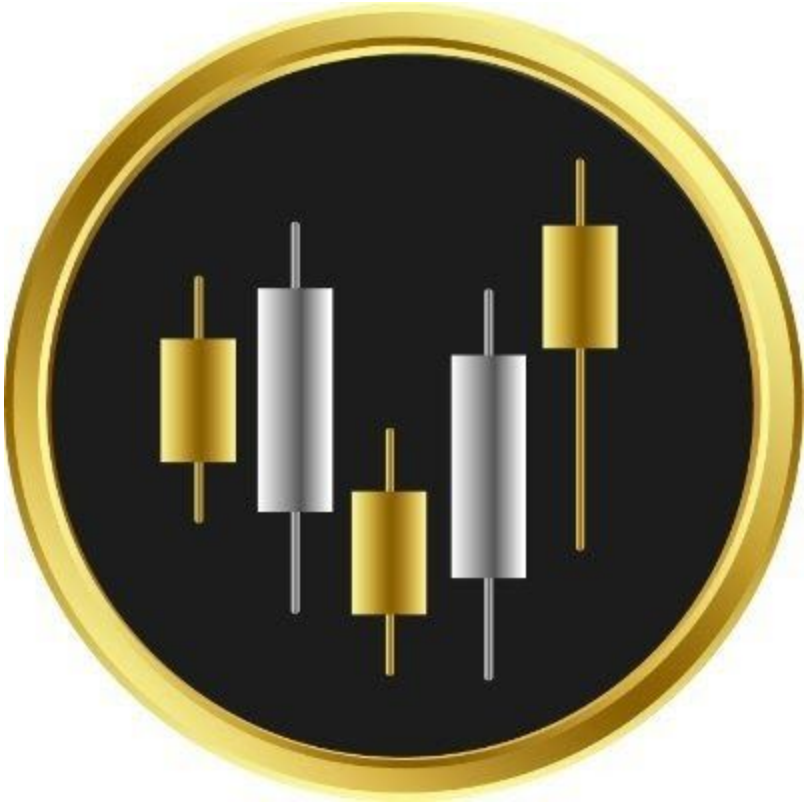
# FX Coin Whitepaper



**Version 1.0.0**

**January 7, 2020**

## Table of Contents

## 1. Abstract

FX Coin is a unique cryptocurrency investment centered around quality trading. By using the profits generated by a group of experienced Professional Traders, FX Coin aims to provide a new level of liquidity, price stability and discovery. Through the implementation of Masternodes and Proof of Stake blockchain technology, investors can leverage trading expertise to create a sustainable passive income.

## 2. Blockchain Fundamentals

### 2.1 Introduction to Blockchain

The term “Blockchain” means something different to every individual. If you’re experienced in the cryptocurrency space, the concept is familiar and is synonymous with cutting edge financial technology. For investors that are new to the crypto markets, the term can be mysterious and vague - possibly synonymous with a fad, or technical jargon. This section’s aim is to bring new people up to speed on Blockchain’s definition and potential ramifications on every industry.

Blockchain technology refers to the latest advance on distributed data systems. For systems that utilize blockchain, the storage of data is not limited to a single processor. Rather, the data is stored in a growing list of ordered sections called “blocks.” Each of these blocks has its own timestamp and is linked to the previous block. This is done in order to prevent bad actors from manipulating the data held in a block - thus the “chain” analogy. Once a block is minted, the data stored within it is immutable and can no longer be altered.

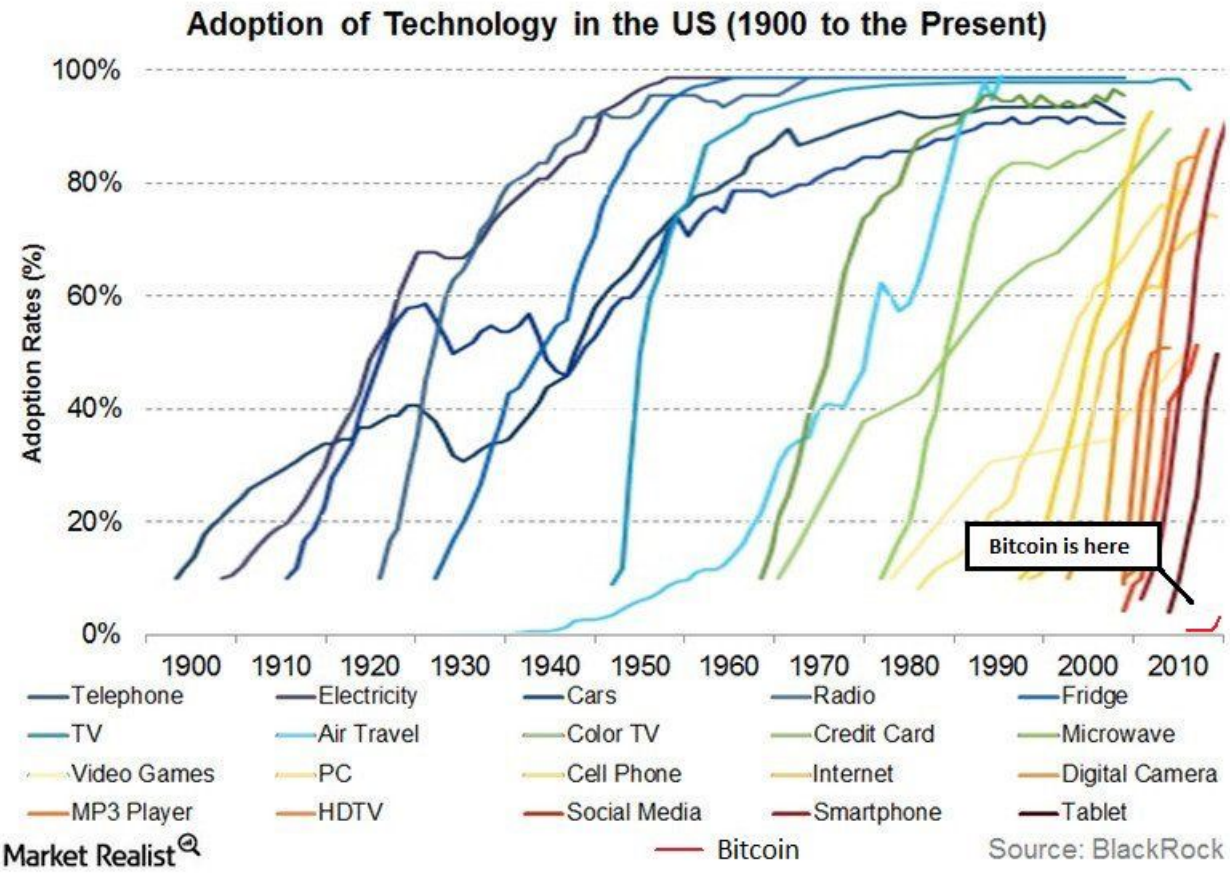
Users can participate in block creation through a process called “mining”. Engaging in this process provides a valuable service to the blockchain, and in return a small monetary reward is paid out. For more information see section 2.5.3.

### 2.2 World Changing Innovations

Throughout history, there have been several inventions that revolutionized the way the world operated. When the printing press was invented in Germany in 1440, a printing revolution and increased literacy is what sparked the enlightenment. The invention of the telegraph and telephone in the 19th century allowed for near-instant communication with people located far away. Since the mid-1990s, the mainstream usage of the internet (originally invented in the 1950s) changed the way people share information, conduct marketing for businesses, and engage in commerce. These

inventions - and countless others have forever changed the way human beings relay information and communicate with others.

Blockchain technology is destined to be included in this list. Many of the technological revolutions mentioned above, and blockchain will be no different. In just ten years, blockchain has had a similar disruptive effect on the longstanding financial industry as the technologies above had on their respective fields, and it is just beginning. Take a look at the graph below to understand where blockchain adoption currently stands relative to other world-changing technologies.




## 2.3 Blockchain Technology's Origins

In order to have a discussion on the origins of blockchain technology, we must discuss the origins of the world's first cryptocurrency: Bitcoin. In November of 2008, a paper titled "Bitcoin: A Peer to Peer Electronic Cash System" was published on a cryptography mailing list by an author using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. Since its creation, speculations have run rampant on the true identity of Satoshi Nakamoto. Popular theories have included figures like Hal Finney, Craig Wright, and Dorian Nakamoto, but the true identity of Satoshi remains shrouded in mystery. Some believe that Bitcoin has no singular creator, but that Nakamoto actually represents a group of contributors.

Many people have stepped into the public light claiming to be the real Satoshi, but their claims have all lacked sufficient evidence and have been debunked.

Regardless of the identity of its creator or group of creators, the innovation behind Bitcoin as a new version of digital currency was remarkable. In its whitepaper, Nakamoto made the case for Bitcoin as a viable alternative to replace the traditional financial system and central authorities. The paper reads:

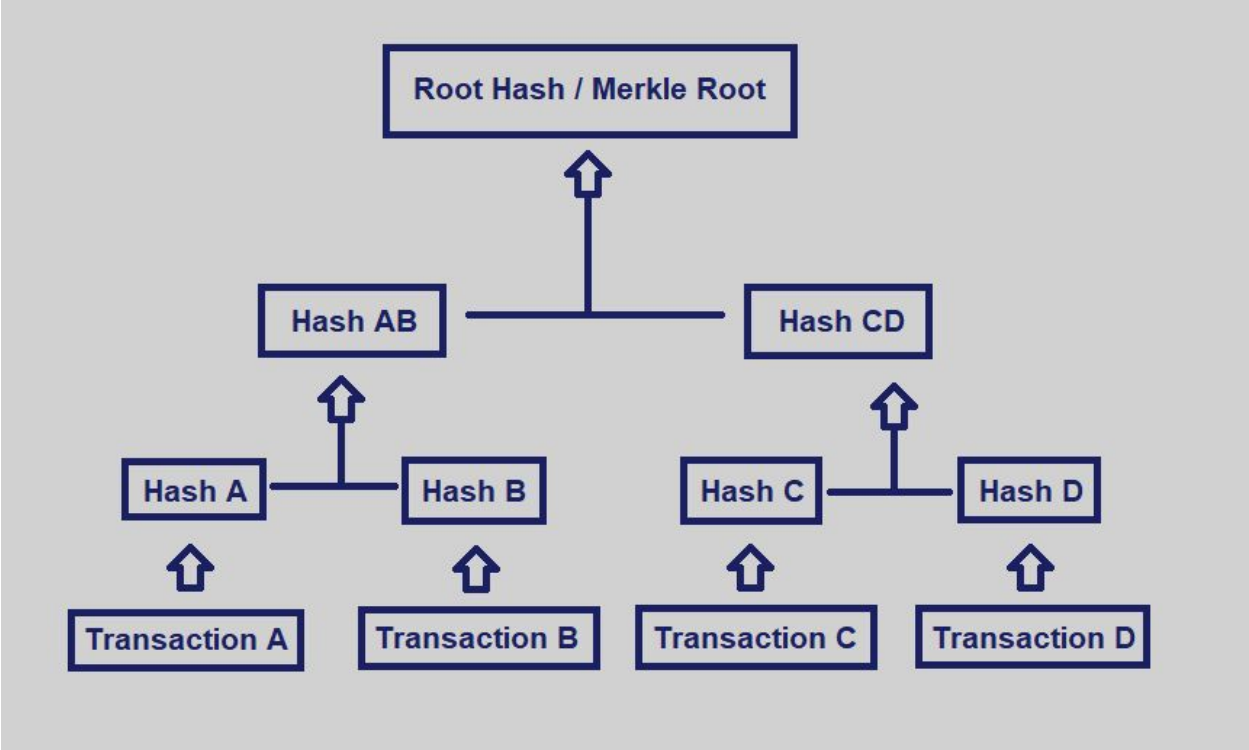
> "What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party."

Though its invention was significant, Bitcoin's protocol could not have been developed if not for the accomplishments of former electronic systems that pioneered similar technologies. In fact, in Bitcoin's own reference list, its influences become very clear.

HashCash, Merkle Trees, and timestamps are probably the three most significant ancestors to Bitcoin. All of these works were deeply influential on the invention of Bitcoin, which draws several of its most important features from these technologies and combines them to form an improved end protocol. Though these were the most important influences, this is certainly not an exhaustive list.

HashCash is what formed the basis for Bitcoin's proof of work protocol.  Invented in 1997 by Dr. Adam Back, this was originally invented in an attempt to prevent email spam and denial of service (ddos) attacks. The protocol behind HashCash required a certain amount of computational "work" to be completed before data could be sent across a network. When it came to preventing email spam, this method proved to be very effective - since a sender would have to complete a massive amount of computation in order to send numerous messages. This will be discussed in more detail in the proof of work section (see section x.xx).

By nature, blockchains must be resistant to data manipulation. For Bitcoin and other blockchains, Merkle trees are the primary means that are used to maintain data integrity. Also known as "hash trees" - they are a vital component of cryptographic systems. A Hash tree (or Merkle tree) summarizes all of the data held in a block by producing a digital fingerprint. These types of trees are produced through repeatedly hashing pairs of nodes until there is only one hash left (known as the Merkle root). These are constructed from the bottom up through hashing together all of the data held within a block (usually transactions or txids). This method allows users to verify if certain transaction data is held within a block. See the figure below:




Bitcoin's whitepaper also references two papers published by Stuart Haber and Scott Stornetta titled, "How to time-stamp a digital document" and ""Improving the efficiency and reliability of digital time-stamping" published in 1991 and 1993, respectively. Both of these works focus on how to create timestamp through cryptographic hashes. Nakamoto's Bitcoin protocol borrowed the methods described in these works to timestamp blocks based off of their transaction hashes prior to broadcasting the block to the network. Additionally, each block contains the timestamp of the previous block in its hash, in order to link each block together sequentially.

**2.4 What is Decentralization?**

The term "Decentralization" is one that is thrown around a lot in the cryptocurrency/blockchain world - and for good reason. It is one of the core principles of blockchain technology, and is one of the main reasons why cryptocurrency is so desirable. But the term "decentralization" is not specific to cryptocurrency - it is actually a concept that can be applied to a number of different fields and industries. At its core, decentralization is simply the process of distributing power away from a central authority or core. When applied to governments, this would look like the transfer of power toward smaller, more localized authorities. In organizations, it could look like the movement of departments away from a singular location. Take a fast food chain for example. Each restaurant operates independently, and is responsible for itself. In general, companies start out as centralized organizations, and become increasingly decentralized as they mature.

One common example of decentralization that nearly everyone is familiar with is the internet. It is not owned by any one individual, company, or organization. It is not located in any one place. If an internet provider were to go out of business or experience a temporary outage, the internet would continue to function. While it can be censored, it can not be completely controlled. This is because the internet is a decentralized network. Blockchain technology also functions as a network, with miners or staking wallets acting as the nodes that process transactions. However, the uniqueness of cryptocurrency lays in its application of decentralization to finance.

## 2.5 Blockchain Algorithms

### 2.5.1 What is Consensus?

Blockchains are decentralized networks, meaning that like the internet they are not stored or operated in any one place. Instead, these networks are supported by an array of nodes that are spread out geographically. For public blockchains, there can be hundreds of thousands of participants. In order for a network of this size to continue creating new blocks, each node must agree on the data going into each block. The decentralized nature of blockchain acts as insurance against manipulation and fraud. If a node or series of nodes attempted to compromise the chain, the “bad-actors” would be overridden by the rest of the network. The nodes that operate a network agreeing is what is known as “consensus” and the means that they come to agreement is known as a “consensus mechanism.”

### 2.5.2 Proof of Work

Proof of Work is the first and most common consensus mechanism used in blockchain tech. As discussed in section 2.3, Nakamoto referenced HashCash when discussing the need to implement a proof-of-work protocol into Bitcoin’s infrastructure. He wrote in Bitcoin’s whitepaper:

> “To implement a distributed timestamp server on a peer-to-peer basis, we will need to use a proof-of-work system similar to Adam Back's Hashcash, rather than newspaper or Usenet posts.”

This protocol requires a participating node to prove their contributions in the form of work done in propagating the blockchain, and that this work done justifies the right to add new transaction data to the chain. In order for a block to be accepted by the network participants, the nodes must complete enough computational work to cover all of the data held within the block. The difficulty of these computations is continually adjusted in parallel with the amount of computing power on

the network in order to control the rate of block generation. On average, the Bitcoin network generates a new block every 10 minutes.

### 2.5.3 What is Mining?

Cryptocurrency mining provides a means of acquiring small amounts of cryptocurrency without purchasing it. Instead, these small payments are made as rewards to “miners” who are doing valuable work for the blockchain. Cryptocurrency miners are essentially acting as mini auditors of the transactions of the chain. Through adding “work” and contributing to the network hash rate, miners maintain the integrity of the blockchain.

Aside from miners’ primary role as a blockchain processor, they also serve to introduce new currency into circulation. No Bitcoins exist that were not first mined. In this sense, miners contribute to the overall liquidity of the crypto market.

### 2.5.4 Bitcoin’s Energy Consumption Problem

The PoW method maintains the integrity of the blockchain through the solving of complex computer algorithms. The “work” done is representative of the amount of computing power used to solve these algorithms. The sum of all of the work being done on the network at any given time is called the “hash-rate.” In order to receive higher mining rewards, there has been an arms race for increased hash power for mining rigs. And with this increased hash rate comes a cost: higher energy usage.

Digicomist keeps an up-to-date index on Bitcoin’s energy consumption, which is on pace to consume a whopping 73.12 Terra-Watt hours of power in 2019. This is a higher amount of electricity than what is used in the entire country of Austria in one year.

The carbon footprint and massive cost of maintaining the network at this hashrate is another factor that must be considered. The Bitcoin blockchain alone has the carbon footprint equivalent to the nation of Denmark. And calculating the cost of running this network with an average global electricity cost of $.14/kWh, the 73.12 TWh of electricity use costs an incredible $10.24 Billion *per year*.

Consider this: the electricity consumption for the entire world in 2018 was about 22,500 Twh. This means that the bitcoin network’s energy consumption alone was about ⅓ of 1 percent of the global supply. While it may not seem like much on a global scale, the effect is significant. These numbers are already staggering and they are projected to continue growing. In the past two years, the

energy consumption has risen 450%, and will likely continue to rise with Bitcoin's upcoming block reward halving.

The above numbers are only representative of the Bitcoin blockchain. If you add Ethereum to the mix, you add another 10 Twh of electricity consumption to the total, and so on. While these two account for the majority, the overall effect is disastrous for the environment. The amount of pollution produced is 35,000 kt of CO2 (that's 35,000,000 metric tons).

### 2.5.5 Proof of Stake

Instead of requiring costly and energy draining computations for a node to prove its worthiness to contribute data to the chain, Stake takes a different path. For coins using the Proof of Stake (PoS) protocol, participating nodes prove their worth through their network ownership - quantified by the number of coins or tokens held in a wallet. Mining power and rewards are delegated in proportion to the number of coins that are held in a wallet. This way, a PoS miner is limited to receiving rewards in proportion to their ownership.

Whereas the Proof of Work algorithm led to an arms-race of sorts for mining power, the PoS algorithm takes this hype and uses it for economical advantage. It creates a natural demand for coins, through rewarding large holders of coins with additional mining power.

### 2.5.6 51% Attacks

Since Blockchain networks are decentralized and are comprised of a number of independently operating nodes, security protocols must be in place to protect the network from attack. In the scenario where one of the nodes on the network becomes malicious - the rest of the nodes must exclude the "bad actor" node from the consensus process.

This scenario is also known as the Byzantine Generals problem - an allegorical representation. Consider the following: Two generals are fighting a battle. One army is located within a walled city, and the other is surrounding the city. Both armies are waiting to attack. In order to achieve victory, both of the armies must attack at the same time.

The problem that must be solved in the above scenario is the same one at the heart of cryptography: sending messages through corruptible environments. It necessitates a messenger being sent into the city to convey the attack plan. This problem was not solved until 2008 when Satoshi Nakamoto came up with a solution: to use increasingly difficult encrypted messaging. This way, the message can not be decoded in time for a malicious action to be taken. For blockchain, this means having a greater "hash power" on the chain than off the chain.

Chain splits can happen on both expected and unexpected terms. For example, a “hard fork” is a form of expected split. If the above scenario of a node attempting to corrupt the chain were to occur, the result would be an unexpected chain split. If the malicious node were to retain control of the actual blockchain - the results would be disastrous. The entire chain and (in some cases) its history could be rewritten entirely, and the chain would also be vulnerable to extraneous coin minting and double spending. In the case of Proof of Work chains, the chain with the highest active hash power being mined is validated as the true chain. This is problematic for a couple of reasons:

Nearly all PoW miners use mining pools, which creates a large centralization of hash power.
Hash power is available for rent.

If someone were to control 51% of the hash power of a network, they have control over the network. This is what is referred to as a 51% attack. While many would think this is extremely unlikely, the reasons listed above have made this a common occurrence. Bitcoin Gold, Verge, Ethereum Classic, and even Bitcoin itself have all experienced 51% attacks at some point in their history. Blockchain’s supposed “secure store of value” proposition may not be foolproof - at least not when PoW is the consensus method.

**2.6 What are Masternodes?**

Masternodes are one of the latest innovations in the Proof of Stake (PoS) sector of the cryptocurrency market. Most often, they require a certain amount of coins to be locked as collateral - taking those coins out of circulation as long as the node is running. For Proof of stake blockchains, Masternodes serve a special function as a “second-layer” of the network. While staking wallets process the transactions, the Masternode layer of the network brings additional features, such as: private send and instant send. Thus, PoS blockchains that offer Masternodes have an advantage over those that do not.

The benefits to owning a Masternode are not purely economical. Many Masternode projects offer other advantages to node owners, such as allowing node owners to participate in project governance. This takes the concept of decentralization and applies it not only to the economics of the coin, but the actual direction of the project. Cryptos such as DASH, for example, employ a governance model where proposals are voted on by Masternode owners. In that example, 1 MN = 1 vote.

Owning a Masternode is sure to create a financial benefit. Every time a block is minted, a portion of the mining reward goes to Masternode owners - creating a stable and consistent passive income.

These coins can then be withdrawn to exchanges - so long as the node collateral is not moved - or held and compounded.

## 3. Market Fundamentals

### 3.1 Important Terms

Financial markets are a form of public marketplace fundamental to capitalistic societies that allow the free trade of various assets, securities and commodities. Markets are viewed as important, especially for businesses and entrepreneurs to have proper liquidity. They also provide economic opportunity for everyday people to invest their extra money and grow its value.

Before discussing the various types of markets and strategies used to trade them, it is important to define our terms.

**Asset**: A resource with economic value that an individual, corporation or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide future benefit.

**Security**: A fungible, negotiable financial instrument that holds some type of monetary value. It represents ownership position in a publicly traded corporation - via stock - a creditor relationship with a governmental body or corporation - represented by that entity's bond - or rights to ownership represented by an option.

**Commodity**: A basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type. Commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services. The quality of a given commodity may differ slightly, but it is essentially uniform across producers.
*(definitions courtesy of Investopedia.com)*

### 3.2 Securities vs. Commodities

From the definitions above, it's clear that "assets" is the broadest term we can use when referring to valued resources. As such, both "securities" and "commodities" are assets, but not all assets are securities or commodities.

There has been a plethora of media coverage over Bitcoin and if it is considered a security - largely due to the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States which has prosecuted several ICOs for conducting unregistered presales of coins that it deemed to be "securities." Jay

Clayton - the chairman of the SEC - has said on multiple occasions that he does not consider Bitcoin to meet the definition of a security, and that therefore it does not need to meet the strict regulatory guidelines required thereof.

In an interview with CNBC he said, “Cryptocurrencies are replacements for sovereign currencies…[they] replace the yen, the dollar, the euro with bitcoin. That type of currency is not a security.”

Since Bitcoin is seeking to replace centralized currencies as a medium of exchange, it is not considered a security by the SEC. But using the widely-accepted definitions expressed above, Bitcoin (and cryptocurrencies in general) seem to fall more into the category of a commodity. Using the definition of a security as representative of ownership in a company, credit to a company or government, or the option of ownership, cryptos do not fit any of those descriptions. Rather, cryptos are an asset with monetary value that can be traded *for other cryptos* - the very definition of a commodity. Many cryptos use their coins (or tokens) as inputs in some kind of utility or use case. The simple ability to trade coins for other coins that have value does not render a coin into a security.

## 3.3 Types of Markets

### 3.3.1 Market Overviews

There are many different types of financial markets, all trading various types of assets. Here are some of the most common:

**Bond Markets**: As defined above, a bond is a security that represents credit to (or ownership of debt) to a debiting government or corporation. This money is loaned for a pre-determined amount of time, and is paid back by the debtor with interest. Bonds are most often issued by entities to fund its operations or a special purpose of some kind. There are many kinds of bonds, such as federal bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and mortgage backed bonds. Each of these differ in small ways, but the underlying principle is the same. In general, bonds are more attractive to conservative investors who seek a consistent yield and low voliatility.

**Derivatives Markets:** A derivative is a complex form of security that trades on the value of some underlying asset. For example, stock options are a derivative on the price of a stock. Another example of a derivative would be futures contracts, which are essentially a legal agreement to buy or sell an asset at a determined price at some point in the future. All derivatives are contracts which require a buyer and an issuer simultaneously (e.g. every trade is simply moving risk from one party to another, similar to an OTC market.)

**OTC Markets**: Over-the-counter (OTC) markets are decentralized - meaning they are not located in any one geographic location (see section 2.4). These markets trade electronically between two parties - and without the intermediary of a broker. OTC markets can be used to trade bonds, stocks, derivatives, cryptocurrencies, and other products. It's important to note that OTC markets sometimes lack sufficient liquidity, which can amplify risk on large positions.

**Forex Markets**: Short for "foreign exchange" - these markets allow the buying and selling of foreign currencies. Since these markets are global, the liquidity in these markets is by far the highest - along with daily volumes. These markets are also of a decentralized fashion due to their global nature. Most commonly, traders will take "long" and "short" positions in a currency against another - meaning that they believe the value of one currency will rise or fall against the other, respectively.

3.3.2 Market Sizes

Global Bond Market Size: **$255 Trillion**

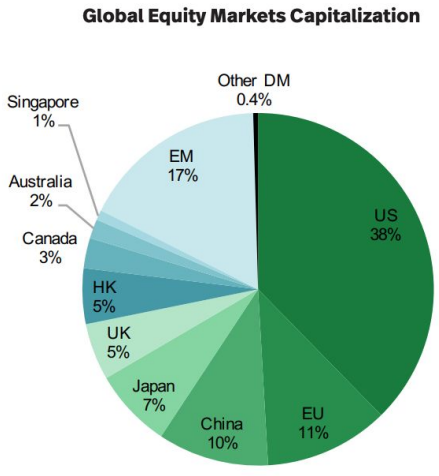
As described earlier, bonds are synonymous with debt. According to a report published in November 2019 by the International Institute of Finance (IIF), global debt levels have reached $255 Trillion by the end of 2019.

Global Derivatives Market Size: **$12.7 Trillion**

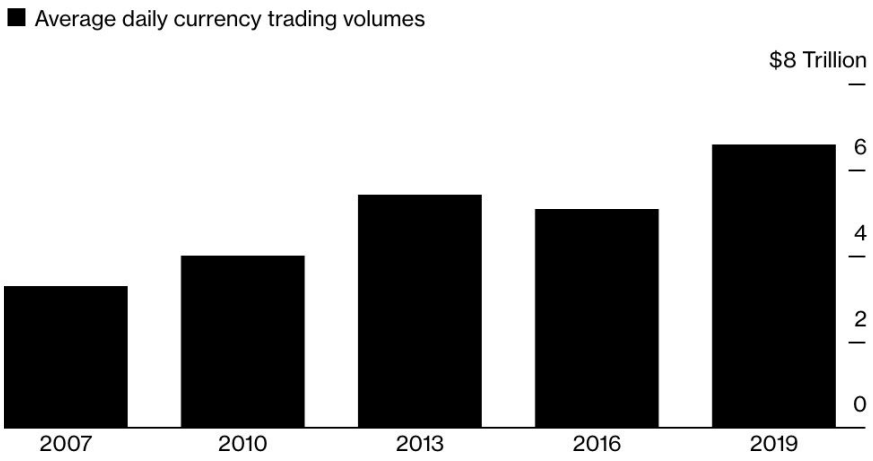
Determining a market size for Derivatives can be a bit difficult, but according to Investopedia the value of all of the derivatives contracts held outstanding (meaning the value if the options/futures are exercised) is roughly $500 Trillion. However, the actual market value of the contracts themselves represents only $12.7 Trillion.

Global Stock Market Size: **$85 Trillion**

Global equities tally up to approximately $85 Trillion, 38% of which (or about $32 Trillion) is represented by the United States alone. The United States stock market is nearly 2.5x larger than the second - largest market - the EU, and trades roughly 6.9 billion shares per day.



Global Forex (FX) Market Size: **$6.6 Trillion/day**
Since technically the FX market comprises all of the currency in the world, it's only fair to measure it in trading volumes. In its triennial report, the Bank for International Settlements - an organization owned and operated by 60 world central banks - published that trading in the global foreign exchange market had surged in volume to a whopping $6.6 Trillion. Of this volume, the US Dollar was dominant and was present in 88% of all trades.




Source: Bank for International Settlements

3.3.3 Market Growth Projections
There is a lot of research to support the correlation between strong markets and strong economies. SIMFA - a leading trade organization in global capital markets - said in its 2019 report that, "capital markets are the bedrock of [a] nation's economy." This is due to the fact that capital markets provide avenues for corporations to acquire funding necessary to grow and provide employment opportunities. In its annual outlook report for 2020, JP Morgan predicted that global growth will be approximately 2.5% this year, with the US lagging behind at 1.7%.

## 3.4 The Crypto Market

Cryptocurrencies are assets that are traded almost entirely on OTC exchanges. This is in large part due to their nature as decentralized assets. However, there are a few regulated and centralized exchanges that offer Cryptocurrency derivatives and futures contracts, such as Bakkt and the CBOE futures exchange. It's important to keep in mind that cryptocurrencies are highly volatile, and

are still in their nascent phase as an emerging financial technology. Nonetheless, the crypto market has emerged in recent years as a viable financial market, with an overall market cap that reached $815 Billion and daily volumes that regularly exceed $70 Billion. Still, the market is fairly young and pales in comparison with traditional market sizes. See the below chart.


## 4. FX Coin (FXN)

### 4.1 Project Overview

FX coin is a secure, risk free and unique smart investment. Based on the proven results of a group of experienced traders, profits from trading Stocks, Forex, Commodities and Cryptocurrencies are sent directly into the FX coin market to provide continual liquidity, price stability and discovery.

### 4.2 A Brief History

The idea for the coin was born in March 2019, when a group of professional traders were sitting in a cafe. After 5+ years of experience providing steady returns in the Forex Markets on behalf of clients, they decided to apply their skills to a market of their own. Now investors are able to purchase FXN coins and harness the powerful results of proven traders - without needing any knowledge or trade skills of their own. Trading the Forex market can be difficult, as geopolitical

events and market trends vary widely around the globe and can have significant impacts on the FX market. By utilizing their passion, knowledge and skills in risk management, the founders of FXN believe they can provide a product that benefits their entire community.

## 4.3 CRYO

In partnership with VAULT, FXN was developed for the VAULT Investment platform as an A+ Graded CRYO project.

CRYO projects are new Masternode projects that seek to solve the economic problems experienced by nearly all projects that utilize this form of blockchain technology. Though the idea of Masternodes is fantastic in theory due to its positive effects on supply and demand - the results have not supported the theory. In fact, a disheartening trend of price dumps has repeated in the sector - largely due to presale Masternodes being mercilessly dumped into the markets. In combination with high coin emission rates, this proved to be a disaster for the Masternode market.

Unwilling to abandon the technology due to its high potential, the VAULT team developed the CRYO program, and is seeking to revitalize the reputation of the Masternode industry. According to the VAULT website, CRYO projects are chosen specifically for their high pedigree. As such, they receive the support and protection of the VAULT Investments team. VAULT's standards are extremely high when evaluating a project, to ensure that VAULT's investors are only receiving the best quality available on the market.

The CRYO program is designed to provide safer investments to the Masternode market. The primary means of accomplishing this is by locking all presale Masternodes for an initial period of 90 days. When coins are purchased from presale, the funds will be sent to the purchasers' accounts on the VAULT platform, where they will be frozen. Only rewards from presale Masternodes are available for withdraw or reinvestment.

The CRYO program is designed to benefit both investors and project owners. Investors who decide to purchase during pre-sale can do so knowing that they are buying a quality product with a vetted team and a real use-case. Project owners also benefit from having a custom-built blockchain maintained by VAULT, and are given a realistic chance to succeed through being guaranteed initially favorable market conditions.

The result of coins being locked in CRYO is that emission rates are incredibly low. This prevents unceremonious dumps from occurring on exchanges, and maintains scarcity. If desired, the investors of respective CRYO projects may vote to extend the CRYO period.

## 4.4 Trading Profits and Buy Backs

In addition to participating in the CRYO program, FXN funnels a percentage of all trading profits directly into the markets, using the following allocation:

40% - Market Buybacks
40% - Team Payment
20% - Reinvestment

All coins that are successfully bought back from the marketplace will be burned and permanently removed from circulation. In effect, this creates a deflationary supply. This mechanism in tandem with CRYO creates a powerful economic model, and sufficient liquidity for investors to sell their rewards on the exchange if they choose.

The initial trading funds are collected from the Presale. Masternodes were sold for 0.3 BTC each, and an initial capital of ~$40k was raised to begin trading. To date, the FXN team has only had one week of unprofitable trading - largely caused due to uncertainties surrounding Brexit. Aside from this one minor hiccup, the professional traders behind FXN have performed phenomenally, sending enough Bitcoin to the exchange to burn multiple Masternodes' worth of collateral.

Every Friday, a report is published in the FXN Discord revealing the trade results for that week, the amount of funds sent to the exchange, and the number of coins burned during the previous week. The FXN Coin Burn Address is publicly available for complete transparency:

**`FXNBurnAddressDontSendFXNxxxSgRVz8`**

To check how many coins have been burned, simply enter that address into the FXN Block Explorer.

## 4.5 Trading History

Please use the following links to view the entire trade history for FXN thus far.
*Note: this list will be periodically updated with each Whitepaper release.*

https://fxcoin.trade/reports/16-SEP-2019-to-20-SEP-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/22-SEP-2019-to-27-SEP-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/30-SEP-2019-to-04-OCT-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/07-OCT-2019-to-11-OCT-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/14-OCT-2019-to-18-OCT-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/21-OCT-2019-to-26-OCT-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/28-OCT-2019-to-01-NOV-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/04-NOV-2019-to-09-NOV-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/11-NOV-2019-to-15-NOV-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/25-NOV-2019-to-30-NOV-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/01-DEC-2019-to-06-DEC-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/09-DEC-2019-to-13-DEC-2019.html
https://fxcoin.trade/reports/16-DEC-2019-to-20-DEC-2019.html

## 4.6 Other Use Cases

In addition to using FXN to profit off of professional trading, the coin can be used for the following in the near future:

### 4.6.1 Signals Group

The primary aim of FXN is to create a group of traders. Within the main discord channel, there are several channels dedicated to trading news, signals and strategies. These are related to a variety of markets, including cryptocurrencies, forex, stocks, commodities, and CFDs. While signals and indications may be discussed, it is important that investors understand that trading involves risk and that following FXN signals does not guarantee any results. Though available for free now, in the near future the FXN signals group will require paid membership - payable only in FXN coins. This will create a natural demand for FXN coins on top of the liquidity that the FXN trader team provides.

### 4.6.2 Trading News Portal

As discussed earlier, price action in every market is deeply influenced by world events and trends. There is a plethora of news to be covered and content to be written. FXN Hub will be a one stop

shop for trading news on every market. As the site grows in popularity, additional revenue opportunities through paid articles, advertisements, banners, and subscriptions will benefit the FXN ecosystem.

## 4.7 Coin Information

### 4.7.1 Specifications

Coin Name: FX Coin
Symbol: FXN
Algorithm: PoS
Total Supply: 21,000,000 (minus the number of burned coins)
Premine: 100,000 FXN (~4%)
MN Collateral: 1000 FXN
Block Time: 120 Seconds
Minimum Staking Maturity: 12 hours.
Rewards Breakdown:

- Masternode Rewards: 89%
- Staking (PoS) Reward: 1%
- Operations Fund: 10%

### 4.7.2 Roadmap

Q3 2019

- Project Launch
- Mainnet Launch
- Presale
- Trading begins with Investment Funds
- Profit Sharing & Coin Burning Starts

Q4 2019

- Listing on 1st Exchange
- New Platform Implementation
- Trading tips and News Portal Opening
- MN Platform Listing
- Marketing & Promotions

Q1 2020

- Premium Membership System
- Recruiting More Traders
- Finding New Investment Opportunities (Bonds, Mutual Funds, Banks)

- Partnership with Various Platforms
- Preparing full 2020 Roadmap

## 5. Conclusion

### 5.1 Commitment to Transparency

The FXN team is committed to making the movement of funds publicly available through the sharing of balance sheets and txids. Additionally, the full trade history will be published each week to ensure the fullest level of transparency possible. In the cases where public profile systems are not available (such as with Simple FX and Binance), the FXN team will provide an excel sheet with a record of trades.

### 5.2 Conclusion

The FXN team cares deeply about its community of investors, and seeks to provide the lowest risk possible. As such, they apply their expertise in money management to create a unique investment opportunity. Through providing coin profits to the exchange every week, sufficient liquidity and price stability will be maintained. As coins are bought back and burned, this also creates coin scarcity, which will create organic growth of value. As the law of supply and demand dictates, when the demand for coins exceeds the available supply, price growth is sure to follow. FX Coin is a unique investment opportunity available to all investors looking for a safe and stable coin in their portfolio.

### 5.3 Disclaimer

**PLEASE READ THIS DISCLAIMER SECTION CAREFULLY. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT OF THE ACTION YOU SHOULD TAKE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR LEGAL, FINANCIAL, TAX, OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR(S).**

This document is a description of the past developments of FXN and plans for future development, and is intended for informational purposes only. Unless otherwise specified, the products and features of this product are currently under development and are not currently deployed. FXN makes no guarantee of the successful development of the features described in this paper.

The owners and directors of FX Coin as well as developers, representatives, and community members, are not responsible or liable for any statement in this paper. All potential investors are responsible for their own decisions, and must carry out their own thorough research before making the decision to invest.