NIMA

BUSINESS PLAN

Personal AI Operating System | Intelligent Automation | Modular Technology Portfolio

Business objective: commercialize Nima through strategic acquisition, technology licensing, white-label deployment, and selective enterprise integration.

Prepared: October 2026

Purpose: Business strategy and commercialization plan for prospective M&A advisors, strategic buyers, and licensing partners.

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS MATERIAL

This plan describes the opportunity based on information currently available. Technical maturity, ownership, dependencies, security, market demand, and commercial readiness require verification during diligence.

1. Executive Summary

Nima is a modular Personal AI operating system designed to connect contextual awareness, adaptive intelligence, voice interaction, persistent context, and real-world digital task execution. It is intended for everyday consumers and has technology components relevant to enterprise workflows, mobile experiences, automation, and connected-device ecosystems.

The platform combines a user-facing web experience and Android implementation with a wider technology portfolio: memory and context systems, specialized intelligence engines, application execution, governance controls, voice and device integrations, developer packages, APIs, and related transaction-authorization technology.

Nima's commercial thesis is that a buyer may be able to accelerate its AI roadmap by acquiring or licensing an integrated set of technologies rather than building every component independently. The potential transaction is not limited to the consumer application: the opportunity includes the platform, transferable intellectual property, reusable modules, and integration pathways, subject to diligence.

Primary objective: identify a strategic buyer or licensing partner with a clear product need, then support the transaction with a verified technical inventory, live demonstrations, IP documentation, and a credible transfer plan.

Business priorities

- Pursue strategic acquisition of the platform and transferable IP as the primary path.
- Keep licensing, white-label deployment, and component integration available as alternative structures.
- Document what works today versus what is experimental, simulated, dependent on external services, or planned.
- Avoid unsupported claims about users, revenue, production readiness, regulatory status, or platform coverage.

Current position

Nima is an existing software and technology portfolio, but the information provided does not establish verified revenue, customer traction, production-scale usage, or a completed independent technical audit. Those facts should be stated only when supported by evidence.

2. Company & Product

Product definition

Nima is a Personal AI operating system—not merely a chatbot. Its intended operating model is to retain relevant context, interpret the user's situation, plan an action, execute through supported interfaces, and check the result. The architecture is modular so that selected capabilities may be integrated into other products.

Core user flow

User request or signal → context and memory → planning and permissions → action through a supported interface or integration → result verification → retained outcome where appropriate.

Product surfaces and architecture

- **Web platform:** user-facing application and progressive-web-app infrastructure.
- **Android:** mobile implementation with accessibility-based action execution, SMS-related functions, overlay/screen-assistance elements, voice and device integrations, subject to permissions.

- **Backend and orchestration:** persistence, conversations, memory/state, workflows, model-provider integrations, background jobs, notifications, and service interfaces.
- **Modular technology:** engines, SDK packages, APIs, adapters, diagnostic tools, and supporting infrastructure.
- **Related asset:** GDDL and BIAS transaction/authorization technology, which should be diligence-reviewed separately from Nima's core AI platform.

The iPhone experience should not be represented as equivalent to the Android implementation: native iOS ACT and SMS functionality are not established as implemented; the current iPhone experience is described as a Home Screen web app.

3. Main Components & Capabilities

Component	What it does	Commercial relevance
Guardian	Shopping and household assistance: lists, grocery workflows, product matching, shopping-cart support, and screen-based shopping assistance.	Consumer utility, retail and commerce integrations, potential white-label shopping assistant.
GDDL	Related transaction-infrastructure concept with transaction/payment-state management, ledger-related components, and authorization flows.	Potential fintech or platform integration; demonstrations must not be represented as a live regulated payment network.
BIAS	Biometric Intent Authorization System concept connecting user intent with device biometrics, cryptographic keys, and verification.	Potential authorization technology for sensitive actions; security design and readiness require independent review.
SMS automation	Android message handling and sending workflows, inbound processing, outbox/polling components, and notification integration.	Messaging workflows and mobile automation, subject to OS restrictions, permissions, and user approvals.
Algorithm Overlay	Overlay-related technology for contextual assistance alongside other applications, supported by screen capture/classification, overlay hosting, and accessibility elements.	Contextual in-app assistance and potential interface integration; integration status and cross-app coverage must be verified.
Nex5	An Android Kotlin overlay-core/media-control library identified in the technology inventory.	Potential reusable Android component; exact implemented scope and interfaces should be confirmed from source code.
ACT	Application & Task Execution: supported UI actions such as opening apps, searching, tapping, typing, scrolling, reading interface content, verifying results, and replanning.	Core bridge from AI planning to digital action; valuable for mobile, browser, and workflow automation where supported.
Aegis	Governance controls associated with permissions, sensitive actions, approval requirements, and bounded autonomy.	Potential safety/governance layer for systems that act on users' behalf.
Voice & perception	Speech recognition/synthesis, wake-word support, camera and sensor integrations, device context, and related interaction infrastructure.	Multimodal user experience and device-context integration.
SDKs & APIs	Reusable packages, model integrations, interoperability, prediction helpers, workflow tools, adapters, and diagnostics.	Potential licensing and integration opportunities, subject to package completeness and dependency review.

Other identified systems include GROUND, WORLD, GOD, ECHO, QUALIA, FETCH, SELF/SELF-v2, persistent memory and experience processing, reasoning/prediction components, HAE computer-interaction adapters, browser automation, smart-home integrations, voice infrastructure, diagnostics, and enterprise helpdesk/workflow components. Names should be mapped to their actual code and runtime roles during diligence.

4. Target Customers & Strategic Buyers

Nima's first commercial priority is not to pursue every market at once. It is to find buyers whose existing products or roadmaps have a specific gap that Nima's technology may address.

Priority buyer categories

- **AI and software platforms:** add persistent context, execution, memory, voice, or modular intelligence systems.
- **Mobile, device, and electronics companies:** enhance mobile interaction, overlay experiences, device awareness, and assistant capabilities.
- **Enterprise software and automation providers:** extend workflow execution, helpdesk functions, and application-level automation.
- **Retail and commerce technology:** evaluate Guardian-related shopping workflows and interface-based assistance.
- **Fintech and authorization technology providers:** separately evaluate GDDL/BIAS components, subject to security, legal, and regulatory diligence.
- **Developer-tool and integration businesses:** assess SDKs, APIs, adapters, and reusable modules for integration or licensing.

Buyer qualification questions

- Does the buyer already have an AI assistant, automation product, device ecosystem, or enterprise workflow platform?
- Would buying accelerate a roadmap or solve a costly integration problem?
- Which Nima components fit the buyer's product, and what would still need engineering?
- Can the buyer absorb and maintain the code, dependencies, documentation, and deployment process?

These are target categories, not claims of buyer interest or active negotiations. Any named target list should be prioritized against product fit, acquisition appetite, submission rules, and evidence of actual engagement.

5. Value Proposition & Differentiation

Potential value drivers

- **Combination:** intelligence/context, task execution, governance, and device interaction are presented as a connected architecture.
- **Modularity:** selected packages may be reusable outside the main application, subject to dependency mapping and integration effort.
- **Multiple transaction paths:** full acquisition, white-label deployment, licensing, or integration of specific components.
- **Existing implementation:** a buyer can evaluate working code and demonstrations rather than relying only on a concept deck.

Competitive environment

Nima competes indirectly with AI assistants, mobile automation tools, agent frameworks, workflow platforms, enterprise copilots, and device ecosystems. Its differentiation should be demonstrated through concrete workflows, implementation quality, reliability, and integration effort—not through broad claims that it is unique or more advanced than competitors.

Evidence needed to substantiate differentiation

- Live demonstrations of the highest-value flows, including successful completion and failure handling.
- Architecture diagrams and component-to-repository mapping.
- Measured latency, reliability, supported-device coverage, and automation success rates where available.
- Clear comparison of Nima's existing functionality against the effort required to reproduce it internally.

6. Business Model & Revenue Strategy

Because the immediate objective is strategic acquisition, the business model should show how a buyer could commercialize Nima without pretending that future revenue already exists.

Primary path: strategic acquisition

Sell the platform and agreed transferable intellectual property to a buyer able to integrate, develop, or distribute it. Transaction scope may include source code, documentation, package rights, domains/brands, and transition support, as negotiated and legally verified.

Alternative paths

- **Technology licensing:** license selected packages or capabilities for defined uses, term, territory, exclusivity, and support.
- **White-label deployment:** allow a partner to offer agreed Nima functionality under its brand.
- **Enterprise integration:** charge for implementation, integration, support, and agreed recurring services if pursued.
- **Component commercialization:** evaluate Guardian, ACT, overlay technology, SDKs, or GDDL/BIAS as separate opportunities where technically and commercially justified.

No pricing or revenue forecast is presented as established fact because verified revenue, users, contracts, conversion rates, support costs, and customer acquisition costs have not been provided. Any financial forecast should be built from documented assumptions and clearly labeled as a scenario.

7. Go-to-Market & M&A; Strategy

Phase 1 — Make the asset diligence-ready

- Freeze a clean snapshot of the repositories and record version history.
- Produce a component inventory identifying source path, purpose, dependencies, implementation status, tests, and known limitations.
- Create short live demonstrations for ACT, Guardian, SMS, overlay, voice/context, and any GDDL/BIAS functionality that can be accurately demonstrated.
- Verify IP ownership, contractor assignments, open-source licenses, model/API terms, and third-party assets.
- Prepare a secure data room containing the overview, technical architecture, demo videos, dependency/license register, test evidence, and transfer plan.

Phase 2 — Engage strategic buyers through an M&A; advisor

- Define transaction preferences: full sale as primary goal; licensing or structured alternatives only where useful.
- Prioritize buyers by specific strategic fit, likely integration path, and ability to complete a transaction.
- Use a short teaser first; disclose sensitive technical information only under an appropriate confidentiality process.
- Record buyer questions and objections, then improve evidence and materials rather than inflating claims.

Phase 3 — Due diligence and transaction

- Provide controlled technical demonstrations and answer questions with repository-backed evidence.
- Agree transaction scope, excluded assets, IP assignment, third-party license constraints, liabilities, and transition support.
- Transfer source code and operational access securely through a documented process; do not transfer personal account credentials indiscriminately.
- Negotiate price, payment timing, representations, indemnities, and any transition obligations with qualified legal and transaction advisers.

8. Operating Plan & Development Priorities

Until a transaction occurs, effort should concentrate on increasing buyer confidence rather than adding a large number of new features.

Priority work

- **Reliability:** demonstrate repeatable end-to-end workflows and document failures, permission requirements, and recovery behavior.
- **Security:** review authentication, secrets handling, permissions, sensitive actions, data retention, and logging.
- **Portability:** document environment setup, deployment steps, external services, build instructions, and handoff requirements.
- **Modularity:** separate canonical implementations from wrappers, duplicates, interfaces, and experimental modules.
- **Documentation:** provide architecture diagrams, API/package documentation, test results, and a buyer-readable dependency map.
- **Product scope:** clearly state that native iOS automation/SMS, robotics ports, some vehicle integrations, and certain smart-home/Matter capabilities are not established as complete implementations.

A buyer may choose to fund further development after acquisition. The seller's immediate goal is to show what is already implemented, how it works, what it depends on, and how a new owner can maintain it.

9. Financial Plan & Commercial Assumptions

A responsible financial plan separates current facts from future possibilities. No verified revenue, operating expenses, user counts, customer contracts, or acquisition offers were supplied for this plan; therefore, numerical revenue projections would be speculative.

Financial information to assemble

- Historical development expenditure and any ongoing hosting, model/API, software, domain, and device costs.
- Current and historical revenue, if any, with supporting statements and contracts.
- Active users, retention, usage frequency, and workflow completion metrics, if measured.
- Expected post-acquisition engineering, security, compliance, hosting, and support costs.
- A scenario model for licensing or enterprise deployment, using explicit assumptions for deal size, number of customers, implementation cost, renewal, and gross margin.

How a buyer may assess value

Potential value will depend on strategic fit, code quality, transferable IP, functionality demonstrated, integration cost avoided, defensibility, dependencies, adoption evidence, and the scope of rights acquired. An asking price is a negotiation position, not proof of market value. A credible valuation discussion should be grounded in evidence and comparable transactions where reliable comparables exist.

Recommended transaction positioning

Present Nima as an existing modular technology portfolio with several possible strategic uses. Lead with verified capabilities and the buyer's potential integration advantage; do not imply revenue, market traction, or production maturity that has not been substantiated.

10. Key Risks & Mitigation

Risk	Mitigation
Uneven implementation maturity	Label each component implemented, tested, experimental, simulated, stubbed, or planned; demonstrate only what can be reproduced.
Platform restrictions	Document Android permissions and restrictions, distinguish iOS PWA from native functionality, and define supported environments.
IP and dependency uncertainty	Review authorship, assignments, open-source and commercial licenses, model-provider terms, and third-party dependencies.
Security and privacy	Audit sensitive-action controls, secrets, data handling, authentication, retention, logging, and access permissions.
No established traction evidence	Do not imply traction. Build repeatable demos, technical evidence, user testing, and commercial scenarios where possible.
Portfolio complexity	Map dependencies and canonical code paths; show the portfolio as a coherent platform plus reusable modules, not hundreds of independent products.

11. 90-Day Readiness Plan

Period	Focus	Deliverables
Days 1–30	Inventory and proof	Canonical repository map; implemented-versus-roadmap matrix; IP/dependency register; demo shortlist.
Days 31–60	Demonstration and diligence	Recorded and live demos; setup/build instructions; architecture diagram; basic test and security findings.
Days 61–90	Buyer readiness	Advisor teaser and buyer deck; data-room index; integration/transfer plan; documented responses to diligence questions.

This timeline is a planning framework, not a guarantee. It should be adjusted to the actual repository condition, available evidence, and advisor feedback.

12. Conclusion

Nima is best positioned as a modular AI operating system and technology portfolio whose strategic value may extend beyond its current consumer-facing product. Its combination of memory and context architecture, ACT execution, Aegis governance, Guardian shopping workflows, SMS automation, overlay technology, developer packages, and related GDDL/BIAS components gives prospective buyers multiple areas to evaluate.

The strongest next step is to convert the breadth of the portfolio into a concise, evidence-backed acquisition case: what exists, what demonstrably works, what rights transfer, what it costs to integrate, and which buyer has the strongest strategic reason to acquire it.

Core message: Nima gives a strategic buyer an opportunity to evaluate an existing AI operating-system architecture and a portfolio of reusable technologies for acquisition, integration, or licensing.

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