.....White Paper.....

• Alphacoin Uthraverse was designed to be a safer digital transaction currency using BScScan's blockchain technology, aiming for great competitiveness with BTC, believing that it could have an appreciation equal to or greater than Bitcoin. Due to the number of millions of people who want to sell and trade their products and services, in addition to being exempt from any kind of control, this is a great opportunity for millions of thousands of people around the world, knowing that there is a simple and tradable token to accumulate net worth in crypto assets could change the course of history.

VISION

• Aiming for a great increase in market value, a focused commitment is guaranteed to give all Traders and investors who envision ever greater profits with a new technology, to reach the level of the competitor BTC, as there is no token capable of reaching it. Thus, APH has a novelty similar to what Bitcoin was in its early years when it was launched, many people mined it and only later did it appreciate in value.

• BTC becomes rare and expensive every year thanks to the Bitcoin halving, which occurs when 210,000 blocks are added (this is estimated to happen every four years). The last Bitcoin halving occurred on April 20, 2024. While there is no known date yet, the next Bitcoin halving will likely occur in 2028.

• APH will have its tokens burned as they are acquired, in a short period of time, unlike BTC which is short-term, Aphacoin Ulthraverse will be triggered and become scarce as people seek to own it. This is what we call a blue burn.

TECHNOLOGY

Blockchain technology

Blockchain technology is an advanced database mechanism that enables transparent sharing of information across a company’s network. A blockchain database stores data

in interconnected blocks in a chain. The data is chronologically consistent because the chain cannot be deleted or modified without the consensus of the network. As a result, you can use blockchain technology to create an unalterable or immutable ledger to track orders, payments, bills, and other transactions. The system has built-in mechanisms that prevent unauthorized transaction entry and create consistency in the shared view of those transactions.

Traditional database technologies present several challenges for recording financial transactions. For example, consider the sale of a property. Once payment is made, ownership is transferred to the buyer. Both the buyer and the seller can record the monetary transactions, but neither can be fully trusted. The seller can claim that they did not receive the money, even if they did, and the buyer can similarly claim to have made the payment, even if they did not. To avoid legal issues, a trusted third party needs to oversee and validate transactions. The presence of this central authority not only complicates the transaction, but also creates a single point of vulnerability. If the central database is compromised, both parties are affected. Blockchain alleviates these issues by creating a decentralized, tamper-proof system for recording transactions. In the context of real estate transactions, blockchain creates a ledger, or record, for the buyer and another for the seller. All transactions must be approved by both parties and are automatically updated on both ledgers in real time. If any historical transaction data is corrupted, it affects the entire ledger. These characteristics of blockchain technology have led to its adoption in various industries, including the creation of digital currencies such as Bitcoin.

Blockchain technology primarily relies on the following features:

Decentralization

Decentralization in blockchain refers to the transfer of control and decision-making from a centralized entity (individual, organization, or group) to a distributed network. Decentralized blockchain networks use transparency to reduce the need for trust among participants. These networks also prevent participants from exercising authority or control over each other in ways that compromise the functionality of the network.

Immutability

Immutability means something that cannot be changed or altered. No participant can tamper with a transaction once someone has recorded it on the shared ledger. If a transaction record is in error, you must add a new transaction to reverse it, and both transactions will be visible on the network.

Consensus

A blockchain system establishes rules about participant consent for recording transactions. You can only record new transactions when a majority of participants in the network give their consent.

Blockchain is a relatively new technology that is being adopted in innovative ways by various industries. In the subsections below, we describe some use cases in different sectors:

Energy

Energy companies are using blockchain technology to create peer-to-peer energy trading platforms and facilitate access to renewable energy. For example, consider these use cases:

• Energy companies using blockchain have created trading platforms for selling electricity between individuals. Homeowners with solar panels use this platform to sell their excess solar energy to their neighbors. The process is largely automated: smart meters create the transactions and record them on the blockchain.

• Through crowdfunding initiatives, users can own and sponsor solar panels in communities with low access to energy. After the panels are built, sponsors can also receive rent from these communities.

Finance

Traditional financial systems, such as banks or stock exchanges, use blockchain services to manage payments, accounts, and online trading. For example, Singapore Exchange Limited, an investment finance company that provides financial trading services in Asia, uses blockchain technology to create a more efficient inter-bank payment account. By adopting blockchain, the company has solved several challenges, including batch processing and manual reconciliation of thousands of financial transactions.

Media and entertainment

Media and entertainment companies use blockchain systems to manage copyright data. Copyright verification is essential for fair compensation to artists. Multiple transactions are required to record the sale or transfer of copyright content. Sony Music Entertainment Japan uses blockchain services to make digital rights management more efficient. The use of blockchain technology has improved productivity and reduced the costs of copyright processing for the company.

Retail

Retail companies use blockchain to track the movement of goods between suppliers and buyers. For example, Amazon has filed a patent for a distributed ledger technology system that uses blockchain technology to verify that all goods sold on the platform are authentic. Amazon sellers can map their supply chains, allowing participants (such as

manufacturers, delivery companies, distributors, end users, and sub-users) to add events to the ledger after registering with a certification authority.

The mechanisms of blockchain are complex, so we'll provide a very brief overview in the following steps. Blockchain software can automate most of these steps:

Step 1 – Record the transaction

A blockchain transaction records the movement of physical or digital assets from one party to another on the blockchain network. It is recorded as a block of data that includes details such as:

- Who was involved in the transaction?
- What happened during the transaction?
- When did the transaction take place?
- Where did the transaction take place?
- Why did the transaction take place?
- How much of the asset was exchanged?
- How many preconditions were met during the transaction?

Step 2 – Achieve consensus

A majority of participants in a distributed blockchain network must agree that the recorded transaction is valid. Depending on the type of network, the rules of agreement can vary, but they are typically established at the beginning of the network.

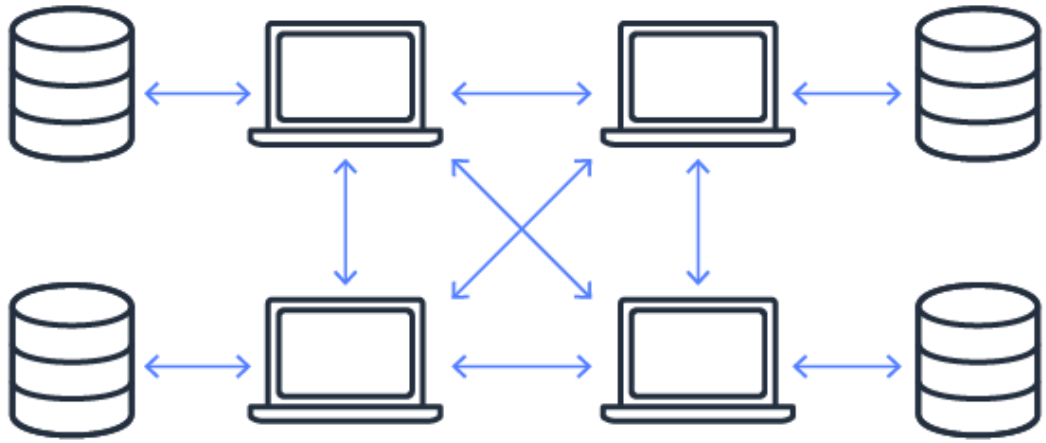
Step 3 – Link the blocks

Once participants reach consensus, the transactions on the blockchain are recorded in blocks, which are equivalent to the pages of a ledger. Along with the transactions, a cryptographic hash is also appended to the new block. The hash acts as a chain that links all the blocks together. If the content of the blocks is intentionally or inadvertently modified, the hash value will change, allowing the data tampering to be detected.

This means that the blocks and chains are securely interconnected and cannot be edited. Each additional block strengthens the verification of the previous block and therefore the entire blockchain. This process is similar to stacking blocks to build a tower. You can only stack blocks on top, and if you remove a block from the middle of the tower, the whole thing will fall.

Step 4 – Share the ledger

The system distributes the latest copy of the central ledger to all participants.



Given this greatness, a crypto asset

is becoming safer and more dynamic than traditional currency.

BLUE BURN

The Bitcoin halving, a word that comes from “half” (half in English), is the name of one of the most important events involving the world’s first cryptocurrency, BTC. New bitcoins enter circulation as rewards for mined blocks, produced by the efforts of “miners,” who use expensive electronic equipment to earn them, or “mine” them.

Approximately every four years, the total number of bitcoins that miners can earn is cut in half. In 2009, the system rewarded miners with 50 BTC every 10 minutes. Three halvings later, the amount was reduced to 6.25 BTC every 10 minutes. In 2024, it will drop to 3.125 BTC.

The process will end when the number of BTC in circulation reaches 21 million. It is estimated that this will happen sometime around the year 2140.

This algorithmic logic means that BTC becomes increasingly scarce and consequently the demand increases. The increasingly fierce fight for the possibility of “earning” cryptocurrencies through the mining process is what gives importance to the halving. The number of new BTC entering circulation decreases, but the demand should, in theory, remain the same or increase, possibly increasing the price of the currency.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

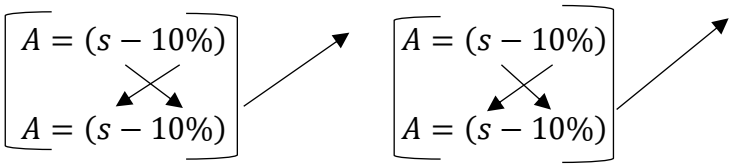
What is Supply?

Supply refers to the quantity of goods or services that producers are willing to sell in a market at a given price and time. It is influenced by factors such as production costs, technology and regulations.

What is Demand?

Demand represents the quantity of a good or service that consumers wish to purchase in a market at different prices and times. Factors such as preferences, income and prices of related products affect the demand for a specific item.

In alphacoin, the supply is around 12 million tokens triggered with each demand following a reverse percentage of 10%. Below is the calculation scheme

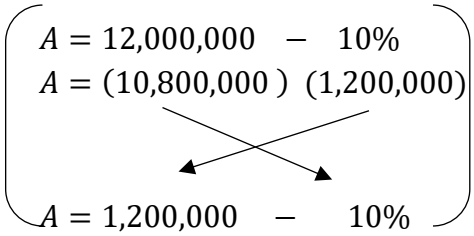


The percentage value is converted to supply, so, following the 10% on top of the supply, it is not taken away but rather added as a result of supply each time there is a demand.

Following the numerical calculation pattern above, the scheme is configured as follows.

A maximum supply of 12 million.

$A = (s - 10\%)$

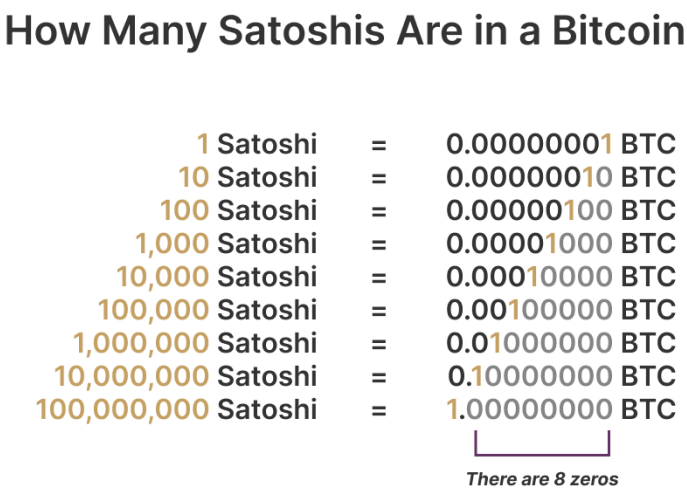


12,000,000	1,2
1,200,000	0,12
120,000	0,012
12,000	0,0012
1,200	0,00012
120	0,000012
12	0,0000012

first offer of the first phase

second offer of the second phase

Following the Satoshi Nakamoto standard, the total supply is only a visible quantity, as each unit is divided and scaled as follows.



If we calculate it correctly, the number of Bitcoins is deflationary, which means that there is no total number of BTCs, since a unit is divided, its quantity increases. Therefore, there are not only 21 million Bitcoins, but rather a supply of

21,000,000 * 100,000,000 = 2,100,000,000,000,000.

The creator knew that there would be no point in creating a very high supply since each unit could be divided. Based on this evidence, the APH does not have just 12 million but rather a total of

12,000,000 * 100,000,000 = 1,200,000,000,000,000

The thesis created by the APH is based on the BTC in which 12 would be the inverted 21 and that the number 12 represents the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ.

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Alphacoin Uthraverse

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