Departure Country domestic dollar

*Assuming departure country establishes ratio of 1 domestic dollar paid **per** 1 quatloo dollar (note this is a receipt the traveler is given, not actual unit of currency)*

Departure Country
***value of virtual international dollar** in quatloos measurement*
{result, what departure country generated in MMS formula at a precise point in time when domestic dollars are being surrendered to generate a quatloo receipt, prior to potential adjustment if any}

▼

POTENTIAL ADJUSTMENT
Surrender of above actual domestic dollars ^ are at how many domestic dollars per *a single, virtual* quatloo dollar [as a receipt].
Presume that is standardized at 1:1 even though that policy may be changed.
Then, AFTER you first reflect for **how many** domestic dollars correspond to a single quatloo dollar, THEN you multiply by the **quantit**y of domestic dollars (*after that calculation*) which the traveler has tendered.

THUS you get then ➞

Departure Country
*a **RECEIPT** measuring virtual international dollar value in quatloos* which is **both** result, what departure country generated in MMS formula at a precise point in time **AND** also reflecting *how many* domestic dollars were surrendered to generate a quatloo receipt. [It contained what potential adjustment, if any, was made at beginning of this process as to how many actual domestic dollars the departure country would establish for each virtual quatloo dollar].

receipt physically accompanies traveler going from departure to entry country

▼

Departure Country over Entry Country receipt (Departure Country receipt modified, updated to reflect arrival)
First, the above RECEIPT measures virtual international dollar value {generated in MMS formula at a precise point in time} of **departure** country (in quatloos) AND also reflects how many (departure country) domestic dollars were immediately prior surrendered to generate that receipt. [It contained what potential adjustment, if any, was made at beginning of this process as to how many actual domestic dollars the departure country would establish for each virtual quatloo dollar].
Then immediately upon arrival is disbursement, where the receipt is surrendered to obtain **Entry** country domestic currency is in parallel corollary. To adjust the receipt to reflect value of departure (nominator here) over entry country (denominator), the receipt (in quatloos and already reflecting how much value is being transported) is divided by the MMS formula value for the entry country. This results in a modified receipt, the number from this calculation is basis by which the traveler now gets his (entry country) domestic currency.

▼

Carry over to above is the traveler's receipt now distilled down to reflect Entry country virtual international dollar

➞

Entry country then converts receipt [virtual international dollar value (in quatloos)] to actual entry country domestic dollar units (pounds, etc.). Note this is presumed to be at a rate of 1:1 but as with the Departure country, there is the POTENTIAL for that ratio theoretically to be changed to something else or even be multiple different rates of international dollar for domestic currency for different entry countries, or even be different rates with the same departure country for different applications [tourism, commercial business, etc.]. Bottom lines are: country shifting from domestic to international or international to domestic controls this (internal) rate, and a country's international dollar value can never be less than earned under the MMS formula.