



**MEALCASH**



**MEALCASH**  
**STABLE COIN**  
**WHITEPAPER**

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## 1. THE CONTEXT

Prices of foodstuffs began to rise sharply almost two years ago, culminating in the benchmark FAO Food Price Index making a giant leap up and reaching an all-time high in March 2022. The FAO (World Food and Agriculture Organization).

Food Price Index reached an all-time high in March 2022. It has not eased significantly since then and remains 22.8 percent higher than in May 2021. The main factors behind the upward trajectory in food prices include robust demand supported by the swift and strong recovery from COVID-19 related economic contractions. In parallel with growing demand, higher prices for fertilizer and fuel have added to the cost of producing food and added to higher prices. Higher costs have been manifested on international markets through logistical hurdles, higher transportation costs and disruptions of supply chains. Together, supply constraints and robust demand catapulted food prices to unprecedented heights in March 2022.

The war in Ukraine has only exacerbated matters in recent months. Both countries are major producers and exporters of wheat as well as several other commodities, casting doubt on whether international markets will be supplied with enough food to meet the import needs of a global population fast reaching 8 billion. The Russian Federation is also the world's leading exporter of fertilizers, especially nitrogen, which the country derives from its vast natural gas reserves.

The 2008 food crisis, which caught the world off-guard owing to a confluence of factors that shocked demand and supply fundamentals in global food markets, sending food prices to record highs. Today, policy makers are aware that the world is facing a potentially similar situation, albeit with different drivers of crisis.

Particularly at risk are poor, economically vulnerable countries with large food import needs.





## 1.1. Introduction

The idea behind MealCash is to create a democratic DAO with the aim of establishing a stablecoin project for transactions in the food market, which reinvests the returns generated by its reserve back into the value of its token, is an intriguing concept. With delegable voting and controlled by AI. By aligning the project's incentives with its holders, essentially a system is created where the success of the project directly benefits the token holders.

Furthermore, the stability of the stablecoin itself should be maintained. Although reinvesting returns into the token's value can help maintain stability, external factors such as market dynamics and regulatory changes can still impact its value.

Overall, creating a stablecoin project with such a unique approach could certainly spark interest and potentially reshape the landscape of stablecoin offerings. It would be fascinating to see how such a project unfolds and how the market responds to this innovative model.

## 1.2. What is MealCash?

MealCash (MCASH) stands as the first digital coin made over and intelligent platform and the next gateway for Food business into the world of the crypto economy.

Our goal is to generate a new financial asset through the creation of a stablecoin.

MealCash, will be your ally against the voracious inflation that besieges the food industry globally. A Stablecoin, designed to be the guardian of your pockets, preventing food prices from skyrocketing out of control.

There will always be a need for food, there will always be a stock of food, and a stablecoin, which is and would be the instrument to avoid the inflation in the price of the food based on an Index of agricultural commodities will be the most reliable and transparent in the system to stabilize the coin.

Our cryptocurrency is scheduled to be issued based on demand, delivering a sure blow to inflation. By purchasing food with MealCash, you not only stabilize prices, but you can increase your value for money! Your purchasing power multiplies, and the cost of food in the world plummets, directly contributing to the reduction of poverty by all the transactions, the brand is contributing to International humanitarian organizations.

In 2021, the global sale of food (fresh and processed) would have reached US\$ 8.9 trillion, and by 2025 it would reach US\$ 10.6 trillion, an average annual growth of 4% between 2022 and 2025, according to the portal of statistics, Statista.



## 2. STABLECOIN FOR FOOD TRANSACTIONS

### 2.1. The use of MealCash

The use of this stablecoin will contribute not only to create new and better opportunities in the world of Food business, but overall will also grow the Blockchain ecosystem and decentralized finance (DeFi). and to stabilize the inflation in food

In the second hand, Blockchain is the perfect tool for food production traceability - Food traceability is one of the main aspects of companies in the agri-food sector.

In recent years, transparency in the origin of the food that reaches the table, and the clarity of the supply chain of these foods, have become a demand on the part of consumers, thus becoming the main concern of companies in the sector.

In a survey conducted in the US, 52% of consumers thought that knowing the origin of food was of a high or moderate degree of importance. Additionally, another survey of US consumers found that 63% would be willing to pay up to 36% more for responsibly made and transparently sourced products.

### 2.2. Food production traceability is crucial for both the world industry and ordinary people for several reasons:

**1. Safety and Quality Assurance:** Traceability allows for tracking food products throughout the entire supply chain, from farm to fork. This means that if there's a food safety issue or quality concern, authorities can quickly identify the source of the problem and take appropriate action to mitigate risks. For ordinary people, this translates to increased confidence in the safety and quality of the food they consume.

**2. Consumer Transparency and Trust:** In an era where consumers are becoming more conscious about what they eat and where it comes from, traceability provides transparency. People want to know the origin of their food, whether it's organic, how it's been produced, etc. Food businesses that can offer this level of transparency build trust with consumers, which can lead to increased brand loyalty and sales.

**3. Compliance with Regulations:** Many countries have regulations in place that require food businesses to have traceability systems. These regulations aim to protect public health, prevent fraud, and ensure fair trade practices. Compliance with these regulations is essential for businesses to avoid fines, legal issues, and damage to their reputation.

**4. Supply Chain Efficiency:** Traceability also contributes to the efficiency of the food supply chain. By knowing where each ingredient or product comes from and where it's going, businesses can optimize

processes, reduce waste, and better manage inventory. This efficiency benefits both producers and consumers by potentially reducing costs and ensuring fresher products.

**5. Response to Contamination or Recall:** In cases of contamination or product recalls, traceability systems enable rapid and targeted responses. Instead of recalling entire product batches, businesses can pinpoint affected products, reducing the scope and cost of recalls. This minimizes the impact on consumers and helps maintain public trust in food safety.

**6. Sustainability and Ethical Sourcing:** Traceability can also play a role in promoting sustainability and ethical sourcing practices. By tracing the origin of ingredients, businesses can ensure they're not contributing to deforestation, exploitation of labor, or other unethical practices. This is increasingly important to both consumers and stakeholders who care about environmental and social issues.

Overall, food production traceability is essential for ensuring food safety, quality, transparency, and sustainability throughout the supply chain. It's not just a regulatory requirement but also a strategic imperative for businesses looking to meet consumer demands and thrive in the global marketplace.

Just imagine if with o barcode, you can buy food and also know where, when and who made you food.

### 2.3. A coin without excessive fees, would go down the price of the food

Traditional financial services such as bank accounts, credit cards, and wire transfers, which are based on fiat currency, come with a variety of fees associated with them.

These fees often include monthly maintenance fees for bank accounts, overdraft fees, ATM withdrawal fees, wire transfer fees, and international transaction fees, among others. It's also important to note that merchants also pay interchange fees to card networks for credit & debit card transactions. These fees are usually passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices for goods and services. These fees add up over time and make it more expensive for individuals and businesses to participate in today's economy.



### 2.4. Capital controls

Capital controls are government regulations designed to limit the movement of money into or out of a country. These regulations, inherent to fiat currencies, are often imposed to stabilize economies or prevent financial crises. However, they can also restrict financial freedom for individuals and businesses. In stark contrast, the world of cryptocurrency operates outside the realm of traditional financial institutions and government control.

MealCash offer unparalleled financial freedom, allowing users to transact seamlessly across borders without the constraints imposed by capital controls. With MealCash, there are no arbitrary limits on the amount of money that can be transferred, no barriers to foreign currency exchanges, and no burdensome reporting requirements. This unrestricted movement of capital empowers individuals and businesses to access global investment opportunities and allocate their funds as they see fit.

Moreover, the decentralized nature of this Dao ensures that no single entity has control over the entire system, enhancing security and trust among users. Transactions are verified by a network of nodes by AI rather than a central authority, mitigating the risk of censorship or manipulation.

In essence, while fiat currencies are subject to the whims of governments and regulatory bodies, cryptocurrencies offer a new paradigm of financial sovereignty. They embody the principles of decentralization, transparency, and autonomy, providing individuals with a viable alternative to traditional banking systems and capital controls. As the world increasingly embraces digital currencies, the promise of true financial freedom becomes ever more tangible.



### 3. WHAT IS A STABLECOIN?

Stablecoins are a type of cryptocurrency that pegs its value to another currency, commodity, or financial instrument. This makes them preferable as a medium of exchange compared to other cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, whose value can be highly volatile and are therefore impractical to use as a currency. The most popular stablecoins are pegged to the USD Dollar.

#### 3.1. How are USD-Pegs Maintained?

All stablecoins that are pegged to the value of the US Dollar are set at a value of one US Dollar (\$1.00). Despite this point of commonality, various methods are used to maintain this peg. The three most common methods are: fiat collateralization, where the stablecoin is backed by a reserve of fiat currency and/or cash equivalents, crypto collateralization.

**This kind of stablecoin are backed by a reserve of cryptocurrencies; and algorithmic, where a combination of dynamic collateralization, dynamic minting and burning, and overcollateralization are employed to maintain the peg.**

#### 3.2. Permission less Transferability

Stablecoins can be transferred and exchanged peer-to-peer without the need for a central authority or intermediary. This generally allows for faster, cheaper, and more efficient domestic and cross-border transactions. This allows stablecoins to bypass the traditional banking system and its associated fees, restrictions, and delays, giving individuals and businesses greater control over the usage of them funds.

#### 3.3. Transparency

Because stablecoins are built on blockchain technology, they offer a level of transparency that is not possible with traditional fiat currencies. Blockchain is a decentralized, digital ledger that records all transactions, allowing anyone to verify the integrity of the system and the balance of any given address. This means that with stablecoins, the public can easily see the total supply of the stablecoin and real-time transaction activity.

The transparency of blockchain transactions, including the ability to view past transactions, enables the public to monitor and detect any potential fraudulent, illegal or unethical activities, even if they occurred years previously.

iii. Access to Financial Services Stablecoins, and other forms of crypto, offer a new level of financial inclusion. Indeed, one of the ways that stablecoins provide financial services to the unbanked and underbanked is through the use of digital wallets. Digital wallets are permissionless software applications that allow individuals to store, send, and receive digital assets such as stablecoins. The key advantage of digital wallets are that they can be easily installed and used by anyone without needing to go through traditional financial intermediaries, making it possible for them to participate in the global economy.

#### 3.4. Base-Currency for Crypto Exchanges

The role of stablecoins in the creation of thousands of operational crypto exchanges cannot be understated. In the early stages of the crypto market, exchanges faced enormous difficulty finding banking partners willing to facilitate the transfer of fiat currency in and out of exchanges, resulting in a limited number of operational exchanges. This is because many banks were hesitant to work with exchanges due to regulatory concerns, and the perceived high-risk nature of the crypto industry.

Stablecoins made it possible to have a stable form of value that investors could use to transfer money in and out of an exchange. They have quickly become the preferred method for investors to buy and sell other cryptocurrencies, reducing the risk of price fluctuations and the costs associated with conversion. They have also increased liquidity in the crypto market, which makes it easier for investors to buy and sell assets. Thus, stablecoins became a crucial base currency in the crypto landscape, making it possible for crypto exchanges to function even without access to traditional banking services.

Drawbacks of Existing Stablecoins



## 4. MEALCASH IS DESIGNED TO GROW

MealCash is a stablecoin that is designed to grow in value over time and pegged to the value of an underlying basket of financial food assets such as commodities, and food index or food prices. It is optimized for stability and inflation resistance, not profits for the Mealcash Team.

Additionally, the community, via the MealCash Governance (MCASH), With the IA intelligence decides the precise composition of the basket of financial Food assets while also having the capability to exercise significant oversight concerning the existence and safety of those assets.

Also, the community will decides the token program for the traceability of food production.



### 4.1. Pegged to the Value of an Basket of Food Assets

Mealcash functions differently from existing stablecoins in that it is not pegged to the US Dollar. Instead, the value of Mealcash is pegged to the value of the assets held by the Mealcash Reserves. Simply put, the price of MealCash increases as assets held by the Mealcash Reserves generate returns.

### 4.2. The price

The price of MealCash will steadily increase over time as the reserve grows from the returns generated by the mealcash Reserves.

The steady appreciation of MealCash value through the returns by the MealCash Reserves makes MealCash an attractive option for those looking for a hedge against inflation.

### 4.3. A Reserve-System Controlled by AI & The Community

The MealCash reserve-system is controlled by AI (Artificial Intelligence) and the community through our governance token, MCASH. By giving the community voting and oversight powers, we can ensure that the interests of the community are always prioritized and that the MealCash Reserves are managed responsibly and sustainably. Although the initial allocation of the MealCash Reserves will be set by the MealCash founders, we anticipate that the community will make and vote on meaningful proposals that improve the stability and quality of the MealCash Reserves' investments.



# VALUE OPERATIONS

COMMERCIAL  
ASSET MANAGEMENT

COMMERCIAL  
ENABLEMENT



## 5. THE MEALCASH RESERVES

### Monetary Philosophy

We believe MCASH will one day only instrument meaningfully as a store of value and a currency for everyday transactions of the food market. But to get there, it must maintain a stable value, and avoid risky allocations that could cause wild price fluctuations, putting the savings and well-being of Mcash users at risk.

The community holds great power in propositions of the Mcash Reserves' allocation and ultimately its success. As such, it is crucial to clearly articulate the objectives of the MealCash Reserve and explore how we will achieve them.

#### 5.1. Objectives of the Mealcash Reserve-System

As MealCash is first and foremost a stablecoin, we propose the following objectives, in order of importance, for the Mealcash reserve-system:

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**1. Prioritize Stability:** Minimize fluctuations and potential losses to match, or exceed, the stability of top fiat currencies.

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**2. Be Community-friendly:** Ensure the reserve is easy to understand, implement, maintain, and analyze. The allocation should be intuitive and straightforward.

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**3. Optimize Returns:** Pursue the highest returns without sacrificing stability or community-friendliness. Our Monetary Philosophy can also be understood by posing the question, "What is the simplest way to allocate funds in the MealCash reserve-system to maintain a high-level of stability while also generating a healthy return?" Identifying the optimal answer to this question, as a community, will ensure that MealCash is a reliable, trustworthy currency.

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## 5.2. Passive Diversification: A Path to Achieving Our Objectives

Financial markets are inherently unpredictable; shifts occur rapidly and without warning. This is why the MealCash reserve-system allocation strategy should not depend on anticipating future economic conditions.

Therefore, the MealCash Reserves' allocation should be diversified. Proper diversification spreads risk across asset classes, and geographical regions. In other words, diversification reduces the impact of any one investment on the MealCash Reserve and helps to even out the ups and downs of the financial markets. The MealCash Reserves' allocation must also prioritize passive management, rather than relying on active adjustments that can be costly and difficult to execute consistently. The emphasis should be on low-cost, index-based investing, which prioritizes low fees and broad diversification to achieve sustainable, long-term returns.

This is not to say that changes to the MealCash Reserves' allocation cannot be made.

On the contrary, we expect the community to submit and vote on proposals aimed at improving the MealCash Reserves' stability even though AI by special prompts had been learnt about all the suggestions should propose.

## 5.3. Initial Target Percentage Allocation

The initial MealCash Reserve allocation is designed to give it the broadest possible exposure to the global financial markets, thereby tracking its performance. At the core of this proposal is the belief that it is a fool's errand to try and outperform the market.

Asset 1 Equity, Global 20%
Asset 2 Commodity, Soya 20%
Asset 3 milk 15%
Asset 4 wheat-backed bonds 20%
Asset 5 Meat 10%
Asset 6 Oil 10%
Asset 7 Rise 5%

Every month is going to evaluate the risk of the basket, in foodbusiness, things like the Implementation offer & supply, climate change, and politics in imports or exports, can change in many suppliers' countries, so the risk associated to them could be reevaluated constantly.



## 6. IMPLEMENTATION

### 6.1. Key Entities

### 6.2. MealCash Issuer

The MealCash Issuer will be operated by the MealCash Corp. It is tasked with two principal functions that are integral to the operation of the MealCash ecosystem. Firstly, it is responsible for the minting and burning of MealCash. Secondly, it manages the loans of MealCash between itself and the MealCash Reserves.

### 6.3. MealCash Reserves

For the sake of clarity, the MealCash Reserves, not MealCash users, maintain full possession and ownership of the assets. Meaning that, although MealCash is pegged to the value of the assets owned by the MealCash Reserves, MealCash users do not have direct ownership rights over the assets themselves.

The MealCash Reserves will be independently operated. Each reserve is tasked with providing liquidity of MealCash to the Digital Asset and commodity Market, while also buying and selling assets from the Traditional Financial Market.

### 6.4. Traditional Financial Market

The Traditional Finance Market refers to the entire market for real & financial assets, including the buying and selling of bonds, equities, commodities, and more.

### 6.5. Digital Asset & Food Market

The Digital Asset & Food Market Market refers to the entire market for cryptocurrencies, including the buying and selling of MealCash

## 7. HOW IT WORKS

### 7.1. Key Concepts

### 7.2. MealCash Target Percentage Allocation

The MealCash Target Percentage Allocation refers to the desired proportion of each asset class for the MealCash Reserves, as decided by the community and MealCash Issuer Example) Mealcash Reserve Basket

Asset 1 Equity, Global 20%
Asset 2 Commodity, Soya 20%
Asset 3 milk 15%
Asset 4 wheat-backed bonds 20%
Asset 5 Meat 10%
Asset 6 Oil 10%
Asset 7 Rise 5%

### 7.3. Basic Mechanics

**A. MealCash Issuer:** Issues or Recalls MealCash Loans  
The MealCash Issuer is responsible for issuing and recalling Mealcash Loans to the MealCash Reserves. The size of each MealCash Loan is determined a variety of factors, such as the liquidity and price of MealCash, as well as the reliability of the MealCash Reserve.

**B. Mealcash Reserves:** Provides Liquidity to the Digital Asset Food Market

The MealCash Reserves provides a continuous liquidity for MealCash to the Digital Asset Food Market by buying and selling Mealcash as appropriate. The cash generated from each MealCash is used to implement its MealCash Reserve Basket.



This system ensures that there is always enough liquidity for users to be able to buy or sell MealCash.

**Mealcash Reserves:** Implements the MealCash Reserve Basket Mealcash Reserves interface with the Traditional Finance Market and Financial Food Markets to buy and sell the assets required to implement the MealCash Reserve Basket for each MealCash in circulation. The assets purchased by the MealCash Reserves are used to maintain the MealCash Target Price is 1.3 USD dollar

#### 7.4. Where MealCash Market Price is Higher than MealCash Target Price

Where the MealCash Market Price is higher than the MealCash Target Price, the MealCash Issuer issues more loans of MealCash to the MealCash Reserves, which then have the incentive to sell MealCash into the Digital Asset Market and Food market, thereby increasing the amount of Mealcash in circulation and bringing the price back down.

#### 7.5. Where MealCash Market Price is Lower than MealCash Target Price

Where the MealCash Market Price is lower than the MealCash Target Price, the MealCash Issuer recalls loans of MealCash from the MealCash Reserves, which then must buy MealCash from the Digital Asset Market and food market to repay the MealCash Loan, thereby decreasing the amount of MealCash in circulation and bringing the price back up.

#### 7.6. Continuous Rebalancing

Continuous Rebalancing (Mealcash Reserve Basket Daily Rebalance) is the incremental process of adjusting the precise quantities of each asset within the Mealcash Reserve Basket on a daily basis. This ensures that the Mealcash Reserve Basket maintains its alignment with the community's desired asset allocation.

#### 7.7. Mealcash Reserve Incentive Structure

The Mealcash Reserve Basket undergoes a daily reduction of 0.5%/365, which in turn reduces the assets required by a small amount. The assets that are surplus to the requirements of the Mealcash Reserve Basket is used to cover operating costs, pay for fees associated with buying and selling assets, and compensate for time and effort.

The AI & the community will review and adjust this incentive structure to ensure it provides just enough financial motivation for the MealCash Reserves to continue their work and cover their operating expenses.

viii. MealCash Issuer Interest Rate To ensure the MealCash Project's longevity over the coming decades or even centuries, it must secure a method of funding its operations beyond MealCash sales. This is the rationale behind the Mealcash Issuer charging an interest rate of 0.0-1.0% on MealCash Loans, although initially no interest will be charged.

This also eliminates the need to print more Mcash to cover operational costs.

Unlike other crypto projects that expand their governance token supply for funding, the Mealcash Team will never inflate the supply of Mcash as it isn't necessary.

#### 7.8. Tokenomics MealCash Tokenomics

Community ( <i>Incentives &amp; Grants</i> )	40%	400B
Operations ( <i>ISC Labs &amp; Insurance Fund</i> )	40%	400B
Core Contributors	20%	200B

#### Total Supply (1Trillion)

The fully diluted token supply for Mcash is set at 1 Trillion tokens, providing ample opportunity for Mealcash users to acquire and hold a stake in the governance of MealCash and fund Mash's infrastructure and development.

#### A. Community: Incentives and Grants (400M - 40%)

To foster growth and innovation within the Mealcash ecosystem, we have allocated a portion of resources for community-driven projects. This includes providing grants to support third-party projects that contribute to the MealCash ecosystem's development. These grants will be awarded following our governance model, whereby the DAO has the ability to veto each grant proposal. This method ensures that the funds are used in a way that aligns with the community's vision for MealCash.

Additionally, part of this allocation includes various incentives to actively engage and reward our community members in helping MealCash grow.



**B. Operations:** MealCash Forum and Insurance Fund (400M - 40%) Mealcash Forum will use this allocation to enable various internal initiatives, including raising capital and hiring world-class talent. This is important for long-term success as it enables the Mealcash Team to build a strong foundation for the project, including developing the necessary technology, developing strategic partnerships, and executing community engagement strategies.

In addition, a substantial focus of this allocation is for the establishment of Insurance Fund. This fund is a cornerstone of our commitment to the security and stability of the MealCash Reserves. It's designed to provide an extra layer of protection, ensuring that the user funds are safeguarded against unforeseen market conditions or black swan events.

**C. Core Contributors (200M - 20%):** The tokens for core contributors will be **unlocked over a period of 5 years**, with no unlock at TGE. This approach encourages long-term thinking and decision-making, while avoiding any potential negative effects of immediate token liquidity.



## 7.9. MealCash Food Charity program, for human needs around the world.

### What's the problem?

Hunger is the No. 1 health risk in the world — **The failure of humanity: 735 million people suffer from hunger worldwide.** killing more people every year than

AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis combined. Hunger and malnutrition are intrinsically linked to poverty. Education is a key component to breaking the poverty cycle. Although great progress has been made in recent years to ensure more children are able to access education, accessibility is not always enough. Worldwide around 66 million primary school-age children are attending classes without enough food. Approximately 23 million of these children are in Africa. Children are left with crippling hunger and have little choice but to skip classes trying to find food. Those that battle through hunger and stay in class, struggle to focus and perform.

### Our Solutions Nutritious meals

By simply providing lunch, which costs as little as \$0.30 for one meal for one child, we can give them a chance at securing the education they need for a brighter future. Education can only be successful when basic physiological needs - such as having a meal available - are also addressed

### Financial Inclusion

We open crypto wallets to families and schools on behalf of the children, which allows beneficiaries to exchange MealCash, with food suppliers. Not only does this give the families control over their finances but it also means the entire process is recorded on the chain and totally accountable. Creating a totally transparent chain helps encourage more people to support this initiative as they can see the direct impact of their donation.

### Replicate

We will start MealCash for Children as a pilot project at the Learning Centre ("JLMC") in the village on the edge of Kampala, the capital of Uganda. It was founded in 2006 as a nonprofit school. At the time the school had 205 students enrolled including some orphans and other vulnerable children who lost their parents due to AIDS. The students come from 11 different villages. For those still with families, their economic conditions are difficult, and parents' average annual income is about \$300 per person. Following the success of this Lunch for Children pilot, we scaled up our project and it's now helping to feed more than 6000 students and teachers across seven schools in Africa.



## 8. OVERSIGHT

### 8.1. The Mealcash Community Auditor

The specific details of this auditing scheme are under consideration and are subject to significant changes. In the wake of FTX, we are acutely aware of the importance of guaranteeing the existence and safety of MealCash Reserves' funds. To address this concern, the community will have the opportunity to elect a trusted individual who will act as the MealCash Community Auditor.

The MealCash Community Auditor will have the authority to review the assets held by each MealCash Reserve and is responsible for presenting a report to the community detailing their findings. While some information must remain confidential, we fully anticipate (and encourage) the MealCash Community Auditor to disclose the most critical piece of information: the status of MealCash Reserves' funds. The MealCash Community Auditor will receive Mcash grants as compensation for their time and effort. All MealCash Reserves must consent to quarterly audits conducted by the Mealcash Community Auditor.

### 8.2. Election Mechanics

Audits for each MealCash Reserve occur on a quarterly basis, with elections for the MealCash Community Auditor taking place prior to each audit round.

The MealCash Community Auditor could be the same individual who conducted the previous round of audits, or an entirely new person may take on the role. Examples of auditors can we use. Open Zeppelin: It is a leading company in smart contract auditing and blockchain security. They provide comprehensive security auditing services for smart contracts on various blockchain platforms, including Ethereum.

**Quants tamp:** Specialized in smart contract auditing, Quants tamp utilizes static and dynamic analysis to assess the security and robustness of code on various blockchain platforms, including Ethereum, Binance Smart Chain, and others.

### 8.3. Recalling Mealcash Loans

The Mealcash Issuer has oversight over the MealCash Reserves through the terms of the MealCash loan agreement, which allows it to monitor and audit the operations of the MealCash Reserves directly. The MealCash Issuer and the community, has the authority to recall MealCash loans from MealCash Reserves at any given time, for any reason.

## 9. MEALCASH GOVERNANCE TOKEN (MCASH)



The MealCash Governance Token (Mcash) is a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO) built on the Realms platform and powered by Solana Program Library (SPL) Governance. We selected Realms because it simplifies the DAO creation process and makes it easy for Mcash holders to create and vote on proposals.

The ultimate goal is to use Mcash to decentralize Mealcash to the greatest extent possible. Consequently, Mcash has a central role in determining the allocation of Mcash's Reserve and guiding critical decisions, making Mcash an integral part of the Mcash ecosystem. We fully expect the collective intelligence of the community to generate innovative ideas that enhance the stability and resilience of Mcash.

Together, we will build a superior international currency designed for tomorrow's world.

**Mcash Voting Rights** While the community has the freedom to submit proposals on a wide array of topics, the subsequent list of voting rights serves to illustrate the types of significant matters community members can vote on. It is important to note that this enumeration of voting rights is not exhaustive, as it merely provides a general understanding of the potential scope and influence community members can exercise through their voting power.

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The exact composition of the underlying basket of assets

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Electing an MealCash Community Auditor

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Recalling MealCash loans from a MealCash Reserve

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Mealcash Reserves' Incentive Structure

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MealCash Issuer Interest Rate

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Grant Proposals

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### Voting Mechanics

#### 9.1. Creating Proposals

Community members within the MealCash DAO can submit proposals to the rest of the community via smart contracts on the Realms platform.

#### 9.2. Voting Threshold

All proposals necessitate a two-thirds supermajority of all casted votes in order to pass. The rationale behind implementing such a high voting threshold is that it significantly lowers the probability of potentially detrimental proposals gaining approval, thereby promoting a more cautious and considered approach to decision-making within the community.



## 10. TECHNOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

### Built on Solana blockchain.

After considering various blockchains, Solana was determined to be the optimal choice due to its competitive fees and exceptional performance.

The architecture is resistant to censorship, fast, and secure, as well as designed to facilitate global adoption. Solana blockchain uses a consensus protocol called Proof of History (PoH), which is combined with a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus algorithm. Mealcash will be an interoperable DAO across different blockchain networks and will be easily accessible on exchanges.

### 10.1. Transaction Fees

Mealcash needs to keep fees below one US cent to make it affordable for small transactions. Solana's fees are currently at \$.00025 per transaction, significantly

below one US cent and expected to stay low. This ensures that MealCash can function as an international currency for everyone and is not prohibitively expensive to use for everyday purchases.

### 10.2. Speed

Solana's block time is just 0.4 seconds, enabling near instantaneous transactions.

### 10.3. Scalability

With a theoretical maximum processing capacity of over 700,000 transactions per second on standard gigabit networks, Solana is capable of handling the high transaction volume that MealCash requires. Furthermore, its architecture allows for even greater performance on higher capacity networks, meaning that it can process MealCash transactions at scale.



## ! DISCLAIMER:

Nothing in the MealCash Whitepaper ("The Whitepaper") is an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any tokens. The MealCash Team ("Mealcash Team") is publishing The Whitepaper solely to receive feedback and comments from the public. If and when the Mealcash Corp offers for sale any tokens (or a Simple Agreement for Future Tokens), it will do so through definitive offering documents, including a disclosure document and risk factors. Those definitive documents also are expected to include an updated version of The Whitepaper, which may differ significantly from the current version. If and when the Mealcash Corp. makes such an offering in the United States, the offering likely will be available solely to accredited investors.

Nothing in The Whitepaper should be treated or read as a guarantee or promise of how the MealCash business or the tokens will develop or of the utility or value of the tokens. The Whitepaper outlines current plans, which could change at its discretion, and the success of which will depend on many factors outside the MealCash control, including market-based factors and factors within the data and cryptocurrency industries, among others. Any statements about future events are based solely on MealCash analysis of the issues described in The Whitepaper. That analysis may prove to be incorrect.



