Maya Coin

Whitepaper

"We cannot solve our problems with the same
thinking we used when we created them."

– Albert Einstein

WHITEPAPER V1.0

Blockchain

The blockchain is an incorruptible digital ledger of economic transactions that can be programmed to record not just financial transactions but virtually everything of value. Financial and technology industries alike are combining in a grand way, giving rise to the birth of blockchain outside of its normal working conditions. Blockchain is a distributed digital ledger designed to power and back cryptocurrencies.

Understanding Blockchain

Before we can even fathom what to do, we need to be familiar with its underlying technology—the blockchain put simply, a blockchain is a ledger of records organized in 'blocks' that are linked together by cryptographic validation. It is a digital storage of consensus truth. The key is to understand that this ledger is neither stored in a centralized location nor managed by any single entity, hence its distributed-ness. The block validation system results in new transactions being added irreversibly and old transactions preserved forever for all to see, hence its transparency and resilience. Open-source software that leverage on the blockchain technology are called DAPPs.
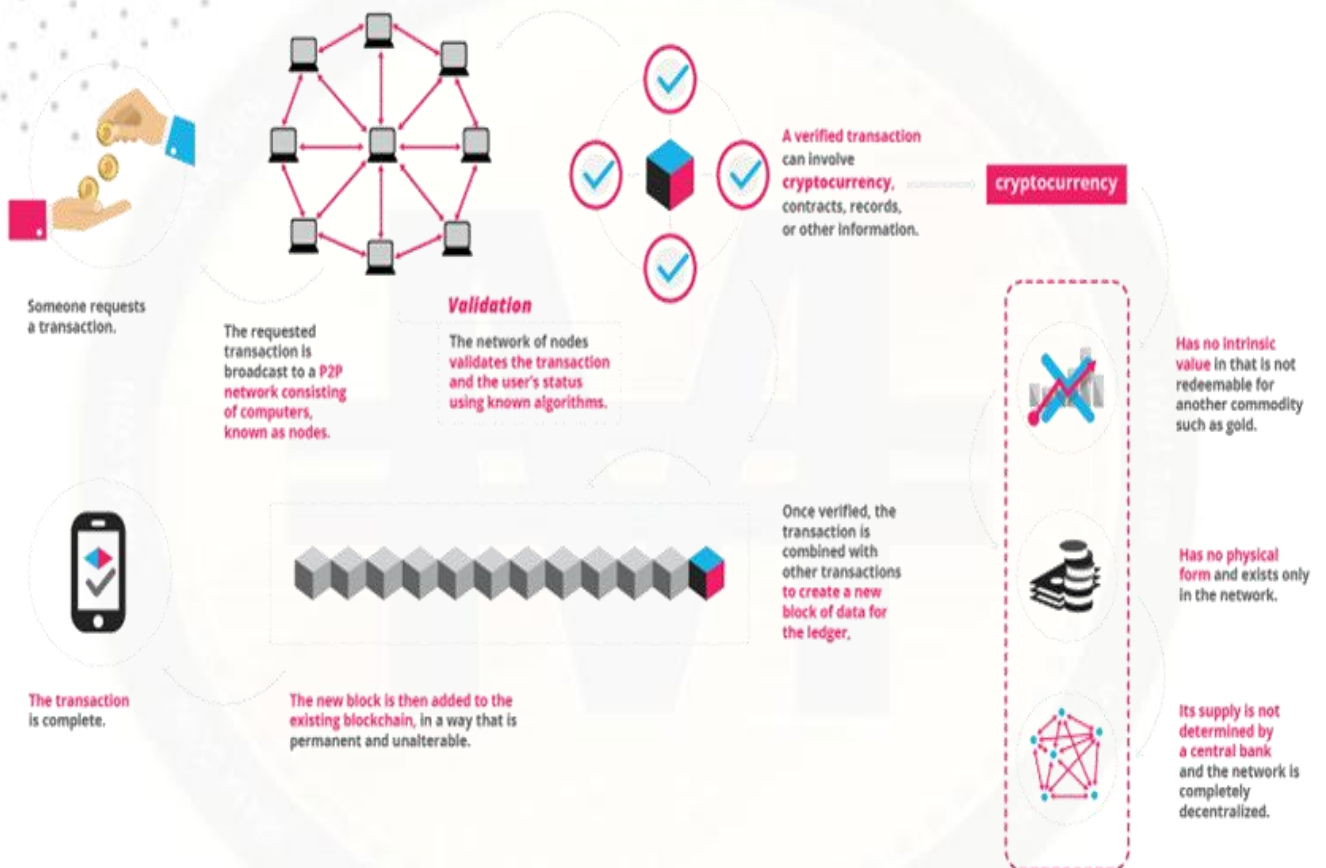
"As revolutionary as it sounds, Blockchain truly is a mechanism to bring everyone to the highest degree of accountability. No more missed transactions, human or machine errors, or even an exchange that was not done with the consent of the parties involved. Above anything else, the most critical area where Blockchain helps is to guarantee the validity of a transaction by recording it not only on a main register but a connected distributed system of registers, all of which are connected through a secure validation mechanism."

Understanding Blockchain

Someone requests a transaction.

The requested transaction is broadcast to a **P2P network** consisting of computers, known as nodes.

Validation

The network of nodes validates the transaction and the user's status using known algorithms.

A verified transaction can involve **cryptocurrency**, contracts, records, or other information.

cryptocurrency

Has no intrinsic value in that is not redeemable for another commodity such as gold.

Once verified, the transaction is combined with other transactions **to create a new block of data for the ledger.**

Has no physical form and exists only in the network.

The transaction is complete.

The new block is then added to the existing blockchain, in a way that is permanent and unalterable.

Its supply is not determined by **a central bank** and the network is completely decentralized.

How Does Blockchain Work?

In the world of cryptocurrencies, a "block" is the name given to a public transaction. Every time the related currency changes hands, whether through mining or a direct payout, it's recorded in the ledger and made visible to all.

The ledger has a complete history of any and all transactions made, forming what is a chain of information. Therefore, a blockchain is essentially a huge list of transactions, one after the other.

Here's where the security comes into play: even though you can open that digital ledger and look at any one of those transactions or blocks, all you can see is the item changing hands and how much it's worth. With currency, for example, you can see that X amount of bitcoin was transferred from one account to another.

A block or transaction cannot be altered by any parties, including those involved, outside of the initial reporting. It remains transparent, reliable, and accurate for the life of the chain.

Furthermore, the identities of both parties remain anonymous. Even if your closest neighbor earned millions through a recent blockchain transaction, you'd have no idea unless they told you directly.

That anonymity can seem dangerous at times, especially regarding currencies that change hands for many reasons—some unscrupulous. However, it can also protect sources in several fields when the technology is used. Consider a lawyer sharing a sensitive case record on a person with another law official through secure digital means, with no record of who has what.

What is DAPP?

DAPP is an abbreviated form for decentralized application. A DAPP has its backend code running on a decentralized peer-to-peer network. Contrast this with an app where the backend code is running on centralized servers. These distributed, resilient, transparent and incentivized applications will prove themselves to the world by remapping the technological landscape.

DAPP is an acronym for remembering the five qualities for effective goals of Dated, Achievable, Personal, Positive and Specific. Dated: Effective goals have specific deadlines. Short-term goals have deadlines of a few months. Short term goal is less than a year and long term is between a year and 10.

What Are DAPPs?
The New Decentralized Future

The Birth of Decentralized Applications

As the concept is still in its infancy, there might not be one definition of what a DAPP is. However, there are noticeable common features of DAPPs:

Open Source

Ideally, it should be governed by autonomy and all changes must be decided by the consensus of its users. Its code base should be available for scrutiny.

Decentralized

All records of the application's operation must be stored on a public and decentralized blockchain to avoid pitfalls of centralization.

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Incentivized

Validators of the blockchain should be incentivized by rewarding them accordingly with cryptographic tokens.

Protocol

The application community must agree on a cryptographic algorithm to show proof of value. For example, Bitcoin uses Proof of Work (PoW) and Ethereum is currently using PoW with plans for a hybrid PoW/Proof of Stake (PoS)

Benefits of decentralized network

While blockchains are uttered under the same breath with cryptocurrency, it can be a stand-alone framework itself. In fact, there are several advantages of blockchains, even if we ignore the association with cryptocurrency.

Immutability

Perhaps the biggest advantage of blockchains is their immutability which simply means, it is nearly impossible to hack the data on a blockchain. We say nearly to be politically correct as anything with an input can be hacked but practically, you can ignore the 'nearly'. The data once uploaded on the blockchain cannot be changed. Data can be added later but the original data cannot be edited. Even the uploader cannot delete the data once it is uploaded on the blockchain. You can even still check the first ever Bitcoin transaction made.

Security

 As blockchain data is impossible to hack for malicious purposes, the security of the data is increased infinitely. Every security can be breached, over time hackers get more sophisticated hardware and software to penetrate the security. Even the so-called military-grade security is breachable. We have witnessed too many high profile hacking attacks in last few years to validate this argument. However, as the blockchain data cannot be hacked, it is a great advantage of the protocol. The user just needs to retrieve the data from the chain to access it.

Transparency

Many of us protest against government's and secret organisation's secrecy on important issues. The job for Mulder and Scully would have been easier had there been a blockchain since, on a blockchain, everything is visible to everyone. The data on the blockchain can be used or checked by every network user.

Decentralised data storage

Blockchain spreads the data all over the network and no central server is maintained. This reduces the security risk, compared to the traditional approach. Like we said, even the strongest server can be hacked into but when the data is with thousands of network users, either the hacker needs to hack all of them (which is impossible because it needs to be done simultaneously) or he needs to possess a computing power to overcome the whole network .

Reliability

Blockchains are absolutely reliable because, unless the whole network is failing together, nobody can take down a blockchain. Technically speaking, even one single user can keep the blockchain alive. Considering there are thousands of users and there will be millions and later billions of users, it is a total impossibility that the complete network goes down. Thus, unless there is a global disaster, the data is safe, forever.

Benefits of decentralized network

Benefits of Decentralized networks

With no central point of failure and secured using cryptography, applications are well protected against hacking attacks and fraudulent activities.

Advantages:

- Immutability
- Corruption & tamper
- Secure

ENTER ETHEREUM

The Ethereum makes the process of creating blockchain applications much easier and efficient than ever before. Instead of having to build an entirely original blockchain for each new application, Ethereum enables the development of potentially thousands of different applications all on one platform.

The Blockchain

Blockchain technology is like the internet in that it has a built-in robustness. By storing blocks of information that are identical across its network, the blockchain cannot:

Ethereum ETH

Ethereum is an open-source, public, blockchain-based distributed computing platform and operating system featuring smart contract (scripting) functionality. Ether can be transferred between accounts and used to compensate participant mining nodes for computations performed. Ethereum is a distributed public blockchain network. Although there are some significant technical differences between the two, the most important distinction to note is that Bitcoin and Ethereum differ substantially in purpose and capability. Bitcoin offers one particular application of blockchain technology, a peer to peer electronic cash system that enables online Bitcoin payments. While the Bitcoin blockchain is used to track ownership of digital currency (bitcoins), the Ethereum blockchain focuses on running the programming code of any decentralized application.

In the Ethereum blockchain, instead of mining for bitcoin, miners work to earn Ether, a type of crypto token that fuels the network. Beyond a tradeable cryptocurrency, Ether is also used by application developers to pay for transaction fees and services on the Ethereum network.

Ethereum allows people to safely interact trustlessly by entering into neutrally-enforceable agreements in a completely peer-to-peer fashion. Now, it must be remembered that Ethereum can only enforce within its own digital limits; Ethereum does not remove the need for an external authority for a resolution over disputes outside its realm---"the other party punched me in the face after putting in the Ethereum contract that he wouldn't" is non-sense. Rules exist elsewhere to cover this---but what Ethereum does do is allow us to push the boundary on what the digital realm can cover.

Smart Contract

Smart contract is just a phrase used to describe computer code that can facilitate the exchange of money, content, property, shares, or anything of value. When running on the blockchain a smart contract becomes like a self-operating computer program that automatically executes when specific conditions are met.

Because smart contracts run on the blockchain, they run exactly as programmed without any possibility of censorship, downtime, fraud or third party interference. Smart contracts help you exchange money, property, shares, or anything of value in a transparent, conflict-free way while avoiding the services of a middleman.

The best way to describe smart contracts is to compare the technology to a vending machine. Ordinarily, you would go to a lawyer or a notary, pay them, and wait while you get the document. With smart contracts, you simply drop a bitcoin into the vending machine (i.e. ledger), and your escrow, driver's license, or whatever drops into your account. More so, smart contracts not only define the rules and penalties around an agreement in the same way that a traditional contract does, but also automatically enforce those obligations.

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An option contact between parties is written as code into the blockchain. The individuals involved are anonymous, but the contact is the public ledger.

A triggering event like an expiration date and strike price is hit and the contract executes itself according to the coded terms.

Regulators can use the blockchain to understand the activity in the market while maintaining the privacy of individual actors' positions

Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of replacing sensitive data with unique identification symbols that retain all the essential information about the data without compromising its security. Tokenization, which seeks to minimize the amount of data a business needs to keep on hand, has become a popular way for small and mid-sized businesses to bolster the security of credit card and e-commerce transactions while minimizing the cost and complexity of compliance with industry standards and government regulations. Tokenization makes it more difficult for hackers to gain access to cardholder data, as compared with older systems in which credit card numbers were stored in databases and exchanged freely over networks. Tokenization technology can, in theory, be used with sensitive data of all kinds. Tokenizing real-world assets will allow buyers to access assets never before within their reach, and sellers to move assets that were previously difficult to unload. The secret lies in the possibility of fractionalization. Cryptocurrency and tokenization will play a much larger role in the day to day activities of the masses.

Blockchain Will Grow

From here, the sky's the limit. Blockchain will continue to grow and disrupt many industries. We can expect to see just as many organizations and teams adopting the technology as we do methods and strategies for deploying it.

The real question is whether or not an alternative will show up that's just as viable and efficient. For now, the answer is no.

The future is fast

In our blockchain space, the very speed of change appears to be accelerating. Entrepreneurs and investors, eager to devise imaginative capital-raising techniques, are exploring mini IPOs and the intersection of equity crowdfunding and token sales. Chambers and Partners released its first-ever list of blockchain and cryptocurrency lawyers globally. Legal white papers are quoted like bestsellers, and just about everyone has a view about the SAFT. It is an exciting time to be a crypto lawyer.

In my view, 2018 is likely to bring with it types of technological and economic artistry that we cannot presently envision, and nearly all of those innovations will need to be understood and analyzed through a legal lens. The global blockchain and cryptocurrency community needs a strong, yet quickly adaptive, base of legal understanding on which to build and blossom. We need an informed regulatory climate that protects individuals, while encouraging technological innovation to flourish.

The future is fast, and our legal advice must be sound. In 2018, cooperative and creative thought leadership by blockchain lawyers (and non-lawyers) will be key.

What is MAYA?

MAYA Coin (MAYA) is poised to take the cryptocurrency industry to the next level and beyond. As an ERC20 token on the Ethereum block chain with a solid foundation, MAYA Coin's transparency of activity, liquidity and ingenuity of operations indicates a rise in leader in this field.

MAYA Coin will be the first ever cryptocurrency token to bring mergers and acquisition to the crypto world. MAYA Coin will not only use block chain technology to perform acquisitions of existing block chain technology companies, but will also be used to acquire all types of assets including the purchases of profitable private and public companies that are outside the block chain technology industry.

Maya Coin will be used as a monetary instrument to acquire assets such as real estate, patents, existing profitable private and public companies along with other intellectual properties. MAYA Coin also incubates development of business ideas and companies with high growth potential (Industry Coin). Every acquisition, business idea or existing businesses that Maya Coin creates or acquires will then be put into its own cryptocurrency vehicle. In return, MAYA Coin holders will be given a free percentage of every new coin MAYA creates.
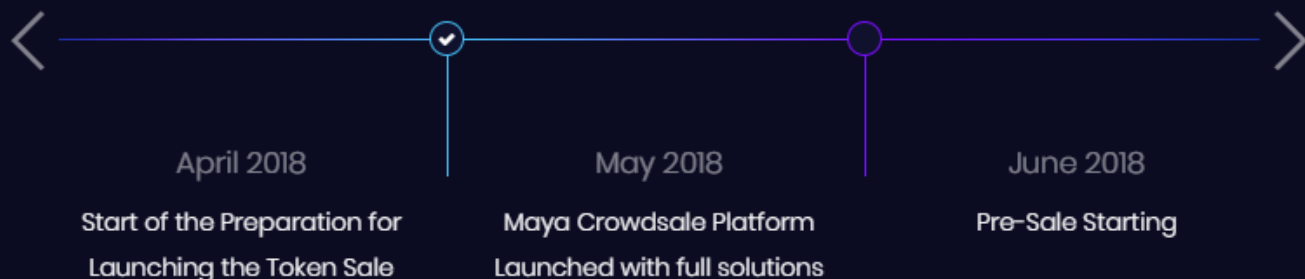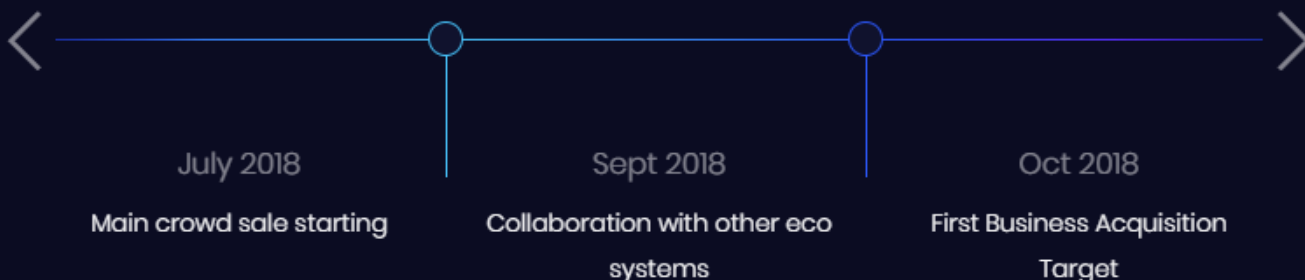
MAYA Roadmap

ROADMAP

The Timeline

Here are the milestones that we plan on achieving with the help of teams, contributors and investors.

April 2018	May 2018	June 2018
Start of the Preparation for Launching the Token Sale	Maya Crowdsale Platform Launched with full solutions	Pre-Sale Starting

ROADMAP

The Timeline

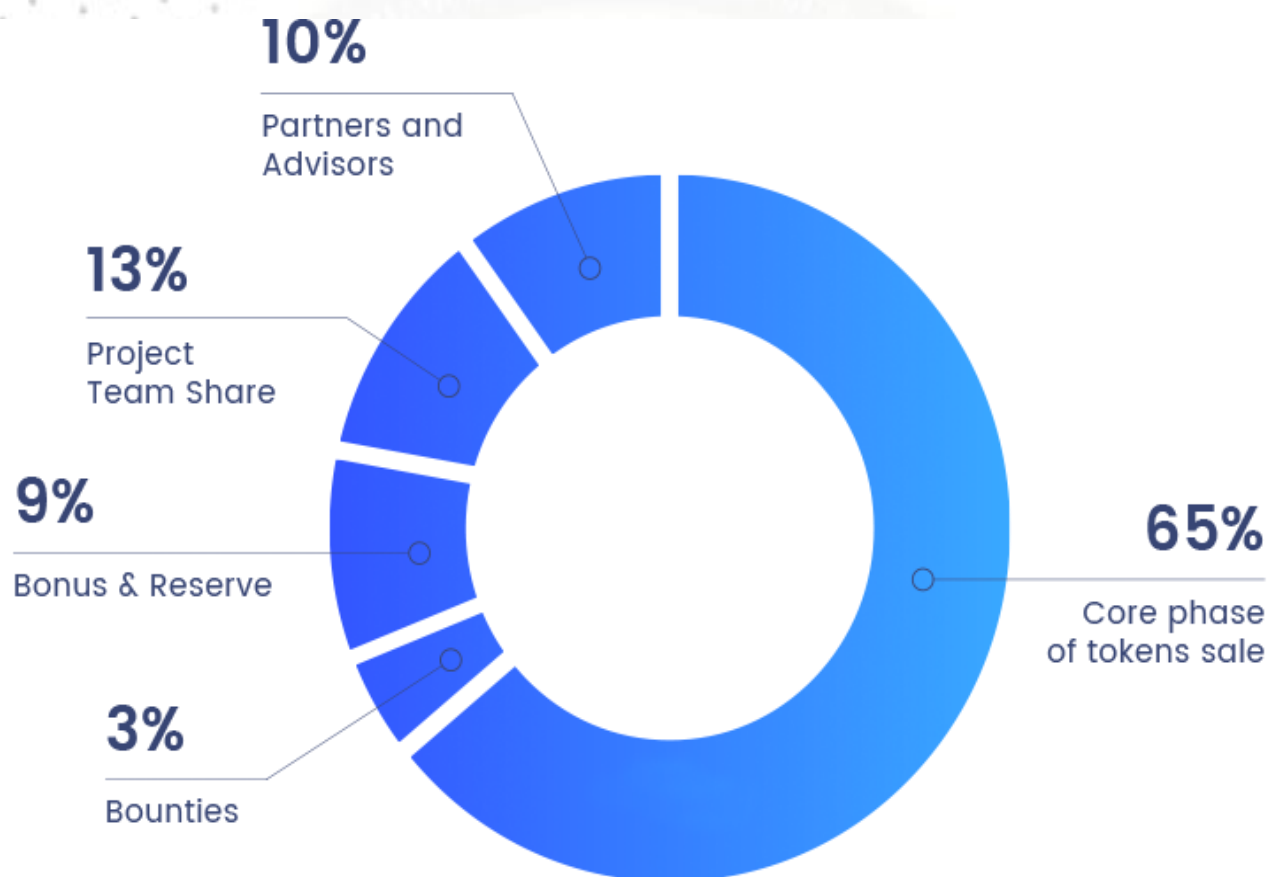Here are the milestones that we plan on achieving with the help of teams, contributors and investors.

July 2018	Sept 2018	Oct 2018
Main crowd sale starting	Collaboration with other eco systems	First Business Acquisition Target

MAYA Token Allocation

10%
Partners and
Advisors

13%
Project
Team Share

9%
Bonus & Reserve

3%
Bounties

65%
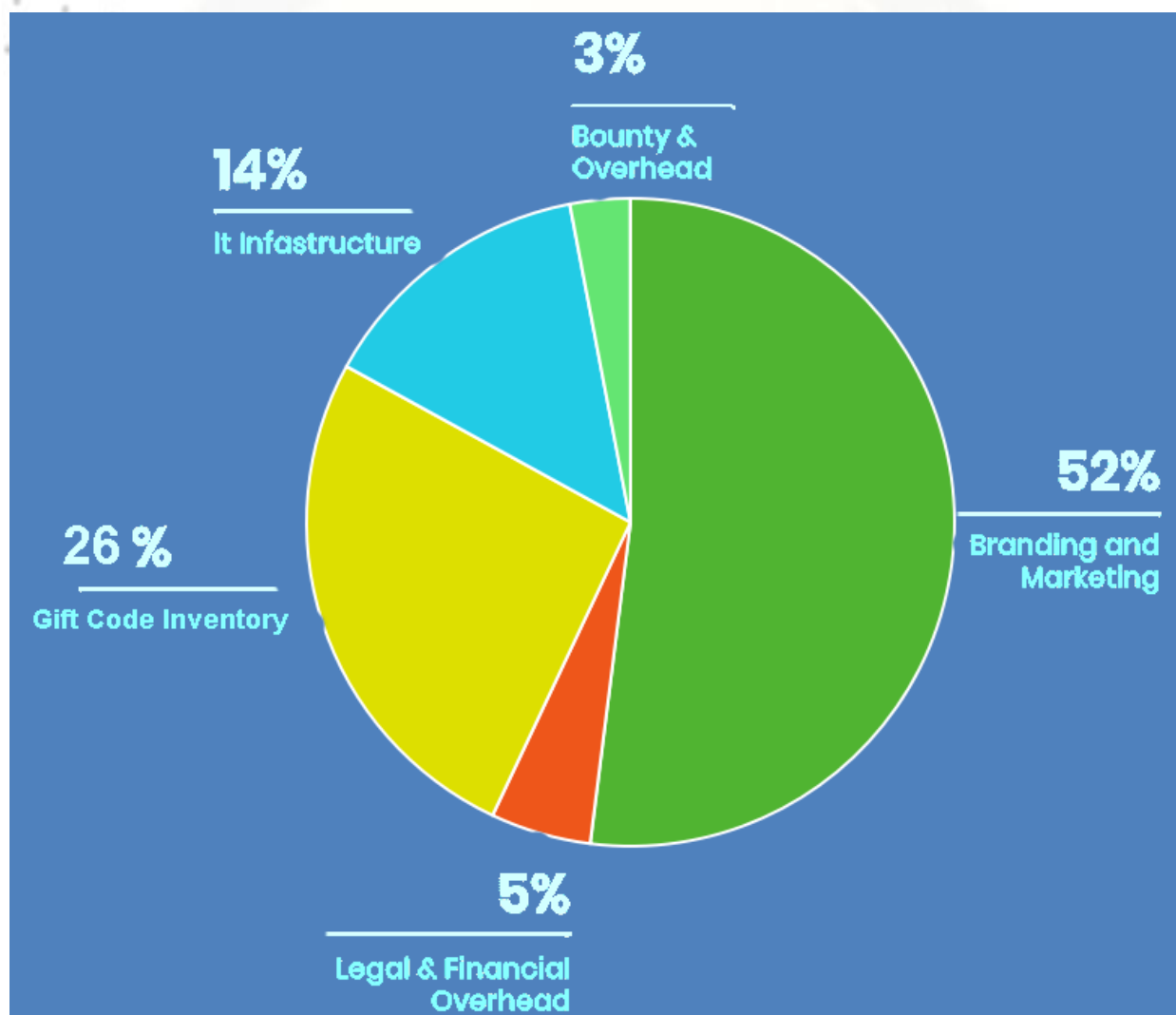Core phase
of tokens sale

Maya Coin

MAYA Token Allocation

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MAYA Business Plan

Maya Coin plans on becoming the first cryptocurrency to be used as a monetary instrument to do multiple transactions for the MAYA Coin holders. MAYA plans on investing in existing exchange traded tokens which could add fast growth to the book value of the actual MAYA Coin. This will only be performed after MAYA performs an extensive due diligence process. MAYA will use MAYA Coin to purchase these said coins adding these newly purchased coins into MAYA Coin's portfolio.

Next, Maya Coin will actually create ideas, business plans (Industry Coins), purchase existing profitable private and public companies, putting those ideas and companies into its own cryptocurrency exchange traded vehicle.

MAYA will give its own coin holders a free percentage of that newly created coin for the life of that MAYA Coin holder. Maya Coin will also take the actual net assets of those acquisitions and place them into their own portfolio, making MAYA Coins book value on the verge of going from nothing to multi-millions overnight. In addition, each new cryptocurrency that is created by MAYA itself will dramatically add multi-Million to the value of MAYA Coins, since MAYA will hold a majority of all newly created coins.

Here's what MAYA Coin does.

1- In return for every new coin MAYA creates or acquires, MAYA will acquire profitable private & public companies including existing companies in the blockchain technology industry.

2- MAYA will introduce "Industry Coins" to the crypto world. Industry coins are the coins that MAYA creates based on newly created business ideas/plans or when MAYA takes a group of people in a business field and puts them together in their own token.

3- MAYA will take every acquisition, execute it with new business plan (Industry coin), and put them into their own cryptocurrency coin vehicle. In return, give all MAYA Coinholders a percentage of the newly created coins FREE as long as he/she remains a MAYA Coinholder.

4- MAYA's will take all newly created coins and get them listed on a national cryptocurrency exchange. This will allow liquidity for all MAYA Coin holders.

5- Maya Coins will be used to purchase positions in existing traded cryptocurrency coins.

6- MAYA Coin will be the first cryptocurrency to change how mergers and acquisitions are performed with no dilution to coin holders. In the stock market, companies use new issued stock to acquire companies, which dilutes that company and its shareholders to an unlimited amount. MAYA will never dilute it's coin holders to acquire assets or perform any transactions. Because of blockchain technology, MAYA can't create or dilute coin holders past the 250 million MAYA Coins that were originally created. This Means once all coins are gone they are gone forever, no more will be created, that means no dilution is possible!!!

7- MAYA will be the first to perform this type of business plan in the cryptocurrency world in terms of multiple and endless free coins to coin holders, as long as they remain a MAYA Coin holder they are entitled to the free coins.

8- MAYA will have three separate portfolio wallets:

The First Portfolio Wallet will hold the actual assets and companies that MAYA acquires.

The Second Portfolio Wallet will hold all positions in the all newly created coins that MAYA creates. This wallet's holdings could increase MAYA Coin's book value by hundreds of millions of dollars overnight.

Here is an example portfolio wallet #2:

MAYA Coin creates a brand new coin named ABCD and that coin has 250 million coins created, MAYA will hold approximately 200 million of ABCD in its portfillio wallet.

This means   every one penny ABCD trades at will immediately increases MAYA Coin's book value by 2 million dollars (200 million   ABCD Coins X .01 = $2 million dollars.)

The Third Portfolio Wallet will hold all existing cryptocurrency coins that   MAYA has positioned themselves to purchase in the open market. This wallet will be the most active wallet due to the daily buying and selling of cryptocurrency coins on national exchanges.

MAYA Coin's Management

Mr. James Dahlke

CEO & CO-FOUNDER

James Dahlke, a licensed Certified Public Accountant, will fill the role as President & CEO of the MAYA Coin venture. Mr. Dahlke will use his experiences in the public financial markets and keen business relationships to build a powerhouse management team for the MAYA Coin holders. You can expect to see a vast array of changes and additions to the management team as mergers, acquisitions and MAYA's business plan are being executed.

Liviu Craciun

Vice President

Liviu Craciun is a highly successful entrepreneur of online businesses and developer of many new ERC20 tokens. Mr. Craciun has built and sold multiple online businesses. Mr. Craciun has an extensive knowledge in blockchain technology and a strong passion to develop new technologies.