UNO CRYPTO COIN

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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Blockchain has significant features that can be used in many sectors, including utility payments. Overriding these properties will help blockchain batches of help.

What is a blockchain and how does it work?

Blockchain is a distributed, secure and transparent registration system that includes a record of shared transactions over a digital network. Each node on the network contains a complete copy of the blockchain data. Contract is held by "miners".

Miners are responsible for validating and verifying transactions, and then creating blocks to be added to the blockchain.

Ledger: Ensure the tracking and certification of legal documents of all types

Assets: Transactions between peers of assets of all types, without intermediary

Smart contracts: Independent programs implement predefined actions under fixed conditions

Blockchain is the first to overcome concurrent database restrictions, allowing individuals and companies to store data and run applications with 100% reliability. The potential cost savings offered by a single digital universal ledger are great.

This basic function - decentralized database - can be enhanced by integrating mechanisms that make it possible to perform decentralized transactions between two or more users under specific previously defined conditions. This is what we call smart contracts. In this type of transaction, the terms of the contract are accepted in advance by the users and the contract execution is then completed. In the intelligent contract, the rules are defined individually (quantity, price, quality) and thanks to blockchain technology, there is an independent match between the parties, for example between service providers, distributors and potential customers.

A similar benefit is that a ledger will produce a gold source of data: useful for business owners, auditors and regulators alike.

OVERVIEW OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

Blockchain technology is revolutionary. Yet investors are throwing millions at cryptocurrencies offering terrible value propositions.

Technical overview of cryptocurrencies and digital tokens

• Traded currencies, virtual currencies, e-currencies, digital currencies, digital symbols and blockchain symbols are different names for the same thing.

• Encryption currency is a series of digital signatures stored on a generic general ledger called blockchain (for an in-depth explanation, see the original Bitcoin worksheet by Satoshi Nakamoto).

• An encrypted currency means a special key (similar to a password) that gives the holder the ability to transfer the currency to another person. Private keys are stored in digital wallets.

• Cryptocurrency transfers from one owner to another by adding a transaction to the blockchain (detailed explanation here).

• Secure blockchains are kept from hacking through the work of auditors, who verify transactions (in-depth explanation here).

• Cryptocurrency auditors are given a reward / payment each time they validate the transaction (that is, encrypted computers provide the economic incentive for people to become auditors). Credentials may also be awarded transaction fees paid by the sender.

• Proof of Work (PoW): Validate transaction validation by running an algorithm to solve the cryptographic puzzle. This is known as mining. Mining creates new coins. Creditors are rewarded with new coins and transactions (if any).

• Proof of Stake (PoS): The auditors verify the validity of the transactions through the space signature ("deposit") on the cryptocurrencies. No new coins are created (usually). Validators are rewarded with transaction fees only.

Cryptocurrencys can be created by mining (eg, bitcoin) or simply by assigning coins to an address (eg RRPLES XRP). The latter is known as pre-mining. It is known that the reference to non-mined coins as previously extracted, although doing so is technically incorrect if the currency is non-removable, such as Ripple. The pre-beaten term of practice comes from blockchain developers to create coins capable of demining themselves before releasing blockchain source code to the public, allowing the public to me.

Cryptocurrency can be defined as local codes, which are embedded in the blockchain and used to validate (eg bitcoin), and non-native Tokens, which are created on top of blockchain programming such as Ethereum, and are used for multiple purposes (more on that later).

• Create an Ethereum token as easy as typing 25 lines of code. This has made Ethereum the most widely used protocol for creating non-native symbols. Non-original or pre-mined symbols can be extracted, although they are generally pre-made.

• The symbolic code of the name is often used to refer to encrypted transactions based on the Ethereum platform (ie, Ethereum codes), although all cryptocurrencies are technically digital symbols.

• Cryptocurrency can also be classified as protocol symbols or application icons.

• Protocols are a set of rules, while applications are computer programs built on top of protocols.

• There is one original protocol for each blockchain. Non-native protocols can be built on top of blockchaable programming such as Ethereum.

• Protocol codes are required by the protocol to work. Protocol tokens can be local and non-genuine. Most local tokens are protocol icons (RRPLEX XRP is a notable exception).

Application codes are not required from the application or protocol. Instead, application tokens are generally used by application users to access application services.

Initial Coin Offerings ICOs

The public can obtain codes either through mining, by buying in secondary markets (ie through peer-to-peer transactions or in stock exchanges), or by participating in the introduction of an initial currency (ie purchase directly from the privileged creators). The initial coins offer (ICOs) are similar to initial public offerings (IPOs) where investors buy coded currencies instead of stocks. There are some notable differences between the two:

• Shares grant the rights of shareholders in a company, while mutual amendments to currency holders do not provide any basis.

• Shares are organized as securities, while currencies are not (although this is changing, see for example recent developments in the US here).

Cipptocurrencies are usually paid against other cryptocurrencies, facilitating the participation of international users.

One can think of ICOs as a venture capital, democratic, or venture capital funding. ICOs give blockchain lovers direct access and easy to invest in blockchain startup companies. ICOs enable collective startups to increase capital early on and bypass venture capital firms, without even narrowing stock ownership. ICO's offices can also be great for venture capital firms willing to abandon traditional fund-linked equity in exchange for high-liquidity investment (typical venture capital investments are illiquid and it may take several years for investors to emerge).

The main downside of the country office for ecology is the lack of regulatory oversight, allowing those who raise funds to provide minimum disclosure of investors, "excessive benefits, lack of risk identification, and creating unsupportive noise". The fundraising fund may be unknown, as with the most popular Bitconnect (BCC) (CCC), $ 910 million. - Note from the definition cap is not the number listed in coinmarketcap.com, calculated using the rolling bid, but significantly larger number resulting from the doubling of price by total supply).

While Ethereum enabled developers to create digital codes, ICOs facilitated investors' access to those digital symbols. The cohesive regulatory framework coupled with the ease of matching entrepreneurs with enthusiastic investors led to a huge surge in ICO. In the ICOs of non-original symbols that show irrational abundance for investors.

Uninformed, enlightened, undeveloped, or evolving. Investors of all kinds participate in the ICOs and throw hundreds of millions of often worthless

currencies which offer the investor little potential gains from selling codes later at a higher price.

Picture Pether Block (pun intended), a sharp businessman seeking to raise money. Imagine Pether raising money not by issuing shares (stocks) or legal promises to pay money (loans and bonds), but instead by giving small portions of paper with no legal backing saying he intends to repay. Now imagine that Pether is already getting funded by offering beautiful parts of paper that are not even worth paying. Moreover, imagine a case in which Pether is virtually unknown, so he did not even have to be identified to raise money. This occurs in some ICOs. Many Ponzi schemes. OneCoin is the most famous Ponzi scheme. BitConnect, an encrypted currency offering guaranteed annual returns of 149% (assuming daily reinvestment) as well as variable returns from a "volatile trading pot", is, in my humble opinion, the most spectacular scheme of the times.

think about it…

• Buy shares, get legal ownership of the company.

• Buy bonds, get the right to receive interest payments.

• Buying a homeowner, getting a liquid asset derived from the power of computing dedicated to creating such a piece of sports art.

• Buying ether, obtaining a liquid asset derived from both the computing power of its creation, as well as its value as a means of payment for the use of the Etherium supercomputer.

• Buy any original code, receive cryptocurrency provide economic incentives for blockchain to work.

• Purchase non-original code ... and what do you receive?

There are eight categories of non-original symbols:

1. Protocol icons. (Eg, Augur: REP, market value 200 million USD).

2. The codes issued to access the platform / services of the exporting company; future services, to be exact, as in most cases the codes are issued when the platform is not more than an idea. Think of them as distinctive icons or gift cards. (Example: Factom: FCT, market value 160 million USD).

3. Asset-supported icons, where blockchain represents a claim on the parent asset, and claims that the parent parent sends a blockchain (any symbol) to the source. (For example, Tether's USD: USDT).

4. Token is issued under the promise to participate in future revenues, although there is no legal obligation on companies to fulfill these promises. Participation rates and timing are always non-specific. (For example, DigixDAO: DGD, market cap 150 million USD).

5. Tokens said to represent the company's issued shares, give the token holders as shareholders, participate in future profits, and assumed ownership of the company as well. (Eg Lykke: LKK, market value 410 million USD).

6. Codes are issued under a promise of appreciation backed by promises from the company to repurchase and destroy the codes once the sustainable revenue is realized. (For example, population: PPT, market cap 150 million USD).

7. Icons that are issued with no suggestion value at all. Think of them as a casino casino game. (For example, Steemit: STEEM, market cap 290 million USD).

8. Possible tricks (such as Veritaseum: VERI, the maximum market of $ 8.9 billion - note that only 2% of the coins are in circulation).

Protocol tokens (# 1) and gift card codes (# 2) are definitely valuable. If the blockchain group or the related service becomes common, their value will increase accordingly. It represents a bet on the success of core technology.

Asset-assisted tokens (# 3) are useful (for example, it is easier to transfer ownership of 1,000 ounces of gold in a digital format than in physical form). The downside is the credit risk of the issuing company (what if they broke or fled with money?).

The codes that offer participation in yield (# 4) may be of great value. Ideally the terms of participation (percentages, timing) are determined by the ICO, and the profit distribution will occur independently after the instructions are encoded in a smart contract. Some exporters create and define these symbols as "economic shares" or "non-proprietary shares", in an effort to say that these currencies are shares, which is not the case.

The stock tickers (# 5) are similar to the share codes with explicit reference to "dividends" and / or voting rights. Share symbols were avoided by issuers to

reduce the likelihood that regulators would classify capital notes as structured securities. Marketing for stock symbols is generally misleading, because simply calling a token does not make the stock a distinct share. The token not supported by stock documents cannot be property rights. Ownership placements require that documents be deposited with an organizer and a prospectus published to investors. Moreover, even if there are equity documents, it is not clear that the distinctive shares can legally represent shares (laws are dependent on the state and subject to change).

The last three types of non-original symbols (# 6-8) have no real value if any. However, investors ignore them and often fail to differentiate between a large project and a great value. The project may represent a fantastic idea, while the relevant investment vehicle may offer awesome value to investors. We are not just talking about the great ideas here; you might get an idea (even if it's a terrifying idea like a curse coin), and put it in an unrelated code, and probably investors' money.

UNO CRYPTO COIN

LENDING AND UTILITY PAYMENT

Unobtc technologies is planning to start some direct deals with lending and utility payment companies using blockchain technology, hoping to stay in the world where individuals may eventually pay their lending and utility payments.

The Distributed Ledger technology that supports cryptocurrency has been tested by the power operators for payments, but will be shown directly with only a few selected payment contracts to start.

The Unobtc initiative is a leader in the most likely uses of technology by independent payments and wider options explored by a group of startups to harness their potential - many of which are far from being implemented.

Regulators are seeking to control this strategic sector to avoid security problems, digital infrastructure lagging and players must agree to exchange data and avoid privacy violations.

BRAND SOLUTIONS

Find the right tools to drive your digital transformation from operations to the client

While Unobtc is temporary, it is a test of the ability of utilities to protect their margins by controlling new automated trading practices that match payment producers with users.

Apart from avoiding the competition of more agile digital companies, it can help accelerate the transformation of the payment sector.

Unobtc has worked with 18 utility providers to build a peer platform since 2015.

SMART CONTRACT

After completing our token sale, we will unravel the UIC Smart Contract Kit. Whenever a vendor and retailer implements UIC and creates a product availability , they will enter into a smart contract. Each will have an assessment scale, and if a participating retail chain meets the standards set by the vendor, that retailer will receive fixed or dynamic payment in UIC tokens.

UNC TOKENOMICS

One of blockchain's clearest benefits is its ability to provide transparent, fair share to each of the network's stakeholder. Our tokenomics can be grouped into three major categories

Smart contracts and the parties signing them (i.e. vendor and retailer), a platform fee that's fairly split between ecosystem participants and contributors, and the master node that supports the entire blockchain network. Let's take closer look at each of these categories.

MASTER NODES

On the whole, POW has become less popular. As evidence of action, energy consumption raises international concerns. Innovators in modified currency have questioned sustainability and reliance on mining to ensure distributed compatibility and network safety. That's why we chose to use the main nodes under the Proof-of-Stake system to secure the UIC network.

Under the stop proof model, auditors are inevitably selected by the network to verify transactions and solve mathematical problems that generate new blocks. These auditors serve the same function as miners, but they do not compete with other auditors for mine blocks. Instead, they share

the local currency of the network (in this case, the UIC currency) in a core portfolio that manages the network software, and then the network chooses them to validate transactions and build blocks based on how many currencies they have collected and how long they have

All P2P network participants are called nodes. On a PoS blockchain or PooI-based consensus some nodes perform additional administrative and administrative functions, such as storing the latest version of the ledger or rating to determine the future features of this blockchain. They are called "supernodes" or "masternodes".

Creating 50 masternodes would be sufficient for the consistent performance of the UIC blockchain. It is clear that we will cover this "minimum required" using our internal resources. Adding new masternodes will make UIC blockchain quicker and more flexible. Within the current configuration, we are ready to accommodate up to 2000 masternodes.

Any individual or company wishing to obtain a permit from the access node can launch a new icon on the UIC blockchain. Furthermore, the masternode must acquire a certain amount of UIC currency and keep that amount available at all times. Failure to do so will result in permanent incapacity for this phase.

In addition to the minimum quantity requirements gained, each masternode must also comply with certain information security requirements, privacy and data integrity. The main team of the UIC will perform regular checks to verify the masternodes on all these criteria.

The failed masternodes will be permanently excluded. In addition, our partners will run a community-based insect reward program to make sure that we, not hackers, are the first to discover our mistakes.

EXECUTION CONTROL SETUP

Uno Crypto Coin is designed as a complete end-to-end solution for a complete response to the problem. In this way, we rule out the risk of human error and make sure the task is complete without any problems.

The alert first arrives at the task list of the employee responsible for performing a response to the alert. This employee can interact only within the defined UNC limits of the business process, which we record and record fully in the user data storage on our background. At each step performed during the alert processing, the system assigns a specific state to the alert.

The logic that feeds the client in the Task Group manages the list of alerts for the end customer. We include a variety of alert options in this list, and customers can set the alert list view that best fits the organization's workflow.

UNO CRYPTO ICO

COIN DETAILS AND SUPPLY

COIN NAME	UNO CRYPTO COIN
SYMBOL	UNC
PRICE	0.00003000 BTC
MAXIMUM COIN	50 M

TOKEN SALE

PHANS 1 TOKEN	0. 0.00003000 BTC
PHASE 2 TOKEN	0. 0.00006000 BTC
PHASE 3 TOKEN	0. 0.00009000 BTC
PHASE 4 TOKEN	0. 0.00012000 BTC
PHASE 5 TOKEN	0. 0.00015000 BTC

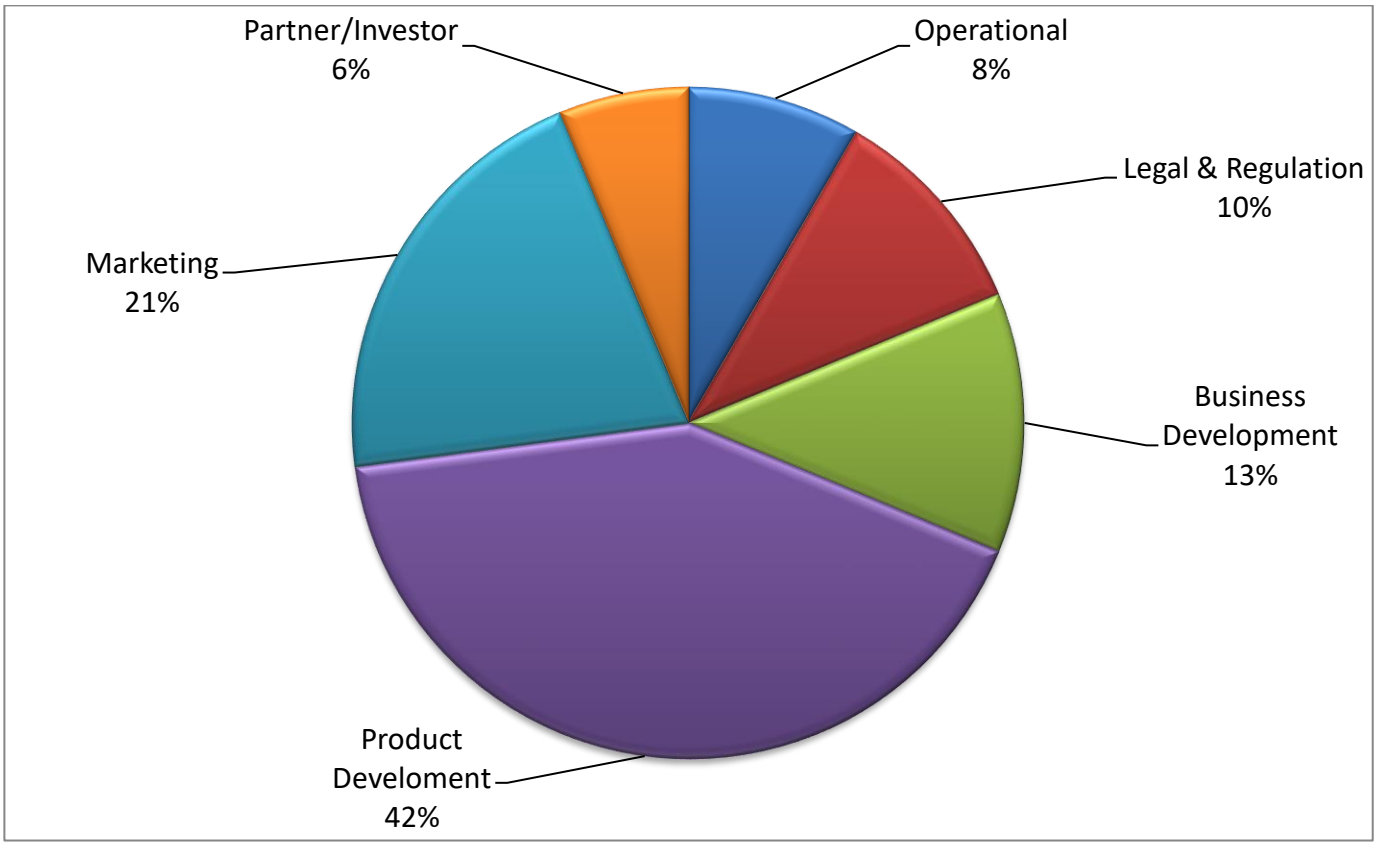
ACCEPTED CURRENCIES

CRYPTOCURRENCY	BTC, LTC
FIAT	-

COIN TECH

ALGORITHM	SCRYPT / POS
CONFIRMATIONS	50 BLOCKS
MATURITY	100 BLOCKS
SUPPLY	50 MILLION
PREMINED	50,000,000
REWARD	-
TARGET	2.00 PER MIN
NETWORK (GH/S)	VARIABLE

DISTRIBUTION PLAN



LINKS TO PURCHASE TOKENS

https://unobtc.org

Risks and Rights of ICO Participants

Buying UNC-Tokens involves high risk, including but not limited to the risks outlined below. If this risk or project is not fully understood, participation in ICO should be avoided. It is recommended that all information and risks described in this white paper be carefully considered, reviewed and weighed before purchasing CNC-Tokens. This applies in particular to the risk factors listed below. Uno Invest Coin accepts no liability or liability whatsoever for any damage caused directly or indirectly as a result or damage as a result, to the extent permitted by law.

Dependence on the computer infrastructure

Uno Crypto reliance on software applications, computers and the Internet means that Uno Invest can't guarantee that the failure of the system will not affect the use of your UNC-Tokens. Although all reasonable network security measures are implemented by Uno Crypto, processing center servers are susceptible to computer viruses, physical or electronic burglaries or other

similar disturbances. Computer viruses, intrusion or other disturbances caused by third parties may cause interruption, delay or suspension of services, resulting in restricted use of UNC-Tokens.

Smart-contract restrictions

Smart contract technology is still at an early stage of development, and its application is experimental in nature. This could involve significant operational, technological, regulatory, audio and financial risks. Although independent third party auditing increases the level of security, reliability, and accuracy, this audit cannot be a warranty, including express or implied warranties that the Smart Contract is appropriate for the purpose or does not contain any errors or points Weaknesses or problems that may cause technical problems or loss of UNC-Tokens altogether.

Regulatory risks

Blockchain technology, including but not limited to the issuance of tokens, may be a new concept in some jurisdictions that declare existing rules or apply new rules to blockchain technology. This may result in substantial changes to the Smart UIC Agreement, including but not limited to termination, loss of UNC-Token, suspension, or termination of all UNC-Token or ICO functions. If you are not allowed to participate in the ICO in the jurisdiction under which you are subject, or under certain circumstances only, you may not participate in the ICO or you must first meet the necessary prerequisites.

Tax

A token holder may have to pay transaction-related taxes with UNC-Tokens. Token Holdings is responsible for complying with the respective tax laws of the respective jurisdictions and paying all necessary taxes.

Force measures

The Uno Crypto service may be terminated, suspended, suspended, or delayed due to force majeure. For the purpose of this paper, Force Majeure is considered exceptional events and circumstances that could not be anticipated or prevented by Uno Crypto. These events and circumstances include: natural disasters, wars, armed conflicts, mass disturbances, industrial work, epidemics, closures, slowdowns, continuing shortages or other failures in services Energy, communications or acts of local authorities, state or state authorities, or other

circumstances beyond the control of Uno Crypto.

Disclosure of Information

Personal information received from the UNC token holder, number of tokens, addresses used and other relevant information may be disclosed to law enforcement authorities, administrative authorities and other third parties requesting Uno Crypto to disclose such information. Uno Crypto can't at any time be responsible for disclosing this information.

Value of the UNC-Tokens

After purchase, the UNC-Tokens value can fluctuate greatly and even go down to zero for various reasons. Uno Crypto does not guarantee a specific value for UNC-Tokens at any time. Uno Crypto is not responsible for changing the value of the UNC token. The assumptions relating to the above include, inter alia, the provisions relating to economic, competitive and logistical conditions and future business decisions, most of which are outside the control of Uno Crypto and thus difficult or impossible to predict. Uno Crypto can't provide any assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this worksheet will be accurate. In view of the enormous uncertainties contained in the forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information can not be construed as a guarantee from Uno Crypto or any other party that the objectives and plans of the Uno Crypto project will be successfully realized. Please note that the UNC-Token may be subject to other risks currently not anticipated by its team.

UNC-Token

The capital used by participants to purchase the UNC symbol on the occasion of ICO is a voluntary contribution to Uno Crypto to finance, operate and maintain Uno Invest. For this purpose, participants will receive UNC-Tokens as described in this worksheet, which will enable them to participate in the Uno Crypto platform, if this platform can be run.

ICO participants should realize that, despite the great efforts of Uno Crypto, they may lose all the money they have donated and are not compensated, especially since the Uno Crypto platform is not operating for some reason. Therefore, the UNC token may not have a value. In addition, the ICO may be terminated for any

reason, at the discretion of the Uno Crypto team, and the UNC code may be symbolic for investigation and regulation. There is no legal claim of any kind for the loyalty bonus to the Code holders. In particular, UNC-Token does not represent the right to participate in the business or profit path. The distinctive UNC token does not grant membership rights to Uno Crypto or Uno Crypto affiliates. Compensation of any kind shall be on a voluntary basis and in accordance with the discretion of Uno Invest. The formulas or information contained in this paper relating to the calculation of any reward should be understood as a possibility only and do not lead to any legal claim. The exclusive and exclusive right of UNC holders is the use of Uno Crypto platform services.

Furthermore, it is important for participants to know that they have no impact on the activities of the Uno Crypto or Uno Crypto team, including the allocation of contributions generated by ICO, which can also be used for commitments made prior to the ICO or for the reward of special services provided by ICO Participants in the Uno Invest project. The funds are used at the discretion of Uno Crypto and its team, which, to the extent permitted by law, excludes any liability to ICO participants.

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