



Bitcoin Latinum

THE FUTURE OF BITCOIN

WHITE PAPER

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Abstract

Bitcoin Latinum is a next-generation cryptocurrency, hard-fork from Bitcoin, which utilizes an efficient consensus mechanism, energy-efficient, and makes the network more scalable and sustainable.

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, Bitcoin Latinum (LTNM) is a next-generation Bitcoin hard-fork 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 Cash¹ System led to the birth of Bitcoin¹ 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 Work² (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

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With the increase in Bitcoin's value³, 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

Even though Bitcoin is the foremost and most successful technological advancement in the crypto currency, it continues utilizing Proof of Work, which is slow, open to 51% attacks, costly to mine, harmful to environment and resistant to scalability. Because of the Proof of Work dependency and to its current electricity based minor dependent design, Bitcoin encourages the centralization of mining resources.

Consensus in Bitcoin is achieved by requiring generated blocks to contain a proof that the miner which generated the block solved a computational hard task. Unfortunately, the concept of the Proof of Work (PoW) based system tends to lean towards eventual self-destruction.

Fluctuating, High fees

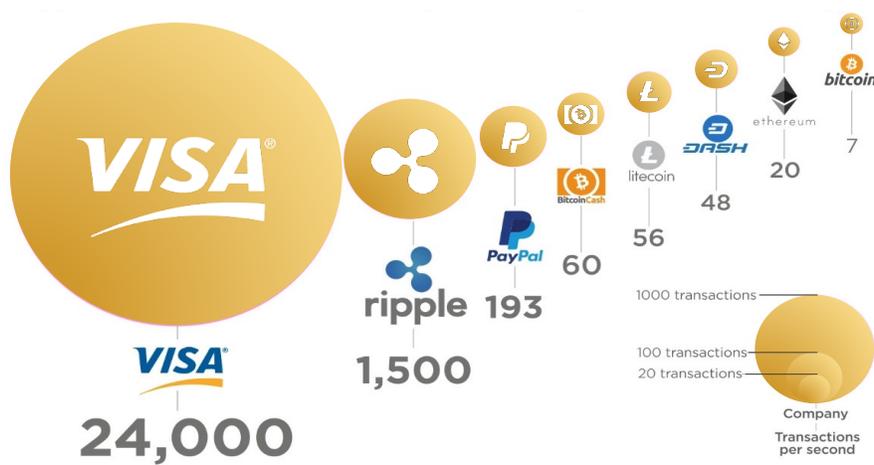
The block size of Bitcoin is 1 MB, which is too small for a large network that processes approximately hundreds of transactions a minute. Usually, the number of transactions waiting to confirm exceeds the block's limit. Miners take advantage of the situation and choose to validate transactions with the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

With the recent crackdown of miners in China, a quarter or more of Bitcoin's hash rate⁴ 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 issue⁵ has been exposed. It has been reported⁶ 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.

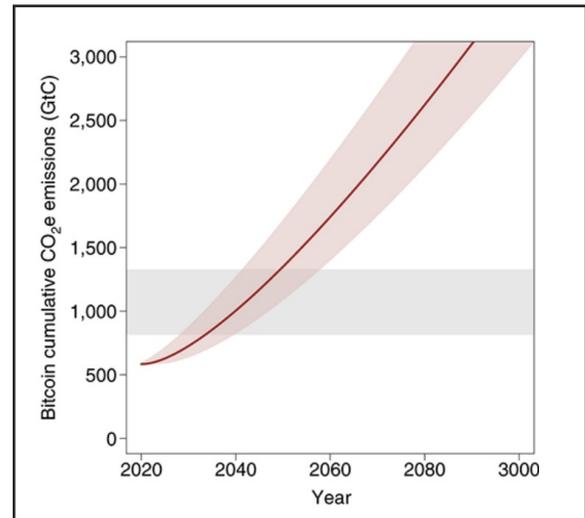
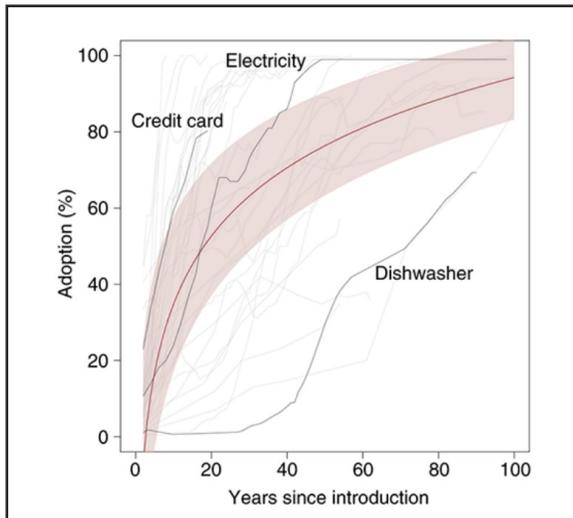
Increasing Energy Consumption

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

As per the Cambridge University research⁷, 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.

The centralized effort to mine Bitcoin places an enormous tax on the environment and is a major contributor to global warming. A 2018 report by Nature⁸ on Bitcoin's contribution to climate change estimated that, with enough growth, BTC will play a major role in breaching the threshold of 2 degrees Celsius change.

Carbon emissions from projected Bitcoin usage



Source: [Nature.com](https://www.nature.com)

While the world focuses on ways to reduce emissions, there are currently no plans in place for creating a more environmentally friendly algorithm or making adjustments to PoW to alleviate environmental damage



“The estimated emissions produced by Bitcoin last year alone is 69 million metric tons of CO₂. Mora calls the numbers mind-blowing. “That is the source of concern for us. If this [technology] is so insignificant and the footprint is so big, can you imagine if this thing were to take off? ” As Bitcoin gains popularity, its energy demands increase dramatically. “We don’t have a single thing—not agriculture, not transportation—that we can think of that in two decades would be enough to warm the planet by two degrees. But Bitcoin can⁹.”

Currently, the Bitcoin network as PoWered by its proof of work algorithm consumes about 66.7 terawatt-hours — enough to PoWer the entire country of the Czech Republic. By other, more recent measures, Bitcoin even surpasses Switzerland and is hot on the heels of medium-large countries for energy use¹⁰.

While Bitcoin is a digital form of currency, meaning there is no paper involved and trees are saved, the irony is that the PoWer source for that digital nature has a very real effect on the environment anyway.

Security Risk with 51% Attack

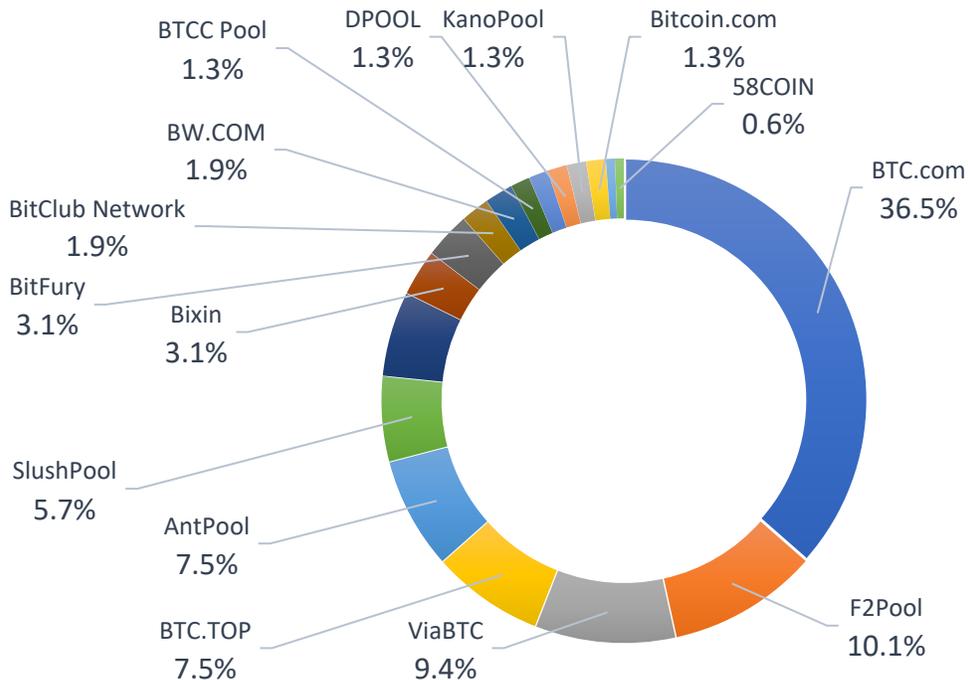
In addition to the drawbacks mentioned about the centralization of Bitcoin due to the proof of work algorithm, security is another major concern. As touched upon in the previous section, the centralization of the proof of work mining process creates an unnecessarily concentrated locus of PoWer for the network.

Should an event occur, whether natural, criminal, or otherwise, if it is forceful or sophisticated enough, Bitcoin’s gathered resources will stand no chance? Of course, the possibility with the highest chance of occurring is the famed 51% attack.

Essentially, a 51% attack refers to the possibility that a group could concentrate a majority of the Bitcoin network’s hash rate, thus controlling the network and having the PoWer to falsely validate transactions. While many believe that a 51% attack of the BTC network is unlikely owing to the financial resources needed to perform it (billions of USD — this figure fluctuates with BTC values), it can never be ruled out.

Should the heads of various mining organizations decide to band together and pool hash rate, it is conceivable that a 51% attack could cripple the network and effectively render BTC useless.

Percentage hash rate generated by popular mining pools



Source: bitcoin.com

The Binance Academy's statement on 51% attacks is that if one were to be performed against the Bitcoin network, the following scenario would be likely:

"Going further, let's imagine a scenario where a malicious entity is not motivated by profit and decides to attack the Bitcoin network only to destroy it, no matter the costs. Even if the attacker manages to disrupt the network, the Bitcoin software and protocol would be quickly modified and adapted as a response to that attack. This would require the other network nodes to reach a consensus and agree on these changes, but that would probably happen very quickly during an emergency situation. Bitcoin is very resilient to attacks and is considered the most secure and reliable cryptocurrency in existence."

This position is misleading. What happens when network nodes are compromised, too? It must be assumed that any attacker, or group of actors, with enough wealth, resources, and influence to pull a 51% attack together would also be able to coerce other nodes into standing by, or could at least disrupt the response enough to delay it and render it ineffective.

By November 2019, 74% of the Bitcoin hash rate was coming from within China. There are no reasons to believe that number has changed — and with the severity of tariffs imposed in the last year, the likelihood of that hash rate concentration increasing is high ¹¹.

Next Generation Bitcoin

Bitcoin Latinum (LTNM) is a bitcoin hard fork, which 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 Stake¹² (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. Bitcoin Latinum also adopts a larger block size to ensure 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, the larger block size for the network, 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 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 PoW 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.

Ethereum's well-documented move away from PoW and over to PoS was hastened in part because of the team's discovery that PoS represents a drastic reduction of electricity dependency. Under the proof of stake algorithm, Ethereum developers plan to reduce blockchain energy consumption by at least 99% [13], leaving those still using PoW algorithms to wonder why.

By reducing the need for electricity, the playing field for network validation becomes much more even. Without having to worry about a cheap electricity source, network validators on the Bitcoin PoS network can simply use the energy source from wherever they are.



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The electricity needed by lightweight hardware for PoS validating is such that only minimal electricity is needed. The amount of electricity it takes to run a laptop is enough — but what's more is that in a PoS network, validators, referred to as stakers, can delegate the task of staking to a staking pool. This means that individual stakers can validate the network without having to actually run hardware themselves — all the while their stake is still in their wallet as usual, thereby circumventing the centralization of mining pools, too.

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

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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.

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- 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. When a staker mines a block, he receives only a small portion of the PoS reward and fees. The rest of the reward and fees are shared with 9 other people.
2. When a staker mines a block, his stake script (staketx.vout[0]) is registered to receive a share of the reward, lasting 10 blocks, 500 blocks from when the block was mined .
3. Thus, every block there will be 10 reward recipients. The creator of the block, and 9 "mutual stakers".
4. After 9 blocks of shared rewards, the staker's script will be removed, and another will be added to replace it.
5. If a stake script has mined more than 1 block in a 10 block period, then there can be a case where he receives 2x the share. However, once the earliest stake script instance exceeds 510 blocks from it's mined block, it is dropped and the reward drops to normal. Identical stake scripts should not be combined into a single UTXO, the rewards should be duplicated.

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.

- The coins to be staked need to be matured. This means that the unspent outputs (UTXOs) need to have a depth in the main chain of at least the 500 blocks (which is the coinbase/coinstake maturity).
- The coins to be staked need to be in compatible address/transaction types (P2PK and P2PKH are supported).

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

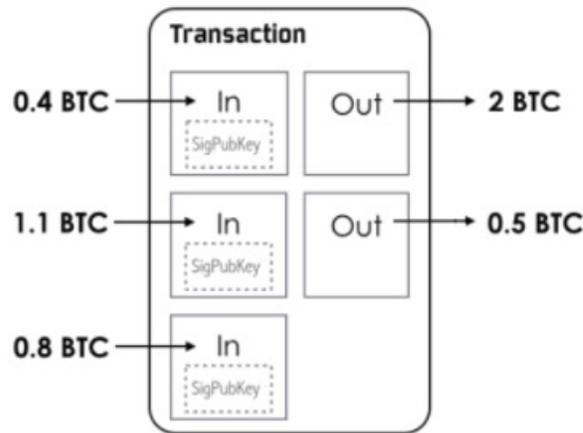
Latinum's PoS uses PoS V3 as a consensus algorithm. The blocks must abide by these rules:

- Must have exactly 1 staking transaction. This shall be the coins one transfers to oneself to prove the existence of their stake.
- The staking transaction must be the second transaction in the block.
- The coinbase transaction must have 0 output value and a single empty vout.
- The block timestamp must have it's bottom 4 bits set to 0 (referred to as a "mask" in the source code). This effectively means the block time can only be represented in 16 second intervals, decreasing it's granularity.
- The block's kernel hash must meet the weighted difficulty for PoS.
- The block hash must be signed by the public key in the staking transaction's second vout. The signature data is placed in the block (but is not included in the formal block hash).
- The signature stored in the block must be "LowS", which means consisting only of a single piece of data and must be as compressed as possible (no extra leading 0s in the data, or other opcodes).
- Most other rules for standard PoW blocks apply (valid Merkle hash, valid transactions, timestamp is within time drift allowance, etc.).

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.

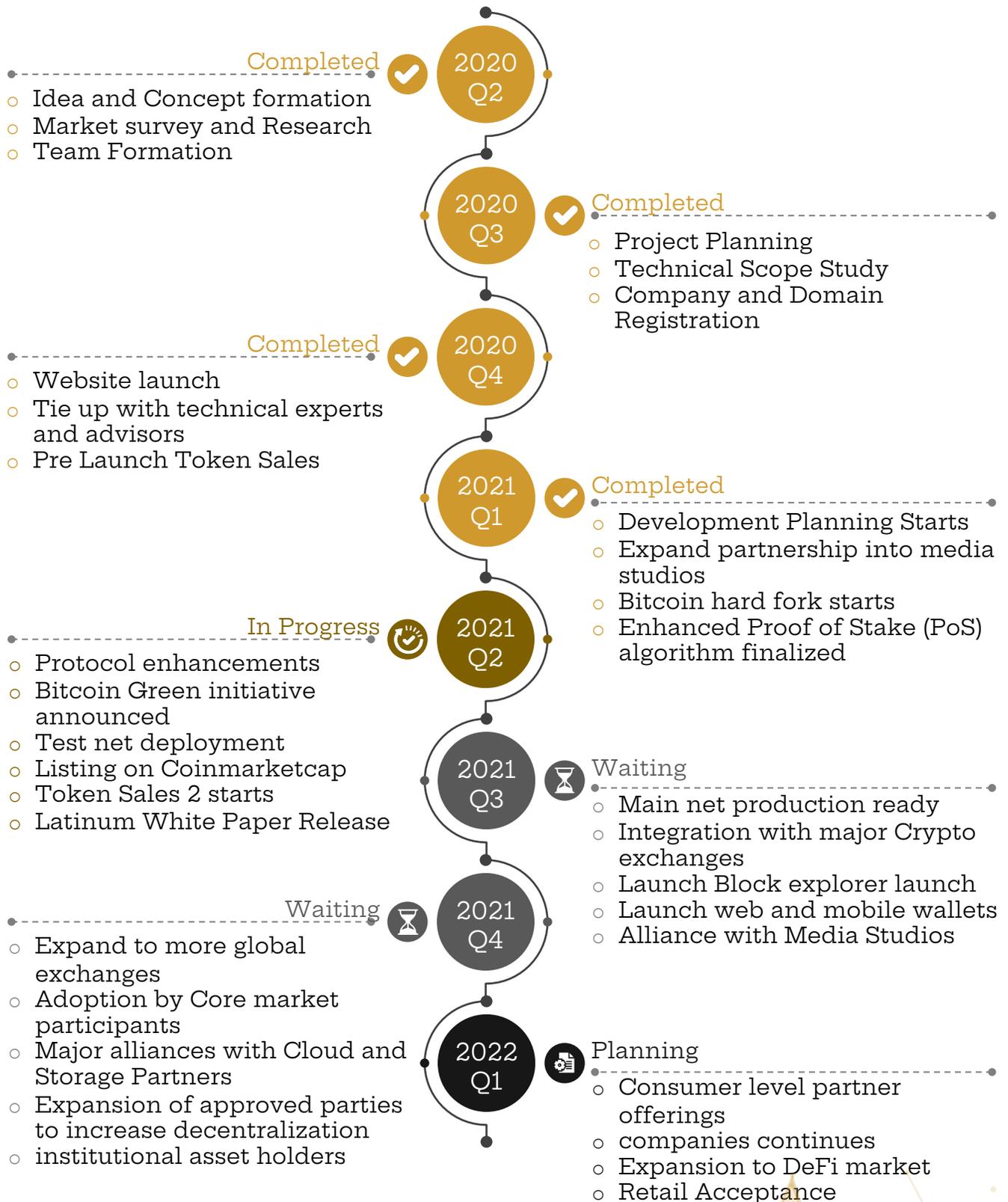
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



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.

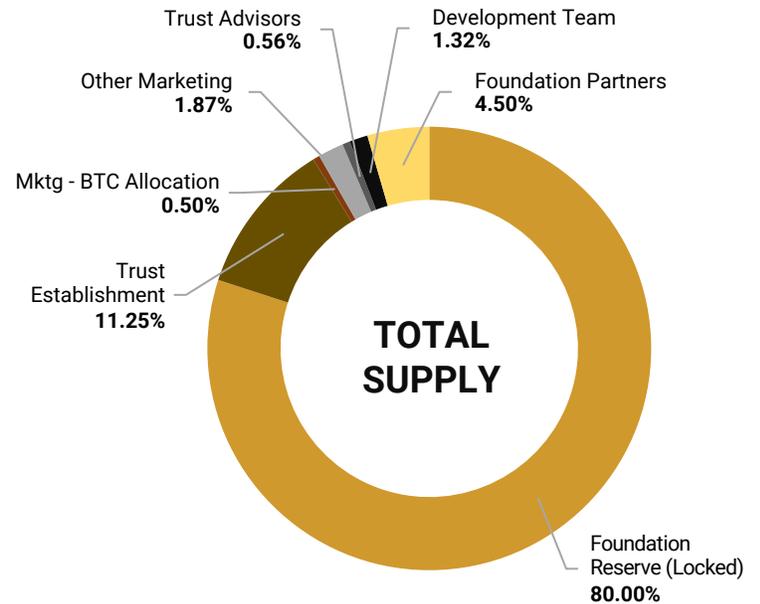
Roadmap



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 pre-mined 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, no issuance plans, available for stabilization and growth of currency
Supply for Circulation	177,777,777	20.00	Expected supply to enter market over initial 4-year period
Total Supply	888,888,888	100.00	

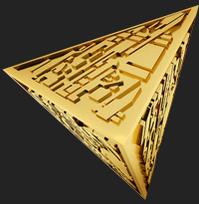
Potential Circulating Supply Breakdown

	Circulating Tokens	%	Notes
Trust Establishment	100,000,000	11.00	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
Development Team	11,777,777	1.32	Disbursed over 3 year period
Foundation Partners	40,000,000	4.50	Disbursed over 4 year period

Performance

The Bitcoin Latinum offers a highly scalable network that supports millions of transactions per day to facilitate retail transactions. By latest Proof of Stake (PoS) algorithm, LTNM will be mining-free, with a fixed supply of 888,888,888 pre-mined tokens.

Crypto Comparison

	1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
			
	BITCOIN BTC	ETHEREUM ETH	BITCOIN LATINUM LTNM
Transactions Per Second	3+ TPS	12+ TPS	10,000+ TPS*
Average Fee	\$22.57 USD**	\$19.55 USD^	\$0.0001 USD*
Transaction Confirmation	10-60 MINUTES	10-20 SECONDS	1-3 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-PoW-to-PoS-transition.pdf>.

* Projected data for Bitcoin Latinum.

Payment Fees and Speed

					
 PURCHASE PRICE	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
 TRANSACTION FEE	\$0.48 2.4% *	\$0.52 2.6% **	\$0.82 2.6%+30. ***	\$5.79 Varies ^	\$0.10 Base \$0.10. ^^
 TRANSACTION TIME	<1 second	<1 second	~3 seconds	~20 mins	~1 second

* <https://usa.visa.com/dam/VCOM/download/merchants/visa-usa-interchange-reimbursement-fees.pdf>

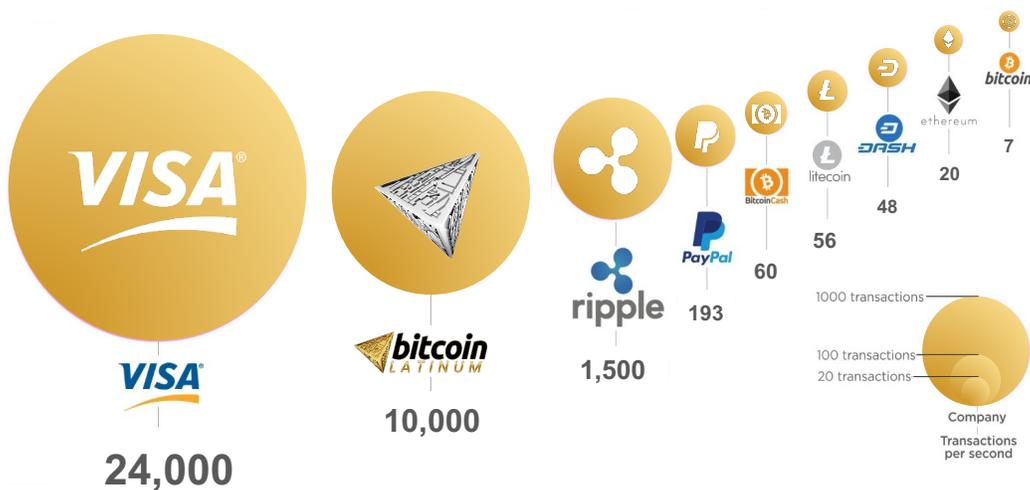
** <https://www.mastercard.us/content/dam/public/mastercardcom/na/us/en/documents/merchant-rates-2019-2020-oct-2019.pdf>

*** <https://www.paypal.com/us/webapps/mpp/merchant-fees>

^ <https://www.buybitcoinworldwide.com/fee-calculator/>

^^ Projected data for Bitcoin Latinum

Transaction Speeds



<https://howmuch.net/articles/crypto-transaction-speeds-compared>

^^ Projected data for Bitcoin Latinum

Team



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

<https://www.monsoonblockchaincorporation.com>

References

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