

MEV

MILESTONE ECONOMIC VALUE

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A Plain-Language Introduction to the MEV Standard

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MEV is not a product. MEV is not a token. MEV is a standard.

1. What is MEV?

Milestone Economic Value (MEV) is an open economic standard. It defines how real, verifiable activity generates economic value — and how that value accumulates toward milestones that mark a system's growth.

MEV is not a cryptocurrency. It is not a platform. It is not a blockchain. It is a standard — like HTTP defines how websites communicate, MEV defines how economic value is generated and measured. Any system can adopt it.

MEV is to economic value what TCP/IP is to data — a protocol that any system can implement to generate, measure, and exchange value consistently, regardless of industry or technology.

2. The Core Idea — Six Simple Steps

Every MEV-compliant system follows the same six-step flow. What changes between systems is how each step is defined — not the sequence itself.

Step	Stage	What Happens
1	Activity	Something real happens — a transaction, a learning completion, a service delivered. This is the origin of all value.
2	Verification	The activity is confirmed as real, valid, and genuine. A verification score (0 to 1) is assigned.
3	MEVU	The verified activity produces a MEV Unit. $MEVU = Activity \times Verification$. The unit's form is the system's choice.
4	Accumulation	MEVU accumulates into a running total — MEV_total . It never decreases.
5	Milestone	MEV_total is compared against the system's milestone scale. When a threshold is crossed, a milestone is achieved.
6	Epoch	Each milestone achievement triggers an Epoch — a formal phase change. The system enters a new stage of its economic life.

A milestone is a target — not a multiplier. MEVU accumulates toward milestones. When accumulation crosses the threshold, the Epoch fires.

3. The Formulas — Simply Stated

Step 1 & 2: Generate one MEVU

$$\text{MEVU} = \text{Activity} \times \text{Verification}$$

Every verified activity event produces one MEVU

Step 4: Accumulate all MEVU

$$\text{MEV_total} = \text{Sum of all (Activity} \times \text{Verification)}$$

The running total of all verified activity. Never decreases.

Step 5: Milestone Scale (example)

$$M = k \times 10^n, \quad k \in \{1, 5\}$$

e.g. milestones at: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000...

Step 6: Epoch Trigger

$$\text{MEV_total} \geq \text{Milestone} \rightarrow \text{Epoch fires}$$

When total MEVU reaches the next milestone, the Epoch triggers

4. MEV Diapause — Intelligent Timing

The core MEV flow activates all validated value immediately. This works perfectly for early-stage systems. But as a system grows, immediate activation can cause problems: too much value entering circulation too fast, causing instability.

MEV Diapause is the component of the MEV framework that addresses this, specifying when validated MEVU enters active circulation based on real system conditions.

Inspired by the Red Kangaroo: a developing joey in the pouch, a mature joey outside, and a dormant embryo waiting for the right conditions. MEV Diapause allows value to exist in three states simultaneously — active, growing, and dormant.

State	MEV Equivalent	Meaning
Joey outside pouch	MEV_active	Value in active circulation
Joey in pouch	Growth-stage MEVU	Value accumulating toward next activation
Dormant embryo	MEV_dormant	Validated value waiting for the right conditions

4.1 How It Works

Diapause is governed by a simple ON/OFF switch S . When $S = 0$, the system runs standard MEV — all value activates immediately. When $S = 1$, only the fraction D of accumulated value activates; the rest stays dormant until conditions improve.

S = 0 (standard MEV)

$$\text{MEV_active} = \text{MEV_total}$$

All validated value circulates immediately — simple, clean

S = 1 (Diapause active)

$$\text{MEV_active} = \text{MEV_total} \times D$$

Only fraction D activates | D depends on economic conditions

D is determined by four economic signals — readiness, liquidity, growth, and risk — all weighted by adopter-configured parameters. The switch S is turned on automatically when the system crosses size, volatility, or stress thresholds. It is not controlled manually.

MEV Diapause is part of the complete MEV specification. In Phase I ($S=0$), it is mathematically inert and the system runs identically to standard MEV. When scale or stress warrant it, the

trigger function H activates Diapause automatically. Phase III systems run with full Diapause control. The transition is automatic and transparent.

5. MEV Epoch and MEV Emergence

5.1 MEV Epoch

Each time MEV_total crosses a milestone threshold, a MEV Epoch triggers. An Epoch is a formal phase change — the system enters a new economic stage. Each Epoch can recalibrate incentives, apply a new phase multiplier (Te), mint a permanent record (like an NFT on blockchain), or trigger governance updates. What the Epoch does is the adopter's decision. That it fires when a milestone is crossed is the MEV standard.

5.2 MEV Emergence

MEV Emergence is an optional layer that lets active MEVU combine with other assets to create new, higher-order economic entities. Think of it like chemistry: atoms combine to form molecules with properties the atoms alone do not have. MEV Emergence works the same way — active MEVU + other assets = new economic constructs with new capabilities.

Emergence only operates on active value. Dormant value cannot be composed.

6. MEV as a Standard

6.1 What MEV Defines

MEV defines six things: the activity-to-MEVU formula, the accumulation model, the logarithmic milestone scale structure, the Epoch trigger condition, the Diapause conditional activation system, and the Emergence composition laws. Everything else is the adopter's decision.

MEV Defines	Adopter Decides
How MEVU is generated ($A \times V$)	What activity means in their system
The logarithmic milestone structure	Which formula and base to use
The Epoch trigger condition	What happens when an Epoch fires
The Diapause activation framework	Whether to use it and when to trigger it
The 12 Emergence Laws	What entities to compose and what they mean

6.2 Who Can Adopt MEV

Any system with three properties can adopt MEV: measurable activity, verifiable output, and structured progression. A blockchain, an education platform, a city infrastructure system, an enterprise, a DeFi protocol — all can adopt MEV. The standard governs the rules of value creation. What is built on those rules belongs entirely to the adopter.

7. Getting Started — SDK and Registry

The MEV Lite SDK is a set of lightweight markdown files you import into your codebase to formally declare MEV compliance. No runtime dependency. No vendor lock-in. Just a formal declaration of what you built and what you built it on.

The MEV Registry at officialMEV.org lists all MEV-certified and MEV-compliant implementations. Every registered adopter receives a unique certificate ID and can publish their MEV Implementation Paper — a formal document describing their specific adaptation.

MEV is the foundation. You build the building.

Full documentation: officialMEV.org | [Whitepaper](#) | [Academic Paper](#) | [Registry](#)

8. Formula Summary

MEVU Generation

$$\text{MEVU} = A \times V$$

One unit of verified economic value per activity event

MEV Accumulation

$$\text{MEV}_{\text{total}} = \Sigma(A_i \times V_i)$$

Running total of all MEVU — never decreases

Epoch Trigger

$$\text{MEV}_{\text{total}} \geq M(n) \rightarrow \text{Epoch fires}$$

Milestone crossed = Epoch triggered

Diapause Switch

$$S \in \{0,1\} \mid \text{MEV}_{\text{active}} = M \times [(1-S) + S \cdot D]$$

S=0: all activates | S=1: fraction D activates

Epoch-Adjusted MEVU

$$\text{MEVU}_{\text{epoch}} = A \times V \times T_e$$

T_e = phase multiplier applied after Epoch fires