MOZ

White Paper (ver. 3)

Index

Introduction

Overview

The growing interest and development in the metaverse are creating a significant shift in the online distribution industry, which has predominantly operated in a two-dimensional space. The metaverse, aiming for a realistic three-dimensional space, has the potential to elevate the existing online distribution industry from a two-dimensional to a three-dimensional experience.

However, implementing the metaverse to replicate the real-world experience comes with substantial technological challenges and limitations in the implementation process. Reproducing a real-world environment, including both the interiors of buildings and real people, in the metaverse is not a straightforward task.

In the near future, many metaverse users will demand an experience that closely mirrors the real world, with real-time information reflecting the changes occurring in the physical world. Consumers accustomed to the vividness of offline shopping and the convenience of online shopping will soon seek a new metaverse shopping platform that combines the advantages of both, allowing them to experience real-time changes in a space identical to reality.

MOZ Platform integrates technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and blockchain to create a digital twin metaverse platform. It replicates entire department store or mall buildings into online virtual spaces, placing stores and shops exactly as they are in the real world and synchronizing them with the physical world.

Implementing everything in this world identically in the virtual world requires a significant amount of time, effort, and substantial funding. However, focusing on specific purposes, such as replicating shopping procedures like product display, experience, purchase, and transactions from department stores or malls, is feasible. Moreover, efforts and funding to implement sales and commerce, crucial economic activities, are relatively accessible.

MOZ Platform inevitably needs to evolve into a system that, like most platform companies, emphasizes large-scale 'connection' and 'communication.' Undoubtedly, globally successful

platform companies have provided us with significant convenience in terms of 'connection' and 'communication.' However, the monopolistic practices of these platform giants, utilizing excessive expansion policies and supplying various products and services through extensive networks, have led to continuous social issues, including 'unfairness,' 'monopoly,' and 'imbalance in industrial development' and 'wealth polarization' caused by the concentration of capital.

The metaverse industry, more extensive and diverse than any other platform industry, is at risk of becoming another feeding ground for platform giants or financially robust corporations, transforming into a monster seeking to deprive individual freedom once again, promising 'convenience' and 'enjoyment.'

To overcome this, what is the alternative? It is to build a platform that operates on a decentralized system, where everyone participating in the metaverse platform holds their own authority and responsibilities to actively engage in metaverse governance. Carefully contemplating how to effectively overcome the societal issues caused by centralized large-scale platforms, we initiated the MOZ (Metaverse Onlife Zone) Platform as a decentralized platform to overcome these challenges.

MOZ Project

The MOZ Platform is a digital twin shopping space information platform that implements real-time online shopping in the virtual world, allowing users to enjoy both online and offline shopping experiences simultaneously if they are physically present in offline stores.

Combining virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), the Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI), MOZ Platform provides identical spatial information, resembling a mirror world. The blockchain system ensures the real-time provision of trustworthy shopping data.

Utilizing digital twin technology can bridge the gap between real and virtual spaces. This has the potential to change individual lifestyle paradigms by simultaneously utilizing real and virtual spaces for activities such as office work, meetings, education, tourism, and shopping.

The most effective application of these 3D spatial characteristics of digital twins is in the field of shopping, where economic activities are vibrant. Therefore, the MOZ Platform project starts by prioritizing its application to shopping spaces such as malls and department stores.

To overcome the drawbacks of existing platforms and allow MOZ Platform to organically evolve, participants investing in MOZ Platform should have the ability to directly exercise decision-making authority regarding platform expansion and operations. For this, a token ecosystem with governance tokens, allowing participants to have a say in the extent and scope of decision-making, is necessary. Additionally, payment tokens applicable for completing shopping and activating various incentives on the globally expanded MOZ Platform are required.

Moreover, a unified single metaverse world, unlike reality, is impossible. Attempting to create a unified government for the entire Earth is an impractical idea. Therefore, various metaverses should coexist above the foundational service layer of the real world, similar to the functions of water, air, and land. These metaverses should progressively connect, leading to the creation of a massive Earth-scale metaverse world.

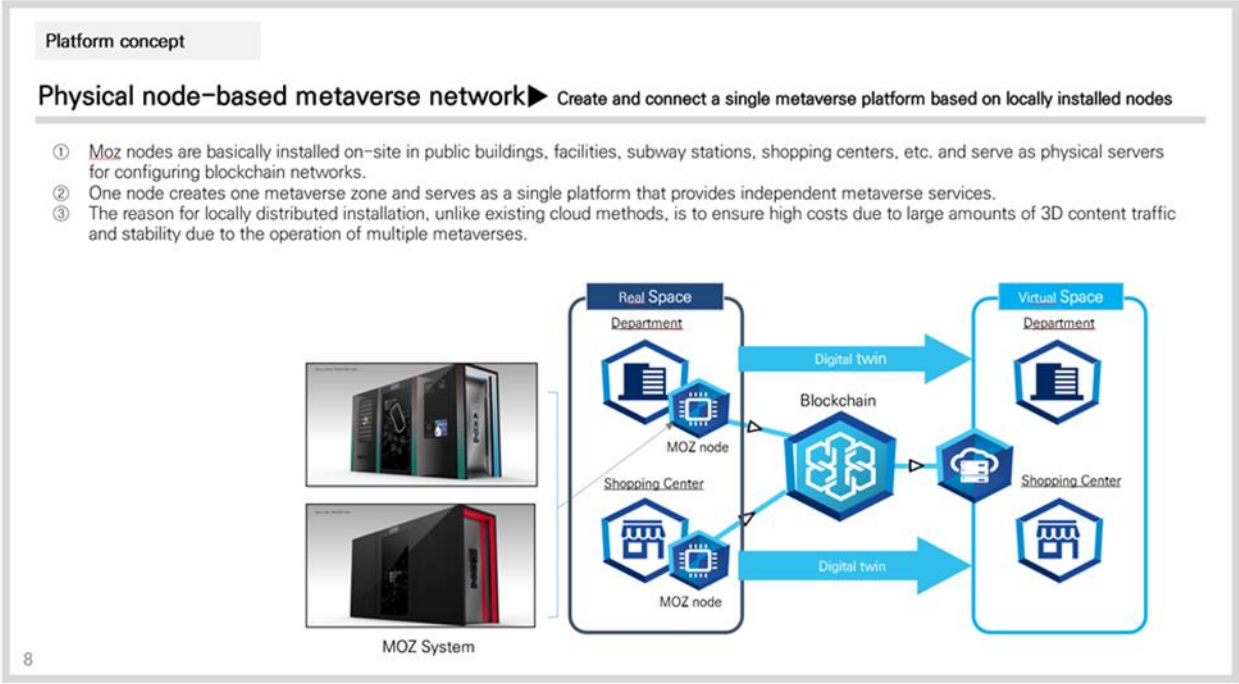
Newly connected metaverses, operating independently, achieve decentralization, and MOZ Platform will ultimately evolve into the most universal and fair platform worldwide. In essence,

MOZ Platform, where diverse metaverses globally cooperate and mutually thrive with fair rights and responsibilities, will naturally develop into a Global Metaverse Meta-Platform.

Implementation technology

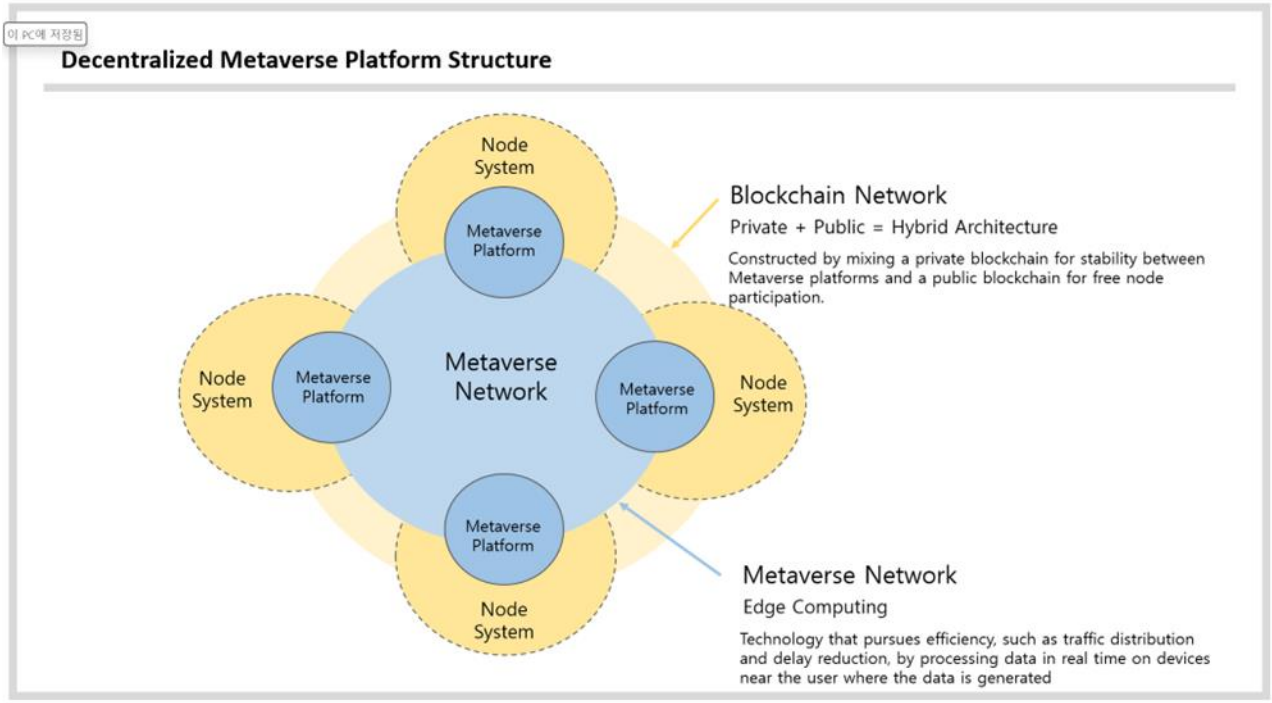
Decentralized Metaverse Platform

The MOZ Platform aims to implement a 'physically decentralized platform without exclusive intermediaries,' addressing both structural and social issues present in traditional centralized platforms. Here, 'physical decentralization' refers to the installation of a system, the main node sharing a distributed ledger, in each building.



The reason for installing the main node system in offline buildings lies in the characteristics of building space information services. To facilitate rapid and easy connectivity with various Internet of Things (IoT) devices that will be installed within the building in the future, it is essential to have an on-site aggregate system serving as a server for each building. Additionally, installing the main node system based on buildings and configuring a private blockchain enhances the security and efficiency of the platform.

In essence, by installing the main node system for each building, each of these systems can function independently as a meta-universe, and decentralization is achieved, allowing multiple metaverses to communicate with each other on an equal basis.



Reasons for Decentralization in Global Metaverse Platforms:

① **Platform Resilience**: In the event of the disappearance of the platform operator, the entire metaverse should not vanish. Therefore, constructing a metaverse necessitates independence from being 100% reliant or subservient to the platform operator.

② **Diverse User Preferences**: Most entities envision their unique metaverse, making it impractical to implement a single metaverse satisfying everyone. Consequently, a structure allowing connection to other metaverses is essential, enabling participation or withdrawal whenever deemed necessary. Creating a metaverse platform with decentralized architecture permits autonomous participation, withdrawal, and fluid movement across platforms.

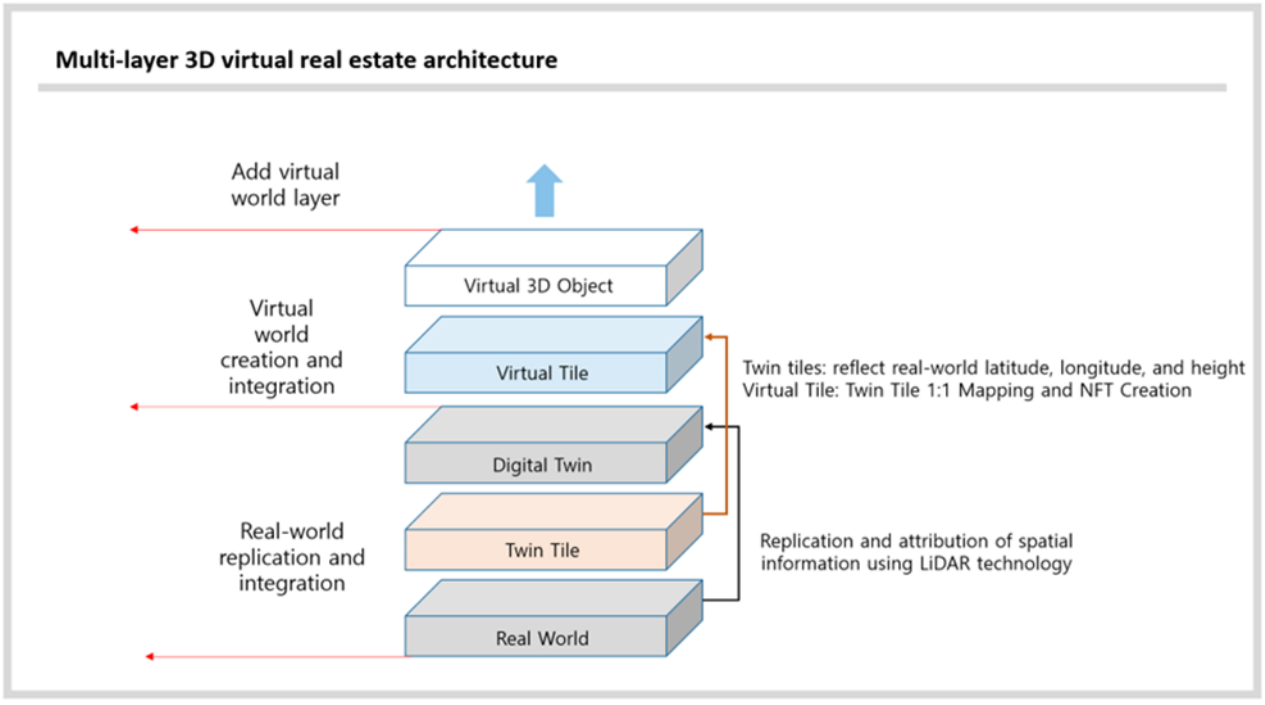
③ **Realism Alignment**: To achieve a metaverse world aligning closely with the real world, a 'Space Information Aggregation System' is indispensable. This system utilizes various tools, including the Internet of Things, to collect sensing data from the real world. This ensures real-time recording and updating of events occurring in distant buildings.

④ **Scalability of 3D Content**: The surge in high-capacity 3D content resources presents challenges that demand effective solutions. Installing small servers on-site allows real-time data processing, ensuring the harmony between the metaverse and the real world remains intact despite the substantial increase in 3D content resources.

Multi-Layered Tile Map

To create a mirror world that faithfully replicates the real one, the initial step involves establishing the virtual earth (Cyber-Ground) in the virtual world, mirroring the real-ground (Real-Ground) of the physical world, and subsequently aligning these two realms. The process begins by synchronizing spatial information, encompassing location and size.

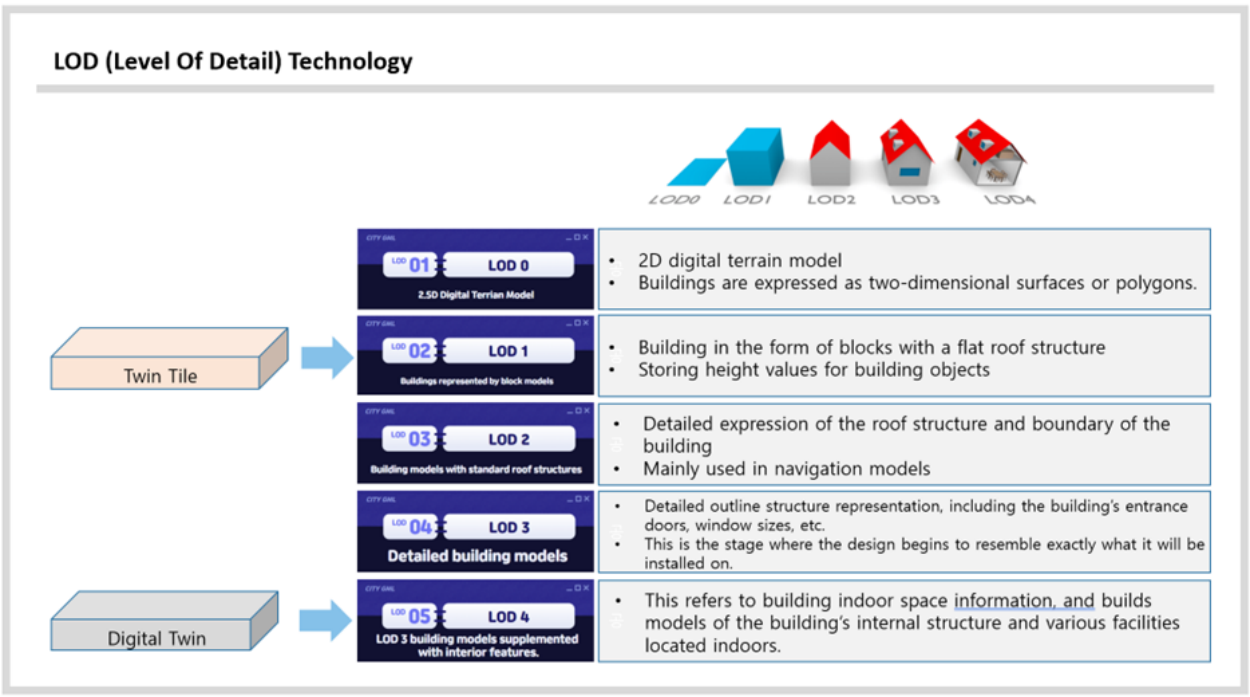
To precisely define location information, a flat 'tile' concept, resembling graph paper denoting latitude and longitude, is introduced along with the Z-axis indicating height, resulting in the formation of three-dimensional 'tiles.' These 'tiles' encompass 'twin tiles,' faithfully replicating the real world, and 'virtual tiles,' essential for locating virtual real estate that doesn't exist in the physical world.



Real estate on the MOZ Platform constitutes a multi-layered virtual property, seamlessly integrating elements from both the physical and virtual realms. In essence, the real estate on the MOZ platform goes beyond a mere digital twin layer replicating the real world; it has the capability to incorporate numerous additional virtual real estate layers atop the foundational digital twin layer.

LOD (Level Of Detail) Technology

LOD (Level Of Detail) technology is a method that progressively represents the precision and resolution of terrain, imagery, and 3D objects based on their distance from the user's perspective.



This allows for improved data visualization speed and minimizes user hardware usage by visualizing data with less volume than actual data. In the MOZ Platform, the primary source of indoor spatial information, based on LOD4 standards, involves capturing spatial images, structures, and size data through LiDAR technology.

For digital twins, the principle is to replicate the real world identically. Therefore, building information located at latitude and longitude coordinates in the real world is identical in twin tiles, and 3D resources representing space must also align with the real world.

Moreover, in case of changes such as new constructions or demolitions in the real world, the MOZ ecosystem undergoes a verification process to ensure that the virtual twin world accurately reflects these changes, aligning with the real world.

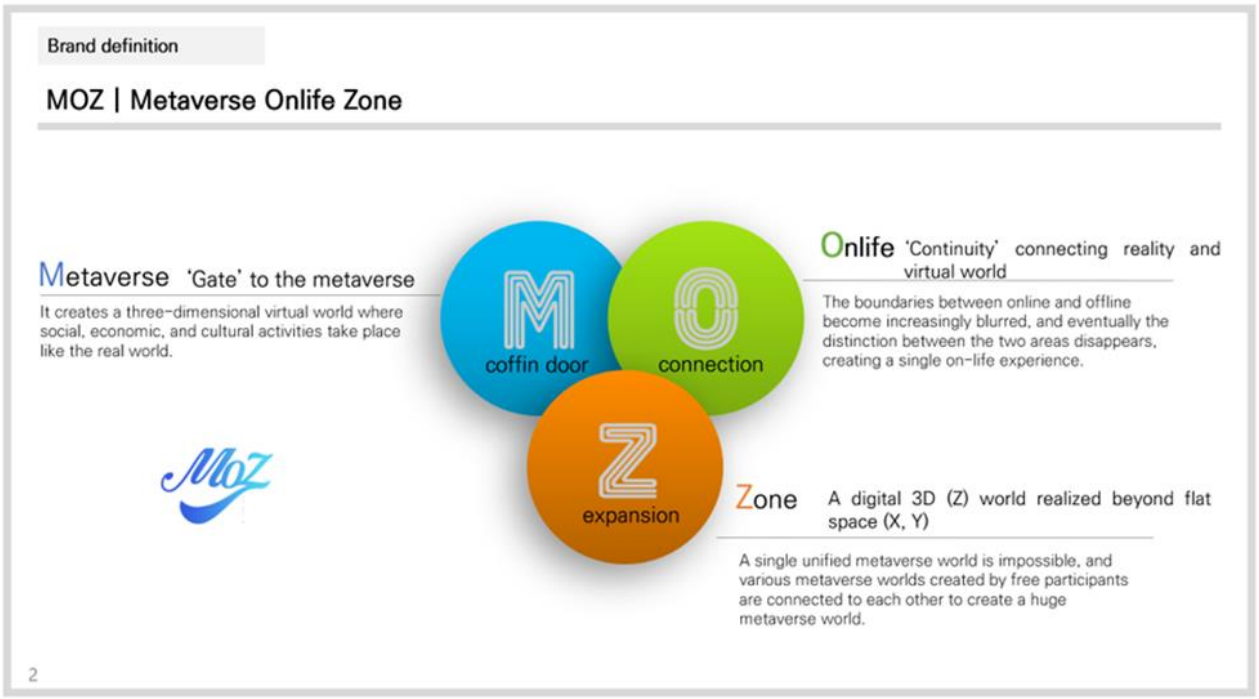
MOZ Platform Structure

The MOZ Platform begins by establishing a foundational framework known as the Cyber-ground and progressively digitizing the real world into a digital twin. However, replicating the entire real world at once into the MOZ Platform is impractical. Instead, an incremental approach, akin to the step-by-step spread of a single-cell virus, proves to be the most effective implementation method.

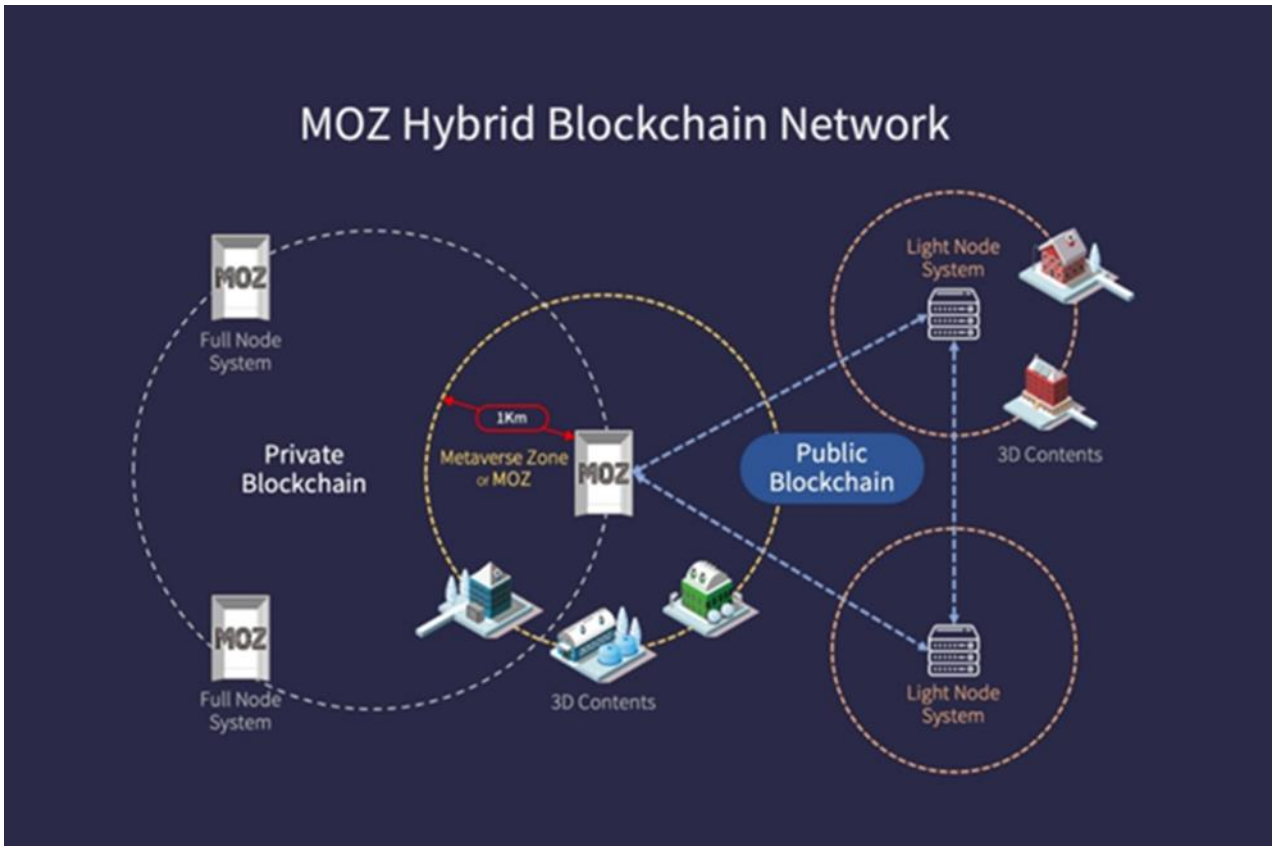
Therefore, we've adopted the strategy of expanding and spreading the MOZ Platform by forming MOZ (Metaverse Onlife Zone) Nodes, acting as the single-cell virus. MOZ is an acronym created by combining the initials of Metaverse Onlife Zone. The philosophy behind the MOZ Platform is to connect various structures, buildings, stores, and facilities representing real-world regions and industries, recreating them on the virtual ground (Cyber-Ground), progressively interconnecting to form a vast decentralized metaverse world.

Generally, MOZ consists of a Full Node System, serving as the central core, and an associated Light Node System, forming a spatially sized zone. Using MOZ as a reference, an independent metaverse world called Metaverse Onlife Zone is created.

In the future, numerous single-cell MOZ viruses will expand and interconnect, ultimately giving rise to the giant decentralized multicellular metaverse world known as the MOZ Platform that we aim to achieve.



Hybrid Blockchain



The MOZ network refers to a vast multicellular MOZ blockchain network where individual MOZ Nodes, acting as independent single cells, are interconnected. The connection between MOZ Nodes follows a fundamental method, automatically linking the closest MOZ Nodes

based on geographical proximity in the real world. This approach is termed a 'Locked Up Portal,' allowing only one connection link between interconnected MOZ Nodes.

These 'Locked Up Portals' cannot be altered or disconnected based on subjective judgments between connected MOZ Nodes. However, if issues such as withdrawals arise during the system's overall efficiency monitoring in the MOZ Platform or a more efficient connection method is detected, automatic reconnection among nearby nodes may occur, altering the current connections.

Distinguishing from the 'Locked Up Portal' that automatically connects nodes based on the system's judgment, there is a 'Changeable Portal.' This type of portal automatically links commercial information or content, similar to internet banners, to nodes based on the system's judgment, irrespective of node locations. Unlike the 'Locked Up Portal,' the 'Changeable Portal' allows connections to any node upon approval and can connect to multiple nodes. However, mutual approval is necessary for the portal connection, and it can be disconnected at any time.

These 'Changeable Portals' are expected to evolve into diverse three-dimensional connection structures resembling neurons, ultimately allowing connections without geographical constraints.

The MOZ Blockchain is a hybrid blockchain consisting of a "Private Blockchain" with authenticated Full MOZ Nodes and a "Public Blockchain" with accessible Light MOZ Nodes. The integration of these components creates a dynamic ecosystem.

① **Private Blockchain:**

A. Composition: Consists of authenticated Full MOZ Nodes.

B. Role: Handles secure and authenticated transactions within the network.

② **Public Blockchain**:

A. Composition: Comprises Light MOZ Nodes open to participation.

B. Connection: Participants, after installing the MOZ solution and connecting to the MOZ Blockchain, seamlessly link to nearby Full MOZ Nodes through a

straightforward verification process, without the need for specific authentication procedures.

3D Content Decentralized Platform

As the number of MOZ Nodes continues to increase, the geometrically growing traffic of 3D resources generated by participants poses a significant challenge for platform operations when relying solely on a central server. In order to address the delayed processing speed and diminishing storage capacity, an efficient Edge Computing technology that can distribute and process data in real-time using multiple small servers is essential.

Therefore, as the digital twinning of expanding MOZ Nodes results in a massive increase in data, Edge Computing becomes crucial to provide large-scale data to online or mobile users in real-time within the MOZ Platform.

To effectively handle the two types of customer access occurring in the metaverse, MOZ Platform development must cater to both scenarios. In the case of direct visits to MOZ Platform in the offline world, immediate augmented reality (AR) services are possible using local storage of 3D resources and big data on MOZ Node, leveraging local networks without the burden of large traffic.

However, for online visits where direct utilization of local storage is not possible, methods minimizing traffic bandwidth become necessary. Effective approaches include leveraging the 5G networks implemented by telecommunication companies for base station Edge Computing or utilizing Edge solutions from specialized Edge Computing companies.

In this context, MOZ Nodes can enhance 3D resource processing by adding Edge Computing solutions for 3D resources to the 5G networks of telecommunication companies, efficiently handling 3D resource traffic through integration with existing Edge clouds of telecommunication companies.

Digital Twin Contents Creation

After the establishment of a decentralized metaverse platform based on blockchain, it becomes crucial to accurately represent the real-world existence online. This entails the need for 3D spatial information content creation for digital twins. Achieving an identical and precise implementation of the real world means not only capturing images of objects in the visual space but also accurately representing their relative distances and sizes in the three-dimensional space.

To implement everything in the 3D online space identical to the real world, the process begins with capturing the real world using specialized cameras or smartphones equipped with 'LiDAR scanners.' LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) scanners emit laser beams, measuring the time it takes for the light to reflect back, thus determining the distance between the scanner and surrounding objects. While the distance measurement method is similar to traditional radar, LiDAR uses infrared light instead of long-range radio waves.

LiDAR scanners can shoot thousands of lasers per second, providing real-time measurements of both distance and object sizes. Utilizing this data, 3D models can be created, offering more

accurate augmented reality experiences and environments. Currently, LiDAR scanners find applications in autonomous vehicles, architecture, and 3D model implementation.

LiDAR scanners enhance augmented reality experiences by providing more detailed information about the environment to apps. For instance, in games like Pokémon Go, the precise location of virtual creatures is better understood, allowing users to easily catch them. Additionally, in applications like IKEA's, users can preview how a product looks and fits in their space before making a purchase.

As companies continue to innovate and find more innovative uses for LiDAR scanner technology, its versatility and applications are expected to increase further.

3D Contents Solution

For the rapid expansion of the MOZ Platform, an initial goal is to provide basic services using a globally recognized SDK-based platform that offers stable services in 3D content creation and editing. 3D content, represented by typical 3D modeling files like STL (Stereo lithography) or OBJ (Object File), undergoes secondary rendering and data processing. Afterward, it is stored in the local storage and cloud of each MOZ Node.

The specific process of content creation and updates is as follows:

1. Initial Data Capture:

- The MOZ Platform captures the foundational data of building spaces where MOZ Nodes are installed. This includes the interior structure, main corridors, common spaces, and facilities within each store and tenant using a specialized camera equipped with LiDAR scanner functionality.

2. Continuous Updates:

- Ongoing updates, such as changes or additions to individual stores and tenant facilities,

are captured using 3D LiDAR-enabled smartphones or similar devices. This ensures continuous acquisition of 3D content update resources.

3. Hardware Considerations:

- Various 3D cameras will be introduced based on the scale of buildings. Future expectations include the generalization of 3D shooting using LiDAR scanners on smartphones. Therefore, the platform will be developed to be compatible with most common 3D shooting hardware, such as smartphones, enabling automatic registration of 3D content.

However, initially, for the essential building space information required by early MOZ Nodes, the use of Matterport's platform is considered. Additionally, for initial 3D resource editing and distribution, Matterport's hosting capabilities will be utilized, aiming to provide customized services by incorporating Matterport's SDK or API.

☞ https://matterport.com/cameras/pro2-3D-camera

MOZ NFT (Non-Fungible Token)

NFT, or Non-Fungible Token, refers to a token that utilizes blockchain technology to represent unique and irreplaceable digital assets. NFTs prove the uniqueness of digital assets with scarcity, assigning each digital asset a distinct identifier to clearly differentiate it from any other digital asset. This uniqueness verification allows for the proof of the individuality of

digital assets in the virtual world, maintaining their distinctiveness even when moving between MOZ Nodes or onto other blockchain networks. As a result, the value of these digital assets can be accurately assured.

Within the MOZ Platform, real-world products are transformed into NFTs in the virtual space. These NFTs are then simultaneously connected to both the real and virtual worlds, aligning their location coordinates (latitude and longitude) in both spaces. When users trade products designated as NFTs on the MOZ Platform, the transaction outcomes enable the physical delivery of the product in the real world. Conversely, when a transaction occurs in the real world, the ownership of the NFT within the MOZ Platform shifts based on the real-world transaction history. It's important to note that for these transactions to seamlessly occur in both the real and virtual worlds, all parties involved must be registered as members or merchants within the MOZ Platform.

MOZ Platform Overview

MOZ Platform Main Component

The main components of the MOZ Platform include MOZ Node, MOZ App, and MOZ Wallet, and cloud services are supplemented to resolve the functional limitations of the blockchain-based MOZ Node.

In order to implement a completely decentralized metaverse on the MOZ Platform, the 'World Computer', a distributed computing platform based on a completely public blockchain that the existing Ethereum aims for, must be able to be utilized. Here, 'the world's computer' is the vision that Ethereum has been pursuing since its emergence. This is because the Ethereum network is like a huge computer where distributed computers (nodes) are connected to each other.

Many small computers around the world form one large computer, where all these computers (nodes) are connected to each other and each have a copy of the entire code and data.

When you deploy code on the Ethereum blockchain, the code is replicated to all nodes in the network. When data is stored in an application, that data is replicated across all nodes.

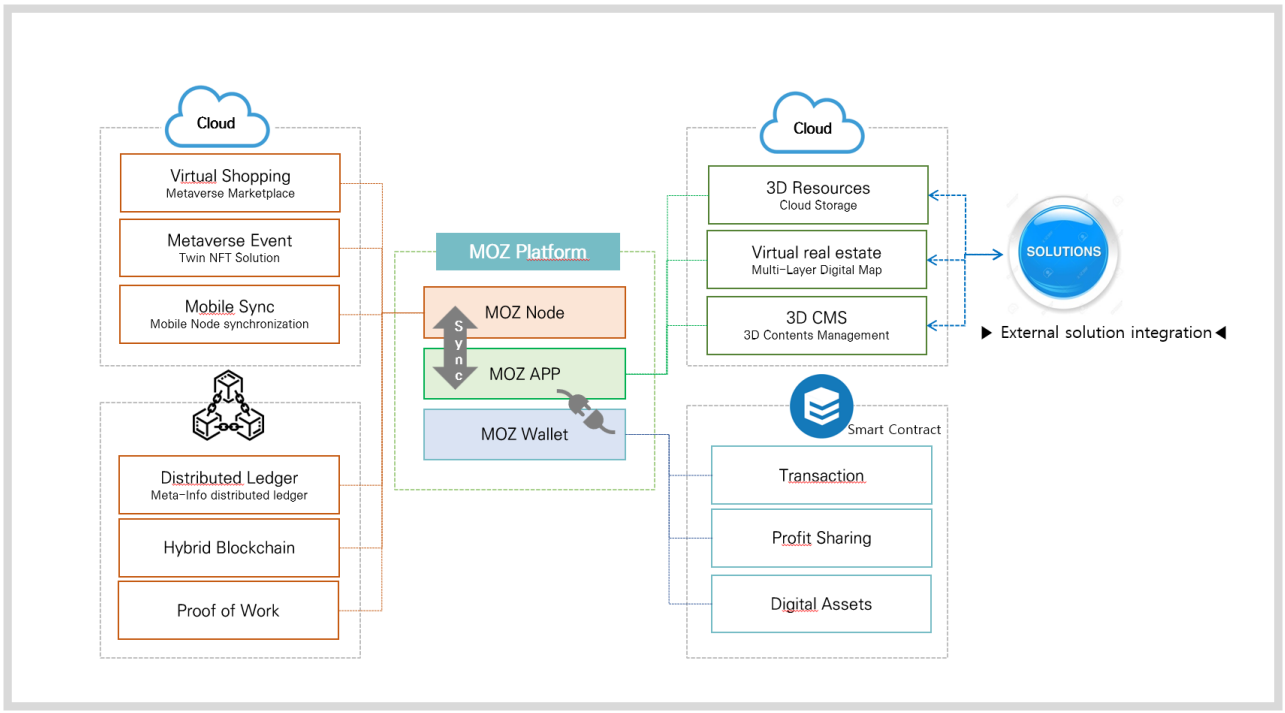
Because there are thousands of nodes in the network, it is nearly impossible to stop all nodes at once. Here, participants can write an application program called a ‘smart contract’ and run it on computers around the world. The platform is guaranteed to run at all times without interruption, censorship, fraud or third-party interference. However, in reality, development is still in progress, and it will take a long time until it is put to use.

MOZ Platform ultimately aims to be a hybrid blockchain-based distributed computing platform consisting of MOZ Nodes. In the case of Ethereum, it aims to implement a ‘computer of the world’ like a general-purpose PC in the real world, but MOZ Platform aims to implement a ‘computer of the metaverse’ that operates equally in the real world and the virtual world.

The basic difference between the 'world's computer' and the 'metaverse's computer' is that the 'metaverse's computer' has a location-based connection algorithm that connects all nodes in the virtual world to the corresponding sites in the real world, whereas the 'world's computer' ' is that it is difficult to perform this function.

In order to achieve the goal of 'Computer of the Metaverse', MOZ Platform introduces complementary cloud services and combines them with edge computing, which is the intermediate stage between blockchain and distributed computing. After confirming service potential, MOZ Platform is developed step by step. I plan to go out.

MOZ Platform Cloud Solution



In the ever-expanding MOZ Platform, where high-capacity 3D content is constantly utilized, cloud storage is employed alongside MOZ Node's local storage. External solutions are crucial for efficiently managing virtual real estate and 3D resources, requiring integration with their APIs, facilitated through cloud services. Additionally, solutions and services necessary for MOZ Shopping, MOZ Events, mobile synchronization, and more are provided through the cloud.

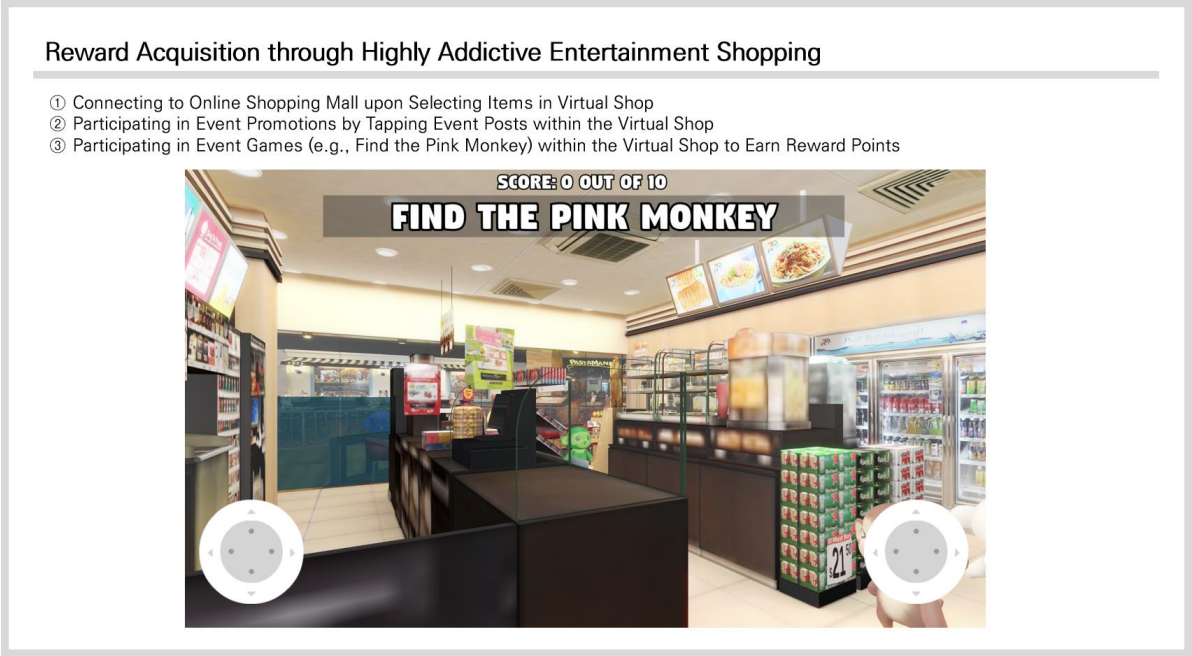
① **MOZ Shopping**:

- Essential 3D contents for convenient shopping within MOZ Platform include images of 3D digital twin stores and, in some cases, images of products requiring NFT. For stores with relatively static images, local storage on MOZ Node is sufficient. However, if product images change frequently, or diverse attribute data related to transactions is linked to external sites (company websites, online malls), necessitating frequent updates or edits by third parties, these services are directly supported from the cloud.

② **MOZ Events**:

- Unlike traditional online/offline events, MOZ Events involve a unique concept where

the virtual and real worlds are interconnected and progress simultaneously. Ensuring equal competitive conditions for all participants, regardless of whether they engage in the event from the virtual or real world, is crucial.



One way to achieve this is by restricting teleportation in the virtual world during the event, aligning the difficulty level with the time required for participants in the real world. Dynamic adjustments to difficulty levels may be necessary as events progress, leveraging data from past MOZ Events or technologies like AI and machine learning. Hence, utilizing the cloud to support events by accessing and utilizing such data or technologies is desirable.

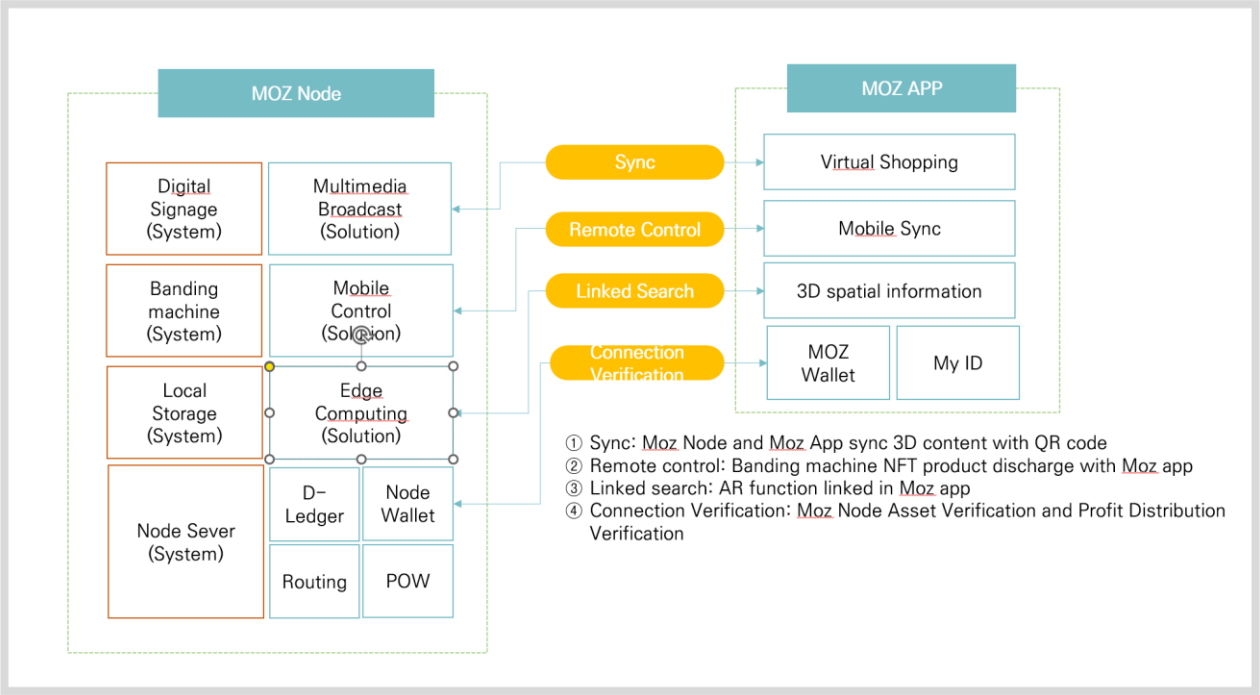
③ **Mobile Synchronization**:

- Mobile synchronization between MOZ Node and MOZ App occurs in two main types. The first type initiates synchronization when a member, present at a site with MOZ Node, authenticates through QR codes or NFC using the MOZ App on their smartphone. After recognizing the member ID on MOZ Node, the 3D resource contents displayed on the 'touch screen' of MOZ Node sync with the member's MOZ App, allowing them to view the same information. The second type involves remote synchronization where a member, not physically present, accesses MOZ Platform online, selects the desired MOZ Node, and synchronizes it remotely. In this scenario, decentralized identity authentication with 'MyID' is required for MOZ Node to recognize the member ID. Cloud services, specifically CDN (Content Delivery Network), are vital for accurately and reliably transmitting merged local 3D resources

from MOZ Node and existing cloud-based dynamic 3D resources to the member's MOZ App.

MOZ Node & MOZ App Integration

The first core service of the MOZ Platform involves sharing 3D contents of a building with a member's smartphone through offline synchronization using MOZ Node and QR codes in real-world locations. The second service revolves around synchronizing with various MOZ Nodes in the virtual world within the MOZ Platform, providing information for activities like shopping and entertainment. Instant teleportation between MOZ Nodes, inter-device control, and personal identity verification are achieved by connecting to external solutions.



① **Synchronization and Inter-device Control**:

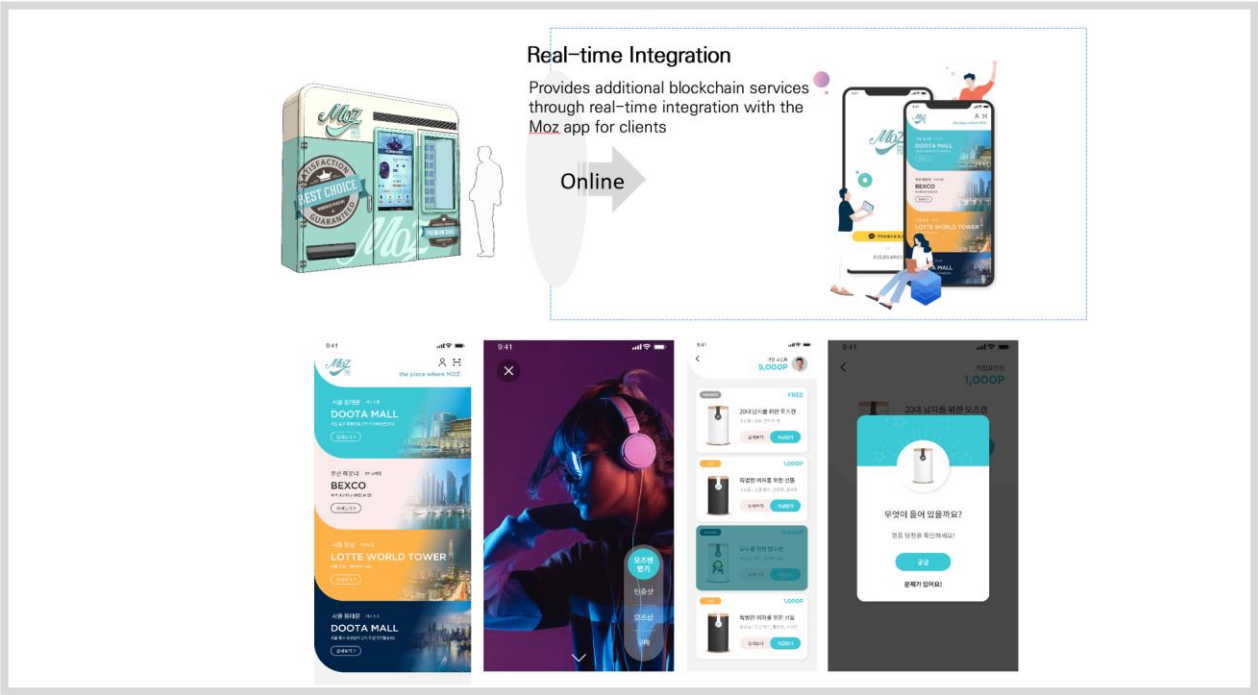
- Synchronization and inter-device control in MOZ Platform mean real-time broadcasting of multimedia content from MOZ Node to MOZ App. It allows users to view multimedia broadcasts on the MOZ App and control functions such as operating a bending machine or interacting with the touchscreen within MOZ Node. For instance, controlling the release of NFT items from the bending machine can be done using a mobile phone without physically pressing buttons.

② **Integration Search**:

- MOZ Node enables searching for spatial information using the touchscreen. Similarly, MOZ App allows users to search for 3D contents within the corresponding MOZ Node.

③ **Member Verification**:

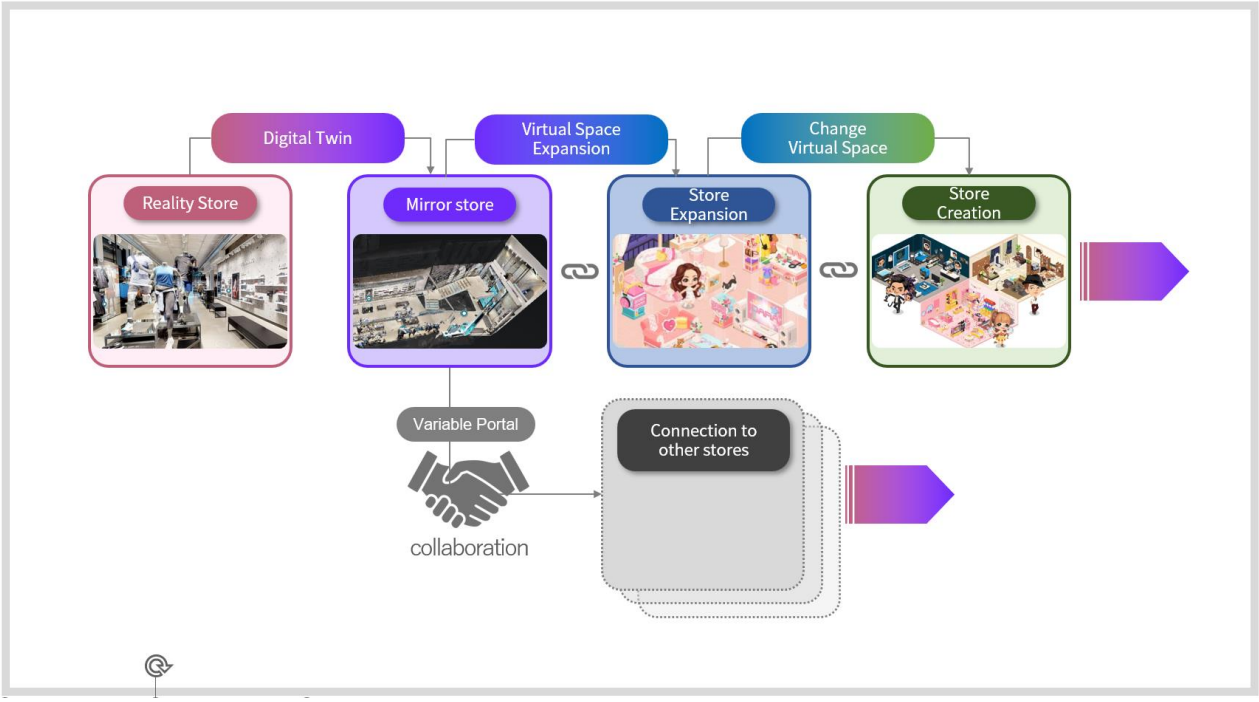
- MOZ Node verifies membership using the ID registered in the MOZ App's electronic wallet. In case MOZ Node requests additional personal information for events, etc., it can be provided through decentralized identity authentication using 'My ID.'



MOZ App, seamlessly integrated with MOZ Node in real-time, combines mobile app functionalities for clients and decentralized applications (DApps) linked to smart contracts. The mobile app includes features for controlling MOZ Node, VR and AR spatial information pages for virtual shopping, and a mobile virtual shopping mall. DApp functionalities encompass identity verification, asset verification for MOZ Node, profit distribution among participants, etc., validated through an electronic wallet and smart contracts, covering aspects like identity, assets, and finance.

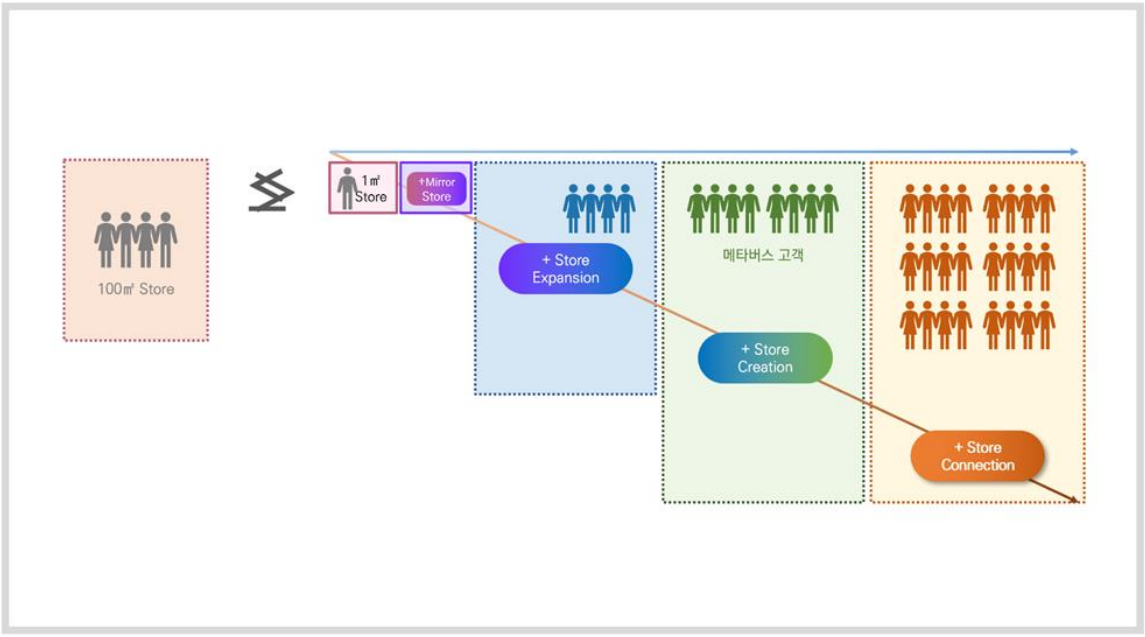
Digital Twin MOZ Affiliate Store

Stores within the MOZ Platform are mirror replicas of real-world stores, utilizing 'twin tiles' to provide an incredibly realistic virtual shopping experience, as they are not imaginative virtual stores. However, these stores within the MOZ Platform can go beyond the limitations of physical space, allowing for unlimited expansion of store size and services. They can also transform into creative future-oriented stores capable of hosting events and metaverse commerce by combining real and virtual spaces.



① **Store Expansion**:

- Within the MOZ Platform, stores can expand beyond the size constraints of the real world, utilizing 'virtual tiles' to extend stores as desired. Therefore, in the MOZ Platform world, comparing the competitiveness of a 1 square meter store with a 100 square meter store purely based on physical size is inappropriate. This is because, in the world of the MOZ Platform, a real-world 1 square meter store may achieve much more customers and revenue than a real-world 100 square meter store due to the possibility of store expansion.



② **Store creation**:

-. MOZ Platform stores go beyond satisfaction with digital twins. Using "virtual tiles," stores can creatively expand in size and incorporate various elements like store interior, overall atmosphere, creation of various AR objects, avatars, and more. Changing the 'digital twin mode' option on smartphones or AR glasses can reveal creatively designed virtual stores, offering a unique experience with diverse 3D contents that differ from real-world stores.

③ - Utilizing 'variable portals' which are 3D commercial links facilitating instant teleportation between MOZ Platform stores, related stores can be interconnected, allowing small businesses to autonomously configure business districts. This enables small businesses to establish competitive commercial areas independently, without relying solely on existing large-scale commercial areas like department stores or shopping centers. Visitors to the MOZ Platform can conveniently enjoy shopping by using portal links that enable AR (augmented reality) and MOZ store transitions. As a result, they can experience and enjoy various services in realistic stores and creative virtual spaces.

MOZ Platform Ecosystem

MOZ Platform management

The MOZ Platform integrates virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), the Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI) to provide reliable shopping data through a blockchain system installed in buildings and digital twin spatial information. This creates a Metaverse Platform, allowing real-world shopping to be experienced in a virtual world in real-time, replicating it in three dimensions as if physically present.

Primarily, it aims to overcome the drawbacks of centralized platforms with closed and proprietary ownership and management. It establishes a decentralized platform where numerous participants possess independent ownership and decision-making rights, fostering self-sustainable development.

To maintain decentralization, all MOZ Partners, participants in the platform, are designed to operate and manage the MOZ Platform through their investments and efforts. The MOZ Foundation and MOZ Co. Ltd. provide managerial recommendations and technical support to ensure the smooth operation and spread of this decentralized platform in collaboration with MOZ Partners.

Although early stages encourage active participation and support to propel the MOZ Platform, as the number of participating MOZ Nodes increases, the role of the MOZ Foundation diminishes, with MOZ Partners taking on more significant responsibilities.

For the seamless expansion envisioned by the MOZ Platform, collaborative efforts are crucial, involving MOZ Platform Partners, MOZ Foundation, MOZ Co. Ltd., store owners, advertisers, registrants providing real store information, platform users, and numerous platform advocates (Advocates).

To ensure effective execution of responsibilities and roles within the MOZ Platform, governance-specific MOZ NFTs and the foundational currency, MOZ Coin, are essential, contributing to governance and enabling efficient shopping experiences on the platform.

MOZ Platform members

The responsibilities and roles of members participating or expected to participate in the MOZ Platform are briefly summarized as follows.

MOZ Foundation

The MOZ Foundation is responsible for planning and executing policies necessary for the operation, expansion, and management of the MOZ Platform. It directly performs tasks or, when needed, indirectly through MOZ Co. Ltd., managing and supervising the outcomes.

The foundation plans and drives the issuance of MOZ NFTs and MOZ Coins, as well as the expansion of MOZ Nodes to globally scale the MOZ Platform. The approach for adding and spreading MOZ Nodes involves partnering with local partners interested in participating in the MOZ Platform. In cases where the platform is not well-known in a new region, the foundation may directly invest to expand MOZ Nodes.

To further expedite the global spread of the MOZ Platform, the foundation consistently expands MOZ Nodes as long as resources permit. As new MOZ Nodes are added and the MOZ Platform expands, additional circulation of NFTs and Coins is required. In such cases, the foundation obtains consent from existing MOZ NFT holders to distribute the necessary MOZ NFTs and MOZ Coins. The quantity and method of distribution are thoroughly reviewed by the foundation, taking into account the opinions and agreement of MOZ NFT holders.

Moreover, the foundation has the obligation and responsibility to explore and implement various policies to expand the settled MOZ Platform. It plays a role in adding new items or business models to the MOZ Platform to ensure its current and smooth operation, providing greater benefits to all participants.

Additionally, the foundation seeks ways to connect various Metaverses of different natures or purposes, such as education, gaming, and entertainment, to the MOZ Platform, fostering mutual collaboration. In such cases, the operation and management of newly connected Metaverses should be strictly decentralized, allowing the existing operators to manage them. The foundation's role is to drive this process, ensuring the platform evolves into the most universal, fair, and decentralized platform worldwide.

In summary, the MOZ Foundation must develop and execute transparent and objective

expansion and operation policies to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of the platform continually. Beyond revenue-generating activities, the foundation utilizes a significant portion of the revenue generated from MOZ Platform operations to support various projects aimed at the healthy development of the platform industry, extending the lifespan of the Earth, and conservation efforts. The foundation actively engages in public service, striving to effectively reinvest at least half of the revenue for the benefit of society, continuously exploring avenues for the most effective support for future generations.

MOZ Co. Ltd.

MOZ Co. Ltd. plays a comprehensive and responsible role in overseeing the operation and technical support of the MOZ Platform. It is responsible for building MOZ Nodes and providing technical support to ensure their smooth operation.

The company registers new merchants on the Platform Node, facilitates easy registration of various contents by registrants, contracts with advertisers for ad registration, and supports Platform users to ensure convenient use of the MOZ Platform.

If MOZ Co. Ltd. finds it challenging to directly perform all these support roles effectively, it may establish subsidiaries or joint ventures in specific countries or regions to handle tasks more efficiently.

Furthermore, MOZ Co. Ltd. manages wallets and transaction services for the distribution and trading of MOZ NFTs and MOZ Coins in the operation of the MOZ Platform. For instance, it receives income from sources such as advertising fees from advertisers in MOZ Coin, settles accounts, and distributes MOZ Coins in Air Drop format to contributors such as the foundation, partners, merchants, registrants, and users who have contributed to the activation of the MOZ Platform.

Most tasks generated within the MOZ Platform, especially those newly added or modified according to MOZ Foundation's policies and plans, are performed by MOZ Co. Ltd. In essence,

MOZ Co. Ltd. carries out a majority of tasks related to the MOZ Platform with the approval of MOZ Foundation.

To efficiently handle these responsibilities, MOZ Co. Ltd. may need to leverage experts or specialized companies in various fields such as blockchain programming, solutions, systems, design, and broadcast content. Additionally, for effective maintenance of MOZ Nodes, content management, and continuous production, verification, and updating of 3D content for non-face-to-face child shopping within the building, MOZ Co. Ltd. may utilize dedicated personnel or organizations.

These tasks are typically carried out with the assistance of MOZ Node Partners, but in cases where primary Partners are unavailable – for instance, when multiple individuals collectively authorize a MOZ Node or when the foundation directly invests in additional MOZ Nodes – MOZ Co. Ltd. or its corresponding subsidiaries may designate necessary personnel or organizations to operate them, with separate compensation and management considerations.

MOZ Platform Partner

When proposals for new MOZ Nodes are accepted by the MOZ Foundation and existing Partners or MOZ NFT Holders, the proposer(s) for the new MOZ Node can become Partners. Typically, a proposer can be an individual or an organization, and in cases of joint investment by multiple individuals, it can involve several people or multiple organizations.

MOZ Platform Partners generally contribute to the operation and activation of MOZ Nodes. Specifically, they assist in activities such as monitoring unfair transactions, content creation, registration, updates, content verification, and blocking harmful content to maintain a healthy MOZ Ecosystem.

Partners are expected to directly perform these tasks or recommend individuals or organizations capable of effectively carrying them out. Compensation for such activities is

separately provided by MOZ Co. Ltd. However, if a Partner cannot execute these management activities or offer assistance, MOZ Co. Ltd. steps in directly to manage MOZ Node operations.

While there is typically no direct compensation for the efforts of MOZ Partners, their involvement in numerous decision-making processes during the expansion and operation of the MOZ Platform is rewarded by Air Drop of MOZ Coins as a form of acknowledgment.

MOZ Platform Merchants

Merchants install a merchant integration solution on Point of Sale (POS) or kiosks in the building, connect it to the MOZ Node, provide data related to the merchant, and capture 3D spatial information of the store. They then offer non-face-to-face premium shopping services to MOZ members and users. Additionally, if merchants receive and sell products in MOZ Coin at the MOZ Platform Store (abbr. MOZ Store), they must provide a certain percentage of discount for the activation of MOZ Coin. The discount percentage is determined through negotiation between MOZ Co. Ltd. and MOZ Store, and if there are challenges for MOZ Store to handle, MOZ Co. Ltd. provides support.

MOZ Platform Advertisers

MOZ Platform Advertisers refer to individuals or companies that apply for paid advertisements on offline digital signage attached to MOZ Nodes or within the online MOZ Platform. The revenue generated from these paid advertisements contributes to the overall operation of the MOZ Platform and serves as a source of compensation for individuals, organizations participating in or contributing to the MOZ Platform Ecosystem.

MOZ Platform Users

MOZ Platform Users (abbr. MOZ Users) encompass all participants utilizing the diverse

services offered by the MOZ Platform. These users can be categorized into members, registrants, and users based on their level of engagement and roles. Members who meet specific requirements by entering their information into MOZ Platform can qualify and receive rewards based on their level of participation and contribution.

Upon becoming a member, anyone can become a registrant. Registrants can submit new spatial information data to the MOZ Platform or MOZ Node after undergoing a verification process, and, as an incentive, they can receive a portion of the MOZ Platform's revenue. The incentive is differentially awarded based on the usefulness and utility of the registered information.

MOZ Users refer to individuals who install the MOZ app, enter the MOZ Platform, and engage in various services, including searching for information or making actual purchases. Therefore, both members and non-members can be MOZ Users. However, various incentives, such as participation in non-face-to-face experiential events and rewards for shopping activities, are exclusive to MOZ members.

Expansion of MOZ Platform

MOZ Full Node Infrastructure

In a research paper published in May 2020 titled "Mapping global urban land for the 21st century with data-driven simulations and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways" in the Nature Communications journal, Jing Gao & Brian C. O'Neill predicted the global urban land area for the 21st century through data-driven simulations based on five different Shared Socioeconomic Pathways scenarios, considering conditions such as sustainability, roads, regional competition, inequality, and fossil fuel development.

Although the extent of urban area expansion varies slightly under these conditions, they estimated that by 2100, the urban area would increase from approximately 0.6 million km² in the year 2000 to a minimum of 1.8 times and a maximum of 5.9 times, reaching around 1.08 million km² to 3.54 million km².

Assuming linear growth in urban area during this period, it is predicted that by 2026, the urban area will be around 1.4 million km², considering the average of this range, which is 1.04 million km², as the estimated urban area in 2026. If we divide this by the coverage of one Full MOZ Node (3.14 million km²), approximately 332,373 Full MOZ Nodes would be needed to cover all these urban areas.

However, taking into account factors such as communication facilities, population density, and economic conditions, the estimated number of Full MOZ Nodes that can be built within 5 years after the start of the project is around 30% of the total Full MOZ Nodes that can be installed in urban areas.

Therefore, MOZ Platform aims to build 100,000 Full MOZ Nodes worldwide within the next 5 years. The number of Light MOZ Nodes connected to one Full MOZ Node may vary depending on the region and population density, but it is expected to be at least 100 per Full MOZ Node, considering the benefits without additional burden for those participating in the MOZ Platform.

Thus, MOZ Platform aims to build over 10 million MOZ Nodes worldwide, including Light MOZ Nodes, within the next 5 years.

Following this goal, the targeted number of Full MOZ Nodes for major cities worldwide, sorted by population density, is outlined in the table below. Places with higher population density are considered as priority locations for the initial construction of Full MOZ Nodes. Therefore, cities like Mumbai, Paris, Seoul, and New York might be the most likely prioritized target cities.

Target Full MOZ Node Number in Major Cities Around the World

City Name	Land Size (Km²)	People/Km²	Possible Full Nodes	Target Full Nodes
Mumbai	603	21,894	192	58
Paris	105	21,000	34	10
Buenos Aires	230	19,000	73	22
Seoul	605	15,780	193	58
New Delhi	1,484	12,790	472	142
New York	1,214	10,725	386	116
Istanbul	1,539	9,113	490	147
Hong Kong	1,104	6,544	351	105
Singapore	740	6,389	235	71
Mexico City	1,485	6,000	473	142
Bangkok	1,568	5,502	499	150
London	1,572	5,432	500	150
Moscow	2,562	4,823	815	245
Berlin	892	4,100	284	85
Shanghai	6,341	3,812	2,017	605
LA	1,291	3,196	411	123
Tokyo	2,194	2,629	698	209
Rome	1,285	2,200	409	123
Beijing	16,411	1,434	5,222	1,566

MOZ Node Construction Process

The expansion of the MOZ platform occurs as individuals or organizations interested in the platform propose the establishment of MOZ Nodes in specific local shops or buildings.

1. **Proposal and Submission of Plans**: MOZ Foundation receives proposals and construction plans for the establishment of a new MOZ Node from individuals or organizations interested in becoming partners in specific regions.

2. **Evaluation and Review**: MOZ Foundation thoroughly assesses the economic and social

conditions of the proposed region and reviews investment details before presenting the new MOZ Node construction plan to MOZ NFT Holders for agreement.

The MOZ platform expands in this manner, ultimately evolving into a decentralized global standard metaverse platform. The voting rights of MOZ NFT Holders are proportional to the number of MOZ NFTs they own, and they receive rewards in MOZ Coin corresponding to their NFT holdings during each voting process. These benefits are crucial for MOZ NFT Holders. However, the platform cannot expand indefinitely. If it is deemed challenging for a specific MOZ Node to operate properly, there may be instances where the node needs to be withdrawn, leading to a reduction in the MOZ platform. All decisions regarding this process are made by seeking opinions and agreement from MOZ NFT Holders.

MOZ Platform Economy

Revenue Distribution:

Revenue for MOZ Platform is derived from all income generated by services related to the platform, excluding the costs necessary for operating the MOZ Platform. Early support funds provided to merchants for offering discounts to initial users are categorized as costs. However, if, with the expansion of the MOZ Platform, the platform receives sales commissions from merchants, this becomes revenue.

- **Costs**: Encompass platform maintenance, marketing, user benefits, and all associated

expenses.

- **Revenue**: Initially, it mainly comes from advertising, both online on the MOZ Platform and offline through digital signage on MOZ Nodes. As the MOZ Platform stabilizes and expands, various services and business models are expected to contribute to revenue.

The revenue sharing ratio for contributors to the MOZ Platform is as follows:

- MOZ Users (Registrants, Members, Users) : 25%
- MOZ Node Administrators (Content Creation, Verification, Registration, Management) : 15%
- MOZ Partners participating in decision-making and voting : 30%
- MOZ Co. Ltd. (Platform Enhancement, Expansion, and New Business Model Introduction): 20%
- MOZ Foundation : 10%

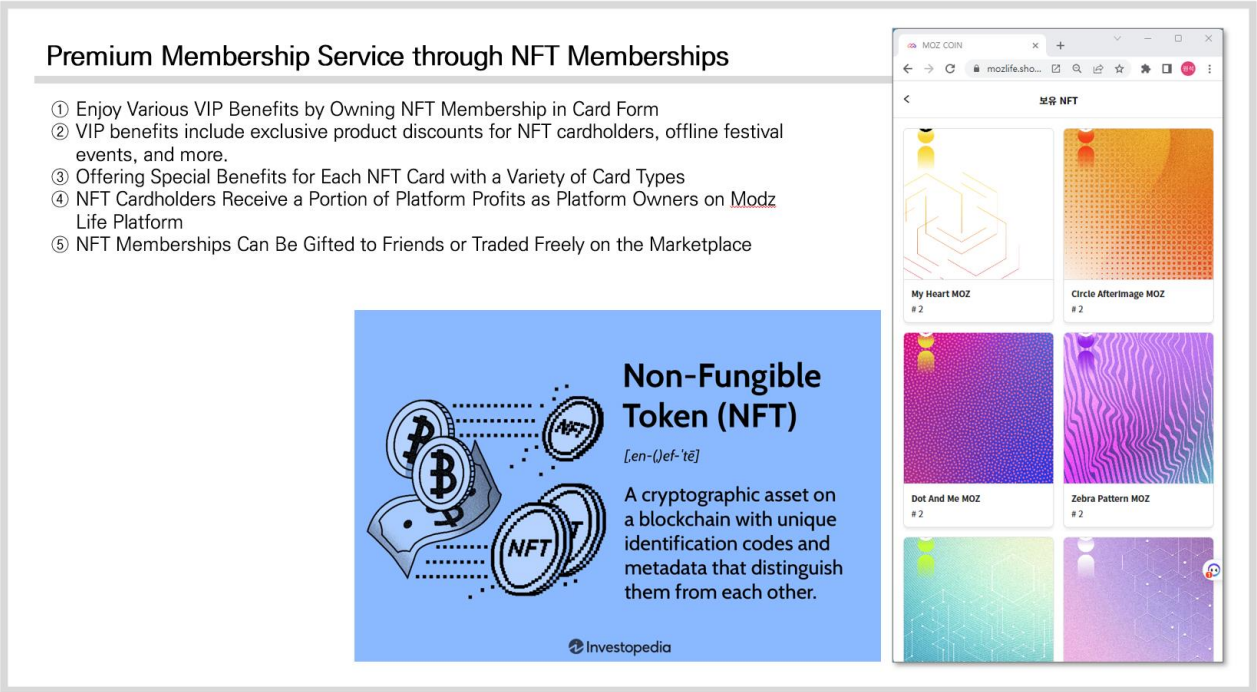
However, this ratio may be subject to change based on the operational situation of the MOZ Platform, with agreement from existing partners and MOZ NFT Holders.

MOZ NFT Issuance and Distribution:

The total issuance of MOZ NFTs is 100,000. Of these, 10%, or 10,000 NFTs, are pre-issued for the MOZ Foundation overseeing the project. These NFTs grant decision-making authority to the MOZ Foundation for planning, operating, and evolving the entire MOZ Platform project.

To secure funding for new MOZ Nodes, MOZ NFTs are sold. As the Foundation sells NFTs, its decision-making power gradually diminishes, granting more significant decision-making authority to MOZ Platform Partners in policy decisions. Unsold MOZ NFTs are locked up, only released when new MOZ Nodes are added to the MOZ Platform, subject to approval by MOZ NFT Holders.

The majority of investment funds obtained from selling MOZ NFTs are utilized for the construction and activation of Full MOZ Nodes globally over the next five years, covering hardware and software setup, content creation, verification and registration costs, and various events, promotion, and marketing expenses to activate the respective Nodes. Decision-making power of the Foundation and revenue distribution of the platform are proportional to the number of MOZ NFTs held by Partners.



MOZ Coin Issuance and Distribution

MOZ Coin is used as a means of purchasing products or other payments at stores within the MOZ Platform. The total number of MOZ Coins issued is 2 billion. Among these, 200 million Coins, equivalent to 10% of the total issued number, will be paid to the MOZ Foundation, which is in charge of this project. Based on this given Coin, the MOZ Foundation effectively expands and operates the entire MOZ Platform business so that it can develop into a Global Standard Metaverse Meta-Platform in a short time.

Platform business is a race against time. Once the details of the business are known, success or failure depends on how to widely distribute, promote, and market the MOZ Platform as quickly as possible. Therefore, the MOZ Foundation plans and executes an IEO(Initial Exchange Offering)to secure funds to stably develop and quickly spread the MOZ Platform.

IEO sells 100 million MOZ Coins, which is 5% of the 2 billion MOZ Coins issued. With the funds raised in this way, the MOZ Foundation established MOZ Co. Ltd. to proactively build MOZ Nodes in key locations and actively promote and market them so that the MOZ Platform can be widely used as soon as possible. By becoming known in this way, the MOZ Platform itself will ultimately be able to expand and spread around the world.

MOZ Coin distributed through IEO must be able to be used by users on the MOZ Platform. Therefore, sales activities must be carried out in parallel so that stores or stores registered with MOZ Nodes can become MOZ Stores.

Once MOZ Store becomes available, users holding MOZ Coin can purchase products or services, pay for the purchase with MOZ Coin, and furthermore, receive a discount at a certain rate. The discount rate may vary depending on MOZ Node and store, but it must be possible to provide a larger discount than the discount provided for any other existing payment method. To achieve this, it may be necessary to compensate for some of the store's losses due to discounts, especially in the early stages until the MOZ Platform is widely known and established. The compensation will also be executed with funds secured through pre-sale.

MOZ Coin is used to pay MOZ Partners through Air-Drop for participating in various decisions and opinions necessary for the operation of the MOZ Platform. In addition, incentives and rewards for members who contributed to the activation of the MOZ Platform and administrators who performed content creation, verification, registration, and management are also executed with MOZ Coin.

MOZ Co Ltd., which is responsible for paying such distributions, incentive payments, and compensation, receives all income generated from the MOZ Platform in MOZ Coin. In addition, for various events running on the MOZ Platform, use MOZ Coin whenever possible. By doing this, MOZ Coin can be widely distributed and utilized by more people.

In this way, the widely distributed MOZ Coin should not be allowed to be used only at affiliated stores within the MOZ Platform. Therefore, it is necessary to enable MOZ Coin to be exchanged for other types of financial assets or converted to currency on general virtual asset exchanges. However, as regulations, laws, and systems for virtual assets vary by country and region, exchange into the currency of a specific country may be restricted depending on the country or region. However, exchange for other common virtual assets is possible at any time. Therefore, even if you are not a MOZ Platform member, the general public can purchase, hold, and use MOZ Coin.

In addition to distribution through IEO and coins provided to the MOZ team or advisors, including the MOZ Foundation, or initially used for marketing purposes, the distribution of additional MOZ Coins is possible by expanding the MOZ Platform and building a new MOZ Node, so that a certain amount of MOZ NFT can be used as a new MOZ This is only possible if it is paid to the Partner.

As the MOZ Platform spreads, opportunities for MOZ Coin to be used within the MOZ Platform increase, and demand for MOZ Coin is bound to increase accordingly. Therefore, additional distribution of MOZ Coin is necessary.

Of the 2 billion issued, excluding 100 million Coins (5%) used for IEO, the remaining MOZ Coins are used for the following purposes. As described earlier, 10% is allocated to the MOZ Foundation so that it can be used as the financial resources necessary to effectively expand and operate the entire MOZ Platform business.

10% will be paid to early founders and teams, but the coins paid to them will be distributed sequentially over 3 years with a lock-up period. By doing this, we can ensure market stability. In addition, we plan to allocate 5% to those who provided wise advice to improve the completeness of the project.

In addition, 5% of coins are allocated to bounties, referrals, etc. to secure initial MOZ Platform users. The remaining 65%, or 1.3 billion MOZ Coins, are stored to expand the MOZ Platform's ecosystem, that is, to be used as an air-drop to activate a new MOZ Platform Node whenever

These contents are summarized in the following table.

MOZ Coin Allocation	*%*	*Units*
IEO-sale	5%	100,000,000
MOZ Foundation	10%	200,000,000
Team	10%	200,000,000
Advisors, Early supporters	5%	100,000,000
Bounty, Referral	5%	100,000,000
Reserve for Expansion of MOZ Platform	65%	1,300,000,000
Total	100%	2,000,000,000

Use of Funds

As MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin are issued and distributed, a brief explanation of how to utilize the funds coming into the MOZ Foundation is as follows.

First, a total of 100,000 MOZ NFTs will be issued, of which 10,000, equivalent to 10%, will be paid to the MOZ Foundation. The reason the foundation holds MOZ NFT is to participate in important decisions regarding the MOZ Platform. Because most decisions related to the MOZ Platform are made by MOZ NFT Holders voting with sovereignty corresponding to the number of MOZ NFTs they own, until the MOZ Platform spreads and expands and enters a stable operating state, MOZ This is for the Foundation to effectively lead policy decisions.

However, as the MOZ Platform, which aims for decentralization, spreads and stabilizes, MOZ Partners will hold more MOZ NFTs than the Foundation, allowing MOZ Partners to exert more influence on decisions related to the MOZ Platform. In this way, a truly decentralized MOZ Platform is being completed.

Generally, the funds invested by MOZ Partners are used for the cost of building the corresponding MOZ Node. In addition to simple H/W and S/W costs, it is used as operating expenses to promote and market the MOZ Node and encourage and support stores to participate in the MOZ Node as a MOZ Store. However, if funds are insufficient, the MOZ Foundation will do its best to provide additional funds if necessary so that the MOZ Node can return to normal as soon as possible.

2 billion MOZ Coins are issued. 200 million Coins, equivalent to 10% of the total issued number, will be paid to the MOZ Foundation, which is in charge of this project. Since the MOZ Coins given to the MOZ Foundation are for reserve purposes to be kept in case of an emergency, no inflow of funds has yet occurred to the MOZ Foundation. However, when necessary, funds can be secured by distributing them, and decisions regarding this are also

made by voting by MOZ NFT Holders.

The actual inflow of funds into the MOZ Foundation is by selling 100 million MOZ Coins, which accounts for 5% of the 2 billion issued MOZ Coins, through IEO.

35% of the total funds raised through Pre-Sale will be used for the continued development of the MOZ Platform. At the same time, we aim to achieve a balance between development and securing profitability by allocating a proportion equivalent to 25% for marketing and business development to secure a wide range of users. In addition, we plan to secure the stability of the MOZ Platform by reserving 20% of funds for expansion into other regions and setting aside 15% and 5% for operating and legal costs, respectively.

The details of the use of these funds are summarized in a table as follows.

Use of Proceeds from MOZ Coin Sales	*%*
MOZ Platform Development	35%
Marketing & Business Development	25%
Reserve (Expansion in New Countries and Sites)	20%
Operations	15%
Legal	5%
Total	100%

Disclaimer

Description of Disclaimer in this White Paper

This white paper does not provide any opinions to individuals or organizations in any field, including law, finance, and taxation, and no disputes may be raised or utilized based on this. All people who are interested in or want to participate in the MOZ Platform need to carefully read and clearly understand the contents of this white paper in order to avoid unnecessary disputes or legal disputes due to legal or financial issues directly or indirectly related to the contents of this white paper. There is. In summary, this white paper is a document that cannot be used as the basis for any legal liability. Therefore, if you wish to refer to the white

paper and make any important decisions, especially related to the MOZ Platform described in the white paper, if there is any difficulty or uncertainty in interpreting the white paper, you should seek advice from an expert in the field and fully understand it before making a decision. do.

Any content in this white paper does not apply to the MOZ Foundation or MOZ Co., which are the entities that promote and operate the MOZ Platform business. Ltd. is not linked to or provides the basis for any contract concluded or scheduled to be concluded. In other words, since this white paper does not create any responsibility or right, all forms of Air Drop, issuance and distribution of NFTs or Coins, sales and trading, redemption and liquidation, system management and diffusion, incentive provision, and knowledge asset management are all covered. It does not grant legal rights or provide a source of responsibility for business activities. In addition, the diffusion forecast information, specific reports, estimated information, financial information, etc. described in this white paper often use expectations or estimates for the future and therefore contain many uncertainties. Therefore, when making any decision based on this, the decision maker must bear the risks that may arise.

The legal restrictions and degrees of permission for all transactions and distribution of MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin, as defined in this white paper, may vary depending on the jurisdiction or country, but they are not evaluated as generally acceptable securities. In addition, all content in this white paper is not an explanation to encourage a specific type of investment, nor is it a proposal to encourage the purchase or investment of MOZ NFT or Coin. Therefore, this white paper cannot and should not be used as a legal basis or legally used in connection with future transactions, contracts, or investments regarding MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin. This white paper was written solely for the purpose of providing information on technical aspects and overall operating philosophy to help understand the business, and it does not contain all details regarding the MOZ Platform.

Contracts between partners and the MOZ Foundation following the expansion of the MOZ Platform, and contracts between MOZ Platform participants and MOZ Co. Ltd. or the contracts between its partners have nothing to do with this white paper. If the detailed contract terms that arise during the operation of the MOZ Platform are inconsistent with the content of this white paper, the detailed contract content takes precedence over the content of this white paper.

This white paper is based on the business execution plan and may be changed or modified if necessary for more effective business execution. In particular, if the contents of the white

paper must be changed due to laws related to cryptocurrency such as MOZ NFT or MOZ Coin, policies, laws and regulations related to MOZ, technology, economy, and other factors, everyone can view and acknowledge the changed contents at any time. This will be announced on websites, etc. so that this can be done. Additionally, no legal activity is possible based on changes or modifications to the white paper, and there is no legal binding force at all.

Release from all legal disputes and losses

MOZ Foundation and MOZ Co. Ltd. And all people involved are exempt from any legal disputes that may arise due to the MOZ Platform, MOZ NFT, and MOZ Coin, and are not responsible for any kind of loss. Here, disputes and losses mean all financial or non-financial disputes and losses, including loss of sales, income, profits, rights, reputation, or data.

Consent and Warranty

As a reader of this white paper, your acknowledgment of the contents of the white paper means that you directly or indirectly agree to the following matters and warrant the agreed terms.

- You agree and acknowledge that MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin are not defined or classified as securities in any form in any legal jurisdiction.
- You acknowledge that this white paper is not a sales guide of any kind or a document soliciting sales or donations, does not seek to attract investment in this in any legal jurisdiction, and you are not obligated to enter into any contract. .
- If you purchase MOZ NFT or MOZ Coin, you acknowledge and agree that MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin cannot be interpreted, classified, or handled as follows.
    - ✓ Other types of currency other than Cryptocurrency
    - ✓ Bonds or stocks issued by any individual or entity
    - ✓ Ordinary bonds, or rights on stocks, options, derivatives or other securities.
- If you are a national or resident of a country that regards virtual asset trading as securities trading, you clearly acknowledge that you are not eligible to purchase MOZ

NFT and MOZ Coin.

- If you wish to purchase MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin, you acknowledge that you are fully aware that there may be unexpected risks in future operations related to the business and MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin.
- You are responsible for all financial or non-financial losses, including loss of sales, loss of investment, loss of data, loss of reputation, etc., arising from the operation of the MOZ Platform. Ltd. And the people involved in this acknowledge and agree that they are not responsible for this at all.

Risk and Uncertainty

The forecasts, specific reports, estimated information, financial information, etc. described in this white paper may differ from actual results because expectations or estimates for the future involve unknown risks or uncertainties.

Additionally, there is a possibility that this will cause major obstacles to the expansion and operation of the MOZ Platform. If any of the unforeseen risks and uncertainties develop seriously into real situations, this will result in the MOZ Foundation and MOZ USA Co. Ltd.'s business, financial condition, operating plans and prospects, and actual results. In this case, all or part of the value of the distributed MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin may be lost. Therefore, anyone wishing to participate as a trader of MOZ NFT and MOZ Coin or as a MOZ Platform Partner must fully understand this white paper and make a decision.

In particular, this white paper, as well as the MOZ Foundation and MOZ Co. related to the MOZ Platform. Ltd., and those involved in it, are not at all liable for any problems or losses arising from all related risks and uncertainties, so if you are considering investing in the MOZ Platform or MOZ Coin, you should consider it more carefully before making a decision. .