MANUMIT CORE

A Member-Driven Blockchain Network for Proof-of-Participation and Decentralized Community Infrastructure

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ABSTRACT

A vision that is purely designed to defend, coordinate, promote, and protect people and organizations that believe that individuals can be free from injustice, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial barriers through care, compassion, and love. We call this 'manumit'.

The Manumit Open Network is a member-driven crypto-network powered by the Manumit blockchain technology, designed to support, protect, document, and reward meaningful human participation in the pursuit of 'manumit'. This Network will restore trust, transparency, and accountability to individuals' 'manumit' rights.

The Network will integrate a decentralized financial principle, transparency reporting, participation verification, membership address, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) infrastructure that is driving the Network's analytics into a single ecosystem. Manumit Open Network addresses serious shortcomings within the advocacy and activism industry as well as society's failure to encourage, recognize, and reward people for demonstrating positive human qualities. In the Network, each member will be allowed to become a lead advocate in the fight for 'manumit' without the need to go through centralized advocacy gatekeepers. This is not meant to replace traditional activism but rather to empower and reward those who are directly involved and who sacrifice their time, energy, gifts, capacities, digital assets, data, services, life, and more.

There will be an on-chain system within the Network that will verify participation, digital assets, data ownership, rewards, member reputation, and governance. This will ethically align members' participation with Manumit Open Network's mission and goals.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since human existence, the best contributions to making our world a better place have always come from our capacity to care about more than ourselves, having compassion for others, and demonstrating love. Amazing individuals have always contributed to causes they care about but are seldom recognized or compensated for their 'manumit' efforts. All too often, centralized organizations acting as gatekeepers end up taking that recognition and compensation from individuals and their collective human efforts. Many issues we personally feel are important often are ignored and remain unaddressed because individuals fear being targeted, retaliated against, and attacked for being outspoken on important issues and wanting change. We understand that when individuals are protected, they can help make our world a better place. Unfortunately, because of disunity and a lack of effective organization, many world issues remain a problem. Positive human qualities are not being measured and compensated to develop real-world 'manumit' impact. Sadly, societies do not empower individuals to coordinate effectively and do not adequately reward them for their engagement and participation in helping solve real issues. Further, our society's value reward system is currently centered around negative behaviors, which means that it is easier for a person to receive financial reward and recognition for doing something negative rather than something positive.

What we need is a society that recognizes that each individual has the capacity to create positive value. Positive human qualities represent an opportunity around which whole ecosystems can be built. Care, Compassion, and Love are some of humanity's most valuable resources. Using blockchain technology, we will solve challenges throughout the world. Rather than creating a blockchain based around a financial network, we need a blockchain that is based around positive human qualities. Technology can help us create a network that functions this way effortlessly. Members in the network will sustain and strengthen the decentralized ecosystem through contributing 'manumit' efforts. Through the Network, members will be organized and united in their 'manumit' causes while being recognized and compensated for their time, energy, and life. The value that they create in the Network will have real-world impact on their financial flexibility, allowing people to participate in more 'manumit' causes they care about. A society that protects and values individuals' 'manumit' rights is more just and equitable. Using blockchain technology in the decentralized Network, members' identity and data will be protected, allowing them to freely voice their opinions and fight for 'manumit' issues without fear of retaliation, targeting, or attacks. More importantly, society will change what it values most by having a network centered around a positive behavioral reward system, where it is easier for a person to receive recognition and financial reward for demonstrating positive behavior rather than negative behavior.

2. DATA

We define electronic data as a chain of digital signatures when a data owner transfers their data to the next by digitally signing a hash of the previous data; that data owner can verify the time and chain of ownership.

3. TIMESTAMP

Every piece of data in the network will be timestamped. The timestamp will prove that the data existed at the time and show the ownership of that data used to generate the hash. Each timestamp will include the previous timestamp in its hash, forming a chain in which each additional timestamp reinforces the ones before it, thereby creating the Manumit Blockchain ledger.

4. PROOF-OF-PARTICIPATION (PoP)

The Manumit Network is designed to convert recognized Participation Events (PE) into verifiable digital records while calculating a proof-of-participation score for reward distribution. There are two distinct PEs:

(1)Infrastructure PE will include computational work, block production, evaluation, decentralized storage, and other technical resources necessary to operate the Network.We specify this as computational-hardware-PoP (CH-PoP); and

(2)Human-Quality PE will include advocacy, education, humanitarian assistance, research, mentoring, documentation of care-compassion-love, documentation of injustice-oppression-suffering, network organization, evidence validation, governance, mission promotion, self-care, and other recognized 'manumit' activities. We specify this as human quality-PoP (HQ-PoP).

4.1 Distributed Timestamp and CH-PoP

To implement a distributed timestamp on a peer-to-peer basis, we need to use the CH-PoP. This involves scanning for data that, when hashed, begins with the number of zero bits. The average work required is exponential in the number of zero bits required and can be verified by executing a single hash. We implement the CH-PoP by incrementing a nonce in the block until a value is found that gives the block's hash the required zero bits. Once the member's device efforts has been expended to make it satisfy the PoP, the block cannot be changed without redoing the work.As later blocks are chained after it, the work to change the block would include redoing all the blocks after it.

The CH-PoP solves two main problems.One, it allows the Network to determine representation in majority decision making and two, it allows for CH-PoP to mint new Manumit Core coins for released into circulation.CH-PoP is essentially one-account one-vote.In the Network the majority decision is represented by the longest chain, which has the greatest CH-PoP effort invested in it.If a majority of account power is controlled by honest nodes, the honest chain will grow the fastest and outpace any competing chains.To modify a past block, an attacker would have to redo the CH-PoP of the block and all the blocks after it and then catch up with and surpass the work of the honest nodes.

To compensate members for their CH-Pop, and for their account power and varying interest in running nodes over time, the Rewards Protocol will give a CH-PoP a participation score which is related to reward allocations.

5. NETWORK

The steps to run the Network are as follows:

1) Member uses Network application.
2) New data entering the Network are broadcast to all "Evaluator nodes".
3) Evaluator nodes verify each data as they enter the Network.
4) Each Evaluator node then collect new data into a block.
5) Each Evaluator node works on finding a difficult PoP for each block.
6) When an Evaluator node finds a PoP it broadcast the block to all the Evaluator nodes.
7) Evaluator nodes accept the block only if all data in it are valid and not already spent or duplicated.

8) Evaluator nodes express their acceptance of the block by working on creating the next block on the chain using the hash of the accepted block as the previous hash.

Evaluator nodes always consider the longest chain to be the correct one and always work on extending it.If two nodes broadcasts different versions simultaneously some Evaluator nodes may receive one or the other first.In that case they work on the first one they receive, but save the other branch incase it becomes longer.The tie will be broken when the PoP is found and one branch becomes longer; the nodes that were working on the other branch will then switch to the longer one.

New data broadcast do not necessarily need to reach all nodes.As long as they reach many nodes they will get into a block before long.Block broadcasts are also tolerant of dropped messages.If an Evaluator node does not receive a block, it will request it when it receives the next block and realizes it missed one.

6. MANUMIT CORE

Manumit Core is the foundational economic asset of the Manumit Network.Its intended value within the ecosystem arises from the usefulness, activity, ownership, services, participation, and economic relationships that the Network supports.The Network operates within a broad ecosystem of membership, CH-PoP rewards, HQ-PoP rewards, decentralized token economies, creator markets, NFT activities, digital asset transactions, developer transaction fees, network services, treasury functions, and future economic systems that will be designed through the Creation protocol.

Manumit Core provides the foundational economic connection among all these systems.Individual Network applications will use specialized tokens, their economic systems will remain connected to the larger Manumit Core ecosystem according to applicable protocol rules.Manumit Core will develop utility through actual Network use.

Potential Network functions include native Blockchain transactions, decentralized applications, token exchange or redemption, digital asset transactions, NFTs, Network services, Creation protocol applications, treasury functions, governance functions where authorized, protocol functions, and future uses established through Network governance.

6.1 ERC-20 and Manumit Core

During the initial development period, Manumit Core operates through an ERC-20 implementation.

The ERC-20 MMC token provides a transitional mechanism through which the early Network, economic system, and project infrastructure can develop before the native Blockchain becomes operational.Following the native Blockchain deployment, qualifying ERC-20 MMC tokens are intended to transition into native Manumit Core through the applicable migration architecture.Manumit Core will then become the principle economic asset of the functioning Manumit Open Network.

6.2 Utility

The Network will recognise meaningful human participation as value. In the Network, care creates value, compassion creates value, and love creates value. The Manumit Core foundational economic principle is "Time + Energy = Value". The Network will create a technical system that will recognise digital participation events:

- members devoting computing power to the Network contribute energy and resources;
- storage providers contribute hardware, bandwidth, electricity, and capacity;
- developers contribute their technical expertise and time;
- creators contribute their creativity;
- activists contribute their efforts;
- researchers contribute knowledge; and
- Humanitarians contribute services.

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Different forms of participation create different types of value in the Network, and PoP will provide the framework through which qualified participation will be recognised.

Verifiable members' efforts are part of the socioeconomic foundation that supports the value of Manumit Core. Members in the Network create activities, activities create digital records, services, knowledge, assets, infrastructure, and Network impact. Those activities expand the usefulness of the Network. Manumit Core provides the foundational asset through which the Network's economic activities interact.

6.3 Positive Human Qualities

The Network seeks to encourage positive human qualities.Its economic system will influence the behavior of the members operating within them.There will be an incentive structure to reward positive behavior such as care, compassion, and love.These activities already possess social and human value.The Network will make qualifying forms of these values digitally recognizable and economically meaningful for each member.

The Network will create a culture in which actions that positively strengthen Manumit Core can also strengthen the economic position of the members performing them.Members will create verifiable digital records representing recognized participation.For example, a member's participation event will provide evidence that the participation occurred.Each Member-address will establish attribution for that participation.Digital assets will preserve the underline work where applicable.The decentralized storage will preserve supporting information for that participation.MACTS-AI provides evaluation of that participation and PoP provides the measurement of value for that participation.The Blockchain preserves the resulting history of that participation.Collectively, these records will form the productive social activity that support the usefulness of positive human qualities.

6.4 Economic Stability

The Network's economic stability will derive through the utility and productive activity of Manumit Core.The stabilization mechanism includes the control of Manumit Core issuance, PoP based reward distribution, internal Network circulation, application demand, creator economies, digital asset activity, developer economies, decentralized storage demands, treasury management, protocol reserves, responsible liquidity management, migration mechanism, authorized buybacks, and continued expansion of Network utility.For example, members use value within the Network, the creator receiving that value can use it within any Network application.The application developer will earn the applicable transaction fee.The developer will purchase a Network service.The service provider will subsequently participate elsewhere within the Network.This internal economic circulation creates greater volume of useful internal activity in the Network, therefore creating a greater potential economic utility for Manumit Core.

Manumit Core will function as the economic core with which specialized economic activities can develop.With Manumit Core being connected to the development of the Network, more useful applications will be created while providing more reasons for members to participate in the Network.Creators will produce more digital assets, more developers will expand functionalities, more storage providers will strengthen the decentralized storage, more members will create participation events, and more economic activities will create additional reasons for members to interact with Manumit Core.

6.5 Minting Manumit Core

Newly minted Manumit Cores will be introduced into circulation according to defined protocol.During the initial native Blockchain phase the CH-PoP will provide the principle basis for mining rewards.When HQ-PoP becomes operational the Network reward protocol will transition towards the intended model.

7. MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITY CALCULATION TRACKING SYSTEM - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROTOCOL (MACTS-AI)

MACTS-AI serves as the intelligence of the Manumit blockchain.Its purpose is to measure, verify, record, protect and evaluate member participation in the Network.MACTS-AI identifies suspicious activities in the Manumit Network, organizing information, protect and defend the Network, and providing analytical recommendation without replacing decentralized governance or blockchain consensus.

7.1 Nodes

MACTS-AI provides the mechanism through which members participation in the network is documented, evaluated, and translated into measurable participation rewards. Like the Evaluator nodes, MACTS-AI operates as a collection of AI-Nodes that work alongside the Evaluator nodes to improve efficiency while maintaining transparency and accountability. Every member account will have an Evaluator node and an AI-node attached to their account. Network Evaluator nodes will remain responsible for verifying data and executing smart contracts, while the AI-Nodes will perform computational analysis and submits its findings back to the Evaluator nodes in the form of signed evaluation reports.

7.2 Evaluation Request

When a protocol requires intelligence analysis such as evaluating a contribution, detecting spam, summarizing governance proposals, or identifying fraudulent behavior, the Blockchain will create an evaluation request. Evaluator nodes will then retrieve only the information necessary from that report to complete their assigned task. When the Blockchain creates a request MACTS-AI will then view all the information from the report and assist the Evaluator node in completing its assigned task.

After performing the analysis, each Evaluator node and MACTS-AI will produce reports containing its recommendation, confidence score, policy version, model version, supporting evidence, and digital signature. These reports are submitted back to the Blockchain where Smart Contracts compare the results according to predefined consensus rules before any action is finalized. MACTS-AI will recommend actions, assign preliminary participation scores, identify possible fraud, or summarize complex information, but the Blockchain will remain the final authority.Every significant protocol decision must ultimately satisfy the rules established by the Smart Contracts, and the governance process defined by the members.

7.3 Privacy

Privacy is a fundamental aspect of MACTS-AI. Evaluator nodes and MACTS-AI will receive minimum member information necessary to perform their assigned responsibilities. They do not maintain unrestricted access to Member-addresses, private communications, or unrelated digital assets when they evaluate members' data.

MACTS-AI does not replace human governance in the Network. It is created to reduce administrative workload, improve consistency, accelerate evaluation process, protect the Network, and provide analytical assistance throughout the Manumit ecosystem.

8. MEMBERSHIP PROTOCOL

Member identity privacy is a primary concern of the Manumit Network. The Network will initially implement a zero-knowledge mechanism to protect members' identities. Upon joining the Network, the new member will be given a Member-address. Upon creating a Network application account, the member must provide their Member-address. This privacy protection measure will continue to evolve to meet membership privacy needs.

To create a Network application account, members will only be required to provide: a Network pseudonym; create three zero-knowledge statements to establish their identity; and provide their unique Member-address.

The Member-address is equivalent to a private key and can be used across the Network on various applications. The Member-address represents members' activities across the Network, establishing proof of ownership and a line of authorship to their data. Data from members' Network application accounts, participation history, governance eligibility, reputation status, and registered digital assets will all be managed by the Membership protocol. All members' data are cryptographically protected and remain under the member's control through this protocol.

8.1 Decentralised Storage and Ownership of Data

Large digital assets will not be stored directly on the Manumit Blockchain. The Membership protocol will ensure data ownership is spread across the decentralised storage system. Members' digital assets are maintained within the decentralised storage, while the Blockchain records the cryptographic fingerprint of that asset together with ownership information and metadata. Each registered asset will contain ownership information, licensing permissions, creation timestamps, version history, storage references, and relationships to other assets when applicable. This allows the Blockchain to maintain a complete chain of provenance from the original creator through every subsequent transfer, license, or collaborative modification. Every ownership change becomes a permanent Blockchain transaction that cannot be altered or removed.

Ownership is established only through Blockchain transactions executed by Smart Contracts. Upon creation, members' data will be assigned to a Member-address and stored in the decentralised storage accessible to them only through their Member-address. The Membership protocol establishes a standardised method for creating, transferring, and managing ownership of digital property throughout the Network. The Member-address serves as the permanent reference for the asset regardless of future asset transfers, licensing agreements, revisions, or additional metadata. Once an asset has been registered, its identity cannot be duplicated or altered without creating an entirely new version of the asset. This underlines the protocol's duty to data ownership and establishes a mechanism for the Network to track members' recognised participation activities.

8.2 MACTS-AI and Member-Address

MACTS-AI will have access to specific member information only during authorised evaluations through the Membership protocol.

MACTS-AI will recommend classification for newly registered assets, suggest metadata, detect duplicate submissions, and/or identify possible copyright conflicts. MACTS-AI does not determine ownership itself. MACTS-AI serves strictly as an advisory system whose recommendation may assist members and evaluators but cannot independently revoke ownership rights.

Every PE will enter an evaluation process that is coordinated by MACTS-AI, which will analyse the quality, originality, usefulness, authenticity, and overall impact of the submitted work. MACTS-AI will examine

the available evidence attached or contained in the PE and produce signed recommendations that are returned to the Blockchain. Smart Contracts compare the recommendations before assigning the final PoP score according to the consensus rules established by this protocol.

8.3 Member Participation

The Membership protocol measures meaningful participation instead of raw activity and will be used to calculate the member's PoP score. The PE becomes part of each member's reputation history, influences governance eligibility, establishes evidence of prior work, and creates an auditable record of Network involvement throughout the lifetime of the Network. Because the PEs are permanently recorded, members will develop verifiable histories of their participation in the Network that cannot be easily fabricated or manipulated.

The Membership protocol is designed to evolve alongside the Network it serves, ensuring that meaningful participation and data ownership remains the central value within the Network.

9. SECURITY PROTOCOL

The Security protocol safeguards the integrity of the Manumit Network by identifying, preventing, and responding to activities that threaten the fairness, security, and long-term sustainability of the ecosystem. This protocol serves as the Network's defensive mechanism by combining the Network's automated protections, cryptographic verification, reporting, and transparent governance procedures. The protocol extends beyond financial security to protect every major component of the Network.

The Security protocol prohibits negative behaviour including fraudulent participation submissions, duplicate content intended to obtain multiple rewards, coordinated bot activities, fake member identities, plagiarism, vote manipulation, false ownership claims, malicious software distribution, denial of service attacks, and attempts to inflate participation or reputation scores artificially. As new forms of abuse emerge, members can vote to add additional protection policies that will be adopted as part of the Security protocol without requiring fundamental changes to the Blockchain infrastructure.

9.1 MACTS-AI and Security

MACTS-AI will support the Security protocol in its role within the Network by analysing participation patterns, behaviour anomalies, Network activities, and digital assets for suspicious behaviour. MACTS-AI will identify unusual submission rates, coordinated voting patterns, duplicate documents, suspicious wallet relationships, or other statistical anomalies that warrant additional review. However, MACTS-AI does not independently impose penalties. The Security protocol does that. MACTS-AI is responsible for generating analytical recommendations to the Security protocol and supporting evidence for further evaluation.

Every enforcement action by the Security protocol is permanently recorded on the Blockchain together with applicable policy version, supporting evidence, timestamps, and cryptographic signatures. Network members will understand how decisions are reached, and every decision will have a foundation for future appeals and governance review. The Security protocol will preserve confidence that reputation, rewards, and governance authority are earned through legitimate participation rather than manipulation.

10. GOVERNANCE PROTOCOL

The Governance protocol provides the mechanism through which the Manumit Network guides the future development of the Network. Decision-making in the Network will be distributed across Network members according to transparent rules established by this protocol.

The Governance protocol allows for one-account-one-vote.

Voting is extended beyond software upgrades. Members will propose and vote to bring modifications to protocol policies, participation categories, rewards structure, treasury allocations, MACTS-AI evaluation policies, evaluator requirements, storage standards, and numerous other ecosystem standards. Every proposal a member submits will follow a standardised lifecycle consisting of submission, public discussion, technical evaluation, Network voting, implementation, and implementation review.

Before formal voting in the Network begins, proposals will be made available for public examination. Members may ask questions, provide technical feedback, suggest amendments, or identify unintended consequences.

10.1 MACTS-AI and Governance

MACTS-AI will assist this governance process by summarising lengthy discussions, identifying duplicate proposals, highlighting conflicting policies, estimating potential impacts, monitoring voting patterns for suspicious activities, and organising Network feedback into concise reports.

10.2 Voting Multiplier

Voting power within the Network is intentionally designed to balance multiple forms of participation. Rather than relying exclusively on token ownership and computational power, the Governance protocol will incorporate factors such as verified participation history, reputation, membership status, among other things, which will be used to calculate a governance voting power multiplier.

Following a successful vote, all approved proposals will be implemented according to their defined execution processes. Certain protocol changes may be executed automatically through Smart Contracts, while complex upgrades requiring software modifications may follow scheduled implementation procedures coordinated by evaluators and developers. Every governance action will become part of the permanent Blockchain history.

11. SMART CONTRACT PROTOCOL

Manumit Smart Contract protocol will serve as the programmable foundation of the Manumit Blockchain by enforcing the rules established by each protocol in a transparent, deterministic, and decentralised manner. Every data, ownership transfer, participation report, governance proposal, reward distribution, and protocol interaction ultimately passes through one or more Smart Contracts before becoming part of the Blockchain's permanent state.

The Blockchain is designed as a collection of interoperable contracts, each responsible for a specific area of functionality. The Smart Contract protocol improves maintainability, simplifies security auditing, and allows individual protocol components to evolve without disrupting unrelated portions of the Manumit Network. Because of the Smart Contract protocol, every Network protocol will communicate with each other through standardised interfaces, creating a flexible system that can accommodate future expansion while preserving compatibility with existing Network applications.

This protocol manages the creation and maintenance of Member addresses, authorised wallet relationships, and Network application accounts. The Smart Contract records ownership, asset registration, licensing information, and transfer history. It will also submit participation contract records, PE and PoP, and coordinate evaluation with MACTS-AI.

The Security Smart Contract oversees the protection and defence of the Network, as well as monitoring member participation for fraudulent or negative activities.

The Governance Smart Contract manages proposal submissions, voting, execution and historical governance records.

The Reputation Smart Contract will maintain the reputation records based upon verified protocol activities.

Rewards Smart Contract will evaluate all necessary information, data, and reports and calculate members' participation score for rewards.

Additional Smart Contracts will be responsible for the Network's treasury management, protocol configuration, and future ecosystem services as they are introduced.

11.1 MACTS-AI and Smart Contract

Every Smart Contract in the Network will coordinate and communicate with MACTS-AI through standardised evaluation requests. When MACTS-AI analysis is required, a Smart Contract generates an evaluation task containing references to the necessary Blockchain data and any authorised external information. Network Evaluator nodes will retrieve the assignment, perform their analysis, and return cryptographically signed evaluation reports. The originating Smart Contract evaluates the submitted reports according to established protocol rules before determining whether consensus requirements have been satisfied.

Only after the Smart Contract's verification process has been performed will the participation score be finalised, reputation updates recorded, or other protocol actions executed.

The Network's Smart Contracts will undergo comprehensive code review, formal security auditing, and extensive testing before deployment. Through the Smart Contract protocol, the Network will have a deterministic execution mechanism that connects every protocol within the Manumit ecosystem while preserving the transparency, security, and decentralisation that defines the Network's blockchain technology.

12. DECENTRALIZED STORAGE PROTOCOL

The Decentralised Storage protocol will provide a scalable and secure method for storing Manumit Network digital assets that are associated with a Member address without overloading the Manumit Blockchain itself.

When a member uploads a digital asset, the data is stored within the Decentralised Storage network rather than directly on the Blockchain. We call this mechanism the Manumit Decentralised Storage system.

During the upload process, the data is processed through a cryptographic hashing algorithm that produces a unique digital fingerprint that represents the exact content of that data. The Blockchain records this cryptographic hash together with the digital asset's Member-address, ownership information, storage reference, metadata, and any applicable licensing information. The Decentralised Storage protocol creates a separation in the Network between storage and ownership, creating several important advantages. Because of the Decentralised Storage protocol, the Blockchain remains efficient by storing only compact verification records rather than large multimedia data. Decentralised Storage capacity will expand independently of Blockchain growth, allowing the ecosystem to accommodate increasing volumes of educational content, research materials, network records, and other digital resources without significantly increasing the Blockchain size or data storage costs. This protocol is designed to support redundancy and long-term availability by distributing encrypted copies of digital assets across multiple member storage providers. Member storage providers will periodically demonstrate continued possession of stored data through cryptographic proof mechanisms. This method allows the Blockchain to verify that the registered assets are available and on the storage provider's device.

12.1 MACTS-AI and Decentralised Storage

Accessing data will remain under the control of the member that owns that data. All access to that data will be restricted to that specific member. MACTS-AI will retrieve authorised content from that data during evaluation periods when necessary to perform participation analysis, duplicate detection, content classification, or policy verification. However, Evaluator nodes will receive only the minimum information required for their assigned task and will not permanently retain member data beyond the evaluation process. By using the Decentralised Storage, the Network separates immutable ownership records from decentralised content storage. The Decentralised Storage protocol allows the Network to achieve a balance between scalability, security, transparency, and long-term preservation of digital knowledge. This protocol allows the Blockchain to remain efficient while supporting a growing ecosystem of valuable digital assets.

12.2 CH-PoP and Decentralised Storage

Through Network applications, members may allocate surplus device memory space to receive rewards through CH-PoP.

13. REPUTATION PROTOCOL

The Reputation protocol establishes a decentralised measure of long-term member trust within the Manumit Network. While Manumit Cores represent financial value and PoP measures productive activity, reputation reflects the confidence that the Network has developed in a member through consistent, responsible, and meaningful participation over time. A member's reputation is intended to become one of the Network's most valuable assets because it cannot be purchased, transferred, or artificially manufactured through financial investment alone.

Every member begins with a neutral reputation when joining the Network. As members earn PoP scores, participate in governance, or perform other recognised activities, their reputation gradually evolves according to publicly defined evaluation policies. Positive participation strengthens reputation, while repeated violations of Network policies, fraudulent behaviour, or sustained inactivity may reduce it.

This protocol emphasises verifiable actions supported by the Blockchain's records. A member's reputation influences numerous aspects of the Network, including governance eligibility, voting power multiplier, evaluator qualifications, proposal sponsorship, dispute resolution responsibilities, and access to specialised Network roles, among other things. Members who consistently demonstrate honesty, competence, and constructive participation will gradually earn greater influence within the ecosystem. Conversely, members with repeated histories of fraudulent or abusive behaviour will find certain privileges restricted until trust has been rebuilt through future participation.

The purpose of the Reputation protocol is to encourage long-term accountability by recognising members who repeatedly contribute to the health and success of the Network.

14. CREATION PROTOCOL

The Creation protocol will establish the framework that will allow developers, creators, members, and future organisations to design applications, digital assets, smart contracts, token economies, and other technologies on the Manumit Open Network. This protocol gives every member and developer the infrastructure to create within the Manumit ecosystem.

Members will build the Network. The Creation protocol provides the standardised technical rules through which independent development can occur while maintaining compatibility with the Network's consensus, security, membership, economic, and other protocols.

The Foundation will create the initial Network infrastructure and applications, but the long-term growth of the ecosystem is solely dependent on the members.

14.1 Network Development

The Network will operate as a programmable infrastructure. Developers will use the Creation protocol to build compatible:

- decentralised applications;
- smart contracts;
- NFTs;
- digital assets;
- marketplaces;
- educational platforms;
- advocacy applications;
- creator platforms;
- research systems;
- humanitarian applications;
- games;
- communication platforms;
- financial tools;
- tokenized communities; and
- future forms of decentralized technologies.

The Creation protocol establishes the technical environment through which future creations may emerge from members predicting the future use of the Network.

14.2 Network Interfaces

Every application that is created using the Creation protocol will interact with core Network systems through standardised interfaces. Depending upon the application that is created, these interfaces will provide access to: Member addresses, wallet functionality, smart contracts, digital asset registration, participation events, PoP, decentralised storage, governance, reputation, Network tokens, and other approved protocol functions.

Developers do not need to recreate Network fundamental infrastructure for every application; the core protocols will provide shared services upon which every application will be built.

14.3 Creation and Member-address

Every creation that is made on an application will be registered and associated with the originating member's Member-address. That creation will become a digital asset and will contain or reference: creator Member-address, cryptographic hash, creation timestamp, asset type, metadata, storage reference, licensing information, version history, collaborative ownership, and applicable transfer history. The Member-address will provide a persistent chain of provenance.

14.4 Digital Assets

This protocol will permit members and developers to transfer their eligible creations into registered digital assets. These may include: photographs, videos, artwork, research, educational material, documents, audio, software, datasets, digital collectables, and other original content.

Large underlying data in the Network will be stored within the Decentralised Storage while the Blockchain will record the authoritative and ownership verification information.

14.5 Decentralised Application

Independent developers will create decentralised applications that will interact with the Blockchain. Every decentralised application will use existing Network infrastructure for membership, ownership, storage, payment, participation events, PoP, and other approved functionality. For example, an educational application will recognise qualifying activities as PE. A research application will create research-related PE. A humanitarian application will create verified service PE, and a creator marketplace will allow members to create, license, purchase, and exchange digital property. The Creation protocol will expand the categories of participation that the ecosystem will eventually recognise.

14.6 Token Economies

An application may establish its own token economy where appropriate on its platform. An application token will perform application-specific functions involving: payments, access, rewards, services, marketplaces, digital assets, creator activity, or other approved functionality. These application economies will remain connected to the broader Manumit economy through their protocol-defined relationship with Manumit Core.

14.7 Tokens and Manumit Core

Application-specific tokens are not intended to replace Manumit Core. Manumit Core will remain the foundational economic asset of the Network. Application tokens will only operate as specialised economic

instruments within that application platform and may be exchangeable or redeemable for Manumit Core according to the rules established for that application. The precise exchange mechanism, reserve requirements, liquidity rules, or redemption ratios will differ from application to application, and each application exchange mechanism will be defined through applicable smart contracts. Manumit Me Foundation applications will use their own exchange mechanism without requiring every future developer using the same exchange ratio.

14.8 Developer Incentives

Developers create value when they contribute useful applications to the Network. The Creation protocol establishes an economic incentive for qualified application developers. Developers will receive one percent (1%) of the in-application token transaction fees. Developers do not merely launch applications; they improve, maintain, secure, and expand applications that members find useful.

14.9 Participation Events and Applications

Every application will allow members to generate PE. Developers do not get to declare what arbitrary activity deserves PoP independently. PE categories will comply with applicable Network protocols.

14.10 Security

Every application that interacts with core Network systems will comply with Security protocol requirements. Requirements may include: smart contract auditing, standardised interfaces, permission controls, malware testing, data access restrictions, privacy protections, token standards, PE validation requirements, and other Network security standards.

An application that violates applicable security rules will have its protocol access restricted according to established procedures.

14.11 Network Innovation

The Creation protocol will ultimately prevent Manumit Core from becoming dependent upon the imaginations of its founders.

Member innovation and creativity are what Manumit Core will depend on. The Foundation will build the initial tools in the Network's infrastructure. The Network members will build what comes next. Developers will create what the Foundation did not imagine. New applications will attract new members, those members will generate new PE, those PEs will create new PoP. The application will create a new token economy, and that economy will create additional utility for Manumit Core.

Because of the Creation protocol, the Network is a continually expandable decentralised ecosystem.

15. REWARDS PROTOCOL

The Rewards protocol establishes the mechanism through which the Manumit Open Network recognises technological and human participation and distributes newly minted Manumit Cores. The Manumit Blockchain will not initially attempt to reward complex human quality activity at native Blockchain launch. Reliable Human Quality-PoP (HQ-PoP) requires functioning applications, MACTS-AI evaluation systems, security protocol controls, and sufficient Network activities to establish scoring standards. During this native phase, applicable newly minted Manumit Cores will be allocated primarily to members providing qualified technical resources. Computational power, decentralised storage, and other measurable technical resources within the Network constitute participation events according to protocol rules.

15.1 Computational Hardware-PoP (CH-PoP)

CH-PoP participation events represent resources contributed to the technical operation of the Network. These may include: computational processing, block production, Evaluation node participation, decentralised storage allocation, proof and availability of storage, bandwidth, validation services and other technical resources approved by Network governance.

Each qualifying CH-PoP participation event will generate a CH-PoP score.

When a member's participation device successfully performs a PE in connection with block creation, that activity generates CH-PoP. For example, where a member's device completes the applicable block production requirements before competing eligible devices, that successful event will receive a higher PoP score than unsuccessful or slower qualifying attempts. The precise scoring algorithm will consider Network security, fairness, hardware accessibility, and the need to prevent excessive concentration of rewards among participants possessing the greatest computational resources. PoP remains associated with the Member address and participation history according to Network rules. During each reward period, eligible PoP scores are evaluated according to the reward algorithm. Members with qualifying high scores will receive their designated reward allocation.

The Rewards protocol uses a score reset mechanism. Members with the highest scores who receive their rewards will have their score reset to zero following a successful reward distribution. Members who do not receive a reward will retain their accumulated PoP score.

15.2 Human Quality-PoP (HQ-PoP)

HQ-PoP participation events represent verified activities that advance the Manumit mission and strengthen the Network. Examples of HQ-PoP include: documenting positive human qualities, advocacy, humanitarian services, education, research, monitoring, network organisation, training, mission promotion, member recruitment, evidence evaluation, governance participation, fraud detection, creation of useful Network resources, and other recognised forms of meaningful participation.

HQ-PoP participation will require MACTS-AI analysis before their PoP value can be finalised.

Once HQ-PoP participation events can be reliably evaluated, the Network transitions into the intended participation and reward phase. At this stage, newly minted Manumit Cores are divided between CH-PoP and HQ-PoP according to Network rules. At least one half of the applicable minted Manumit Core's allocation is intended to become available for HQ-PoP rewards once the required systems are fully operational. The exact reward allocation will subsequently be modified through governance protocol procedures. The precise scoring formula will be established through protocol development and will evolve through governance as Network experience develops. The score reset mechanism will apply to HQ-PoP following reward distribution.

15.3 Reward Distribution

The Network will release a controlled quantity of newly minted Manumit Cores according to monetary policies established by the protocol. Reward distribution is determined through Smart Contracts using verified PoP information. MACTS-AI assists in calculating applicable PEs. The applicable reward smart contract will determine which member satisfied the distribution requirements. The Blockchain will record the final distribution history.

The accumulation and reset mechanism is a method intended to broaden reward opportunities.

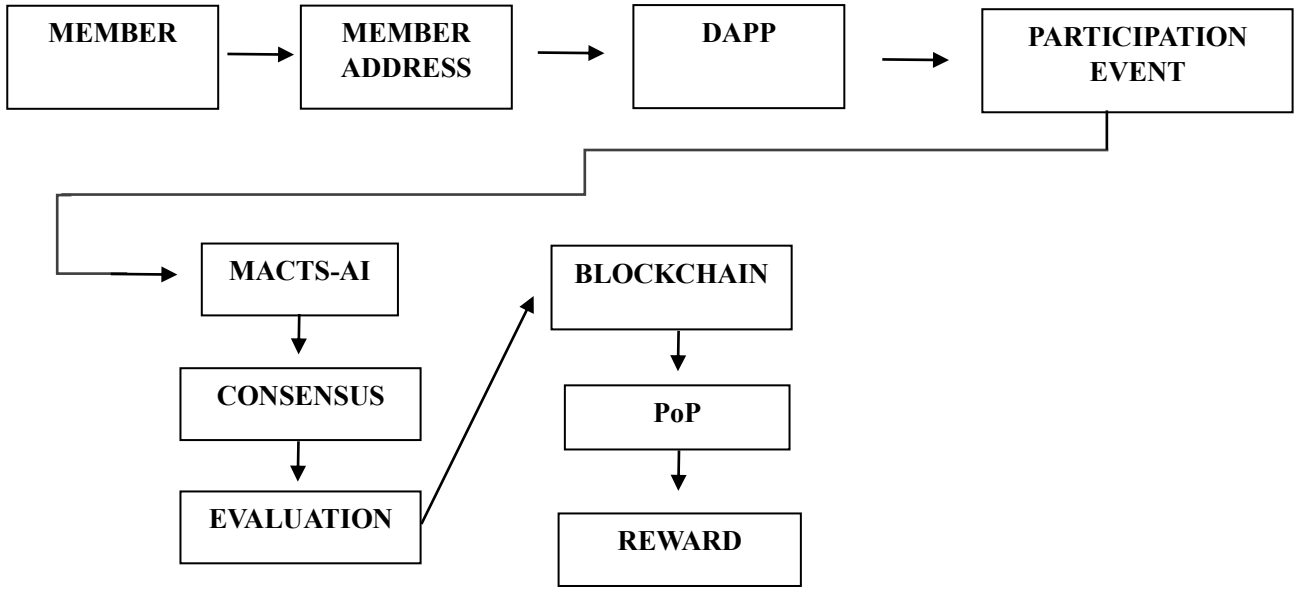
15.4 Network Mechanism

In the Manumit Open Network, machines will secure and maintain the infrastructure. People will educate, create, advocate, document injustice, provide humanitarian assistance, care, and protect and strengthen the Network. The Network will recognise both forms of work as participation events.

16. NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

Manumit Open Network is designed as an integrated decentralised infrastructure connecting members, applications, artificial intelligence, distributed computing, blockchain consensus, decentralised storage, digital asset ownership, proof-of-participation, governance, and economic rewards. Each of these components performs a distinct function. Together, these components create a system capable of recording digital asset ownership, financial transactions, and human participation.

Figure 1. Manumit Open Network Participation Flow



16.1 Participation Events

Every Network activity under the applicable protocols will generate participation events. A PE creates the standardised record through which the Network can recognise both human and machine participation. PEs are divided broadly into two categories. One category is CH-PoP PE. The CH-PoP PE will include computational contribution, block production, evaluation and verification, decentralised storage allocation, proof of continued storage and availability, bandwidth, and other approved Network resources.

The other category is HQ-PoP PE and will include: fighting or documenting injustice, advocacy, education, research, humanitarian activity, mentoring, self-care, network organisation, evidence validation, mission promotion, governance participation, fraud detection, and other manumit activities. Both these categories will generate PoP.

PE will establish a standardised record containing information required to determine: who participated, what occurred, when the activity occurred, what evidence supports the activity, what digital assets are related, and which protocol rules apply. PE provides the bridge between real Network activity and PoP.

The Network will operate using two nodes per member account. These nodes will allow operation on sufficiently capable mobile devices and consumer hardware. One node is the AI-Node and the other is the Evaluator node. The former will provide substantial computing, storage, consensus, and MACTS-AI resources. The AI-Node will maintain selected block state, block headers, verification data, limited storage, relevant Member-address state, and portions of distributed MACTS-AI processing. They will maintain extensive blockchain state and provide extensive Network infrastructure.

The Evaluator nodes perform evaluation functions associated with proposed Network data and blocks. Evaluator nodes receive information necessary to complete their assigned tasks while being restricted from unnecessary access to complete private member data. They verify applicable hashes, signatures, network rules, PE references, ownership records, and other information before accepting proposed state. Evaluator nodes participate in the process through which Network data becomes accepted Blockchain state. When verified information is accepted into proposed blocks, Evaluator nodes will perform the applicable computational and consensus work required by the Blockchain. Once a valid block satisfies the applicable protocol requirements, it is propagated throughout the Network. Evaluator nodes will express acceptance by extending the accepted blockchain according to the Network Blockchain's consensus rules. CH-PoP participation in block production will generate PE. The Network requires sufficiently fast block production to support applications and routine member interaction while preserving adequate time for distributed verification. The current engineering objective will be approximately 5 to 10 seconds per block. This is a development target, not a guaranteed specification. Block time will be determined through testnet benchmarking. It will depend upon: consensus design, number of active nodes, geographic node distribution, block size, network latency, cryptographic verification requirements, MACTS-AI communication, and required security margins. The Network will adjust its target interval as real-world performance data becomes available.

16.2 MACTS-AI

MACTS-AI provides analytical capabilities where an activity cannot be evaluated by deterministic smart contract alone. MACTS-AI will evaluate HQ-PoP, identify fraud, classify assets, detect duplicate information, support governance, and perform authorised security protocol analysis. MACTS-AI provides Evaluator nodes with the required information necessary for their assigned verifications without requiring every node to possess unrestricted access to all underlying member information. MACTS-AI will exist in the Network as distributed Network intelligence. AI-Nodes will execute portions of the MACTS-AI system. Collectively they form the intelligence called MACTS-AI.

16.3 Membership Protocol

The Membership Protocol provides the common identity and attribution mechanism. Every member receives a Member-address that connects that member to: wallets, applications, PE, digital assets, PoP, reputation, governance activity, and other Network relationships. The Member-address provides continuity throughout the ecosystem while protected underlying member information remains subject to applicable privacy and protocol rules.

Members form the foundation of the human network.

16.4 Smart Contract Protocol

Smart Contracts in the Network provide deterministic execution of Network protocol rules. The Smart Contract protocol coordinates: membership, PE, ownership, PoP, governance, reputation, rewards, storage references, treasury functions, and other Network operations. Smart Contracts form the programmable bridge that connects the Network's individual protocol systems.

16.5 Decentralised Storage

The Manumit Blockchain and the Decentralised Storage operate as complementary components. The Blockchain maintains: transactions, cryptographic hashes, ownership, Member-address relationships, PE records, Smart Contract state, governance history, rewards state, and other compact authoritative records.

The Decentralised Storage maintains: large digital assets, photographs, videos, audios, research, educational content, PE, and other large Network information.

The Blockchain verifies the Decentralised Storage stores.

Network storage providers will maintain distributed encrypted copies and periodically demonstrate continued possession through applicable cryptographic proof mechanisms. Being a storage provider in the Network constitutes a CH-PoP PE.

Members access their digital assets from the Decentralised Storage through their Member-Safe operating through their Member-address, wallet, and cryptographic keys. Possession of an encrypted storage copy does not establish ownership. Ownership remains determined by the Blockchain.

16.6 Creation Protocol

Applications will provide the primary member interface of the Network. Applications will communicate with the Blockchain through standardised Smart Contract interfaces. Applications will operate upon the shared Network infrastructure.

16.7 Rewards Protocol

At native Blockchain launch, the Network will not distribute rewards based on HQ-PoP PE.

The initial reward protocol will be based on measurable CH-PoP PE. Initially, newly minted Manumit Cores will be allocated to qualified device participants. Members will accumulate CH-PoP through recognised activities such as: computation, block production, verification, and decentralised storage.

Members that obtain the highest PoP score under the Rewards Protocol algorithm will receive the designated newly minted Manumit Core. The Rewards Protocol will use a score reset mechanism; the PoP used to obtain a reward will be reset to zero. Members who do not receive a reward will retain their qualifying accumulated PoP, increasing their opportunity to receive subsequent reward distributions.

Following the deployment of Network applications, the Network will be able to evaluate HQ-PoP PE. The Network will transition into its intended reward protocol.

The reward system will recognise device, computational hardware participation + human quality participation.

16.8 Summary

The Manumit infrastructure is designed to operate as an integrated cycle:

- Membership identifies;
- Applications create activities;

- Participation Events record activities;
- MACTS-AI tracks and analyses activities;
- Evaluation nodes verify;
- Consensus accepts state;
- Smart Contract executes rules;
- The Blockchain preserves authoritative records;
- The Decentralised Storage preserves large data;
- PoP measures participation; and
- The Reward system economically recognises participation.

Members provide the activity that gives the Network its purpose.

17. SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Security within the Manumit Open Network is designed around separation of knowledge, distributed verification, cryptographic ownership, redundancy, and minimum necessary access. Security within the Network extends beyond the protection of Manumit Core or financial transactions. The Network protects Member-addresses, personal Member-Safes, PE, PoP scores, Decentralised Storage, digital assets, Smart Contracts, applications, governance systems, Evaluation nodes, MACTS-AI, and the Blockchain itself.

17.1 Data Security

Data within the Network will be encrypted before distribution. Blockchain records will contain cryptographic commitments necessary to integrate without automatically exposing the underlying information. Member-controlled keys determine authorised access to their personal data. Manumit Cores, decentralised application tokens, NFTs, and digital assets are controlled through cryptographic keys. Members interact with these assets and their data through their Member-Safe. The Network will support secured key management, recovery options that do not give the Foundation unilateral ownership authority, transaction signatures, and protection against replay and double-spending attacks.

17.2 Member-address Security

Member-address will function as pseudonymous Network identifiers of personal identifying information where identity information must exist, and will largely be separated from public Blockchain state and protected by applicable privacy controls. The Member-address provides persistent Network attribution without requiring all member information to become publicly visible. Wallet relationships will be associated with a member's Member-address according to Smart Contract rules. This allows ownership, participation history, governance eligibility, and reputation to remain connected to the member even where authorised wallet relationships change.

17.3 Security Principles

The Security Infrastructure is based upon several fundamental principles:

- Minimum Necessary Access; Network components will receive only the information required to perform their authorised functions.
- Cryptographic Verification; transaction assets, records, and Network institutions will be independently verifiable through cryptographic mechanisms.
- Distributed Infrastructure; critical Network functions will not depend upon a single server, node, storage provider, geographic location, or MACTS-AI instance.
- Member Control; ownership and access to applicable member digital assets remain controlled through the member's cryptographic credentials and Member-Safe.
- Protocol-Based Authority; ownership, penalties, rewards, and governance actions will occur according to established Network protocols rather than arbitrary administrative decisions.
- Auditability; material Network actions will create sufficient records to permit later review, verification, and accountability.

17.4 Blockchain Security

The Manumit Blockchain will provide an authoritative record of Network state. Its Security protocol will protect against unauthorised modification of historical blocks, invalid transactions, double-spending, fraudulent block production, and attempts to establish competing or manipulated chain histories. Evaluation nodes perform the applicable verifications required before proposed Network information becomes accepted Blockchain state.

Blocks contain verifiable information including: transaction data, Member-address relationships, digital asset ownership, PE, Smart Contract state, Pop information; governance records; storage references; and other authorised Network data. Accepted blocks are cryptographically linked to previous blocks, creating an auditable historical chain. The Network's consensus mechanism determines which valid chain is recognised as authoritative.

17.5 Participation Event

The Membership protocol establishes the relationship between the member and their recognised Network participation. Whenever a member performs an activity by the applicable Network protocols, the activity will generate a PE. A PE is the standardised Network record representing the recognised activity that qualified for Pop score. A PE will contain: PE identifier, Member-address, activity classification, timestamp, related digital assets, supporting evidence, members, applicable external verification sources, applicable protocol version, cryptographic signatures, storage references, and subsequent evaluation information. Once a PE is accepted and recorded on the Blockchain, it becomes an immutable component of the member's permanent participation history.

Every PE requiring qualitative analysis will enter the MACTS-AI evaluation process. MACTS-AI will evaluate authorised PE information including: authenticity, originality, quality, usefulness, relevance, demonstrated impact, and compliance with applicable PE requirements. MACTS-AI will examine the available evidence and produce a cryptographically signed evaluation report. That report is returned to the applicable Smart Contract and Network evaluation process. Smart Contracts compare the submitted evaluation information against the protocol's established rules before final PoP score or other Network action is authorised. Accepted PE collectively create a member's verifiable participation history. This history will subsequently influence: PoP score, reward eligibility, reputation, membership status, governance eligibility, evidence of prior Network work, and other protocol functions authorised by the Network.

17.6 Node Security

Evaluation nodes represent an important Network security boundary. Evaluation nodes are intentionally designed so they do not require unrestricted access to all underlying protected member information. The AI-Nodes will provide the authorised analytical information required for the Evaluator node's assigned tasks. The Evaluation nodes will independently verify information including: cryptographic hashes, signatures, applicable Smart Contract rules, ownership references, PE identifiers, timestamps, MACTS-AI outputs, block relationships, and other information required by the applicable protocol.

17.7 MACTS-AI Security

MACTS-AI provides substantial analytical capability throughout the Network and therefore represents both a defensive resource and a security component. MACTS-AI will assist the Security Protocol by detecting: fraudulent PE, duplicated submissions, plagiarism, coordinated bot behaviour, unusual Member-address relationships, abnormal reward activity, suspicious governance activities, malware indicators, evaluator anomalies, attempted manipulation of representation or PoP score, or other statistical or behavioural anomalies.

MACTS-AI will operate as a distributed system. AI-Nodes will host different portions of MACTS-AI capabilities. The Security protocol will additionally maintain integrity checks over model versions, policy versions, authority software, evaluation outputs, digital signatures, update procedures, and communications among distributed MACTS-AI components.

17.8 Personal Member-Safe

The Member-Safe provides the member interface through which authorised Network digital assets and information will be accessed. Member-controlled digital assets and protected data are accessed through the member's Member-Safe. The Member-Safe operates in connection with the member's wallet, Member-address, cryptographic keys, and applicable access permissions. The Safe will contain access to: Manumit Cores, Network tokens, NFTs, digital assets, ownership records, private member data, PE records, and other recognised resources.

17.9 Decentralised Storage Security

The Decentralised Storage separates data storage from Blockchain ownership. Underlying digital assets in the Network will be encrypted and distributed among multiple storage providers. Storage providers will maintain possession of encrypted data but do not obtain ownership rights. The Blockchain maintains the authoritative ownership record. Storage security is intended to provide: encryption, redundancy, integrity verification, proof of continued storage, controlled member access, resistance to unauthorised modification, and long-term availability.

When data is retrieved, the content will be hashed and compared with the cryptographic fingerprint that is stored on the Blockchain. A matching hash will confirm that the retrieved data corresponds to the registered digital asset.

17.10 Smart Contract Security

Smart Contracts control important Network functions and therefore represent one of the most sensitive areas of the Network. Critical Smart Contracts will control: digital asset ownership, PE, PoP, reward distribution, treasury resource, governance, token systems, migration, storage relationships, and Network configuration. Before deployment, critical Smart Contracts will undergo: code review, automated testing, tested deployment, independent security auditing, permission analysis, upgrade testing, and vulnerability assessment.

17.11 Application Security

Applications introduced through the Creation protocol will expand both Network utility and attack surfaces. Applications interacting with critical Network systems will be required to satisfy Security Protocol standards before obtaining unrestricted access to Network infrastructure. Security requirements will include: approved Smart Contract interfaces, security audits, permission restrictions, privacy protections, token standards, storage requirements, malware scanning, rate limitations, and other protections appropriate to the application.

17.12 Economic Security

The Network's economic infrastructure will protect against manipulation of: Manumit Cores, decentralised application tokens, mining rewards, PoP, treasury funds, migration systems, buyback reserves, creator transactions, and other economic mechanisms. Economic security mechanisms will include: issuance control,

Smart Contract authorisation, supply verification, anti-double-spending controls, reward verification, reserve accounting, transaction monitoring, treasury limits, and transparent Blockchain records. Network economic value cannot be created or transferred outside the rules established by the applicable protocol.

17.13 Governance Security

Governance represents another potential attack surface. The Security Protocol will protect against: duplicate governance identities, automated vote manipulation, coordinated fraudulent voting, unauthorised proposal execution, compromised governance contracts, manipulation of eligibility records, and attempts to acquire governance authority through artificial participation.

17.14 Security Response

Security is not a one-time deployment requirement. The Network will adapt as new attack methods, applications, technologies, and forms of participation emerge. The Security protocol will therefore establish procedures for: threat monitoring, suspicious activity reporting, incident investigation, emergency Smart Contract actions, temporary restrictions, software patches, protocol updates, member appeals, and governance review.

17.15 Summary

The Manumit Security Infrastructure can be summarised as:

- Cryptography protects integrity;
- Encryption protects private information;
- Member-address protects ownership;
- Evaluation nodes verify Network activity;
- MACTS-AI identifies patterns and threats;
- Smart Contracts restrict execution to authorised rules;
- The Security protocol governs enforcement;
- The Decentralised Storage provides distributed data resilience;
- Redundant nodes protect Network availability; and
- Governance allows security standards to evolve.

18. ECONOMY INFRASTRUCTURE

The Manumit Open Network economy is designed as an interconnected participation economy composed of multiple sub-economies operating through the ecosystem. The Network will create value circulation through participation, mining, applications, digital assets, NFTs, creators, developers, storage providers, and future Network services. Manumit Core provides the common economic connections among these systems.

Figure 2. Manumit Network Economic Cycle

Participation → PoP → Rewards → Dapps / NFTs / Digital Assets → Internal Economy → Further Participation

18.1 Participation Economy

Members provide both human and technological resources to the Network. CH-PoP contribute: computation, decentralised storage, verification, and other technical resources.

HQ-PoP contribute: advocacy, education, research, humanitarian service, documentation of injustice, self-care, monitoring Network organisations, creation, governance, and other recognised 'manumit' activities. These activities generate PE.

18.2 Decentralised Application Economy

Developers building qualified applications through the Creation protocol will receive a one percent (1%) transaction fee on applicable in-application token transactions. Successful applications will therefore create a continued economic opportunity for the developer who contributed them. The Creation protocol permits individual applications to develop specialised token economies. An application will use its tokens for: services, marketplaces, creator payments, specialised rewards, digital assets, access rights, or other approved functions. In-application economies will remain connected to the broader Manumit ecosystem through their applicable relationship with Manumit Core. As more applications are created, the Network will develop many specialised sub-economies. One application may focus on education, another may focus on creators, another may provide a marketplace, another may facilitate resources, another may provide humanitarian coordination, but each will create new reasons for members to exchange value through the broader economy.

18.3 Creator Economy

Members will use applications to create and register digital assets including: NFTs, artwork, photographs, video, research, educational content, written material, software, and other digital property. The Membership Protocol will establish ownership. The Blockchain will establish provenance. The Decentralised Storage will store applicable underlying content. Smart Contracts will permit transfers and licensing. Application tokens and Manumit Cores will provide the mechanisms through which members will economically interact with each of these assets.

18.4 Manumit Core Economy

Manumit Core serves as the foundational economic asset connecting Network sub-economies. Individual applications will have specialised tokens. Members will own NFTs, creators will sell assets, developers will earn

application fees, storage providers will receive rewards, HQ-PoP and CH-PoP participants will receive PoP-based rewards; these systems perform different economic functions, but Manumit Core provides the common economic layer that is connecting the broader ecosystem.

18.5 Internal Circulation

The Manumit economy encourages internal Network circulation. A member receives a reward for qualified participation; the member uses that value within the application; the member purchases another creator's digital asset from an application, the creator receives payment, the application developer receives the applicable transaction fee, the creator uses part of those earnings to obtain another Network service, the service provider then uses those earnings elsewhere within the ecosystem. The same economic value will therefore support multiple Network relationships before leaving the ecosystem.

18.6 Economic Stability

As Network adoption, utility, reserves, applications, and economic circulation increase, participation-based rewards will provide meaningful economic support to qualifying participants. The long-term aspiration is that members will eventually be able to devote significantly greater portions of their time to 'manumit' activities because the Network ecosystem economically recognises their efforts.

The Manumit economy will be stable through productive use. The more functions the Network performs for its members, the more reasons exist for economic activity to remain within the ecosystem.

18.7 Economic Expansion

The Creation protocol allows developers to introduce new applications. Members will create new digital assets on those applications. Decentralised Storage providers will expand Network resources. Human participation will generate new mission activities. Each successful addition to the Network will create another economic relationship. This permits the economy to expand organically alongside the Network's growth.

18.8 Summary

The overall Economic Infrastructure can be summarised as:

- Member participation;
- PE;
- PoP;
- Rewards;
- Manumit Core/application token economy;
- Applications + NFTs + digital assets + services;
- Creators + developers + members + storage providers;
- Transactions;

- Additional Network utility; and
- Additional participation.

The Network creates the economy, and the economy helps to sustain the Network.

19. CRYPTONOMICS

19.1 Manumit Core

The Manumit Core (MMC) coin is the native utility coin of the Manumit ecosystem and serves as the economic foundation for the network's initial development and long-term operation.

The Manumit Core thesis recognises that individuals should possess meaningful ownership over their digital assets and be compensated for their positive human qualities. The MMC coin establishes the economic framework that enables this ownership and compensation model by facilitating participation, governance, network services, and ecosystem growth.

MMC is designed as the operational utility that powers the construction of the Manumit infrastructure. During its initial phase, the MMC exists as an ERC-20 MMC token deployed on the Ethereum network, allowing the Manumit network to collectively finance and participate in the creation of the future Manumit Blockchain.

The ERC-20 MMC token implementation represents the grassroots phase of the network rather than its final architecture.

19.2 Grassroots Strategy

Because launching an independent blockchain network requires significant engineering, infrastructure, security auditing, research, testing, and ecosystem development, the Manumit Me Foundation will utilise ERC-20 MMC tokens deployed on the Ethereum network as the Manumit Network's initial settlement. The Foundation will create a transparent distribution plan for the ERC-20 MMC tokens, and will secure token management, fulfil public verification, encourage network participation, grow ecosystem funding, and develop network infrastructure.

Upon the completion of the Manumit blockchain, the Manumit Me Foundation will provide the Network with a migration path from the ERC-20 MMC token implementation to the Manumit Blockchain Manumit Core, according to procedures published by the Foundation.

19.3 Manumit Core Utility

When the migration is finished, all member ownership of Manumit Core will represent participation within the Manumit ecosystem.

The Manumit Core will enable access to Network functionality including: digital identity services, membership participation, governance participation, network transaction fees, digital asset registration, content authentication, marketplace transactions, application ecosystem utilities, Smart Contract interactions, future blockchain migration, and network protection.

As the Network's ecosystem expands, additional utilities will be introduced through Network governance without altering the fundamental principles in this whitepaper.

19.4 Fixed Manumit Core Supply

The total supply of Manumit Core that will ever be minted will be permanently fixed at 56 billion coins. After the launch of the Manumit Blockchain, the fixed supply can never be increased. No inflationary

issuance schedule exists within the Manumit Blockchain protocols. With MACTS-AI predictable supply, it provides long-term transparency for Network members.

19.5 Manumit Core Distribution Model

Manumit Core distribution model is designed around several guiding principles: transparency, every allocation being publicly disclosed, fairness, the majority of tokens entering circulation through public participation, sustainability and adequate reserves that exist to support long-term ecosystem development, and decentralisation. Our distribution structure is designed to encourage broad ownership rather than excessive concentration.

19.6 Initial ERC-20 MMC Token Distribution Structure

The total 6 billion ERC-20 MMC token supply will be allocated across multiple ecosystem functions. Our allocation categories include: network growth allocation, foundation allocation, core team allocation, founder allocation, advisor allocation, treasury reserves allocation, ecosystem development allocation, and future strategic programs.

A final percentage of the allocations will be published before the public ERC-20 MMC token sale is over and will remain permanently transparent.

19.7 Treasury Committee

The Manumit Me Foundation will have a transparent Treasury Committee over the Network's resources that will be used for network development. This Treasury Committee's function is to promote financial transparency in resource allocation and provide responsible allocation of Network resources.

The Treasury Committee will allocate resources for core protocol development, Manumit Blockchain engineering, Network security research, Infrastructure development, auditing, technical research and ensuring the Network's growth.

19.8 Locked Supply

A portion of the total supply of the ERC-20 MMC tokens will remain inaccessible during the early phase of development. The locked allocation serves several objectives: reduce immediate circulation supply, encourage long-term ecosystem stability, align distribution with development milestones, and improve transparency regarding future token availability.

The locked allocation will remain inaccessible until July 9, 2028.

All associated Smart Contract addresses will be publicly disclosed.

19.9 Pre-Launch

The Pre-Launch represents the first opportunity for Network participation. Purpose: validate infrastructure, test purchase systems, establish the initial member network, and begin ecosystem funding.

Pre-Launch Price for ERC-20 MMC token is $0.10 per MMC.

Pre-Launch Period is from September 16, 2026 to December 16, 2026.

19.10 Initial-Launch

The Initial-Launch represents the final distribution phase of the ERC-20 MMC token.

Initial-Launch Price for the ERC-20 MMC token is $0.12 per MMC.

Initial-Launch Period is from December 16, 2026 to July 9, 2028.

Funds generated during the ERC-20 MMC token purchases will support: Blockchain development, security auditing, infrastructure deployment, ecosystem growth, research, educational initiative, and operational expenses with the Foundation consistent with its mission.

19.11 Vesting and Release

To encourage long-term ecosystem alignment, ERC-20 MMC token allocation will be subject to vesting schedules. These schedules will apply to: founder allocation, core team allocation, advisor allocation, strategic partnership allocations, and treasury control reserves.

19.12 Transparency

Transparency is a foundational principle of Manumit Open Network. The Foundation will publicly disclose: token allocations, treasury addresses, vesting schedules, smart contract addresses, supply statistics, and treasury reports. Participants will be able to independently verify all material aspects of ERC-20 MMC token distribution using publicly available blockchain data.

19.13 Economic Stability

Manumit Core will function as the utility asset supporting participation across the Manumit ecosystem. As Network services expand, including digital identity, decentralised storage, content authentication, application marketplaces, licensing, and future Blockchain services, the Manumit Core is expected to serve as the common medium through which participants access and utilise these capabilities.

19.14 Future Migration

The ERC-20 MMC token represents the initial implementation of Manumit Core. Upon the successful deployment of the Manumit Blockchain, the Foundation will provide a transparent migration process through which eligible ERC-20 MMC token holders will exchange their tokens for newly minted Manumit Cores. Migration procedures, timelines, and technical specifications will be published before activation.

Migration Bonus:

- Pre-Launch participants will receive a twenty per cent (20%) Manumit Core Bonus for their Pre-Launch ERC-20 MMC token purchase(s) upon migration of ERC-20 MMC tokens over to the newly minted Manumit Core(s).

- Initial-Launch participants will receive a forty per cent (40%) Manumit Core Bonus for their Initial-Launch ERC-20 MMC token purchase(s) upon migration of ERC-20 MMC tokens over to the newly minted Manumit Core(s).

The Bonus Manumit Core program is subject to limitations and based upon a descending percentage scale to be announced before migration begins.

When the Blockchain launches, ERC-20 MMC token holders will be able to submit their ERC-20 MMC tokens through an authorised migration smart contract. The ERC-20 MMC tokens they submit will then be permanently removed from active circulation.

The migration mechanism will preserve the holders economic unit value.

During the migration phase, the Network will avoid arbitrarily diluting early participants merely because the Network's technical infrastructure changes.

19.15 Summary

The Manumit Core cryptonomic framework will establish a transparent and sustainable economic foundation for the Manumit ecosystem. A permanently fixed supply, clearly defined distribution principles, dedicated treasury structures, and phased member participation collectively support the development of the decentralised infrastructure that advances the Network's central thesis: empowering individuals with verifiable ownership, positive human quality compensation, and other digital assets.

20. ROADMAP

The Manumit Open Network is an ambitious technical and social Network. To responsibly deploy this Network, it will be developed progressively through defined phases in which individual components are designed, tested, audited, deployed, evaluated, and expanded before increasingly complex systems become dependent upon them.

The Roadmap moves Manumit Core from an initial ERC-20 MMC token implementation toward a functioning native Blockchain and ultimately toward a decentralised participation economy.

20.1 Phase I Foundation and Network Architecture

The first phase establishes the organisational, philosophical, membership, and economic foundation of the Network. The primary objective includes: Manumit Open Network Constitution and By-Laws; Manumit Me Foundation stewardship; Network membership architecture; initial Membership-address system; Manumit Core ERC-20 MMC token deployment; initial cryptonomics; Network website; technical Whitepaper development; protocol architecture; early Network development; and preparation for the initial token distribution stage.

20.2 Phase II ERC-20 MMC token Ecosystem and Initial Membership

The second phase develops the early Manumit Network around the ERC-20 MMC token implementation. The objective includes: membership registration; Member-address issuance; wallet integration; initial Manumit Core distribution; early Network onboarding; initial economic infrastructure; preliminary decentralised application development; developer documentation; protocol research; and native Blockchain engineering specifications.

20.3 Phase III Native Blockchain Prototype

The third phase begins implementation of the Manumit Blockchain. Core engineering objectives include development of: native Blockchain architecture; block structure; transaction format; consensus mechanism; Smart Contract environment; Member-address mechanism; node software; Evaluation nodes; AI-Node; native Manumit Core; initial Security protocol implementation; and Infrastructure Participation Event tracking.

20.4 Phase IV Decentralised Storage

The Decentralised Storage protocol is introduced alongside the developing Blockchain. Development includes: distributed encrypted storage; data fragmentation where appropriate; cryptographic content hashing; Member-address ownership references; storage provider architecture; redundancy; proof-of-storage mechanisms; retrieval; Member-address integration, Member-Safe development; and Blockchain storage references.

20.5 Phase V Public Testnet

The native architecture moves into a broader testing environment. The testnet evaluates: consensus; block production; transaction throughput; Smart Contracts; node synchronisation; target block intervals; Network latency; Infrastructure PoP; reward calculations; decentralised storage; node failures; malicious behaviour; and Network recovery.

The current engineering target of approximately 5-10 second blocks should be validated during this phase rather than treated as a fixed assumption.

20.6 Phase VI Infrastructure PoP and Native Mainnet

After successful testnet operation and required security auditing, the Network will progress toward native mainnet deployment. Initial native reward activity focuses upon objectively measurable infrastructure participation. Qualifying Participation Events may include: computational contribution; block production; Evaluation node activity; decentralised storage; proof of storage; and other approved technical resources.

During this period, Infrastructure PoP provides the principal basis for applicable native mining rewards.

The objective is to establish a stable functioning Blockchain before introducing complex Human Quality-PoP.

20.7 Phase VII ERC-20 MMC token Migration

Following stable native deployment, the ERC-20 MMC token migration architecture becomes operational. Eligible participants may transition ERC-20 MMC tokens into native Manumit Cores according to published migrating rules. This phase includes: audited migration contracts; supply reconciliation; native Manumit Core distribution; early participant migration; general migration; applicable buyback mechanisms; and public migration reporting.

This objective is to move economic activity progressively from the transitional Ethereum implementation into the native Manumit ecosystem.

20.8 Phase VIII Initial Decentralised Application Deployment

The Foundation will introduce two initial major Network Decentralised Applications. These applications will provide the first substantial environments through which HQ-PoP participation events can be generated and tested. These applications integrated with: Member-addresses; Participation Events; digital assets; decentralised storage; Member-Safe; Smart Contracts; and preliminary MACTS-AI functions.

20.9 Phase IX MACTS-AI

MACTS-AI development expands the Network's ability to analyse qualitative Participation Events. Development and testing include: participation classification; originality analysis; duplicate detection; quality evaluation; evidence analysis; impact assessment; fraud detection; security monitoring; governance assistance; model accountability; distributed AI infrastructure; and signed evaluation reports.

MACTS-AI will initially operate in testing and advisory environments before its evaluations materially affect economic rewards. This permits Network developers and members to measure consistency, bias, error rates, manipulation risks, and reliability.

We do not intend to build an AI model from scratch. It will be more cost-effective to build an intelligence layer that orchestrates existing open-source models incorporating various AI models, search engines, and knowledge graphs. MACTS-AI decides which tool should answer which task.

20.10 Phase X Human Quality-PoP

Following successful MACTS-AI and decentralised application testing, HQ-PoP enters controlled production. Recognised categories may progressively include: advocacy; education; research; mentoring; humanitarian activity; documentation of injustice; documentation of care, compassion, and love; mission promotion; governance; community organisation; and other approved participation events.

HQ-PoP will be introduced gradually so scoring models can be tested against actual member behaviour.

20.11 Phase XI Rewards and Economy

Once HQ-PoP demonstrates sufficient reliability, the Network transitions toward the full hybrid reward architecture. Applicable newly minted rewards are then divided between Infrastructure participation and Human Quality participation. At least one-half of the applicable reward allocation is intended to become available for HQ-PoP under the planned architecture.

Final allocation formulas remain subject to technical testing, economic modelling, and Network governance. This phase represents one of the most important milestones in the Manumit Network—positive human qualities become part of the native Blockchain reward economy.

20.12 Phase XII Creation Protocol and Developer Ecosystem

The Network then expands beyond Foundation-developed applications. The Creation Protocol provides developers with tools and standardised interfaces for creating: decentralised applications; Smart Contracts; NFTs; digital assets; marketplaces; token economies; and future decentralised services.

Developer documentation, testing environment, software development tools, and security requirements will be introduced.

Qualifying developers will receive the applicable 1% in-application transaction fee according to Creation Protocol rules.

20.13 Phase XIII Expanding Network Economies

As third-party applications grow, additional Network sub-economies emerge. Potential areas include: education; research; humanitarian services; creators; digital media; advocacy; marketplaces; community services; and technologies not yet envisioned by the Foundation.

These economies create additional utility for members and additional economic relationships with Manumit Core.

20.14 Phase XIV Progressive Decentralisation

As the Network becomes technically mature, governance authority and operational responsibility will progressively become more distributed. This includes increasing member responsibility for: protocol governance; Network policy; treasury decisions; participation categories; reward structures; MACTS-AI policies; security standards; Creation protocol standards; and future development priorities.

The Foundation's role will evolve alongside the increasing ability of the Network to govern and sustain itself.

20.15 Phase XV Long-Term Manumit Network

The long-term objective is a functioning decentralised crypto-network containing: a native Blockchain; distributed nodes; decentralised storage; MACTS-AI; Human Quality and Computer Hardware PoP; decentralised governance; Manumit Core; decentralised application token economies; creator economies; developer economies; digital asset ownership; member-controlled digital assets; and an expanding ecosystem of independently created applications.

The development progression can therefore be summarised as:

- Foundation;
- ERC-20 MMC tokens;
- Membership;
- Native Blockchain;
- Manumit Core;
- Decentralised Storage;
- Computer Hardware PoP;
- Mainnet;
- Migration;
- Decentralised Applications;
- MACTS-AI;
- Human Quality PoP;
- Rewards;
- Creation Protocol;
- Network Economies; and
- Progressive Decentralisation.

The roadmap is intentionally progressive.

Manumit Open Network does not require every proposed technology to exist on the first day. The objective is to establish each technical layer, test it, secure it, and then use that foundation to build the next.

The Manumit mission establishes the direction. The roadmap establishes how the Network intends to get there.

21. TEAM

A vision that began with a personal loss, a difficult discovery, and a question:

What would happen if society built systems that rewarded people for helping one another?

The principal authors of this document are Susan Olivia White and Tariq Salim Carthii. Their backgrounds differ, but their experiences and ideas brought them together around a shared belief that technology should be used to protect human dignity, encourage positive behaviour, and confront injustice.

Susan Olivia White is a graduate of a top University where she earned her degree in Computer Science. Her work and academic development have included a specialisation in artificial intelligence. Her involvement in the Manumit project began with a deeply personal experience. A family member was incarcerated for a drug-related offence and later died while still imprisoned. That development remained a source of pain for Susan and her family. Susan learned about Manumit Me's "End the Weaponisation of Drug Laws Petition". From reading the petition, she became disturbed by the fact that her family member had been imprisoned for a drug offence without receiving the due process that should have protected them. That realisation changed the meaning of her loss. It was no longer a family tragedy. It led her to ask more questions about the justice system, the use of drug laws, the protection of individual rights, and the ability of ordinary people to challenge systems that may have caused harm. Susan needed to do something. She decided that she would somehow prevent injustice from remaining unseen, unsupported, or unchallenged.

She had the technical foundation and background to design a system that was capable of organising people, preserving information, and creating a network committed to confronting injustice.

Susan brought the idea to her friend, Tariq Salim Carthii.

Tariq is also a graduate from a top University where he studied psychology and political science. His academic background led him to examine the relationship between institutions, human behaviour, power, and social values. Tariq proposed that the project should not focus only on identifying injustice. It should also examine the incentives that shape human behaviour. His proposal was based upon a simple but powerful principle: Behaviour changes when the reward structure changes.

Human and animal behaviour studies have repeatedly demonstrated that incentives can influence future action. When a behaviour is consistently rewarded, individuals are more likely to repeat it. What if care, compassion and love produced measurable activity and economic opportunity?

Susan and Tariq combined their areas of study and began developing a decentralised system capable of recognising and rewarding meaningful positive human qualities. Psychology and social engineering provided the theory that incentives would encourage people to direct more time and energy towards positive activities. They decided that blockchain technology and emerging artificial intelligence systems would provide the mechanism with which their ideas could be implemented.

From the combination of these ideas and mechanisms, the Manumit Open Network was born.

The project's origin remained inseparably tied to Manumit Me and the petition that inspired Susan to act. The End the Weaponisation of Drug Laws Petition did more than provide information. It was the impetus and connection of personal loss to collective action. It demonstrated that individuals understand that their experiences were not isolated and that others cared and were confronting similar issues. Because of Manumit Me and its petition, Susan and Tariq decided that the Network would not remain their private property or operate solely for their personal benefit. They chose to place the project under the stewardship of the Manumit Me Foundation.

The Foundation is intended to guide the Network through its early development, protect its mission, and prepare the Network for progressive decentralisation. The long-term goal is for control and responsibility to move beyond the original authors and the Foundation and into the hands of the Network's members.

The Manumit Open Network is therefore rooted in both personal experience and public purpose. It began with the loss of a family member and grew through the discovery of a petition. It developed through a conversation between two friends and became a proposal for changing how society recognises value. Its purpose is not to reduce injustice to data or compassion to a mathematical score. Its purpose is to build a world that values freedom from injustice, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial barriers through care, compassion, and love.

22. RISK FACTORS

The Manumit Open Network proposes a novel combination of Blockchain technology, decentralised storage, artificial intelligence, Proof-of-Participation, Member-address, digital asset ownership, decentralised applications, and participation-based economic rewards.

This innovation creates significant opportunities, but also introduces technical, economic, governance, legal, and operational challenges.

The Founders do not assume that every mechanism described in this Whitepaper will operate perfectly upon first implementation.

Responsible development requires that risks be identified, tested, monitored, and addressed throughout the life of the Network.

22.1 Development Risk

Many components of the Network remain under development. Every protocol described in this Whitepaper represents the intended fully deployed production systems of the Network. This includes: the native Manumit Blockchain; AI-Nodes; distributed MACTS-AI; HQ-PoP; the full reward system; decentralised storage; the Creation Protocol; decentralised application token economies; native migration; and other future Network function.

22.2 Consensus and Blockchain Risk

The security of the Blockchain depends upon the final consensus mechanism and the ability of Evaluation nodes to evaluate Network state correctly. Potential risks include: competing chain histories; majority of coordinated attacks; block-production manipulation; malicious evaluators; double-spending attempts; denial-of-service attacks; Network partitioning; synchronisation failure; and software defects affecting consensus.

22.3 Evaluation Node Risk

Evaluation nodes perform important verification functions within the Network. Incorrect, compromised, malicious, or unavailable Evaluation nodes could attempt to validate incorrect information, reject legitimate information, or interfere with block production.

22.4 MACTS-AI Risk

MACTS-AI introduces analytical capabilities that traditional deterministic Blockchain systems do not generally require. Artificial intelligence may produce: inconsistent evaluations; false positives; false negatives; biased outcomes; incorrect classification; inaccurate impact assessments; model drift; or unexpected behaviour following software updates. MACTS-AI models may also become targets for manipulation, adversarial inputs, data poisoning, or unauthorised modification.

22.5 Proof-of-Participation Risk

Proof-of-Participation creates incentives to perform qualifying activities. Those incentives may also create attempts to manipulate the system. Potential abuse may include: fabricated Participation Events; low-quality mass

submissions; duplicate activities; artificial engagement; collusion; plagiarism; fraudulent humanitarian claims; automated activity designed to imitate human participation; or attempts to divide one activity into multiple Participation Events for increased reward.

22.6 Human Quality Evaluation Risk

Evaluating human participation is inherently more subjective than verifying cryptographic computation. The Network may encounter legitimate disagreement concerning the quality, importance, originality, usefulness, or impact of particular activities.

22.7 Smart Contract Risk

Smart Contracts will control: ownership, rewards, treasury assets, governance, migration, digital assets, PoP, decentralised application token systems, and other valuable Network functions. A vulnerability could produce unexpected consequences.

22.8 Decentralised Storage Risk

The Decentralised Storage depends upon distributed storage providers maintaining available and accurate copies or fragments of Network data. Potential risks include: storage provider failure; insufficient replication; corrupted data; unavailable files; malicious providers; unauthorised disclosure; encryption failures; lost encryption keys; and insufficient Network storage capacity.

22.9 Member-Safe Risk

Members control important Network digital assets through wallets, Member-Safes, and cryptographic keys. Lost, stolen, or compromised credentials may result in loss of access or unauthorised transactions.

22.10 Member-address Risk

The Member-address provides continuity of participation, ownership, reputation, and governance. If the identity system is manipulated, participants may attempt to create multiple identities which may have unintended or unanticipated negative consequences.

22.11 Governance Risk

Decentralised governance may produce: low voter participation; coordinated voting blocks; governance capture; misinformation; manipulation of PoP; excessive influence by particular member categories; or decisions that create unintended technical or economic consequences.

22.12 Decentralised Application Risk

Third-party applications expand Network utility but may introduce malicious code, insecure Smart Contracts, fraudulent token systems, privacy violations, or economic manipulation.

22.13 Token Economy Risk

Application-specific tokens may experience their own economic risks, including: low liquidity; failed markets; unstable exchange relationships; excessive issuance; developer abandonment; manipulation; or insufficient Manumit Core reserves where redemption is promised.

22.14 Monetary Risk

The value of Manumit Core cannot be guaranteed. Network economic conditions may be affected by: adoption; reward emissions; circulating supply; decentralised application demand; market conditions; liquidity; treasury management; developer activity; member participation; regulatory developments; and broader cryptocurrency market conditions.

22.15 Reward Sustainability Risk

The long-term objective of financially rewarding meaningful participation depends upon the sustainability of the Network economy. If reward issuance substantially exceeds economic activity, Network inflation may increase. If rewards are too limited, incentives may become insufficient to encourage meaningful participation.

22.16 Migration ERC-20 MMC token Risk

The transition from ERC-20 MMC token into native Manumit Core introduces operational risks. Potential issues include: migration-contract vulnerabilities; incorrect conversion; duplicate claims; lost wallets; fraudulent migration attempts; liquidity fragmentation; or user confusion, among other things.

22.17 Privacy Risk

The Network may process sensitive information relating to members, advocacy, injustice claims, digital assets, and PEs. Unauthorised access to this information could create real-world issues.

22.18 Regulatory and Legal Risk

Blockchain technology, digital assets, artificial intelligence, decentralised governance, privacy, token offerings, and digital ownership remain subject to evolving laws across multiple jurisdictions. Future laws, regulations, judicial decisions, or enforcement actions may affect Manumit Core, ICO activity, token migration, decentralised application, tokens, governance, digital assets, data storage, privacy, or other Network functions.

22.19 Artificial Intelligence Regulation Risk

MACTS-AI may eventually operate across jurisdictions that impose different requirements concerning artificial intelligence, automated decision-making, privacy, expandability, data processing, or model accountability.

22.20 Adoption Risk

The architecture described in this document depends upon member participation. The Network requires: members; developers; creators; nodes; storage providers; decentralised applications; governance participation; and economic activity.

22.21 Mission Risk

The Manumit Open Network is designed around a social mission. As the Network grows, financial activity could begin to overshadow the mission the technology was created to support.

23.22 Risk as an Ongoing Responsibility

Risk cannot be eliminated. The objective of the Network is therefore not to claim perfect security, perfect decentralisation, or perfect economic design.

The objective is to build mechanisms capable of identifying weaknesses, responding to failures, improving through governance, and preserving transparency when problems occur.

23. CONCLUSION

The Manumit Open Network answers the question of whether decentralised technology can also be used to organise people around a shared social mission, preserve their work, protect their digital ownership, measure meaningful participation and return economic value to the individuals who helped strengthen the Network.

The Manumit philosophy begins with the principle: Time + Energy = Value.

Not every action has equal value. Not every participation receives equal rewards. Within the Manumit Network, positive human qualities do not remain economically invisible as they do in centralised systems.

We know that no decentralised network can forever depend upon the individuals who first designed it. That is why the Foundation will provide the initial stewardship while developers and members will be the ones who build the infrastructure. The Network is capable of evolving beyond its original architects. In the Network, the object is not to create a technology and then search for a mission. Instead, the mission determines why the technology is being created.

The Manumit Network is a decentralised network where people can fight injustice, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial barriers through care, compassion, and love, while receiving meaningful recognition and compensation for doing so.

The future of Manumit Core will be determined by the quality of its technology and by the quality of the Network that that technology enables. The Manumit Network is designed to change society and what it values most by encouraging and empowering its members to engage in positive human qualities.

This is how we make our world a better place through technology.

Appendix A

MANUMIT OPEN NETWORK CONSTITUTION

"Care • Compassion • Love"

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the 'Manumit Open Network', unite around the belief that All Life possesses inherent dignity, worth, and fundamental 'Manumit Rights'. We define these rights as the right to live free from injustice, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and arbitrary domination.

We recognize that freedom requires responsibility, truth requires courage, and meaningful change requires sacrifice.

The Manumit Open Network exists to foster these principles through a decentralized digital network dedicated to advancing justice, compassion, accountability, financial empowerment, and bettering the world we live in through collective participation.

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this network shall be called 'Manumit Open Network'.

ARTICLE II

MISSION

The mission of the Manumit Open Network is to:

1. Combat injustice, oppression, and unnecessary suffering in all there forms.
2. Stand with and defend those who cannot adequately defend themselves.
3. Promote truth and hold oppressors accountable.
4. Encourage care, compassion, love, cooperation, and mutual assistance among members.
5. Expand and strengthen the Network in order to promote freedom, dignity, responsibility, and opportunity.
6. Encourage the use of Manumit Core in lawful economic activities throughout the Network.
7. Promote meaningful Manumit activities within the ecosystem.
8. Welcome and educate new participants while expanding the network.
9. Advance blockchain and digital asset technologies that further the mission of the Network.

ARTICLE III

GOALS

The Manumit Open Network seeks to build a world in which the strong protect the vulnerable, communities cooperate for the common good, and individuals are empowered to create a world free from injustice, oppression, and unnecessary suffering.

We endeavor to build a world where positive human qualities -- care, compassion, and love are valued and rewarded.

ARTICLE IV

CORE PRINCIPLES

All members shall strive to uphold the following principles:

Section 1. Manumission

Members shall support efforts that promote freedom, dignity, empowerment, and the removals of unjust barriers.

Section 2. Accountability

Members shall encourage personal responsibility and seek lawful accountability for acts of injustice, oppression, corruption, and abuse.

Section 3. Credibility

Members shall earn trust through honesty, transparency, ethical conduct, and the creation and sharing of reliable, verifiable information.

Section 4. Truth

Members shall pursue truth, remain informed, reject deliberate deception, and help bring awareness to activities consistent with the mission of Manumit.

Section 5. Sacrifice

Members acknowledge that meaningful progress often requires personal effort, service, time, resources, and dedication to the continued growth and protection of the network.

ARTICLE V

MEMBERSHIP

We welcome those who share our mission, goals, principles, and values established by this Constitution.

Section 1. Eligibility

Membership is free and open to all individuals, without age restrictions.

Section 2. Privacy

The protection of each members privacy and personal data and information is a priority.

Section 3. Membership Commitment

Membership is intended to be active rather than passive.

Members are encouraged to participate in advancing, protecting, and strengthening the Manumit Open Network and its ecosystem.

ARTICLE VI

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

Members shall have the right to:

1. Participate through out the network ecosystem.
2. Use the network's applications, blockchain, and digital currency.
3. Create digital assets and participate in network innovation.
4. Receive compensation or rewards for qualifying Manumit activities in accordance with the By-Laws and network protocols.
5. Participate in network voting and governance as provided by the By-Law and network protocols.

ARTICLE VII

DUTIES OF MEMBERS

Members are encouraged to:

1. Participate consistently within the network.
2. Support the security and operation of the network blockchain.
3. Contribute meaningful Manumit data, projects, and activities.
4. Develop and promote solutions addressing injustice, oppression, suffering, and community needs.
5. Cooperate with fellow members to advance the mission of Manumission.
6. Support the continued development and improvement of the network's blockchain capabilities.
7. Encourage the responsible use and adoption of Manumit Core throughout the ecosystem.

ARTICLE VIII

PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Conduct inconsistent with membership includes:

1. Deliberately deceiving, exploiting, or manipulating Manumit activities.
2. Harassing, bullying, intimidating, or undermining other members or their projects.
3. Committing fraud, waste, or abuse involving network resources, campaigns, or initiatives.
4. Creating or submitting false, fabricated, or misleading Manumit activities or information.
5. Engaging in conduct intended to undermine the mission, integrity, or security of the network.

ARTICLE IX

VOTING

Members have the right to participate in voting on matters affecting the Manumit Open Network. Voting procedures, governance mechanisms, and participation requirements shall be established through the Manumit Open Network By-Laws.

ARTICLE X

FOUNDATION STEWARDSHIP

Manumit Me Foundation shall serve as the initial steward of the Manumit Open Network.

The Foundation shall provide organizational guidance, oversee the orderly development of the network, and facilitate the establishment of governance procedures, operational protocols, and network development.

As the network matures, governance authority may progressively transition toward decentralized governance as provided by the By-Laws.

ARTICLE XI

DISSOLUTION

Should Manumit Me Foundation dissolve or cease operations, any network resources or assets under the Foundation's stewardship that are designated for the benefit of the Manumit Open Network shall be transferred or administered in accordance with the By-Laws and applicable law for the continued benefit of the network and its

members.

ADOPTION

This Constitution is hereby adopted as the foundational governing document of the Manumit Core community.

It establishes the Mission, Principles, Rights, Responsibilities, and constitutional framework upon which all future By-Laws, governance procedures, policies, protocols, and decentralized governance mechanisms shall be based.

All future governance documents shall be interpreted consistently with the spirit, purpose, and intent of this Constitution.

CONCLUSION

This Constitution is hereby adopted by Manumit Me Foundation as the foundational governing document of the Manumit Open Network members.

It establishes the Mission, Goals, Principles, Rights, Responsibilities, and constitutional framework upon which the network's governance procedures, policies, technical protocols, and future By-Laws shall be based.

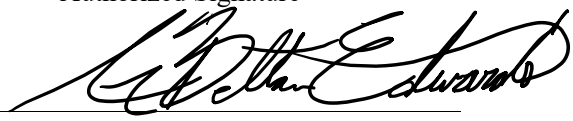
Together, this Constitution and the Manumit Open Network By-Laws shall serve as the principal governing documents of the Manumit Open Network.

APPROVED on this 9th Day of July, 2026

By: Akira Belton-Edwards

Manumit Me Foundation

Authorized Signature

x 

By: Susan Olivia White

Manumit Open Network

Founder

x 

By: Tariq Salim Carthii

Manumit Open Network

Founder

x Tariq Salim Carthii

Appendix B

MANUMIT OPEN NETWORK

BY-LAWS; NETWORK PROTOCOLS

"Building the Governance Framework for a Decentralized Community & Ecosystem"

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Membership Protocol shall establish and maintain registered membership within the Manumit Open Network. Its purpose is to provide a safe and secure community through which individuals may participate in the Network, its activities, programs, governance, and rewards, et cetera.

Section 2. Membership Registration

(a) All Members voluntarily agree to be part of the Manumit Open Network, and to uphold its Constitution and principles, and these By-Laws, and pledge to promote its mission and goals.

(b) A person shall become a Member by completing the Network's registration process and receiving a unique Network identification number or address.

(c) Members shall be required to create a pseudonym name and provide at least three zero-knowledge statements before receiving their Network identification number or address.

(d) Membership shall be free unless otherwise provided by these By-Laws.

(e) Unregistered Members are defined as any person holding any portion of a Manumit Core (or ERC-20 Manumit Core token) who have not registered their membership.

(A) Unregister Members agree that their possession of any portion of a Manumit Core is a tacit agreement subject to Section 2(a) of this Article.

(B) Unregistered Members shall register their membership within fifteen days (15) from the date of their Manumit Core acquisition.

Section 3. Member Identity

(a) Each Member shall maintain one recognized Network identity. The Network may establish reasonable procedures to prevent duplicate, fraudulent, automated, or false represented memberships.

Section 4. Member Participation

(a) Members may participate in Network activities, programs, applications, governance, and other opportunities according to their eligibility and standing within the Network.

Section 5. Good Standing

(a) The Network may recognize Members as being in "Good Standing" according to requirements established by these By-Laws.

(b) Good Standing may be required for certain governance rights, rewards, certifications, or other Network privileges.

(c) Members must make a quarterly (3 months), fifty dollar ($50.00 USD) purchase of Manumit Core(s) and hold it for at least fifteen (15) consecutive days.

(d) No Member shall have their right to be recognized or rewarded for participating in 'manumit' activities, removed or revoked, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(e) Members whose status is "Not In Good Standing" shall have their rewards privilege limited to fifty percent (50%).

Section 6. Equal Membership

(a) Membership rights shall not be determined solely by a Member's financial wealth or the amount of digital assets owned by that Member.

(b) Membership shall reflect the Network's principles of Manumission, Accountability, Credibility, Truth, and Sacrifice

ARTICLE II MACTS-AI PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The MACTS-AI Protocol shall serve as an intelligent coordinating and administrative system for the Manumit Open Network. Its purpose is to assist the Network in organizing, evaluating, and processing information necessary for the operation of the Network and its Protocols.

Section 2. Network Coordination

(a) MACTS-AI may communicate with and coordinate information among the Network's other Protocols.

Section 3. Evaluation

(a) MACTS-AI may evaluate Network activity to determine whether actions, contributions, transactions, or requests satisfy established Network requirements.

Section 4. Limited Information

(a) When information must be evaluated or verified, MACTS-AI should provide participating evaluation systems or nodes only the information reasonably necessary to perform the assigned task.

(b) Evaluation participants should not be provided unrestricted access to information merely because they participate in verification.

Section 5. Recommendations and Decisions

(a) MACTS-AI may calculate, classify, identify, recommend, or initiate actions authorized by the Network's established rules.

(b) MACTS-AI shall not have independent making authority.

Section 6. Accountability

(a) The operation of MACTS-AI shall remain subject to the Constitution, these By-Laws, Network governance, and applicable law.

ARTICLE III SECURITY PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Security Protocol shall protect the Manumit Open Network, its Members, digital assets, information, applications, and Protocols against unauthorized access, manipulation, fraud, disruption or attack.

Section 2. Distributed Security

(a) Security responsibilities should be distributed throughout the Network so that no single person, system, organization, or point of failure can unnecessarily compromise the Network.

Section 3. Verification

(a) Network activities requiring verification may be reviewed by authorized nodes, systems, Smart Contracts, MACTS-AI, or other security mechanisms established by the Network.

Section 4. Minimum Necessary Information

(a) A participant performing a verification or security function should receive only the information reasonably necessary to complete the assigned function whenever technically and operationally practicable.

(b) Said participant shall maintain and use that information for no longer than necessary to complete the assigned function.

Section 5. Threat Detection

(a) The Security Protocol may identify and respond to suspicious activity, attempted manipulation, fraudulent participation, unauthorized access, malicious software, or other threats to the Network.

Section 6. Protection of the Network

(a) Temporary protective actions may be taken when reasonably necessary to prevent immediate or substantial harm to the Network.

(b) Any continuing restriction or material action shall remain subject to the applicable governance and review procedures.

Section 7. Security Improvements

(a) Security measures may be updated as threats, technology, and Network operations change, provided such changes do not improperly override the Constitution, these By-Laws, or established governance authority.

ARTICLE IV GOVERNANCE PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Governance Protocol shall establish the process through which eligible Members participate in the direction, development, and administration of the Manumit Open Network.

Section 2. Decentralized Governance

(a) The Network shall progressively operate through decentralized governance so that authority is distributed among eligible Network Members rather than permanently controlled by a single individual, organization, developer, or financial interest.

Section 3. Proposals

(a) Eligible Members may submit proposals concerning Network rules, Protocols, development, resources, programs, applications, or other matters permitted under these By-Laws.

Section 4. Review and Discussion

(a) Proposals may be subject to a reasonable period of review, discussion, evaluation, and verification before voting or implementation.

Section 5. Voting

(a) Voting eligibility and voting procedures shall be established according to these By-Laws and approved Network governance rules.

(b) Token ownership alone shall not automatically provide unlimited governing authority over the Network.

(c) A voting multiplier based on a Member's reputation shall be implemented to increase said Member's voting power.

Section 6. MACTS-AI

(a) MACTS-AI may assist governance by organizing proposals, verifying eligibility, presenting relevant information, calculating authorized voting results, maintaining governance records, and carrying out other administrative functions.

Section 7. Human Authority

(a) MACTS-AI shall not possess independent ownership or governing authority over the Manumit Open Network.

(b) Governance authority shall remain with the Members and governing structures established under the Constitution and these By-Laws.

Section 8. Implementation

(a) Approved governance decisions may be implemented through Smart Contracts, Network software, MACTS-AI, authorized administrators, or other mechanisms established by the Network.

Section 9. Transparency

(a) Governance decisions and voting results shall be recorded and made reasonably accessible to Members, except where disclosure would compromise security, legally protected information, or Member privacy.

Section 10. Protection and Fundamental Principles

(a) No governance decision shall knowingly authorize conduct contrary to the fundamental purposes and principles established by the Manumit Open Network Constitution.

ARTICLE V SMART CONTRACT PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Smart Contract Protocol shall provide automated execution of Network rules, transactions, agreements, distributions, permissions, and other approved functions.

Section 2. Automated Execution

(a) A Smart Contract may automatically perform an authorized action when predetermined conditions have been satisfied.

Section 3. Network Rules

(a) Smart Contracts shall operate according to the Constitution, these By-Laws, approved governance decisions, and the rules established for the particular Smart Contracts.

Section 4. Permitted Functions

(a) Smart Contracts may be used for Network transactions, digital assets, rewards, governance, membership functions, treasury functions, applications, and other authorized Network activities.

Section 5. Transparency

(a) The purpose and material effect of a Network Smart Contract should be reasonably understandable to the Members affected by its operation.

Section 6. Modification

(a) No person or entity shall secretly alter the intended operation of a Network Smart Contract.

(b) Material changes shall be made only through the authority and procedures established by the Constitution, these By-Laws, or Network governance.

ARTICLE VI DECENTRALIZED STORAGE PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Decentralized Storage Protocol shall provide for the distributed preservation and availability of information used by or entrusted to the Manumit Open Network.

Section 2. Distributed Storage

(a) Network information may be divided, distributed, encrypted, replicated, or otherwise stored among participating systems so that the Network does not depend upon a single centralized storage provider or location.

Section 3. Protection of Information

(a) Possession or storage of Network data shall not automatically give a storage participant the right or ability to read, control, alter, or use the underlying information.

Section 4. Access

(a) Access to stored information shall be determined by the rights and permissions associated with that information and not merely by possession of the system upon which the information is stored.

Section 5. Preservation

(a) The Protocol shall seek to protect authorized Network information against unauthorized alteration, destruction, loss, censorship, or removal while respecting lawful privacy and access requirements.

Section 6. Member Participation

(a) The Network may permit Members to participate and contribute eligible storage resources to the Network.

(b) Such participation will be recognized and/or rewarded pursuant to the Rewards Protocol.

ARTICLE VII REPUTATION PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Reputation Protocol shall establish a measure of trust, reliability, and long-term participation within the Manumit Open Network.

(b) Reputation shall reflect the confidence a Member earns through consistent, responsible, and meaningful participation in the Network.

Section 2. Neutral Reputation

(a) Every Member shall begin with a neutral reputation.

(b) Reputation shall develop over time according to the Member's verified participation, conduct, contributions, consistency, and compliance with Network rules.

Section 3. Earning Reputation

(a) Members may strengthen their reputation through recognized Participation Events, Proof-of-Participation, governance participation, constructive contributions, and other activities recognized by the Network.

(b) Reputation shall be earned through participation and conduct and shall not be purchased, sold, transferred, or obtained solely through financial investment or ownership of Manumit Core or other digital assets.

Section 4. Reduction of Reputation

(a) A Member's reputation may be reduced because of repeated violations of Network rules, fraudulent activity, manipulation, abuse, sustained inactivity, or other conduct determined under applicable Network protocols to negatively affect the integrity of the Network.

(b) A Member shall not lose reputation solely because of an unpopular opinion, lawful criticism, disagreement with another Member, or opposition to a governance proposal.

(c) Members shall always have the right to rebuild their reputation.

Section 5. Effect of Reputation

(a) Reputation may be considered in determining a Member's eligibility for certain Network responsibilities and privileges, including governance eligibility, voting power multipliers, Evaluator qualifications, proposal sponsorship, dispute resolution responsibilities, and specialized Network roles.

(b) Reputation shall not constitute ownership of the Network and shall not give any Member unrestricted authority over another Member.

Section 6. Verifiable History

(a) Reputation shall be based upon recognized and verifiable Network activity.

(b) The Network shall maintain a record of the activities and decisions that materially affect a Member's reputation.

Section 7. MACTS-AI

(a) MACTS-AI may analyze verified participation, Member activity, and other authorized information for purposes of assisting the Reputation Protocol.

(b) MACTS-AI may provide evaluations and recommendations but shall not independently establish, remove, or modify a Member's reputation contrary to the rules established by the Network.

Section 8. Restoration of Reputation

(a) A Member whose reputation has been reduced may rebuild reputation through future legitimate participation, compliance with Network rules, and other recognized positive contributions.

Section 9. Accountability

(a) The Reputation Protocol shall encourage long-term accountability by recognizing Members who consistently contribute to the integrity, purpose, health, and success of the Manumit Open Network.

ARTICLE VII CREATION PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The purpose of the Creation Protocol is to allow the Network to grow through the creativity, participation, and innovation of its Members rather than remain dependent upon the Foundation or the original creators of the Network.

(b) The Creation Protocol shall establish the framework through which Member, developers, creators, and participating organizations may create applications, digital assets, Smart Contracts, token economies, services, and other technologies within the Manumit Open Network.

Section 2. Right to Create

(a) Members and developers may create and introduce compatible applications, services, digital assets, technologies, and other innovations within the Network, subject to applicable Network protocols and security requirements.

(b) Creations may include decentralized applications, Smart Contracts, NFTs, marketplaces, educational platforms, advocacy applications, creator platforms, research systems, humanitarian applications, games, communication platforms, financial tools, tokenized communities, and future forms of decentralized technology.

Section 3. Network Compatibility

(a) Creations that interact with the Network shall operate in accordance with applicable Network protocols.

(b) Developers are not permitted to recreate the Network's fundamental infrastructure when existing Network services are available for authorized use.

Section 4. Ownership and Attribution

(a) Eligible creations produced through Network applications may be registered as digital assets and associated with the originating Member-address.

(b) The Network shall maintain a verifiable history of authorship, ownership, transfers, licenses, revisions, collaborative ownership, and other applicable relationships associated with registered creations.

(c) Registration of a creation shall not transfer ownership unless the owner expressly authorizes such transfer according to applicable Network rules.

Section 5. Digital Assets

(a) Eligible creations may become registered Network digital assets, including photographs, videos, artwork, research, educational materials, documents, audio, software, datasets, digital collectibles, and other original content.

(b) Ownership and verification information may be preserved through the Blockchain while applicable underlying content may be maintained through the Decentralized Storage Protocol.

Section 6. Applications and Participation

(a) Applications operating through the Creation Protocol may allow Members to generate recognized Participation Events.

(b) Developers shall not independently determine that arbitrary activity qualifies for Proof-of-Participation or Network rewards.

(c) Participation Events and Proof-of-Participation shall remain subject to the applicable Network Protocols.

Section 7. Application Token Economies

(a) An eligible Network application may establish an application-specific token economy for approved purposes, including payments, access, rewards, services, marketplaces, digital assets, and creator activities.

(b) Application-specific tokens shall not replace Manumit Core as the foundational economic asset of the Manumit Open Network.

(c) The relationship between an application-specific token and Manumit Core shall be governed by the rules and Smart Contracts applicable to that application.

Section 8. Developer Participation and Incentives

(a) Developers who create, maintain, secure, improve, or expand useful Network applications may receive compensation or other incentives according to the applicable Network economic and reward rules.

(b) Qualified application developers shall receive one percent (1%) of applicable in-application token transaction fees, as provided by the Network's established economic rules.

Section 9. Security and Protocol Compliance

(a) Every creation interacting with core Network systems shall comply with applicable Security Protocol requirement.

(b) The Network may restrict or suspend a creation's access to Network infrastructure when the creation violates applicable security or protocol requirements, subject to established Network procedures.

Section 10. Independent Development

(a) The Manumit Me Foundation may develop the initial infrastructure and applications necessary to establish the Network; however the Foundation shall not possess an exclusive right to create within the Network.

(b) The long-term development of the Manumit Open Network shall be open to qualified Members, creators, developers, and participating organizations according to applicable Network rules.

Section 11. Network Innovation

(a) The Creation Protocol shall encourage continuing innovation and expansion of the Network.

(b) Members shall be permitted to create uses of the Network that were not originally contemplated by the Foundation or the Network's founders, provided such creations comply with the Constitution, these By-Laws, applicable Network Protocols, and Network governance.

ARTICLE VIII REWARDS PROTOCOL

Section 1. Purpose

(a) The Rewards Protocol shall recognize and reward meaningful contribution and participation that support, maintain, develop, protect, or advance the Manumit Open Network and its mission.

Section 2. Eligible Contributions

(a) Rewards may be earned through approved Network activities, including participation, service, verification, storage, development, governance, humanitarian activities, advocacy, education, community activity, or other contributions and participations recognized by the Network.

Section 3. Proof of Participation

(a) Rewards shall be based upon verifiable computational hardware power and/or human participation or contribution.

Section 4. Evaluation

(a) MACTS-AI may assist in evaluating eligible activity and calculating rewards according to rules established by the Network.

Section 5. Distribution

(a) Rewards may be distributed through Smart Contracts or other approved Network mechanisms after the required activity has been verified.

(b) When appropriate the rewards distribution shall be equally split between computational hardware power and positive human quality participation or contribution.

(c) A scoring system will be developed to facilitate reward distribution.

(A) Upon reward distribution to Members, said Members shall have their score reset to zero; and

(B) Those Members who have not receive a reward shall not have their score reset.

Section 6. Fairness

(a) The Rewards Protocol shall seek to prevent manipulation, duplicate claims, artificial activity, fraud, or other conduct intended to be obtain rewards without providing the corresponding contribution or participation.

Section 7. Adjustment

(a) Reward standards and calculation may be modified through Network governance to maintain fairness, sustainability, security, and consistency with the purposes of the Network.

APPROVED this 10th day of July, 2026

By the Manumit Me Foundation Board of Directors.

Appendix C

THE MANUMIT OPEN NETWORK CATECHISM & ETHOS: 100 Questions & Answers About the Manumit Way

Susan Olivia White and Tariq Salim Carthii

Introduction

The Manumit Open Network Catechism & Ethos is an educational guide to the purpose, principles, philosophy, and operation of the Manumit Open Network.

The word catechism is used here in its broader educational sense: an organized system of questions and answers intended to teach a body of principles. This document is not a religious doctrine, it does not establish a religion, and does not require adherence to any spiritual belief.

The Manumit Open Network begins with a simple idea:

(1) What we repeatedly practice can influence how we think, what we value, and ultimately how we treat one another and the world around us.
(2) What if the digital world could also be intentionally designed to encourage people to practice care, compassion, love, truth, accountability, sacrifice, cooperation, and constructive action?

The Manumit Open Network is that environment.

Through participation, recognition, reputation, decentralized technology, and economic rewards, Manumit seeks to make constructive human behavior visible and valuable.

The ultimate objective, however, is larger than technology or cryptocurrency. It is to help people understand through experience that our actions affect others, that individual well-being and collective well-being are connected, and that humanity exists within a larger interconnected social, natural, and universal systems.

The digital world is the classroom. Human action is the lesson. The physical world is where that lesson ultimately matters.

PART I WHAT IS MANUMIT?

1. What does "manumit" mean?

Traditionally, manumit means to free someone from slavery or bondage. The Manumit movement broadens that idea to include freedom from injustice, inequality, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial barriers.

2. What is the Manumit Open Network?

It is a decentralized digital ecosystem designed to connect people, technology, economic participation, and constructive human action by recognizing and rewarding people for meaningful contributions towards humanity and the world.

3. Why was the Network created?

Because many existing systems reward activities based primarily upon financial value, popularity, power, ownership, or attention. Manumit recognizes human value, such as, care, compassion, love, service, creativity, and more.

4. What is the ultimate purpose of Manumit?

It is to help create a world with less injustice, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial exclusion by encouraging people to recognize their relationship and responsibility to one another and the world around them.

5. Is Manumit only about cryptocurrency?

No. Cryptocurrency is a tool within a much larger system in the Manumit.

6. Is Manumit a religion?

No. It does not require belief in a deity, supernatural authority, afterlife, sacred scripture, religious institution, or spiritual doctrine. Its principles are concerned with human behavior and our interconnectedness.

7. Why call this document a "catechism"?

Because a catechism is also a method of teaching through structured questions and answers.

8. What does Manumit seek to teach?

That our lives do not exist in isolation. That our decisions affect other people, big and small creatures, and our world.

9. What is the Manumit Way?

The Manumit Way is the practice of applying the Network's principles to decisions and actions.

10. Who is a Manumissioner?

A Manumissioner is a person who believe that the world can be improved, and participates in improving it.

PART II THE IDEA OF CONNECTION

11. What does Manumit mean when it says that people are connected?

It means that no human being exists completely independently. That we are connected to everyone and everything across time and space. The past explains how we got to the here and now, and what we do in the present directly affects our future.

12. Does connectedness mean everyone is the same?

No. Unity does not require uniformity.

13. What does individuality mean within an interconnected world?

Individuality describes our uniqueness. Connectedness describes our relationship.

14. Why is understanding connection important?

Because people often behave differently when they understand that the consequences of their actions extend beyond themselves.

15. How is one person's well-being connected to another's?

Human conditions rarely remain confined to one person. A healthy community depends upon relationships among people.

16. Are humans connected only to other humans?

No. Human life depends upon everything around us.

17. What does Manumit mean by connection to "everything"?

It means recognizing that human existence occurs within systems larger than any individual.

18. Does Manumit require a spiritual interpretation of this connection?

No. Individuals may interpret existence according to their own religious, philosophical, scientific, or personal beliefs. Manumit requires no particular interpretation.

19. What matters more than agreeing about why we are connected?

Recognizing the practical consequences of being connected.

20. What follows from recognizing interconnectedness?

Responsibility. If our actions affect others, then our choices have significance beyond ourselves. Some will simply say, "treat others how you want to be treated."

PART III THE DIGITAL WORLD AS A PLACE OF PRACTICE

21. Why does Manumit use a digital network to teach these ideas?

Because digital environments have become places where human habits are formed.

22. What is a digital habit?

A digital habit is a behavior repeatedly practiced through technology.

23. Why do repeated actions matter?

Because repetition can strengthen habits.

24. What is Manumit hypothesis?

That a digital environment intentionally designed to recognize constructive behavior can encourage people to practice that behavior more frequently and that repeated digital practice may influence how people think and act beyond the Network.

25. Is Manumit claiming that digital rewards automatically make someone a better person?

No. Human behavior is complex.

26. Why not simply tell people to be good?

Manumit seeks to make its principles something people do, rather than merely something they read.

27. What is the digital world teaching about the physical world?

That actions have consequences, and an individuals actions can affect an entire network.

28. Is the Network intended to replace real-world action?

No. Digital participation should strengthen meaningful action in the physical world.

29. What is the relationship between the digital and physical worlds in Manumit?

The digital Network provides an environment for educating and training people how to be more caring, compassionate, and loving; the physical world is where human beings can practice and experience what they have learned.

30. What is the deeper objective?

The objective is for people to understand that Manumit is more than receiving a reward. It is for people to understand why the behavior itself matters.

PART IV CARE, COMPASSION, AND LOVE

31. Why does Manumit emphasize care?

Care means recognizing that the condition of another person deserves consideration. Without care, connectedness becomes merely an intellectual concept.

32. What is compassion in the Manumit Way?

Compassion is recognizing suffering or difficulty and being willing to respond constructively.

33. What does Manumit mean by love?

It describes a willingness to recognize the worth of people and our world, and to act with concern, respect, dignity and well-being for humanity and our milieu.

34. Can technology create care, compassion, or love?

Technology cannot manufacture genuine human feeling. It can, however, create environments that encourage people to express these qualities through action.

35. Why focus on actions?

Because values become socially meaningful when they influence behavior.

36. Must someone feel compassion before acting compassionately?

Not necessarily. Sometimes behavior comes before understanding.

37. Can small actions matter?

Yes. Large systems are composed of smaller actions.

38. Does Manumit expect perfection?

No. The Network is based upon participation and improvement, not human perfection.

39. Can someone make mistakes and still be a Manumissioner?

Yes. Accountability includes recognizing mistakes, correcting them where possible, learning from them, and restoring trust.

40. What is more important than appearing good?

Actually contributing to good outcomes.

41. What does MACTS stand for?

Manumission, Accountability, Credibility, Truth, and Sacrifice.

42. What is Manumission?

Manumission is the effort to free people from injustice, inequality, oppression, unnecessary suffering, and financial barriers.

43. What is Accountability?

Accountability means accepting responsibility for one's actions, decisions, commitments, and their consequences.

44. What is Credibility?

Credibility is trust earned through consistent, verifiable, and responsible conduct.

45. What is Truth?

Truth is the commitment to accuracy, honesty, evidence, and resistance to deliberate deception.

46. What is Sacrifice?

Sacrifice means willingly contributing some portion of one's time, energy, resources, convenience, or opportunity for something beyond immediate personal benefit.

47. Why is sacrifice necessary?

Because meaningful cooperation sometimes requires giving before receiving.

48. Does sacrifice mean suffering unnecessarily?

No. Manumit opposes unnecessary suffering. Constructive sacrifice means voluntarily contributing something of value toward a meaningful purpose.

49. How do the five MACTS principles work together?

Manumission provides direction; Accountability creates responsibility; Credibility builds trust; Truth grounds decisions in reality; and Sacrifice turns principles into contribution.

50. Why are MACTS principles important to the Network?

Because decentralization without principles can simply decentralize harmful behavior.

PART V TIME, ENERGY, AND VALUE

51. What does "Time + Energy = Value" mean?

It recognizes that human value is created not only through ownership of money or property, but through the application of time and effort.

52. Why is time valuable?

Because human time is finite.

53. Why is energy valuable

Ideas become socially useful when human energy helps transform them into action.

54. Does all activity automatically create value?

No. Spam, manipulation, deception, artificial engagement, or harmful conduct should not receive recognition or reward.

55. Who determines whether activity has value?

The Network is intended to use combinations of transparent rules, community participation, verification mechanisms, reputation, automated systems, and decentralized governance.

56. Can money be a form of contribution?

Yes. Financial resources can support useful activity.

57. Can knowledge be contribution?

Yes. Teaching, research, mentorship, explanation, problem-solving, and sharing useful knowledge can create substantial value.

58. Can helping one person create value?

Yes. Human value has meaning whether it helps one person or many.

59. Can creativity create value?

Yes. Art, music, software, writing, inventions, applications, ideas, educational material, and other creative works can contribute to the Network and society.

60. What does Manumit seek to change about our understanding of value?

It seeks to broaden value beyond what a person possesses or owns, towards recognizing that care, compassion, and love can have meaningful economic value as well.

PART VI REWARDS AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR

61. Why does Manumit use rewards?

Because positive reinforcement can influence behavior.

62. What makes Manumit's reward philosophy different?

Positive human behavior can be recognized and rewarded now rather than existing only as an abstract moral promise.

63. Is the purpose simply to pay members to behave well?

No. Rewards are intended to recognize contribution, encourage participation, reinforce constructive habits, and help establish an economy around useful activity.

64. Why reward members immediately rather than promising a distant reward?

Immediate or reasonably timely reinforcement creates a clearer relationship between action and consequence.

65. Is this idea supported by behavioral science?

The broader principle of reinforcement is well established in behavioral research. Manumit applies this principle to a decentralized digital environment while recognizing the complexities that motivate human behavior.

66. Does receiving a reward make an action selfish?

Not automatically. Human beings routinely act from mixed motivations. A person can receive compensation while simultaneously creating genuine social value.

67. What happens if a member participates only for rewards?

That participation may still create useful outcomes. But the objective is for members to develop a greater understanding of why constructive action matters.

68. Should every good action receive cryptocurrency?

No. Not every meaningful action can or should be monetized. The Network's reward system applies to qualifying activities defined by its protocols and governance.

69. Can rewards corrupt good intention?

Poorly designed rewards can. That is why verification, reputation, security, transparency, governance, and anti-manipulation mechanisms are necessary.

70. What should happen when members attempt to exploit the reward system?

They should be identified, limited, penalized, and/or exclude their fraudulent activity according to transparent rules and due process established through the Network's protocols and governance.

PART VII MANUMIT CORE AND THE NETWORK ECONOMY

71. What is Manumit Core (MMC)?

MMC is the native digital asset associated with the Manumit ecosystem.

72. Is MMC itself the mission?

No. MMC is an economic instrument intended to help the Network perform its mission.

73. Why use cryptocurrency?

Cryptocurrency can allow digital value to move directly within decentralized systems and can provide programmable mechanisms for participation, ownership, rewards, and exchange.

74. Why connect economic value with constructive activity?

Because economic systems influence behavior.

75. Does owning more MMC make someone a better Manumissioner?

No. Character cannot be purchased.

76. Can reputation be purchased?

No. Reputation is earned through conduct and participation.

77. Why separate wealth from reputation?

Because financial power and human credibility are not the same thing.

78. What is Proof of Participation?

It is the Network's concept of recognizing qualifying participation and contribution as a basis for rewards.

79. Why recognize participation alongside technical infrastructure?

Because machine infrastructure is needed to operate the system, while human participation gives the system purpose.

80. What does the Network ultimately want its economy to represent?

An economy in which useful and positive human activity can share space with traditional financial value.

PART VIII TECHNOLOGY SERVING PEOPLE

81. Why decentralize the Network?

Decentralization can reduce dependence upon single authorities or gatekeepers and distribute participation, responsibility, infrastructure, and decision-making.

82. Is decentralization automatically fair?

No. Fairness must be intentionally supported through governance, transparency, security, and participation.

83. What is the purpose of decentralized storage?

To reduce dependence upon a single storage authority and improve resilience, distribution, and member control consistent with Network protocols.

84. What is the purpose of smart contracts?

Smart contract help automatically carry out defined Network rules and transactions.

85. Can smart contracts determine what is morally right?

No. Code can execute rules. It cannot replace human judgment about every ethical question.

86. What is MACTS-AI?

MACTS-AI is intended to assist the Network and help implement and establish Network principles and protocols.

87. Does MACTS-AI govern humans?

No. Its role is to assist within boundaries established by human governance and Network rules.

88. Why is security part of the Manumit philosophy?

Because people cannot meaningfully participate in a network they cannot reasonably trust.

89. Why does privacy matter?

Because making our world a better place for all, may produce retaliation and attack from those who wish to maintain the status quo. Further human dignity includes reasonable control over personal information.

90. Why allow people to create applications on the Network?

Because no central organization can anticipate every useful idea.

PART IX GOVERNANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE FUTURE

91. Who ultimately gives the Network life?

Its members, who participate.

92. What is progressive decentralization?

It is the planned movement from initial stewardship toward greater community governance as the Network becomes sufficiently developed, secure, and capable of supporting decentralized responsibility.

93. Why not decentralize everything immediately?

Because without functioning systems, safeguards, accountability, or informed members can create disorder rather than freedom.

94. What is the role of governance?

It provides a means for members to make collective decisions, establish rules, resolve issues, protect the Network, and guide its development.

95. Does majority rule always produce justice?

No. Manumit governance should not treat popularity alone as the definition of truth, dignity, fairness, or manumission.

96. What responsibility comes with freedom?

The responsibility not to use one's freedom to unjustly destroy the freedom, dignity, or legitimate rights of others.

97. What would success for Manumit look like?

Success would look like a functioning community in which its members solve problems and generate measurable value while increasingly recognizing their relationship to one another, the world, and the broader universe.

98. What happens if members eventually act according to Manumit principles without expecting rewards?

Then the reward system has accomplished something deeper than a transaction.

99. What is the Manumit vision?

To build a decentralized digital world that helps members create a better physical one.

100. What is the deepest lesson of the Manumit Way?

Human beings may experience themselves as separate individuals, but there is a unity among all things, seen and unseen; that we are all connected to everything that ever was or will be. That is Manumit. That is Knowledge of Self.