MyVolt

Whitepaper

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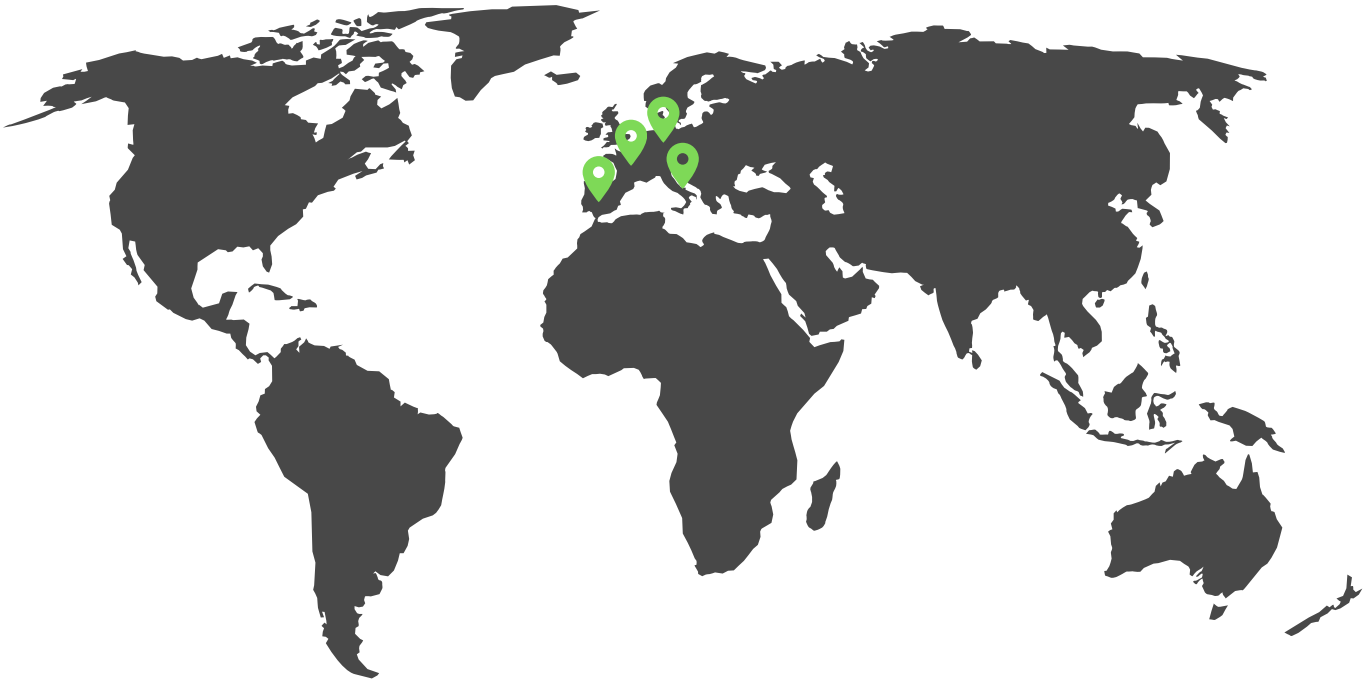
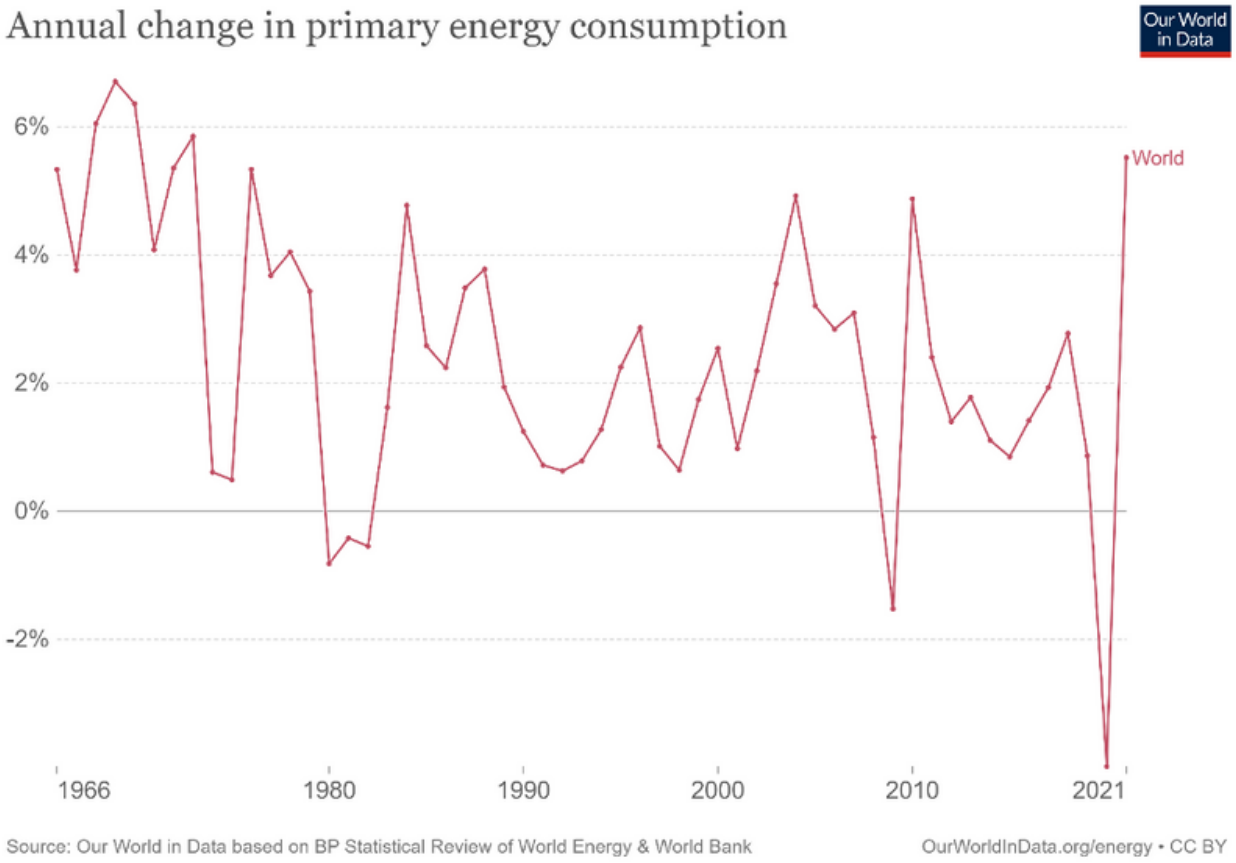
Abstract

In the current power trading landscape - the production and sale of electricity within the market - inefficiencies, high costs, lack of transparency, and centralization are pervasive issues. These challenges contribute to increased prices, energy loss, and limited opportunities for individuals to directly engage in the market. This whitepaper introduces an innovative solution: a decentralized peer-to-peer platform that facilitates local buying and selling of renewable energy at reduced prices, incorporates distributed energy resources for community-based power production, storage, and sales and enables peer-to-peer renewable certificate trading through blockchain-based smart contracts. Preliminary tests conducted on a smaller scale demonstrate that this blockchain-enabled model is not only faster, more cost-effective, and reliable, but also scalable on a global level. We, at MyVolt, are confident that this approach will foster independence and democratize the electricity market, allowing communities to partially or fully transition away from nonrenewable resources and actively contribute to reducing global CO2 emissions.



1. Context

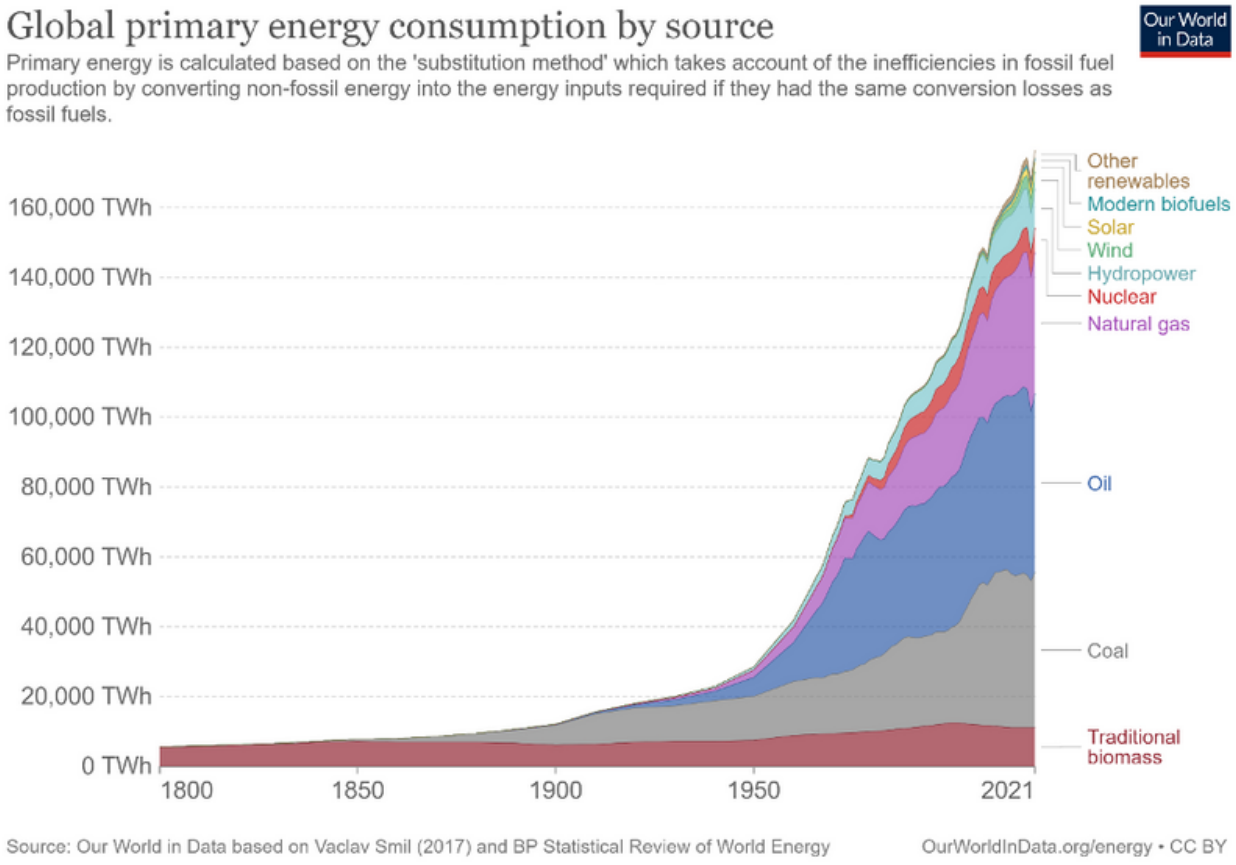
The demand for energy has experienced significant growth over the past decade, consistently reaching new peaks each year. OurWorldInData reports that 2020, the year of the pandemic, was the sole exception, with global energy consumption decreasing by approximately 3.8%. However, 2021 witnessed a complete rebound. This escalating energy demand can be attributed to increasing affluence and a growing global population, both of which necessitate the production of additional gigawatts of electricity.



But there is a big problem in this equation.

More than 60% of total power produced in the entire world comes from fossil fuels - coal, gas, and oil, which means a lot of CO2s released in the atmosphere.

In fact, in 2021, only 37% of global electricity comes from low and extremely low carbon sources (28% from renewables and 9% from nuclear), at the same level as mid 1980`s, and that`s not a good thing at all.



For instance, the European Union has set the ambitious goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, which entails the complete phasing out of coal. This objective necessitates the increased adoption of solar panels and wind turbines. Similarly, the United States is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 65% by 2030. Even technology giant Google plans to operate on 100% clean energy by 2030. Furthermore, China has pledged to attain carbon neutrality by 2060.

Some countries get most of their power from low carbon sources (nuclear, hydropower and renewables). Sweden, Norway, France, Paraguay, Iceland, and Nepal get about 90% of electricity from these three sources, burning almost no coal.

In conclusion, the entire world is determined, from this point on, to pollute less and reestablish a balance with nature by using renewables.

2. Markets

Historically, energy markets have been characterized by opacity and centralization. However, a shift is underway. The connection between centralized power systems and climate change has increasingly become a focal point of discussion among experts, policymakers, and key decision-makers from state-owned electricity producers. This dialogue has spurred the exploration of alternative solutions, such as distributed energy resources (DERs), renewable energy, and blockchain-based peer-to-peer (P2P) energy trading via platforms and applications.

2.1. What are DERs?

Distributed energy resources (DERs) are small-scale power supply or demand resources connected to the electric grid. These power generation resources, which include microturbines, solar panels, battery energy storage systems, wind farms, and more, can be utilized individually or collectively to contribute energy to the grid. DERs may be owned by small energy companies, local businesses, or individuals with installed solar panels. Although DERs encompass a wide variety of technologies, they are characterized by their close proximity to the point of consumption on the grid. In other words, instead of generating electricity and transmitting it over kilometers of power lines to the end-users, DERs generate power in close vicinity to where it will be consumed. This nearness enables the grid to become more resilient and reliable.

Since electricity is generated in close proximity to its point of use, DERs minimize energy waste resulting from line loss over lengthy transmission lines. This ensures that more of the produced energy is utilized. DERs are also occasionally referred to as non-wires alternatives or NWAs. NWAs play a crucial role as utilities transition to renewable energy sources. These resources offer greater flexibility and commonly include solar panels, batteries, electric vehicles, and other demand-side management tools.

2.2. Blockchain Solution

Centralized systems, such as those utilized by large or state-owned power companies, represent the most significant issue in the energy sector. These systems suffer from energy loss during long-distance transmissions, low fault tolerance, resource wastage, and ultimately, increased electricity prices for consumers, as energy companies factor in these losses when billing customers.

Private homes equipped with photovoltaic panels and small wind turbines (in areas with consistent wind) can generate sufficient energy to power most appliances throughout the day. Numerous prosumers worldwide have invested in batteries to store solar-generated energy for nighttime use, achieving 100% independence and zero CO2 emissions. In the absence of a battery, excess energy is injected back into the grid, reducing the prosumer's monthly bill by offsetting their grid consumption.

However, this system presents a pricing issue: energy companies purchase the surplus power from prosumers and resell it in the market, often at double or triple the rate paid to the prosumer. This discrepancy is inherently unfair.

2.3. Smart Grid and Trading Peer-to-Peer

Electricity is an essential resource for all sectors of society, including industry, service providers, and households. The reliance on a consistent electricity supply has been growing at an annual rate of 2-3%. With the increasing adoption of electric vehicles worldwide, this consumption rate may further accelerate. In recent years, electricity has emerged as a highly sought-after trading commodity on open markets.

Numerous studies have identified significant issues with centralized energy grids, including energy loss during long-distance transmissions and low fault tolerance. An alternative solution is a decentralized smart grid that can cater to local power needs. Such a grid, based on distributed energy resources (DERs) like solar panels and wind turbines, would generate power locally, effectively addressing energy loss and fault tolerance issues. A decentralized smart grid has the potential to greatly impact people's lives and the overall efficiency of electricity distribution.

Rapid advancements in innovative technologies necessitate an energy trading platform tailored to their unique requirements. Distributed energy resources (DERs) must sell their excess energy, but the current market system is not designed for such decentralized networks. **A new paradigm in energy trading is needed.**

Some blockchains support smart contracts, which allow for the buying and selling of energy through code-based contracts executed automatically on a blockchain-based trading system. This solution delivers ultra-fast payments between consumers and prosumers, uses a fraction of the energy required by traditional systems, lowers green energy costs, and provides unprecedented precision in measuring power consumption and generation.

The solution lies in peer-to-peer (P2P) energy trading, which can be facilitated through a decentralized platform for direct electricity exchange between two parties connected to the same grid.

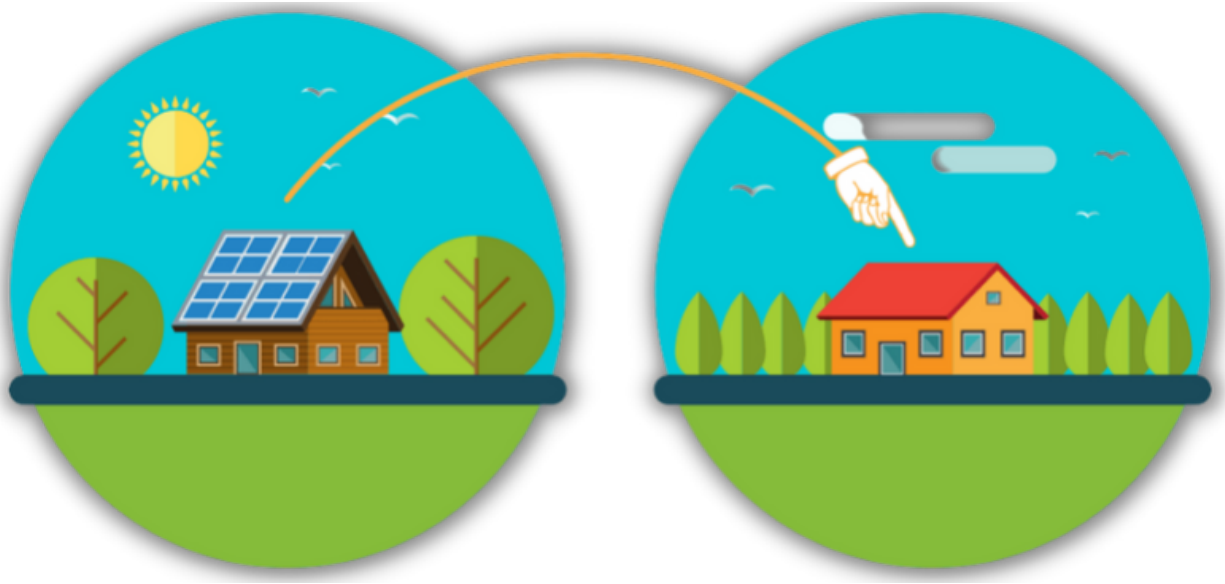
Consider a small community comprising consumers and prosumers. Those with solar panels or small wind turbines can sell their surplus energy through the platform and receive payment. This locally produced energy is 100% CO2-free, utilized by the community, and the price is determined locally.

The current system, however, does not serve prosumers' best interests:

A) Excess power returns to the main grid and is used by other parties connected to the grid, not necessarily from the same community. Large energy companies resell this power for profit, often at higher rates than what is paid to the prosumer.

B) The primary energy provider subtracts the prosumer's excess power from their consumption, but not at complete parity. This system is unfair as it does not provide a comprehensive solution.
P2P trading systems offer additional benefits, such as allowing electricity consumers to choose their power source, enabling the purchase of renewable energy exclusively. The automation of the entire system eliminates third parties, providing benefits for everyone involved.

In essence, blockchain technology is a distributed ledger system that securely stores data on a decentralized network. It is employed to monitor transactions and track assets. Each block within the chain houses multiple transactions that can be easily verified, yet the data is virtually impossible to alter or modify. When combined with the utility of smart contracts that automate buying and selling processes, blockchain emerges as one of the most effective solutions currently available.



2.4. Smart Meters

As numerous countries have started implementing smart meters for power monitoring and detailed consumption data, it has become clear that this technology will set the new standard. Smart metering is regarded as an essential service for any use case supported by blockchain technologies, as smart meter data would be distributed to all parties involved. Blockchain's inherent design ensures data authenticity, integrity, and immutability, thus meeting requirements SM-T-R1 and SM-T-R2. Utilizing the PoS protocol from the Polygon blockchain, the SM-T-R3 (user privacy) requirement can also be satisfied. Moreover, blockchain systems can support hierarchical architectures (SM-T-R4) by allowing specific entities to share information among predefined, permissioned entities through customized configurations.

Smart meters not only collect and distribute information, but they can also transmit data to smart contracts on the blockchain using different protocols.

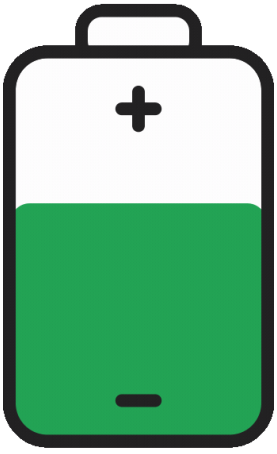
In summary, the smart meter system gathers and records energy data for use within the energy market and stores it on the Polygon blockchain as well as virtual cloud servers.

2.5. Renewable Energy Certificate - a New Revolution

Companies worldwide are becoming increasingly aware of the need to utilize renewable energy, even if only partially. Currently, businesses purchase renewable energy certificates (RECs), each representing 1 MWh of zero-carbon electricity generated by another entity for daily use. By doing so, they reduce their carbon footprint and comply with carbon emission standards. However, under existing market conditions, despite the carbon offsets allowing companies to fulfill obligations, RECs do not guarantee that all consumed energy comes from renewable sources. A decentralized and immutable blockchain network, like Polygon, can enhance the adoption of energy certificates and ensure that consumption closely aligns with generation.

A democratic approach to addressing global green energy challenges involves deregulating and creating a more transparent market. This strategy encourages a larger market share for private sector energy providers, as opposed to traditional monopolistic governmental entities. The involvement of smaller entities opens the door for P2P energy trading and granularity in energy certificates. In other words, energy certificates can be traded in smaller amount units, such as KWh, as more intelligent smart meters are installed.

Purchasing renewable energy certificates offers several advantages. As more capital is invested in renewable energy, it becomes more cost-effective. By acquiring certificates that support existing wind, solar, hydro, biomass, and other projects, you contribute to the growth of the renewable energy market.



3. MyVolt Platform

We, at MyVolt, believe strongly in the future of renewables. Not only that it will reduce the carbon footprint by producing more green power, but for the health of our planet. And our vision is integrating blockchain technology, smart contracts, and smart meters capability, alongside increasingly building DERs in many communities around the world.

3.1. MyVolt Trading – Democracy for Energy

MyVolt offers superior and reliable energy market conditions for purchasing renewables. It presents a future solution by directly connecting prosumers and consumers in a more democratic, decentralized, and efficient manner. The P2P model will enable the purchase of green energy produced by a next-door neighbour with photovoltaic panels installed on their house roof or green energy generated through a small windmill. Excess energy can be purchased using the grid and a smart meter, which tracks the energy produced and the energy received by the neighbour. This approach not only makes communities more eco-friendly but also empowers prosumers and consumers to trade and establish prices democratically.

In 2019, in Brooklyn, NY (USA), LO3 Energy partnered with Siemens to create a pilot microgrid using blockchain technology. Residents with solar panels could sell excess energy to their neighbours through P2P transactions leveraging blockchain. Microgrids reduce the amount of energy lost during transmission; with an estimated 5% of electricity created in the US lost in transit, microgrids offer a more efficient alternative. The Brooklyn microgrid also provides economic benefits to solar panel users and their local communities.

Previously, residents with photovoltaic panels could sell excess energy to utility companies but couldn't profit from it. They would receive deductions on their bills and remain under the utility company's control. This meant that during a blackout, despite being able to generate their own power, their PVs would be switched off. The microgrid eliminates the need for a utility company as an intermediary, allowing residents to control their own power. In 2015, US solar developers contributed 7.3GW of electricity to the grid, up from just 1GW in 2010, with a quarter of this coming from rooftop photovoltaic panels.

MyVolt's platform for P2P transactions will be suitable for numerous residential areas and communities worldwide, offering complete decentralization and cryptographic security. Transaction modes can be completed via automatic or manual trading.

Use Case Scenario:

For example, in Europe, a house typically consumes around 10-11 KWh of energy every day, while in the US it's about 13-14 KWh, and in Asia around 7 KWh. A single rooftop 5 KWh photovoltaic panel installation, facing south, can generate approximately 20 KWh of power in a day. The excess power can then be sold through the MyVolt platform and purchased by a consumer at a lower price, as it fosters free competition among prosumers. MyVolt's platform can also integrate local businesses, not just individual houses, although this depends on the DERs production. Furthermore, small businesses that install solar panels can become prosumers themselves and sell their surplus electricity to the local community. This creates a mutually beneficial solution for everyone involved.

Key Features:

- Buying and selling electricity generated from personal renewable energy resources to micro-grid connected homes, offices, or factories can be done at a lower price than what main power producers offer. Peer-to-peer energy trading is possible within a community or between nearby communities;
- Peer-to-peer energy trading empowers users to decide from whom they will buy electricity and to whom they will sell it;
- Information related to the trading is stored in an immutable ledger, accessible only by the developer and those with credentials;
- The advantages of peer-to-peer energy trading are significant. During periods of low demand, energy generated through renewable resources can draw more energy, and when introduced to the main grid, it can help prevent interruptions;
- This method also enables easy automation and can be accessed through a web platform, as well as iOS and Android native apps.

3.2. MyVolt Local Energy Solution: DERs

Reducing the amount of CO2 worldwide is a challenging task. Many governments encourage individuals and businesses to install solar panels or small wind turbines, producing enough power for self-sustaining homes or buildings. For instance, several European countries have initiated programs subsidizing portions of solar panel investments, leading to increased adoption. This economic incentive has resulted in a surge of photovoltaic panel installations throughout the EU, contributing to the growth of local DERs. This practical solution appeals to countries aiming to reduce CO2 emissions, improve quality of life, and decrease energy costs.

MyVolt aims to create as many DERs as possible globally. To achieve this, we plan to integrate numerous homes, businesses, and electric vehicles by installing 1 MWh solar farms into smart microgrids. On average, a single farm can produce around 4-4.5 MWh daily, amounting to approximately 1,400-1,500 MWh (1.5 TWh) of green energy per year.

MyVolt proposes the initial installation of 15 such farms in strategically selected locations near highways, local communities, and the national grid, along with an energy storage source. The entire system will interconnect with five fast-charging stations for electric vehicles (with a charging power of 150 kWh), an electricity storage source (MyVolt is in talks with battery manufacturers and automotive companies for efficient energy storage solutions), a smart grid connecting the community, and a link to the national electricity transmission network.

This ecosystem will supply electricity to homes and businesses in the community, offer fast recharging for electric cars, and potentially serve as a renewable energy provider for the national grid.

Key Features:

- MyVolt becomes a local energy producer;
- Priority in energy distribution will be local communities and electric vehicles;
- Unused energy will be stored in a energy bank at site and used when is mostly needed;
- The excess of power – after the energy bank is full and local community consumption is guaranteed – will be sold on the main grid;
- Communities connected to the grid will be guaranteed a lower price;
- The energy will be sold for MyVolt token for EV`s and house consumption;
- The excess of power sold onto the main grid will be sold for fiat.

3.2.1. Support of Artificial Intelligence on the Microgrid

The integration of prosumers and the management of bidirectional energy and information flows depend on two critical factors: flexible energy market structures and intelligent power system operations. Blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) are innovative technologies capable of addressing both these factors. Blockchain offers a decentralized trading platform for energy, while AI enables optimal operational control of power systems. From an operational standpoint, AI supports control systems in strategically making decisions to optimize system operations and achieve objectives such as reducing electricity bills, increasing generation profits, mitigating carbon emissions, and predicting system uncertainties. These decisions are made through intelligent control approaches, such as energy flow optimization and machine learning, which can utilize historical data from power systems.

Machine learning is adept at utilizing historical data collected from smart meters to identify typical features of actors in the operation of power systems, thereby enhancing scalability and computational efficiency when using optimization approaches. For our purposes, the machine learning techniques employed will encompass supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

For practical implementation, we propose predictive level of generation, demand and uncertainty (analytics and decision support on stability, capacity and resilience) and a responsive level than can act after receiving a call (situational awareness, fault detection, restoration).

3.2.2. Energy Banks

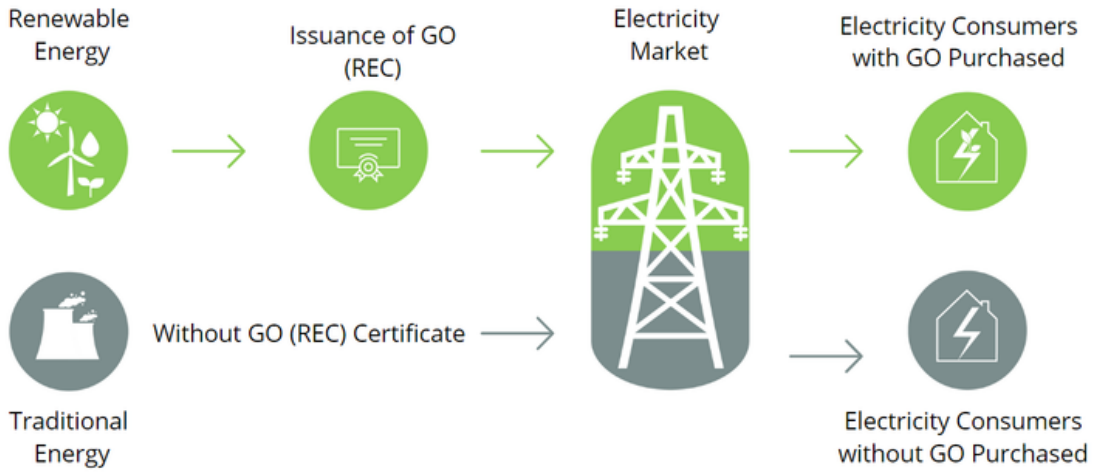
Each installed microgrid will include a battery for storing the energy produced and not consumed during the day. MyVolt is in discussions with both battery manufacturers and other start-ups offering innovative energy storage solutions. Additionally, we aim to actively contribute to high-capacity battery recycling by implementing a solution to extend their lifespan: connecting them together to store electricity (low-density power).

The installed battery will serve a dual purpose: storing the energy generated by the solar panel farm for use when needed (charging electric cars on the highway, charging electric cars in the community, supplying energy as required for the community), as well as providing storage space for excess electricity produced by prosumers.

Key Features:

- Prosumers from the community will be able to store their energy production into the MyVolt's battery storage. It then can be sold later on to other consumers when needed, recharge EV's, or simply to reuse it the next day, if own consumption will be higher than usual
- Excess of power can be stored and used in the night
- The process will be automated, for simplicity
- Storing electricity into the energy bank will be free (for the first year). Afterwards, a minimal fee (token) will be applied
- Complete control of your energy

3.3 Renewable Energy Certificate (RECs) - Tokenization



The MyVolt platform will also incorporate solutions for trading RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates) or GOs (Guarantees of Origin) using blockchain technology. There is a growing demand for tech solutions that enable organizations to calculate and reduce their carbon footprint, and RECs are part of this equation. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), 28% of global electricity generated in 2020 came from renewables, a 2% increase from 2019. These RECs (or GOs) are issued by energy producers – MyVolt being one of them – and can be purchased by governments or businesses that want or are mandated to source a portion of their energy from renewables or have carbon emission reduction targets to meet. Currently, trading energy certificates is expensive and complicated. Transactions between operators can be challenging to trace and verify, often requiring intermediary involvement.

A blockchain-based solution would eliminate the need for third-party involvement in transactions, allowing suppliers and consumers to trade energy certificates more efficiently and at a lower cost. Blockchain technology can provide scalability, transparency, standardization, and identity verification.

Another solution that MyVolt will offer to the market is the ability to trade partial energy credits, which is not currently possible. Blockchain technology can easily address this issue and enable more small-scale businesses to participate in the market.

Key Features:

- RECs trading made easy, accessible and transparent
- Using a public ledger (Polygon blockchain) for super-fast transaction and minimum fees
- High volume transactions can be processed at a rapid rate and even be automated
- Each transaction will be permanently recorded in a public ledger
- Easy traceability
- Super low-costs of transactionn

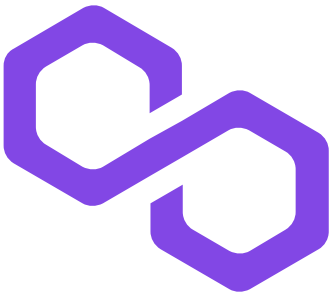
4. Polygon Blockchain

In your view, Polygon network is the best partner for this project. High scalability, ultrafast transaction near-real time, super-security and minimal transaction and adaptable smart-contracts costs makes Polygon the perfect blockchain solution for MyVolt platform.

Why we choose Polygon:

- High transaction speeds - up to 65.000 transactions/second currently
- Scalable up to over 1 million transactions per second in the future
- Very low transaction fees : about 0.01$/transaction
- It is build to scale as user volume increases and that can lead to mass adoption
- Along with Ethereum, there is a security layer. It performs the job of "validators-as-a-service," adding an extra layer of security to chains
- Polygon's Ethereum Virtual Machine implementation (EVM) for executing smart contracts serves as the execution layer
- Layer-2 network for creating Ethereum-compatible blockchain networks

Polygon Network



MyVolt Token (MVOLT)

The MVOLT utility token stands at the core of the MyVolt ecosystem, serving as a versatile instrument that empowers participants and fuels the sustainable finance revolution. With a total supply of 1,000,000,000 MVOLT tokens and built on the Polygon blockchain, MVOLT is designed to unlock a world of possibilities for users and stakeholders alike.

Token Allocation and Utility

MVOLT tokens are thoughtfully allocated to various aspects of the ecosystem to ensure comprehensive functionality and utility:

Transactional Utility: MVOLT facilitates seamless transactions within the MyVolt ecosystem, paying platform fees and enabling quick, cost-effective transactions for users. Also, the token will be used in the transactions operated by the EV Stations, which will sell the green energy produced by the proprietary solar plants.

Access Utility*:* Holders of MVOLT tokens gain access to premium features, advanced analytics, and exclusive capabilities, ensuring a tailored experience within the MyVolt platform.

Incentives Utility: Active engagement within the ecosystem is rewarded through MVOLT, allowing users to earn incentives, participate in staking rewards, and play a pivotal role in the project's growth.

Governance Utility: MVOLT token holders have a say in shaping the future of MyVolt through governance rights, enabling them to influence platform decisions and contribute to its long-term success.

We are committed to transparency, providing regular reports on revenue generation, fund utilization, and community engagement. Our goal is to build trust among our users and stakeholders through open communication and accountability. MVOLT is not just a utility token; it's a key driver of innovation, sustainability, and empowerment within the MyVolt ecosystem. As we delve deeper into the tokenomics of MVOLT, we invite you to explore how this dynamic token is poised to transform the landscape of sustainable finance.

Tokenomics

Total Supply: **1,000,000,000 MVOLT**
Initial Circulating Supply: **120,000,000 MVOLT**
Decimals: **18**
Blockchain: **Polygon**

Allocation:

- Seed Sale: 3% (30,000,000 MVOLT); Vested over 11 months, 20% release at TGE, followed by monthly release of 8% after 2 month consolidation window;
- Public Sale: 9% (90,000,000 MVOLT); Vested over 20 months, 10% release after the sale is complete, monthly release of 5% following a 3 month adjustment interval;
- Team: 10% (100,000,000 MVOLT) Vested over 48 months, cliff at 29 months, monthly release of 5%;
- Treasury: 28% (280,000,000 MVOLT) Vested over 48 months, cliff at 24 months, monthly release of 4%;
- Marketing: 8.5% (85,000,000 MVOLT) Vested over 48 months, cliff at 9 months, monthly release of 2.5%;
- Advisors: 5.25% (52,500,000 MVOLT) Vested over 29 months, cliff at 20 months, monthly release of 10%;
- Liquidity Pool: 10.5% (105,000,000 MVOLT); Vested over 24, released at TGE 10%, every 6 months 22.5% release;
- Ecosystem: 25.35% (253,500,000 MVOLT)
- Family round: 0.15% (1.500.000 MVOLT) Vested over 11 months, 20% release at TGE, followed by monthly release of 8% after 2 month consolidation window;
- IEO fee: 0.25% (2,500,000 MVOLT) Vested over 11 months, 20% release at TGE, followed by monthly release of 8% after 2 month consolidation window.

Utility:

- Pay gas fees and enable transactions on MyVolt platform;
- Access premium features and services;
- Rewards and staking incentives;
- Voting and governance rights.

Transactional Utility:

- Pay platform fees and gas costs for transactions on MyVolt's eTrade platform and ecosystem dApps;
- Purchase renewable energy, carbon credits, and renewable energy certificates through smart contracts;
- Facilitate micropayments between peers and platforms leveraging MVOLT's speed and low cost.

Access Utility:

- Grant access to advanced platform analytics, insights, and data feeds;
- Unlock exclusive features and capabilities within MyVolt products;
- Priority access to new product features and service offerings.

Incentives Utility:

- Earn MVOLT rewards for being an engaged, active user on the platform through referrals, community participation, achieving milestones etc.;
- Receive MVOLT incentives for providing valuable data and resources to the ecosystem;
- Stake MVOLT to earn additional yield through various liquidity mining and staking reward programs.

Governance Utility:

- Leverage MVOLT for voting rights in platform governance decisions like feature upgrades;
- Shape the future direction and policies of the MyVolt ecosystem through token-weighted voting;
- Participate in governance structures like DAOs to collectively stewart platform advancement;
- The multifaceted utility design of MVOLT creates a complementary and reinforcing tokenomics flywheel system.

Token Sale Release Schedule:

- TGE (Token Generation Events): 12% of supply.

Sustainability:

- Platform fees and services will drive continual token demand;
- Managing circulating supply to align with user growth;
- Token burning and buybacks from a portion of revenue.

Revenue Model:

The MVOLT token's sustainability is anchored in a robust revenue model that ensures a steady influx of funds to support ongoing development, operations, and ecosystem growth. Our revenue model is primarily based on the following sources:

Platform Fees: Users of the MyVolt platform will be subject to nominal fees for utilizing certain services and premium features. These fees will serve as a consistent and reliable source of revenue for the project.

Partnerships and Collaborations: We anticipate forging strategic partnerships and collaborations with other blockchain projects, businesses, and service providers. These partnerships can generate revenue through shared initiatives, co-branded services, and revenue-sharing arrangements.

Consulting and Advisory Services: Our team's expertise in the blockchain and crypto space positions us to offer consulting and advisory services to external projects seeking guidance. These services will be offered at competitive rates, contributing to our revenue stream.

Diversified Ecosystem: As the MVOLT ecosystem expands, we will introduce new features, dApps, and services that cater to a broad user base. These diversified offerings will contribute to a healthy and diversified revenue stream.

Revenue Allocation:

Transparency in revenue allocation is paramount to ensure that our community understands how funds are utilized to sustain and grow the project. Our revenue allocation plan is designed to align with the long-term vision of the MVOLT ecosystem:

Development and Innovation (30%): The majority of revenue will be allocated to fund ongoing development efforts, including hiring top talent, enhancing the platform's features, and ensuring security and scalability.

Marketing and Promotion (20%): A significant portion of revenue will be dedicated to marketing and promotional activities to increase awareness, user acquisition, and adoption. This includes targeted marketing campaigns, community engagement, and strategic partnerships.

Ecosystem Growth (10%): Funds will be allocated to support projects and initiatives within the MVOLT ecosystem. This includes grants, incentives, and partnerships aimed at expanding the ecosystem's utility and user base.

Reserve Fund (5%): A reserve fund will be established to provide a financial cushion for unforeseen expenses, market volatility, and strategic opportunities.

Operations (10%): A portion of the revenue will be allocated to cover operational expenses and compensate the team for their dedication and hard work in building and maintaining the platform.

Token Burn Mechanism (25%): A percentage of tokens will be burned periodically, to drive ecosystem grouts and stimulate scarcity.

Reporting and Accountability:

We are committed to maintaining a high level of transparency regarding revenue generation and allocation. Regular reports and updates will be shared with the community, detailing revenue figures, expenses, and how funds have been utilized to advance the project. Additionally, community feedback and input will be actively sought to ensure that our financial decisions align with the best interests of MVOLT token holders and the broader ecosystem.

By providing this level of detail and transparency in our revenue model and allocation, we aim to build trust, foster community engagement, and demonstrate our commitment to the sustainable growth of the MVOLT token ecosystem.

Price:

1. Seed: 0.04$
2. Public sale: 0.06$
3. On exchange: 0.08$
*A*ny remaining tokens that have not been purchased will be taken out of circulation (aka token burn).

Rationale for Token Sale Pricing Strategy:
The pricing strategy for the MVOLT token sale has been meticulously crafted to strike a balance between several key considerations, all aimed at ensuring fairness, sustainability, and the long-term success of the project. Below are the core principles that underpin our pricing decisions:

1. Fairness and Accessibility:
We believe in creating a level playing field for all participants. The future price is designed to allow early supporters and contributors to participate without significant barriers to entry.

2. Gradual Appreciation:
Our pricing strategy is structured to allow for gradual price appreciation as the public sale rounds progress. This approach aligns with the principle of rewarding early backers while ensuring that later-stage participants also have an opportunity to acquire MVOLT tokens at a reasonable price.

3. Market Realism:
Each pricing tier has been carefully evaluated in light of market conditions and investor sentiment. Our aim is to provide pricing that reflects the project's value proposition while remaining competitive within the cryptocurrency landscape.

4. Strategic Funding:
The proceeds from each token sale round play a vital role in advancing the project. The gradual increase in pricing allows us to secure the necessary capital for development, marketing, and ecosystem growth while preserving token value for all participants.

5. Transparent and Inclusive:
Transparency is a cornerstone of our project. We will openly communicate the rationale behind our pricing strategy to our community and investors, ensuring that everyone understands the reasoning and objectives behind each price tier.

6. Sustainable Growth:
We are committed to the long-term sustainability of the MVOLT ecosystem. The pricing strategy is designed to ensure that the project can continue to innovate, expand, and deliver value to its users and token holders over time.

By adhering to these principles, we aim to create a pricing strategy that not only attracts investors but also fosters trust and confidence in the MVOLT token and its long-term potential within the crypto market. We remain dedicated to maintaining open and honest communication with our community throughout the token sale process and beyond.

Staking and Liquidity Provider Pools Yields:

- MVOLT holders can stake their tokens or provide LP tokens to earn MVOLT tokens as rewards;
- Period between 3 to 24 months;
- APYs are dynamic based on total staked and time horizons, maintained between 8.5-13.5% range;
- Unstake period: 10 days;
- MVOLT staking in governance contracts earns 1% extra APY per year vested;

Token Burns:
25% of all platform fees burned quarterly (for the first 5 years).

Governance:

Governance will be implemented once the threshold of 200.000 active users is met. MVOLT Token Governance Framework:

1. Token Utility and Voting Rights:
MVOLT token holders are granted governance rights proportional to their holdings.
The MVOLT token is the primary means by which participants can influence decisions within the ecosystem.

2. Governance Proposals:
Proposals are usually submitted by the MyVolt Board members.
Also, any token holder can submit governance proposals to the MyVolt Board, for consideration . The Proposals should be well-documented and include details on the proposed change, its rationale, and potential implications.
A clear template and submission process will be provided on the project's official website.

3. Proposal Review and Discussion:
Submitted proposals will undergo a review and discussion period by the MyVolt Board.
Once passed, the proposal will be submitted to the community. Community members are encouraged to provide feedback, suggestions, and questions related to the proposal.
A designated platform or forum will facilitate transparent discussions.

4. Voting Mechanism:
A transparent and secure on-chain voting mechanism will be implemented.
Token holders can cast their votes in favor of or against proposals during a specified voting period.
Voting power is proportional to the number of MVOLT tokens held, with a minimum threshold to prevent micro-voting.

5. Quorum and Approval Thresholds:
Proposals must meet a minimum quorum requirement (e.g., a percentage of total circulating supply) to be considered valid.
Different types of proposals may require varying approval thresholds (e.g., simple majority for minor changes, supermajority for major changes).

6. Proposal Execution:
Approved proposals will be executed according to the defined timeline and instructions.
Executions will be carried out transparently and, if applicable, on-chain.

7. Emergency Proposals:
In case of critical issues or emergencies, a streamlined emergency proposal process will be in place for immediate community action.

8. Governance Council:
A Governance Council composed of key stakeholders, advisors, and community-elected representatives may be established.
The Governance Council can oversee proposal review and act as mediators in case of disputes.

9. Regular Reporting:
The project team will provide regular updates and reports on the status of executed proposals, financial transparency, and the overall project's health.

10. Community Education and Engagement:
- Continuous efforts will be made to educate the community about governance processes, voting mechanics, and the importance of active participation.
- Regular town hall meetings, AMAs (Ask Me Anything), and open forums will be held to engage with the community and gather feedback.

11. Evolution of Governance:

- The governance framework will evolve as the project matures and community dynamics change.
- Periodic assessments and improvements to the governance process will be made based on feedback and experience.

By implementing this governance framework, we aim to foster an inclusive and transparent decision-making process that empowers the MVOLT community to actively shape the project's future. Community involvement is not just encouraged; it is integral to the sustainability and success of the MVOLT ecosystem.

The Team

Iulian Pampu - Co-Founder / CEO

Software developer (Python, Javascript, Swift and Solidity programming) and a vast trading experience, is looking forward to the future of the energy market.

Marius Varvara - Co-Founder / CFO

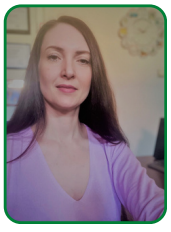
With a solid background in Finance and Banks is enthusiastic about implementing blockchain & green energy solutions in people`s life.

Rares Gavriloaia - Co-Founder / COO

With a proven track record in administrative responsibilities and the optimization of office procedures, he will take the role of team coordinator for future operations.

Remus Cosmin Carstoiu - Co-Founder / Head of Legal

Laywer specialized in Crypto-related services and Commercial Law, with over 12 years of relevant legal experience in the mentioned fields. Highly knowledgeable in commercial and corporate compliance, (Fin)-Tech, Crypto regulatory landscape, IP, e-commerce and marketplace procedures



Adela Nistor - Marketing Manager

Entrepreneur, with more than 15 years experience in marketing, promotion and development of products.

Andrei Chirita - Social media specialist

As a Communications Specialist for social media, his responsibilities entail implementing and enhancing MyVolt brand awareness and marketing strategies through various online platforms.

The Roadmap

Q3 - 2022

THE SPARK OF INNOVATION
The project was conceived from a need for a truly liberal energy market for local communities based on blockchain. Comprehensive legal research was carried out to ensure the feasibility of the idea.

Q4 – 2022

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK
A detailed whitepaper was developed by the team members, outlining the vision, technology, and execution strategy of the project.

Q1 – 2023

FROM CONCEPT TO REALITY
The first successful lab-testing of peer-to-peer energy trading was conducted, recreating a small grid with independent smart meters. The basic solidity code was established to enable energy transactions between prosumers and consumers. Alongside, the project's website was also created.

Q2 – 2023

SETTING THE STAGE
The official website was launched, attracting potential investors. The team also finalized preparations for limited platform testing and completed the tokenomics.

Q4 – 2023

ALPHA VERSION
The alpha version of the platform was launched for internal testing among early supporters. First social media engagement around the project.

Q1 – 2024

IEO. EXPANDING AND LISTING

MyVolt's IEO will take place on Globiance Launchpad, on several rounds of sales. Post-IEO, tokens will be airdropped and preparations will be started for building the first solar farm and charging stations in Germany. After the IEO, the token will be listed on several exchanges. MyVolt will also make a round of security token sale on Globiance.

Q2 – 2024

PARTNERSHIPS

Establishing partnerships with strategic market players across the EU, including NGO`s, and local communities. Work on the platform will be completed for beta-testing for public access, with smart contracts staying on testnet pending peer-to-peer energy trading legislation.

Q3 – 2024

SOLAR FARMS AND EV STATIONS

Continue the diligence and development for building another solar farm in Germany and at least 20 fast EV stations. Also, we will start the development for an advanced AI-based algorithm for energy trading. The algorithm aims to optimize energy distribution and pricing in real-time, enhancing the efficiency of peer-to-peer transactions.

Q4 – 2024

REAL WORLD TESTING

Final preparations for real-grid testing of the platform in Germany. This involves technical adjustments to accommodate real-world variables and ensuring compliance with energy regulations. We will increase public engagement through informational campaigns, highlighting the benefits of peer-to-peer energy trading. Also, we will collect feedback from users about the AI systems performance and make necessary refinements for efficiency and reliability.

Q1-Q4 2025

EXPLORING NEW MARKETS

Expand into second and third EU country, by building more solar farms, EV stations and finding strategic partnership for platform adoption. Factors to consider will be regional energy demands, renewable energy adoption, regulatory environments and grid infrastructure.

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