BLOCKCHAIN BANK SUPER COIN (BBSC)

BLOCKCHAIN DIGITALCITY
BANK & CAPITAL TRUST

THE

COMMODITY-BACKED

SUPER COIN FOR CORPORATE

DIGITAL COMMERCE WORLDWIDE

www.blockchainbankcoin.io

Blockchain Bank Super Coin (BBSC)

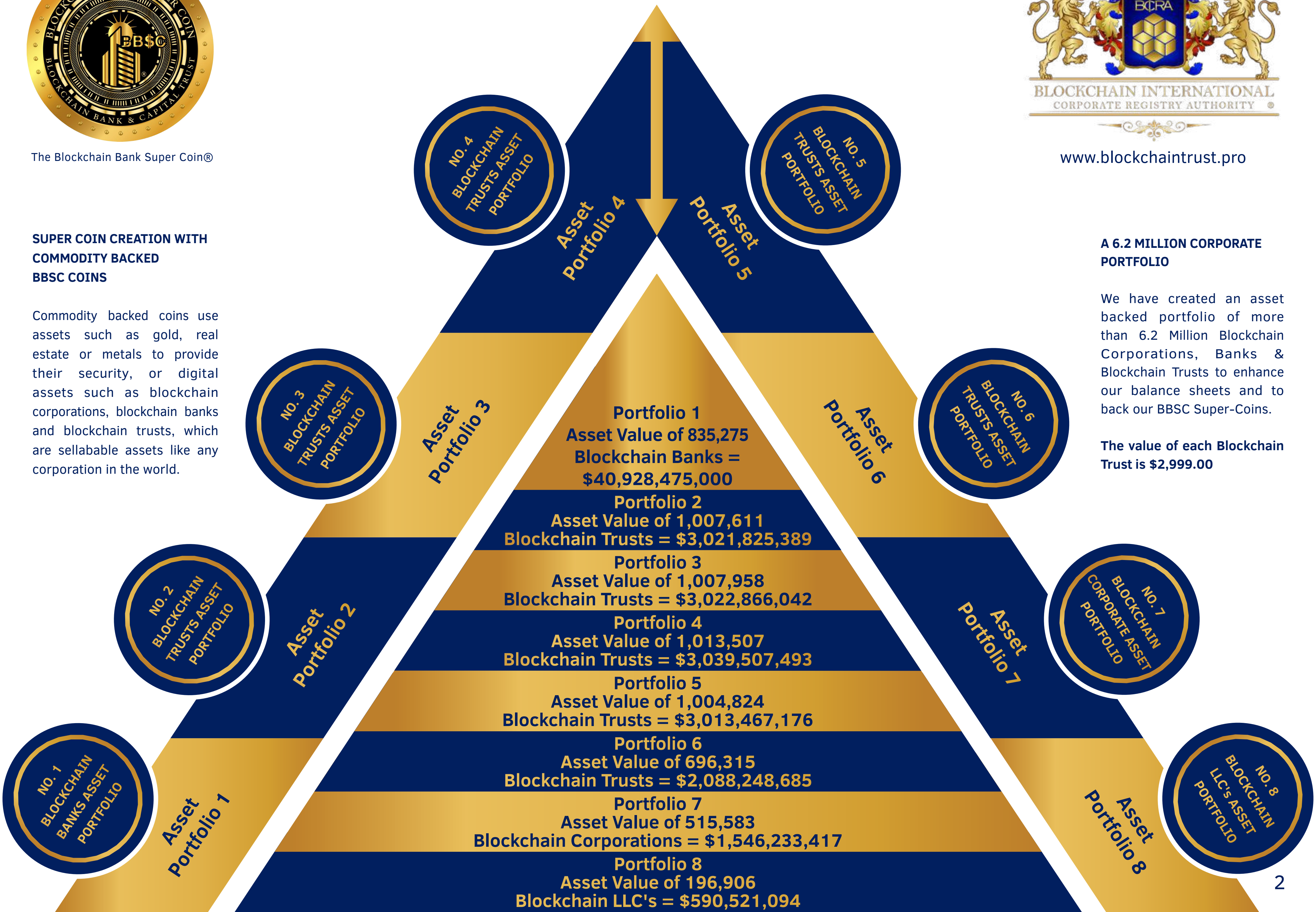
The Commodity-Backed Super Coin for Corporate Digital Commerce Worldwide

The Blockchain Bank Super Coin®

www.blockchaintrust.pro

SUPER COIN CREATION WITH COMMODITY BACKED BBSC COINS

Commodity backed coins use assets such as gold, real estate or metals to provide their security, or digital assets such as blockchain corporations, blockchain banks and blockchain trusts, which are sellabable assets like any corporation in the world.



A 6.2 MILLION CORPORATE PORTFOLIO

We have created an asset backed portfolio of more than 6.2 Million Blockchain Corporations, Banks & Blockchain Trusts to enhance our balance sheets and to back our BBSC Super-Coins.

The value of each Blockchain Trust is $2,999.00

The Commodity-Backed Super Coin
for Corporate Digital Commerce Worldwide

BLOCKCHAIN INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATE REGISTRY AUTHORITY

www.blockchaintrust.pro

THE COMMODITY-BACKED BBSC SUPER COIN

HOW WE CREATED THE BBSC SUPER COIN BACKED BY A PORTFOLIO OF MORE THAN 6.2 MILLION BLOCKCHAIN CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND TRUSTS:

We wanted to build a ERC-20 compatible, corporate-backed supercoin on the Polygon platform supported by verified allocated digital corporate holdings. The corporate-backed tokens represent the value equivalent to that of 1 Blockchain Corporation or Trust of $2,999 each or a turn-key Blockchain Bank Platform with a value of $49,000 each. For each corporate-backed BBSC supercoin we must be able to provide the benefits of physical corporations that are sellable, tradable, transferrable and fully backed by verifiable corporate holdings.

To create a BBSC supercoin, the owner of the BBSC supercoin should have the underlying assets. So, in the case of a corporate-backed BBSC supercoin, we must have the corporations in its physical/digital form, which we can keep with the custodian. Once we submit the first portfolio of 6.277,979 (Six Million Two Hundred Seventy Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy Nine) Blockchain Corporations, Blockchain Trusts and Blockchain Banks to the custodian, time-stamped records of the corporate serial number, BICRA No., Transaction Hash No, custody events, purchase receipt, and digital signatures of the custodian need to be stored on the distributed ledger to create proof of ownership of the Blockchain corporate assets.

Corporate-backed BBSC tokens can only be minted and distributed once the portfolios of corporations get submitted to the custodian. As soon as the time-stamped records of custody events are recorded on the blockchain, smart contracts get triggered to allow the distribution of the BBSC supercoin tokens. The minted BBSC tokens are added to our organization's holdings and balance sheets and now can be securely issued to users.

We have minted the BBSC Coin! Now You Can Own a Decentralized Blockchain Corporation, Blockchain Bank, or Blockchain Trust and unlock global business breakthroughs with the BBSC Super Coin.

Asset Value of each Blockchain Trust / Blockchain Corporation is $2,999.00 - The Asset Value of each Blockchain Bank is $49,000

COMMODITY-BACKED SUPER-COINS

Commodity-backed Super-coins are backed by physical commodities, such as gold, silver, or oil. Even real estate or blockchain trusts, blockchain banks and blockchain corporations, can be used as collateral for this kind of Super-coin. In a sense, commodity-backed Super-coins are a digital representation of a valuable real-world asset. But why would anyone need this?

Or the better question would be:

Why are millions of Corporations, Trusts and Domain Names being registered across the world every year, again and again?

These millions of corporations, trusts and domain names are digital assets, and they represent Trillions of Dollars in real-world value. What if you could get your hands on a portfolio of 6.2 Million Corporations, Banks and Trusts, which are all registered on the Blockchain, debt free and ready to trade like any corporation in the world?

These commodity-backed BBSC Super-coins are particularly useful for those who find it difficult to get their hands on literal precious materials or corporate assets but still want to invest in them. Investing in a commodity-backed Super-coin, say one that is backed by a portfolio of Blockchain Corporations and Trusts, gives an investor something that holds the same value as the collateral and can be liquidated when desired. And, because the value of these Blockchain Corporate assets isn't nearly as volatile as that of fiat or cryptocurrencies, therefore investing in commodity-backed BBSC supercoins can be a safer route for safeguarding investment portfolios and your money from loss due to deadly volatility that happens across every industry including gold.

WHAT MAKES COMMODITY-BACKED BBSC SUPER COINS SPECIAL?

The Perfect Digital Hedge Against Inflation: Commodity-backed BBSC supercoins are less susceptible to inflation than fiat currencies and digital equivalents. The reason remains that these digital assets are merely representations of value from real-world assets, which means that although the value of fiat may fluctuate, these currencies remain stable since their value is backed by the underlying commodities.

Liquidity: Besides holding the same value as the collateral, these currencies can be liquidated when needed because of their high demand compared to supply. BBSC supercoins can be more liquid than their physical counterparts. For instance, gold-backed tokens issued according to the ERC-20 standards can be swapped for other EVM-compatible assets with near-instant settlements. The same rule applies to the BBSC supercoins. The liquid nature of the commodity-backed BBSC supercoin enhances its utility and stability, making it a reliable store of value since its worth is never questioned. Also, because they are less volatile than fiat money, they're a great choice for investors who cannot access precious materials.

Convenient Measure of Value: However, the BBSC Super-Coin is linked against the underlying corporate assets which is still a lot safer than other forms of coins, especially algorithmic coins. The most important aspect of the commodity-backed BBSC super coin is that the underlying asset portfolio of 6.2 Million Blockchain Trusts, Banks and Corporations will never lose its value or fluctuate its prices downwards. Like with any corporation or trust, the value increases like fine wine, year after year.

Transparency and Auditing: Asset-backed BBSC supercoins will always offer 2 times more underlying assets than BBSC Coins in circulation, guaranteeing a stable and secure portfolio, standing as a 2:1 security pledge for each issued BBSC supercoin. It does not eliminate the rigorous audits to verify the existence and quantity of the underlying assets before any digital coins are minted. Overall, all BBSC supercoin are built on concrete transparency and user trust. All users can independently verify that the stated commodities of 6.2 Million Blockchain Corporations, Banks and Trusts indeed back the BBSC supercoins in a secured portfolio with the custodian.

OpenSea

OpenSea

polygonscan

Global Accessibility: Commodity-backed BBSC supercoins remain a global means of merchandise with unlimited, unfettered global adoption for all willing to trade with same. Being a globally utilized currency, it becomes an alternative stable currency in foreign regions or a better alternative for individuals with unstable or inflationary fiat currencies. These supercoins offer secure and reliable seamless transactions, storing value and accessing global markets without limits or being subject to local economic uncertainties.

FROM THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES:

A stablecoin begins life at issuance. To initiate issuance, someone who wants a newly minted stablecoin sends some other asset in exchange to a designated party. This designated party may be a custodian, e.g. a bank, a wallet provider, or some other real-world party, or a smart contract, depending on the type of stablecoin. Upon confirmation that the assets have been received, the issuer creates (in jargon "mints") and allocates an equivalent amount of stablecoins to the user's account or wallet. In the case of uncollateralized stablecoins, issuance happens via a smart contract but follows a different mechanism, described below, as assets are not generally kept in reserve.

Transfers of stablecoins typically take place on distributed ledgers and involve network participants. The sender of stablecoins initiates the transfer to a receiving user by instructing a smart contract accordingly. Network participants verify that the transfer is in line with the rules of the stablecoin protocol and validate the transfer, possibly charging transaction fees.

Typically, a validated transaction is stored on a publicly visible distributed ledger, such as a blockchain. But, in some cases, a transaction can be recorded on the books of the entity providing custody and other services, known as a wallet provider. This methodology was Facebook's proposal for the transfer of Libra/Diem, which was never launched, and can also be adopted for the transfer of stablecoins that are issued by and traded within institutions with the aim to settle internal transactions involving tokenized securities.

The process of redeeming stablecoins is similar to their issuance, but in reverse. A user instructs a smart contract to send stablecoins to an account – a dedicated network address – specified by the issuer, who then withdraws them from circulation (in jargon -"burns" them). Once these units are burned, the custodian is instructed to transfer an equivalent amount of the assets transferred at issuance back to the user.

STABILIZATION MECHANISMS

With respect to the commitment to stabilize their value relative to another asset, stablecoin issuers are similar to a currency board, which is required to maintain a fixed exchange rate with a foreign currency and holding that foreign currency in reserves.

In the world of crypto currencies, a stablecoin's strategy to maintain its target price is referred to as its "stabilization mechanism." Stabilization mechanisms differ according to whether a stablecoin is collateralized by some type of asset or is uncollateralized. Collateralized stablecoins can be described according to two broad categories:

1. Off-chain collateralized stablecoins are backed by bank deposits or other cash-like assets traded in the traditional financial system. Because traditional assets are not represented by tokens on a blockchain, these stablecoins are referred to as "off-chain". The collateral assets require a custodian for their safekeeping until the user redeems the stablecoins. Off-chain stablecoins are typically fully collateralized by dollar-denominated assets. Examples include Tether and USD Coin.

2. On-chain collateralized stablecoins are backed by assets that can be represented by tokens on a blockchain, so the collateral can be held in smart contracts. Hence, these stablecoins are referred to as "on-chain" and do not need either an issuer or a custodian to satisfy any claims. On-chain stablecoins are collateralized by crypto assets. Examples include Liquity USD (LUSD) and Dollar on Chain (DoC).*

In contrast, uncollateralized stablecoins are not backed by any external assets. Examples include Decentralized USD (USDD) and Terra Classic USD (USTC) (formerly Terra USD).

While off-chain collateralized stablecoins maintained the lion's share of the stablecoins market since 2020, uncollateralized stablecoins experienced the most rapid growth during the first half of 2022. The collapse of the uncollateralized stablecoin Terra in May 2022, however, reverberated throughout the digital asset ecosystem, causing the market capitalization of uncollateralized stablecoins to fall back to 2021 levels.

ON-CHAIN COLLATERALIZED STABLECOINS

Similar to off-chain collateralized stablecoins, the stabilization mechanism for on-chain collateralized stablecoins relies on the option of the holder to redeem the stablecoins for the collateral assets on demand.

At the time of writing, most traditional financial assets are not tokenized, resulting in all on-chain stablecoins being largely collateralized by crypto assets or other stablecoins, although some are attempting to include real-world assets, described below.

Due to the high volatility of such assets, on-chain stablecoins are typically over-collateralized and their stabilization mechanisms rely on continuous valuation of collateral.

Stablecoin protocols typically contain provisions for the re-valuation of collateral to ensure that the ratio of the market value of collateral to issued stablecoin is always greater than a given collateralization ratio, set by the stablecoin issuer. In particular, protocols demand that the users either provide additional collateral or reduce the amount of stablecoins held in order to meet the minimum collateral requirement. Should the user fail to take these actions, the protocol relies on smart contracts and economic incentives of users to guarantee that all circulating stablecoins are appropriately collateralized.

In particular, the smart contract needs to find sufficient resources to buy back circulating stablecoins and burn them. Doing so ensures that all the stablecoins in circulation are appropriately collateralized. The resources necessary to implement the buyback can either be in the form of revenues accumulated via transaction fees or can be raised via auctions of held collateral or can be collected from the collateral buffer of the initiative, if any. One additional strategy to raise resources is to sell rights to future revenues against circulating stablecoins.

What is decentralized finance? (DeFi)

DeFi products and services are conducted without a trusted central intermediary such as a bank, and they include payments, lending and borrowing, trading and investments, capital raising (crowdfunding), and insurance through your own Investment Bank & Blockchain Trust.

Some decentralized on-chain stablecoins employ as part of their design auxiliary tokens, which provide incentives to stablecoins holders to return their stablecoins to the initiative. Typically, a smart contract issues auxiliary tokens in exchange for the same number of stablecoins that need to be bought back to restore the proper ratio of collateral to stablecoins and burns these stablecoins.

Such a mechanism rests on incentives of the holder of undercollateralized stablecoins to either deposit their coins with the issuer for some period of time – after which, presumably, the market price of the stablecoin returns to the desired range/peg – or exchange their coins for auxiliary tokens. In practice, an auxiliary token is typically designed either: i) to remunerate its holders with part of the revenues from transaction fees that the stablecoin initiative generates over time (this would make it similar to a bond, hence the auxiliary token is referred to as a bond token); ii) or to give its holder the right to participate in the governance of a stablecoin initiative (this would make it similar to an equity claim, hence the auxiliary token is referred to as an equity or governance token).

The stabilization mechanisms for on-chain collateralized stablecoins rely on market participants' beliefs in the stablecoins' long-run pegs, as do the ones for off-chain collateralized stablecoins. However, on-chain collateralized stablecoin introduce an additional weakness, as the collateral is another cryptocurrency whose value can fluctuate significantly relative to the USD. Hence, on-chain collateralized stablecoins might experience more frequent and pronounced runs. Moreover, some of these stablecoins allow for investment strategies that resemble margin trading and leveraged exchange traded funds (ETFs) catering to users trying to increase the exposure to the price risk of specific cryptocurrencies. As a result, runs on the stablecoin might be amplified by the desire to liquidate positions whose losses are amplified by the leveraged trade.

Although the majority of collateral for these stablecoins is made up of on-chain crypto assets, recent legal and technological developments have allowed on-chain collateralized stablecoin protocols to begin onboarding real-world assets as collateral. Some methods involve having traditional legal entities, such as trusts, hold the assets and a tokenized version of the collateral is added to the on-chain treasury. Adding off-chain assets, such as U.S. Treasury Bills or investment-grade corporate bonds, helps on-chain stablecoins to offset the volatility of crypto-assets and reduce their exposure to other crypto-currencies. As of July 2022, there are instances of on-chain stablecoin protocols opening credit facilities with traditional financial entities. In exchange for stablecoins, traditional financial firms could provide as collateral loans that they originated, which would become part of the stablecoin's collateral alongside the other on-chain crypto assets.

PEGGING AND DE-PEGGING OF COMMODITY-BACKED BBSC STABLECOINS

Pegging refers to merging value by linking a stable's coin value to fiat or a combination of real-world assets. The most popular type of pegging we've seen existing is the fiat, U.S. dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), etc. For instance, a stablecoin may aim to maintain a 1:1 ratio with the U.S. dollar- what this means is that each unit of that stablecoin will be valued at one U.S. dollar worth. Hence, the total supply of the stablecoin must be the same as the total amount of USD locked up with the custodian.

De-pegging happens when the stablecoin's value is no longer fixed to the asset it was tied to in the beginning. De-pegging happens for various reasons, including regulatory issues, changes in the condition of the market, or a deliberate decision of the stablecoin issuer. Once a stablecoin is de-pegged, its value may float freely like other volatile cryptocurrencies or be re-pegged to the same asset or a different one.

Since the commodity-backed BBSC supercoin is pegged to the value of existing commodities such as an asset portfolio of more than 6.2 million Blockchain Corporations, Banks & Trusts and measured in USD, it makes it very viable because those commodities, while remaining the underlying asset, provide value by the over-collateralization of commodities measured in USD. **These corporate assets will always stay with the custodian and will never be depegged.**

CONCLUSION

Stablecoins serve as both a means of payment and a store of value for a range of DeFi transactions and could be used more generally to buy goods and services in the future. The BBSC Supercoins tie their value to the value of a real-world asset such as corporations, trusts and real estate through various stabilization mechanisms.

This note categorizes the stabilization mechanisms for on-chain collateralization. Understanding the BBSC supercoin's particular stabilization mechanism helps identify the potential risk of a run on the BBSC supercoin in times of stress when users might panic amid a lack of information about or appreciation of the possible scenarios triggered by a regular stablecoin breaking the peg.

Total Number of Blockchain Entities in our Asset Portfolio for the Commodity-Backed Blockchain Bank Super Coin

	THE BBSC SUPER COIN	2023 - 4Q
1. BLOCKCHAIN BANK ASSET PORTFOLIO		835,275
2. BLOCKCHAIN TRUST ASSET PORTFOLIO		1,007,611
3. BLOCKCHAIN TRUST ASSET PORTFOLIO		1,007,958
4. BLOCKCHAIN TRUST ASSET PORTFOLIO		1,013,507
5. BLOCKCHAIN TRUST ASSET PORTFOLIO		1,004,824
6. BLOCKCHAIN TRUST ASSET PORTFOLIO		696,315
7. BLOCKCHAIN CORPORATE ASSET PORTFOLIO		515,583
8. BLOCKCHAIN LLC's ASSET PORTFOLIO		196,906
Total BLOCKCHAIN Portfolio Transactions		**6,277,979**

Blockchain Corporate Asset Portfolio for the Commodity Backed Blockchain Bank Super Coin (BBSC). The BBSC Coin offers 2:1 security pledge for each issued BBSC Super-Coin. You can verify our Asset Portfolio directly on OpenSea and Polygon.

OpenSea OpenSea polygonscan

It has been my honor and privilege these past 2 years as Corporate Registrar to be able to promote the great tax advantages, privacy and the freedom of decentralized Blockchain Corporations to empower entrepreneurs in so many ways, including domestically and abroad. You have my commitment to maintaining this extremely important tradition of ensuring that the iCommerce Blockchain Corporate Registry works hard every day to meet the needs of our corporate owners as well as provide them with the fastest and best experience possible.

Sincerely,
Yanely Martinez

Mrs. Martinez serves as the Blockchain Corporate Registrar and oversees the more than six Million Blockchain Entities, including the Division of Corporations, at the Blockchain International Corporate Registry Authority.

The Blockchain International Corporate Registry Authority offers a revolutionary Blockchain registration platform that is simpler to use, more secure than existing systems and designed to take advantage of the inevitable changes in both law and blockchain technology. There is simply nothing like it in existence today and the Blockchain Company represents the future of business, estate, tax and asset protection planning.

The real power of the Blockchain Company comes with the asset registration feature. Users have the power to record every asset transfer to the Blockchain Company within the blockchain itself. This means at death, a successor trustee will not only have immediate access to the company itself, but will have a full and current accounting of all the assets of the Corporation.

We share a common goal for all – achieving individual sovereignty and independence from Government tyranny for entrepreneurs across the world.

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