

National Bitcoin Framework

People's Monopoly on Money and Right of Nations for Self-Bitcoinization

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https://nationalbitcoin.org/



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Summary

Like a century ago, the world order is changing dramatically. More than ever before, international oligopolies threaten the sovereignty of every country on the planet. For governments to retain power, they need to enter the multidimensional space of hybrid monetary solutions in time.

The original Bitcoin failed to offer an alternative to the central bank oligopoly associated with the Federal Reserve. Bitcoin was expected to fulfill the role of peer-to-peer electronic cash, but it turned into yet another speculative asset. The proposed system would decentralize money beyond protocol. Regional walls would prevent the growth of a global oligopoly on the new Bitcoin.

In recent decades, the free market has been gradually supplanted by financial speculation. National Bitcoin offers appropriate mechanisms to separate consumer money from investment schemes and serve as a fair and convenient tool for the exchange of goods and services.

Strategy

- 1. The decline of U.S. hegemony is leading to the division of the world into zones of influence. The dollar will soon have full-fledged competitors. Anticipating the inevitable, divide the world into complementary territories.
- 2. Launch Bitcoin-type networks National Bitcoins. One for each territory. Use the time-tested Bitcoin Core protocol. Improve cryptographic persistence and block

discovery rewards. Replace the PoW consensus mechanism with PoS.

- Distribute ~90% of the coins that will ever exist to as many people as possible according to territorial affiliation. Equal to everyone. Create a people's monopoly on money and prevent excessive concentration of capital. Avoid biometrics and bureaucracy, use physical Turing tests and indexing through social networks for distribution.
- 4. Understand and accept that the source of money is the peoples living in territories they can defend militarily and economically. Promote an appropriate justification for the economic sense of mass distribution of National bitcoins.
- 5. Provide tools to encourage trade with National bitcoins and to prevent financial speculation.
- 6. When enough people own coins and National bitcoins become real money, encourage the creation of a two-loop monetary system in each territory: national fiat money and National bitcoins.
- 7. Show governments that in the current global crisis, hybridising national fiat currency with National Bitcoin opens the door to economic prosperity and regional reserve currencies.

Distribution

A total of 21 million National bitcoins of each of the eight networks can exist. Of these, **18,347,513 coins** are distributed equally among the population of the respective territory.

First Stage of Distribution: Physical Contacts of Users

In the first stage, the accrual and check for single accrual (through a physically conditioned Turing test) is performed by <u>the Darxx application</u>.

The accrual is based on the following formula:

 $reward(N)=0.05*0.95^N; N\in[0;+\infty)$

where:

reward units [reward] = money, i.e. National bitcoins; and

N- is the natural ordinal number of a specially counted event, the so-called **unique proxxing**.

Definition of unique proxxing: In a nutshell, "unique proxying" is the new digital handshake. When one app user is next to another user (up to 10 meters away for a few seconds), the two smartphones interact. If the two devices have never interacted in this way before, each new instance is called a unique proxxing. People don't need to communicate, the phones do the job automatically. Unique proxxing physically confirms that the two users belong to the territory of the corresponding National Bitcoin.

How much can theoretically be obtained in the first stage? The infinite sum converges, in the mathematical sense. In other words, the total amount of accruals tends toward exactly 1.00 National bitcoin at N tending toward plus-infinity. The accrual rate drops with each step, with 80% of the maximum being reached in the first 32 steps.

For example, reward(1), that is accrual for the second proxxing (the count goes from zero), is equal to 0.0475 National Bitcoins. The total is:

```
32 proxxings = 0.806288515541 National bitcoins total
60 proxxings = 0.953930201 National bitcoins total
70 proxxings = 0.9724163096 National bitcoins total
100 proxxings = 0.9940794708 National bitcoins total
500 proxxings = 0.99999999993 National bitcoins total
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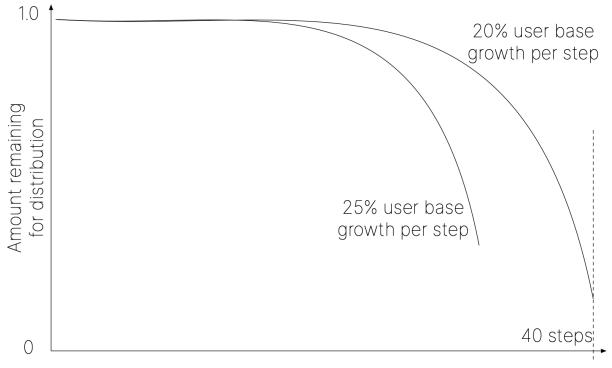
warning. The pronounced physical nature of the distribution method is used to extract the most valuable user base at the first stage. Therefore, the procedure has its limitations. It applies to a specific device, not to an account. During the procedure, you cannot change your device, but you can change the SIM card. If your smartphone is lost or broken, start the whole course again, on a new phone. Attempting to manipulate phone farms will result in the loss of your National bitcoins. You do not have to officially reside in the countries you are in to get National Bitcoins. It is sufficient not to attempt to claim a share of the National Bitcoins due to each person more than once.

Transition to Massive Free Propagation of National bitcoins

But everyone can't get a whole National bitcoin — with a global population of about 8 billion people and eight networks, it would take a total emission pool of 1 billion coins per network, while 21 million is the technical maximum.

So, distribution through the Darxx app can only provide for about 2% of all people. And it is only conducted to reward early adopters. To achieve universal reach, at some point the method of distribution will change.

The growth of the network obeys an exponential function. At some point, the residuals destined for free propagation will begin to shrink particularly sharply. This will be a formal sign of the end of the first mode of distribution.



The transition to the next distribution mode will occur after 20 time periods, each characterised by a 20% increase in the user base.

By this time, the leading social networks in the various pan-regions of the world will have been identified (now, during the war, there is an aggressive redistribution of their influence). The distribution will be done by a unique tool, <u>https://dar.is</u>, which will automatically and randomly distribute funds in a "poste restante" manner.

Territories

To determine which territory your country belongs to, do a search for the corresponding ISO symbol in this document.

African Bitcoin



| ISO | African Bitcoin territory (total population ~1 bil) | Population, mil |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| AO | Angola | 32.9 |
| BF | Burkina Faso | 20.9 |
| BI | Burundi | 11.9 |
| BJ | Benin | 12.1 |
| BW | Botswana | 2.4 |
| CD | Congo-Kinshasa | 89.6 |
| CF | Central African Republic | 4.8 |
| CG | Congo | 5.5 |
| CI | Côte d'Ivoire | 26.4 |
| СМ | Cameroon | 26.5 |

| ER | Eritrea | 6.1 |
|----|--|--------|
| ET | Ethiopia | 115.0 |
| GA | Gabon | 2.2 |
| GH | Ghana | 31.1 |
| GM | The Gambia | 2.4 |
| GN | Guinea | 13.1 |
| GO | Glorioso Islands | meager |
| GQ | Equatorial Guinea | 1.4 |
| GW | Guinea-Bissau | 2.0 |
| JU | Juan de Nova Island | meager |
| KE | Kenya | 53.8 |
| KM | Comoros | 0.9 |
| LR | Liberia | 5.1 |
| LS | Lesotho | 2.1 |
| MG | Madagascar | 27.7 |
| ML | Mali | 20.3 |
| MW | Malawi | 19.1 |
| MZ | Mozambique | 31.3 |
| NA | Namibia | 2.5 |
| NE | Niger | 24.2 |
| NG | Nigeria | 206.1 |
| RW | Rwanda | 12.9 |
| SH | Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | meager |
| SL | Sierra Leone | 8.0 |
| SN | Senegal | 16.7 |
| SS | South Sudan | 11.2 |
| ST | São Tomé and Príncipe | 0.2 |
| SZ | Eswatini | 1.2 |
| TD | Chad | 16.4 |
| TG | Тодо | 8.3 |
| | | |

| TZ | Tanzania | 59.7 |
|----|--------------|------|
| UG | Uganda | 45.7 |
| YT | Mayotte | 0.3 |
| ZA | South Africa | 59.3 |
| ZM | Zambia | 19.3 |
| ZW | Zimbabwe | 14.9 |

American Bitcoin



| ISO | American Bitcoin territory (total population ~370 mil) | Population, mil |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| СА | Canada | 38.6 |
| GL | Greenland | meager |
| US | United States of America | 331.9 |

Chinese Bitcoin



| ISO | Chinese Bitcoin territory (total population ~1.5 bil) | Population, mil |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| CN | China | 1402.0 |
| нк | Hong Kong | 7.5 |
| KP | North Korea | 25.8 |
| МО | Масао | 0.6 |
| TW | Taiwan | 23.6 |

European Bitcoin



| ISO | European Bitcoin territory (total population ~500 mil) | Population, mil |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| AD | Andorra | 0.1 |
| AL | Albania | 2.8 |
| AT | Austria | 8.9 |
| ВА | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.3 |
| BE | Belgium | 11.6 |
| СН | Switzerland | 8.6 |
| CV | Cape Verde | 0.6 |

| CZ | Czechia | 10.7 |
|----|----------------|--------|
| DE | Germany | 83.2 |
| DK | Denmark | 5.8 |
| ES | Spain | 47.4 |
| FO | Faroe Islands | meager |
| FR | France | 67.4 |
| GB | United Kingdom | 67.2 |
| GG | Guernsey | meager |
| GI | Gibraltar | meager |
| HR | Croatia | 4.0 |
| IE | Ireland | 5.0 |
| IM | Isle of Man | 0.1 |
| IS | Iceland | 0.4 |
| IT | Italy | 59.6 |
| JE | Jersey | 0.1 |
| LI | Liechtenstein | meager |
| LT | Lithuania | 2.8 |
| LU | Luxembourg | 0.6 |
| МС | Monaco | meager |
| ME | Montenegro | 0.6 |
| МТ | Malta | 0.5 |
| NL | Netherlands | 17.4 |
| PL | Poland | 37.9 |
| PT | Portugal | 10.3 |
| SI | Slovenia | 2.1 |
| SM | San Marino | meager |
| VA | Vatican City | meager |

Indo-Pacific Bitcoin



This map does not show the following islands in the Pacific Ocean that do belong to the Indo-Pacific Bitcoin territory: UM-DQ, PN, PM, PF, CK, KI.

| ISO | Indo-Pacific Bitcoin territory (total population ~2.5 bil) | Population, mil |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| AS | American Samoa | meager |
| AU | Australia | 25.7 |
| BD | Bangladesh | 164.7 |
| BN | Brunei | 0.4 |
| вт | Bhutan | 0.8 |
| BV | Bouvet Island | meager |
| СС | Cocos Islands | meager |
| СК | Cook Islands | meager |
| СХ | Christmas Island | meager |
| FJ | Fiji | 0.9 |
| FM | Micronesia | 0.1 |
| GU | Guam | 0.2 |
| НМ | Heard Island and McDonald Islands | meager |
| ID | Indonesia | 273.5 |
| IN | India | 1380 |
| Ю | British Indian Ocean Territory | meager |
| | | |

| JP | Japan | 125.8 |
|----|-----------------------------|--------|
| КН | Cambodia | 16.7 |
| КІ | Kiribati | 0.1 |
| KR | South Korea | 51.8 |
| LA | Laos | 7.3 |
| LK | Sri Lanka | 21.9 |
| MH | Marshall Islands | 0.1 |
| MM | Myanmar | 54.4 |
| MP | Northern Mariana Islands | 0.1 |
| MU | Mauritius | 1.3 |
| MV | Maldives | 0.5 |
| MY | Malaysia | 32.4 |
| NC | New Caledonia | 0.3 |
| NP | Nepal | 29.1 |
| NR | Nauru | meager |
| NU | Niue | meager |
| NZ | New Zealand | 5.1 |
| PF | French Polynesia | 0.3 |
| PG | Papua New Guinea | 8.9 |
| PH | Philippines | 109.6 |
| PM | Saint Pierre and Miquelon | meager |
| PN | Pitcairn Islands | meager |
| PW | Palau | meager |
| RE | Reunion | 0.9 |
| SB | Solomon Islands | 0.7 |
| SC | Seychelles | 0.1 |
| SG | Singapore | 5.7 |
| TF | French Southern Territories | meager |
| ТН | Thailand | 69.8 |
| ТК | Tokelau | meager |
| | | |

| TL | Timor-Leste | 1.3 |
|----|--|--------|
| то | Tonga | 0.1 |
| TV | Tuvalu | meager |
| UM | The United States Minor Outlying Islands | meager |
| VN | Vietnam | 97.3 |
| VU | Vanuatu | 0.3 |
| WF | Wallis and Futuna | meager |
| WS | Samoa | 0.2 |

Latin Bitcoin



| ISO | Latin Bitcoin territory (total population ~650 million) | Population, mil |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| AG | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.1 |
| AI | Anguilla | meager |
| AR | Argentina | 45.4 |
| AW | Aruba | 0.1 |
| BB | Barbados | 0.3 |
| BL | Saint Barthélemy | meager |
| BM | Bermuda | 0.1 |

| BO | Bolivia | 11.7 |
|----|--|--------|
| BQ | Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba | meager |
| BR | Brazil | 212.6 |
| BS | The Bahamas | 0.4 |
| BZ | Belize | 0.4 |
| CL | Chile | 19.1 |
| СО | Colombia | 50.9 |
| CR | Costa Rica | 5.1 |
| CU | Cuba | 11.3 |
| CW | Curaçao | 0.2 |
| DM | Dominica | 0.1 |
| DO | The Dominican Republic | 10.9 |
| EC | Ecuador | 17.6 |
| FK | Falkland Islands | meager |
| GD | Grenada | 0.1 |
| GF | French Guiana | 0.3 |
| GP | Guadeloupe | 0.4 |
| GS | South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands | meager |
| GT | Guatemala | 16.7 |
| GY | Guyana | 0.8 |
| HN | Honduras | 9.9 |
| НТ | Haiti | 11.4 |
| JM | Jamaica | 3.0 |
| KN | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 0.1 |
| KY | Cayman Islands | 0.1 |
| LC | Saint Lucia | 0.2 |
| MF | Saint Martin | meager |
| MQ | Martinique | 0.4 |
| MS | Montserrat | meager |
| MX | Mexico | 128.9 |
| | | |

| NI | Nicaragua | 6.6 |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|
| PA | Panama | 4.3 |
| PE | Peru | 33.0 |
| PR | Puerto Rico | 3.2 |
| PY | Paraguay | 7.1 |
| SR | Suriname | 0.6 |
| SV | El Salvador | 6.5 |
| SX | Sint Maarten | meager |
| тс | Turks and Caicos Islands | meager |
| ТТ | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.4 |
| UY | Uruguay | 3.5 |
| VC | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 0.1 |
| VE | Venezuela | 28.4 |
| VG | British Virgin Islands | meager |
| VI | U.S. Virgin Islands | 0.1 |

M.E.N.A. Bitcoin



| ISO | M.E.N.A. Bitcoin territory (total population ~850 mil) | Population, mil |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| AE | United Arab Emirates | 9.9 |
| AF | Afghanistan | 38.9 |
| ВН | Bahrain | 1.7 |
| CY | Cyprus | 1.2 |
| DJ | Djibouti | 1.0 |
| DZ | Algeria | 2.4 |
| EG | Egypt | 102.3 |

| EH | Western Sahara | meager |
|----|----------------|--------|
| IL | Israel | 9.2 |
| IQ | Iraq | 40.2 |
| IR | Iran | 84.0 |
| JO | Jordan | 10.2 |
| KW | Kuwait | 4.3 |
| LB | Lebanon | 6.8 |
| LY | Libya | 6.9 |
| MA | Morocco | 36.9 |
| MR | Mauritania | 4.6 |
| ОМ | Oman | 5.1 |
| РК | Pakistan | 220.9 |
| PS | Palestine | 4.8 |
| QA | Qatar | 2.9 |
| SA | Saudi Arabia | 34.8 |
| SD | Sudan | 43.8 |
| SO | Somalia | 15.9 |
| SY | Syria | 17.5 |
| тј | Tajikistan | 9.5 |
| ТМ | Turkmenistan | 6.0 |
| TN | Tunisia | 11.8 |
| TR | Türkiye | 84.3 |
| YE | Yemen | 29.8 |

Russian Bitcoin



| ISO | Russian Bitcoin territory (total population ~370 mil) | Population, mil |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| АМ | Armenia | 3.0 |
| AZ | Azerbaijan | 10.1 |
| BG | Bulgaria | 7.0 |
| BY | Belarus | 9.5 |
| EE | Estonia | 1.3 |
| FI+AX | Finland (including Region of Åland) | 5.5 |
| GE | Georgia (plus Abkhazia and South Ossetia) | 3.7 |
| GR | Greece | 10.7 |
| HU | Hungary | 9.9 |
| KG | Kyrgyzstan | 6.4 |
| ΚZ | Kazakhstan | 18.7 |
| LV | Latvia | 1.9 |
| MD | Moldova (plus Transnistria) | 3.6 |
| МК | North Macedonia | 2.1 |
| MN | Mongolia | 3.3 |
| NO+SJ | Norway (including Svalbard) | 5.4 |
| RO | Romania | 19.4 |
| RS+XK | Serbia (plus Kosovo) | 9.0 |
| RU | Russia | 146.7 |
| SE | Sweden | 10.3 |
| SK | Slovakia | 5.5 |
| UA | Ukraine | 41.7 |
| UZ | Uzbekistan | 34.0 |