MKE Coin

INSO Capital

CONTENT

01 **Blockchain**
Blockchain

02 **Bitcoin**
Bitcoin

03 **Monero**
Monero

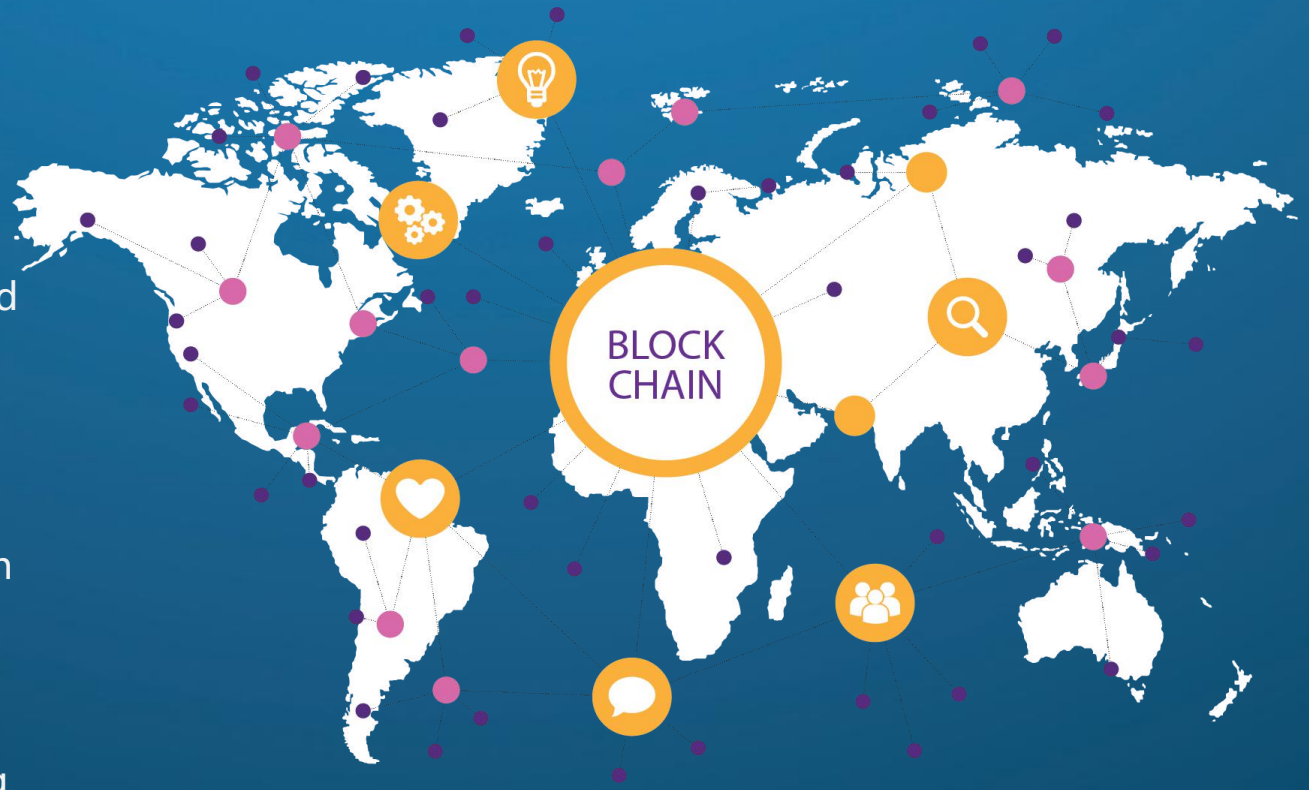
04 **MKEcoin**
MKEcoin

Blockchain

- What is the blockchain?
- Technology involves key points
- Four core technologies
- Development trends and future
- feature
- Three core issues
- Application field
- Blockchain fork

Blockchain technology origin

Blockchain technology originated in 2008, the groundbreaking paper "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" published by the scholars named "Satoshi Nakamoto" in the cryptography mailing group. In the past two years, the research and application of blockchain technology has shown explosive growth. It is considered as the fifth subversive innovation of the computing paradigm after mainframe, personal computer, Internet, mobile/social network, and is the evolution of human credit. In the history of the fourth milestone after blood credit, precious metal credit, and central banknote credit. Blockchain technology is the prototype of the next generation of cloud computing. It is expected to completely reshape human social activities like the Internet and realize the transition from the current information Internet to the value Internet.



Blockchain	Technical origin

What is the blockchain?

Data angle

A distributed database that is almost impossible to change.
"Distributed" features:
1. Distributed storage of data: stored in all nodes participating in the recorded data, not stored centrally in the centralization node.
2. Data distributed records: system participants maintain together.

Effect angle

Record time-critical, non-tamperable, and trustworthy databases;
This "database" feature:
Decentralized storage; data security and effective guarantee.

Technical perspective

A variety of prior art integrations (such as encryption algorithms, P2P file transfers).
These technologies are combined with databases in new structures to create a new way to record, deliver, store and present data.

Blockchain

Blockchain is a kind of database structure that combines blocks in a chain. It is suitable for storing simple, sequential data that can be verified in the system. It is guaranteed by cryptography that data cannot be falsified or counterfeit. He is able to enable participants to formulate formulas for the sequence of events and current state of the entire network transaction record.

Blockchain infrastructure model

The blockchain system consists of a data layer, a network layer, a consensus layer, an incentive layer, a contract layer, and an application layer. The data layer encapsulates the underlying data block and related data encryption and time stamping technologies; the network layer includes a distributed networking mechanism, a data propagation mechanism, and a data verification mechanism; and the consensus layer encapsulates various types of consensus of network nodes. Algorithm; the incentive layer integrates economic factors into the blockchain technology system, mainly including the issuance mechanism and distribution mechanism of economic incentives; the contract layer mainly encapsulates various scripts, algorithms and smart contracts, and is a blockchain programmable feature. The foundation; the application layer encapsulates various application scenarios and cases of the blockchain. In this model, time-stamp-based chain block structure, distributed node consensus mechanism, consensus-based economic incentives, and flexible programmable smart contracts are the most representative innovations of blockchain technology.

Blockchain **Infrastructure model**

Blockchain-feature

01 Open, consensus

Anyone can participate in the blockchain network, each device can act as a node, and each node is allowed to get a complete copy of the database. The nodes are based on a set of formula mechanisms to jointly maintain the entire blockchain through competitive computing. If any node fails, the remaining nodes will still work.

02 Go to the center, trust

A blockchain consists of a number of nodes that together form an end-to-end network. There are no centralized devices and authorities. Data exchange between nodes is verified by digital signature technology, without mutual trust. As long as the rules are established according to the system, nodes cannot and cannot deceive other nodes.

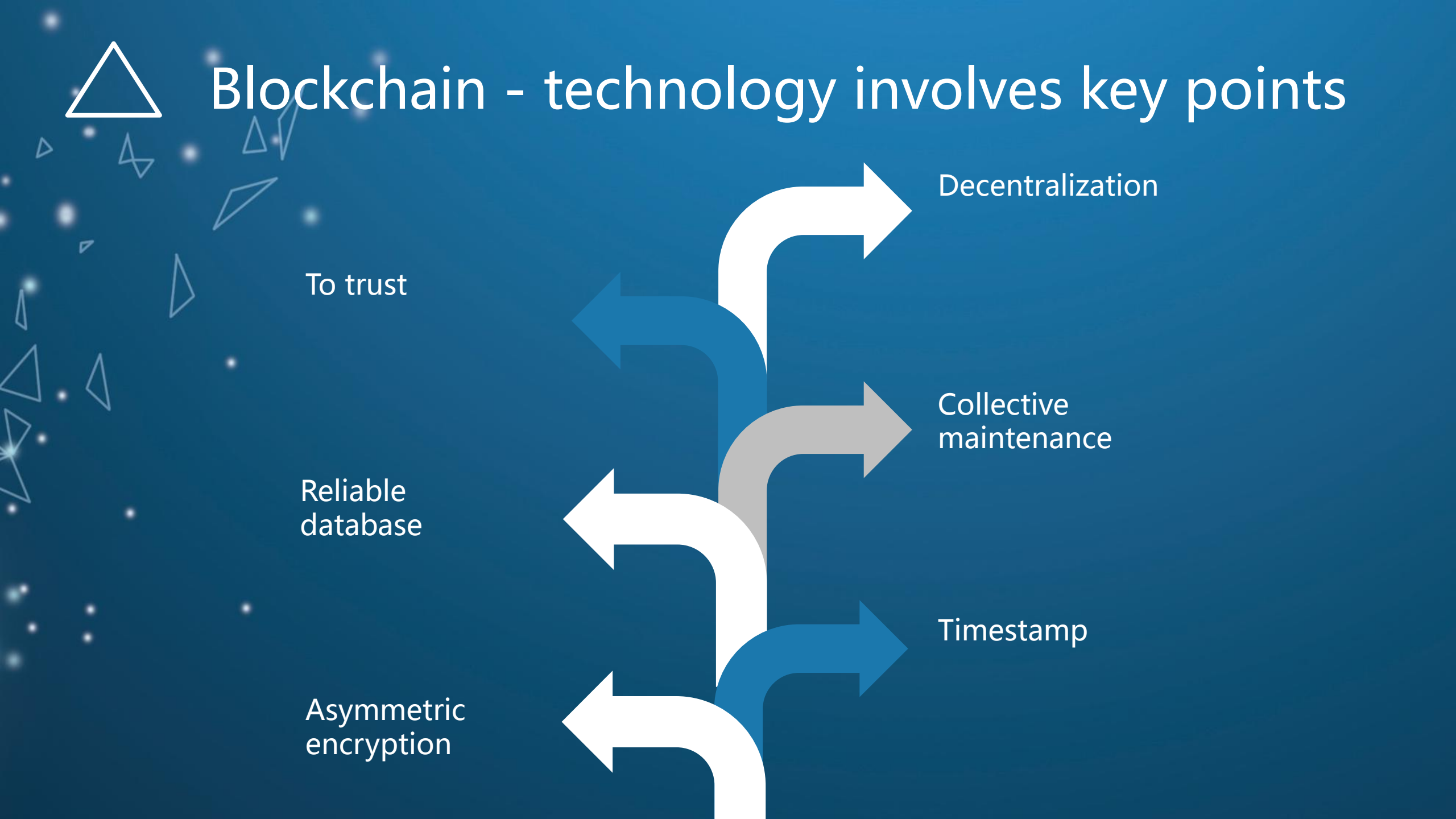
02 Transaction is transparent, both parties are anonymous

The rules of the blockchain are open and transparent, and all data information is public, so each transaction is visible to all nodes. Since nodes and nodes are trusted, there is no need to disclose identity between the points, and each participating node is anonymous.

04 不可篡改、可追溯

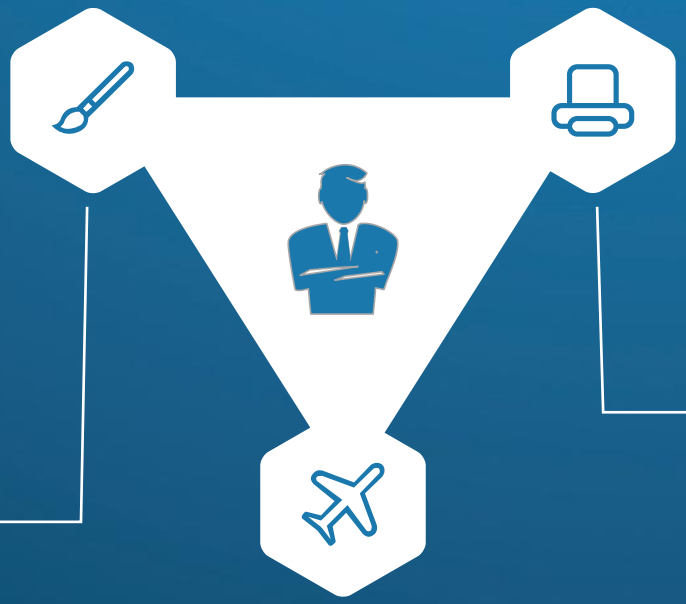
Modifications to the database by a single or even multiple nodes cannot affect the database of other nodes, unless it is possible to control more than 51% of the nodes in the entire network to modify at the same time, which is almost impossible. So it can be traced back to the past and present of any transaction.

Blockchain - technology involves key points



Blockchain - three core issues

Blockchain - three core issues
How to record and store this rigorous database, so that even if some nodes participating in the data record crash, we can still guarantee the normal operation of the entire database system is complete?



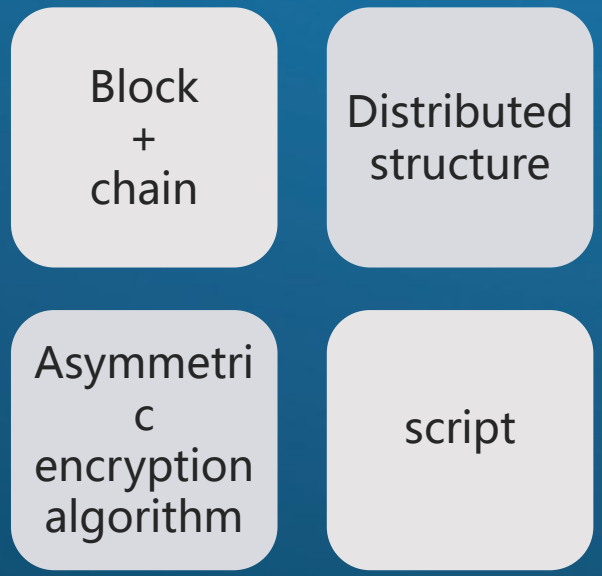
How to establish a rigorous database, so that the database can store a huge amount of information, while at the same time can maintain the integrity of the database in a system without a centralized structure?

How to make this rigorous and complete database become trustworthy, so that we can prevent fraud in the absence of real names on the Internet?

Blockchain - four core technologies

For question one, the blockchain solution is:
Innovate the structure of the database, divide the data into different blocks, each block is linked to the back of the previous block by specific information, and is connected in order to present a complete set of data.

In the blockchain system, the basis of the ownership verification mechanism is the asymmetric encryption algorithm.



Problem 2 solution:
The blockchain structure design allows each node participating in the data transaction to record and store all the data.

Script - a programmable smart contract. In the decentralized environment of the blockchain, all protocols need to reach consensus in advance, and the introduction of the script is indispensable.

Blockchain development history

2016

The Central Securities Institute of the Russian Federation (NSD) announced a pilot project based on blockchain technology

2014

Blockchain 2.0" becomes a term for decentralized blockchain databases

2008

The concept of blockchain was first proposed by Nakamoto.

2000

Stefan Konst published a unified theory of cryptographic protection chains and proposed a set of implementations.

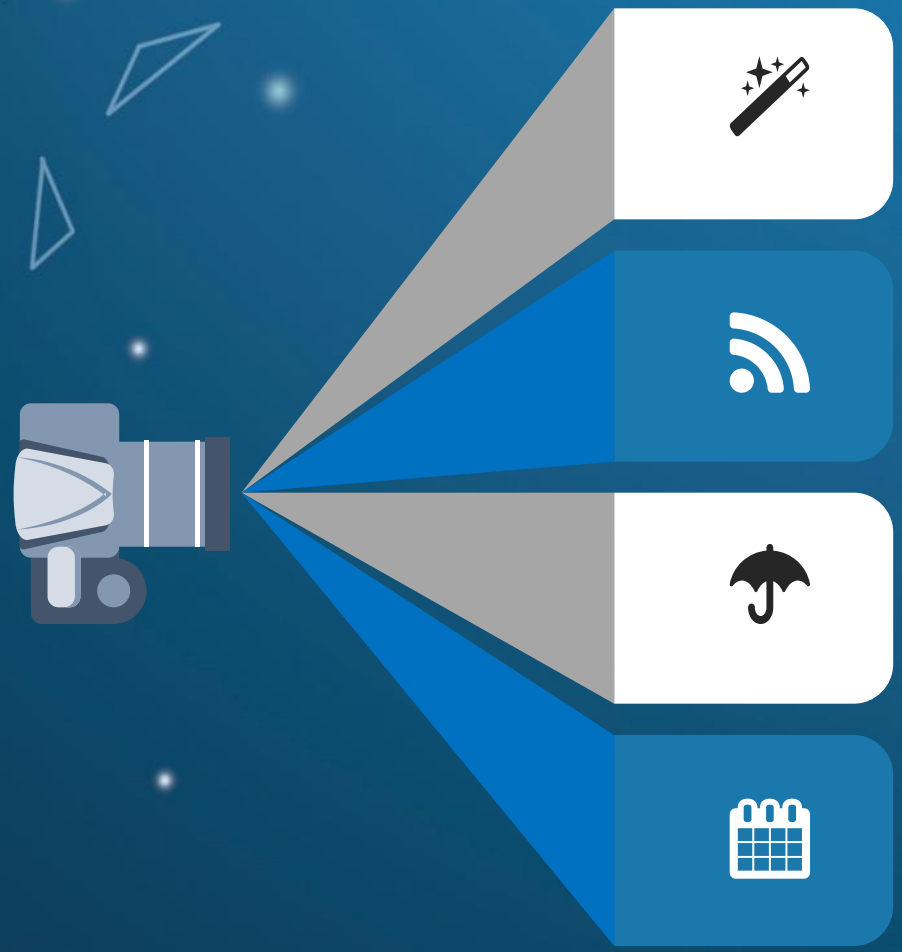
1998

Nick Szabo conducted a research on the mechanism of electronic money decentralization in 1998, which he called Bit Gold.

1991

Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta first proposed encryption protection chain products for blocks

Blockchain application scenario



Authentication

Protect your personal privacy data.

Cross-border payment

This involves the conversion of foreign currency. Foreign currency must be settled during the conversion process, which results in a foreign currency cross-border payment, which often exceeds a few days, and the blockchain technology may be completed in a few seconds.

supply chain finance

Because it involves the detailed trust of all parties, and the blockchain is just a trust mechanism, this is a suitable application scenario.

Legal deposit

There are many legal evidence documents that do not wish to be tampered with, and blockchains can prevent data from being tampered with.

Blockchain application scenario

Social and gaming – The best direction in traditional Internet business is social and gaming, and natural is an interactive property. Blockchain has a very good natural advantage for the community, so blockchain technology can be used in many scenarios, especially in games and social applications.

Energy – for example, in some countries in Europe and America, a large number of distributed solar energy and distributed wind energy are encouraged. It is possible to share the excess energy of the community and the community. This is a typical concept of energy sharing.

Media content information - This piece is a strong incentive for original content. The blockchain can be used to share the ID of the original content in the form of profit sharing. Therefore, the blockchain is naturally in the social media, media or in some entertainment industries, such as music, small video industries, blockchain technology can also play a big role.

Product traceability - I think the product traceability is paradox in some sense, because the blockchain can only guarantee that the above data has not been tampered with, but the original data has not been tampered with. Therefore, it depends on the technical means of the Internet of Things to guarantee, but it is combined with the blockchain, rather than saying that the blockchain alone helps traceability.

Anti-counterfeiting of works of art or collectibles - In fact, high-value works of art and collectibles have very strong financial attributes in a certain sense. Since there are strong financial attributes, the blockchain can do some traceability on anti-counterfeiting. At the same time, an indivisible piece of art in real life can be made into an infinitesimal division through the form of a pass.

Blockchain fork

Bitcoin forks, exactly what should be called a blockchain fork.

How is the blockchain fork generated?

This starts with the design of the blockchain itself.

In the world of Bitcoin, it is a one-off transaction. The so-called transaction is the event that I transferred a bitcoin to you, and the block in the blockchain is the storage space used to record these transaction information. Bitcoin is every Ten minutes to create a block, the current block size is 1M, assuming that each transaction requires about 1KB, then 1M can accommodate up to 1024 / 1 = 1024 transactions, then only 1.7 transactions per second. Imagine if Alipay, which is currently used by billions of people, can only accept 2 transactions per second, can it still meet the demand?

Blockchain fork

Soft fork and hard fork

So bitcoin is fixed and must be 1M in size?

The answer is no, Bitcoin's original block size is 32M. Nakamoto does not intend to limit the block size. It is only used by a small number of people. Each block is only a few kilobytes in size. In order to avoid wasting computing resources, To avoid DDOS attacks to ensure the safe operation of the Bitcoin system, Nakamoto has temporarily limited the block size to 1M. In terms of the bitcoin transaction volume at the time, this 1MB is sufficient and more than enough.

But now nearly a decade has passed, people who use Bitcoin are getting more and more understand, 1M block The size has brought serious problems, and now due to the limitation of Bitcoin block size,

There are too many transactions in the special currency network, making the transaction confirmation abnormally slow, the slowest

In the case, you transfer a bitcoin to your friend, he may receive yours after three days.

Transfer, at this point, you either wait or pay a higher transaction fee, of course, even

After you pay a higher transaction fee, you still have to wait.

In order to solve the above problems, everyone decided to expand the block, and then there are two slightly conflicting methods.

This is called the fork: soft fork and hard fork.

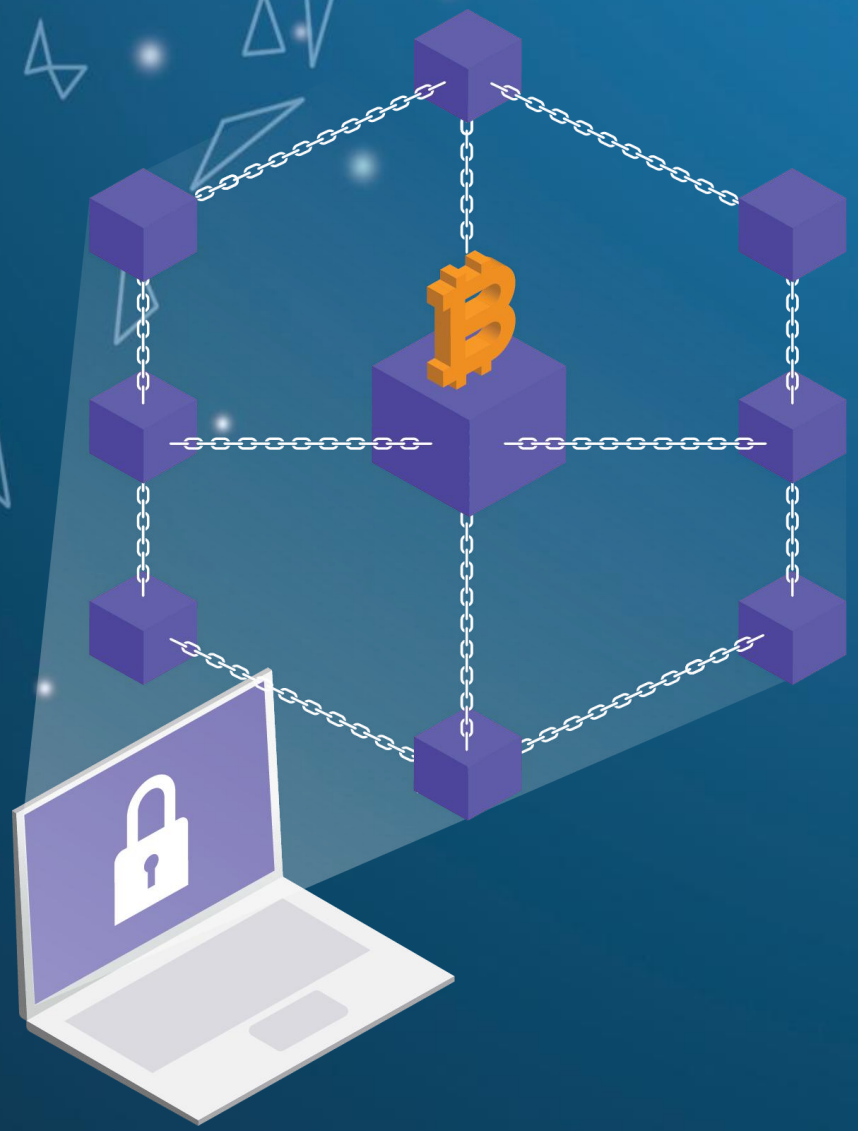
Bitcoin

- Bitcoin
- Bitcoin production principle
- Bitcoin operation
- Bitcoin payment
- Bitcoin founder
- Bitcoin control
- Bitcoin advantage

Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a consensus network that has led to a new payment system and a fully digital currency. It is the first decentralized peer-to-peer payment network that is controlled by its users without the need for a central authority or intermediary. From the user's point of view, Bitcoin is much like the cash of the Internet. Bitcoin can also be seen as the most outstanding bookkeeping system available today.

Bitcoin founder



Bitcoin is the first currency to realize the concept of “secret currency”. In 1998, Wei Dai first explained the concept of “secret currency” on the cypherpunks mailing list, namely: a cryptographic principle to control the issuance and trading of currency, rather than relying on the new monetary form of the central authority. In 2009, Satoshi Nakamoto (Satoshi Nakamoto alias) published the first bitcoin specification and proof of concept on the cryptography mailing list. At the end of 2010, Nakamoto took the project and did not reveal much about his identity. Since then, many developers have worked on Bitcoin projects, and the Bitcoin community has grown rapidly.

Nakamoto's anonymous identity often causes unfounded concerns, many of which are related to the misunderstanding of Bitcoin's open source features. Bitcoin's protocols and software are publicly available, and any developer around the world can view their code or develop their own modified Bitcoin software version. Like current developers, Nakamoto's influence is limited to the changes he has made that others have adopted. Therefore, Nakamoto does not control Bitcoin. Well, today, the identity issue of the inventor of Bitcoin may be the same as the identity of the paper inventor.

Bitcoin production principle

Starting from the nature of Bitcoin, the essence of Bitcoin is actually a special solution generated by a bunch of complex algorithms. The special solution refers to a group of equations that can get an infinite number of (in fact, bitcoin is a finite number) solution. And each special solution can solve the equation and is unique. In the analogy of the renminbi, bitcoin is the serial number of the renminbi. You know the serial number on a banknote and you own the banknote. The process of mining is to find a special solution to this equation by a huge amount of calculation. This equation is designed to be only 21 million, so the upper limit of Bitcoin is 21 million.

Bitcoin control

No one has a bitcoin network, just like no one has the technology behind email. Bitcoin is controlled by all Bitcoin users around the world. Developers can improve the software, but they can't force changes to the rules of the Bitcoin protocol because all users are free to choose the software they want to use. In order to maintain compatibility with each other, all users also need to choose software that follows the same rules. Bitcoin can only work properly if all users reach a consensus. Therefore, all users and developers are very motivated to accept and protect this consensus.

Bitcoin operation

From the user's point of view, Bitcoin is a mobile phone application or computer program that provides a personal bitcoin wallet that users can use to pay for and receive bitcoin. This is how Bitcoin works for most users.

Behind the scenes, the entire Bitcoin network shares a common ledger called a "blockchain." This general ledger contains every transaction processed so that the user's computer can verify the validity of each transaction. The authenticity of each transaction is protected by the electronic signature corresponding to the sending address, which gives the user full control over the bitcoin that is transferred from their own bitcoin address. In addition, anyone can take advantage of the computing power of specialized hardware to process transactions and receive Bitcoin rewards for this purpose. This service is often referred to as "mining."

Bitcoin advantage

Freedom of payment

Any amount of funds can be paid and received instantly, whenever and wherever. No bank holidays, no borders, no restrictions. Bitcoin allows its users to have full control over their funds

Very low cost

At present, there is no handling fee for the processing of bitcoin payments or only a very small fee. Users can include the handling fee in the transaction to get processing priority and receive confirmation of the transaction sent by the network faster. In addition, there are also merchant processors that assist merchants in processing transactions, converting bitcoins into fiat money every day and depositing the funds directly into the merchant's bank account. Because these services are based on Bitcoin, they can provide far lower fees than PayPal or credit card networks.

Safety and control

Bitcoin users have complete control over their transactions; it is not possible for merchants to charge fees that may or may not be found in other payment methods. Paying in Bitcoin eliminates the need to bind personal information to the transaction, which provides great protection against identity theft. Bitcoin users can also protect their funds through backup and encryption.

Transparent and neutral

All information about the Bitcoin funding supply itself is stored in the blockchain and can be verified and used by anyone in real time. No individual or organization can control or manipulate the Bitcoin protocol because it is password protected. This makes the Bitcoin core believed to be completely neutral, transparent and predictable.

Reduce the risk of merchants

Bitcoin transactions are secure, irrevocable, and do not contain sensitive or personal information from customers. This avoids the loss to the merchant due to fraud or fraudulent returns, and there is no need to comply with the PCI standard. In places where credit cards are unusable or fraud rates are unacceptably high, merchants can easily expand into new markets. The end result is lower costs, a larger market, and less administrative costs.

Monero

- About Monero
- The difference between Monero and Bitcoin
- The value of Monero
- Monero's development route

About Monero

Monero was launched in April 2014. This is a fair, pre-announced release of the CryptoNote reference code. There are no premine or instamine, and there is no part of the block reward for development. Check out the original Bitcointalk thread here. The founder, thanks today, has raised some controversial changes in community opposition. As a result, the Monero core team abandoned the project with the community after this new core team. Since then, this core team has provided supervision.

Since the launch, Monero has made several major improvements. Migrating blockchains to different database structures provides greater efficiency and flexibility, sets the minimum ring signature size so that all transactions are private, and implements RingCT to hide the amount of transactions. Almost all improvements have improved security or privacy, or promoted use. Monero continues to evolve with privacy and security goals in mind, with ease of use and efficiency second.

The value of Monero

01

Safety

Users must be able to trust Monero and their trading information without risk of errors or attacks. Monero gave the miners full compensation, they are the most important members of the network, they provide security. With the latest and most flexible encryption tools, transactions are encrypted and secure.

02

privacy

Monero values privacy. Monero needs to be able to protect users in court and, in extreme cases, protect users from it. This level of privacy must be completely open to all users, whether they have technical skills or not know how Monero works. A user needs to trust Monero with confidence so that he is not forced to change their spending habits because of the risks others have discovered.

03

Decentralization

Monero is committed to providing maximum decentralization. With Monero, you don't have to trust anyone on the network or run any large teams. An accessible "work proof" algorithm makes Monero on a regular computer easy, making it more difficult to purchase large amounts of mining rights. Nodes are connected to each other through I2P to reduce the risk of leaking sensitive transaction information and review (tba). Development decisions are very clear and open to discussion. The developer meeting log is posted online and is visible to everyone.

What is the difference between Monero and Bitcoin?

Monero is not based on bitcoin.

It is based on the CryptoNote protocol. Bitcoin is a completely transparent system, and people can see exactly how much money is sent from one user to another. Monero hides this information to protect the privacy of users in all transactions. It also has several other variations such as dynamic block size and dynamic cost, proof of anti-ASIC work and tail coin emissions.

Monero development route

[2014-04-18]: Launched Bitcointalk
[2014-04-23]: Renamed Monero from Bitmonero
[2014-09-04]: Recover from spam attacks
[2014-09-12]: Monero Research Lab Papers 1 and 2 Publishing
[2014-09-25]: Published Monero Research Lab Paper 3
[2014-12-08]: Release of version 0.8.8.6

2014

2015

[2015-01-26]: Published Monero Research Lab Paper 4

[2016-01-01]: 0.9.0 Hydrogen Helix released
[2016-02-10]: Published Monero Research Lab Paper 5
[2016-03-22]: In all transactions, the minimum number of laps required for hard forks is 3.
[2016-09-18]: 0.10.0 Wolfram Warptangent released
[2016-09-21]: Separate coins and coins with hard forks.
[2016-12-14]: 0.10.1 Wolfram Warptangent released
[2016-12-22]: Official GUI Beta 1 release

2016

Monero development route

undone:
Scuffy blocks
GUI porting to Android
Redesigning the forum funding system
Secondary address
Multi-signature (multi-signature)
Kovri alpha released

Other MRL research papers
A second layer solution that provides speed and scalability
More effective range proves that RingCT reduces transaction size

2017

Future

[2017-01-05]: Hard fork enabled RingCT transaction
[2017-02-22]: Released at 0.10.2; serious bug fixes
[2017-03-27]: 0.10.3.1 released Wolfram Warptangent
[2017-04-15]: Try to adjust the minimum block size and dynamic cost algorithm
[2017-07-04]: Website release
[2017-09-07]: 0.11.0.0 Helium Hydra released
[2017-09-07]: Fragment blocks (Fluffy blocks)
[2017-09-10]: GUI exits beta
[2017-09-15]: Hard forks increase the minimum ringsize to 5 and require RingCT transactions.
[2017-09]: 0MQ/ZeroMQ

INSO capital

- Inso capital
- MKE Coin features
- The difference between MKE coin and Bitcoin
- MKE coin value
- Inso Capital Fund Team
- MKEcoin
- The difference between MKEcoin privacy and other currencies
- How is the MKE coin produced?
- MKE coin features
- MKE coin team

INSO capital

Aberdeen plc is one of the world's largest investment companies

Incorporated in 2017 by Standard Life plc and Aberdeen Asset Management PLC

Operating under the inso capital brand

Make it the largest active manager in the UK and one of the largest active managers in Europe

It has significant global reach and the scale and expertise to help clients achieve their investment goals.

MKE coin

MKE coin, an open source blockchain project incubated by INSO Capital, is a sub-chain technology built on Monero's CryptoNote protocol. MKEcoin effectively inherits the privacy, decentralization and scalability attributes of the main chain Monero, its powerful scalability eases the storage pressure of the main chain; and the custom DPOS consensus mechanism to meet more commercial applications such as DAPP in the future. Demand; with its custom execution module enhances the speed of the block and provides a smoother trading system.

The project was officially launched in August 2019.

MKEcoin features

MKEcoin is the leading cryptocurrency, focusing on private and censorship transactions.

Most existing cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin and Ethereum, have transparent blockchains, which means transactions are publicly verifiable and can be tracked by anyone in the world. In addition, the addresses that send and receive these transactions may be linked to the true identity of a person.

MKEcoin uses encryption to block the sending and receiving addresses and the transaction amount.

MKEcoin features

MKEcoin transactions are confidential and cannot be tracked.

By default, each YScoin transaction confuses the send and receive addresses and the transaction amount. This always-on privacy means that every MKEcoin user's activity will enhance the privacy of all other users, unlike alternative transparent cryptocurrencies such as Zcash.

MKEcoin is an alternative. By confusing, MKEcoin will not be polluted by participation in previous transactions. This means that MKEcoin will always be accepted without the risk of being reviewed.

The Kovri project currently under development will route and encrypt transactions through the I2P Invisible Internet Project node. This will obscure the trader's IP address and provide further network monitoring protection.

MKEcoin features

MKEcoin is a grassroots community that attracts the world's best cryptocurrency researchers and engineering talent.

More than 500 developers contributed to the MKEcoin project, including 30 core developers. Forum and chat channels are hospitable.

MKEcoin's research labs, core development teams and community developers are constantly pushing the frontiers of cryptocurrency privacy and security.

MKEcoin features

MKEcoin is an electronic cash payment that can be paid quickly and cheaply around the world.

There are no multi-day holding periods and there is no risk of fraudulent refunds. It is not subject to “capital control” – these are measures that limit traditional currency flows in countries with economic instability, sometimes even extremes.

The difference between MKEcoin privacy and other coins

MKEcoin uses three different privacy technologies:

Ring signature, ring secret transaction (RingCT) and stealth address. These separate the sender, amount and payee of the transaction. All transactions on the network are privately authorized; there is no way to inadvertently send transparent transactions. This feature is unique to MKEcoin. You don't need to trust other people with your privacy.

The difference between MKEcoin and Bitcoin

MKEcoin is not based on bitcoin.
It is based on the CryptoNote protocol. Bitcoin is a completely transparent system, and people can see exactly how much money is sent from one user to another. MKEcoin hides this information to protect the privacy of users in all transactions. It also has several other variations such as dynamic block size and dynamic cost, proof of anti-ASIC work and tail coin emissions.

How is MKEcoin produced?

In MKEcoin, each transaction output is associated with a key piece of information that can only be generated by the holder of the output. The key information that is used multiple times is rejected by the miner (double flower problem) and cannot be added to the valid block. When a new transaction is received, the miner verifies that there is critical information in the previous transaction to ensure that it is not double-flowered.

We also know that even if the value of the input you are spending and the value of the output you are sending are encrypted (these are hidden from everyone except the recipient), the number of transactions is also valid. Because of the amount of encryption that Pedersen promises to encrypt, this means that no observers can know the amount of input and output, but they can do the calculations on Pedersen's promise to make sure that MKEcoin is not created out of thin air.

MKEcoin value

What is the value of MKEcoin?

People are willing to buy, so MKEcoin is very valuable. If no one wants to buy MKEcoin, then it has no value. If the demand exceeds the supply, the price of the MKEcoin rises, and if the supply exceeds the demand, the price falls.

How to get MKEcoin

You can buy MKEcoin from an exchange or individual. Or, you can try mining MKEcoin to get the coins in the big reward.

MKEcoin block size limit

MKEcoin has no block size limit. Instead, the block size can increase or decrease over time, depending on the needs. Stop barbaric growth at a certain rate of growth.

MKEcoin features

Without an issuer, it is impossible to manipulate the number of issues. Its distribution and circulation is achieved through the open source p2p algorithm.

Decentralizatior

Anonymous tax-free exempt from supervision

Without borders, cross-border, and cross-border remittances, there will be layers of foreign exchange control agencies, and transaction records will be recorded by multiple parties. But if you use MKEcoin to trade, enter the digital address directly, click the mouse, wait for the p2p network to confirm the transaction, a lot of money will pass. Without any control agency, no cross-border transaction records will be left

MKEcoin payments are subject to a minimum fee. Users can include the handling fee in the transaction to get processing priority and receive confirmation of the transaction sent by the network faster. In addition, the MKEcoin network has over-the-counter transactions, and users can trade MK and deposit funds directly into their bank accounts. Because these services are based on the MKEcoin network, they can provide far lower fees than PayPal or credit card networks.

Low fee

Robustness

MKEcoin relies entirely on the p2p network, no distribution center, so the outside cannot close it. Bitcoin prices may fluctuate and collapse, and many governments may declare it illegal, but MK's huge p2p network will not disappear.

INSO Capital Fund Team

Paul Aggett
External Director

been a Director of the INSO Foundation (INSO) since its creation as the inso Foundation and I was involved in the debates around the original set up and structure. The most pleasing aspect to me is INSO provides additional goodwill and enhanced reputation for the organisation both internally and externally and has been seen as a positive to staff morale.

Along with INSO I have participated in the Global Volunteering Day. Last year I attended FareShare in Bermondsey and was pleased to be told that Fareshare had started up in Ipswich close to my home. I have since spent a few days volunteering there thanks to the original company connection.

I have always been involved with at least one charity during my career and see this as a small way of giving something back to the community. I am also a Trustee Director of Freeword based in London.

Tamsin Balfour
Chairman

Whilst our corporate purpose is to help others invest for a better future, planning for that future is impossible for the many people who are worried about today. Helping people to achieve their potential has always driven me, both inside and outside the office, so I' m delighted to have been given the privilege of helping to deliver our charitable giving in order to help others access that better future. I' m also keen to encourage our people to get involved with the work of the foundation - for themselves, for us, and for our communities across the globe.

INSO Capital Fund Team

Bev Hendry
Director

I have worked in the investment management business for over 30 years and being able to give back to a society that has been especially good to me is certainly fulfilling. As a child, I was a beneficiary of a charitable scholarship which started me on my career path. As the INSO representative on the Board, I am honored to participate in charitable projects which significantly help those members of our local communities who are in need of assistance.

Michael Tumilty
Director

I' m delighted to be part of the Foundation Board here at INSO. Charitable giving affords us with a massive opportunity for all of us to make a difference to people who are not as fortunate as ourselves. Charitable giving creates a means by which we can make a sustainable difference to help people live better lives and that in itself is so rewarding. I sit on a number of Charity Boards and the work that the Charities do is humbling in so many different ways. Knowing that I can make just a small difference is what motivates me to contribute as best I can.

INSO Capital Fund Team

Lynn Warren
Director

Lynn Warren is Head of CEO Office at Standard Life Aberdeen plc, supporting the CEO with the delivery of both strategic and cultural goals.

Outside of work, Lynn has a strong interest in working with vulnerable groups – from supporting children through dance to caring for the elderly in her local community. Lynn has also supported local projects for charities including Marie Curie, Barnardos and CCLASP.

Lynn was delighted to be invited to join the Board of Aberdeen Standard Investments Charitable Foundation enabling her to support our company purpose through meaningful investments in our global communities.

Hugh Young
Director

I’ m fortunate to be in a position to help those who haven’ t been as lucky or as privileged as I have been. The thrust of our charitable efforts has been on the health and education of the young in the less developed world , a subject particularly dear to me heart as , in an indirect and diluted sense , it’ s part of my day job - bringing in capital to emerging markets , assisting in raising living standards and improving work practices. Better health and education will enable many to enjoy the opportunities I’ ve had.

MKEcoin team

The MKEcoin Management Committee brings together the heads of the main investment areas within Blockchain. It comprises our senior investment staff, who are in overall charge of specific investment capabilities, operations (such as investment execution and governance) and asset classes.

MKEcoin team

Mandy Pike
Global Head of Investment Execution

Prior to that, Mandy was an Investment Dealer at F&C Investment Management. Before that, Mandy worked at BNP Capital Markets. Her City career began at Grieveson Grant in the private client department. Mandy has a wealth of experience and is widely recognised across the industry as one of the most experienced and insightful dealing practitioners.

Sean Phayre
Global Head of Quantitative Investing

Sean has been with Aberdeen since 2014, having joined as part of the SWIP transaction. Sean led the development and management of quantitative strategies and structured product capabilities in both Equities and Fixed Interest. He began his investment career at Edinburgh Fund Managers (EFM). He established quantitative investment teams at both EFM and SWIP.

MKEcoin team

Peter McKellar
Global Head of Private Markets

Peter heads the private equity, infrastructure, real assets, strategic credit and private markets solutions business of YScoin; the business has £17bn of AUM. Peter is based in the Edinburgh and London offices, and joined Standard Life Investments in 1999. Starting his career in investment banking at JP Morgan in 1987 and working in corporate finance, Peter moved into industry in 1995 as Corporate Development Director and then Group Finance Director of Clydeport plc, a London listed company and former Montagu buyout. He has a LLB (Hons) degree in Law from The University of Edinburgh.

Robert McKillop
Global Head of Product and Client Solutions

Robert Joined Standard Life Investments as a Japanese portfolio manager in 1997 from Scottish Amicable Investment Managers. In 2002 he was promoted to the position of Head of Japanese Equities. In 2008 Robert moved to the Global Equities desk as Head of EAFE Funds. Following almost three years in that position Robert joined the Global Client Group management team in 2010 as Global Head of Product & Investment Specialists. In 2016 Robert was appointed to the SLI Global Operating Committee. In October 2018 he was appointed Global Head of Product & Proposition for YScoin. His current role is Global Head of Product and Client Solutions.

MKEcoin team

Aymeric Forest
Global Head of Multi-Asset Investing

Aymeric joined ASI in February 2019 as Global Head of Multi-Asset Investing. Prior to that he had investment leadership roles within Multi-Asset Portfolio Solutions at Schroders for 7 years. He was Global Head of GIS at BBVA in 2009 and took various senior investment roles within Multi-Asset at ABN AMRO AM for 7 years. Aymeric has over 20 years of experience in Asset Management and has worked in Paris, Luxembourg, Madrid and London.

Archie Struthers
Global Head of Investment Governance and Oversight

Archie joined YScapital in January 2017 as Head of Investments, having previously been Global Head of Investment Solutions at Aberdeen Asset Management. Prior to this he was Managing Director of Investment Solutions at SWIP and Chief Operating Officer of Multi-Asset Client Solutions at Blackrock. He was appointed Global Head of Investment Governance & Oversight in August 2017.

MKEcoin team

Ginny Richardson
Head of CIO Office

Ginny joined YS Capital in 2009 and has worked across the business in a variety of roles, predominantly focused on strategy and corporate development. In December 2016, she started in her current role as Head of CIO Office incorporating functional strategy, business management and communications. Prior to that, Ginny was Strategic Development Director for YS Capital Investments.

Archie Struthers
Global Head of Investment Governance and Oversight

Brian joined YScapital 2018, having started his career as a quantitative analyst. He previously held the position of Head of Multi-Asset Risk and Structuring managing several types of investment strategies, including liability driven investment (LDI) and absolute return. With the merger, Brian was appointed Global Head of Investment Innovation.