

CMS

The native coin of the Coinimas exchange

A hard cap of 200,000,000 CMS, issued once on the Nimas network. Net profit of the Coinimas exchange buys CMS on the open market and burns it, in public, until 100,000,000 are destroyed.

HARD CAP	200,000,000 CMS
BURN TARGET	100,000,000 CMS
NETWORK	Nimas, operated by Nimas Lab
EARLY HOLDERS	20,000,000 CMS, locked five years
STATUS	Not yet issued

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This document is an issuance plan. CMS has not been issued. Balances on the public allocation desk are records, not coins. Nothing here is an offer to sell CMS.

01

Summary

CMS is the official coin of Coinimas, an exchange for crypto-to-crypto markets. It has not been issued. This paper fixes the supply, the network it will live on, what the coin is for, and the rule that ties exchange profit to a public burn. Early holders may join a presale. That tranche is locked for five years. The purchase terms are a separate document. These pages set the size and the lock.

Nimas Lab will issue CMS on the Nimas network, a network Nimas Lab operates on its own machines. CMS is not a guest token on someone else's chain. Until that network is live, nothing in a wallet is CMS. A balance on the public allocation desk is a record of a claim, not a coin.

HARD CAP

200,000,000

Created once. The cap does not rise.

BURN TARGET

100,000,000

Half the supply, bought then destroyed.

LEFT AFTER THE BURN

100,000,000

What remains when the target is met.

02

Why this coin exists

Coinimas is a crypto venue. Pairs are between crypto assets. Fiat desks are a different business, and they are not the one this coin is built for. CMS exists so the venue and the network under it share one unit with the people who use them.

Three ordinary failures of exchange coins are the ones this design is written against.

- Fee alignment. If every fee is taken in some other asset, the house has no mechanical reason to care what its own coin does. CMS is an asset fees can be paid in, and the asset that profit comes back to buy.
- A burn that is only a paragraph. A repurchase announced on a blog can be rewritten by the next post. A burn that is a transaction, carrying the amount and the supply that remains, is a record a stranger can check.
- Borrowed settlement. A coin that lives only as a guest on another network inherits that network's fees, pauses, and rules. Coinimas intends to settle CMS on a network it runs.

03

Nimas Lab and the Nimas network

Nimas Lab is the part of Coinimas that builds and runs the network. The exchange is the venue. The lab is the machine room. CMS is the coin both of them use.

The Nimas network runs on machines Nimas Lab controls. It is not a public chain maintained by an outside community, and it is not a contract deployed onto Ethereum or any other network. Its job is narrow.

- Carry CMS as the native asset.
- Settle network fees, which are paid in CMS.
- Record burns so the remaining supply is a fact on the network, not a figure on a website.
- Receive community allocations when distribution opens.

This paper does not claim a live mainnet, a measured throughput, or a finished set of operators. Those belong in a network note, published before CMS is issued. The note will name the software, the machines' role, how blocks are finalized, and the addresses that hold each allocation in section 05. Until that note, treat every CMS figure outside this paper's allocation table as a record on the desk, not a balance on a network.

04

Supply

200,000,000 CMS will be created once, at issuance, on the Nimas network. No further CMS will be minted. There is no inflation schedule and no block reward. The word "mine" on the public desk means claiming an allocation. It does not mean proof-of-work, and it does not create coins beyond this cap.

The smallest unit is 0.00000001 CMS. Amounts smaller than that do not exist.

The burn in section 07 destroys CMS that have been bought. It is not a second decision about the cap. When 100,000,000 CMS have been bought and destroyed, 100,000,000 remain. That remainder is not a new issue. It is what the burn leaves behind. The cap still reads 200,000,000 as the original issue; the supply that exists reads 100,000,000.

Allocation

At issuance the whole supply is assigned as follows. The only sale in this plan is the early-holder presale. Everyone else receives CMS through the community desk, or holds it inside the reserve, the lab, or the contributor lock. Addresses for the reserve, the lab, and contributors are published in the network note, before any CMS moves.

Assignment of the original 200,000,000 CMS

40%	Community allocation	80,000,000 CMS
	Recorded on the public desk. Not transferable while the campaign is open. Settled onto the Nimas network only when distribution opens, by a method published at that time.	
10%	Early holders	20,000,000 CMS
	Presale. Locked for five years from the day the presale closes. Cannot be sold or transferred during the lock. Unlocks in full when the five years end. Price and who may join are in the presale terms, not in this paper.	
20%	Exchange reserve	40,000,000 CMS
	Liquidity, fee inventory, and a working float for operations. Not a claim balance. Transfers above a threshold published in the network note are listed in the quarterly note.	
15%	Nimas Lab	30,000,000 CMS
	Machines, security work, and research for the network. Spending from this portion is reported in the same quarterly note as the burn.	
15%	Contributors	30,000,000 CMS
	Four equal releases of 7,500,000. The first release happens only after the network is live. The next three follow on the anniversaries of that release. Unreleased CMS stays locked.	

Cancelling locked CMS, whether early-holder, contributor, or reserve, does not count toward the burn target. The target is a purchase from someone who chooses to sell, followed by a destruction. Early-holder coins cannot be sold into that purchase until the five-year lock ends. See section 07.

What CMS is used for

CMS has three jobs. None of them is a share of the company, a vote, or a claim on a dividend.

- Exchange fees may be paid in CMS. When they are, the fee is lower than the same fee paid in another asset. The size of that concession is published on the venue. It can be revised. A revision is announced in the quarterly note before it takes effect, not slipped into a fee page overnight.
- Network fees on Nimas are paid in CMS. That is the gas of this network. There is no second gas asset.

- CMS is the asset the buyback purchases and the burn destroys. That use is specified in section 07 and is not optional while the target is unmet.

CMS is not a toll on every order. Other assets remain tradable. Paying in CMS is a choice with a published concession, except on the Nimas network itself, where the fee is CMS because CMS is native there.

07

Buyback and burn

This is the supply policy. It runs until the target is met, and then it stops.

Profit, in this paper, means net profit of the Coinimas exchange after tax and after the costs required to keep the venue operating. Those costs include custody, security, licenses, and staff. Profit is not trading volume. It is not gross fees. A quarter with no net profit produces no buyback. The target does not expire. It waits.

While fewer than 100,000,000 CMS have been bought and destroyed, that net profit is used to repurchase CMS and to destroy what was bought. The repurchase is from the open market. It is not taken from community records on the desk, and it does not confiscate a balance. It buys only what a holder chooses to sell.

Before a market in CMS exists, there is nothing to buy. Profit from those periods is held and applied to the buyback once CMS trades. The first burn does not happen in advance of a market in order to decorate a chart.

The method of purchase is published before the first burn: which venue, which window, and the largest share of observed daily volume Coinimas will buy in one day. The limit is public so the size is known in advance.

Each burn is a transaction on the Nimas network. The transaction is public. It carries at least the following, and anyone can read the series without asking Coinimas.

- The CMS destroyed in that burn.
- The cumulative CMS destroyed toward the target of 100,000,000.
- The supply that still exists after the burn.
- The address the CMS was burned from.
- The block time.

A quarterly note restates the same figures in plain language and points at the transactions. The transactions are the record.

The burn stops when cumulative CMS destroyed reaches 100,000,000, half of the original supply. It does not continue past that line. After the stop, remaining supply is 100,000,000, and later profit is no longer committed to this policy.

If a law requires a narrower rule where Coinimas operates, Coinimas follows that law and writes the change in the quarterly note.

The public allocation desk

The community portion is recorded on a public desk before the network exists. Two actions add to a person's record.

- A follow. Coinimas lists accounts. Some are required, some are optional. The person opens the account and confirms the follow. Required follows unlock the daily claim. Optional follows add a stated amount.
- A claim, once each window. A streak increases the claim. Missing a full extra window resets the streak. The length of the window and the size of the claim are shown on the desk, and can be changed there. This paper does not freeze those numbers.

A confirmation of a follow is reported by the person, then reviewed before settlement. While the campaign is open, a desk balance cannot be transferred or sold.

When the campaign closes, Coinimas publishes how recorded balances are settled onto the Nimas network. This paper does not bring that date forward, and it does not describe the settlement steps. Until that publication, a desk balance is only a record.

Where profit can come from

The burn needs a source of profit, so the venue's fees are stated here without invented rates. The live rate is whatever the venue publishes. This paper does not freeze a number the venue has not set, and it does not promise a rate will stay under a ceiling.

- A trading fee on executed orders.
- A withdrawal fee where moving an asset off the venue has a cost.
- A listing fee when Coinimas agrees to list an asset. Listing is selective. Paying a fee is not a right to be listed.
- A fee or interest on borrowed amounts, if margin trading is offered.

Presale proceeds are capital for building the venue and the network. They are not counted as the profit that funds the burn. Marketing, machines, and staff are paid from that capital and, later, from fees.

What CMS is not

- Not a share of Coinimas or of Nimas Lab. Holding CMS does not confer equity, a dividend, or a vote over either.
- Not a forecast of price. The burn is a supply rule across the life of the policy.
- Not legal tender, and not a claim on any fiat currency.

- Not yet issued. A number on the desk is not a coin in a wallet.
- Not, by itself, an offer to buy. Early-holder terms are a separate document.

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A note on risk

An exchange coin has ordinary uncertainty, the same as any new market. The notes below are short on purpose. None of them moves the cap, the burn target, or the five-year lock on early-holder CMS.

- The Nimas network is stood up before CMS is issued, and the network note is published first. A date can move. The cap, the burn target, and the allocation in this paper stay as written.
- The buyback is funded by net profit. A quiet quarter waits, and the policy continues after it. It is a supply rule, not a schedule of returns.
- Purchases follow a published daily size, so the market can see them. Early-holder CMS stays locked for five years and cannot be sold into those purchases while the lock lasts.
- Coinimas follows the law in each country where it operates. If a rule has to be narrowed, the change is written in the quarterly note.
- Nimas Lab runs its own machines and keeps key handling inside that operation. CMS bought for a burn is destroyed publicly, rather than left sitting in a wallet.
- Other venues will compete on listings and fees. CMS is the native coin of this venue. The supply policy is how Coinimas accounts for it.
- Desk allocations are reviewed before settlement. The community portion is for a real follow and a real claim.

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This document

Version 1.1, 14 October 2026. It replaces version 1.0, which had no early-holder tranche and a longer risk note. A later version that changes the hard cap, the burn target, or the allocation table will say that it is describing a different instrument, not a quiet edit.

Nothing in this document is investment advice or an offer of securities. The presale, for someone invited into it, is governed by its own terms. A balance on the allocation desk is not a purchase of CMS.

Nimas Lab, for the Coinimas exchange.