

LEGAL REVIEW

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OKMCOIN

CAPACITY AND ABILITY PLATFORMS

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Legal Compliance according to Singapore Laws

OKMCoin is a digital token which can be used as a payment method in accordance and compliance to its Terms and Conditions, and White Paper.

The purchase of OKMCoin Token does not, in any way, mean the acquaintance of shares from OKMCoin Holdings Pte. Ltd, and the OKMCoin Tokens do not represent the property of any kind of financial products, especially regulated capital market products.

OKMCoin is a digital product that due to its pre-established issued number of tokens, like any other product, can raise its price from the Token's demand from the public. Purchasers are considered investors because by the acquaintance of the OKMCoin Tokens, OKMCoin Holdings Pte. Ltd will use the amount obtained by the sale of the Tokens to develop the OKMCoin Platform in accordance to its White Paper and Terms and Conditions, which would lead to a rise of the OKMCoin Token price, making a profit for the Investors.

OKMCoin's Initial Coin Offering is issued within the territory of Singapore, in compliance with the laws of Singapore as digital tokens are only regulated if they fall under the "Securities" concept given by the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289), and the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110)

According to the Interpretation Section of the above-named Cap 289, these capital Markets Products, may be securities, future contracts, and contracts or arrangements for purposes of leveraged foreign exchange trading. They can also be considered capital market product if the digital token was a company's share, a debenture, or a collective investment scheme.

OKMCoin is stored on an e-wallet and used to provide an online/e-payment method, therefore it does not fall under the securities or capital market products; It is not a regulated investment instrument and in consequence does not need a prospectus to start its operations, and it does not require a license or any other kind of permits. It is not intended to raise funds to finance a project or to raise funds to be invested in the capital market, neither to work as a currency exchange platform.

Not only OKMCoin is not regulated by the above-named laws, but neither its offerors nor intermediaries as the former does not constitute a capital market product.

The reason it is not regulated is because it does not represent a fraud, scheme, or danger to the digital coin's holder economy or finances, but the opposite as it is a secure payment method by not revealing the payer's credit or debit card information, and it incentivizes the international commerce eliminating the bank's high fee or the need to open international bank accounts to receive or send payments. Like any other business it shall not be used as an instrument to launder money and counter the finance of terrorism by applying its due diligence or report any suspicious activity.

It is also important to clarify that OKMCoin does not take funds from the public or used those funds to give loans to the public, like a bank; therefore, it shall not be regulated by the Money Authority of Singapore for that reason. It is an e-wallet and e-payment method used to secure the holder's financial information.

The only legal requirements for Initial Coin Offerings launched in Singapore are the Whitepaper and the Legal Review, which does not constitute by any means any type of financial or legal advice.

In summary, the legal dispositions emanated from the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289), and the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110) do not regulate the activities carried out by OKMCoin, its offerors and intermediaries because by law they are not considered securities or investment/financial instruments, or capital market products.

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