

# Melon Protocol Specification

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*Abstract*—The abstract goes here.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Fund administration consists of four parts. Fund Custodian, Fund Accountant, KYC/AML and Risk Management. In the following paper we will describe how fund administration can be implemented using smart contracts.

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. Custodian

### B. Decentralized Execution

1) *Assets*: An example for such computer code is known as the ERC20 standard. Essentially a small (~100 lines of code) piece of software implementing a bitcoin-like cryptocurrency.

2) *Exchanges*: Another example are exchanges. Given above concept one now can implement computer code one how exchange of above assets can be facilitated in a decentralised way.

3) *Investment Funds*: Using the concept that smart contracts can be custodian of assets. Once a smart contract holds assets there needs the be custom functions built into the smart-contract in order to spend those assets again. Lack of such function means that assets are forever lost.

we can now build smart contracts that act as fully functional investment funds.

To manage their holdings these investment funds use decentralised exchanges to buy and sell assets.

## III. INVESTMENT FUNDS DESIGN

### A. Governance

### B. Investment Fund

#### 1) Custodian:

#### 2) Fund accountant:

### C. Modules

### D. Data Feed

### E. Participation

### F. Risk Management

### G. Interaction

## IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

## REFERENCES

- [1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.