Bitcoin Latinum

THE FUTURE OF BITCOIN

WHITE PAPER

Last updated: Mar 1, 2022

Contents

Abstract

Bitcoin Latinum is the next generation, insured asset-backed cryptocurrency. Based on the Bitcoin ecosystem, Bitcoin Latinum is greener, faster, more secure, and has the lowest transaction fees, poised to revolutionize digital transactions.

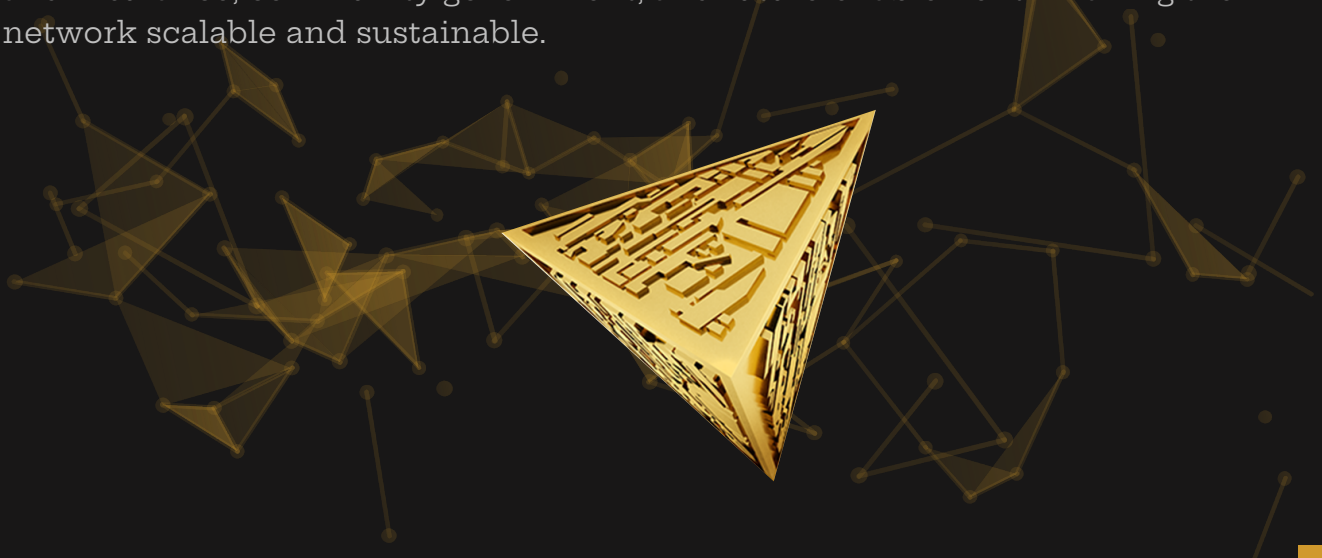
Forged from the brilliant mind of Satoshi Nakamoto, Bitcoin forever revolutionized cryptocurrency and digital assets, redefining the global financial system.

The original Bitcoin network was designed as a peer-to-peer payment system allowing people to transfer value without intermediaries such as payment processors or banks. As Bitcoin gained popularity its performance bottleneck became evident due to its architecture and design.

Enter Bitcoin Latinum, the next evolution of Bitcoin

Inspired by Nakamoto, Based on Bitcoin ecosystem, Bitcoin Latinum (LTNM) is a next-generation crypto currency capable of massive transaction volume, digital asset management, cybersecurity, and transaction capacity.

Bitcoin Latinum is engineered with five core elements: An energy-efficient Consensus algorithm, faster transactions, and a lower latency network, security and Insurance, community government, and future-enablement - making the network scalable and sustainable.



Bitcoin

Nakamoto's vision of creating a P2P Electronic Cash[1] System led to the birth of Bitcoin[1] as a payment system to be used like cash for daily payments. Along with a new digital currency, Bitcoin introduced the first use-case of blockchain technology. This development led to the creation of smart contracts, decentralized finance, and other unprecedented innovations.

Hailed as a revolutionary concept, Bitcoin was branded as the "people's money." The digital currency allowed users to break free from the control of banks and traditional financial institutions. As the network grew, cracks began to appear in Bitcoin's architecture. The currency's Proof of Work[2] (PoW) consensus mechanism for confirming payments struggled with speed issues, mounting transaction fees, and ballooning resource requirements.

Proof Of Work (PoW)

The consensus protocol is a key component of any blockchain. It determines how securely and quickly blockchain validators reach a consensus on the next block.

Dwork and Naor introduced Proof of Work (PoW) in 1992, but the concept truly gained popularity in 2008 when it was incorporated into the Bitcoin system by Nakamoto. PoW was believed to be employed for inducing good validator (miner) behavior within the blockchain network.

The aim was to create a decentralized ecosystem that promotes ideal competition among miners and allows free entry into the system. To create adequate rewards for validators, Nakamoto specified that participants must solve a cryptographic puzzle to update the blockchain.

Since its incorporation with Bitcoin, The PoW protocol has proven to be a robust system. However, despite being a trusted and secure consensus mechanism, PoW is considered a computation-intensive process.

The theory behind this was to make any potential external attack of the blockchain network economically unfeasible

With the increase in Bitcoin's value[3], more validators began to join the network, thus increasing the mining-related energy consumption. For example, a single Bitcoin transaction consumes enough energy to Power over nine family homes in the United States for 24 hours.

These issues further exacerbated network delays and protracted the validator agreement process. What started as a trustworthy consensus algorithm turned into a Power-hungry system that compounds energy consumption demands as long as the network keeps growing indefinitely.

These problems make Bitcoin unsustainable and unscalable, driving users away from the blockchain.

Issues with Bitcoin PoW

Bitcoin introduced the first functioning concept of crypto-based blockchain networks to the world. While being a successful technological advancement, it is not without its unpleasant attributes. For one, Bitcoin's consensus mechanism Proof of Work isn't energy-efficient, which makes the whole network harmful to the environment. Additionally, the heavy reliance of PoW algorithm on electricity keeps it open to 51% attacks because miners often resort to places with low electricity cost.

Furthermore, miners on the Bitcoin network achieve PoW consensus by solving a difficult cryptographic puzzle. With each halving that occurs on the blockchain, it gets more difficult for mining machines to solve this puzzle. As mining difficulty increases with time, it only proves that Bitcoin's PoW concept is gradually moving towards eventual self-destruction.

Fluctuating, High fees

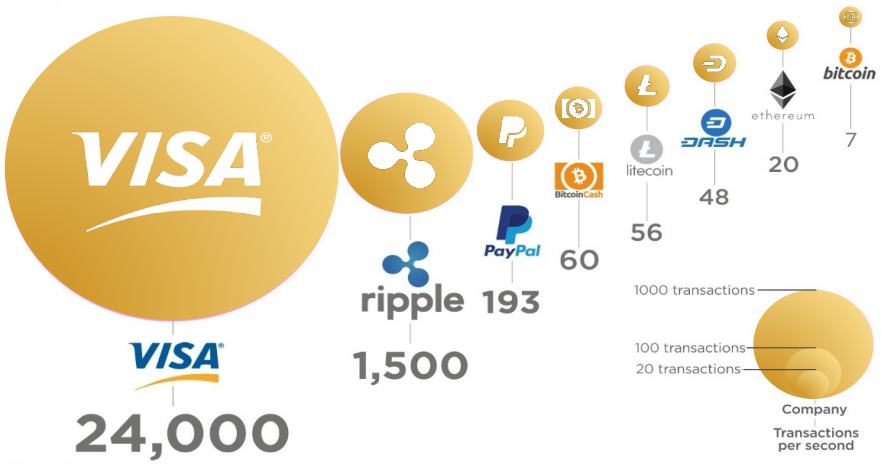
The block size of Bitcoin is 1 MB, which is too small for a large network that processes approximately hundreds of transactions a minute. Usually, the number of transactions waiting to confirm exceeds the block's limit. Miners take advantage of the situation and choose to validate transactions with the highest fee.

With the recent crackdown of miners in China, a quarter or more of Bitcoin's hash rate[4] has reduced and its mining difficulty is at its peak. Blocks are coming in at a slow pace with multiple blocks taking a long time to be mined. It has turned the market into a competition: users are competing to get their transactions verified by including higher fees.

Transaction Speed and Scalability

With the growth of the Bitcoin network, its scalability issue[5] has been exposed. It has been reported[6] that Bitcoin can facilitate a maximum of 7 transactions per second, while Visa can achieve close to 24,000+ transactions per second.

Cryptocurrency Transaction speeds compared to Visa & Paypal



Transaction throughput largely depends on the block size and the block interval. The block size is around 1 MB in the Bitcoin network, and the block interval is 10 minutes. Therefore, the average bandwidth of the whole system that sets the block propagation time becomes a bottleneck of the system.

Due to its increasing usage, Bitcoin's limited size and throughput are far from enough to deliver all transactions occurring on its network. It leads to elongated transaction latency. Besides, as the scale of a blockchain increases, the storage space needed by all blocks grows accordingly. Thus, the full nodes - which store all the data - require a large storage capacity. All these restrictions degrade Bitcoin's capability to process transactions faster.

Increasing Energy Consumption

Miners in the Bitcoin network are always competing by solving computational puzzles, which results in a large dissipation of electricity and computing Power.

As per the Cambridge University research[7], Bitcoin mining consumes more than 120 Terawatt Hours (Twh) per year, using more electricity than countries like Argentina, Colombia, and Austria. The research also concludes that Bitcoin could rank in the top 30 electricity consumers if it were a country. Another index compiled by Digiconomist shows that the Bitcoin network could consume as much energy as all data centers globally and could alone produce enough carbon dioxide to increase the global warming above 2 °C within less than three decades. Although PoW works securely, it's not green enough to be a sustainable consensus mechanism to become a standard for future blockchain-based projects.

Since Bitcoin's PoW uses natural resources like electricity to achieve consensus, it puts an enormous pressure on the environment and global warming. Nature[8], a weekly journal of Science, published a study in 2018 that talks about climate change, in which Bitcoin has been referred to as a major contributor to climate change.

The report further concludes that the Bitcoin network alone produced close to 69 million metric of CO2 in the last 30 months, which is about as much as the production of 1 million cars in the same period. Its PoW consumes about 66.7 terawatt-hours, roughly equivalent to the power consumed by the entire Czech Republic. As per Forbes[14], if Bitcoin is made a country, it would rank in the top 30 worldwide for using electricity. Moreover, the network surpasses Switzerland in terms of energy consumption.

This high-energy consumption is concerning because we are not even halfway to reaching mainstream adoption. If even half of the world joins the Bitcoin network, imagine the environmental effects. Due to these rising concerns of Bitcoin over climate, even Tesla suspended vehicle purchasing using Bitcoin.

Though Bitcoin's PoW produces secure and fair results, it creates a ton of carbon emission, which is predicted to grow in the near future. However, there are other reasons that make it essential for users to shift away from Bitcoin's PoW to a better consensus mechanism.

Prone to 51% Attack

While being a distributed ledger that is spread across the world, Bitcoin is still prone to attacks if miners are able to control the majority of the hash rate, which can cause a network disruption. As discussed above, since Bitcoin's PoW uses electricity, it can create an unnecessarily concentrated locus of energy for the network. This centralization of the PoW process makes Bitcoin and every other network using PoW mechanism prone to 51% attack.

The 51% security threat was first realized in 2014 when the mining pool GHash reached a level of close to 55% of Bitcoin's hash rate in over a 24-hour period. Though the share of the mining pool reduced to 38% a month later, the risk of a single entity controlling the network became a reality.

In such a case that 51% attack has occurred on the network, the entity controlling the majority of nodes can select the current block and then start mining and withholding the new blocks. If the new blocks are published on the blockchain, the changes will then overtake the original chain. This will leave out all transactions happening on the network and will eventually destroy the immutability of the underlying blockchain. The malicious actors also get the power to accept blocks mined by other participants of the network, which will ensure the other chain never gets its fair share.

The threat to Bitcoin's security again came into the news when in November 2019 over 74% of the Bitcoin hash rate was coming from within China [11]. It is difficult to wrap the head around when only a single country is responsible for producing about 1/3 of the hash rate. The country has now banned the mining of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, however; the PoW mechanism of Bitcoin network is designed in a way that it will eventually lead into the centralization of miners.

Next Generation Bitcoin

Based on Bitcoin ecosystem, Bitcoin Latinum (LTNM) aims to carry forward Satoshi's idea of making Bitcoin a bankless and peer-to-peer electronic cash system.

Based on the source code, protocol, and algorithm of Bitcoin, it is an open architecture cryptocurrency technology project capable of handling large transaction volumes, cybersecurity, and digital asset management. The goal is to enhance the Bitcoin code to operate with higher security, increased transactional speed, higher reliability, and lower transaction cost.

In addition, Bitcoin Latinum takes a groundbreaking green initiative to achieve a net-zero carbon footprint by deploying a Power-friendly Proof of Stake[12] (PoS) consensus algorithm. It is in accordance with the project's commitment to sustainable environmental practices and support of the Crypto Climate Accord. Besides, the PoS model allows Bitcoin Latinum (LTNM) holders to participate in and secure the network in exchange for rewards.

Furthermore, Bitcoin Latinum creates a decentralized financial network for efficient and secure digital asset transactions for media, gaming, cloud computing, and telecommunications.

Greener, Energy Efficient Consensus

Bitcoin Latinum uses an advanced version of Proof of Stake (PoS) mechanism to counter the inherent problems of PoW based networks. PoS mining enables LTNM holders to earn rewards for holding their coins as collateral to stake on the Bitcoin Latinum network. The mining incentives are proportional to the number of coins a staker holds.

Faster Transactions

Utilizing an efficient consensus mechanism, Bitcoin Latinum provides a much better on-chain payment network compared to Bitcoin. It immediately leads to reduced transaction size and increases in the transaction volume capability.

Bitcoin Latinum offers a highly scalable network that supports millions of transactions per day to facilitate retail transactions. With Proof of Stake consensus method, Bitcoin Latinum ensures the network facilitates more transactions per minute at lower transaction fees.

Bitcoin Latinum reduces the cost of Bitcoin transactions from the average of multiple dollars to cents per transaction. This is achieved with a variety of mechanisms including the energy-efficient consensus protocol, approved node configuration, high-performance node interconnection, and shorter confirmation.

Secure and Insured

Bitcoin Latinum nodes implement Workload Protection strategies to secure the network. All these nodes must meet network requirements to become a member of an "Approved Party" to access the consensus mechanism to further strengthen the ecosystem. Additionally, Bitcoin features a distributed transaction firewall to safeguard the network. Moreover, users are protected under a comprehensive insurance program that protects LTNM holders in case of internal collusion or external theft.

Community Governed

Bitcoin Latinum uses a representative government model to achieve true democracy in its ecosystem. It is done by allowing community members to participate in the governance mechanism of the protocol via staking model. The goal is to protect Bitcoin Latinum from 51% attacks that often expose potential crippling flaws in many existing protocols

Future-Enabled

The future of cryptocurrencies is decentralized finance. Bitcoin Latinum formulates a DeFi transaction network that facilitates secure and near-instant digital asset sales of Media, Cloud, and Gaming. The network has a PoS like consensus model that may allow token holders to participate in the network to earn a yield on their holdings.

Bitcoin Latinum Consensus

Bitcoin Latinum's PoS consensus algorithm is the answer to what Bitcoin currently struggles at. While the PoW has paved the way for cryptocurrencies, it cannot handle the strain of the modern world's requirements.

While computation power was the actual currency behind Bitcoin's mining rewards, PoS is reliant on the size of staked tokens to mine the blocks. This takes away the focus off the burdens of decentralization on expensive hardware and electricity while at the same time proving beneficial on other aspects

While we have 'miners' in PoW which solve complex mathematical problems to compete for block publishing, PoS has 'validators' who get the chance to achieve the right to add blocks to the ledger.

Bitcoin Latinum PoS Consensus algorithm takes the mantle to solve Bitcoin's current set of challenges. It provides the following advantages

Less Electricity Consumption

While the PoW monopolizes on heavy computation-based problem solving to gain reward, PoS relies upon the staked tokens. If the staking node publishes an illegal transaction, then the staked value is lost by the node, and it can be banned in the future to participate in consensus.

This makes PoS more affordable as you don't require expensive mining rigs to compete to participate in the network. It also leads to less electricity consumption. With some sources claiming it to cut down electricity consumption by 99% (confirmed by Ethereum team), making it the green alternative for cryptocurrencies.

In order to make a network sustainable, the teams must ensure that the transaction validation process is energy-efficient and makes it impossible for any single entity to become the majority player. The PoW based networks incentivizes miners for upgrading their equipment timely, which again isn't very economical. In line with this, the crypto and blockchain community believes that Proof of Stake (PoS) is a better choice when it comes to choosing a secure and green consensus mechanism.

Instead of buying costly equipment that further damages the environment, users can participate in validating the transactions by simply staking a portion of their tokens.

Besides, the PoS mechanism punishes the validators for behaving against the network conditions. This removes the need for electricity, making a way for energy-efficient blockchain-based networks that are bullet-proofed from 51% attack.

Due to PoS capability to validate networks quickly without wasting natural resources, even the Ethereum network is transitioning from PoW to PoS. With the new mechanism in place, ETH holders will be able to stake their portion of holdings to validate transactions. This can be done by simply using a laptop. Moreover, stakers can delegate their tokens to validators participating in the Ethereum network's consensus. It means stakers don't even have to use their hardware to stake their tokens - thus creating a better blockchain for the environment.

Better decentralization

The actual purpose of cryptocurrency was to provide decentralization for financial purposes. And though Bitcoin PoW did it very well up till an extent, its hardware centralization has come to defeat the very purpose.

Because the algorithm is not reliant on heavy computation, it provides better decentralization in terms of participating machines as being part of consensus is no longer about having machines which can't be afforded by others or where nodes have no option but to be part of mining pools.

Instead, PoS relies upon the size of stake to get selected as the validators. Even with the stakers joining the staking pool in case PoS, it does not cause centralization as such because their stake remains in their wallet hence not allowing the chance of stakes to gather at one place.

With easy participation in consensus without having to host a node of your own, one can easily participate in the network and reap the benefits that were only limited to ones who understood how to participate in mining. This promotes decentralization in the network by a substantial amount.

Future Proof Security

While 51% attacks are becoming quite dangerous with increasing centralization concerns, PoS helps in mitigating this by removing hash rates as part of the equation altogether. To perform a 51% attack on PoS one would be required to gather 51% of tokens in the network. This is much harder as it would require convincing a large number of parties to aggregate the sums to perform the attack.

The staking and validating pools don't help contributing this either as the stakes as mentioned before stay in their owner's wallet. And ease of participation makes it come closer to impossible as decentralization increases more and more.

Scaling to Reach the Demands

While Bitcoin originally was intended to serve a great number of financial use cases, its speed of transactions, fees and confirmation time make it a lot harder to scale it to serve millions or billions of users.

PoS allows lowering the block wait time, which increases the number of throughput of transactions as well as their observed confirmation time

Environment Friendliness

The impact on the environment is a very important factor for a technology. This was made clear when so many papers and data sources came out estimating Bitcoin's impact on the environment. While many of these data sources are questionable, it is assumed that the currency consumes electricity that can Power many of the small nations out there.

Even if the electricity becomes more affordable, less impacting on the environment, it still won't make a difference as long as the profiteering relies upon computation itself. PoS minimizes the monetization on the hardware and electricity and allows greater participation for everyone.

Overcoming Challenges of PoS

Proof of Stake has taken quite a stage in today's distributed technology for Public block chains. However, it's only up till quite recently where it really took forward and crossed the boundary solution that needs to prove itself. There are several points which a good PoS consensus implementation should consider,

- Large Coin Age which allows any single staking node to hold coins long enough to perform double spends by creating a fork in the chain.
- Incentivizing the node to stay connected to the network for the validators. As once participated in the consensus PoS has a cooldown before the validator can participate again to stake the coins again to gain rewards once more many of the stakers may drop out.

- Nothing-at-stake attacks where validators validate all the proposed forks to maximize their chance of receiving the incentive making damaging forks materialize in the system.
- PoS may allow prediction of probability of winning the reward of creating a block based on the coins held by other participants in the network.
- Economically PoS may help to promote the rich getting richer as size of the stake is one of the primary factors for being selected as one of the validators.

There are many flavors of PoS which try to overcome the above problems as much as possible such as Delegated PoS, Pos Boo, SPoS etc. Bitcoin Latinum makes use of **MPoS - Mutualized Proof of Stake**.

MPoS tries to strengthen the security of the network by targeting high-cost barriers for any attacker to validate the block and get all the fees back to itself through mining. It also intends to make it harder than normal for anyone to perform DoS attacks on the network by this.

MPoS Procedure

1) Stakers who can successfully validate a block will receive only a fraction of the network's reward and fees. The rest of the incentives are divided equally in other 9 stakers as per the holdings proportional.

2) If a staker mines a block without any failure, staker's stake script, also called as staketx.vout[0], will be registered on the network to receive the incentive, which lasts for 10 blocks, i.e., 500 blocks away from when the block was last mined.

3) It means for every block there are 10 people to which rewards are equally distributed by the network. These 10 people include 9 "mutual stakers" along with the block creator.

4) Once rewards are shared after 9 blocks, the network will remove the staker's script and add another script to replace it.

5) When a stake script has mined more than a block in a 10-block period, the respective staker will receive twice the rewards. As soon as the script instance exceeds 510 blocks from the last mined block, the network will automatically remove it and the rewards are also dropped to normal. At the same time, stakers should not combine identical stake scripts into a single UTXO.

Latinum PoS Architecture

While Latinum uses MPoS to ensure the security of consensus in its network, there are quite a few other characteristics that are worth detailing to understand its functioning.

Bitcoin Latinum has its own chain starting from its own genesis block which functions its PoS on a difficulty level, much like PoW to provide uniform publishing of blocks in the network. The difficulty however is not adjusted in terms of required hashrate to solve mathematical problems, instead it is on the size of stake required to create the blocks.

Staking Requirements

Latinum's PoS allows users to lock their currency in their wallet to be able to participate in the network for the purpose of consensus. There are certain criteria that shall be met in order to be allowed to stake the currency.

- Only coins that are matured can be used for staking. It means the unspent outputs (UTXOs) must have a depth of a minimum of 500 blocks (coinbase or coinstake maturity) in the main chain.
- Additionally, the coins that a user wants to stake must be compatible with address or transaction types supported by Bitcoin Latinum.

Incentivization in Forks

Usually, a PoS algorithm does not incentivize any stake on a fork. This is usually done to discourage stakers to validating all forking blocks. They might do this to maximize their return, however this is assumed by many to lower the guard against the double spending attacks. This problem has been termed as nothing-at-stake.

Latinum's PoS however does not rely on a lack of incentivization strategy, as in reality gathering this much amount of support for a fork itself is close to zero while even tougher for staker to stake in the forked blocks at the same time.

This is since to gather this amount of staking support the cost involved to support a damaging fork will be quite counterproductive. Hence this does not promote the double spend transactions unlike in Bitcoin where large miners are not holding participation in a delegated manner and are not representing others interest either. There the problem of double spend could be real given the amount of centralization of hardware that can take place.

Block Structure

Bitcoin Latinum uses a Proof-of-Stake V3 consensus algorithm, wherein the blocks must follow the following rules:

1) The block needs to have exactly 1 staking transaction. It could be stakers transferring coins to themselves, which becomes the proof of the existence of their stakes. Also, this transaction must be the second transaction in the block.

2) The coinbase transaction needs to have a single empty vout and 0 output value.

3) The bottom 4 bits of a block timestamp should be set to 0 (also known as a "mask" in the source code). It will then represent block time in 16 second intervals, which further decreases the granularity of the block.

4) The kernel hash of each block must match the weighted difficulty for PoS consensus. The protocol will then place the signature data in the block, however; this information will not be included in the formal block hash.

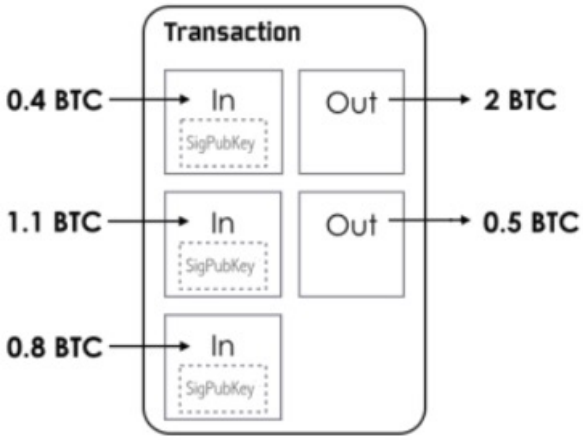
5) Besides, the signature data stored in a block must be "LowS". It means that the block should consist of a single piece of data and should be compressed to its minimum threshold (even if it means no leading 0s in the data or other opcodes).

6) Blocks in Latinum's PoS are most likely to follow the same standards and rules as blocks in PoW, for example, valid Merkle hash, timestamp is within time drift allowance, valid transactions, and more.

Staking Fairness & Aggregation

While a usual network would allow one of the stakers to have advantage over the other by the process of creating multiple staking transactions. Latinum has a concept of having multiple inputs to be part of a single transaction so that transaction flooding is not promoted in the network.

The outputs generated by this are also multiple if a certain threshold is met with the aggregated sum. This is done to cancel out any effects that would come by keeping multiple inputs in the transaction



Latinum Block Time

The Block time-spacing for Bitcoin Latinum is set for 3 minutes which is 3 times faster than Bitcoin, can handle 3 times more transactions, with difficulty being adjusted at every block to provide uniform block time possible with finality.

Maximum Coin Supply

Allows a maximum of 888,888,888 Bitcoin Latinum coins in the network.

Target Markets

Bitcoin Latinum block chain technology disrupts high growth industries such as Media, Cloud Computing, Gaming and Telecommunications.

MEDIA

Market Size: $100 Billion

Blockchain enables new ways to own, disseminate, and consume media. Bitcoin Latinum opens new pathways for content producers to efficiently tokenize ownership and purchases with a blockchain supporting millions of transactions per second.

CLOUD COMPUTING

Market Size: $100 Billion

The demand for decentralized cloud computing is significant, as the limitations of traditional data storage become increasingly evident. With blockchain's ability for on-chain data storage, Latinum network's rapid transaction capacity is redefining cloud storage processes.

GAMING

Market Size: $200 Billion

Blockchain has seamlessly integrated the monetization of character avatars and in-game items such as Non-fungible tokens, or NFTs. Bitcoin Latinum seeks to enable the gaming industry's future with the increased speed, transactional capacity, and transparency.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Market Size: $1.6 Trillion

Blockchain stands poised to disrupt telecommunications through its consumer data storage capabilities, empowering the future of the internet of things (IoT). Bitcoin Latinum's rapid speed and security seek to Power this disruption in data-related IoT services.

Roadmap

2020 Q2 — Completed
- Idea and Concept formation
- Market survey and Research
- Team Formation

2020 Q3 — Completed
- Project Planning
- Technical Scope Study
- Company and Domain Registration

2020 Q4 — Completed
- Website launch
- Tie up with technical experts and advisors
- Pre Launch Token Sales

2021 Q1 — Completed
- Development Planning Starts
- Expand partnership into media studios
- Bitcoin Latinum development starts
- Enhanced Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithm finalized

2021 Q2 — Completed
- Protocol enhancements
- Bitcoin Green initiative announced
- Listing on Coinmarketcap
- Token Sales 2 starts
- Latinum White Paper Release

2021 Q3 — Completed
- Test net deployment
- Main net production ready
- Listing with Crypto exchanges announcement
- Block explorer launch
- Mobile wallets Ready

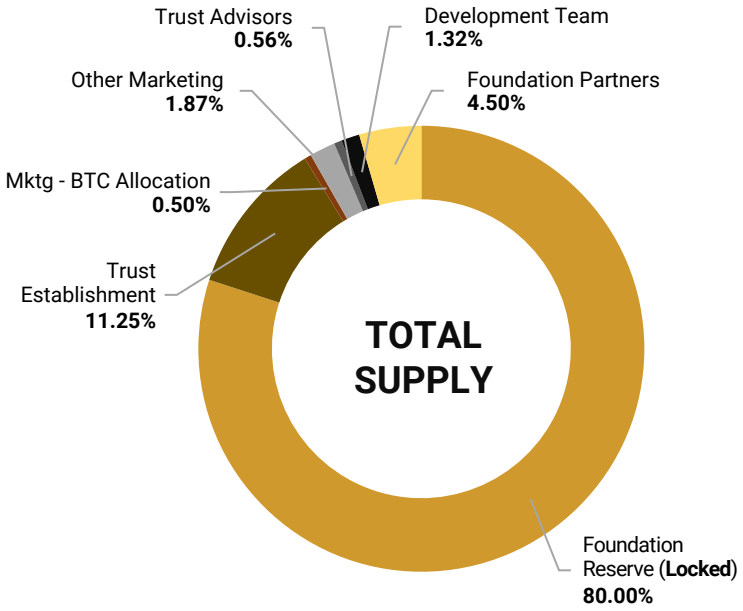
21Q4-22Q3 — In Progress
- List on major exchanges
- Expand to more global exchanges
- Adoption by core market participants
- Major Alliances with partners
- institutional asset holders

22Q4-23Q3 — Waiting
- Consumer level partner offerings
- Alliance with companies continues
- Expansion to DeFi market
- Retail Acceptance

Tokenomics

LTNM is the crypto coin of the Bitcoin Latinum network. It is also the world's first insured digital asset, with up to USD 1 billion coverage from a leading specialty insurance broker and risk adviser, Marsh & McLennan.

LTNM's larger total supply facilitates lower costs of transactions. LTNM tokens will be 80% pre-mined and locked in a reserve and will have a total supply of 888,888,888 tokens. 80% of network fees will be used to support the underlying value of LTNM.



Total Supply Breakdown

	Tokens	%	Notes
Foundation Reserve	711,111,110	80.00	Locked in a reserve.
Supply for Circulation	177,777,778	20.00	Max Expected supply to enter market over initial 4-year period
Total Supply	888,888,888	100.00	

Potential Circulating Supply Breakdown (177,777,778)

	Circulating Tokens	%	Notes
Trust Establishment	100,000,000	11.25	Up to 100,000,000 to be used to acquire $1 Billion of Trust Assets, and $50m of network Build Expense, Unused sold at point in future to increase trust value
Marketing Allocation	21,000,000	2.36	
• BTC Allocation	4,400,000		Max amount to be available to claim from valid BTC wallets, $88m of value at $20 fork price
• Other Marketing	16,600,000		Disbursement Varies from at fork to over 3 years
Trust Advisors	5,000,000	0.56	Disbursed over 4 year period through decentralized decision making.
Development Team	11,777,778	1.32	Disbursed over 3 year period through decentralized decision making.
Foundation Partners	40,000,000	4.50	Disbursed over 4 year period through decentralized decision making.

Performance

Crypto Comparison

Bitcoin brought in the ideal of building a decentralized payment network that can work as effectively as our legacy systems. Ethereum, the second advancement in the space of blockchain-based solutions, introduced smart contracts and decentralized autonomous organization. Though both blockchain networks are the products of much-needed innovation, they both consume massive amounts of energy to operate. Bitcoin Latinum, on the other hand, improves and improvises on both networks with its highly energy-efficient Mutualized Proof of Stake (MPoS) consensus mechanism. Furthermore, the Latinum is much faster than its predecessors and costs only a fraction of cent to process transactions.

*Note that Bitcoin Latinum numbers are projected and not tested in real network yet. It may change.

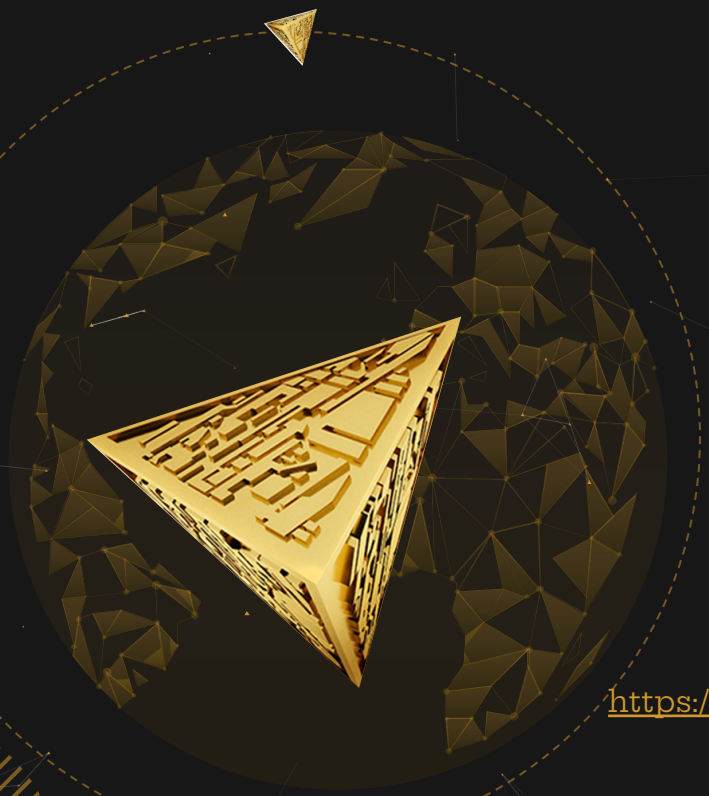
	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
	BITCOIN BTC	ETHEREUM ETH	BITCOIN LATINUM LTNM*
Transactions Per Second (TPS)	3+ TPS	12+ TPS	3,300+ (1) 6,000+(2) 10,000+ (3)
Average Fee	$22.57 USD**	$19.55 USD^	$0.1 USD*
Transaction Confirmation	10-60 MINUTES	10-20 SECONDS	3-5 SECONDS*
Energy Consumption Per Transaction	885+ KWH^^	102+ KWH^^	0.00015 KWH*

**Avg. BTC tx fee from 3/31/21-6/11/21 from https://blockchair.com/bitcoin/charts/average-transaction-fee-usd?interval=3m .
^Avg. ETH tx fee from 3/31/21-6/11/21 from https://blockchair.com/ethereum/charts/average-transaction-fee-usd?interval=3m.
^^From https://ptvolts.com/sites/default/files/documents/sustainable-blockchain-power-transition.pdf..

- Projected data for Bitcoin Latinum, by end of 2022

(1) Projected EPS for Bitcoin Latinum by Q3 2021
(2) Projected EPS for Bitcoin Latinum by Q3 2022
(3) Projected EPS for Bitcoin Latinum by 2023.

Team



Monsoon Blockchain Corporation is the prime developer of the Bitcoin Latinum Network on behalf of the Bitcoin Latinum Foundation.

https://www.monsoonblockchaincorporation.com

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Participant Warning

The Company makes no representation about the underlying value of the tokens on offer. Prospective participants must make their own assessment about whether the price of the tokens being offered represents fair value. Participant Warning Participation in a token sale carries high risks. It is highly speculative and before participating in any project about which information is given, prospective participants are strongly advised to seek appropriate professional advice; The information contained in this Whitepaper has been prepared by or on behalf of the Company. Bitcoin Latinum has not undertaken an independent review of the information contained in this Whitepaper.

Graphics

All graphics included in this whitepaper are for illustrative purposes only. In particular, graphics with price references do not translate into actual pricing information.

Prominent Statements

The information contained in this Whitepaper about the proposed business opportunity is not intended to be the only information on which a decision is to be made and is not a substitute for a disclosure document or any other notice that may be required under the law. Detailed information may be needed to make a token participation decision; Prospective participants should be aware that no established market exists for the trading of any tokens that may be offered.

Future Statements

Except for historical information, there may be matters in this Whitepaper that are forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainty. Forward-looking statements, which are based on assumptions and estimates and describe the Company's future plans, strategies, and expectations are generally identifiable by the use of the words 'anticipate', 'will', 'believe', 'estimate', 'plan', 'expect', 'intend', 'seek', or similar expressions. Participants are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks, and uncertainties both general and specific that contribute to the possibility those predictions, forecasts, projections, and other forward-looking statements will not occur. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industry in which the Company operates as well as general economic conditions. Actual performance or events may be materially different from those expressed or implied in those statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on behalf of the Company are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements in this section. Except as expressly required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements provided in this Whitepaper whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, or the risks affecting this information. None of the Company, its officers, or any person named in this Whitepaper with their consent, or any person involved in the preparation of this Whitepaper, makes any representation or warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfillment of any forward-looking statement except to the extent required by law. The forward-looking statements reflect the views held only as at the date of this Whitepaper.

Value Risks

Tokens issued by Bitcoin Latinum may drop substantially in value or may remain illiquid for long periods of time or indefinitely. Bitcoin Latinum cannot guarantee an active secondary market for the exchange of tokens purchased in the token sale. Not all disclosures or statements are being made in this disclaimer section.

Participants should review the token sale agreement in its entirety and seek the professional advice of legal counsel and investment professionals. LTNM tokens may change in value based on a number of factors that are outside our control. There is no guarantee or expectation that LTNM tokens will increase in value, provide a return, or have sufficient adoption and liquidity on exchanges. Owning these tokens does not constitute a share of equity or ownership in the company. The token economy is new and exciting. Regulatory circumstances may require that token mechanics be changed or altered. LTNM tokens do not have any rights, uses, purpose, attributes, functionalities, or features, express or implied, including, without limitation, any uses, purpose, attributes, functionalities, or features on the Bitcoin Latinum platform. The company does not guarantee and is not representing in any way to the buyer that the LTNM tokens have any rights, uses, purpose, attributes, functionalities, or features. LTNM tokens may have no value. The company reserves the right to refuse or cancel LTNM token purchase requests at any time at its sole discretion.

Not a Security

It is important to note that any tokens issued on Bitcoin Latinum's platform are not intended to be securities, and this document is not a prospectus, offering document, or a solicitation for investment in a share or equity offering. Tokens issued on our platform as referenced in this document do not confer any type of ownership or debt within Bitcoin Latinum's ecosystem. Tokens currently trading or issued in the future are non-refundable. Bitcoin Latinum will not guarantee any value, secondary market, or commitments to the value of such tokens. Buyers and owners shall participate in each economy at their sole risk.

Third party data

This whitepaper contains data and references obtained from third party sources. Whilst the management believes that these data are accurate and reliable, they have not been subject to independent audit, verification, or analysis by any professional legal, accounting, engineering, or financial advisors. There is no assurance as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the data.

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This whitepaper and related materials are issued in English. Any translation is for reference purposes only and is not certified by any person. No assurance can be made as to the accuracy and completeness of any translations. If there is any inconsistency between a translation and the English version of this whitepaper, the English version shall prevail.

Risk Statements

Purchasing LTNM tokens involves substantial risk and may lead to a loss of a substantial or entire amount of the money involved. Prior to purchasing LTNM tokens, you should carefully assess and take into account the risks, including those listed in any other documentation.

A purchaser should not purchase LTNM tokens for speculative or investment purposes. Purchasers should only purchase LTNM tokens if they fully understand the nature of the LTNM tokens and accept the risks inherent to the LTNM tokens.

Cryptographic tokens may be subject to expropriation and/or theft; hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with our system/network in various ways, including malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing, and spoofing which may result in the loss of your cryptographic tokens or the loss of your ability to access or control your cryptographic tokens. In such event, there may be no remedy, and holders of cryptographic tokens are not guaranteed any remedy, refund, or compensation.

The regulatory status of cryptographic tokens and digital assets is currently unsettled, varies among jurisdictions and subject to significant uncertainty. It is possible that in the future, certain laws, regulations, policies or rules relating to cryptographic tokens, digital assets, blockchain technology, or blockchain applications may be implemented which may directly or indirectly affect or restrict cryptographic token holders' right to acquire, own, hold, sell, convert, trade, or use cryptographic tokens.

The uncertainty in tax legislation relating to cryptographic tokens and digital assets may expose cryptographic token holders to tax consequences associated with the use or trading of cryptographic token.

Digital assets and related products and services carry significant risks. Potential purchasers should take into account all of the above and assess the nature of, and their own appetite for, relevant risks independently and consult their advisers before making any decisions.

Professional advice

You should consult a lawyer, accountant, tax professional and/or any other professional advisors as necessary prior to determining whether to purchase LTNM tokens.