

The background of the page is white and features a repeating pattern of TUMA coins. The coins are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some appearing larger and more prominent than others. A large, solid blue arrow points horizontally from the left edge towards the center of the page. In the bottom left corner, there are several thin, curved blue lines that sweep upwards and to the right, overlapping the coin pattern.

WHITEPAPER

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TUMA INC.

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Ethos

To become stronger and more confident,
specially to take control of one's life
and to claim your rights



INTRODUCTION

Abstract

Tuma is a unique platform of semi-decentralized finance, digital collection object and a water for all, a first in French-speaking Africa. We seek to harness the power of the community to empower and facilitate the financial transactions of people at the level of Francophone Africa most excluded from the financial system and who meet the difficulties of transactions on these two parts of Africa Francophone

Tuma focuses on

- **Facilitation of financial transactions Initially in Francophone Africa**
- **Financial empowerment**
- **NFT**

Mission of Tuma

Our mission is to democratize finance, specifically transfers and investments, to make it accessible to all at very low costs. And make the African continent the first continent of cashless and cryptoless



THE CHALLENGE

Reduce mailing issues and increased costs

The fragility of the financial sector and the lack of competition in the remittance market weigh on the cost of remittances to Africa, and even between neighbouring countries.

While the increase in remittances is a common reality in many countries around the world, the cost of remittances varies considerably from region to region. For example, for a \$200 shipment, it averages 7% worldwide, and 5%, for example, goes to South Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, they amount to 9.3%. And for transfers between countries in southern Africa, tariffs explode. For \$200 sent from Angola to Namibia, the cost goes up to 22.4%. From Tanzania to Uganda, it goes up to 16%, whereas for a shipment from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali, it will only cost the customer 5%. A cost that is still higher than the 3% target set by the UN.

“The high exchange rates” decided by the operators in the sector are among the reasons that explain such heterogeneity, says Ratha. A situation denounced by UFC-Que investigators last December. In a report entitled “International Money Transfers: A Zone of Lawlessness at Immoral Cost”, the organization states that the amount of fees

Another factor in question is «the outright closure of many bank accounts of money transfer operators (MTOs), decided as part of the policies against money laundering and terrorism». Finally, for Dilip Ratha, “completely inconsistent situation”, the increase in transfer costs is also due to partnerships between national post offices and dominant MTOs, which have an impact on tariffs.

These costs reduce the benefits that can be derived from migration, the economist complains. With rates above 10%, migrants are more reluctant to send money. As a result, the resources available to their families to meet health, education and food costs are diminishing. On a larger scale, it is the development of an entire city, a region, that suffers.” A significant shortfall for the recipient countries, where «the amounts of remittances often exceed those of development aid», says Dilip Ratha in a column published in Les Échos.



SOLUTION

Technology to reduce taxes?

To counter these inequalities, the World Bank has detailed several possible solutions. The first is “harmonized regulation” and “opening national post offices, national banks and telecommunications companies to more confidential MTO partnerships”, an initiative that would increase competition and therefore lower costs. Dilip Ratha also counts on the adoption of innovative technologies, which could reduce the costs of remittances by reducing the number of intermediaries, enabling standardized and verifiable transactions and streamlining regulatory processes related to anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism.” These standards should be “seriously revised” for the expert, who proposes that “small remittances should not be taxed under the rules governing money laundering”.

It is in this context to facilitate transactions and reduce high transaction fees Tuma Inc. Launches a semi-decentralized wallet called <<Tuma wallet>>

What is Tuma Wallet

Tuma Wallet is a digital wallet designed to facilitate money transfers and also allows you to give access to the world of fast and low-cost investment without moving from your home. Tuma is also a digital asset, a token based on the Binance block chain technology.

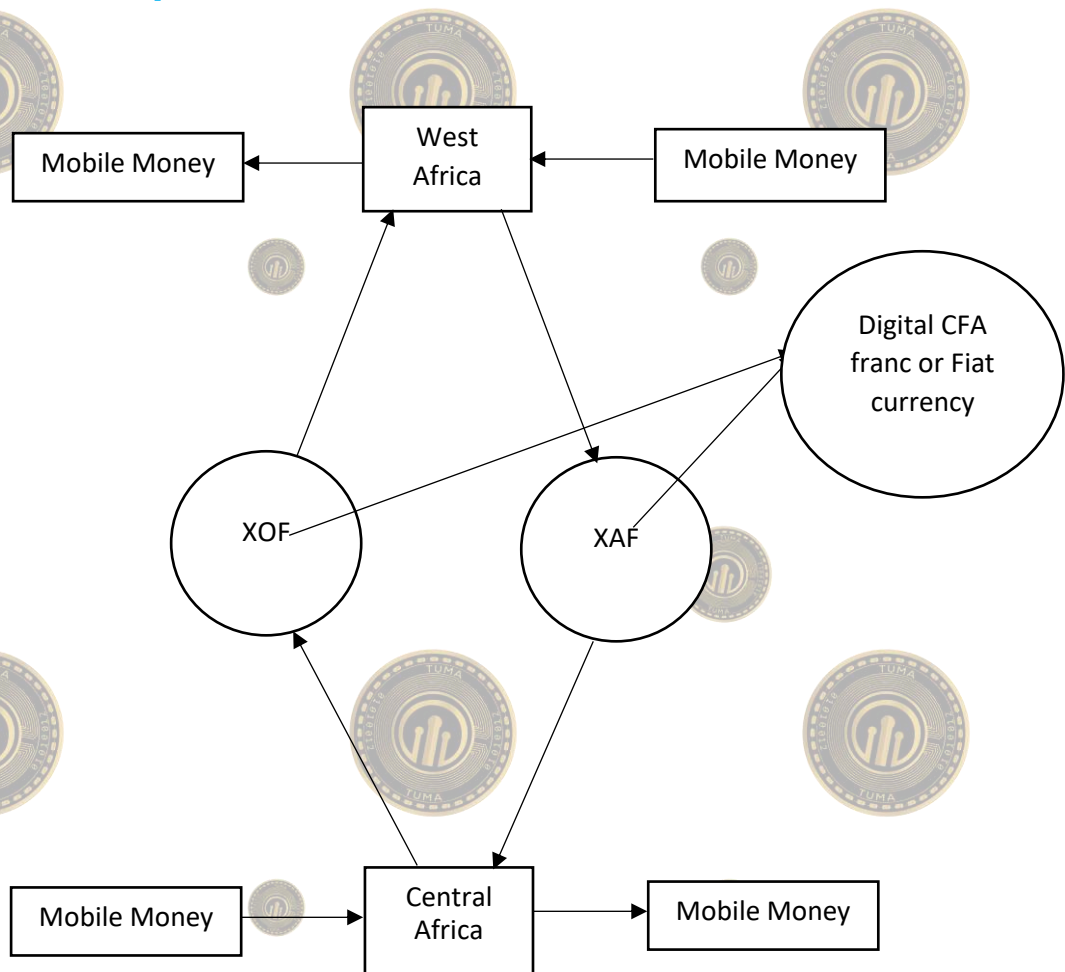
How Tuma Wallet will Work

Tuma wallet will have two features

1. Will allow the sending of money Initially in Francophone Africa

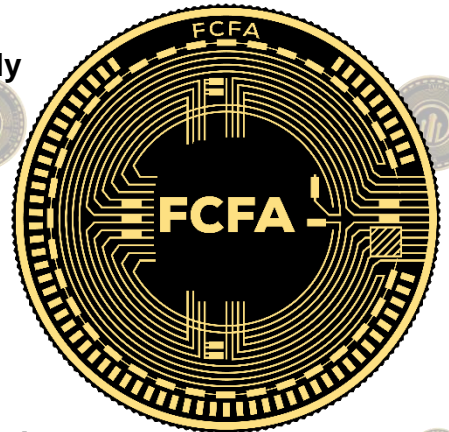
We will find in this part of the wallet the local currency in digital or Fiat a wallet or wallet that we can connect with mobile money services and that will allow the transfer of these CFA francs in Fiat and that we can use to send to our loved one in all serenity and safety at an incredible cost of 1,5%.

Illustration of operation



What is a Fiat currency?

A fiat currency is a currency whose value derives essentially from the fact that a government imposes its legal tender in a given territory. It is historically opposed to commodity currencies (commodity monies) such as gold, and distinguishes itself from cryptocurrencies that derive their value from trust in the crypto-economic systems supporting them. The best-known examples of fiat currencies are the euro, the US dollar, the Chinese yuan and the Japanese yen.



This diagram shows us how the first function of the Wallet will work

Being in West Africa you will just need to connect your mobile money to your Wallet by first choosing the XOF if you want to send to West Africa and the XAF if you want to send to Central Africa.

2. Will allow individuals to invest and also send

As we ourselves are an investor in the various financial markets from Africa, we have found great difficulties in accessing the various international markets in order to be able to invest especially in French-speaking Africa, often if there is an opportunity to invest the purchase fees are often high thing of which many are frustrated. That's why with our Wallet and its token <<TUMA (TMA)>> give yourself the opportunity to invest in the cryptocurrency market at low cost, with the Fiat CFA you can easily swap the CFA in TMA with its pair CFA/TMA and a second pair BNB/TMA access to the cryptocurrency market from Africa easy and above all the costs will be low

Why are we doing this?

We think it is your fundamental right to control your money and also to have access to different markets at low cost give everyone the chance to invest and get rich. Because with our Wallet you could access the cryptocurrency market at low cost.

What is the Tuma token

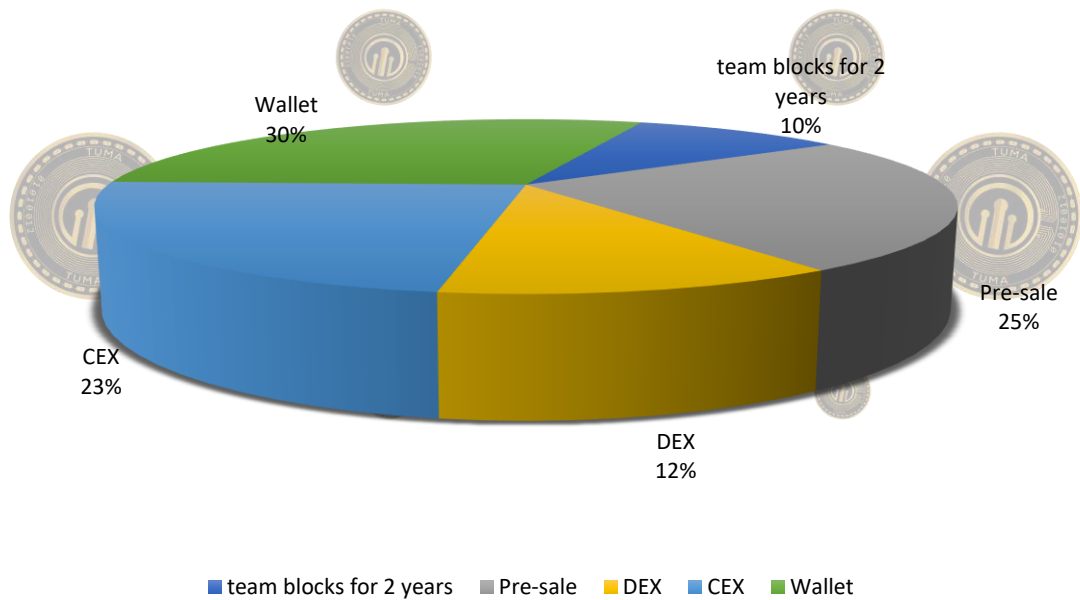
The Tuma token is active digital based on the Binance Smart Chain blockchain. The Tuma token is a digital asset inspired by Crypto.com, linked to a Wallet it will allow people to be able to make transactions in the cryptocurrency market at low cost

You could buy the token directly with the CFA Franc at a low-cost converse it in the Wallet, send it in a CEX, or exchange it with other assets like BNB/TMA then send your ETNs in Binance



TOKENOMICS

The Tuma token is composed of 70000000000000 tokens whose distribution will be made as a result



THE NFT

A first in Francophone Africa

In an increasingly digitalized world, the NFT are the last cryptocurrencies to make furore these days. Highlighted by several record sales at the beginning of the year, this new form of technology, which means “non fungible token”, is now in the spotlight. Behind this term is a feature that can generate thousands or even millions of dollars for some artists, and has been for some time now.

But by the way, what exactly is an NFT? How can Tuma use the NFT to benefit French-speaking Africa? What are the risks associated with investing in NFT?

What is an NFT?

A non-fungible-token, or NFT, is a unique 100% virtual token (or a digital version of something that exists in the real world) that is issued on the blockchain, mostly Ethereum, and directly transferable between two people.

An NFT is different from conventional crypto currencies like Bitcoin or Ether. Cryptocurrencies are indeed fungible, that is to say interchangeable: 1 Bitcoin is worth 1 other Bitcoin, while an NFT is not fungible.

It is therefore a single asset that cannot be replaced by something else: 1 NFT is not worth 1 other NFT. A non-fungible token has unique properties and shows certain proofs of authenticity and signatures as a unique identifier, a unique creator or even unique content.



How are NFT used?

The world of art and digital collectibles seems to be one of the most popular uses of NFT as with the NFT NBA Top Shot collectible cards or the sale of works of art like those of Beeple or Art Blocks Curated at Christie's how we promote the use of this technology to showcase works of artists to promote African works

We believe that the NFT could be solution in certain sector in Africa if we deploy this technology more seriously that's why Tuma will propose this technology to the different governments of African countries

CONCLUSION

Tuma is an exciting new model of money transfer in Francophone Africa first. To conclude we have explained the difficulties that Africa and more specifically French-speaking Africa is facing on the cost of sending money. That's why Tuma Inc with its wallet made of a digital CFA Franc and its digital asset based on the Binance blockchain will allow sending money to French-speaking Africa at low cost thanks to the digital CFA Franc and thanks to its digital token the access to the crypto-currency market

In the continuation of the project of which we will communicate We will move in an ecosystem purely to our ambition that is to say a blockchain whose system will comprise certain African financial reality