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance) and PoS(Proof of Stake). Only Bank Nodes participate in the consensus of built-in blockchains. Bank Node can be a block proposer and endorser of both built-in blockchains and all digital currency blockchains. The mobile node can participate in the consensus of newly created digital currencies as an endorser. In the case of digital currency consensus, only Bank Node can be a leader or the block proposer.

The leader node is scheduled to be chosen based on the stake, previous performance, hash value of DID, and hash value of the previous block. There is always only one block proposer in a single view. Therefore, there is no possibility of a fork and once the block earns the majority vote, the proposed block is committed and finalized.

The leader proposes the block and other nodes endorse the block. The Majority vote confirms the block in a first come first incentive-based rule. Since all Bank Node and Mobile Node have to register DID in Identity Blockchain, it is always known that how many Bank Nodes exist in the Blockchain. The earliest half of endorsement can be counted and endorsements that are included in the block receive the incentive.

The leader node also acts as a serializer to serialize transactions. The leader node receives block rewards and transaction fees. Endorser also receives the endorsing rewards when the node's endorsement is included in the majority vote. When there's no transaction during the 5 seconds of view period, the leader announces the no transaction, and no block is created. When there's at least one pending transaction, the leader proposes the block immediately. The leader can propose multiple blocks with 5 seconds view period. In case the leader node failed to produce a block proposal or no block announcement within 5 seconds, the leader node's locked bond will be slashed.



Picture 2. MetaMUI Consensus Protocol



2.7 Event Sourcing Ledger (Blockchain) and Summary Ledger

MetaMUI has two different structures to store transaction data. One is the Event Sourcing Ledger. This is a normal blockchain ledger and it is stored in the form of a hashed chain of blocks. The problem with this form of storage is that it is needed to trace all the blockchain data to calculate the user's current account balance. A blockchain-style data store is secure but it is not efficient in terms of computation, communication, and data point of view. To overcome these limitations, Bank Node calculates each user's account balance after each block creation and store the account balance in the summary ledger. The bank node contains both Event Sourcing Ledger and Summary Ledger. Summary Ledger data is signed by the Bank node that created it and it can be downloaded to a mobile node to be stored. The mobile node receives updates of the balance after each block is finalized.

2.8 Rebasing of Genesis Block

Every 100 blocks, the Bank node agrees on the checkpoints. At the checkpoints, each user's account balance is calculated. This information is updated to the Genesis Block of each digital currency and the Genesis Block with the new account balance of all users becomes the new Genesis Block of that digital currency. All previous blockchain data before the checkpoint can be safely deleted. This is called the rebasing of the Genesis Block.

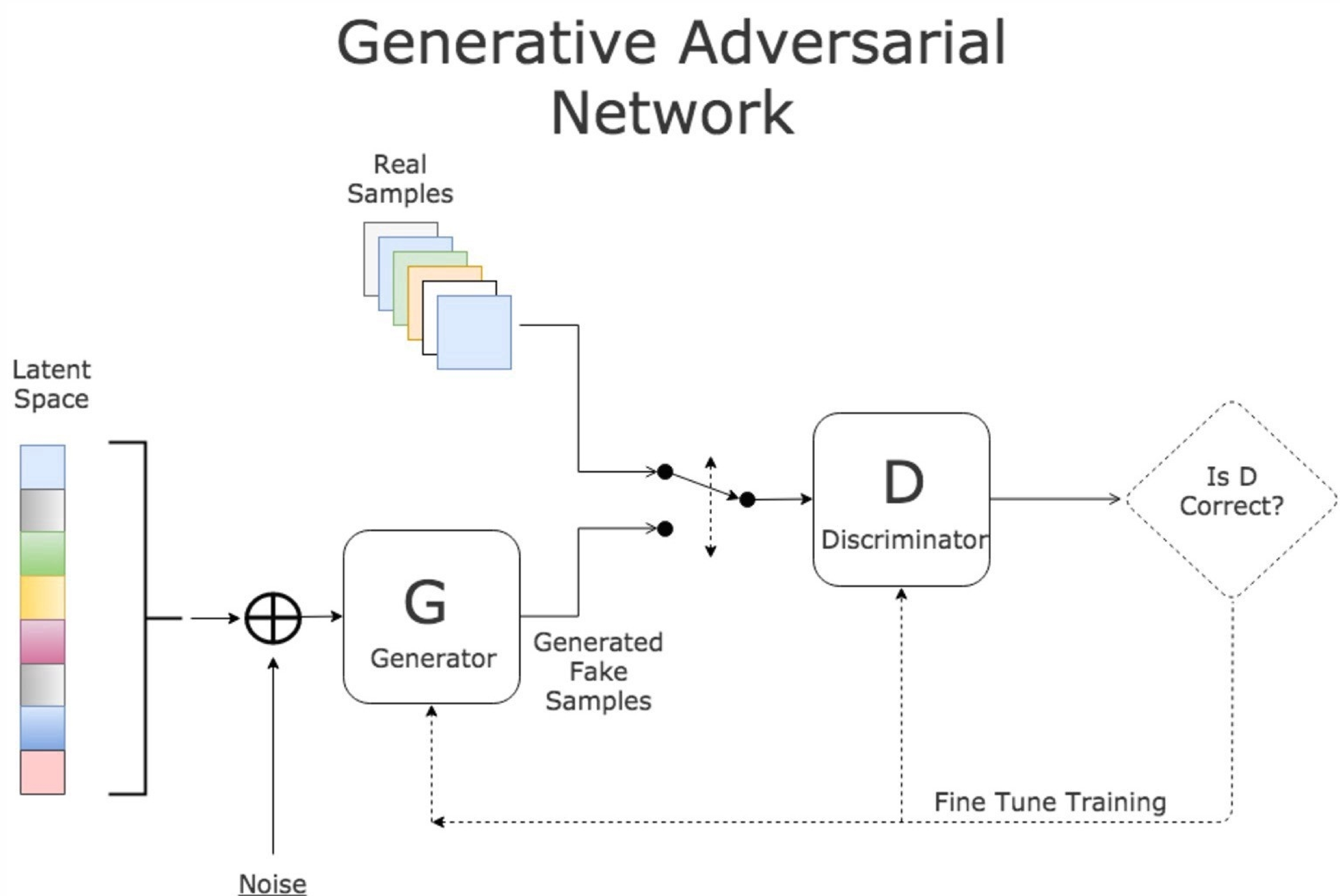
2.9 Algorithmic Central Bank

Each digital currency should have at least one Bank Node that acts as an Algorithmic Central Bank. This ACB Bank Node provides collateralized assets to support the value of the digital currency and controls the circulating volumes of the currency to controls the inflation and deflation rates. In the currency multiplication model, ACB Bank Node will determine the fractional reserve rate to limit the multiplication rate by Commercial Bank Node. Commercial Bank Node can prove deposited balance in the Central Bank Node as a collateralized asset for the generation of currency multiplication.

At the heart of the ACB Engine is a Deep Learning model based on the Quantity Theory of Money (which states that the general price level of goods and services is directly proportional to the amount of money in circulation, or money supply), which functions on certain relevant control parameters like Stability rate and collateralization ratio.

The key decision that is to be made by the Central Bank Node through the Deep Learning Mathematical Model trained on financial big data is to decide whether to buy back the digital currency hence reducing their circulating volumes or mint more and sell the digital currency by monitoring the operating profit (transaction fees etc).

To understand the behavior of the market, we establish the model to estimate the price of the target digital currency as a function of various relevant parameters. To achieve this we make use of GAN (Generative Adversarial Network) which acts as an automated mechanism to steer or control the price of the currency by modifying relevant control parameters. Below is a diagrammatic representation of the working of a GAN:



Picture 3. Generative Adversarial Network

Bank Nodes will collect financial big data from various entities in the MetaMUI to train our ACB Engine to propose the corresponding digital monetary policy for the target digital currency.

An example of the GAN Algorithm is displayed below:

Algorithm 1 Minibatch stochastic gradient descent training of generative adversarial nets. The number of steps to apply to the discriminator, k , is a hyperparameter. We used $k = 1$, the least expensive option, in our experiments.

for number of training iterations **do**

for k steps **do**

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(z)$.
- Sample minibatch of m examples $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ from data generating distribution $p_{\text{data}}(x)$.
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\log D(x^{(i)}) + \log \left(1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right) \right].$$

end for

- Sample minibatch of m noise samples $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$ from noise prior $p_g(z)$.
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left(1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right).$$

end for

The gradient-based updates can use any standard gradient-based learning rule. We used momentum in our experiments.

Picture 4. GAN Algorithm

The GAN is trained on data obtained from the MetaMUI Mainnet.

MetaMUI is the world's first Blockchain that incorporates AI to automate the Central Bank hence regulating the digital currency and making monetary decisions.



3. MetaMUI Blockchain Ecosystem

MetaMUI is a utility coin for the following products and services.

3.1 MetaMUI SSID : MetaMUI and SSID(Self-Sovereign Identity) Wallet for MetaMUI Mainnet

Self-Sovereign Identity Wallet inside the MetaMUI SSID App is a mobile application that is connected to the Identity Blockchain of MetaMUI Blockchain. Self-Sovereign Identity is a decentralized identity technology that user is in control of their identity information, compared to other digital identity systems that centralized entity or group of entities are in control of the information. MetaMUI SSID Wallet uses zero-knowledge proof to minimize the exposure of private information. It also has the capability of establishing pairwise trust. In pairwise trust, both users and the service site identify themselves. Since the service site also proves its identity to the user, a phishing attack with a fake website can be avoided.

MetaMUI SSID serves as a payment portal for various payment needs such as bill payment, tax payment, monthly rental etc. With MetaMUI SSID, user can search for public DIDs of each online and offline shops, government organization and other various companies and establish the pairwise trust, i.e. two-way cryptographic connection. Then user can sign in to the shop, receive e-bill, that is digitally signed by the shop and issued to the user, and pay for the bill by authorizing the identity-based fund transfer. In this way MetaMUI SSID is a single sign on system and payment portal for various online and offline shops and government offices.

MetaMUI SSID is a store for various VC(Verifiable Credential)s issued by other entities. VC is a certified document signed by the other DID entities. In most of the time VCs are issued by public trusted entities such as government, bank, hospital, universities etc. VC issued by the hospital can be served as a vaccination certificate. VC issued by the university is a graduation certificate. VC issued by the government is a nationality certificate. With MetaMUI SSID, it is possible to digitize various certified document issuance.

For the members of governance council, MetaMUI SSID is a voting application for various proposals such as publication of new token, minting and slashing of the token, incentive distribution, etc. Each central bank node can establish the governance council for the maintenance of their published digital currencies.



3.2 MetaMUI Network

MetaMUI Network is the permissioned public mainnet for MetaMUI blockchain. To create DID on the MetaMUI Network, user have to receive KYC(Know Your Customer) VC from one of public DID on the MetaMUI Network. In most of the time, public DID is a bank node operator. To join the MetaMUI Network as a bank node operator, it is required to get permission from the MetaMUI governance council and license the bank node by staking required MetaMUIs. MetaMUI governance council also vote for the upgrade of various chain code libraries and mainnet code of the MetaMUI Network.

MetaMUI Network is one of the first “Meta” Blockchain platforms that can create another blockchain programmatically. What this means is that users can publish cryptocurrencies, digital currencies, and tokenized assets and have their own blockchain. In a smart contract or chain code-based approach, the published token resides on top of underlying blockchains such as Ethereum[17] or Hyperledger[26]. Since all tokens share the same already congested blockchain, performance is severely limited and transaction cost is very high. Developing mainnet blockchain costs a lot considering the development of the entire ecosystem including consensus protocol, blockchain node, user wallet, etc. Most critically, building a platform that satisfies FATF recommendations is not feasible without the adaption of Identity Blockchain. Publishing local currency and digital coupons on MetaMUI Blockchain solves the problem of both transaction cost and development cost.

MetaMUI Network has various built-in chain code to perform various operations such as token minting and slashing, NFT issuance, currency redenomination, etc. Therefore, it is not required to program custom chain code to issue digital currencies on MetaMUI. After licensing central bank node, central bank can utilized MetaMUI Network’s cloud services to issue new digital currency, increase or decrease the circulating volumes of the currency, perform redenomination, implement universal basic income, or apply programmable taxation.

MetaMUI Network’s Identity Blockchain is a decentralized public key infrastructure. Each user and public entity can issue digitally signed document and receiving user can verify the signature. Utilizing this feature, public entity can issue various certificates such as vaccination passport, national identity card, birth certificate, graduation certificate etc. Also private user can issue the contract and sign the document.

MetaMUI Network is an Internet-based cross-border payment network. In MetaMUI Network, each user’s DID is a universal accounting address that user can send or receive digital currencies. Utilizing collateral asset feature and meta-blockchain feature of MetaMUI Blockchain, it is possible to dynamically create meta-coin on the fly to facilitate cross-border payment between the currencies those are not on the MetaMUI Network. Similar to the stable coin issuance, central bank or commercial bank of each country can create stable meta-coin on the MetaMUI Network and perform international fund transfer.



4. MetaMUI – Future value backed utility coin for MetaMUI Blockchain

MetaMUI is the mainnet coin of MetaMUI Blockchain developed by Sovereign Wallet Network and SWN Global. The MetaMUI Blockchain is a digital currency generation platform jointly built with Central Banks, Commercial Banks, Payment Companies, and other Financial Institutes. The value of the MetaMUI coin (digital sovereign currency) is controlled and maintained algorithmically by a special AI-based algorithmic engine called ACB (Algorithmic central bank). The MetaMUI coin is designed and developed to maintain and increase the value over long periods of time.

For publishing a digital currency, the central bank node of the target currency is required to purchase and deposit MetaMUIs to MetaMUI central bank node. And these sales incomes are collected and maintained by the MetaMUI treasury. We refer to this as project funds. The project funds are used to buy MetaMUI coins from the market and maintain a certain price floor. If the price of the MetaMUI coins rises excessively to hit a certain price ceiling, the MUI ACB sells MetaMUI coins in the market to increase the circulating supply. The circulation is capped at 984,596,928.473209 coins tops to prevent cases of hyperinflation. 100 million MetaMUI are locked up as project team incentive until January 3rd, 2025.

The most important priorities for the MetaMUI coins are that its value must consistently increase over time and that it should always maintain its purchasing power over major fiat currencies like the dollar and euro. To achieve this, MetaMUI ACB calculates the next target price based on two prices- the previous market price of MetaMUI and the leveraged market price of gold and other stable assets to measure the depreciation of fiat currencies. This way, it stabilizes the value without too much price fluctuation in a short time period. This moving calculation forms the basis of the price band in which MetaMUI is allowed to fluctuate (through the mechanism described above).

The followings are initial fees set up in the MetaMUI ecosystem. The exact number of coins required for each operation and staking are determined by the governing council of MetaMUI utilizing the MetaMUI's on-chain voting mechanism.

1. New digital currency creation and operation - The Bank Node requires to stake 2 million MetaMUI to run the chain code and pay in advance 1 million MetaMUI per year for the operation of various transactions of new digital currency. The Bank Node also has to pay 100,000 MetaMUI to run the chain code to publish a new digital currency. The Bank Node can accept the network fee with the new digital currency from the users of the new digital currency. Based on the number of transactions and other operations, the total payment of operation can exceed the deposit. In that case, additional MetaMUI should be paid to continuously operate the new digital currency. This network operation fee will be distributed to contributing bank nodes and mobile nodes based on proof-of-contribution protocol.

2. Special chain code operation – Basic income chain code requires 100,000 MetaMUI to run the code. Redenomination chain code also requires 100,000 MetaMUI to run. Inheritance chain code requires 5,000 MetaMUI. The account recovery chain code requires 1,000 MetaMUI.
3. Identity Registration and MetaMUI transfer are free of service. However, a change of registered public key requires 100 MetaMUI for the operation.
4. Verifiable Credential issuance requires 100 MetaMUI
5. The offline operation of various chain codes is free. This includes the establishment of pairwise trust, zero-knowledge proof of identity, etc.

Again, the cost of each operation on the MetaMUI network will be adjusted by the governance council node of MetaMUI.

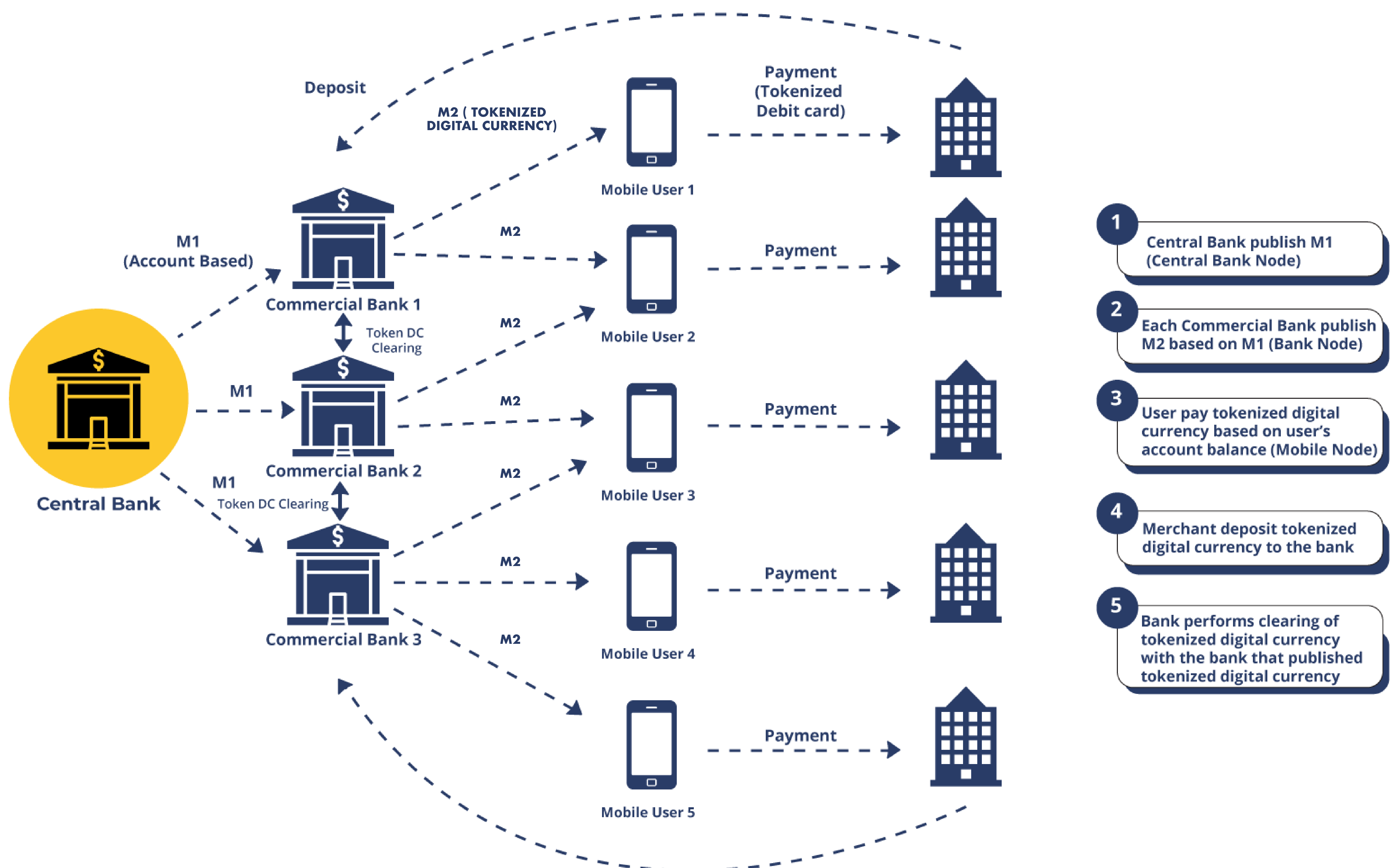
5. MetaMUI Blockchain Use Cases

5.1 Central Bank Digital Currency

The most beneficial application domain of MetaMUI is the publication of CBDC(Central Bank Digital Currency). Utilizing the structure of Bank Node, MetaMUI supports the model of M2 currency publication. Based on the asset of M1 base currency from the central bank, commercial banks can generate M2 currency dynamically on MetaMUI. SovereignWallet users use CBDC and can participate in operating CBDC with mobile full nodes. MetaMUI supports the fractional reserve banking model. Currency Exchange between digital currencies published on MetaMUI can be swapped atomically. This provides a simple currency exchange on a mobile device.

MetaMUI's unique chain code structure and identity-based account system enable special monetary policy to be implemented. **Redenomination** of CBDC can be performed on-chain. The cost of performing on-chain redenomination is just a fraction of the cost of publishing new paper currency and collecting and destroying old currencies.

With MetaMUI's chain code, the implementation of **basic income** or **disaster aid** can be paid programmatically. By running the basic income chain code, it is possible to increase the balance of all citizen's account balances. Based on the user's identity, eligible users can be selected or the user can prove himself or herself to receive the money by presenting VC(Verifiable Credential)s.



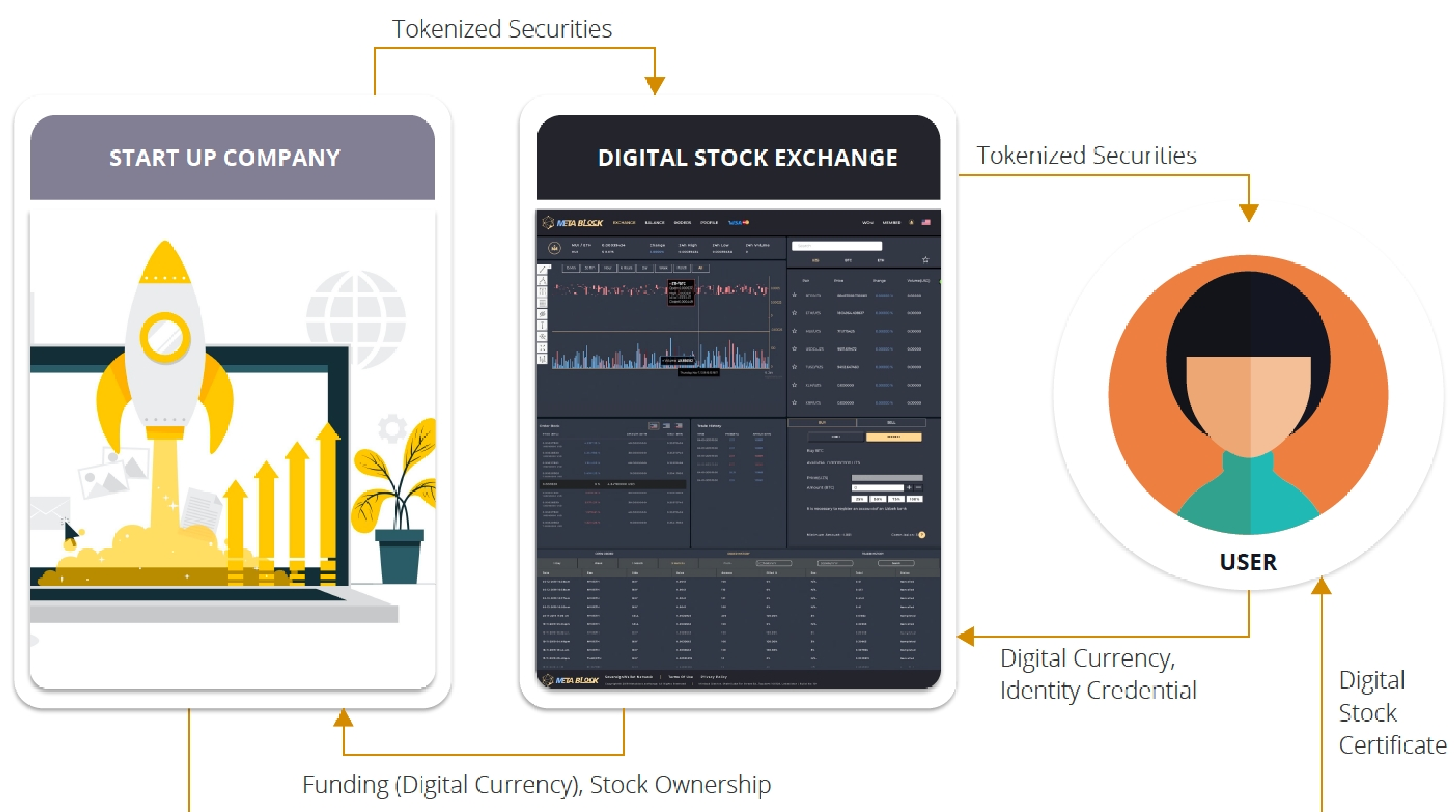
Picture 5. Central Bank Digital Currency Model utilizing MetaMUI

5.2 Digital Stock Exchange

With its identity-based feature, MetaMUI is a perfect tool to build Digital Stock Exchange. Corporate stock can be published easily on MetaMUI. Since MetaMUI uses identity-based transfer, the transfer of tokenized stock is actually an ownership transfer. Also, MetaMUI's Identity Blockchain eliminates the need for paper-based public notarization.

Various Assets can be tokenized on MetaMUI. There is a direct link between the ownership of assets and the user's identity in MetaMUI. This simplifies the ownership transfer along with the token transfer. With Asset Registration Blockchain, the oracle problem of the link between the tokenized assets and physical assets can be established. With Public DID(Decentralized Identity) on Identity Blockchain and VC(Verifiable Credential) from the legal entity, legal and physical ownership can also be verified.

When users are trading digital stocks or assets in a peer-to-peer way, MetaMUI provides an atomic swap of digital stock and digital currency. Since digital stock is bind to the user's identity, ownership transfer notification and tax payment can happen at the same time as the stock trade. This eliminates the need for separate shareholder registration, issuance of shareholder certificates, tax reports to the government, and tax payments.



Picture 6. Tokenized Securities Service Model

5.3 Cross-border Payment Network, i.e. Internet of Digital Currencies

Cheaper, faster, and efficient cross-border payments are the need of the hour in today's digital world. The MetaMUI Network is designed to host multiple blockchains concurrently. Each of these blockchains can run independently of each other and communicate (transact) with each other. The currency exchange is made possible through atomic swaps and multi-currency transfer is possible with an exchange service provider (Master Node) making it excellent for direct sovereign currency to sovereign currency cross-border payments.



6. Future extensions

MetaMUI is just the starting point. We suggested fundamental solutions for Algorithmic Central Bank and a decentralized, but expandable ecosystem based on mobile nodes. But we believe the current development of artificial intelligence technologies such as deep learning and reinforcement learning will be the key game-changers of the blockchain platform. MetaMUI was designed to take care of these technologies. In near future, we can see the powerful coordination of more flexibilities based on artificial intelligence and robustness/stability for transactions based on the blockchain platform.

The on-chain governance mechanism of MetaMUI's chain code makes it possible to upgrade various parts of MetaMUI. MetaMUI team will continuously upgrade the protocol and chain code in the future. Online voting protocol combined with Identity Blockchain will lead to the implementation of secure voting on top of MetaMUI.

The digitalization of currency opens up new opportunities for digitalized monetary decision-making. Bank node is an early form of Algorithmic Central Bank that makes monetary decisions based on financial big data. It is possible to apply a federated learning algorithm at the central bank node and collect and learn a decentralized model on many mobile nodes.

7. References

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