

Wednesday, 22 April 2020



Digital Mining

The global economy has been decimated by the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020, slowing down economic growth, disturbing supply chains and threatening the lives of millions of people.

Governments are being tested on how well they are prepared for a crisis such as this, and whether they can overcome it. And the same should apply to the global cryptocurrency mining ecosystem – is it ready to face the worst-case scenario?

In the cryptocurrency ecosystem, Bitcoin Cash (BCH) has a total network hashrate of only 1.77 EH/s (what constitutes to less than 1.6% of BTC hashrate). BCH is extremely susceptible to a 51% attack; according to crypto51.app, on 22.04.2020 it would cost just \$22,149 to attack the system for one hour. A very similar situation applies to BitcoinSV, in that on 22.04.2020 it would cost a mere \$18,629 to attack the system for one hour.

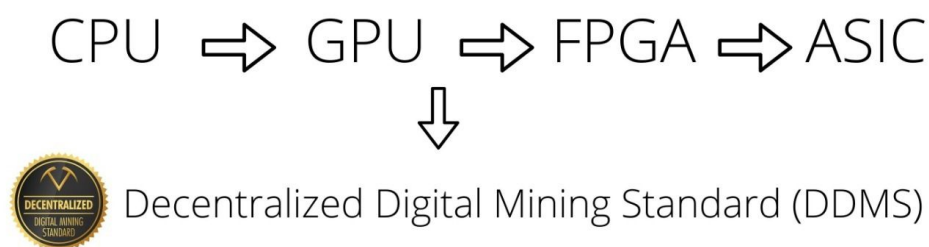
Various cryptocurrency projects have taken measures of establishing systems of increased organization of coin issuance and transaction processing. EOS runs on only 21 nodes that check and validate new transactions. This makes it a more centralized coin, since there are only 21 block producers in the network. All of the rewards go directly into the pockets of these 21 block producers and grants them with even more power and stake in the network. Ripple (XRP), although not a PoW-based, is an example of cryptocurrency which is controlled by a single company – Ripple Labs – which decides how and when to release new Ripple.

World Digital Mining Organization Inc. (WDMO) believes it is of highest priority to secure the networks of PoW-based digital currencies against 51% attacks by decentralizing the mining computational power (hashrate) worldwide in a more organized, fair, and democratic manner. Distribution of hashrate, as well as diversification of locations where digital mining and mining pool operations take place, is of paramount importance to achieve this goal.

Cryptocurrency mining has always been a kind of “**Wild West**” in terms of its **lack of organization**, constantly **changing mining difficulty** and **unpredictable profitability**. The short-term hurdles are a headache in themselves, not to mention the long-term ROI. The critical parameter in mining cryptocurrencies based on Proof-of-Work (PoW) is the cost of electricity needed to power thousands of sophisticated machines. The lower the electricity cost, the higher the profitability. This makes mining limited in terms of geographical locations, since only the miners in countries with inexpensive power may assure a good return on investment. Statistics show that over 70% of the Bitcoin network is made up of Chinese mining pools, which makes it more of a centralized, rather than a decentralized, ecosystem.

However, the mining profitability also depends on the price of the cryptocurrency and the total processing power (hashrate) of the network. New miners can be added anytime, which not only increases the total hashrate of the network but also lowers the mining profitability for all of the users. So far, there have not been any proven solutions to organize crypto mining in a professional manner.

As a solution, World Digital Mining Organization Inc. (WDMO) is launching the first global **Decentralized Digital Mining Standard (DDMS)** which may be the biggest step forward in the crypto mining industry following the introduction of ASIC miners. DDMS revolutionizes the way mining is organized by introducing fairer decentralization and enables to stabilize the mining profitability by regulating network hashrate based on open voting of community members. DDMS is a response to the high-volatility network hashrate and unpredictable ROI estimations.



Every cryptocurrency and miner who would like to work under DDMS would need a proper license given by WDMO. DDMS will regulate parameters, which are crucial to mining:

- limited network hash power – enforce decisions based on open voting of community members (democratic based decisions for the benefit of the cryptocurrency),
- sophisticated algorithm – to protect mining profitability,
- new members – geographically diverse locations subjected to detailed auditing.

How Decentralized Digital Mining Standard (DDMS) V1 protocols allow WDMO to enforce decisions of democratic voting of approved members

The blockchain code will exclusively allow **hard-coded pool addresses** to mine. The minimum amount of licensed pools the blockchain hard code needs to support is 100.



An approved member will have to **appoint their pool** to pay mining rewards to the licensed wallet address of DDMS managed by WDMO.



Approved members will **provide their wallet address(es) for DDMS to disperse mining rewards to**. Mined blocks are sent to the DDMS address of the specific blockchain, and then immediately sent to the member's wallet address(es) using a secured and automated software.



An approved member which violates the voted upon decisions of the committee of fellow approved miners may see voted upon actions enforced by WDMO.

A WDMO **Chairman will be elected in a democratic way** by its members, enabling management of the consortium to be completely transparent, democratic and fair.

The details of the DDMS license are thoroughly discussed between the coin's team and WDMO, satisfying the highest standards of a decentralized cryptocurrency-mining-driven philosophy. DDMS secures the proper mining decentralization standards for the coin, as well as enables an incomparably more predictable ROI estimation as a result of enforcement of said standards. From that point on, miners will be enabled to not only more properly secure the coin's network, but also their profitable operations.

Become a member of Decentralized Digital Mining Standard (DDMS) now!

World Digital Mining Organization Inc. (WDMO) was established to lead a consortium of new industry standards by providing an open and transparent platform for the global digital mining community to hash out problems, discuss issues, provide solutions, and share success.