

TAC

Whitepaper



www.tkd-coop.com

Today, Taekwondo is practiced and enjoyed by over 80 million men and women of all ages in more than 200 countries*.

As an official Olympic sport since the 2000 Sydney Olympics, Taekwondo has evolved over the past several decades.

Taekwondo has traditionally been, and continues to be practiced in person, physically, in a Taekwondo *dojang*, or school.

Viewed through the eyes of today's technologically advanced world, the practice of Taekwondo is limited to the "offline" or "unplugged" world. Taekwondo Cooperative ("TKD Co-op") was created to change that, to bring the world of Taekwondo online.

This is our story of why and how we plan on achieving that goal.

* Official data from WorldTaekwondo.org



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Introduction

Executive Summary

TKD Co-op was established in Seoul, Korea in 2018 as **an independent association of Taekwondo athletes coming together voluntarily from all corners of the globe**. TKD Co-op is the first organization of its kind; its founders believe that the demand of the world's amateur Taekwondo athletes for interacting with a more diverse group of fellow athletes and participating in sparring matches ('겨루기 [kyorugi]') beyond their own geographic vicinities has reached critical mass. We believe they deserve to have the world's first league of amateur Taekwondo athletes, organized in the form of "cooperatives", enabling them to become a member of local and global pools of their fellow Taekwondo athletes, participating regularly in competitions to be organized by Co-ops from the local to global level.

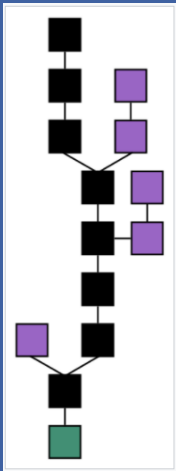
At the end of its first full year in 2019, the Korea TKD Co-op accepted a total of 7 Taekwondo academies as Member Dojangs with approximately 800 students from ranging from junior cadets to adults. **By the end of 2021, the Korea Co-op aims to add 20 more academies and 2,000 new members to its network platform**. TKD Co-op plans to launch two more national Co-ops outside of Korea. **Ultimately, our goal is to organize and launch a worldwide union of Co-ops, known as the World Taekwondo Cooperatives Union ("WTCU"), by the end of 2023.**

A New Economic Community to Solve Current Problems

Participating in, organizing, and hosting Taekwondo tournaments at any level (local to international) can present financial burdens to all parties involved. **Unless Taekwondo Co-op seeks to redress some of these financial strains, we would just be another piece of the problem, rather than a solution** -- just promoting another tournament that brings with it all the same issues from all past tournaments. Rather, we propose to create an infrastructure that allows Co-op members to more easily access tournaments, so they have more opportunities to put their hard-earned skills to the test.

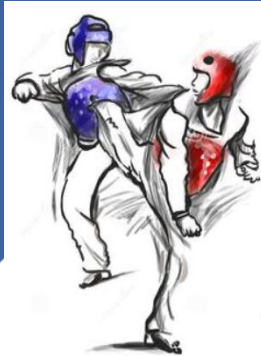
To this end, TKD Co-op, has introduced a new concept of cooperative token named Taekwondo Access Credits (“TAC”), to be issued to and circulated by a global economic community of the world’s Co-op members, as a means to pay for services and products to be provided by TKD Co-op and our global member dojangs. TAC is designed so that it can be earned by Co-op members who participate in sparring matches in Co-op organized tournaments and recorded on Co-op’s proprietary online platform. These member athletes will form the core of the constant and structural demand for TAC. Also, any TAC token holder, whether a Co-op member athlete or not, will have the ability to vote in the “Fight of the Week” by “staking” their tokens. We expect the “Fight of the Week” program to incentivize athletes to fight in a style more akin to Taekwondo matches prior to the 2008 Beijing Olympics and the introduction of electronic “hogus” (body protectors). (The program and the issue of electronic hogus will both be discussed further on pages 17 and 18.)

A Sports Community Meets Blockchain Technology



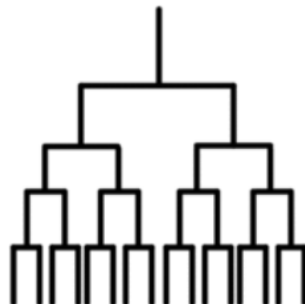
Blockchain

- A continuously growing list of records
- Inherently resistant to modification of data
- Open and distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties in a verifiable and permanent way



Taekwondo Cooperative

- Athletes win their way through a tournament while earning co-op's tokens.
- Every sparring match counts as a transaction that is recorded on the token's blockchain ledger.
- The Co-op charges* fees per each match but potential for awards is much greater

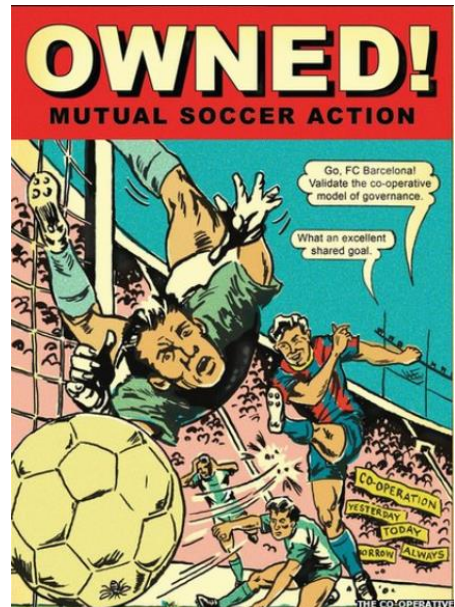


* Fees are to be paid in TAC either bought from exchanges or unlocked from lock-in contracts. These fees will form the majority of the Co-op's revenue base.

FC Barcelona, A Sports Club Organized As a Cooperative

The concept of a sports club organized in the form of cooperative is not novel. In fact, it has a long and successful history. For instance, the storied Futbol Club Barcelona (“FC Barcelona”) is a professional football club based in Spain and one of the world’s most valuable sports teams, valued at USD 3.56 billion with an annual turnover of EUR 648.3 million (Deloitte, 2017). Founded in 1899, FC Barcelona was the world’s first cooperative-based football club, owned and operated by its own supporters. Its Catalan motto, “Més que un club” (more than a club), reflects its structure as a cooperative sporting association.

Today, the club has more than 175,000 members, all of whom have a voice in deciding the direction and future of the club.



(Image from BBC News)

Some of the key attributes of the club’s governance include:

- a) **open and voluntary membership** (adults, seniors, children can join for a membership cost of EUR 124.50);
- b) **democratic member control** (members can be elected to the Board of Directors or vote to appoint Directors, President, etc.);
- c) **members’ economic participation** (members oversee the club’s financial health through decisions on such issues like cost of membership and season tickets);
- d) **community involvement** (through the FC Barcelona Foundation, FCB donates EUR 1.5 million annually to UNICEF subject to member approval)

Like FC Barcelona, we believe TKD Coop can embody these aspects of a cooperative membership for Taekwondo practitioners around the world.

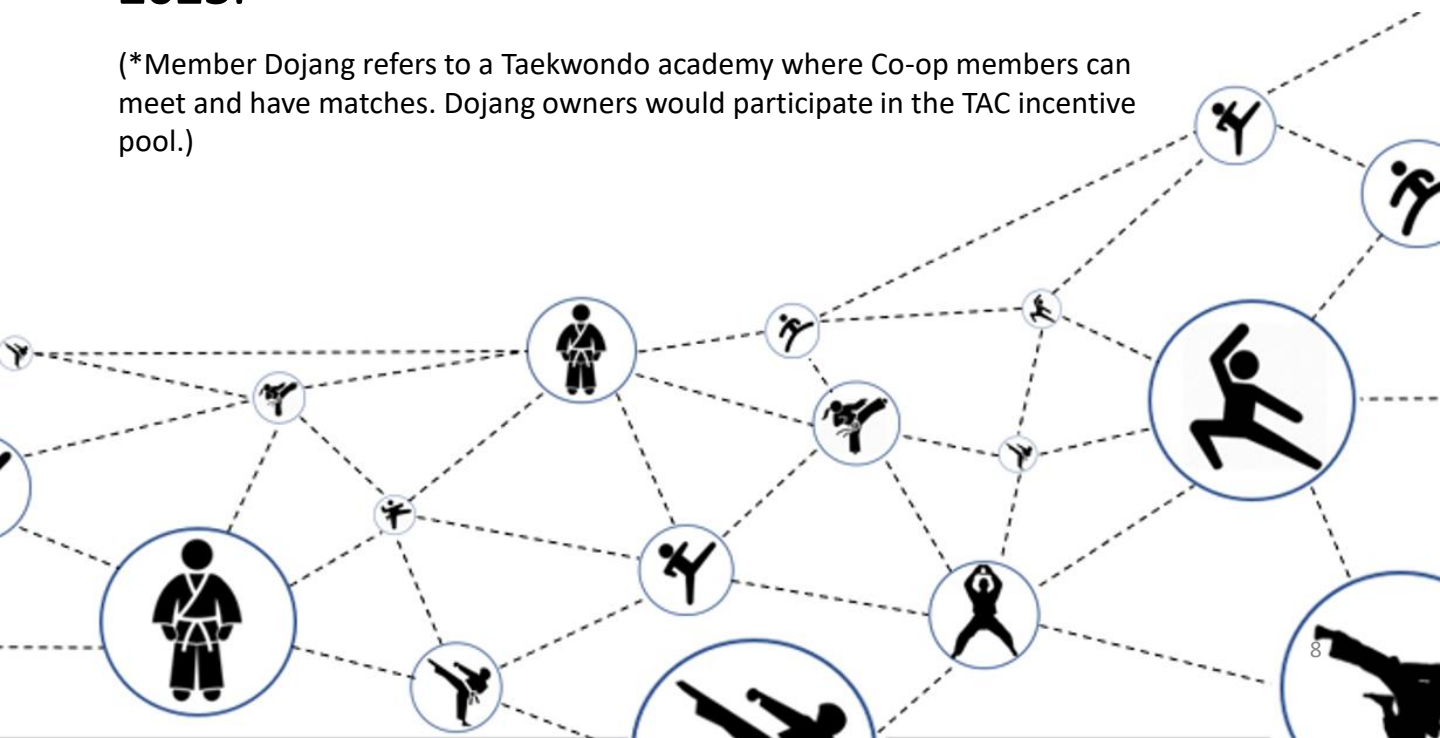
Vision 2023



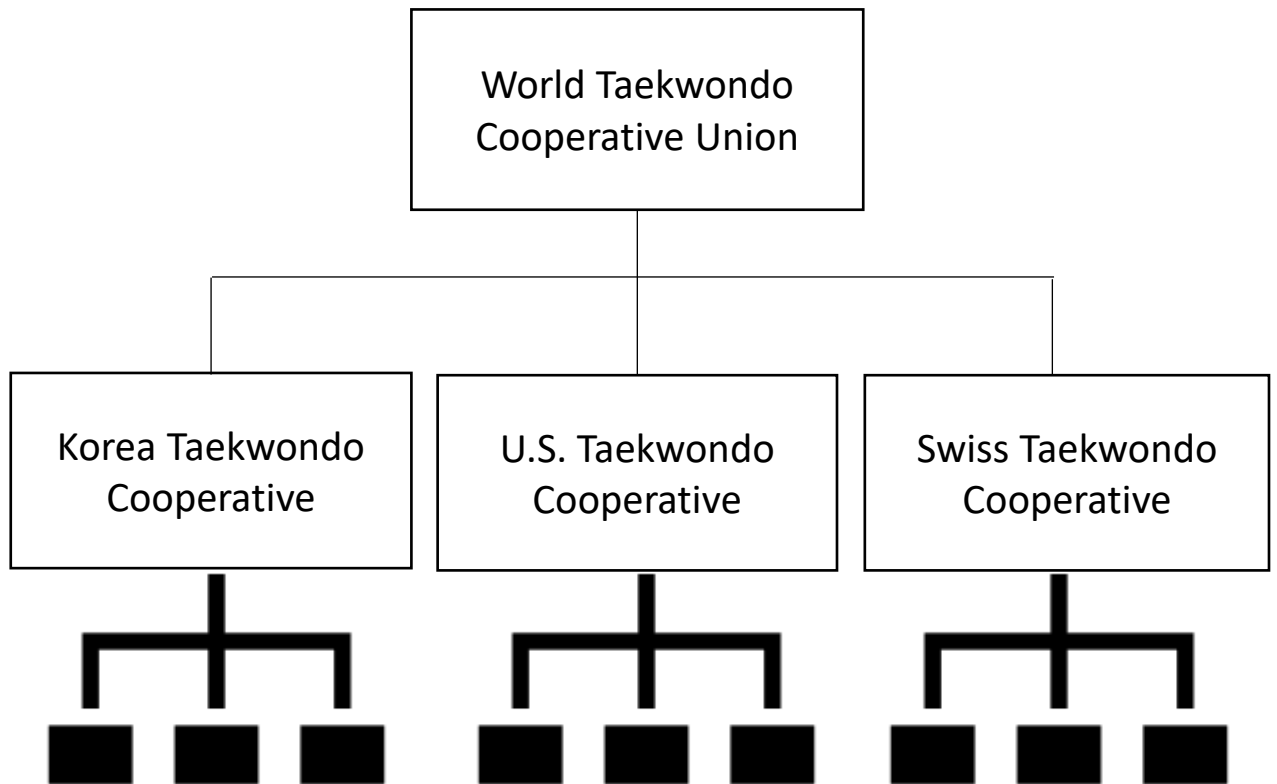
태권도 협동조합
TAEKWONDO COOPERATIVE

1. Add **20 more Member Dojangs*** with **2,000+ junior and adult TKD Co-op students** in Korea by the end of 2021.
2. Launch the **U.S. TKD Co-op** by the end of 2021 and gather **40 new Member Dojangs** with **4,000 students** by the end of 2022.
3. Launch a **TKD Co-op in Switzerland** and gather **20 new Member Dojangs** with **1,000 students** by the end of 2023.
4. Organize and launch the **World Taekwondo Cooperatives Union** consisting of national Co-ops in at least 3 countries as its members **by the end of 2023**.

(*Member Dojang refers to a Taekwondo academy where Co-op members can meet and have matches. Dojang owners would participate in the TAC incentive pool.)



Vision 2023



Taekwondo Access Credit (TAC)

Founders' Idea:

TKD Co-op runs on a sports business platform. TKD Co-op will regularly organize tournament matches by cooperating with local dojangs for logistics necessary for these events. Co-op members will pay for such services with TAC, our utility token. The entry fee for these tournaments has been set at 10 TAC. We will list TAC on exchanges to start trading from a USD-equivalent value of 1.00 USD. Our vision of the intersection between blockchain and Taekwondo is as follows:

Blockchain is an incorruptible digital ledger of transactions that can be programmed to record not just financial transactions and other things of value, but virtually anything.

In martial arts competitions, while referees play a very necessary role in helping ensure a fair match, the outcome ultimately also depends on the athletes' adherence to principles of sportsmanship. Athletes' participation in competition is itself an implicit agreement to abide by the rules, regulations and principles of competition and the code of conduct within the martial arts.

The founders of TKD Co-op saw the intersection between the immutable concept of sportsmanship in Taekwondo and the immutable nature of blockchain. Thus, we have come up with an idea to introduce a blockchain platform to Taekwondo communities around the world by creating a global cooperative network with its own community currency that can be used in exchanging utilities on TKD Co-op's global network, enabled and realized within our blockchain platform.

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NOTE: In order to execute on this vision, our founders have been self-funding the operations of TKD Co-op since its establishment in 2018. With greater financial commitments needed as the project progresses, the founders designated one of our affiliate companies to commit the necessary capital and incorporated a Swiss legal entity ("BCM Europe AG") to support a series of exchange listings of TAC scheduled for 1Q-2Q of 2021. This has been accomplished without private or public token offerings. BCM Europe shall perform the role equivalent to Swiss foundations, modeled after many other crypto projects.

How Does TAC Work for Members Participating in Matches?

Let's assume that a Coop-member in New York City organizes a local tournament at its home dojang. Two Taekwondo athletes, Joe and Bob, competed against each other in -80kg division, and Bob won the match. Each has paid 10 TAC for their tournament fees, and each also received 20 TAC from BCM Europe. Bob, as the winner, will progress to the next fight in the tournament, and a chance to earn more TAC. The match between Joe and Bob is

recorded on the distributed ledger held by all Co-op members globally. The referee for Joe and Bob's game reports the result of that specific match to the Blockchain over their mobile app or PC, and then Joe and Bob have to confirm the result of this match individually as reported on the Blockchain (by clicking "Confirm" button on the app). Upon receipt of this collective report, BCM Europe sends the incentive tokens to electronic wallets of the athletes and the referees for their services through a contract, which is automatically executed.

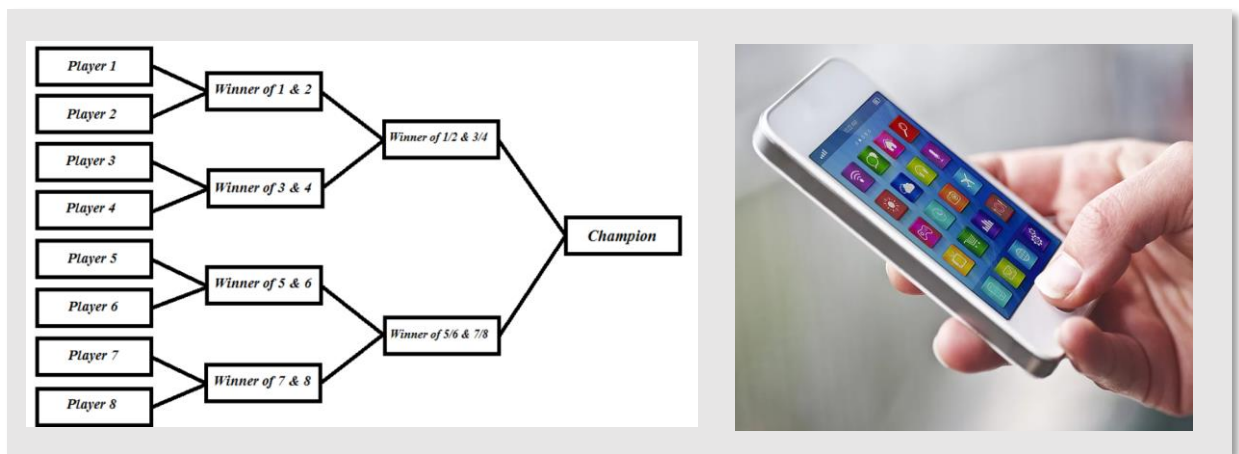
Only a finite volume of TAC will ever be created and available in the market. Consequently, we anticipate that the demand for TAC will increase over time as our organization of Co-ops grows globally with TKD Co-op members purchasing tokens in the market to access the Co-op's platform and services (transactions include participating in tournaments, taking votes, and paying membership dues for their dojangs). The total TAC supply has been set at 1 billion. Thus, at some point in the future, the token reserve may dry up and BCME would no longer be able to send incentive tokens to the participants of the Co-op matches. As a countermeasure, TKD Co-op has planned for each national Co-op to make annual contributions of TAC to BCM Europe in an amount to be decided by consensus periodically by the World Union conference. This recirculation of TAC (from BCM Europe to each member, then to national Co-ops and back to BCM Europe) was designed to ensure sustainable, autonomous, and democratic operations of the TKD Co-op network as a global economic community with a shared objective with TAC as the critical means to keep the operations of Co-op running smoothly.

Also, if TAC becomes heavily used in the future, the Co-op may reduce the match entry fees and rewards accordingly in order to indefinitely prolong the supply of incentive TAC and the sustainability of the system.

Operating Model of TAC Platform

Tournaments

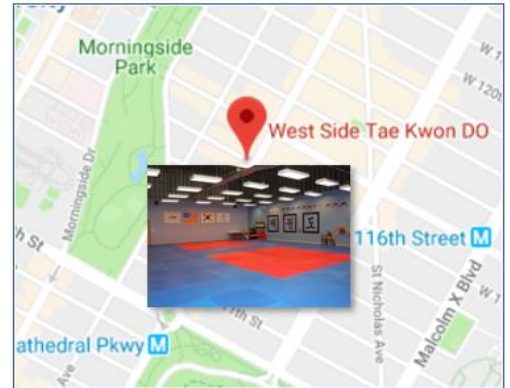
TAC holders can view and track brackets in real time on their smartphones while the actual matches would take place at a local Co-op Member Dojang in a group of manageable size.



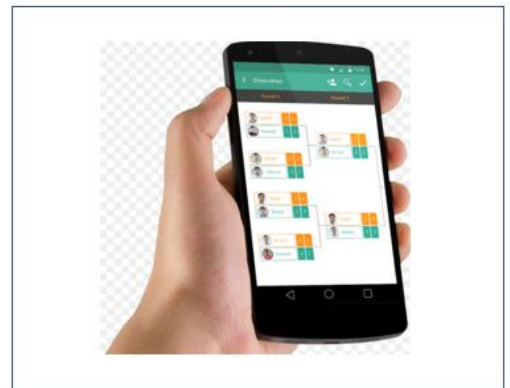
- ▶ Each athlete accesses the TKD Co-op App on his or her smartphone by visiting www.tkd-coop.com/app
- ▶ Actual matches take place at a local Co-op Member Dojang in a group of manageable size.
- ▶ On the app, players can verify their position in the tournament and see opponent profiles. The tournament host designates a schedule for each match.

Smartphone App-based Tournament Example

① A Co-op member decides to host a tournament and posts it to the platform.



② Members register for the event within the app.



③ Members gather on the event day, meet each other and weigh in.



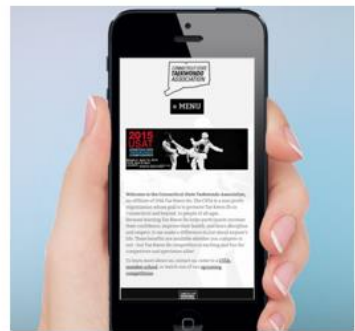
④ Conduct a sparring match and optionally record a video



⑤ Upload sparring videos on TKD Co-op App, which is connected to YouTube



⑥ Co-op members and non-members around the world can watch uploaded videos and can vote for the “Fight of the Week”



105,527 views



The 2 athletes from the match which receives the largest number of weighted votes receives a portion of the TAC sent to the voting contract over the last week and accumulated in the voting contract since inception.

National & World Tournaments

The dream leagues that you trained so hard for...
now sponsored by TKD Co-op

Co-op athletes who participate regularly in local Co-op tournaments have the potential to earn enough TAC to help defray travel expenses to participate in more competitive tournaments at the national or international level. Co-op athletes will be free from all approval processes to compete in national or world tournaments organized by TKD Co-op. Each national Co-op will be responsible for their respective annual events, while the World Union, once launched, will organize its own annual tournament open to Co-op athletes.



The “Fight of the Week” Voting

The Purpose Behind the Voting



A widely-perceived problem in Olympic style Taekwondo since the 2008 Beijing Games is what is referred to as “foot fencing”. This describes a style of Taekwondo sparring that has developed as a result of electronic scoring via sensors on top of the feet and heels, which make contact with certain parts of body protectors (“hogu”) and the helmet. These rules have forced athletes to adopt a fighting style in which they largely keep one leg in the air, hopping around the other foot in an attempt to score a kick with the lifted leg. In other words, the athletes “fence” using legs as foils. Many Taekwondo aficionados, especially those who competed when points were only given for kicks delivering “trembling shock” that cause physical displacement of an opponent’s body, consider this style of fighting a degradation of our sport and “poor form”. Rules have been constantly evolving in the past decade (including multiple, rather than single, points for kicks to the head and for executing and landing the more difficult spinning or jumping kicks that traditionally made Taekwondo a spectacular sport to watch), but they have yet to reach a point of ending the dominance of “foot fencing”.

An Opinion on Taekwondo “Foot Fencing” from the Media

New Olympic Taekwondo is a disgrace

Taekwondo jumped the shark at the 2016 Olympics. New rules and technology were employed, but the tail wagged the dog – the well-intended changes led to a change of play that rendered the sport largely unwatchable.

The problem at its heart is that the athletes are not allowed to actually fight. Punches are barely recognized, and kicks below the waist are forbidden. So right there you have the equivalent of a swimming race in which you aren’t allowed to use your hands, and you can only use one leg. That would be silly.

At the 2008 Summer Games in Beijing there were judging issues, so a concerted effort was made to bring technology to officiation. “Taekwondo had a bad stigma after 2008,” says 2016 US Olympic Taekwondo team member Stephen Lambdin. “We came up for renewal in the 2020 Olympics. And basically the word on the wire was that the IOC said, ‘If you don’t do something in 2016, that’ll be your last Olympics.’”

“The IOC wants people to turn on the TV and immediately know what’s going on. ... The Average Joe is looking at it going, ‘I don’t understand, this guy was beating the crap out of the other guy.’” So Taekwondo went high tech. Chest guards and helmets feature proximity and impact sensors, with wireless transmitters. Magnet-lined footpads activate the sensors just before a kick lands, gauging the force, and awarding a point. (continued in the next page)

Thus it was that the silly rules got far, far sillier.

Now players wiggle their leg in the manner of someone trying to shake off something they stepped in. And they attempt to wipe their foot on the opponent, in the manner of no recognizable martial arts technique.

World champion Kim So-hui is resigned to the silliness, although she refuses to adopt the new “kicks.” “Unfortunately, there’s nothing I can do about it,” she said. “It’s the Taekwondo federation that decided that, not the athletes.”

The aptly acronymed WTF technical committee chairman Jung Kook-Hyun said the federation would consider possible reforms after Rio.

“Athletes are at the very heart of the World Taekwondo Federation, and so we are always ready to listen to feedback from them on how they think our sport can be improved,” he wrote. “We are committed to constantly modernizing the sport but we always want to find a balance with honoring our traditions.”

Note: The World Taekwondo Federation has dropped the “F” in 2017 to use WT as its official acronym.

(Source: *The Underground*, August 23, 2016)

Another Example of Media Coverage on the Same Issue, from *The Washington Post*:

New, high-tech twists on taekwondo are rapidly changing an ancient sport’s feel

There’s a technological revolution occurring in taekwondo that is changing the look of the sport and it might take time to get used to it.

Tradition is giving way to modern rules that are aimed to bring more excitement to the sport and help provide a more fair scoring system. But with each change, the sport moves further away from the ancient martial art that it is rooted in, one that emphasizes powerful kicks absent in some of the modern matches.

At the Rio Olympics this year, competitors have been wearing headgear that electronically scores kicks to the head, four years after vests with sensors were introduced at the London Olympics. That’s not the only change: Fighters now enter an octagonal mat instead of a square, and for the first time, competitors are being scored an extra point for any kick where they turn their backs as a way to encourage use of more spinning techniques.

Viewers have also noticed a dramatic difference in how fighters approach the sport. Instead of aggressive fights and flurries of kicks that were staples of taekwondo just a decade ago, taekwondo matches have become more defensive, with each person using their legs to protect the sensors that can go off with the slightest tap.

People on social media have likened this to “foot fencing.”

Taekwondo Co-op is committed to preserving the essence of Taekwondo as a modern sport born out of martial arts; not by punishing the athletes doing the so-called “foot fencing”, (the rules promulgated by World Taekwondo are what they are, and athletes trying to reach the world stage at the Olympics and World Championships have to abide by them), but by incentivizing them to fight what might be referred to as more of a “martial arts fight”. The “Fight of the Week” program plans to take advantage of the widely-held negative perception of the current state of affairs.

To that end, TAC will also be used for voting on the “Fight of the Week”. Not just Co-op athletes, but all Taekwondo fans around the world can vote on the best-fought matches. Rather than focus on whether the athletes displayed skill sets to earn points under current competition rules, voters can use their own subjective interpretation of what makes a Taekwondo match deserving of special recognition as a martial arts battle and displaying martial arts spirit. Athletes chosen for the “Fight of the Week” will be awarded incentive TAC.

Any TAC holder, whether a Co-op member or not, can vote by “staking” the TAC they own in a holding contract, making them unusable for a period of time. Users can currently remove 10% of their locked tokens per week. Incentive tokens resulting from sparring matches are automatically locked once a match is completed.

Calculation of the Votes



$$\text{Vote} = \underline{a} \text{ (No. of TAC matches)} \times \underline{b} \text{ (No. of locked* TAC)} + 100$$

- * Locked TAC: Our voting contract only counts TAC that is ‘locked in’ for voting purposes.
- * Users are able to self-lock their tokens in order to use them to vote.
- * 100 is the default value for those with no completed TAC matches, i.e. new users.

The power of a voter in the Fights of the Week tally will be weighed proportionally to [a] the voter’s number of TAC matches accumulated through Co-op organized tournaments, and [b] number of locked TAC (see above legend) to keep a balance between a user’s participations in Co-op activities and TAC investment as an indicator to one’s support for the crypto-economy of our token.

We believe that our voting practice will become an exemplary use case of blockchain technology to shore up the values collectively pursued by the members of a community. Specifically, we hope to incentivize athletes to compete against each other in a more dynamic and impressive way.

Disclaimer: Taekwondo Co-op expressly does not and will not in the future promote TAC as a speculative investment, the price of which may rise exponentially over time. Taekwondo Co-op expressly does not encourage in any manner, whatsoever, for Co-op members to expect to rely, in whole, or in part, upon TAC-earning sparring activities as a source of income. Taekwondo Co-op anticipates and desires, but in no manner whatsoever warrants or guarantees, that our blockchain-enabled ecosystem will enable athletes to receive some form of financial assistance, earned through competing in Co-op tournaments, to travel locally and internationally to participate in Co-ops events.



Introducing ***Fantasy Taekwondo***



Source: Nuccio DiNuzzo/Chicago Tribune/MCT via Getty Images


The Long-Overdue Arrival of Fantasy Taekwondo

Finally here, for all you taekwondo aficionados

1) What is Fantasy Taekwondo?

Most Americans are familiar with the concept of fantasy football (American football) while those outside America may be more familiar with fantasy soccer in its various forms (e.g. English Premier League player-focus). TKD Co-op plans to create a virtual roster of real Taekwondo athletes that can compete against other users' rosters, based on the stats of all players in real matches. The key difference from fantasy football is that in football, there are metrics by which individual players are measured, such as touchdowns, yards and catches. Fantasy Taekwondo, instead of relying on individual metrics (such as head kicks, spinning or jumping kicks) will rely on World Taekwondo (worldTaekwondo.org) rankings of registered athletes by criteria, such as weight divisions, Junior/Senior, Olympic and non-Olympic. For instance, as of January 2020, Maksim Khramtcov from Russia is currently the #1 athlete in the category of the Olympic Kyorugi (Sparring) in the Senior Division / Male -80kg, as well as #1 for the World Kyorugi in the same weight division. In Khramctov's case, he also holds the #15 World Kyorugi ranking for the -74kg division.

Below is a player example on the WT website. Maksim Khramtcov is a rising young athlete from Russia and has already achieved celebrity status in the Taekwondo world.



Maksim KHRAMTCOV
WT License #: RUS-3445

Tournaments

Olympic Kyorugi Ranking (Senior Division / M-80 kg)	World Kyorugi Ranking (Senior Division / M-74 kg)	World Kyorugi Ranking (Senior Division / M-80 kg)
1	15	1

January ▾ 2020 ▾

Olympic Kyorugi RankingSenior DivisionM-80 kgTotal Points:556.45

WT tracks his player statistics on its website.

Search:

Event	G-Rank	Event Date	Location	Place	Ranking Points
Moscow 2019 World Taekwondo Grand-Prix Final	G-8	6-7 December 2019	Moscow, Russia	1	80.00
7th CISM World Military Games	G-2	23-26 October 2019	Wuhan, China	1	20.00
Chiba 2019 World Taekwondo Grand-Prix	G-4	13-15 September 2019	Chiba, Japan	2	24.00
7th Australian Open	G-2	28-29 June 2019	Gold Coast, Australia	1	20.00
WT President's Cup - Oceania Region	G-2	27-27 June 2019	Gold Coast, Australia	1	0.00
Roma 2019 World Taekwondo Grand-Prix	G-4	7-9 June 2019	Rome, Italy	1	40.00
Manchester 2019 World Taekwondo Championships	G-12	15-19 May 2019	Manchester, UK	17	12.70
German Open 2019	G-1	30-31 March 2019	Hamburg, Germany	1	0.00
4th WT President's Cup - European Region	G-2	7-12 February 2019	Antalya, Turkey	1	20.00
Fujairah 2018 World Taekwondo Grand-Prix Final	G-8	22-23 November 2018	Fujairah, UAE	2	36.00

Showing 1 to 10 of 36 entries

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Creating a Fantasy Taekwondo League based on the WT ranking stats can be implemented efficiently. In the example above, each tournament releases the ranking points earned from qualifying events. Depending on the grade of a particular event, the points earned carry different weights in determining rankings for the Fantasy Taekwondo League. Thus, an athlete's points earned from a specific event is an outcome of the following criteria:

- Number of Participants and Countries
- Number of Participating Top-ranked Athletes Outside the Host Country
- Organizing Committee's Abidance by WT Competition Rules
- Number of Spectators

An athlete's ranking points earned from a specific event is the product of the following formula:

A: Points Received According to Rank at WT-promoted or Sanctioned Championships

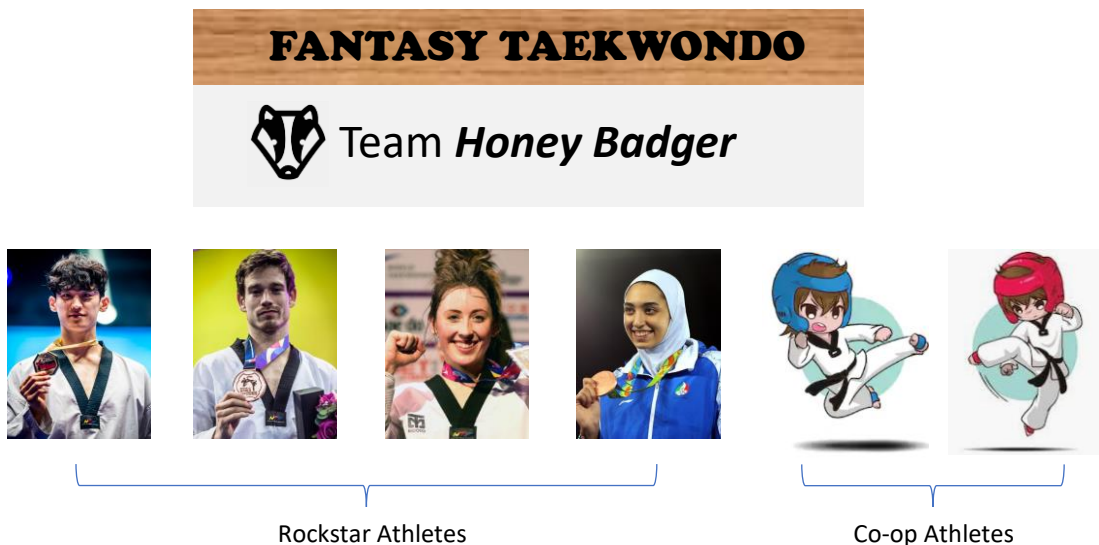
B: Grade of Pertinent Championships

A x B = Final Ranking Points

There are fantasy leagues for every major professional sport. In the U.S., fantasy football is the most popular fantasy league, with an estimated 30 million people participating annually. Taekwondo has impressive number of practitioners worldwide (80 million population from 200+ countries). So why not Fantasy Taekwondo? Most leagues involve some money that is wagered at the start of the season and paid out to the champion in the end. We plan to apply the same structure to Fantasy Taekwondo by letting our users make their bets in TAC within our league, and enabled on our blockchain platform in an autonomous and decentralized manner.

2) How Does Fantasy Taekwondo Work?

To play in a league, users simply register on our app, either with people they know or strangers. Users name their teams, and just like that, they are now owners of a team. A user and the other owners (four in a league) hold a draft in which each owner picks actual Taekwondo athletes whose matches are followed by the WT as well as real TKD Co-op athletes who post fight videos on YouTube, resulting in some recognition and popularity from the Co-op community. To put this in perspective, imagine creating a fantasy soccer team comprised of Cristiano Ronaldo, Lionel Messi, Son Heung-min, along with some of the user's own soccer friends who play for the love of the game. Here though, the user's team of superstars and weekend warriors play as teammates. A true fantasy league, where dreams come true for Taekwondo aficionados. This is a key difference which sets Fantasy Taekwondo apart from other fantasy sports; users and their friends are also part of the game, actively engaged and influencing the results of each league or season.



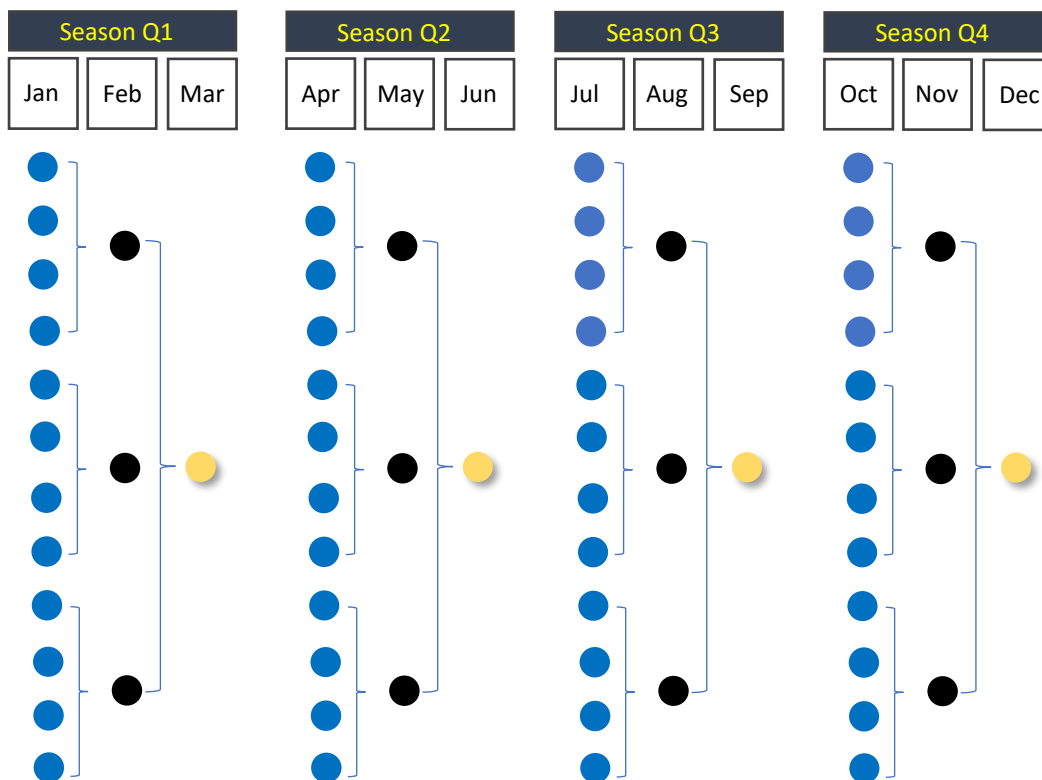
For world-class athletes, Fantasy Taekwondo will put together a pool to be announced before the start of a season (a quarter of a year) by issuing their Player Cards through auctions. The auctions will be conducted within a 48-hour time window but Player Cards for popular athletes like Aaron Cook, Lee Dae-hoon, Maxim Khramtcov are likely to be sold out quickly. All auctions are to be conducted in TAC and starting prices will vary by season. For our Co-op athletes, they will create and put their Player Cards up for auction and receive the sales proceeds. But who will buy their cards? And at what price? This will depend on how actively the athletes have been involved in the Co-op's activities in past seasons. If the athletes are sparring every week and posting their sparring videos on YouTube, in turn creating their own fan base as an amateur athlete, the higher profile they can build on our platform. Before the start of a world championship, team owners in the same league hold a draft in which users pick the WT players you want on their team. Each player can only be on one team in the same league. After the draft, and throughout the season, team owners can adjust their roster by picking up players who did not get drafted, dropping players they no longer want, and trading with other owners.

Before the start of each calendar year, WT publishes an Event Calendar with information on different world class tournaments taking places around the globe. For the pandemic-hit year of 2020, WT had originally planned to hold or sponsor a total of 68 ranked world events (this number does not include all the junior events, para-championships, or the "poomsae", non-combat "forms" events). Under such annual plan, each quarter of 2020 was supposed to see about 17 senior kyorugi championships organized or sponsored by the WT, averaging six events per month, which forms a strong calendar of real world events upon which to base a fantasy sport. In our Fantasy Taekwondo league, we would select one winner from each league at the end of the month. Monthly winners can choose to opt out (i.e. cash out) rather than participate in the next league. Any winner can start a league for the next month which is exclusively open to the winners from the previous month where the pot tends to be larger in size as these winners have the TAC that they won from the previous league. Otherwise, at the start of each month, anyone can start a new league, be it winners or losers from the previous month. When the season is finished, we select just one global champion for the season to conclude the quarter and start the next season from scratch.

The key benefit of Fantasy Taekwondo to world-class athletes is that, as a bonus, they can receive 5% of the value (in TAC) of their card each time it is sold, both in the initial auctions and if another player buys their card on a secondary market. They have an incentive to promote the Co-op to their fans. In order to receive this bonus TAC, the athlete must register their Ethereum address with the Co-op by posting it publicly from a verified channel.

Users can determine the cost of entry for their league, whether it is public or private, and the payout distributions to the winners. Users can enter any number of concurrent leagues.

Quarterly Operations of Fantasy TKD Seasons



● : Individual Team ● : Winner of a League ● : Champion of the Season

- The number of teams in a league shown above is fungible and can be determined by the league members.
- The pot size tends to increase as the months progress, but it is ultimately up to the members of the new league.
- The payout ratio is decided by the league host at the start of a league (from 1% to 100%).
- A league host can also decide how many athletes are in individual team within the league, as well as the number of WT and Co-op athletes in a team, although our platform will present default values (two male WT athletes, two female WT athletes and gender-indifferent Co-op athletes).

3) Why Would Anybody Want to Do All This?

Great question. Fantasy sports may be a non-intuitive, time consuming way to be a spectator. Yet millions of Americans are obsessed with fantasy sports, especially football. One explanation may be the innate nature of humankind to be in control of something. Watching sports is fun, but the sensation of having control over an outcome can be even more exciting. We cannot control whether our favorite athlete wins or loses, but we can have some control over how our fantasy team performs. Another reason for participation is the fun that comes from competing with friends or coworkers. Fantasy sports give us something to talk about over the course of a season, and anyone can participate as long as they are connected to the Internet.

There are many benefits to Fantasy Taekwondo. The rules are not complicated compared to other fantasy sports, such as football. Participants can play on the same fantasy team as world class athletes. There is a large reservoir of unknown, yet talented athletes tracked on the WT's database, and this may provide the same kind of fun that drives a person's love for the Pokémon series. In the world of Pokémon, there are thousands of species of Pokémon characters of different generations and types, categorized by where they live and what kinds of weapons or battle techniques they use. To non-fans, it may be difficult to understand why fans would delve so deep into this fantasy world, spending time and money to collect the cards and related goods. Fantasy Taekwondo can be a real-world sports version of Pokémon showdown being played in the realm of Taekwondo. Finally, for people who are already Taekwondo fans, Fantasy Taekwondo can impart meaning to particular matches that otherwise might have none. If one is not a fan of Damon Cavey of Australia or Ferhat Can Kavurat of Turkey, their bout at the next world championship in the Male -68kg Division will be of little interest. However, if that same person has either one as an athlete on her fantasy team, it becomes personally meaningful and perhaps worth watching.

(Source: "Fantasy football, explained for non-football fans," Vox.com)

4) Is Fantasy Taekwondo Basically Gambling?

We follow guidance that fantasy sports are widely accepted and played in the U.S. According to U.S. federal law, fantasy sports are not technically considered gambling. An Act of Congress passed in 2006 to prohibit online gambling included an exception for fantasy sports, officially categorizing them as “games of skill”. However, it is difficult to argue that fantasy sports do not fit under the actual definition of gambling. Most have some sort of entry fee paid at the start of the season and provide a payout to the winner. The NFL, publicly at least, is strongly opposed to gambling. Yet the NFL itself has carved out an exception for fantasy football, in fact, actively promoting it in commercials with current players, and even providing a platform on NFL.com where fans can play it for free. The reason is simple. Fantasy football makes the NFL money, albeit indirectly, as playing in a fantasy league on NFL.com is free. However, the popularity of fantasy football, as a whole, certainly increases TV viewership and promotes matches between unknown athletes. What gives the NFL cover from charges of promoting gambling is that the free version of fantasy football offered on NFL.com does not look much like conventional gambling: there are no bookies and no casinos. The league has ridden this strange form of pseudo-gambling to new heights of popularity – and it does not seem likely to give it up any time soon. When we release our Fantasy Taekwondo, in all jurisdictions, we will seek legal advice and check with relevant authorities to ensure the legality of our activities. In the U.S., however, there appear to be a number of established cases from which we can learn and prepare ourselves.

(Reference source: “Fantasy football, explained for non-football fans” on Vox.com)

Taekwondo Access Credit (TAC)

Intersection of Taekwondo and Blockchain

Blockchain is sometimes derided as “a solution in search of a problem” and forcibly applied to situations without resulting in tangible benefits. How does our solution improve upon standard ways of solving the same problems?

There are numerous benefits from integrating Taekwondo with blockchain.

1. There is full transparency with the results of all matches.
2. Athletes can be matched and seeded (in events) more fairly because the results of all matches are known and verified.
3. This transparency allows a trusted ELO ranking, which allows legitimate comparisons between athletes who cannot spar against each other. Athletes can compare themselves against those from different weight classes, genders, geographies, and time periods.
4. The movement of all funds is transparent.
5. Athletes can be fairly and transparently compensated whenever anyone purchases his or her card for one of the fantasy leagues.
6. The results of fantasy leagues are resistant to manipulation.
7. The owner of a fantasy league does not have to worry about collecting, securing, losing, or paying out any funds.
8. People can continue to use the TAC platform and play Fantasy TKD, even if the Co-op ceases to exist (i.e. while the web site could go down, the underlying platform has 100% uptime).

What It Means For Dojangs

Becoming a member of TKD Co-op will bring a set of add-on business opportunities to dojangs and their owners. First, all Co-op tournaments need venues to hold the events, and dojangs have their spaces available which often are idle on weekends. Co-op tournaments will usually take place over weekends, so dojang owners can lend their space out to Co-op events and, in return, will receive rental fees in TAC. This structure allows dojang owners to utilize asset leverage by engaging in this add-on business. Second, every Taekwondo sparring match within Taekwondo Co-op will require one to three referees, depending on the level and scale of the game. Many qualified Taekwondo masters (4th degree black belt and above) have referee licenses that are not frequently used. By joining TKD Co-op networks, these referees will have an opportunity to participate in tournament on a regular basis, refereeing up to 20 games a day. For each match refereed, each referee would receive 10 TAC tokens. Third, Co-ops will run the Promoters Program, a marketing program designed to incentivize dojang owners and masters to recommend their members to join the Co-op and compete regularly in Co-op tournaments.



TC membership = Add-on business
for Taekwondo Schools

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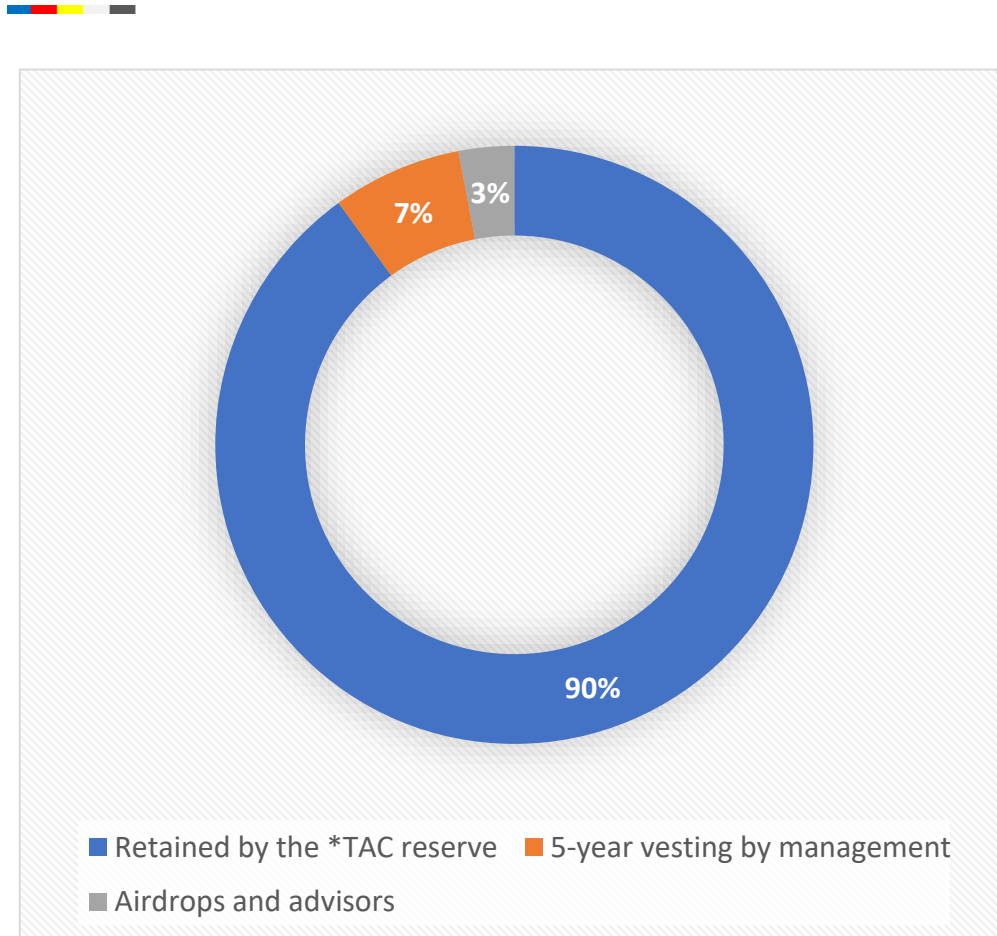
Token Distributions

Since establishment in 2018, we have been internally funding our project with only founder resources and have never conducted presale or public token offerings.

The total maximum supply of TAC is 1 billion, of which a total of 10%, or 100,000,000 tokens, of the tokens will be dedicated to different groups in the following distribution:

- 7% for TKD Co-op team;
- 3% for airdrops

TAC Token Distribution



*To be held by BCM Europe AG, including both issued and unissued tokens

Summary Technical Info

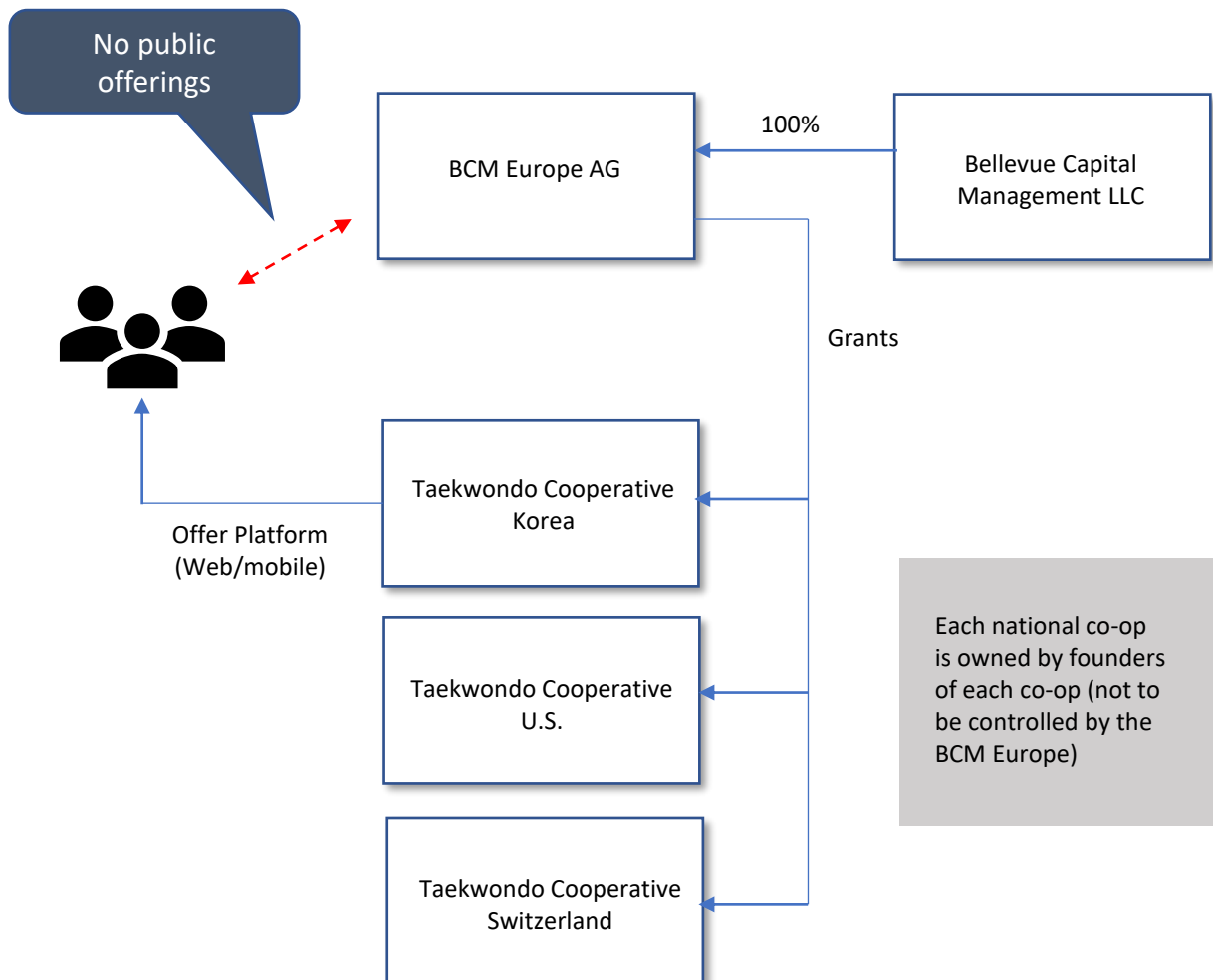
Key Points



- TAC is an ERC-20 standard token deployed on Ethereum mainnet.
- The full source code for all of the contracts is open and available at <https://github.com/tkdcoop/TACContracts>
- The main contracts have all been audited by Haechi Labs and the audit is available upon request on our website.
- In order to improve the user experience, we use a database and server to cache information from the blockchain and store off chain data not critical to fundamental operations (e.g. a user's friends).
- Admin functionality (i.e, creatorAddress) is limited whenever possible. Keys are stored in geographically distributed cold storage.

Legal Entities

The distribution of TAC will be conducted by BCM Europe AG, a Swiss public limited company, which acts as a de-facto foundation to maintain the token reserve and make grants to each national level Co-op for the purpose of sponsoring the global platform of Co-ops and promoting further and wider usage of TAC.



The Demand Projection on TAC

Running at full capacity, we estimate the total number of TKD Co-op members globally reaching 9,000 by the end of 2025. Assuming just one match per week per member (although any active Taekwondo practitioner would have a sparring more than once a week), this would translate into some 450,000 matches per year in the three inaugural member countries of South Korea, the U.S. and Switzerland. At this pace, estimated annual demand for TAC would rise to about 31.5 million units by the end of 2025.

Our Co-op will utilize different effective measures to make TAC circulation system work indefinitely, such as national co-ops donating every year to the airdrops address (BCM Europe) and reducing incentive issues and costs (e.g. entry fees) equally.

TAC can also be used by anyone who holds it to provide liquidity to the TAC/ETH pair on Uniswap and earn fees whenever anyone accesses this market.

Global

Number of Co-op Members					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Korea	200	750	1,700	3,200	5,400
U.S.	100	370	940	1,860	3,180
Switzerland			40	160	400
Total	300	1,120	2,680	5,220	8,980
Number of Games Per Year					
Korea	10,000	37,500	85,000	160,000	270,000
U.S.	5,000	18,500	47,000	93,000	159,000
Switzerland			2,080	8,320	20,800
Total (a)	15,000	56,000	134,080	261,320	449,800
TAC Awards					
Winners	20				
Losers	20				
Referees & Voting	30				
Per game (b)	70				
Demand (a*b)	1,050,000	3,920,000	9,385,600	18,292,400	31,486,000

South Korea

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New Co-op Branches (By City)	Seoul	Busan	Goyang	Jeju	Suncheon
	Guri	Incheon	Yongin	Seogwipo	Bucheon
	Hanam	Daegu	Wonju	Yeosu	Kangneung
	Sungnam	Gwangju	Cheongju	Chuncheon	Jecheon
		Daejeon	Cheonan	Chungju	Seosan
		Ulsan	Pohang	Asan	Gyeongju
		Suwon	Jeonju	Gumi	Gunsan
			Changwon	Iksan	Jinju
				Kimhae	Mokpo
					Geoje
Annual Count (a)	4	7	8	9	10
Running Total	4	11	19	28	38
Number of Members Per Branch (b)	50	100	150	200	250
2020 Vintage(a*b)	200	400	600	800	1,000
2021 Vintage(a*b)		350	700	1,050	1,400
2022 Vintage(a*b)			400	900	1,500
2023 Vintage(a*b)				450	1,000
2024 Vintage(a*b)					500
Running Total	200	750	1,700	3,200	5,400
Number of Games Per Annum	10,000	37,500	85,000	160,000	270,000
Monthly average	833	3,125	7,083	13,333	22,500
Weekly average	192	721	1,635	3,077	5,192

U.S.A

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
New Co-op Branches (By State)	CO	NJ	MI	IN	WI
	NY	CT	OH	MN	AK
	WA	IL	NC	ID	MO
	CA	TX	PA	UT	AZ
	MA	FL	VA	MD	LA
		OR	TN	GA	MS
			OK	SC	OK
				NV	ME
					NM
Annual Count (a)	5	6	7	8	9
Running Total	5	11	18	26	35
Number of Members per Branch (b)	20	50	100	150	200
2020 Vintage (a*b)	100	250	500	750	1,000
2021 Vintage (a*b)		120	300	600	900
2022 Vintage (a*b)			140	350	700
2023 Vintage (a*b)				160	400
2024 Vintage (a*b)					180
Running Total	100	370	940	1,860	3,180
Number of Games Per Annum	5,000	18,500	47,000	93,000	159,000
Monthly Average	417	1,542	3,917	7,750	13,250
Weekly Average	96	356	904	1,788	3,058

Team

Taekwondo Cooperative is led by an international team of taekwondo masters, athletes and former athletes who are also professionals in different industries, as well as senior advisors in technologies.



Jun Chul Whang (56), 6th Dan blackbelt

Jun is Taekwondo Cooperative's managing director and a founder.

- Attorney at Law, former Partner at NYC law firms.
- Founding Member, Korean American Community Foundation (2002).
- Founder (1992), West Side Taekwondo, one of NYC's premier Taekwondo dojangs.
- Founder, Eastern Collegiate Taekwondo Conference (founded as Ivy Northeast Collegiate Taekwondo League, 1983)
- Founder, Dartmouth College Taekwondo Program (1984)
- Founder, Cornell University Taekwondo Program (1986)
- Coached numerous members of US National Team, US National Collegiate Team, US National Champions.
- Coach of Trinidad & Tobago National Taekwondo Team, Head Coach at 2004 Athens Olympics.
- Dartmouth College, BA
- Cornell Law School, JD
- Georgetown Law Center, LL.M.



Peter K. Hwang (45), 3rd Dan blackbelt

Peter is Taekwondo Cooperative's managing director and a founder who believes that taekwondo deserves to have the kind of economic effects that other modern sports are enjoying today. He is 3rd-degree black belt and served as chief controller of Korea University Taekwondo Club.

- Korea Representative, Bellevue Asset Management AG
- VP Asian Equities, Kim Eng Securities New York
- Strategic Planning, International Business Development, Shinhan Investment Corp.
- B.A. in Sociology, Korea University (Vice Captain / Chief Controller of Korea University Taekwondo Club)



Sungmok Ryu (51), 3rd Dan blackbelt

Sungmok is Taekwondo Cooperative's internal auditor and a founder. He is 3rd-degree black belt, won medals in junior divisions of numerous domestic championships while attending middle school.

- President/CEO of Hwasung E&C, Co. Ltd., a 1st tier contractor to Samsung Electronics
- Head of Alternative Investments, Standard Chartered Bank (Korea)
- Principal Transactions Group, Lehman Brothers (Asia)
- Master of Professional Studies in Real Estate, Cornell University
- B.A. in Business Administration, Korea University



Chankyoo Park (45), 4th Dan blackbelt

Chankyoo is Taekwondo Cooperative's managing director and a founder. He is 4th degree black belt and an experienced medical device representative in Korea for a growing list of global healthcare companies.

- President/CEO of RMC, Co.Ltd., a medical device distributor
- Founder/SVP of Hutem, Co.Ltd., acquired by Hugel, a publicly-listed healthcare company in Korea
- Boston Scientific (Korea), Janssen (Korea), a J&J company
- B.A. in Economics, Kyung Hee University



Jung-II Ahn (43), 7th Dan blackbelt

Jung-II is Taekwondo Cooperative's managing director and the Chair of Technical Committee. He is 7th degree black belt, a former professional athlete in taekwondo himself and currently running a taekwondo school in Korea.

- Owner/master, the KU Young Tiger Taekwondo School
- Awards received from numerous national championships as a professional athlete
- B.A. in Physical Education, Korea University



Sung Jae Yu (41), 1st Dan blackbelt

Sung Jae is Taekwondo Cooperative's COO. He is 1st-degree black belt.

- CFO/COO, OSR Holdings Ltd, a healthcare investment holding company based in Seoul, Korea
- Strategic Planning, Korea Financial Industry Association (KOFIA), a self-regulatory organization
- Assignment with Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)
- B.A. in Public Administration, Korea University



Yeiseok Kim (30), MD, 3rd Dan blackbelt

Yeiseok is Taekwondo Cooperative's Product / User Experience Manager

- Analyst, OSR Holdings Ltd.
- M.D., Chonbuk National University School of Medicine
- B.S. in Environmental Science, Seoul National University



Bill Pottle 7th Dan blackbelt

Bill is the US Co-founder and the Full Stack Engineer

- Taekwondo Faculty Member, MSU Denver and 15 year dojang owner.
- Founder of blockchain gaming company
- BS and M. Eng from Cornell University