



CHAINSTITUTE  
LEARN AND EARN

# WHITE PAPER

AUGUST 2021

[chainstitute.io](https://chainstitute.io)



# INTRODUCTION

The global economy has been considerably shaken by the recent events that have locked the world down in the gripping fear of the Covid-19 pandemic. The prospects were grim for the global economy as a whole throughout 2020, and for separate states in particular – especially those reliant on exports and services sectors that require the influx of constant streams of tourists and other travelers.

The World Economic Outlook released in April of 2020 projected that global economic growth in 2020 fell by -3%. This is a downgrade of 6.3 percentage points from January of 2020.

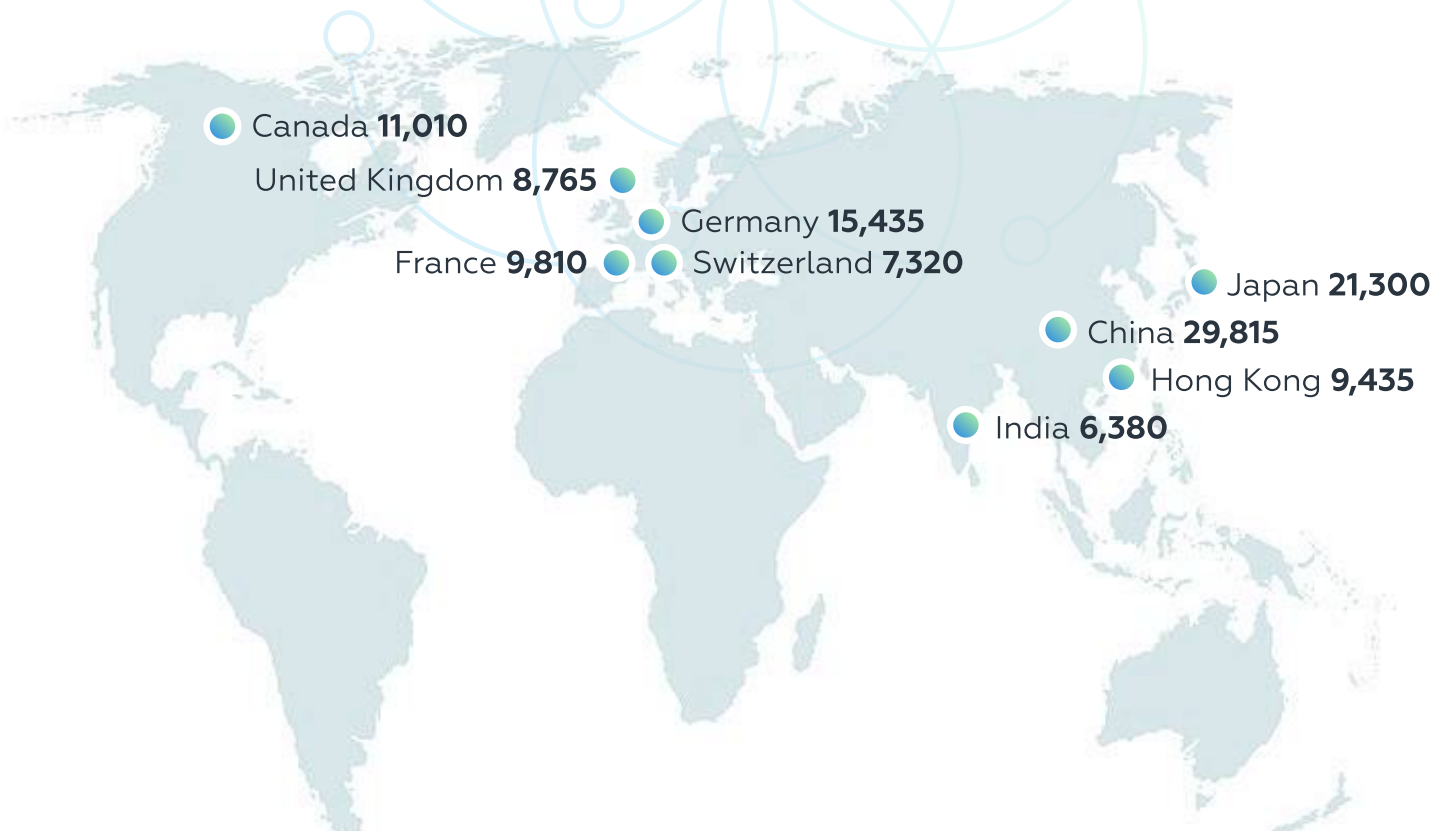
But while the global economy is expected to expand by 5.6% in 2021, according to the World Bank, global output will be about 2% lower than pre-pandemic projections by the end of 2021. This is despite the contraction of global economic growth by as much as 3.5% in 2020.

The contractions of economies are pushing unemployment to new heights in various countries. Some states have experienced colossal job losses as a result of the shutdowns of travel and tourism. The OECD reports that unemployment continued to decline slightly in March of 2021, to 6.5%, from 6.6% in February of the same year, but globally, unemployment has skyrocketed and is hovering at around an average of 6.5%. Such levels are forcing millions of people out of the workforce and are resulting in the decline of global and local GDP.



Despite the catastrophic declines in workforces and income levels among lower to middle class social strata, the number of the super rich is growing globally. A report by Robb Report states that the number of super-rich worldwide has risen by 1.7%, starting with individuals with a net worth of over \$30 million. The ninth annual “World Ultra Wealth Report” found that an additional 4,730 people qualified for UHNW status by the end of 2020, bringing the worldwide total of ultra-rich to 295,450, with their combined fortunes rising by 2% to \$35.5 trillion.

Wealth-X’s report found that more UHNW individuals reside in the United States than in other countries. The nation’s total population of the ultra-rich grew by 8% to 101,240 during the pandemic, which represents more than a third of such individuals globally. Rounding out the top 10 countries by UHNW population were





With the exception of the US, China, Japan and Switzerland, the other countries on the list saw their UHNW population fall, from anywhere from two percent (India) to 10.8 percent (France).

The given dynamics are largely attributable to the rise in popularity of digital industries and the overall digital transformation of the global economy. With the growing decentralization of industries and the de-industrialization of many state economies altogether, the opportunities arising from the new market segments are immense, providing those left unemployed in the wake of the pandemic with possibilities of reevaluating their working status.

The new conditions that the world is experiencing in light of the global transformation and the increasing adoption of integrated finance applications and the services are opening immense prospects before individuals seeking and willing to become part of the new digital global economy. The digital services available are providing immense avenues for retraining and training for unlocking the potential of new technologies and their monetization opportunities.

Such technologies as decentralized platforms, blockchain-based applications, and the various adjacent resources, are allowing individuals with basic access to the internet to combine their social lives with technology and learn of the new possibilities that are opening up within the digital economy.



Considering the fact that the impending arrival of Web 3.0 will be made possible thanks to the broader application, integration and adoption of decentralized networks, it is imperative for people around the world to start delving into the intricacies of the new technological upheaval and embracing the benefits it offers on a broader economic scale.

Part of the process revolves around the gradual and focused inclusion of education programs that include the popularization and explanation of the intricacies of decentralized and other technologies to broader masses of existing and potential users. It is education that lies at the forefront and as the foundation of the integration and adoption of new technologies, providing investors and users with the basis needed to understand the intricacies and the opportunities that such technologies are capable of yielding in both application and monetization terms.





# MARKET OVERVIEW

The pandemic has resulted in the migration of education into the online environment as classrooms were locked down around the world for fear of contracting and transmitting the disease. And though many have voiced their concerns about the effectiveness of such a transition to online education, the limitations of the existing infrastructure necessary for catering to such distance-learning methodologies were quickly overcome.

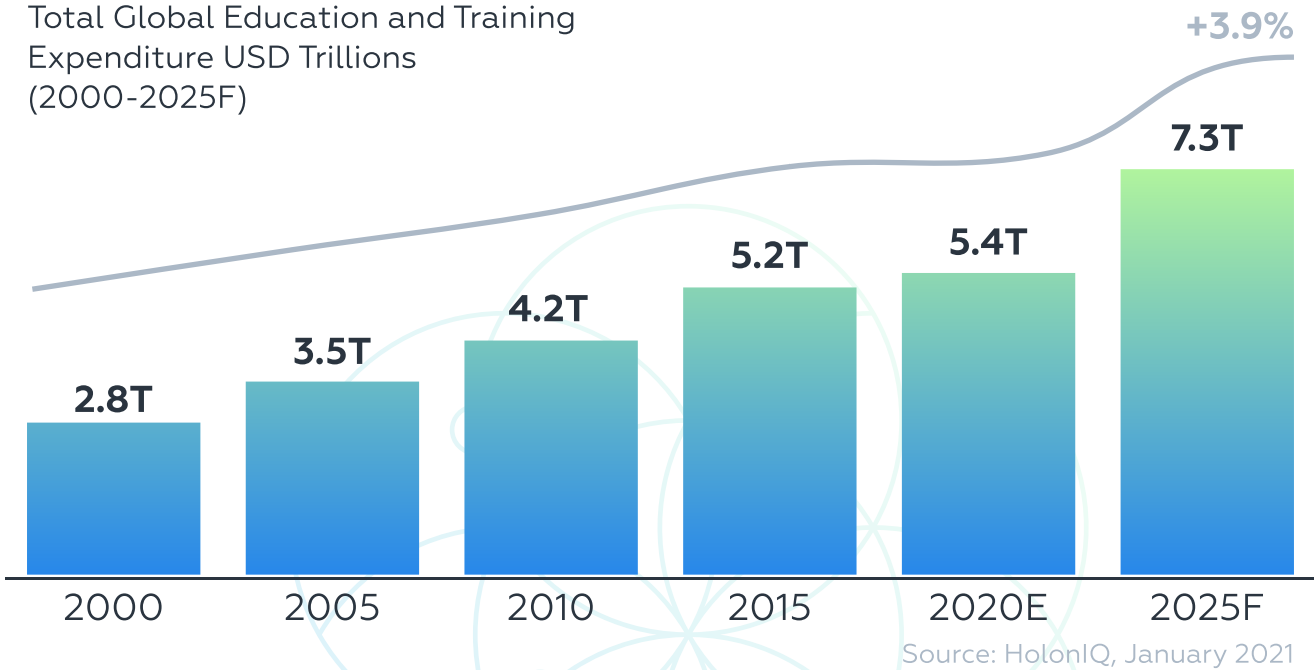
A plethora of new applications and learning platforms were launched to provide schools, universities, and even businesses with the opportunities and tools necessary for making distance meetings possible. By relying on video and telecommunications, such applications are starting to leverage the possibilities of online education, distance learning, and remote working.

However, the introduction and broader adoption of online means of communication also include classical education, blockchain conferences, and other approaches to transmitting information.



The sector of digital education is expected to grow at a CAGR of 33.28% throughout the period of 2020 to 2026. A recent report by Holon gives interesting insights into the future of digital education:

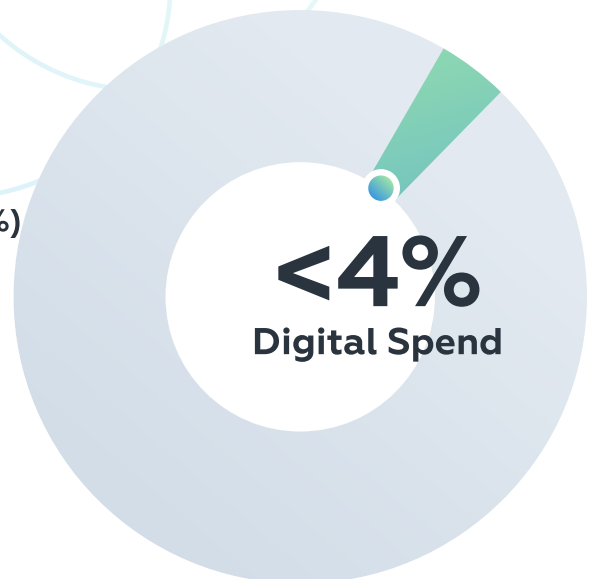
Total Global Education and Training Expenditure USD Trillions (2000-2025F)



The report also states that less than 4% of global expenditure is being directed on technologies related to education.

Global Digital Spend in Education as a proportion of Total Global Education and Training Expenditure in USD.

- \$227B Education Technology Spend (3.6%)**  
 Hardware, Software and Technology Enabled Service
- \$6.2T Non-Digital Spend (96.4%)**  
 Labor, Physical Equipment, Analogue Content, Real Estate & Building Works, Utilities etc.



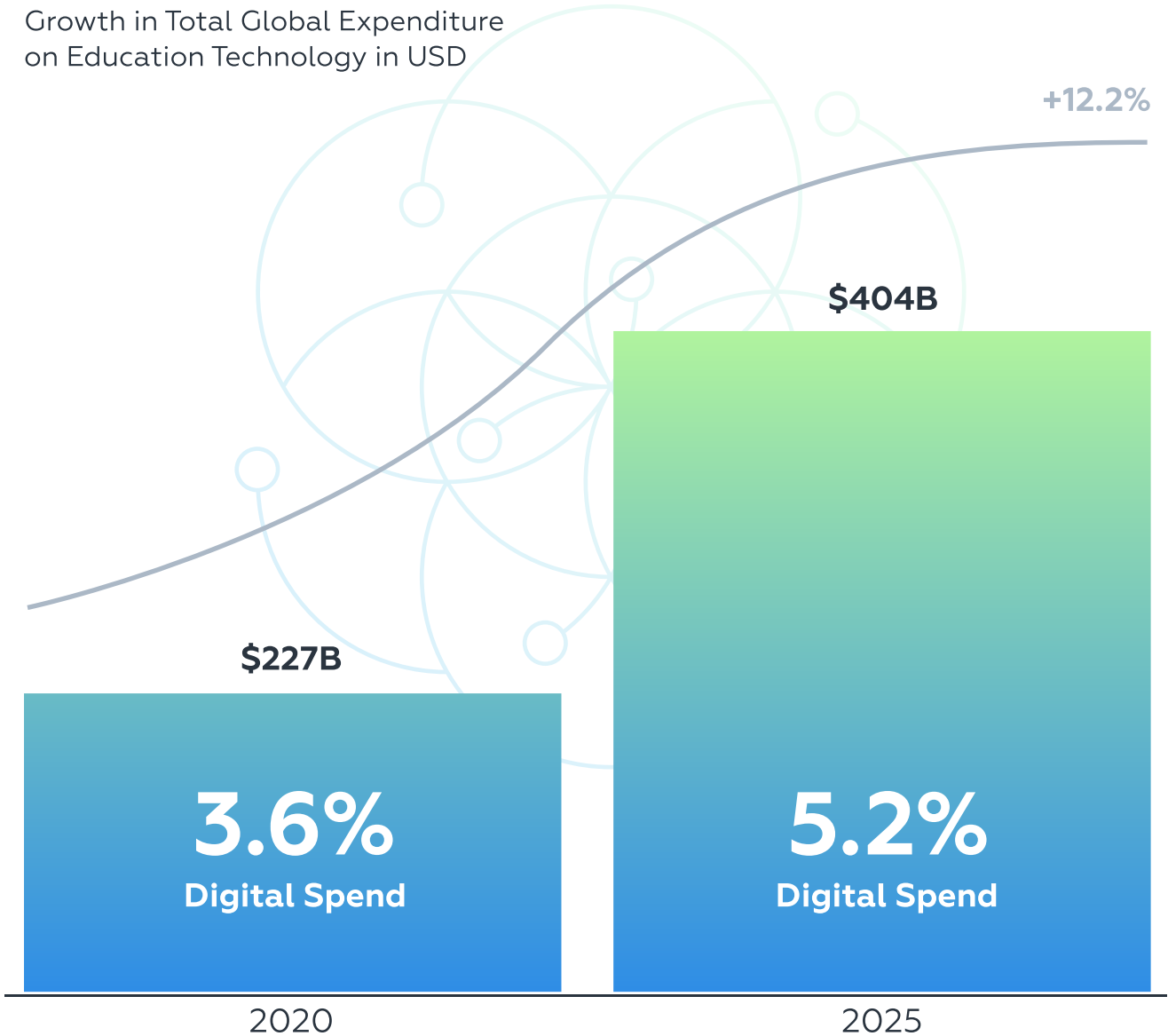
Source: HolonIQ, January 2021



However, the advent of new areas of education and new technologies is set to change that, as evidenced by recent statistics. In 2020, education spending stood at \$227 billion on digital solutions. The number is forecast to grow to \$404 billion by 2025, remaining at less than 5% of overall expenditure.

### EdTech spend will nearly double in the next 5 years

Growth in Total Global Expenditure on Education Technology in USD



Source: HolonIQ, January 2021

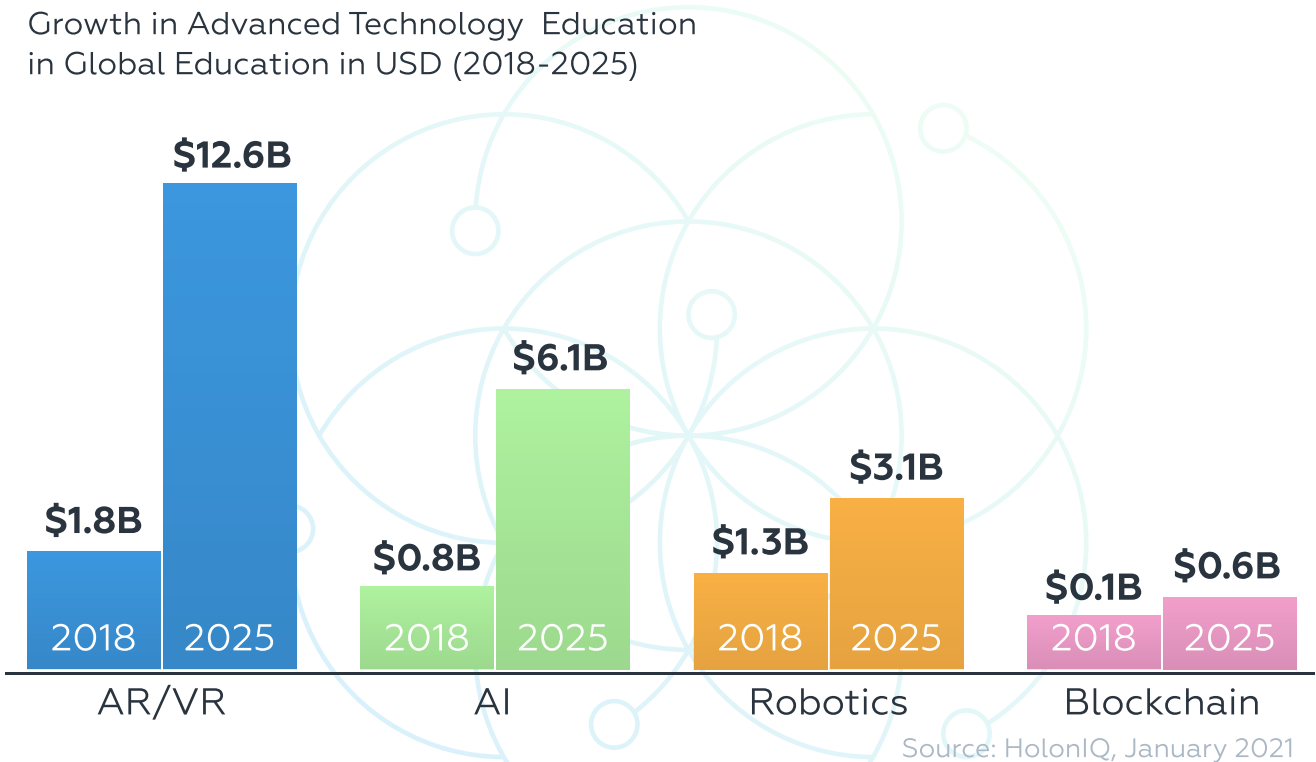




Statistics and research also indicate that the blockchain industry will start playing an important role in the edtech market in the coming years. Higher levels of expenditure on educating new specialists in the decentralized industry will result in an increase of investments in the sector to \$0.6 billion by 2025 from \$0.1 billion in the beginning of 2018.

### Advanced Technology Growth in Education.

Growth in Advanced Technology Education in Global Education in USD (2018-2025)



Such dynamics are being spurred by the growing volume of the blockchain market, which is projected to reach \$69.04 billion by 2027, exhibiting a CAGR of 56.1% during the forecast period. The market is constantly evolving and is standing at \$1.47 trillion at the time of writing.



# MARKET PROBLEMS

Blockchain technologies appeared in early 2013, marking the start of the decentralized industry and the ensuing growth of its capitalization. However, the downside of the blockchain industry is its enduring focus on the financial industry and its strive to generate returns for participants without diverting efforts and development in other areas of application. The fixation of a vast majority of blockchain-based projects on revenue generation is leading the overall decentralized industry community along a path of obtuse development within a limited scope of application that ignores the true potential of underlying blockchain technologies in other areas, such as edtech.

The larger the blockchain market, the more interest it generates among new users. However, the vast majority of new entrants into the industry have little notion of its potential or its operation as a whole, highlighting the need for proper education programs.

The lack of proper systems for teaching or a developed methodology for educating audiences about blockchain is leading to a close-ended situation in which people are finding the entire concept of a decentralized economy complicated and inaccessible, because they do not understand where to start and how to learn. This is in stark contrast to the real opportunities the digital economy actually offers, further highlighting the need for a proper educational approach.



The state in which the modern world is currently languishing with masses of impoverished and unbanked individuals is being exacerbated by the lack of avenues for onboarding such individuals into the digital economy. The World Bank estimates that the number of COVID-19-induced poor is set to rise to between 143 and 163 million from 2020 to 2021. But with immense opportunities for both financial and loan mechanisms available in decentralized environments, it is imperative for individuals with low entry thresholds to be educated about their opportunities and empowered to leverage their available resources to ameliorate both their personal states and the economies of their countries.

The proper development and application of new technologies will allow distance learning to become a common resource for millions and alleviate the issues faced by populations with large potential.

**However, the development of such education systems based on decentralized technologies will also result in new issues that will have to be solved. Among the most obvious issues are the following:**

- Ensuring the privacy of personal data, which will have to be safeguarded as much as in the traditional education system to make sure each individual's data is immutable, unique and personalized;
- Development of scoring systems in institutions will need to be developed based on fair and transparent ranking criteria to ensure an international level of acceptance and recognition of certificates issued on the basis of blockchain technologies;



- The availability of support for students and teachers as part of alumni and other programs for onboarding both staff and students into the new systems and frameworks;
- Increase of participation in education through promotion, campaigns, onboarding and advertising of new opportunities and the convenience offered by distance learning;
- The establishment of lifelong education program support to make sure that students can update their knowledge of the rapidly evolving blockchain industry on an ongoing basis;
- The creation of a certificate and diploma system for issuing documentation and making sure that it is recognized at the state and international levels as valid education degrees;
- Prevention of fraud to make sure that each certificate is immutable and attributable to the individual holding it.

There are also problems on the part of developers and projects, including the training of their communities and partners. Even more dramatic is the case when a project is owned by developers who do not have enough advertising to promote their products, or are experiencing problems with communication and transmission of information to their communities.

More issues can be traced to businesses and companies that are willing to introduce blockchain-based education, but are either not finding the necessary support, or have no avenues of finding the necessary information to start such processes.



# THE SOLUTION

The solution to the existing problems of the blockchain-based edtech market is creating training systems and training people in blockchain and new technologies using available platforms while integrating innovative decentralized solutions.

People need to be taught how they themselves can start earning by using available decentralized services, and they need to be given the opportunity to earn in the learning process.

**Part of the solution resides in creating a wholesome system that would be able to:**

- Solve the problem of content privacy using blockchain technologies;
- Ensure the anonymization of the education control and grading system;
- Prevent online learning fraud and establish a grading system by anonymizing the teacher's initiative and opinion assessment criteria;
- Automate the questionnaire system;
- Provide smart contract-based homework and coursework flows;



- Provide assistance and additional products and services that would increase advertising and sales of training courses and related programs;
- Help blockchain-based projects and startups correctly convey information about their own products to their communities, thus increasing sales and the number of people involved.

Such traction and results can be achieved by establishing cooperation with companies that need an understanding of the blockchain and train their employees. Among the companies that can be targeted for such purposes are IT giants and large corporations that can benefit from the application of blockchain-based technologies within their operations.

The combination of these efforts should result in the formation of a unified grading and certificate issuance system that would recognize the training programs involved in blockchain education and make them valid and valuable instruments for both employment seekers and individuals willing to partake in the digital economy as free participants.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chainstitute is a blockchain-based education platform comprising the Chainyouvid and Chainopp applications, both of which are aimed at providing their users with a combination of educational information flows and monetization opportunities. All of the applications within the Chainstitute ecosystem will be functioning on the basis of the native CIN Coin.

By combining learning with the earning process, users will be able to delve deeper into the blockchain industry through practical applications of their knowledge and skills. By earning rewards through various activities and showcasing their abilities, users of the applications will be gaining invaluable insights into the workings of the decentralized industry and will be engaged in popularizing it among broader bases of users and new audiences.

The Chainstitute project offers a new cryptocurrency – the CIN Coin – combined with staking awards on the basis of a new generation blockchain. The project also provides support to users at all stages of training and a host of professional instructors from different disciplines who will be leading and organizing blockchain conferences.

The Chainstitute project is primarily aimed at providing the best possible level training from real traders and camp training sessions with accommodation at different venues around the world to expand the scope of its audience globally. New marketing materials and tools will be employed as part of the project's venture to include affiliate partnership programs to include both businesses and individuals in the education and monetization process.



# APPLICATIONS

All the products included in the Chainstitute project – Chainyouvid and Chainopp – will support a mobile application to ensure round-the-clock and convenient accessibility for all users.







# ADVANTAGES

The advantages of a combined education and monetization platform are numerous and encompass not only the corporate sector, but also millions of people around the world who are eager to learn about new technologies and enjoy the process of education gamification. The opportunities for leveraging the potential of such a broad base of users are enormous and extend well beyond the prospects of the financial aspect of the Chainstitute application and platform as a whole.

By providing people with the opportunity to obtain an online form of education about advanced, blockchain-based technologies in distance learning format, Chainstitute will be empowering individuals and giving them additional, verifiable and reliable skills and competitive advantages on the labor market.



# FOR INDIVIDUALS

**The benefits offered by the combination of products and value offerings of the Chainstitute platform include:**



The opportunity to learn about blockchain technologies and earn in the process of education by resorting to a variety of innovative monetization mechanisms and through the reliance on a comprehensive system of affiliate marketing.



Professional-grade education from market leaders and professionals about the many opportunities available on the blockchain market for generating income using the instruments listed on the cryptocurrency market.



Personalized trading opportunities for expanding lists of contacts and creating tailored approaches to making entry on the blockchain market and partaking in its development. As part of Neuro-Linguistic Programming training, users of the platform will be able to develop excellent communication both with themselves, and with others. The approach to NLP is more of a user manual for one's conscious and unconscious mind developed by modeling excellent communicators and therapists who got results with their clients.



# FOR THE CORPORATE AND STATE SECTORS

The corporate and state sectors can also benefit from the Chainstitute platform's value offering by relying on its instruments for educating staff and empowering them to integrate blockchain-based solutions into operational processes and workflows.

The Chainstitute platform can streamline the education system as a whole and foster the successful adoption and integration of decentralized technologies into the distance and digital learning sectors. The platform can help anonymize the system and increase sales volumes for corporate products developed on the basis of blockchain education and other edtech solutions.



# COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

The Chainstitute platform offers an array of competitive advantages on the technical end of the project that include the use of advanced technologies for making the applications and services contained within more attractive to a growingly digitized audience.

Among the main competitive advantages of the Chainstitute platform is the development of educational systems based on Virtual Reality technology. The use of such advanced methods in the education system will allow users to participate in online classrooms that are practically indistinguishable from real classrooms.

The given approach will blur the line between online and offline education, making the process more favorable and adhered to the traditional methodologies employed in higher education institutions. The technology will also allow replacing the traditional classrooms during classes with any other environment, thus stimulating the senses of the participants and making the education process more productive. In addition, VR will allow users to visualize any kind of information in real time within the virtual environment and thus have an advanced analogue of a whiteboard or information display.



Chainstitute is engaged in the development of a proprietary set of VR glasses that foresee the integration of blockchain for leveraging the possibilities of decentralized applications. In distance learning, the biggest problem is that the student is, in fact, alone and there is no physical experience, while learning using VR technology turns that into a completely practical learning and experiential learning process.

The ability to use VR technology in the educational industry for every field of activity is an undisputed advantage that Chainstitute can provide using its platform and the underlying technological basis.

The availability of a proprietary blockchain capable of interacting with other decentralized networks will allow Chainstitute to interoperate within the industry and provide instant connection with wallets, exchanges, and other decentralized applications. Such flexibility will streamline the monetization instruments of the Chainstitute platform and make the process of liquidity flow forwarding a seamless one.

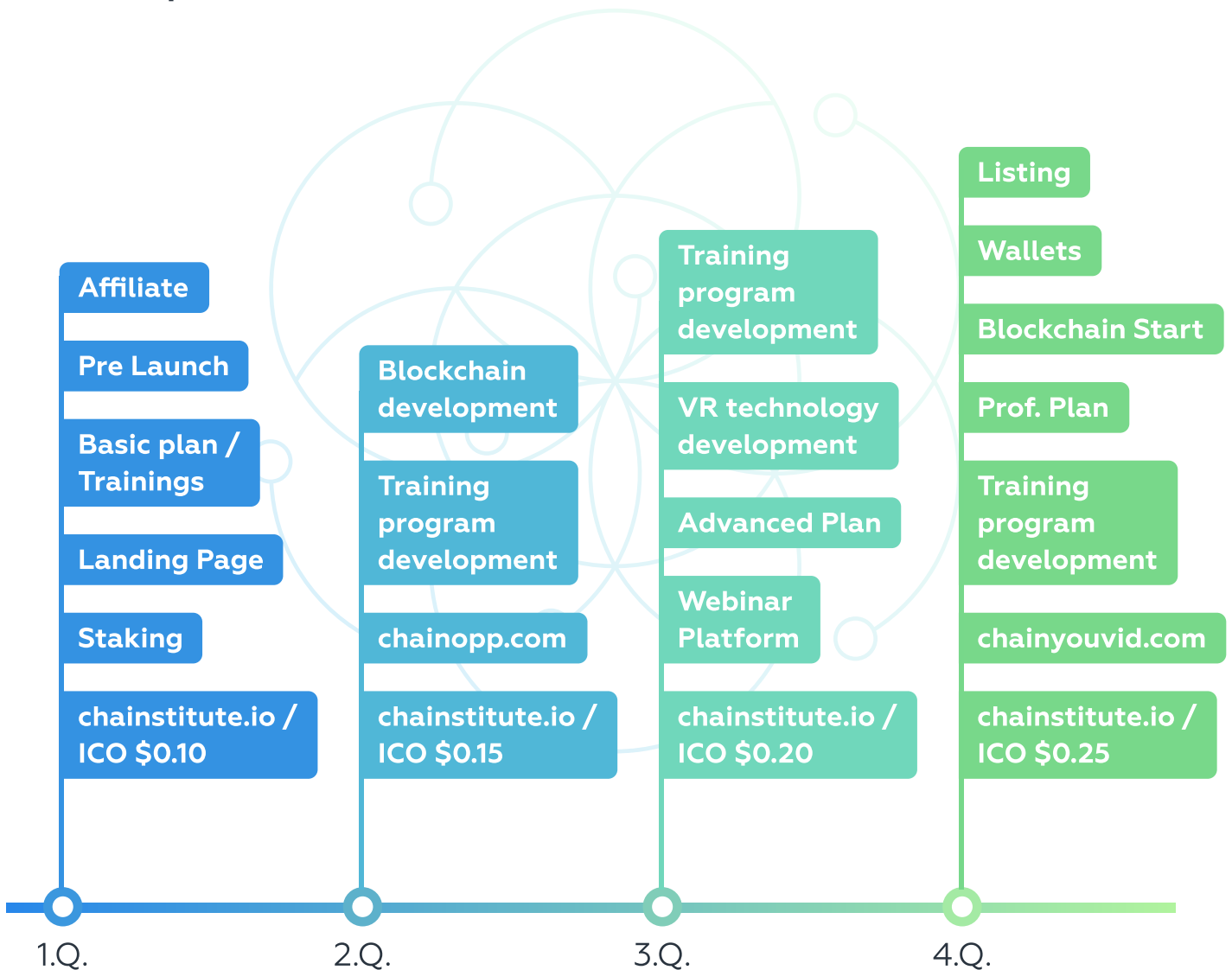
The use of Non-Fungible Tokens as the basis for all certificates issued by Chainstitute will allow their holders to have immutable ownership rights. Such NFT-backed certificates will be unique and recorded on the blockchain, ensuring the availability of information about the holder in a transparent manner.

Artificial intelligence software will also be employed on the Chainstitute platform. Thanks to the proprietary blockchain of the platform, every user of the Chainstitute educational system will have a teacher in the form of an artificial intelligence construct that will be unique for every participant. By understanding the behavioral factors of each user, as well as their personalities and thinking abilities, the AI will tailor educational programs and make the process personalized and flexible to suit the individual user's progress and needs.



# ROADMAP

The Chainstitute platform will be adhering to a predetermined roadmap set as follows:





# MONETIZATION

The Chainstitute platform will employ a comprehensive monetization mechanism that will include the development of a proprietary blockchain called the CIN Consensus Protocol.

**The CIN Consensus Protocol will foresee the following features:**

## 1. Freedom of participation

anyone can join the consensus process and no one has all or a majority of the decision-making power

## 2. Low latency

fast and cheap transactions that are confirmed within a few seconds

## 3. Freedom of trust

nodes (those participating in the consensus system) choose their own set of trusted nodes and can revoke trust from bad actors at any time

## 4. Safety

even if nodes fail or bad actors join the network, consensus can still be reached and the network will come to the right conclusion



The above aspects of the CIN consensus system are a proposed solution to a consensus dilemma called the Byzantine Generals' Problem (BGP). The problem describes a scenario where a large Byzantine army is attempting to conquer a resistant city and must collectively decide to attack or retreat. Because of its size, the army is led by many generals who must coordinate through messengers. The problem is rooted in communication failures and the trustworthiness of generals and messengers, some of whom may be traitors. Resolving the BGP dilemma requires Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT), which is when all trustworthy generals reach the same conclusion, despite a small number of traitors and failures. In other words, consensus in a distributed system can be met with BFT, a failsafe method that endures activity from bad actors.

Different from BFT, the CIN consensus mechanism is a type of Federated Byzantine Agreement (FBA) referred to as the CIN Consensus Protocol. On the given network, faults come in the form of faulty or malicious nodes. CIN can provide safety (or a guarantee that nothing undesirable, such as a fork of the network, will ever happen) because participants in its system can continue to vote for their desired outcome until consensus is reached. If there is ever a discrepancy – if a quorum (the set of nodes sufficient to reach consensus) cannot agree on what should be put in the ledger - then the entire network will cease operations until consensus is reached.





## Properties of different consensus mechanisms

Mechanizm	Decentralized Control	Low Latency	Flexible Trust	Asymptotic security
Proof of work	+	-	-	-
Proof of stake	+	maybe	-	maybe
Byzantine agreement	-	+	+	+
Tendermint	+	+	-	+
CIN Consensus Protocol	+	+	+	+

In a consensus protocol, nodes exchange messages asserting statements about slots. When a node hears a sufficient set of nodes assert a statement, it assumes no functioning node will ever contradict that statement. That is called a quorum slice, or, more concisely, just a slice. To permit progress in the face of node failures, a node may have multiple slices, any one of which is sufficient to convince it of a statement. At a high level, then, an FBA system consists of a loose confederation of nodes each of which has chosen one or more slices.



More formally: Definition (FBAS). A federated Byzantine agreement system, or FBAS, is a pair

$\langle \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$  comprising a set of nodes  $\mathbf{V}$  and a quorum function  $\mathbf{Q} : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow 2^{\mathbf{V}} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$  specifying one or more quorum slices for each node, where a node belongs to all of its own quorum slices—i.e.,  $\forall v \in \mathbf{V}, \forall q \in \mathbf{Q}(v), v \in q$ . (Note  $2^X$  denotes the powerset of  $X$ .)

A set of nodes  $U \subseteq \mathbf{V}$  in FBAS  $\langle \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{Q} \rangle$  is a quorum iff  $U \neq \emptyset$  and  $U$  contains a slice for each member—i.e.,  $\forall v \in U, \exists q \in \mathbf{Q}(v)$  such that  $q \subseteq U$ .

A quorum is a set of nodes sufficient to reach agreement. A quorum slice is the subset of a quorum convincing one particular node of agreement. A quorum slice may be smaller than a quorum.

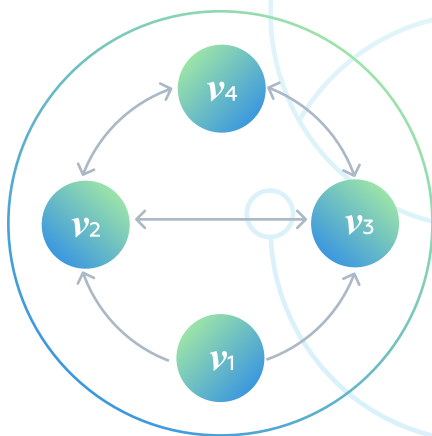


Fig. 2.  $v_1$ 's quorum slice is not a quorum without  $v_4$

$$\mathbf{Q}(v_1) = \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}\}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(v_2) = \mathbf{Q}(v_3) = \mathbf{Q}(v_4) = \{\{v_2, v_3, v_4\}\}$$

Node  $v_1$ 's slice  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is sufficient to convince  $v_1$  of a statement. But  $v_2$ 's and  $v_3$ 's slices include  $v_4$ , meaning neither  $v_2$  nor  $v_3$  can assert a statement without  $v_4$ 's agreement. Hence, no agreement is possible without  $v_4$ 's participation, and the only quorum including  $v_1$  is the set of all nodes  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ .

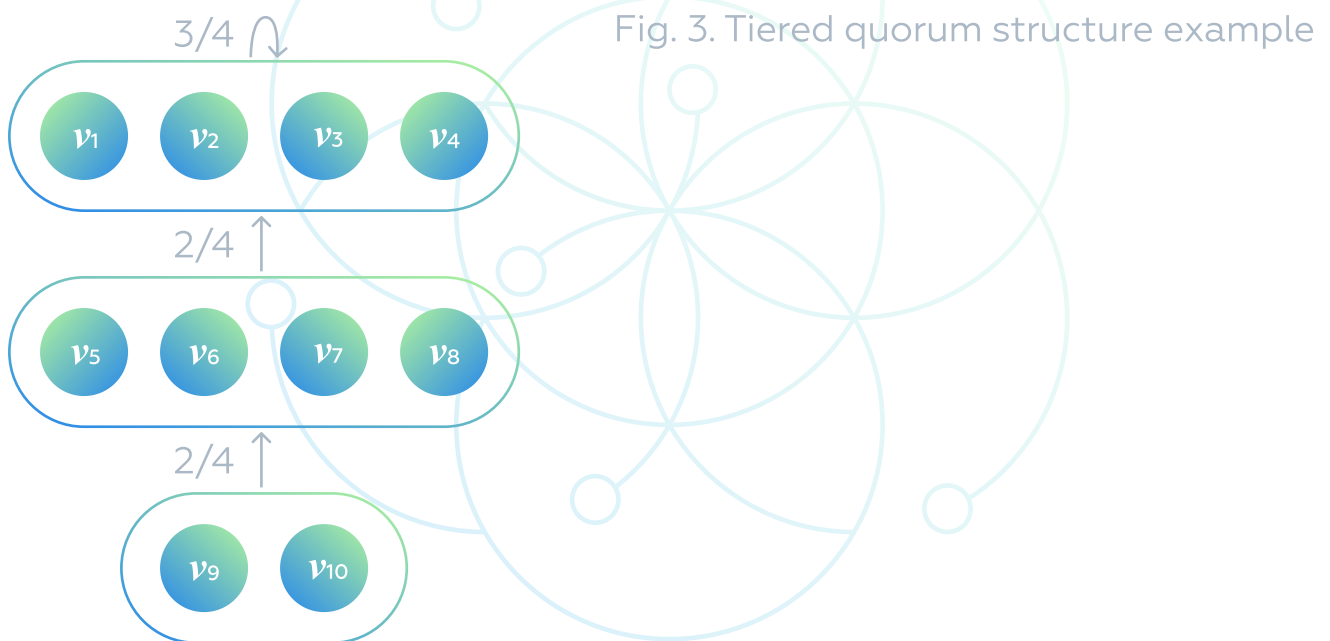
Traditionally, non-federated Byzantine agreement requires all nodes to accept the same slices, meaning

$$\forall v_1, v_2, \mathbf{Q}(v_1) = \mathbf{Q}(v_2).$$



Because every member accepts every slice, traditional systems do not distinguish between slices and quorums. The downside is that membership and quorums must somehow be preordained, precluding open membership and decentralized control. FBA's key innovation is enabling each node to choose its own quorum slice set  $Q(v)$ .

System-wide quorums thus arise from individual decisions made by each node. Nodes may select slices based on arbitrary criteria such as reputation or financial arrangements. In some settings, no individual node may have complete knowledge of all nodes in the system, yet consensus should still be possible.



The figure above is an example of a tiered system in which different nodes have different slice sets, something possible only with FBA. A top tier, comprising  $v_1, \dots, v_4$ , is structured like a PBFT system with  $f=1$ , meaning it can tolerate one Byzantine failure so long as the other three nodes are reachable and well-behaved. Nodes  $v_5, \dots, v_8$  constitute a middle tier and depend not on each other, but rather on the top tier.



Only two top tier nodes are required to form a slice for a middle tier node. Nodes  $v_9$  and  $v_{10}$  are in a leaf tier for which a slice consists of any two middle tier nodes. Note that  $v_9$  and  $v_{10}$  may pick disjoint slices such as  $\{v_5, v_6\}$  and  $\{v_7, v_8\}$ ; nonetheless, both will indirectly depend on the top tier.

In practice, the top tier could consist of anywhere from four to dozens of widely known and trusted financial institutions. As the size of the top tier grows, there may not be exact agreement on its membership, but there will be significant overlap between most parties' notions of top tier. Additionally, one can imagine multiple middle tiers, for instance one for each country or geographic region.

If we think of quorum slices as analogous to network reachability and quorums as analogous to transitive reachability, then the Internet's near complete transitive reachability suggests we can likewise ensure worldwide consensus with FBA. In many ways, consensus is an easier problem than inter-domain routing. While transit consumes resources and costs money, slice inclusion merely requires checking digital signatures. Hence, FBA nodes can err on the side of inclusiveness, constructing conservative slices with greater interdependence and redundancy than typically seen in peering and transit arrangements.

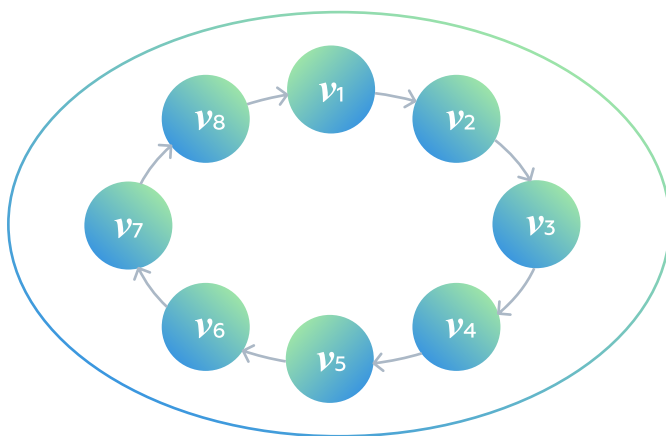


Fig. 4. Cyclic quorum example

$$Q(v_i) = \{v_i, v_{(i \bmod 6)+1}\}$$



Another example not possible with centralized consensus is cyclic dependency structures, such as the one depicted in Figure 4. Such a cycle is unlikely to arise intentionally, but when individual nodes choose their own slices, it is possible for the overall system to end up embedding dependency cycles. The bigger point is that, compared to traditional Byzantine agreement, an FBA protocol must cope with a far wider variety of quorum structures.

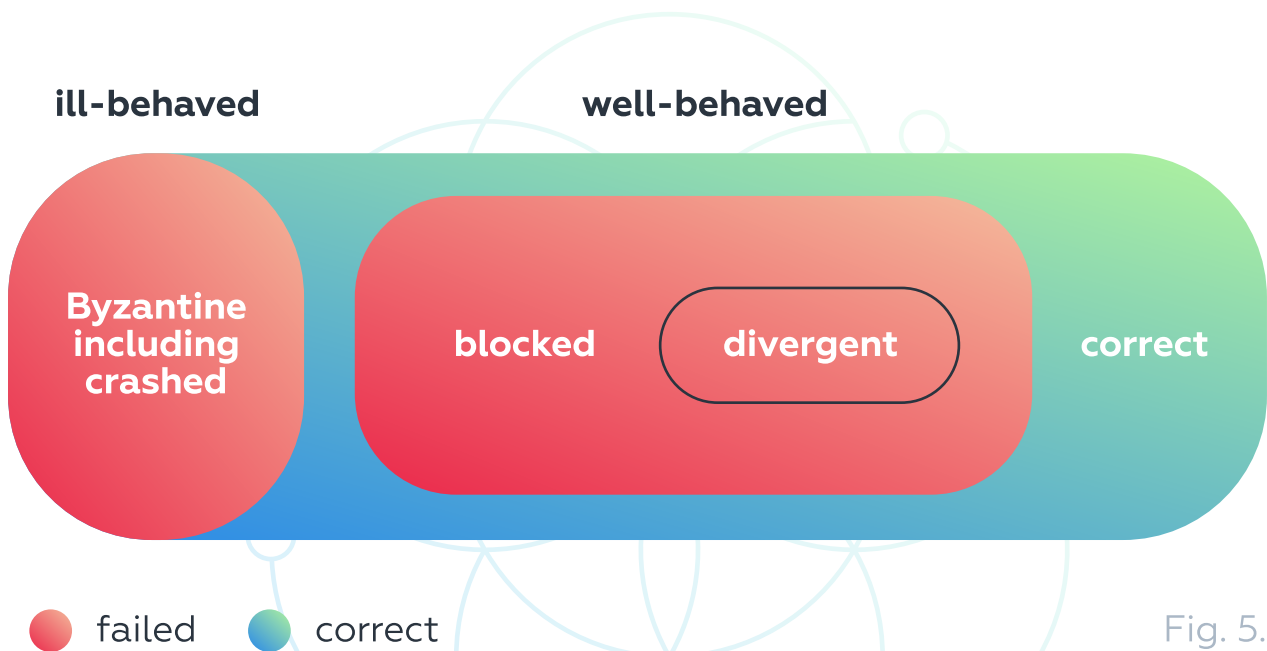
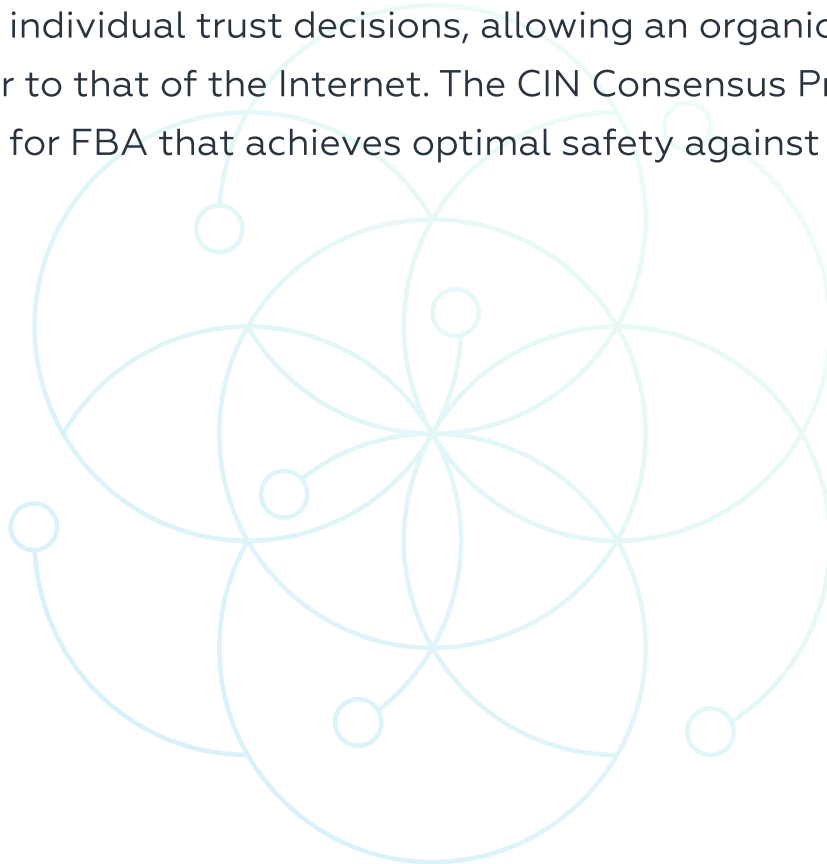


Fig. 5.

We call well-behaved nodes that enjoy both safety and liveness correct. Nodes that are not correct have Figure 5 above illustrates the possible kinds of node failure. To the left are Byzantine failures, meaning the ill-behaved nodes. To the right are two kinds of well-behaved but failed nodes. Nodes that lack liveness are termed blocked, while those that lack safety are termed divergent. An attack violating safety is strictly more powerful than one violating only liveness, so we classify divergent nodes as a subset of blocked ones.



Byzantine agreement has long enabled distributed systems to achieve consensus with efficiency, standard cryptographic security, and flexibility in designating trusted participants. Here introduces federated Byzantine agreement (FBA), a model for achieving decentralized consensus while preserving the traditional benefits of Byzantine agreement. The key distinction between FBA and prior Byzantine agreement systems is that FBA forms quorums from participants' individual trust decisions, allowing an organic growth model similar to that of the Internet. The CIN Consensus Protocol is a construction for FBA that achieves optimal safety against ill-behaved participants.





# TOKENOMICS

The economic model of the Chainstitute platform foresees the use of a deflationary model, since the number of tokens is limited to 421 million. The limited number of tokens is subject to interest upon resale and an increase in price in the medium and long term.

Historical data from the crypto market has proven that the profitability of investments in an ICO in practice is not related to the profitability of the underlying project itself, because even an unprofitable project can yield profits to its investors in the short term. By its nature, an ICO is one of the forms of attracting investment, but in practice, people participate in such events by believing in the underlying idea, not even counting on returns with interest.

The Chainstitute project is underpinned by real technologies, financial schemes and earning strategies that provide both profitability in the long term and benefits for average users who become stakeholders and participants of the platform.

Since the main goal of the Chainstitute project is to educate people, raise their level of knowledge about blockchain technologies and give opportunities for self-improvement, the underlying value of the project is higher than short-term profiteering.



The Chainstitute platform offers real monetization opportunities, which involve real actions on the market that makes the strategy of just waiting for price hikes simply unprofitable. Users can participate in the process of conducting training with the hosts and receive blockchain-based certificates as digital proof of their knowledge.

It is for this reason that there is no unambiguous line to distinguish between fundraising, crowdfunding and crowdfunding, but, nevertheless, in relation to ICOs, one fundamental feature should be highlighted. All of these schemes have one thing in common, which is that users who have invested money in a project will be helping it create a certain product.

Crowdfunding also makes it possible to buy said product in advance at a lower price, resulting in significant savings for all participants. Investors partaking in ICOs buy tokens that can potentially rise in price, yielding income in the future. As such, fundraising is more of a desire to support a certain endeavor, while crowdfunding is saving on the discounted price of a future product, while crowdfunding is a return on investment.

The Chainstitute platform offers a hybrid approach to raising funds by giving participants the opportunity to buy the platform's products in advance at a lower price. The investors receive tokens in return that will potentially rise in price, and at the same time, they can earn through the processes presented on the platform, such as resorting to staking. By resorting to the opportunities provided by blockchain training and trading training, such as technical analysis, investors can also earn returns while being stakeholders of the platform.





# TOKEN SALE ALLOCATION AND TOKENOMICS

Chainstitute will be placing 20 million coins for sale at the ICO. The goal of the project is to arouse the interest of market participants, not attract a maximum possible amount of funds. As such, there will be a limit placed on the sale of coins at the ICO. Focus will be made on the fact that the platform is developing blockchain certificates in NFT format alongside educational materials, such as media and documentation to support participants of the project.

Maximum Supply	Coin price	Number of tokens dedicated for ICO
421,000,000	\$0.25	20,000,000

Discount rate decreases after 5 million coins are sold.

Sample	
%60 Dis \$0.10 5 mil	100,000 coins (\$0.10)-----8%-----8,000 coins are unlocked and paid based on \$0.10
%40 Dis \$0.15 5 mil	100,000 coins (\$0.15)-----8%-----8,000 coins are unlocked and paid based on \$0.15
%20 Dis \$0.20 5 mil	100,000 coins (\$0.20)-----8%-----8,000 coins are unlocked and paid based on \$0.20
%0 Dis \$0.25 5 mil	100,000 coins (\$0.25)-----8%-----8,000 coins are unlocked and paid based on \$0.25



**Invested number**  
10,000 USDT

**Price**  
\$0.10

**Monthly Payout**  
8,000 coins

**Annual Earnings**  
9,600 USDT

**Coin's Listing**  
25,000 USDT

**Val. On Exch**  
\$0.25

### ICO Allocation

Discount	60%	40%	20%	0%	Coin's Listing Val. on Exchange
ICO supply number 20,000,000 CIN Coin	5,000,000 coins \$0.10	5,000,000 coins \$0.15	5,000,000 coins \$0.20	5,000,000 coins \$0.25	\$0.25
Staking reward	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%

### Special for ICO investors

**5,000**

– 1 year full access

**10,000**

– 1 year full access  
+ free blockchain conference invitation

**20,000**

– 1 year full access  
+ free international crypto expo invitation



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PLEASE READ THIS SECTION AND THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ENTITLED "DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY", "NO REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES", "CAUTIONARY NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS", , "NO ADVICE".

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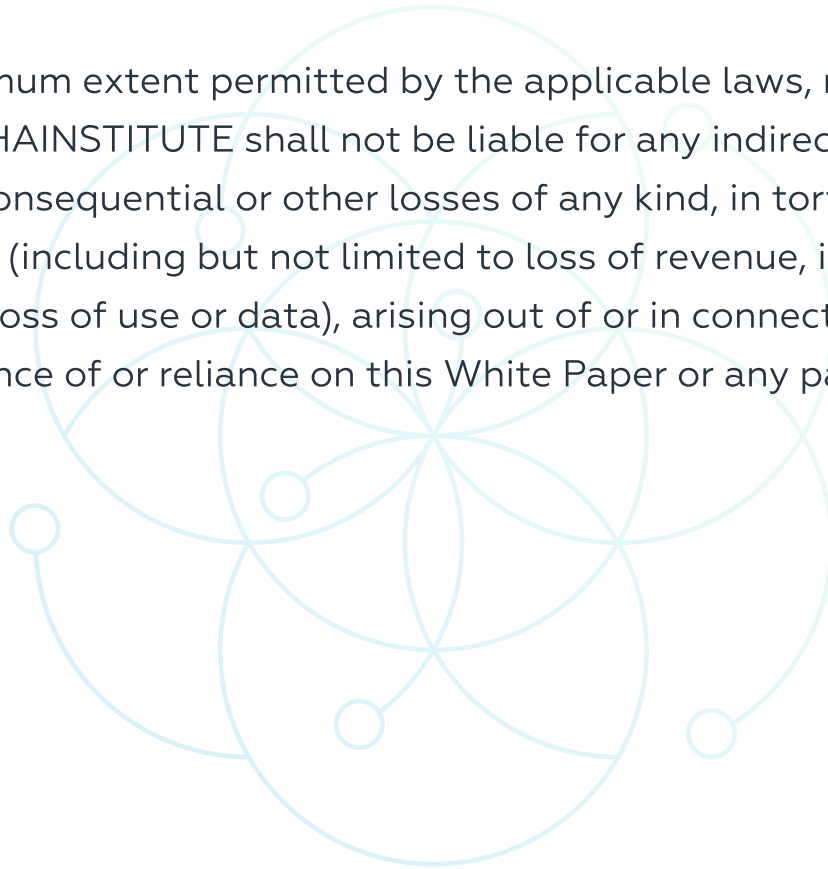
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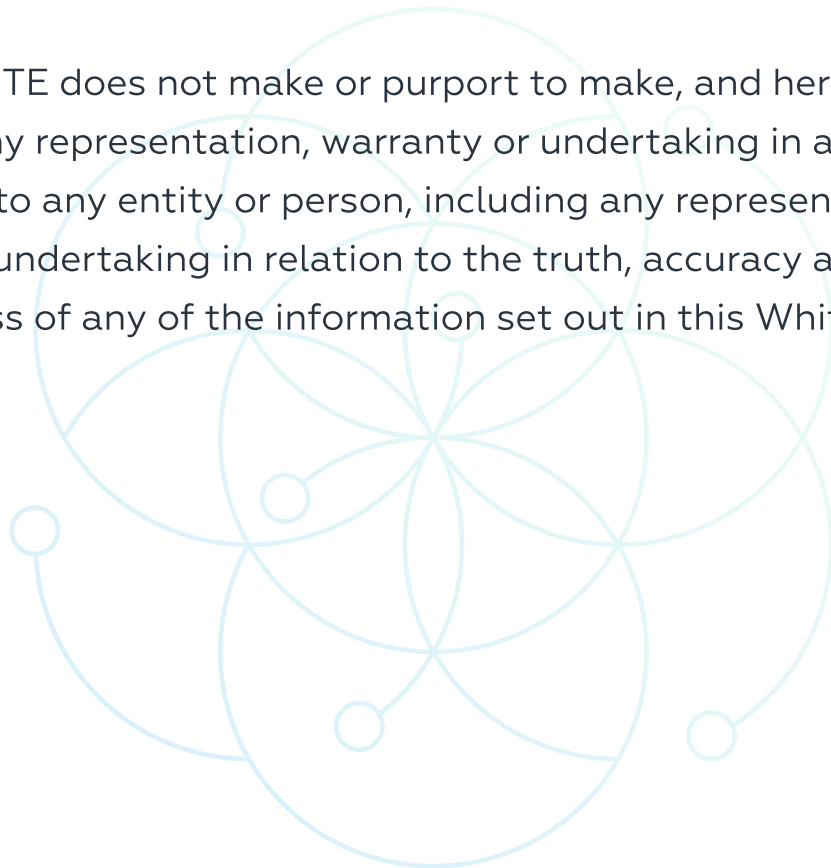
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