Immutable Trust

Transaction Verification Services

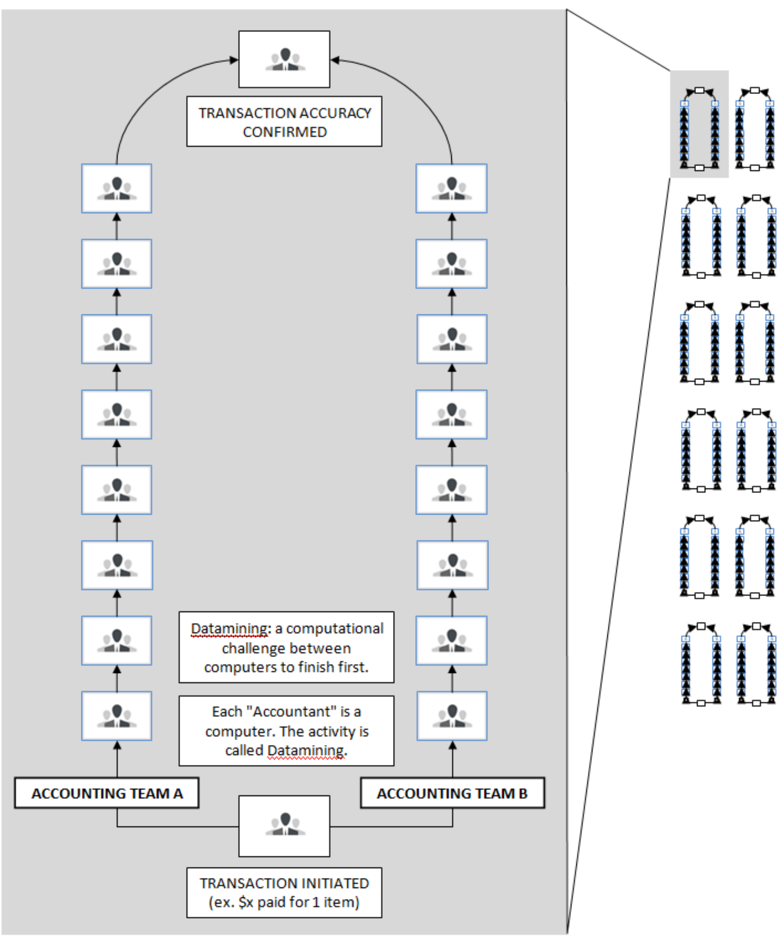
Our mission is to organize and make
the world's transactions universally trustworthy.

OrbMB Corp#: BC1158321
CEO/Founder: Crunchbase
Founded: 2017. Incorporated: 2018.
Parent Corp: orbmb.com

EXPLAINING BLOCKCHAIN COMPUTING

Think of blockchain computing as an accounting competition

Where teams of accountants compete to see who can complete an accounting equation first. Whoever "wins" gets their answer categorized as the correctly proved answer. In the Bitcoin blockchain, each team = numerous accountants. Each "accountant" is a computer; and seven (7) successful calculation checks, each by a computer, are needed to determine the winner. The winner gets rewarded with tokens ['currency tokens' (called "coins" and "cryptocurrencies") or 'security tokens']. Each of the competing computing devices must have an *entire copy* (record of 100% of transactions) of the ever-growing ledger. The network of competing devices is called a "distributed ledger" and this term is interchangeable with "blockchain."



The question for regulators? Do the crypto coins used as the "reward" in each transaction competition = capital gains or losses? That's up in the air in many countries. In the US, the SEC has deemed some coin earnings to be capital gains and therefore taxable. Big problem! Because the actual result of the calculation is Ponzi-like in its behaviour. And because many investors are in the crypto market because they are speculating that someone will eventually figure out how to convert crypto value into a fiat currency value.

That has not happened yet. The danger of these investors is that they have spent actual "fiat currency" (dollars, yuan, francs, etc.) to purchase coin.

Regulators have determined that some coin rewards have a capital gain that will be taxed accordingly.

Some coin generator trade groups and their lobbyists are fighting these measures.

The fiat conversion problem is figuring out how cheaply transact and convert value between national currencies, cryptocurrencies, wire transfers, credit cards, debit cards, coupons, etc.. This is part one of what I have done.

The smartphone storage problem is that there is not enough memory capacity. The storage demand breaks smartphones. This is the second accomplishment: noticing how to cut out up to 85% of the memory demand cost.

The market bubble problem is that many investors are speculators: anticipating (hoping) someone will eventually figure out how to convert crypto value into a fiat currency value. My protocol method that looks to do this.