
WHITE PAPER

Commercial Drones Coin : CMDS

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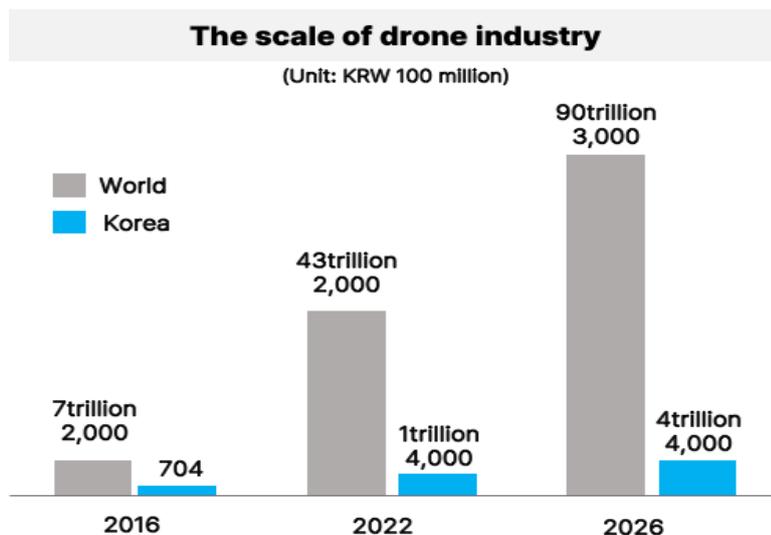
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Background Proposal

1. The rapid rise of the Drone Market

Drones are rapidly emerging as the next generation of mobility. To preoccupy the global drone market, which is expected to grow to 90 trillion won in 2026, the government is implementing an active drone industry nurturing policy and is tightening the reins in building future-oriented urban air mobility (UAM). Although Korea is a latecomer compared to the global market, domestic drone companies that have made their names known around the world are also appearing one after another. Small businesses are at the heart of it.

Small and medium-sized Korean businesses, ventures, and startups that can flexibly respond to market changes are attracting attention by introducing drones that can be used in various fields based on their excellent technology. It is strong in the commercial drone market used in agriculture, forestry, delivery, and military fields. This is why some advice that supports, and investment should be expanded so that small and medium-sized businesses, ventures, and startups can adapt well to the new market trend of the drone industry.



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The global drone market is growing rapidly. According to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the global drone market is expected to grow from 7.2 trillion won in 2016 to 43.2 trillion won in 2022 and 90.3 trillion won in 2026. The Korean drone market is also growing rapidly.

According to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the number of drones reported to the government in 2013, which was only 193 in 2013, increased more than 40 times to 9,342 in 2019. There were only 131 drone companies in 2013, but the number surpassed 2,500 in 2019, and the number of drone pilots who acquired 50 people during the same period exceeded 20,000 last year.

South Korea's drone industry is mainly formed by small and medium-sized businesses. According to the Korea Institute of Industrial Economics and Trade's survey at the end of 2018, a total of 200 domestic drone companies are estimated to be participating in drone production, and a total of 185 domestic drone companies based on survey respondents, 97.8% of them are small and medium-sized businesses.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport recently decided to support the private sector after deciding on 'a plan to strengthen the competitiveness of the drone industry by supporting the commercialization of drones in daily life' through the Drone Industry Council, the national drone policy control tower. As the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport plans to support the discovery of commercial models, create a safe drone environment, and expand support infrastructure, it is expected that domestic private company businesses will also be revitalized.

2. Low competitiveness in the global market

The size of South Korea's drone market is very small compared to the global market. Developed countries such as the United States and China are investing a lot of manpower and investment in the development of related technologies and services for the drone market, but they have not been able to create innovation opportunities due to regulations.

According to DRONEII, a US drone industry research institute, the market share by country is in the order of the US (27%), China (24%), Europe (23%), and Japan (7%). On the other hand, the size of South Korea's drone market is insignificant. According to the Korea Institute of Industrial Economics and Trade, the domestic drone market in 2020 was only 200 million dollars (about 230 billion won). This contrasts with the fact that the U.S. and China account for more than half of the market and that European and Japanese drone markets are also growing.

The U.S. is flexibly applying the system to secure leadership in the drone business amid successive investments in the drone industry by global companies such as Amazon, Google, and Qualcomm. It is also rapidly commercializing the delivery sector by allowing drone delivery to UPS, Alphabet, and Amazon.

In the case of China, regulations have been drastically eased to foster the drone industry. A representative example is the operation of a report system rather than an approval system in relation to flight tests, which domestic companies are complaining of difficulties.

In China, when flying a drone weighing less than 116 kg, it is possible to test the flight by simply reporting it to the control center through a smartphone app.

Japan has revised its roadmap every year since 2016 and has established and implemented a long-term plan until 2030. In addition, drones are being used for forest monitoring and delivery through the national strategic special zone system.

On the other hand, in Korea, the field of drone use is still focused on the military market rather than the civilian market, and it is evaluated that qualitative growth has not been achieved due to limitations in that it is highly dependent on foreign parts and equipment for the drone. In fact, the

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average sales of Korean drone companies are estimated to be less than 2 billion won, and they are operating quite small.

For Korean companies to secure global competitiveness in the future drone market, the government's strategic support policy is also needed. In addition, private-led strategic fostering is essential, and I believe that it is very important for the government and industry, large and small and medium-sized businesses, manufacturing companies and service companies to gather their capabilities toward a common goal.

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Understanding Drones

1. The concept of drones

The drone, nicknamed the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), began to be used in the United Kingdom and the United States in 1930 with the development of the military unmanned aerial vehicle, the Target Drone. The main parts include flight fuselage, flight control software, take-off, and landing equipment such as propellers and motors, communication equipment such as communications and modems, GPS antennas, and navigation devices such as sensors.

Sortation	Characteristics
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Represent the entire unmanned aerial vehicle
Drone	An unmanned aerial vehicle that flies with a pre-programmed program
RPV	Remote Piloted Vehicle, remotely adjust wireless communication on the ground
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System, An unmanned aerial vehicle emphasizing that it is aircraft that has secured stability as an aircraft rather than a vehicle
RPAV	Remote Piloted Aerial Vehicle, The term for unmanned aerial vehicles in Europe
Robot Aircraft	Unmanned aerial vehicle with advanced robot functions

2. The core technology of drones

Core technologies are largely divided into communication and navigation technology, control and detection technology, and sensor and information processing technology. In particular, communication and navigation technologies are high value-added technologies that require convergence technologies with various sensors. In addition, technology that controls structure detection, location and speed recognition is an essential technology used in connection with navigation technology.

3. Types of drones and applications

Drone types are generally divided into military and commercial drones. For military use, drones for tactical training, reconnaissance, communication, and actual combat are representative. Until the early 2000s, most drones were focused on military use. However, as the demand for convergence technology increases due to the rise of the 4th industrial revolution technology and advances into various fields are made, commercial drones have emerged. Commercial drones are further divided into industrial drones and general consumer drones.

Commercial drones have been developed only in the field of transportation and transportation for reasons such as personal information protection. With the establishment of related development and regulatory policies, scientific research such as infrastructure, agricultural and fishery industries, precision map production, and security and disaster rescue are expanding. In particular, it has the advantage of being able to collect and process necessary information by photographing areas that are difficult to access even at a low cost. Therefore, it is expected that it will be more diversified in terms of use. In addition, shooting drones are being used in the entertainment and sports fields, and the demand for drones for general consumption such as racing and leisure drones is also increasing.

According to the International Association of Unmanned Aerial Systems (AUVSI), agricultural drones will account for more than 60% of commercial drones by 2025.

Through this, it can be effectively used for measuring the use of pesticides by effectively understanding the soil condition and weather conditions. In addition, it will be able to contribute significantly to the media field by diversifying filming techniques as well as performing tasks such as crime prevention, search, and surveillance in the security field.

CMDS: Commercial Drones Coin

1. CMDS

Currently, drones are being introduced in various fields. The government announced that it has prepared a blueprint to become one of the world's top seven drone markets and plans to discover 20 successful commercialization models by 2025 and expand the size of the domestic market to 1 trillion won.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport announced that it has decided on "a plan to strengthen the competitiveness of the drone industry by supporting the commercialization of drones in daily life." In response to the 4th industrial revolution, the government has selected drones as a leading business for innovative growth and has been intensively fostering the drone industry at the pan-government level. Earlier in December 2017, it established the "Basic Plan for the Development of the Drone Industry" for the first time to foster the drone industry and discover excellent companies and announced the enactment of the Drone Act and the "Drones Industry Promotion Policy 2.0".

As a result, the size of the Korean drone industry has grown significantly from 70.4 billion won in 2016 to 494.5 billion won last year.

However, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport explained that the Korean drone ecosystem is concentrated in certain areas, and that drone infrastructure, manpower supply, and institutional supplementation are needed along with concerns about flight in the city.

Accordingly, the government plans to discover 20 successful commercialization models by 2025 (four by 2020) and expand the domestic market to 1 trillion won (500 billion won by 2020) in order to leap into the

world's seventh-largest drone market (currently top 10). As a goal, 4 major directions and 20 tasks were prepared.

CMDS recognized that drones will soon be massively commercialized as described above. First, our first goal is to become the best commercial artificial intelligence drone using cryptocurrency mining drones and cryptocurrency mining drones equipped with GPUs that can buy, sell, and transport goods. The second goal is to help introduce technology to drones, manage air traffic, and operate aviation authorities through the establishment of a CMDS framework using blockchain.

2. The role of CMDS

CMDS's drones provide convenience to users, from product delivery to emergency transportation, medicine, and transplant organ transportation.

The method of cryptocurrency mining is to start cryptocurrency mining when a GPU is installed inside a drone and is being transported (operated).

The product order method, like other companies, uses CMDS coins on the platform to order from the seller, and when the seller applies for delivery on the platform, the drone is placed on the product to start delivery.

If the GPU temperature rises due to cryptocurrency mining, the cooling device existing inside operates and lowers the GPU temperature. In addition, the GPU inside the drone automatically stops what it was doing and proceeds with the original transportation work.

In addition, it is believed that building a framework using blockchain with CMDS characteristics will ensure safety and help manage air traffic and operate aviation authorities, such as identity management, collision management between drones and other third-party unmanned aerial systems.

3. A market problem

Currently, there are many other problems with various air traffic systems, including unmanned aerial vehicles, especially safe aviation management and data operation in airports and crowded high-risk areas, rather than the technology of drones themselves. As a result, the problem of drone crashes is being raised.

4. Solutions

To solve the problems described above, it is thought that the above problems will be solved if a framework based on the blockchain of CMDS is established.

In addition, a black box dedicated to unmanned aerial vehicles, which will be developed soon, is expected to solve the problem of the above collision.

5. The value of CMDS

We pioneered and approached cryptocurrency mining using drones, and even developed a cryptocurrency mining system using commercial artificial intelligence drones, not just drones.

At the same time as mining cryptocurrency, it will achieve the highest quality delivery (transport) service. It will own an independent CMDS blockchain network service, and various regulations related to drones can also be effectively applied using such blockchain technology. In addition, the blockchain protects the drone's activity record, so that our drone can be operated in a way that users can trust.

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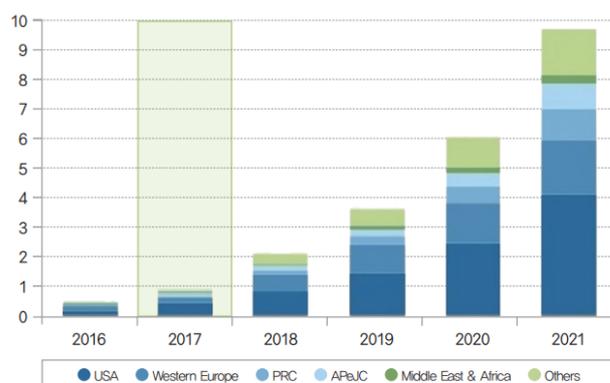
Blockchain

In 2018, global companies are expected to invest in blockchain at \$2.1 billion, which is a double increase compared to 2017. By country, the US is expected to be the largest spender, accounting for 40% of global spending. It is followed by Western Europe, China, and Asia Pacific (excluding Japan). In 2021, spending on blockchain is expected to nearly quadruple to \$9.7 billion.

In the case of the United States, which is leading the blockchain technology, financial services and manufacturing are the industries that are expected to spend the most on blockchains.

The annual growth rate is expected to exceed 83%. In the United States, the financial services sector is projected to spend \$754 million in 2018, driven by the adoption of the financial industry. In addition, the distribution and service markets are expected to spend \$510 million, and the manufacturing and resource markets are expected to spend \$410 million on a blockchain.

(unit : 1 billion dollar) (Source : IDC Worldwide Semiannual Blockchain Spending Guide, 2017 H1)



By market segment, IT services and business services accounted for approximately 75% of

blockchain spending in 2018. Excluding services, it was observed that the blockchain platform SW is the most active in investment and the fastest-growing along with security SW.

Blockchain technology can 1) clearly guarantee ownership of digital content, 2) create a structure that can be compensated based on quality rather than quantity based on cryptocurrency, 3) and allow content compensation to be received in a direct form rather than an indirect form such as advertisement. For example, when a user posts specific information, the cryptocurrency is paid as compensation for the information posted by the system according to standards, and the cryptocurrency received can be created so that it can be used to view other information

1) Binance Smart Chain (BSC)

Binance Smart Chain is a high-performance decentralized blockchain that greatly expands the usability of the existing Binance Chain. In addition to BNB staking, it can work with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) to support Ethereum-based tools and DApp. DApp can also be run on smart chains.

The gas cost, which is a problem with Ethereum, is 92% cheaper than Ethereum, and the data processing speed is also about 4 times faster.

2) Binance Smart Chain Mechanism

Binance Smart Chain achieves a ~3 second block time through a proof-of-stake consensus algorithm.

More precisely, it uses a so-called Proof of Authority (or Proof of Staked Authority, PoSA), where participants can stake BNB to become validators. When they present a valid block, they receive a transaction fee included in the transaction.

One major thing is that, unlike many other protocols, there is no block subsidy for newly created BNBs, as there is no inflation in BNB. On the other hand, as the Binance team regularly burns coins,

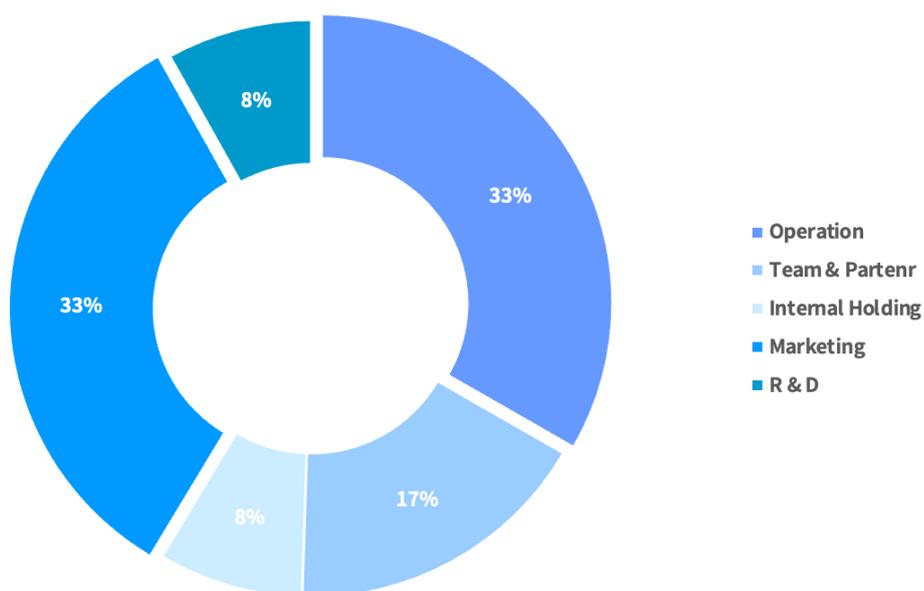
the BNB supply decreases over time.

Binance Smart Chain was conceived as a system to supplement it while being independent of the existing Binance chain. A dual chain structure is being used, and users can freely transfer assets between blockchains. Through this, it is possible to build a powerful decentralized app on the Binance smart chain while using the fast-trading function on the Binance chain. This interoperability allows users to experience a broad ecosystem with numerous use cases.

Token distribution

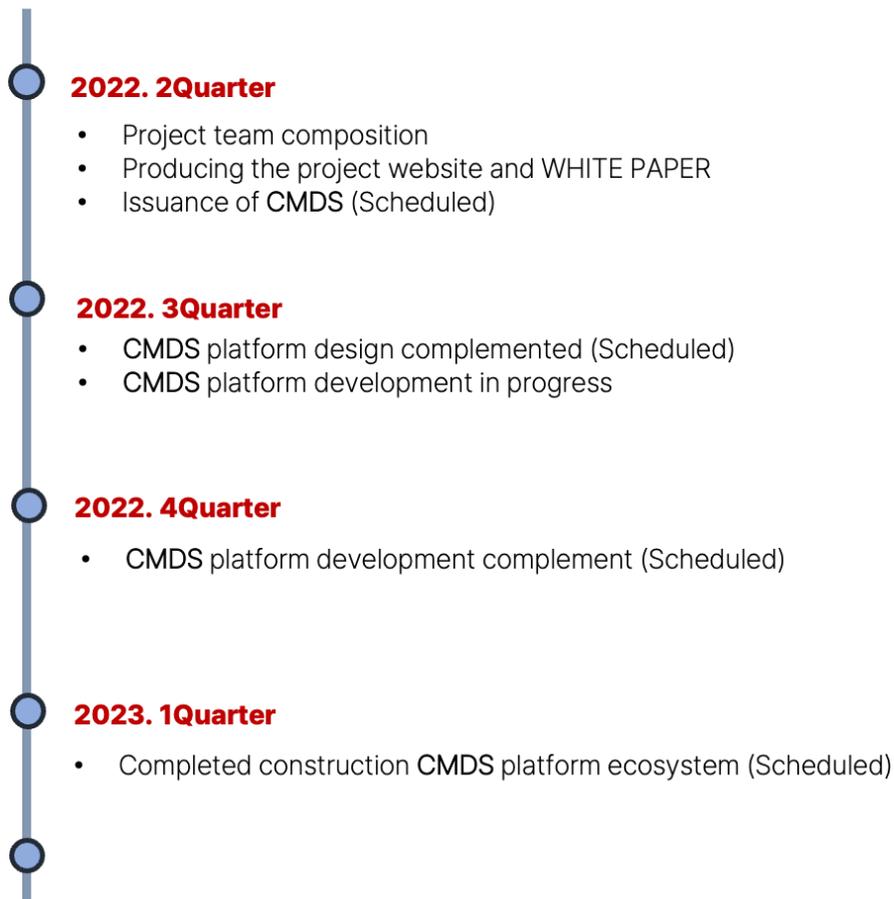
Token Name: CMDS (Commercial Drones Coin)

Token Cap: Total issuance 3billion



Token	Operation	33%	1,000,000,000
Distribution	Team & Partner	17%	500,000,000
Information	Internal holding	8%	250,000,000
	Marketing	33%	1,000,000,000
	R & D	8%	250,000,000
Total Issuance		100%	3,000,000,000

Roadmap



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