

CrowdCoin: The one-stop platform for the world of cryptocurrency.

Abstract: *Creating an environment for crypto-investors, users and residents of the cryptocurrency world to come together and invest, innovate and educate as part of a tangible movement for change*

Introduction to CrowdCoin

Although cryptocurrencies have existed since the mid-1990s, it took until 2009 and the success of Bitcoin for the concept to be taken seriously by the general public. Bitcoin finds itself at the head of a recent surge in popularity – due in no small measure to the attention of investors. This has caused the price of the cryptocurrency to rise enormously, but not before starting many conversations about the viability of a digital currency across the financial world.

This conversation has been marked by a difficulty in assigning a financial value to these newly created cryptocurrencies. This has caused the trading public to treat these coins more like stock than like real money – investing in them for the short-term viability, and then selling them on as the commodity, not using these altcoins as a means of payment for other commodities. This is in some part due to the fact that most cryptocurrencies are pegged to large, more successful coins that have a fiat value. This requires users to trade their coins for *other* altcoins that must then be sold on in order to convert them into cash.

Because of the intensely convoluted system that has sprung up in the wake the Bitcoin success story, CrowdCoin aims to provide a comprehensive platform for investors and enthusiasts that not only simplifies the complex chain of trading, while providing bespoke investment services to community member, but educates the community at large. This will move the cryptocurrency community towards a sustainable, responsible future and introduces a profound change for good in a financial ecosystem that has been renowned primarily for its volatility. This paper aims to set out the goals of the CrowdCoin platform, as well as a look into the *masternode* technology that will power it.

Before CrowdCoin can achieve these goals, real funding is required in order to help implement these changes. The first step in the CrowdCoin journey is to continue work on implementing a truly world-class and community-defining platform for users. Once this platform is operational, further development of the masternode and blockchain systems (derived from the proven and successful DASH model) can take place. Once the masternode system is working efficiently, development can turn back towards refining the platform, as well as providing ancillary services that CrowdCoin seeks to provide.

This sensible, sustainable and methodical approach to cryptocurrency is backed by recent international responses to investment and concerns from governments that investing in cryptocurrency. With some concern that China's recent clampdown on mining operations will cause Bitcoin to become unsustainable, it is time that the responsible crypto community at large took concrete steps to prove the viability and responsibility to users to prevent nervous regulators from clamping down.

Our roadmap to achieving the sustainable future of digital currency, in which goods and services can be paid for entirely in cryptocurrency is as follows:

Phase 1: Build a Platform for Crowdfunding Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs)

The first phase of CrowdCoin development is to create a platform that will allow for the crowdfunding of Initial Coin Offers (ICO). ICOs have proved a popular and effective alternative to traditional fundraising methods, and in a truly global effort, they can help bring together dedicated and likeminded investors and users from all over the world in a manner that traditional finance cannot. Additionally, the investment of capital into an ICO provides a user base that can help the coin grow in value (and therefore in stability) by spreading the coin itself.

Problematically, ICO investment is difficult for residents of the United States, as the due diligence for investors required by the US Government is very difficult for coin start-ups to comply with. With China and South Korea also looking to implement bans on ICO investment, CrowdCoin will provide a solid platform for all investors who would like to contribute to ICOs without having to deal with the initial roadblocks, which is of enormous benefit to investors and ICOs alike. Using the CrowdCoin investment platform, registered users will be able to co-invest in new coins by aggregating their demand, this gives them a better discount, as they are buying in larger quantities. This service will provide a safe, viable alternative for potential investors who up until now have been excluded from the process by restrictive governmental regulators.

By offering this service, CrowdCoin will attract users who are interested in investing in ICOs. The team at CrowdCoin will undertake an extensive vetting process to ensure that any ICOs in which the community participates are entirely proper, which will help to reduce the risk of falling victim to unscrupulous schemes designed to steal large amounts of cryptocurrency from participants. It is hoped that this approach to ICO investment will bring in a considerable volume of users who are looking to get in a difficult market and facing controlling interests with higher amounts of capital.

The registration system in place on the CrowdCoin platform will also reduce the likelihood of manipulation. Some ICO offerings can be inflated by controlling interests dumping money, and therefore making the currency appear more popular than it actually is. The co-investing nature of CrowdCoin will prevent this to a large extent, meaning that the ICOs that users take part in will be a much fairer reflection of the true value of the coin, and not a baseless value that may or may not be the result of cryptocurrency manipulation.

Phase 2: Expand Platform to Offer Financial Advisory and Due Diligence Services on Crypto-Currency Investment Portfolios

The second stage of the expanded platform is, in effect, a 'cryptoguru' service that will be able to offer sound financial advice to investors. With so many ICOs and rival coins currently competing for the attention of investors, it is difficult for many users to find the best place to invest their money. With a dedicated team at CrowdCoin, guidance will be available to help the community find the best possible use for their funding.

A dedicated team is necessary because at this stage in the development cycle of cryptocurrency, there is too little understanding of the potential risks and pitfalls of investment. This lack of fundamental knowledge extends to professional investors in traditional fields, who are confronted by a complex, fast-moving economy that requires in-depth education. The fact that the field has opened up to allow almost anyone, regardless of qualification or financial means to invest means

that many people are blindly throwing their money after clickbait tips, and subsequently losing significant amounts of money to scams.

The due diligence services offered by the CrowdCoin platform will be provided by Financial Advisory and Law Firms who will be partnered with us. The services of these firms will be directly reachable through the CrowdCoin platform, and payment will be made entirely through the use of CrowdCoin. Providing these links between our platform and real businesses is an important step in helping cryptocurrency to gain the prestige and legitimacy of fiat currency.

The CrowdCoin platform will also offer bespoke investment services to users. The performance of these managers will be tracked by the platform on a monthly basis, meaning that the data collected can be shared with platform users in order to provide information on who offers the best performance as a fund manager, based on accurate and verifiable data. This is an ideal addition for investors who do not actively wish to manage their own funds, either for reasons of time or knowledge. All that will be required is for investors to select a fund manager, make the payment in CrowdCoin and then allow the fund manager to do the rest.

All fund managers will be affiliated with the platform by registering as a fund manager directly with CrowdCoin. This will allow us to perform due diligence, and only provide services for properly accredited managers, reducing the possibility for malicious actors taking advantage of the system.

Allowing CrowdCoin to provide a team of experts will improve the health of the crypto-economy as a whole. As full-time professionals, they will be tasked with performing due diligence, ensuring that the user base is better informed and able to avoid losing capital not only to blatant scams, but also to inexperienced ICOs, which have vastly overestimated the value of their currency. Coupled to the co-investment scheme, the platform should help to stabilize and support the wider crypto community by providing a form of self-regulation that a decentralised system otherwise struggles to provide.

Phase 3: Expand Educational Platform to Provide Educational Information, Classes, and Tutorials

Once a sound advisory body has been created, the platform will expand to become an education resource centre that aims to educate the user base to be able to better understand and invest into cryptocurrency in its own right, not only by focusing on strategic investment, but by teaching them about the technologies and the evolution of cryptocurrency. While the need for a dedicated team of experts will remain – as it is simply not feasible for part-time enthusiasts to be sufficiently immersed in the fast-moving crypto environment to remain fully informed – increased education on the topic of cryptocurrency and the wider digital economy can only benefit the community.

This will take the form of several different branches of the CrowdCoin platform:

- **An educational service**

The first is perhaps the easiest to implement. The platform will provide instructional courses and cryptocurrency news for its users, who will have a centralised aggregator service designed to help investors, both new and old, to gain a deeper understanding of the complex world of cryptocurrency.

This service, which will be easily accessible, will help increase public understanding of not only the CrowdCoin project, but also of the global economy, which is rapidly changing in the face of a new

wave of digital investment and technology. With increased education, comes increased responsibility, thus fulfilling a key pillar of the CrowdCoin ethos.

Teachers who actively teach these classes will be paid in CrowdCoin. This provides an incentive for members of the community to take the lead – so education on cryptocurrency can be taught in an effective and pedagogical manner. The use of CrowdCoin as a payment method will also bolster the stability of the coin, by expanding its use as a practical currency.

- **Community driven learning**

Many of the best educational resources are crowd-driven. Reddit, in particular, has enjoyed enormous success with its crowd-driven learning system, which allows experienced users to educate newer ones, creating an enviable collective knowledge-base. By allowing user input to our educational programmes, CrowdCoin will look to recreate this kind of success, helping the inexperienced learn from the best, and to do so in a manner that promotes responsible investment and sustainable growth. This will help deliver what CrowdCoin hopes will prove to be the best and largest library of crypto-related information in the world. Our community library will include literature, videos and podcasts on all relevant sources of education to create a unique and fascinating digital archive of crypto history, education and growth. With education on our masternode system, platform users will be able to understand exactly why CrowdCoin is the best option for the wider community to embrace.

- **Intelligent indexing**

A knowledgebase is only as good as its indexing service, and with CrowdCoin's intelligent search index, retrieving knowledge and furthering personal development will be extremely simple, fast and effective. Combined with our extensive digital archive, the ability to deliver information will be easier than ever before. Using an easy-to-use, effective archiving system, storing and retrieving knowledge on anything and everything to do with cryptocurrencies will become an integral part of making learning about the world of crypto fun, easy and accessible.

It is the goal of CrowdCoin to provide an affordable, transformative education to everyone, regardless of location or personal circumstance. Using our blockchain technology, delivering this education will be well-funded and provided only by people who have a real understanding of the topic. Delivering a strong platform, with education and information as the centrepiece is a key part of the CrowdCoin mission.

Phase 4: Expand Platform to Offer Crypto Exchange Services

We will aim to offer a cryptocurrency exchange service, with every transaction written onto the blockchain in order to increase transparency and create awareness of what transactions have occurred in order to prevent fraudulent transactions and manipulation.

In order to have a reliable source of information, we need our own exchange in order to be able to collect this information, so we are not reliant on third party information, as it can be easily manipulated. Having a dedicated exchange service at CrowdCoin will allow us to provide accurate information about the performance of the fund managers, and to be able to accurately chart the performance of various managers over time.

Transparency is an important part of CrowdCoin's mission, as it is integral to maintaining a safe, responsible and sustainable digital economy.

Phase 5: Providing the structure for investing CrowdCoin into real products

Perhaps the most ambitious goal in the entire CrowdCoin project, the next stage of the platform will provide community members the chance to use CrowdCoin to invest in real businesses.

The goal is to be able to invest into non-NASDAQ listed companies and provide the facilities for them to thrive. In return, the companies will pay dividends back to the community in CrowdCoin. The dividend will be paid proportionally, so if CrowdCoin was for example; responsible for 1% of total start up investment, the corresponding share of the dividend be returned to the original investors entirely in CRC.

As well as providing a tangible link to the business world, the conditions of investment would include requiring the company to offer payment facilities for payment in CrowdCoin. This infrastructure would be implemented by a dedicated team from CrowdCoin, and would represent the first time that a cryptocurrency has fully integrated with businesses in a vertical manner, using tailor-made solutions. The cost of covering the installation of CrowdCoin features will be met by the businesses themselves, on an individual basis.

Technical information

Before delving in to the complex world of cryptocurrency, and the benefits of the CrowdCoin platform it is worth laying out all the technological information on CrowdCoin in a simple, readable format.

What is a Cryptocurrency?

Modern cryptocurrency (unlike fiat currency) is a form of digital money that exists only in the form of code. Thanks to the blockchain, which uses cryptography and distributed networks, we can avoid the need for a centralised bank, as the information is securely encoded and can then be stored remotely. The best known decentralized cryptocurrency – meaning one that has been *minted* across many different locations, rather than being minted from a central source – was Bitcoin. Bitcoin is powered by a publicly available ledger, which records, and then validates every transaction in a chronological order. This is known as a blockchain or a distributed ledger and adds the principle of accountability for every transaction, reducing the risk of theft by merchants, as once the transaction has been made, it is permanent and cannot be voided.

What is a Token?

A token is a representation of a specific asset, equity, or service, which resides on the top of another blockchain (such as in EOS, Ethereum and Waves). Creating new tokens is a much easier process than creating a blockchain, as the service has been offered in such a manner that you do not need to modify the codes and protocols to do so. All that is necessary to create a token is to follow a standard template that already exists on the blockchain. These templates, like the ones used by the Ethereum platform, then allow users to create their own tokens. The process of token generation has to be encoded and due to the fact there is an underlying blockchain, it does not need *mining* power as it relies on the power of the underlying blockchain. The Token generation event is an event created by writing a programme for it, and the distinction between blockchain, in procuring coins and token is that coins are achieved by the computer calculating a difficult solution, while a token is created by a token generation event. This means that in reality, there is much smaller, one-time expense involved in creating a token. This means you can effectively create tokens out of thin air.

New coins are continuously minted, but all tokens are created at the creation of the coin. In order to transfer a token, they rely on the blockchain, meaning that the cost of the transactions needs to be funded.

What is Proof of Work (PoW) ?

PoW is a mechanism that allows the entire system to prevent two different things. The most important feature of the PoW mechanism is that it prevents *double spending* of coins. Double spending is where malicious activity can, in effect, allow a coin to be distributed to two different locations, and used as if they were two separate coins. PoW prevents this from happening by making it more difficult for a single source to take control of 51% of overall mining power.

It is used to define the extensive system of calculations which constitutes mining – the sequence of events that occur on the blocks, to the blockchain. This provides evidence to the blockchain that the computer doing the ‘mining’ has in fact completed the sequence of calculations necessary to complete the transaction legitimately.

This system also provides the economic reward to recompense miners for the energy spent in mining the coin. This is obviously beneficial for the spread of the network and beneficial for the total amount of mining power available.

The major downside of a PoW operation is that it requires an amount of energy that gets exponentially larger in order to complete. It normally requires the use of a dedicated graphics card or Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) to complete the mining operations.

This mechanism is used to make it more predictable and stable across the entire system and can help prevent inflation. Due to CrowdCoin’s halving procedures, every year, the quota of new minted coins is halved. After a few iterations of this halving, the supply of new coins

will become zero. After a while, this means the total amount has been minted and mined, so the miners will have only the transaction fees.

Another useful feature of the PoW system is that it prevents an increase in power from contributing to an increase in mining ability. In effect, the more the power of a mining operation is increased, the more difficult the algorithm becomes. This is because the number of coins minted in a day is fixed at the code level, meaning that there is no way that new coins can be released by the network. Preventing more powerful operations from effectively strip mining the network quickly is an important step to ensuring a safe and sustainable network for all users.

Unique Blockchain

CrowdCoin is a unique Proof of Work based cryptocurrency evolved from the best parts of Dash with its own blockchain built from the ground up.

The advantages of this are that the CrowdCoin development team is always able to improve on the technology on which the platform is built on, as well as being able to quickly implement changes and possible fixes without requiring majority consensus. It also prevents CrowdCoin from being limited by the capacity of a different blockchain due to the fact that it is not a token. An example of this limitation can be seen with crypto tokens such as the ERC-20 tokens on the Ethereum blockchain, which have caused network congestion due to over usage/implementation.

In addition, CrowdCoin utilises DASH's masternode system in order to provide added stability, flexibility and security to the coin's network and the added masternode governance system, allowing masternode owners to take votes on the future progression of CrowdCoin.

What is a Masternode?

CrowdCoin masternodes are computers that run a CrowdCoin wallet 24 hours a day, keeping the network steady and secure, as well as improving the bandwidth, which allows for better synching across the network. Masternodes are owned by different people in CrowdCoin's community and they only require a modest collateral, a public IP address, and continuous uptime. Masternodes will be fairly and randomly chosen to receive a 50% award from every mined block.

Safety also plays a part in masternode ownership. In order to conduct a 51% attack, you need 51% control of the nodes. As the masternode has a stronger vote than a standard node, this requires fraudulent users to have a 51% stake in the masternodes in order to conduct a double-spending attack. This large stake makes it significantly more difficult, as it requires having the collateral to carry out the take.

AML/KYC Protocols on CrowdCoin

All platform users will need to register with CrowdCoin. This registry process will only need to take place one time, and then their user data will be retained by the platform. Once a user has registered, they will be able to participate fully with the platform, and the information can be passed on to ICOs where the user has become a co-investor, to become compliant with AML and KYC.

Masternode technical overview

As the masternode technology is based on the system employed by DASH, there are a number of technical similarities between the two systems. However, CrowdCoin has refined the system, and added a number of enhancements to the existing framework.

Transaction costs

The decrease in the number of full nodes that had occurred on the Bitcoin network, prior to the speculation bubble in late 2017 was the lack of incentivisation by the platform. This did not motivate users to participate in the network by running their own nodes. Over time, the cost incurred in running a full node increases exponentially as the network gains increased amounts of traffic. This cost is exacted in bandwidth and costs the operator more money to maintain. To counteract this rise in costs, many operators will attempt to consolidate their services in an effort to save money or attempt to run a 'light' edition of the client. This negatively impacts the growth of the network. Furthermore, the reduced number of transactions has increased the cost of carry out each one.

This is the main drawback of the Bitcoin system. As demand for the system grows, the costs incurred in actually using the network to complete transactions also grow exponentially. As only a limited number of transactions can be inserted into the following block, it is necessary to pay a fee in order to have that transaction request validated. The highest fees will see the transaction receive preferential treatment. This means that if you have not bid sufficiently high enough, your transaction will be delayed. This can theoretically continue on indefinitely, until network usage has dropped to the point where there is enough sufficient network capacity to insert your transaction into the block. Effectively, the Bitcoin system requires that users pay increasingly high amounts in order to have their transactions processed.

If your transaction is inserted into the next block, due to the low demand versus capacity (and if the queue of waiting transactions is diminishing), it incentivises you to offer less and less as a transaction fee each time. If demand for transactions is low, then the network enters into a race to the bottom without the need to pay for the services. Inversely, when a network is popular, the price of fees go up and up as you need to pay more in order to be inserted into the next block.

Bitcoin has employed a fixed minimum transaction cost as a result of these developments. CrowdCoin (and the DASH system on which it is based), however, do not. When there is additional capacity on the network, then transactions can be completed free of charge. While this *can* run the risk of transactions being delayed, with a network capacity 5 times that of DASH and Bitcoin, this should not normally be an issue. This keeps fees (when required) low, and can help prevent spiralling costs for operators.

Should the need to address this system become an issue, it can be addressed, but this is not projected to happen for around the next decade.

The masternode Reward Program

As previously discussed, masternodes constitute a full node, just as in Bitcoin. The primary difference however, is that a masternode must provide a certain level of service to the network. It also requires a fixed collateral in order to participate, for security reasons. As long as the masternode remains functional, the collateral is not forfeit. This will earn interest on the network for the investors, which secures the value of the currency.

The masternode stores the collateral. While it is active, the node provides service to the network, and in return, receives a randomly assigned share of each block that is distributed amongst all masternodes. This will fund the cost of running the masternode, as well as earning a ROI. As the rewards are a fixed percentage, with half of each mined block. As the number of operational nodes is in constant flux, the exact sum of the reward is subject to change in accordance with this figure.

The payment for a standard day of operation can be calculated by this formula:

$$\left(\frac{n}{t}\right) * r * b * a$$

Where:

n is the number of Masternodes an operator controls

t is the total number of Masternodes

r is the current block reward (presently averaging about 20 CRC)

b is blocks in an average day. For the CRC network this usually is 720.

a is the average Masternode payment (50% of the average block amount)

C is the collateral needed for a single masternode

The ROI for masternode operation can be calculated as:

$$\left(\left(\frac{n}{t}\right) * r * b * a * 365\right) / C$$

Assuming that the variables as the same as those above.

Trustless Quorums

As previously discussed, a trustless quorum prevents a 51% attack. With the addition of the Masternode network and the collateral requirements, this secondary network can be used

to conduct highly sensitive tasks in a trustless manner. This prevents any single entity from being able to control the outcome. By selecting N pseudo random Masternodes from the total pool to perform the same task, these nodes can act as an oracle, without having the whole network do the task, thereby reducing the potential for malicious intent.

Roles

It is possible for malicious actors to misuse masternodes, by failing to provide the quality of service that is required for regular masternode operation. In order to reduce the likelihood of this occurring, then nodes must ping the rest of the network in order to remain active. This is performed by the network selecting 2 quorums for every block. Quorum A is responsible for checking the service of Quorum B on each block. A is comprised of the closest nodes to the current block hash, while B is composed of the furthest nodes from the selected hash.

Masternode A (1) checks Masternode B (rank 2300)

Masternode A (2) checks Masternode B (rank 2299)

Masternode A (3) checks Masternode B (rank 2298)

The masternode network itself is responsible for all examinations of active nodes. Approximately 1% of the total network will be checked per block. This means that the entire network is checked an average of 6 times per day. In order that the system remains trustless, nodes are randomly selected by the quorum. It also requires 6 violations for a node to become deactivated.

As the 6-violation rule is in place, this would require an attacker to be selected 6 consecutive times in order to circumvent the security protocols.

Attacker Controlled Masternodes / Total Masternodes	Required Picked Times In A Row	Probability of success $(n/t)^r$	CRC Required
1/2300	6	6.75e-21	1,000CRC
10/2300	6	6.75e-15	10,000CRC
100/2300	6	6.75e-09	100,000CRC
500/2300	6	0.01055%	500,000CRC
1000/2300	6	0.6755%	1,000,000CRC

Table 1. The probability of tricking the system representing one individual Masternode as failing proof-of-service

Where:

n is the total number of nodes controlled by the attacker

t is the total number of Masternodes in the network

r is the depth of the chain

The selection of Masternodes is pseudo random based on the Quorum system

Masternode Protocol¹

Masternodes on the network are propagated by using protocol extensions. These extensions include an announce message for each masternode, as well as a ping message, broadcasting the location of the masternode to the network. These two functions will be all that the network requires to make a masternode active.

Once a masternode has been created, this will then allow the node to propagate across the network. A secondary private key will validate communications by signing all subsequent messages to the network. This also allows the wallet to function independently when in standalone mode.

The use of a *cold mode* is also possible when the private signing key is used on two separate machines. The *hot* client – the primary user- signs the 1000CRC input by including the key in the message. This then allows the receiving *cold* client to include the details and operate as a masternode. Once this has occurred, the *hot* client can be switched off safely, without any possibility of an attacker gaining access to the 1000CRC after it has been activated.

The masternode announcement message will contain:

Message: (1K CRC Input, Reachable IP Address, Signature, Signature Time, 1K CRC Public Key, Secondary Public Key, Donation Public Key, Donation Percentage)

Every 15 minutes thereafter, a ping message is sent proving the node is still alive.

Message: (1K CRC Input, Signature (using secondary key), Signature Time, Stop)

After the expiry of a time-to-live, the network automatically removes all inactive nodes from the network. This will prevent the use of 'dead' nodes and prevent payment being made to them. Nodes also ping the network almost constantly, but if they do not leave their ports open to the network, they will become inactive and payment to them will be prevented.

It is for this reason that a public IP is a requirement for the operation of a masternode. This makes it unsuitable for users looking to run a masternode on a consumer-grade home network.

Propagation of the Masternode List

New clients that join the network need to be informed of the location of currently active masternodes in order to make use of them. As soon as a new client has joined the mesh, then a comment will be sent requesting access to a known list of masternodes from peer connections. Use of a cache object will facilitate the storage of this list, meaning that when a client restarts, the information can be simply retrieved instead of resending a request for the masternode list. This will improve the functionality of the network by reducing the need to wait for responses at every start-up.

¹ GitHub. (2018). *dashpay/dash*. [online] Available at: <https://github.com/dashpay/dash/wiki/Whitepaper> [Accessed 7 Mar. 2018].

Payments via Mining and Enforcement

When mining on the network, pool software (websites that merge the efforts of individual miners) use the RPC API interface to get information about how to make a block. To pay the Masternodes, this interface must be extended by adding a secondary payee to GetBlockTemplate. Pools then propagate their successfully mined blocks, with a split payment between themselves and a Masternode (GitHub, 2018). This prevents the system from being cheated by malicious actors.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the CrowdCoin platform introduces a number of significant safeguards to complement the rapidly evolving cryptocurrency ecosystem. Based on the proven, existing DASH technology, the masternode system that CrowdCoin employs offers a degree of safety and increased participation in a centralised hub for cryptocurrency users and enthusiasts around the world.

The platform, with its 5-step map for success aims to be able to unify the crypto community into a sustainable userbase, using the CrowdCoin platform. With an open-source philosophy combined with the momentum from the crypto revolution of 2017, CrowdCoin offers the ability to solidify a decentralised system into a force for good. With the investment platform carefully designed to deliver an effective and secure method of ICO participation for users anywhere in the world, and a concrete plan for connecting the crypto world to the real world of business in a manner that promotes the use of CrowdCoin both to and from companies, the opportunities to join us on this mission are incredibly exciting.

The use of a dual-tier model, rather than the more popular, but potentially dangerous single-tier models popularised by platforms such as Bitcoin is an exciting development. With a focus on education and increased awareness of the community around them, both through education facilities and a crowd-sourced investment scheme, CrowdCoin will help to unite the cryptocurrency community into a coherent force for change.

The increased sustainability brought about by CrowdCoin will provide a solid platform, with strong fundamental principles to bring closer the prospect of a usable and responsible cryptocurrency to compete with fiat money in the near future.