



White Paper

SOCIETATIS

**An egalitarian cryptographic
approach to a democratic
decentralized society via an
untraceable blockchain as potential**

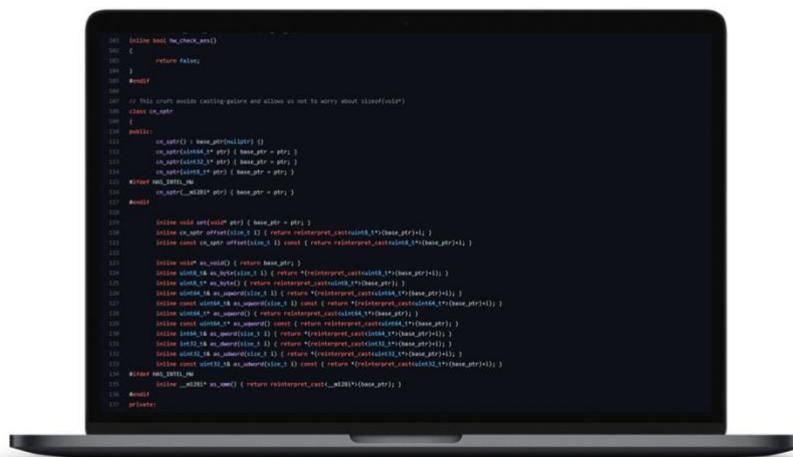
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01. Framework

Framework & Implementation



01

CRYPTONIGHT

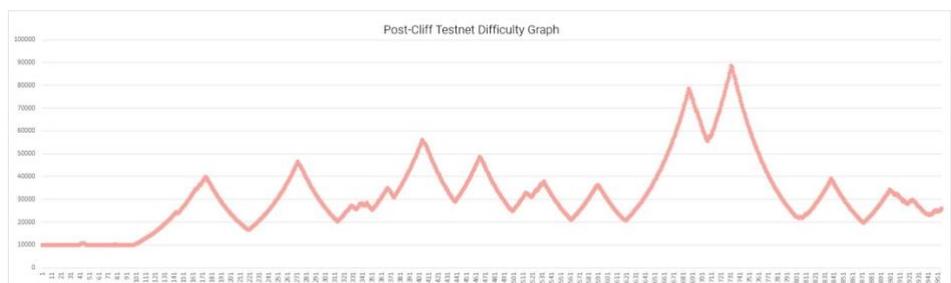
Many of nowadays crypto currencies disappear into oblivion. From many of them you will never hear again although some of them have great ideas. That's why we rely our Framework (partly) on the current implementation of QWERTY coin (QWC).

Our system ensures ...

- ... untraceability of every transaction is. This is ensured by equipping every block of transactions with 5 dummy transactions. Also, the transaction is encrypted so no one is able to either know how much currency has been transferred nor your wallet ID or the

- ... wallet ID of the transaction recipient
- ... decentralization of the system. Through servers in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Singapore, we ensure 100 percent availability of the (web)wallet, pools and explorer. These servers are scalable and will grow with the demand of SCTS.
- ... a consistent block time. Through the Egalitarian Proof of Work (EPoW) is designated so that any forged extra time posted by a malicious actor is rather penalized for every second compared to issuing a new block with the shortest timestamp for the next block.

02. CLIF CRITICAL LEVEL IMPEDIMENT FAILSAFE



-50.0%

Reduction of difficulty in case of an executed Hash Rate Attack (HRA)

What is CLIF?

CLIF is an algorithm that is triggered when a long interval is detected between the last block time and the current block.

What is CLIF used for?

As mentioned, CIMA + Consistency already protects the blockchain from individuals with malicious intent to get block rewards by using massive hash rates. Yet, it still does not solve another vector of attack, stalling the network itself.

Although miners with large hash rates cannot gain profits from attacking SCTS blockchain at all, attackers with the sole purpose of sabotaging the blockchain can increase the difficulty and drop out at any moment.

This creates a huge gap in time between blocks and halts the operation of

blockchain for a long time. As a result, honest and long-term miners and wallet users are negatively affected.

Depending on the duration and the magnitude of attack(s), the previous solutions were 1. A certain amount of mining power is rented from "NiceHash" like services to lower the difficulty. 2. Just wait long enough until a future block is found.

What improvements does CLIF bring to SCTS Blockchain?

It simply prevents hash rate attacks from happening by adjusting the difficulty if an increased block time is detected. It not only prevents the chain from halting, it also prevents to get stuck in high difficulty if a user with high hash rate suddenly drops out of the pool.



03. Transaction Speed

The Societatis Blockchain guarantees a constant block time of 120 seconds. This has a huge impact on the deployment of this blockchain as a payment method at several Point of Sales (POS). From gas stations to supermarkets or catering in a club, the transactions of this payment method is almost instantly available.

Speed is key. Not only in payment but for votes and messages as well.

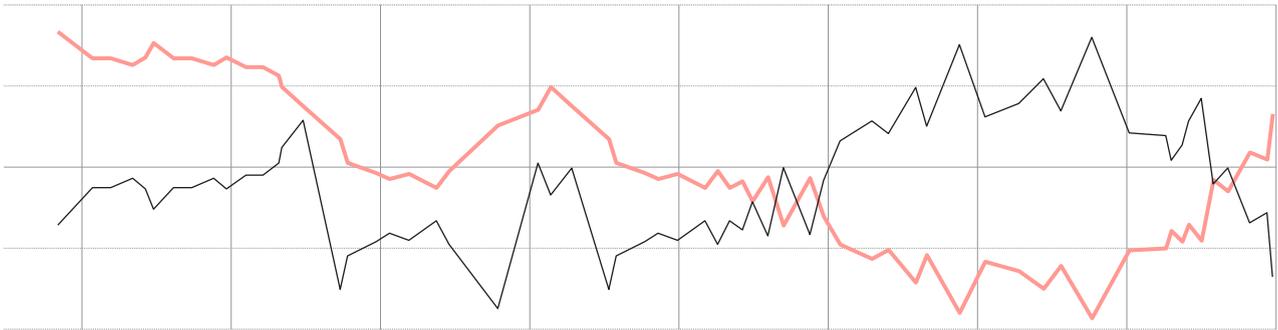
03

For publicly accessible blockchains, where trust between actors is established through the complex proof-of-work mechanism, the limited transaction speed is currently still a major limiting factor for widespread use. The Bitcoin blockchain currently handles only three transactions per second and Ethereum 20 transactions per second. The VISA payment network, by comparison, processes an average of 2,000 transactions per second (with a maximum capacity of even 56,000 transactions per second). PayPal, by comparison, enables about 150 transactions per second.50 Particularly for possible future applications that require mass transactions or even a large number of very small transactions in

short periods of time - for example, for applications in the area of the Internet of Things - the transaction speeds currently possible on public blockchains are far too low.

SCTS on the other hand is potentially able to process millions of transactions per second. This makes it groundbreaking in terms of transaction speed.

Regarding that circumstance that every transaction is encrypted and also loaded with dummy transaction is this a solid base to build the future of payment.



04. Miner rewards

Besides the basic reward that every miner gets, rewards are granted egalitaric by mining the coin actively. From every mined coin 10% are taxed for the development of the voting platform.

Coin supply	8.000.000.000
Avg. hashrate	800kH/s
Avg. Reward	80.000 SCTS

4.1 Basic reward

The basic reward is decreasing with every block and is calculated by bit shifting the binary digits of the maximum coin supply of 8.000.000.000 to the right.

This can be expressed as following formular:

$$\frac{((m_moneySupply - alreadyGeneratedCoins) \gg m_emissionSpeedFactor) * consistency}{baseReward}$$

with

`m_moneySupply = 8.000.000.000`

`alReadyGeneratedCoins = total of already generated coins`

`m_emissionSpeedFactor = 0.08 – 2.0`

4.2 Ten percent development fee

At the beginning of the mining of the coin, there will be a ten percent fee of every mined block. This fee is transferred to a wallet dedicated for remuneration of developers.

The current primary development target is the development of the voting system to be used.

As soon as this goal is reached, the first vote will be open to decide whether this 10% fee should be subtracted from every mined block or not. After creating this vote, the development team will stop working until the first change on the system is due.

Due changes are requested and voted upon by the owners.

Feature

05. Crypto Chat

“

If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear

”

- George Orwell

We believe that real democracy can only be executed if the freedom of speech is granted without any limitation.

With SCTS it is possible to chat anonymously over the blockchain itself. This is achieved by sending the message inside a block which will then get encrypted.

Also, the crypto chat offers the possibility of adding a time limit after which the message is not readable anymore. Besides the encrypted storage of the

voting Wallet ID on the voting servers, Societatis has and will never store any of your data on any kind. Even if someone tries to do so, he/she will not succeed because, as mentioned before, all transactions are encrypted and filled with dummy transactions. Also the main wallet ID will never be visible to anyone but you.

What drives us

06. Philosophy



06

What do we believe in ? What drives us ? Why did we create this Blockchain ? Why don't we aim for profit ?

Democracy is one of the greatest achievements of modern societies. It endures war and peace times and has always ensured, that everyone has a voice and is able to exercise freedom of speech.

With big concerns we watched the development of lobbying and corruption even in the worlds most developed and richest countries.

The past taught us, that even the best systems and ideas are doomed to fail

because as long as people in power decide over the heads of the majority in order to gain or maintain power, democracy is nothing but a fancy word.

SCTS can be the solution to this problem by giving everyone owning it the opportunity to vote. Everyone has one vote on every behalf. It does not matter where you live, what your political or religious views are, which skin color you have, or which gender you feel comfortable with.

SCTS is the closest that the humanity has ever come to a true democratic society.