White Paper

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Introduction

Bitcoin, Ethereum and other similar cryptocurrencies, which account for thousands, are gaining more and more popularity every day. Every day, many new blockchain projects are launched using the Proof of Work consensus algorithm (hereinafter PoW), which consumes a huge amount of global energy.

At the same time, in 2021, the world community is experiencing a global energy crisis, many countries are faced with the problem of electricity shortages:

1. China is experiencing the most serious energy crisis in recent decades. Companies in industrial centers have been ordered to limit consumption, residents have been subjected to prolonged power outages, and annual light shows have been canceled.

Prices of industrial metals such as copper, zinc and aluminum have soared to record levels as energy shortages in China increase the cost of electricity and natural gas.

2. India is on the verge of an energy crisis, as coal reserves at power plants in the country have reached dangerously low levels. Restoring coal reserves by increasing its production is a one-way road, since the earth's resources are extremely limited.

3. South Korea, where drivers of diesel-powered cars had difficulty buying diesel fuel.

4. Europe, due to a combination of unfavorable conditions that led to a sharp increase in demand for natural gas, its reduction in supplies from the United States, Norway and Russia to European markets, and a decrease in electricity generation due to renewable energy sources. As a result of the depletion of European gas reservoirs in 2021, Europe will face a sharp increase in gas prices.

The Groningen gas field in the Netherlands, Europe's largest natural gas field, will stop production in mid-2022. Reuters reported that "mining has quickly become problematic in recent years as a series of aftershocks caused by gas extraction have damaged homes and buildings in the region."

5. Belgium, where, according to the Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission, electricity

and natural gas prices have increased by 30%

6. France, where a sharp rise in energy prices for natural gas and fuel oil has led to an increase in living costs, especially for tenants and owners of rural land. Socio-economic measures have been taken to counteract inflationary pressures that disproportionately affect working families and immigrants.

The energy crisis of 2021, complicated by political tensions in Eastern Europe and a shortage of natural gas, cost the French state an additional 580 million euros ($685 million) per year.

7. United Kingdom, since August 2021, due to high wholesale natural gas prices in Europe, some smaller domestic suppliers in the United Kingdom have ceased operations. In September 2021, panic purchases of gasoline and diesel fuel by consumers in the United Kingdom led to serious disruptions in the supply of road fuel.

8. Spain, where electricity prices have increased by more than 200%.
On November 1, 2021, Algeria stopped exporting natural gas to Spain via the Maghreb-Europe gas pipeline. Algeria was the largest supplier of natural gas to Spain.

9. The United States, in which Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm blamed the OPEC oil cartel led by Saudi Arabia and the US gas and oil industry for the rise in motor fuel prices in the United States.
According to the US Energy Information Administration, American families heating with propane can pay 54% more in the winter of 2021/22 than last year.

This list can be continued, and it will be constantly replenished, since there are only ~ 42 years of world oil reserves left, and ~ 150 years of natural gas.

The level of consumption of energy resources is growing every day, and with it the level of complexity of hydrocarbon production.

More and more countries are banning the mining of cryptocurrencies in their territories, trying to optimize energy consumption.

To date, more electricity is spent on bitcoin mining per year than Norway consumes, a country with a population of more than 5 million people.
But in this part of the document we are talking about thousands of cryptocurrencies using the POW consensus algorithm, and each of these projects occupies a certain place in terms of electricity consumption.

The global energy crisis threatens the entire global economy.

From bitcoin at Chives and other green cryptocurrencies

Like all new technologies, the impact of digital currencies and blockchains is overestimated in the short term and underestimated in the long term. Bitcoin is leading the way today, just as the ARPANET and the early ISPs paved the way for the Internet, the Web, and ultimately a world in which
"There is an application for this", the world in which we now live.

The more humanity studies Bitcoin, the thinner, more powerful, and more attractive it is. The Nakamoto consensus proved that the global database could be trusted without trusting anyone. However, the method Proof of Work which uses the Bitcoin protocol and other alternative coins included the assumption that unused CPU cycles are a huge surplus commodity on millions of computers around the world. This premise ultimately proved to be wrong, but the search for a huge surplus commodity was foresight.

Specialized disposable equipment and cheap electricity, on the other hand, have become much better at performing Proof of Work computations than general-purpose processors.

This development has weakened another key principle of Bitcoin - its decentralization, as specialized hardware for

"mining» Is increasingly owned and operated by just a few large organizations in purpose-built large data centers close to inexpensive electricity. Thus, there was a centralization of what was to become a decentralized consensus network. This centralization diminishes trust and raises complex issues around electricity consumption, e-waste, carbon production, and geopolitics.

Eleven years later was released Satoshi White Paper and the world has learned a lot from the bitcoin experiment. Research progress in cryptography has also moved forward. At Chives, we decided to leverage this experience and stand on the shoulders of giants like Merkle, Rivest, Hellman, Finney, Vuille, Boneh, and others to apply new cryptography, some of which the Chia team helped reinvent and refine to create the next chapter of Bitcoin experiment.

We are doubling bitcoin. We implement and help Bitcoin to implement new technologies such asbech32m, graftroot, and taproot. The transaction frequency and block sizes, which are effectively doubled, simply thanks to more modern technology, Chives also inherited from Chia. Our coins also use an improved version of Bitcoin's unspent transaction outputs (UTXO) model. Chives consensus developed by the team Chia isis the first new Nakamoto consensus since Bitcoin and uses many of Satoshi's previously unformulated ideas, such as the fact that natural log manages key blockchain constants related to resetting laborers. We bring cutting-edge engineering, Internet-scale deployment experience, and scientific rigor to this project.

We also got creative to tackle other important aspects contributing to the spread of digital money around the world. We have a unique plan for using the public forum of the company, as opposed to Chia, which uses the corporate form of the company to ensure transparency, control, regulatory acceptance, and public support for this new internet money.

We are going to leverage our expertise and Chia's expertise in these technologies and move on to market strategies to scale the global open source software support business, following in the footsteps of open-source pioneers RedHat and MySQL AB. We believe large institutions, corporations, and other organizations can safely take advantage of the efficiencies and benefits of digital currencies like Chives because we will be there to support them.

We are equally focused on the idea of "cypherpunks write code." We will support developers of all shapes and sizes as they build on top of our base-level blockchain and create previously unknown new applications. We see this as our strong go-to-market strategy. We think that only the largest companies, the smallest individual developer,s and people like you need - right now - programmable internet money. Someday we can all buy coffee in San Francisco, Pari,s or Moscow with Chives, but for no,w we think that banks, governments, and De-Fi teams will use it to create new financial technologies, solve international payments and invent a new future that does not require trust, and so many intermediaries.

We are clearly striving to get rid of intermediaries, SWIFT, DTCC, and services such as Western Union. However, we shouldn't be surprised if such organizations really embrace our technology to improve their offerings - just as record companies did when they finally adopted iTunes and Spotify.

Chives is an attempt to improve the Chia blockchain, which in wants want to improve the Proof of Work-based blockchains with a new consensus algorithm they called Proof of Space and Time. Instead of consuming huge amounts of electricity and single-purpose waste and hardware to validate transactions, Proof of Space uses the redundantly allocated exabytes of disk space that already exist in the modern world.

We noticed that many projects and corporate initiatives that required programmable internet money turned to Ethereum only to discover the hard limits of Solidity, Ethereum's smart contract programming language. Poor design and security made it almost impossible to implement Ethereum for corporate projects, for large transfers of money or investment in manufacturing, etc. The next most likely alternatives, such as Ripple and Stellar, also have serious problems that are forcing governments and banks to instead use "intranet" versions of blockchain software on an experimental basis. Intranet blockchains are private, legal, and have few advantages over the good old-fashioned database. They lose all positive network effects of open,

We believe that central bank digital currency initiatives, internal tokenization of financial institutions and external payments, global supplier management of enterprises, DeX/DeFi, and even personal cross-border payments will work best on the Chives blockchain.

Artificial barriers between cash, stocks, municipal debt, corporate debt, future s, and digital money must disappear. All such tools must be connected to one global market - partially

controlled for you by your smartphone. Buying stock should be as easy as pressing a button on a vending machine to buy coffee. Clandestine settlement methods should not interfere with your desire to trade any particular stocks, bonds,s or futures contracts.

You have the right to keep your wealth confidential, safe,e and secure, and to keep it in such a way that you can mathematically predict inflation.

You should be able to know very clearly who you trust when you buy an asset.

We also believe that you should be able to safely buy assets and use markets that do not require you to trust anyone.

Chives are green money for the digital world.

Company vision

A company specializing in the promotion of campus management software systems in the US market; it decided to create its own blockchain project based on the Chia source code in order to stimulate the introduction of green onions into various spheres of human life. Chives can be both a means of payment and a platform for creating NFT projects, which have recently become very popular all over the world.

K not only provides software services and support for its open source projects, but also expects to contribute to the development of DeFi, DeExchange, cross-border payments and new end-user wallets to accelerate the development of new applications that have not yet been invented, but which are only possible with the help of secure distributed programmable money. At the time of writing this article, our developers are already working on developing such applications.
Access to the tools that Chives provides will allow other developers to create applications and wallets that are much more user-friendly than what was before.

The company does not use third-party financing and does not attract investors, does not own shares and does not intend to issue and sell them, as other ICO campaigns do. The Chives blockchain was developed by community volunteers using the Chia source code and launched without pre-processing (mining) Chives coins. All coins mined at the early stage of testing were sent in equal shares to all members of the community.

The company believes that its developments, openness and accessibility for everyone will find consumers among large and small businesses and developers.

Company Operations

Since its inception, the project has focused on research and development of blockchain-related technologies, providing blockchain technologies to other companies and universities with support and consulting services.

Started focusing on the development of Chives blockchain technology in June 2021 and launched its own Chives blockchain, browser, mobile wallet and other related technology products.

The Chives blockchain is an open source global decentralized electronic currency network payment system using its own cryptocurrency (called chives or XCC) as the main payment method, while the CHIVES network also supports a token issuance mechanism similar to ERC20 and supports an NFT issuance mechanism similar to ERC721.

The CHIVES blockchain is aimed at improving efficiency, security and ease of use. The Chives blockchain relies primarily on technical support from MYCAMPUS LLC, but at the same time relies on contributions from members of the CHIVES community.

The project mainly consists of 5 core technical specialists and 13 members of the CHIVES community. Only 18 members, but also in the process of constant development and growth. The key participants are the USA, Russia, China, Vietnam, Turkey, Germany, Great Britain, Brazil and other countries representing the global community team.

Company milestones

Blockchain launch:

In mid-June 2021, the company released the main blockchain version, which included the full functionality of the wallet, transactions, and smart coins on the mainnet blockchain. Thousands of Chives community members and developers have installed Chives blockchain software. Since then, our community has been creating plot files k29, k30, 31 that will run on our main network (production blockchain).

The peak value of NAS of about 100 petabytes so far was reached at the end of September 2021.

Chives Exchange Launch:

Chives Exchange was launched at the end of August 2021based on the Chives blockchain. It is mainly used to carry out offline transactions that require a guarantee from an intermediary. Using blockchain technology, the server is used as a guarantee of the completion of a transaction between both parties.

It is mainly used to decide that minor currencies can only be traded offline prior to going public. The biggest problem with manual offline trading is the need for a sponsor to solve the trust issue.

The goal of Chives Exchange is not to create a perfect, fast, high-frequency, and experienced centralized exchange but to create a small-scale, low-frequency, and user-friendly trading platform with a guaranteed server. Chives Exchange is not intended to replace traditional centralized exchanges but rather serves as a transition product before moving to traditional centralized exchanges.

Chives Exchange is decentralized, and the server is only used as a temporary guarantee for both sides of the transaction. Participating transactions will execute directly on the blockchain.
The server does not store the user's private keys. After the completion of the transaction, the coins will naturally be transferred to the respective addresses of both parties.

Mobile wallet launch:

At the end of September 2021, it is planned to launch the web version of the wallet, which provides the ability to access the wallet from anywhere in the world without the presence of the required Chives client installed.
In October 2021, the launch of the mobile version of the wallet for IOS and Android systems is planned, which will be synchronized directly with Chives Exchange and will allow you to send and receive Chives, as well as use it as a means of payment to acquire and store other crypto assets such as Chia.

Chives mainnet update:

Between October 2021 and November 2021, the Chives main network is scheduled to be renewed with support for an official Farmer Association Protocol.

Chives NFT support:

This part will not be delayed for too long. At present, other development teams on the market have stated that they have issued the first NFT. When the technical problems of the NFT are overcome, the GAME PETS data will be put into the blockchain and allowed everyone to trade freely

Development of Chives NFT game:

This development process will continue for a period of time. We will split the development process and open it up for users to use whenever there is progress.

Chia colored coin support:

In the second half of 2022, CHIVES will extract the color coin features from Chia's open-source code and make an open-source tool for everyone. Anyone can issue tokens on CHIVES or CHIA

Launching master nodes:

In October 2022, it is planned to launch master nodes, similar to staking in Ethereum 2.0, which will allow coin holders to receive an income from the mined block in the amount of 45%. The rewards will be evenly distributed among all masters on the network. Any coin holder who has a certain amount (the amount will be determined later) as collateral can become a master node.

Market Review

The checkered legacy financial system

Global banks and currencies are usually susceptible to exogenous shocks, government mismanagement, and financial crises. The global financial system is balkanized, opaque, and based on outdated technology. New financial technologies are usually designed to operate only within the jurisdiction of one country. On the other hand, international fintech solutions are often expensive and require complex coordination. In addition, incumbent local banks are slow to change, slow to adopt new technologies and face arbitrary regulatory and policy constraints.

In response to the growth of cryptocurrencies, SWIFT and others have started to modernize some international transfers: Ironically, delivering cash to international destinations is often cheaper, faster, easier to track, and saves time. However, the physical delivery of cash comes with regulatory and security risks such as import capital controls, capital reporting, export restrictions, and theft.

Bitcoin launched during the turmoil caused by the 2008 global financial crisis. Satoshi Nakamoto included the London Times headline “Chancellor on the brink of second bailout for banks” in both the Bitcoin genesis block and the source code. Since the launch of Bitcoin, ongoing financial shocks have continued to plague the world. Recent global dislocations include the threat of decimation at Cyprus banks, hyperinflation in Venezuela, tightening of capital controls in China, fear of bank account seizure in Hong Kong, Lebanese banks closing to prevent bank runs, the 2019 hyperinflation in Argentina, and the March 2020 COVID-19 induced stock market crash.

Beyond these external shocks, ongoing changes in the banking environment in the post 9/11 world have compelled countries to seek inefficient workarounds in order to conduct legitimate domestic business and to survive with fewer correspondent banks.

These financial shocks have been significant drivers of Bitcoin's price and adoption

Decentralized banking through the Nakamoto consensus

Satoshi Nakamoto invented a process known as the Nakamoto Consensus, which allows Bitcoin node operators around the world to safely function as a "bank" for the settlement of transactions, even if none of the node operators can individually control transactions. They are then rewarded with coins for their contribution to validating the network. This process is often referred to as mining, and it ensures that no entity owns or operates the network.

Since this infrastructure is largely decentralized, Internet-oriented, and not built on traditional banking infrastructure, it exists globally on any device connected to the Internet and can be used by anyone. Bitcoin has recently become a relatively liquid global currency with a value exceeding the US $ 900 billion... These same indicators have almost always increased since we wrote the previous sentence. This licensed global liquidity network has launched a new financial technology industry based on bitcoins rather than banks.

After Bitcoin came to Ethereum, a similar network in terms of architecture and energy efficiency, but with the promise of an experimental smart contract language, Solidity, which was used to create applications ranging from tokens for fundraising to decentralized exchanges and finance (DeX / DeFi), a virtual game breeding cats.

These two blockchain platforms have experienced growth difficulties. Proof of Work in Bitcoin now uses roughly 96 terawatt-hours per year by state June for September 2021; the level of energy consumption is comparable to that of Finland. This level of energy use is rightfully controversial. The Bitcoin brand has also been hit by major attacks on major exchanges and concerns from businesses and the government over its links to money laundering and early use in online drug markets. In addition, the bitcoin script is limited, slow to evolve, and usually requires significant changes to the bitcoin protocol, which can take years to implement. These limitations prevented the construction of a higher level of content and control.

Ethereum shares Bitcoin's dependence on wasteful Proof of Work mining and has additional challenges. Almost every Solidity smart contract deployed that attracted large balances has been compromised in some way. The Solidity scripting language makes it easier to write financial software than to protect it. Ethereum became famous for its fundraising mechanism known as "ICO", where a fundraiser creates new tokens on the Ethereum network to sell for Bitcoin and Ether, many of which were poorly enforced or non-compliant. More recently, decentralized financial applications have hinted at revolutionary changes in financial technology, but they too suffer from vulnerabilities due to poor Solidity and account / global protection state the model used by Ethereum and Solidity.

Chives network

Sustainable Nakamoto Consensus Using Proof of Space and Time

The Chia Network blockchain is based on Nakamoto's new consensus algorithm called Proof of Space and Proof of Time. These new methods do not consume the significant amount of electricity and single-purpose equipment required for Proof of Work. The Chives blockchain aims to be a green, environmentally friendly alternative to Proof of Work. Wasted space is a widespread, ASIC-resistant, and over-allocated product. Electricity prices are largely irrelevant to current storage and will become even less relevant to consumers. We expect growing Chives to be more decentralized than Proof of Work or Proof of Stake and significantly less energy and resource-intensive.

Satoshi Nakamoto chose Proof of Work to address the critical issues of trusting a crowd of anonymous people to agree on the ledger of transactions. It is relatively easy to multiple fake characters online so that one person can look like 1000 different people on a social media platform. Proof of Workforces every person or organization to put in some provable effort that makes it unlikely that they control more than one logical account or purported character.

In addition, Proof of Work allows you to select the next person to check the block of transactions at random. This gives the network members the assurance that the person confirming their transaction will not be the same person to whom they just sold the boat, in order to avoid the result that the validator could make a payment to the seller of the boat, disappearing and thus never reappear, as a completed transaction.

The random choice of the validator of the next block of the transaction does not allow the boat buyer to leave without payment or commit double-spending. Satoshi hoped that The “unit of work” will be the unused processor power on all computers. However, algorithms with the necessary properties on processors can be accelerated in specially designed ASICs, which increase the cost of proof work towards the cheapest sources of electricity. This gives those with significant capital and access to cheap energy the opportunity to prove that there is a lot more per minute and dollar than those who use their laptop at home.

Proof of Space is a way to prove that there is unused space on your hard drive. Users of the Chives blockchain will map unused space on their hard drive by installing software that generates and stores a set of cryptographic numbers on a disk in the form of graphs.

These users are called farmers, as opposed to Proof of Work miners. When a new block is broadcast on the Chives blockchain, farmers will scan their plots to see if they have a number close to the new call number from the previous block. This space checking operation is fast and very efficient - farmers are known to process petabytes on a single Raspberry Pi.

Using the vault as a product to protect the unique identity of the next verifier has properties

that Nakamoto hoped for in the case of idle processors. Enterprises and end-users tend to buy more storage than they need today in anticipation of their future storage needs. It is important to note that there is no technological way to store random data at a lower cost per terabyte than using unused hard drives and solid-state drives from different manufacturers.

The vault also has the property that when someone is farming, they can use it for other valuable purposes, such as storing a corporate database or adding photographs of their children. These Proofs of Space also provide an excellent guarantee that the winning farmer who confirms the next block of the transaction will be randomly selected.

Since Proof of Space requires very little time to search and to defend against attackers with large space creating alternative competing transaction histories and futures, the Chives blockchain has a second component called Proof of Time. Proof of time requires the real-time of the "wall clock" to pass between blocks. Proof of time is implemented with a testable delay function that takes a certain amount of time to compute but is very fast to test.

The key idea behind VDF is that it requires sequential computations, so having a large number of parallel machines or processors / GPUs / ASICs (as in Proof of Work mining) does not offer any advantages, and thus energy losses are minimized. Not everyone needs to run a VDF server (we call them timelords), but users who want to add more redundancy and security to the network can do so as the fastest will always finish first, and only one Timelord is required to complete the block and move the chain forward online. Proof of Time also adds additional confidence that the next block's validator will be chosen in a completely unpredictable way so that the user can be sure that it is very unlikely that the side,

As with Bitcoin, the difficulty of the Chives blockchain is dynamically adjusted so that 32 blocks are executed with a target time of 10 minutes on average. Not every block is a transaction block, and it is expected that there will be 9 to 14 transaction blocks every 10 minutes. The difficulty of farming is adjusted both depending on the amount of network space and the speed of the fastest time Lord so that the target time remains constant. No matter which one changes, if the blocks are freed too quickly, the complexity increases. If the blocks are too slow, the complexity is reduced. As competition between farms intensifies by increasing the amount of space on the network, farmers can expect a decrease in the reward from a certain amount of storage.

Strategic reserve

The company does not have a strategic reserve of XCC coins. As mentioned above in this document, Chives is a blockchain project without pre-mining.

The reward for each mined block before the launch of the master nodes, at stages 1 and 2, is distributed as follows:

- 90% to farmers
- ten% community autonomy

At stage 3, after the launch of the master nodes in October 2022, the reward for each block will be distributed according to a new algorithm:

- 45% to farmers
- 45% to master nodes
- 10% community autonomy

Received 10% of the XCC from the block reward is not strategic reserve, 50% of which is spent on improving the project and developing new applications in our ecosystem. The remaining 50% of the coins are distributed among community members in the form of community service rewards and third-party developers who contribute to the development of the project.

Chives emission graph after launch

As a reward for farming, with each block found, starting from block 0, Chives (XCC) coins are created that are automatically paid to farmers.

Our farming reward schedule was directly modeled on the bitcoin reward schedule. We present these awards in the ideal case, but the reality is usually far from ideal. Due to fluctuations in the space being connected to the network and the increase or decrease in the speed of Timelord, the actual release schedule will be slightly different, as has historically been the Bitcoin release schedule. We can add a time adjustment factor based on what we have observed in Bitcoin to try to ensure that farming rewards end up being closer to this ideal than Bitcoin.
An idealized graph looks like this:

- 6400 chives will be generated every ten minutes for the first three years after launch.
- 3200 chives will be created every ten minutes from the fourth to the sixth year after launch.
- 1600 chives will be created every ten minutes from the seventh to the ninth year after launch.
- 800 chives will be created every ten minutes from the tenth to the twelfth year.
- 400 chives will be created every ten minutes every year after the twelfth year.

There is no cap or limit on the total number of chives that can be generated by receiving rewards on the Chives Blockchain.

XCC Issuance Schedule:

(EOY 1 - end of 1st year)

		EOY 1	EOY 2	EOY 3
Farming rewards		336,384,000	336,384,000	336,384,000
Cumulative awards for rural		336,384,000	672,768,000	1,009,152,000
Total XCC Amount		336,384,000	672,768,000	1,009,152,000
Reducing by half:		EOY 4	EOY 5	EOY 6
Farming rewards		168,192,000	168,192,000	168,192,000
Cumulative awards for rural		1,177,344,000	1,345,536,000	1,513,728,000
Total XCC Amount		1,177,344,000	1,345,536,000	1,513,728,000
Reducing by half:		EOY 7	EOY 8	EOY 9
Farming rewards		84,096,000	84,096,000	84,096,000
Cumulative awards for rural		1,597,824,000	1,681,920,000	1,766,016,000
Total XCC Amount		1,597,824,000	1,681,920,000	1,766,016,000
Reducing by half:		EOY 10	EOY 11	EOY 12
Farming rewards		42,048,000	42,048,000	42,048,000
Cumulative awards for rural		1 808 064 000	1,850,112,000	1,892,160,000
Total XCC Amount		1 808 064 000	1,850,112,000	1,892,160,000

After the final halving, XCC continues to track emissions:

Reducing by half:		EOY 13	EOY 14	EOY 15	EOY 16	EOY 17
Farming rewards		21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000
Cumulative agriculture awards		1,913,184,000	1,934,208,000	1,955,232,000	1,976,256,000	1,997,280,000
total number of XCC		1,913,184,000	1,934,208,000	1,955,232,000	1,976,256,000	1,997,280,000
Residual emissions:		EOY 18	EOY 19	EOY 20	EOY 21	EOY 22
Farming rewards		21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000	21,024,000
Cumulative agriculture awards		2,018,304,000	2,039,328,000	2,060,352,000	2,081,376,000	2,102,400,000
total number of XCC		2,018,304,000	2,039,328,000	2,060,352,000	2,081,376,000	2,102,400,000
50 years of total XCC		**4,791,072,000**				

This release schedule is directly influenced by the Bitcoin emission schedule, with adjustments for some of the different maths behind the Chives blockchain, such as 4608 chances of getting rewarded per day on average and a faster halving rate.

The following table compares the total number of bitcoins mined in half during each four-year period, with the chives mined in half during each three-year period:

	BTC	XCC
The first halving period	10,500,000	1,009,152,000
Second halving period	5,250,000	504,576,000
Third halving period	2 625 000	252,288,000
Fourth period of halving	1,312,500	126,144,000
End of year 11 *	18,593,393	1,850,112,000

* - Comparison of actual 11-year results for both BTC estimates.

Income and market entry

The company expects to receive revenue from:

- The use of chives coins in trade and the issuance of assets using colored chives coins;

- Sales at Chives NFT Game;

Services and partnerships

The company will provide services to corporations, financial institutions, governments, and developers who use the Chives blockchain.

These services will include, but are not limited to:

- Software Service and Support Agreements;

- Integration services with existing enterprise resource planning software or financial institution infrastructure;

- Customized function / smart coin design / color coin design;

The company will leverage these opportunities to build a global software development team that will foster the adoption and use of programmable digital money, both directly and in partnership with other software providers and financial services companies.

The company believes that just as the advent of Redhat made Linux safe for corporations and governments to adopt, building a global service and support business that also partners with ISVs and software integrators is critical to actually adopting chives for use. Corporations, financial institutions, and governments in global trade.

The company intends to provide custom development, support, and co-marketing for others companies and developers launching features using the Chives blockchain, especially those aimed at end-users. These partnerships will drive distribution and demand for chives and can provide the company with revenue and strategic opportunity.

Conclusion

The financial future begins now.

Chives are green money for the digital world.