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LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR

THE TAAM FOUNDATION

FIRST EDITION







The TAAM Foundation sets forth a regulatory framework adhering to current directives from the European Union, FCA in the UK, and Bank of England, UK Companies House for regulations on CIC companies. This handbook is required reading for all marketing professionals working to further the TAAM foundation as well as investment and finance professionals working to exchange, buy, sell or in any other capacity work with the TAAM foundation. Additionally, this handbook is required reading for Management of the TAAM foundation to ensure they meet the stringent criteria set forth by the European Union, UK Financial Conduct Authority and the Bank of England based on directives as set forth here.

INTRODUCTION

What is a regulatory framework in the context of cryptocurrency investments. This is the fundamental question which needs to be asked in the lacuna of credible legal guidelines set forth by the current regulatory bodies from the EU, UK, US, Canada and other countries. While directives and drafts exist, there is still a lack of cogent, clear, transparent and uniform regulations in the sphere of cryptocurrency investments.

The TAAM Foundation aims to create a regulatory benchmark by adhering voluntarily to the existing guidelines from the European Union, FCA, UK Companies House and the Bank of England. Being a CIC registered in the UK, The TAAM foundation will adhere closely and strictly to the rules and investment charters set out by UK Law and voluntarily adhere closely to European Union Guidelines. The rules around cryptocurrencies laid out by the SEC are not part of the regulatory framework of the TAAM foundation where laws are not mutually consistent with UK Law or EU directives.

In this regulatory framework white paper, the TAAM foundation sets out explicit, clear and transparent guidelines that all management, founders, marketing, investment and finance professionals must follow while working for the TAAM foundation. This handbook sets out the guidelines however professionals are expected to read independently the guidelines set forth by the FCA, EU, UK Companies House and Bank of England to make sure they are up to date on any changes these regulatory bodies make and are compliant with them. The TAAM Foundation accepts no liability for mistakes or errors made by professionals in conduct of their duties with regards to the TAAM foundation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - MiCA guidelines on Cryptocurrency Assets by the European Union

SECTION 2 - FCA guidelines on Marketing Cryptocurrency Investments

SECTION 3 - Bank of England Guidelines on Ethical Investments and Islamic Finance and Sharia Compliant Finance guidelines.

SECTION 4 - FCA and Bank of England guidelines on Digital Securities Sandbox

SECTION 5 - Handbook and Guidelines for Marketing professionals

SECTION 6 - Handbook and Guidelines for Investors

SECTION 7 - Handbook and Guidelines for Developers and Managers



SECTION 8 - Handbook and Guidelines for Finance Professionals

SECTION 9 - Charter for the incorporation of the TAAM Foundation with the CIC in UK's Companies House - Company Formation as a Community Investment Company.

SECTION 10 - Legal Disclaimer of the TAAM Foundation.

SECTION 1 - EUROPEAN UNION MICA GUIDELINES ON REGULATING CRYPTOCURRENCY INVESTMENTS

The European Union (henceforth EU) has set forth clear guidelines regulating cryptocurrency assets. As a UK domiciled CIC, the TAAM Foundation is not obliged to follow EU guidelines but voluntarily does so in the interests of transparency, trust and meeting the current body of regulatory guidelines which are the most comprehensive in the Digital Assets Industry. These are summarised as follows here:-

The EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulation is a comprehensive framework designed to govern the use and issuance of crypto-assets within the European Union. The MiCA guidelines aim to provide legal certainty, establish unified rules, and ensure investor and consumer protection in the crypto-asset market. Some key aspects of the MiCA regulation include:

- 1. **Scope**: MiCA applies to all currently unregulated crypto-assets that are not covered by other EU financial regulations. It covers crypto-asset issuers and service providers operating in the EU. The regulation does not apply to financial instruments under MiFID II, e-money, deposits, structured deposits, or securitisation[1].
- 2. **Legal Entity Requirement**: MiCA requires crypto-asset issuers to be legal entities, ensuring accountability and traceability in the issuance of crypto-assets[1].
- 3. **Documentation and Authorisation**: MiCA imposes requirements on crypto-asset issuers and service providers to obtain prior documentation from their national competent authorities (NCA). This documentation serves as an EU Passport for authorisation across the single market[1].
- 4. **Consumer and Investor Protection**: MiCA aims to eliminate risks to consumers and investors by establishing a legal framework that is both safe and proportionate, promoting innovation and fair competition[1].

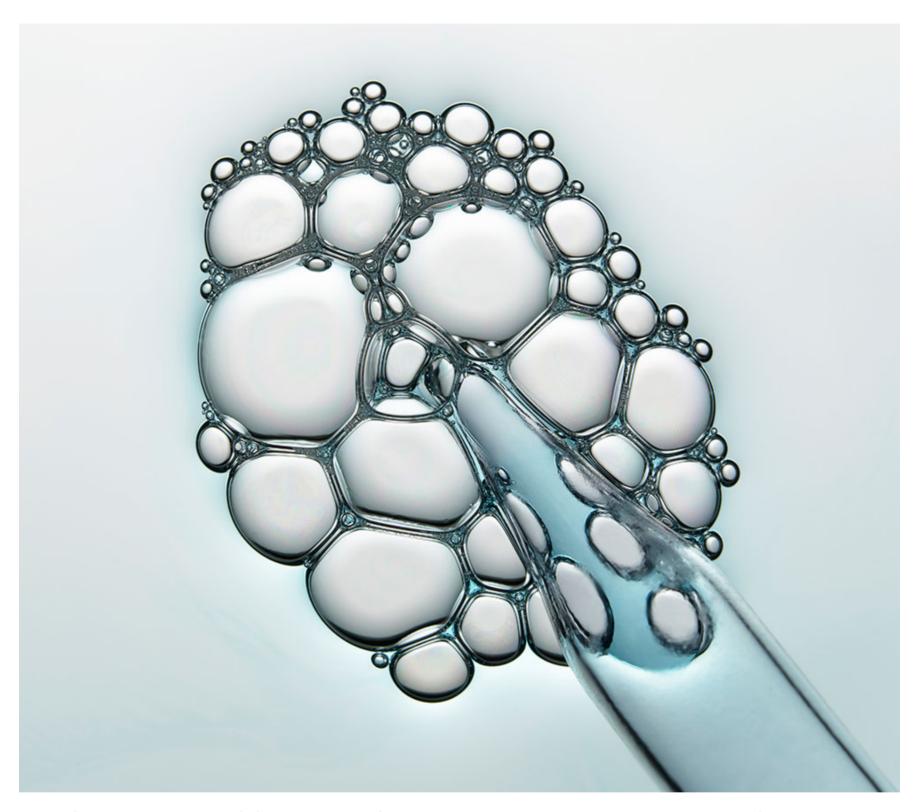
- 5. **Financial Stability**: The regulation seeks to address potential risks to financial stability and monetary policy posed by crypto-assets, particularly stable coins[1].
- 6. **Exemptions**: Depending on the circumstances, various exemptions may apply to the obligations of MiCA[1].
- 7. **Compliance and Enforcement**: MiCA requires crypto-asset service providers to comply with anti-money laundering directives and FATF guidelines to ensure the prevention of illegal activities[3].

The MiCA regulation is intended to reduce regulatory barriers, increase trust in crypto-assets, and promote a level playing field in the EU's digital finance policy[3]. The regulation will be implemented as a directive throughout the European Union and will impact third countries trying to do business in the EU[3].

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SECTION 2 - FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY GUIDELINES ON MARKETING CRYPTOCURRENCY INVESTMENTS



FCA has stringent guidelines on Marketing cryptocurrency investments. Marketing professionals are expected to familiarise themselves independently with FCA guidelines to ensure adherence to law. The TAAM Foundation takes no liability for mistakes made by marketing professionals in conduct of their duties with respect to the TAAM foundation, it's founders, managers, scientists or software development professionals.

The UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) has introduced new guidelines for marketing cryptocurrency investments, which took effect on October 8, 2023. These guidelines are

designed to ensure that crypto promotions are fair, clear, and not misleading. Key aspects of the FCA's marketing rules for crypto investments include:

- 1. **Clear Risk Warnings**: Firms promoting crypto products or services must include a clear risk warning such as "Don't invest unless you're prepared to lose all the money you invest. This is a high-risk investment and you should not expect to be protected if something goes wrong. Take 2 minutes to learn more."[2].
- 2. **Cooling-off Period**: A cooling-off period is required for first-time investors, which is designed to give them time to consider their investment decision[2].
- 3. **Banning Incentives to Invest**: Referral bonuses and other incentives to invest are banned under the new rules[2].
- 4. **Client Categorisation and Appropriateness Assessments**: Firms must ensure that their clients have the appropriate knowledge and experience to invest in crypto and implement client categorisation requirements and appropriateness assessments[3].
- 5. **Evidence for Claims**: Firms must provide evidence to support claims made in promotional material, such as claims of stability or links to a fiat currency[4].
- 6. **Due Diligence**: Firms must conduct due diligence on both the crypto asset and the service they are promoting, including ensuring the crypto is not linked to fraudulent activity[4].
- 7. **Regulated Status**: Firms should not use their regulated status in a promotional way, such as implying a competitive advantage over other firms[4].

The FCA has also published guidance to support crypto firms in complying with the new marketing rules, which includes examples of good and poor practice[1]. The rules are designed to give consumers a better understanding of the risks involved in crypto investments and to prevent misleading promotions.

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- [1] https://www.fca.org.uk/news/news-stories/guidance-crypto-firms-help-them-comply-marketing-rules
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SECTION 3 - BANK OF ENGLAND GUIDELINES ON ETHICAL INVESTMENTS PERTAINING TO ISLAMIC FINANCE AND SHARIA COMPLIANT FINANCE RULINGS WHICH THE TAAM FOUNDATION ADHERES TO LIMITED TO IT'S DEALINGS WITH IT'S NATIVE TOKEN "TAAM".

Guidance Notes for Islamic Finance and Sharia Compliant Finance guidelines based on Bank of England's Consultations and Notes on Islamic Finance. Islamic Finance is used as a legal mechanism because it adheres closely and strongly to ethical principles of sustainable investing. The TAAM Foundation's native token "TAAM" can be considered for compliance with Islamic Finance and Sharia Compliant Finance principles, which prohibit the charging or paying of interest on loans and emphasise ethical and equitable financial transactions[1]. In the context of cryptocurrency or digital assets, this would mean that any investment or financial product must be based on profit and loss-sharing agreements rather than interest-based lending[1].

For TAAM, staking rewards could be structured in a way that aligns with Islamic Finance principles, such as a profit-sharing agreement between the staker and the TAAM Foundation. This would ensure that the staking rewards are not based on interest or usury, which are prohibited in Islamic finance[1]. Additionally, the TAAM Foundation could ensure that its operations and services do not invest in or support activities that are not compliant with Islamic finance principles, such as alcohol, tobacco, gambling, or other unethical practices[1].

The Bank of England has recognised the importance of Islamic finance in supporting the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, and has launched the Alternative Liquidity Facility

(ALF) to provide non-interest-based deposit facilities for Islamic banks[2]. This facility is designed to provide banks that cannot pay or receive interest with a similar ability to place funds at the Bank of England, further strengthening the UK's role as a leading international financial centre for Islamic finance outside the Muslim world[3].

In summary, the TAAM Foundation's native token "TAAM" can be designed to comply with Islamic Finance and Sharia Compliant Finance principles by structuring staking rewards as profit-sharing agreements and ensuring that the foundation's operations and services align with ethical and equitable financial practices. The Bank of England's initiatives, such as the ALF, further support the integration of Islamic finance into the broader financial system.

At the outset, the only ruling that applies is staking rewards will remain highly regulated as set out in the seminal and primary white paper of the TAAM foundation capped at a 10% return which is seen as a "return for service" rather than "returning more money in exchange for money".

Citations:

- [1] https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/explainers/what-is-islamic-finance
- [2] https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/news/2021/december/the-alternative-liquidity-facility
- [3] https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/speech/2020/why-islamic-finance-has-an-important-role-to-play-in-supporting-the-recovery-from-covid.pdf

SECTION 4 - BANK OF ENGLAND AND FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY GUIDELINES ON DIGITAL SECURITIES SANDBOX.

Key points about the Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS):

Overview of the Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS)

- The DSS is an initiative run jointly by the Bank of England (BoE) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to facilitate the adoption of innovative technologies, such as distributed ledger technology (DLT), in the trading and settlement of digital securities like shares and bonds[1][3].

- The DSS will allow eligible firms, including new financial market infrastructure providers, to operate a securities depository and trading venue from a single legal entity under a temporarily modified regulatory framework[2][3].
- The goal is to enable firms to test and adopt digital asset technologies in traditional financial markets, while ensuring financial stability, market integrity, and consumer protection[5].

Key Features of the DSS

- The DSS will last for 5 years and could lead to a new permanent regulatory regime for securities settlement[1].
- Successful applicants will be able to use DLT for the trading and settlement of digital securities, but the sandbox explicitly excludes derivative contracts and "unbacked crypto-assets" like Bitcoin[1][3].
- The regulators will issue a Sandbox Approval Notice to each participant, specifying the permitted activities and any limits or requirements they must operate under[2][4].
- The consultation process is ongoing, with the regulators seeking feedback from industry on the proposed approach and design of the DSS[1][5].

Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS) as relates to the TAAM Foundation:

The DSS will allow eligible firms, including new financial market infrastructure providers, to operate a securities depository and trading venue from a single legal entity[8]. This could enable the TAAM Foundation to provide a platform for issuing, trading, and settling its native TAAM token, which is designed to be compliant with Islamic finance principles[6].

Specifically, the DSS could allow the TAAM Foundation to structure the staking rewards for the TAAM token in a way that aligns with Islamic finance principles, such as a profit-sharing agreement rather than interest-based returns[6]. This would help ensure the TAAM token's compliance with the prohibition on usury and abnormal gains in Islamic finance.

However, the DSS explicitly excludes derivative contracts and "unbacked crypto-assets" like Bitcoin and Ether from its scope[8][9]. This means the TAAM Foundation would not be able to use the DSS to offer derivative products or issue an unbacked cryptocurrency. The foundation would need to ensure the TAAM token is structured as a digital security rather than an unbacked crypto-asset.

The DSS provides a regulatory sandbox environment that could be beneficial for the TAAM Foundation in developing and launching its Sharia-compliant cryptocurrency token, as long as the token is designed to fit within the scope of the sandbox[6][7][8].

Citations:

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- [10] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/655c893ed03a8d001207fda1/M8298_Draft_response_to_DSS_consultation_final.pdf
- [11] https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/consultation-papers/cp24-5-digital-securities-sandbox-joint-bank-england-fca-consultation-paperThe DSS is an initiative run by the Bank of England and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) that aims to facilitate the adoption of innovative technology, such as distributed ledger technology, in the trading and settlement of digital securities like shares and bonds[6][7][8].

SECTION 5 - HANDBOOK FOR MARKETING PROFESSIONALS

Here is a handbook for marketing professionals at the TAAM Foundation, based on the information provided about the EU's MiCA regulations, the UK FCA's guidelines on cryptocurrency marketing, and the Bank of England's Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS):

TAAM Foundation Marketing Handbook

1. Comply with MiCA Regulations

- Ensure the TAAM token is properly documented and authorised by the relevant national competent authorities (NCAs) to operate across the EU single market or in any jurisdiction you operate in.
- Provide clear and transparent information about the TAAM token, its features, and associated risks to consumers and investors without providing embellished, false, contradictory or misleading statements which may influence buying behaviour in clients.
- Implement measures to protect consumers and investors, such as a cooling-off period for first-time investors. Ask if not sure "have you thought about this"? Or "how much of your net worth are you expecting to invest into TAAM". "Are you sure you can afford this". "You do realise the coins may not amount to anything and their intrinsic value is zero at launch and it is classified as a digital security."

2. Follow FCA Guidelines for Crypto Marketing

- Include prominent risk warnings in all TAAM promotional materials, such as "Don't invest unless you're prepared to lose all the money you invest."
- Avoid using incentives or bonuses to encourage investment in the TAAM token.
- Conduct appropriate client categorisation and assessments to ensure the TAAM token is suitable for the target audience.
- Ensure all claims made about the TAAM token are supported by evidence and do not mislead investors.

3. Structure TAAM Staking Rewards for Sharia Compliance

- Design the TAAM token's staking rewards as a profit-sharing agreement rather than interest-based returns, in line with Islamic finance principles.

- Limit staking rewards to a maximum of 10% to avoid the perception of usury or abnormal gains.
- Ensure the TAAM Foundation's operations and services do not involve activities prohibited by Islamic finance, such as alcohol, tobacco, or gambling.
- ### 4. Leverage the Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS)
- Explore the possibility of participating in the DSS to test and launch the TAAM token as a digital security, leveraging the regulatory sandbox environment.
- Ensure the TAAM token is structured as a digital security rather than an "unbacked crypto-asset" to fit within the scope of the DSS.
- Work closely with the Bank of England and FCA to navigate the DSS application and approval process.
- ### 5. Emphasise Ethical and Transparent Practices
- Highlight the TAAM token's compliance with Islamic finance principles and the foundation's commitment to ethical and socially responsible practices.
- Communicate the TAAM token's role in supporting the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as aligned with the Bank of England's views on the importance of Islamic finance.
- Maintain a high level of transparency and accountability in all TAAM-related communications and operations.

By following these guidelines, the TAAM Foundation's marketing professionals can effectively promote the TAAM token while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and aligning with the principles of Islamic finance and ethical finance practices.

SECTION 6 - HANDBOOK FOR INVESTORS AND FINANCE PROFESSIONALS

TAAM Foundation Investor Guidebook

- ### 1. Understand the MiCA Regulations
- The TAAM token is subject to the EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulations, which aim to provide legal certainty and ensure investor protection in the crypto-asset market.

- Verify that the TAAM token has been properly documented and authorized by the relevant national competent authorities (NCAs) to operate across the EU.
- Review the information provided by the TAAM Foundation to ensure it is clear, transparent, and compliant with MiCA's disclosure requirements.

2. Assess the FCA's Marketing Guidelines

- Look for prominent risk warnings in the TAAM Foundation's promotional materials, such as "Don't invest unless you're prepared to lose all the money you invest."
- Ensure the TAAM Foundation is not using any incentives or bonuses to encourage investment, as this is prohibited under the FCA's guidelines.
- Verify that the TAAM Foundation has conducted appropriate client categorisation and assessments to ensure the token is suitable for you as an investor.

3. Understand the TAAM Token's Sharia Compliance

- The TAAM token's staking rewards should be structured as a profit-sharing agreement rather than interest-based returns, in line with Islamic finance principles.
- Staking rewards should be limited to a maximum of 10% to avoid the perception of usury or abnormal gains.
- Ensure the TAAM Foundation's operations and services do not involve activities prohibited by Islamic finance, such as alcohol, tobacco, or gambling.

4. Explore the Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS)

- The TAAM Foundation may be participating in the Bank of England and FCA's Digital Securities Sandbox, which could provide additional regulatory oversight and support for the token.
- Understand the scope and limitations of the DSS, as it excludes derivative contracts and "unbacked crypto-assets" like Bitcoin.
- Verify that the TAAM token is structured as a digital security rather than an "unbacked crypto-asset" to fit within the DSS framework.

5. Prioritise Ethical and Transparent Practices

- Look for the TAAM Foundation's commitment to ethical and socially responsible practices, as aligned with Islamic finance principles.
- Assess the foundation's level of transparency and accountability in its communications and operations.
- Consider the TAAM token's potential role in supporting the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as recognised by the Bank of England's support for Islamic finance.

By following this guidebook, investors can make informed decisions about investing in the TAAM Foundation's cryptocurrency token, ensuring it aligns with their investment goals and ethical considerations.

SECTION 7 - HANDBOOK AND GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPERS AND MANAGERS

Key points and guidelines for developers and managers:

For Developers:

1. Ownership Mindset:

- Treat each project as your own and take full responsibility for the assigned tasks.
- Thoroughly research the problem, test solutions, and choose the most viable implementation.
- Become the expert on the assigned backlog items and be dependable in delivering the best outcome.
- Communicate about your research, inform about blockers, and propose implementation plans.

2. Collaboration and Contribution:

- Be an active participant and contributor to the engineering team, your chapter, and your guild.
 - Stay up-to-date with the team's, chapter's, and guild's work and focus areas.
 - Contribute to discussions, Compass, template repositories, and engineering initiatives.

3. Typical Sprint Workflow:

- Review planned stories and prepare questions for the sprint planning meeting.
- Develop user, chore, and bug stories on the client project.
- Regularly update the Team Lead on progress and blockers.
- Review pull requests on the client project, as well as chapter and guild repositories.
- Contribute to Compass and other internal projects.

For Managers:

1. Requirements Management:

- Establish a well-conceived structure for managing requirements, including a project-wide requirements list.
- Involve a cross-functional team (business, development, QA) in prioritising and managing requirements.
 - Review requirements from a quality and testability perspective early on.

2. Software Architecture and Integration:

- Work closely with the integration team to establish a modular software architecture with minimal dependencies.
- Maintain an up-to-date integration plan to inform the prioritisation of development modules.

3. Quality Assurance:

- Ensure the QA department actively participates in the early stages of development.
- Implement a comprehensive approach to development quality, including quality code practices.

4. Organizational Design:

- Consider creating sub-groups (chapters and guilds) for developers to focus on specific technical areas.

- Empower these sub-groups to define their own processes and tooling.

5. Continuous Improvement:

- Benchmark the organisation's software development performance against top performers.
- Identify gaps and formulate a clear software strategy to unlock the full potential of software development.

By following these guidelines, both developers and managers can work together to build and sustain successful software development organizations.

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- [2] https://www.oskarsson.se/useful_info/handbook.html
- [3] https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/McKinsey/Industries/
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SECTION 8 - HANDBOOK AND GUIDELINES FOR FINANCE PROFESSIONALS.

TAAM Foundation Finance Professional Handbook

1. Investment Analysis

- Understand the TAAM token's investment potential, including its market position, competitive advantages, and growth prospects.
- Evaluate the token's historical performance and compare it to other cryptocurrencies and digital assets.

- Analyse the TAAM Foundation's financial statements, such as income, expenses, and cash flow, to assess its financial health and profitability.
- Conduct a SWOT analysis to identify the token's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

2. Risk Analysis

- Assess the risks associated with investing in the TAAM token, such as market risk, regulatory risk, and operational risk.
- Implement risk management strategies, such as diversification, hedging, and stop-loss orders, to mitigate potential losses.
- Monitor the TAAM token's price volatility and liquidity to ensure it aligns with your risk tolerance and investment strategy.
- ### 3. Compliance with EU MiCA, FCA, and Bank of England Digital Securities Sandbox
- Ensure the TAAM token complies with the EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulations, including documentation, authorisation, and investor protection requirements.
- Adhere to the UK Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) guidelines on marketing and promoting the TAAM token, including risk warnings, cooling-off periods, and client categorisation.
- Participate in the Bank of England's Digital Securities Sandbox (DSS) to test and launch the TAAM token as a digital security, ensuring it fits within the scope of the DSS and complies with the regulators' guidelines.

4. Sharia Compliance and Islamic Finance Principles

- Structure the TAAM token's staking rewards as a profit-sharing agreement rather than interest-based returns, in line with Islamic finance principles.
- Limit staking rewards to a maximum of 10% to avoid the perception of usury or abnormal gains.
- Ensure the TAAM Foundation's operations and services do not involve activities prohibited by Islamic finance, such as alcohol, tobacco, or gambling.

5. Ethical and Transparent Practices

- Emphasise the TAAM token's compliance with Islamic finance principles and the foundation's commitment to ethical and socially responsible practices.
- Maintain a high level of transparency and accountability in all TAAM-related communications and operations.
- Consider the TAAM token's potential role in supporting the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as recognised by the Bank of England's support for Islamic finance.

By following these guidelines, finance professionals can effectively analyse, manage, and promote the TAAM Foundation's cryptocurrency token while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and aligning with the principles of Islamic finance and ethical finance practices.

SECTION 9 - CIC COMPANY FORMATION

SECTION 9 - Charter for the incorporation of the TAAM Foundation with the CIC in UK's Companies House - Company Formation as a Community Investment Company.

- 1. Company Name and Registration:
- The company shall be named the "TAAM Foundation" and registered with Companies House in the United Kingdom.
- 2. Company Structure and Governance:
- The TAAM Foundation shall be incorporated as a Community Interest Company (CIC) under the Companies Act 2006.
- The company shall have a Board of Directors responsible for the overall management and strategic direction of the organization.
- The Board of Directors shall consist of individuals with relevant expertise in areas such as finance, technology, and community development.
- The company shall establish clear policies and procedures for the appointment, removal, and remuneration of directors.

3. Community Interest and Objectives:

- The primary objective of the TAAM Foundation shall be to develop and promote the use of the TAAM cryptocurrency token in a manner that aligns with the principles of Islamic finance and ethical investment practices.
- The foundation shall strive to ensure the TAAM token's compliance with the EU's MiCA regulations, the UK FCA's guidelines on cryptocurrency marketing, and the Bank of England's Digital Securities Sandbox.
- The foundation shall prioritise the interests of the local and global communities it serves, ensuring the TAAM token's staking rewards and operations adhere to Sharia-compliant principles.

4. Asset Lock and Profit Distribution:

- The TAAM Foundation shall maintain an asset lock, ensuring that its assets and profits are used solely for the benefit of the community and not for private gain.
- Any surplus profits generated by the foundation shall be reinvested into the development and promotion of the TAAM token or distributed to charitable causes aligned with the foundation's objectives.

5. Reporting and Transparency:

- The TAAM Foundation shall maintain high standards of transparency, regularly publishing financial statements, operational reports, and updates on the TAAM token's performance and compliance.
- The foundation shall engage with relevant regulatory authorities, industry associations, and the local community to ensure its activities and the TAAM token's operations are aligned with best practices and stakeholder interests.

6. Amendment and Dissolution:

- The TAAM Foundation's charter may be amended with the approval of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the CIC regulations.
- In the event of the company's dissolution, any remaining assets shall be transferred to another organization with similar community-focused objectives, as determined by the Board of Directors.

By incorporating the TAAM Foundation as a Community Interest Company, the organization can demonstrate its commitment to ethical, transparent, and community-oriented practices in the development and promotion of the TAAM cryptocurrency token.

Citations:

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SECTION 10 - LEGAL DISCLAIMER

Legal disclaimer for the TAAM Foundation:

TAAM Foundation Legal Disclaimer

Please read this disclaimer carefully before using or investing in the TAAM cryptocurrency token or any services provided by the TAAM Foundation.

General Disclaimer

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Investment Risks

Investing in cryptocurrencies, including the TAAM token, involves a high degree of risk. The value of the TAAM token may fluctuate significantly, and investors may lose some or all of their investment. The TAAM Foundation does not guarantee any specific level of return or performance of the TAAM token. Investors should carefully consider their investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial situation before investing in the TAAM token or any other cryptocurrency.

Regulatory Compliance

The TAAM Foundation is committed to complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including the EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulations, the UK Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) guidelines on cryptocurrency marketing, and the principles of Islamic finance. However, the regulatory landscape for cryptocurrencies and digital assets is subject to change, and the TAAM Foundation cannot guarantee that the TAAM token will remain compliant with all relevant regulations in the future.

Limitation of Liability

The TAAM Foundation, its directors, officers, employees, and affiliates shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, or consequential damages arising out of or related to the use of the TAAM token or any services provided by the foundation. This includes, but is not limited to, damages for loss of profits, use, data, or other intangible losses.

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Updates and Changes

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