Whitepaper Version 2.0 | 2021

BITCOIN ASSET

Btachain protocol Version 1.0

1. Introduction

1.1 Bitcoin Asset (BTA)

BITCOIN ASSET, as the name implies, Bitcoin Assets, we hope that with the presence of BTA, all of us here can feel and get the momentum like Bitcoin from 10 years back. Bitcoin itself is the mother of all coins that exist today. Therefore, we also rely on BITCOIN to create the current euphoria of the market but with Advanced features and more complete protocols. We combine bitcoin with the current development, namely protocol, Defi, swap and NFT. thus, BTA is a worthy asset be valued higher for the future as long-term investment assets just like Bitcoin.

1.2 BTAChain

The BTA Chain Protocol was developed by the BTA team itself without the interference of any other protocol team, we have a reliable team in this field. The wallets used in BTA-chain can be synchronized to several protocols on the market eventually.

When the price of tokens goes up to a higher level every developer will start looking for our protocol and we will provide open source at GitHub for everyone.

We do everything to present the best and friendly user interface both for common user and Crypto developers. BTA itself will func on as a u lity Token, in the next step every Token based on our protocol will enjoy other benefits of holding BTA Token.

This will be our win-win solution both for BTA community users, crypto developer, and user of other crypto developers based on the BTA-chain protocol.

Our complete BTA protocol and ecosystem will be maximalized to allow the community and user to take advantage of the easy and low fee BTA Protocol:

- Users are free to create any tokenization, financial products, and digital assets on BTA protocol.
- Users can operate these in a simple UI and tooling ecosystem (user-friendly and great support system)
- Provide NFT based chain in BTA protocol for everyone is needed.
- Our team will not stop innovating and providing all market's needs.

2. About us

Btachain protocol was built by an IT team who has been an expert in block chain for more than 9 years and has solid management with the knowledge of leaders who are experts in this field, with our presence, we believe that we can be a leader and market mover in the crypto-currency market in the future, and has an IT team spread across several countries.

The BTA chain protocol will focus on the cryptocurrency-based financial sector, as well as a transparent bridge connecting transactions between blockchain networks.

We always prepare for all major changes and welcome those changes by adapting to the new era of the cryptocurrency world, innovation will always be prepared for future changes in the cryptocurrency market.

2.1 Motivation

Our Motivation is that all people in this world can enjoy the euphoria of Bitcoin 10 years ago and can make BTA their long-term asset and enjoy the benefits of price increases and the ease of user interface and all the facilities that will be provided.

We will apply the idea of bitcoin itself and re-recreate history. That is what motivates us to provide BTA as a solution for those who have lost momentum or want to feel the glory of bitcoin since its low price.

PRICE is what you pay, Value is what you GET

“If You buy Bitcoin 10 years ago,
now you get your Value of 50.000 times you're initial ”

2.2 Vision

Our vision is to be the leading protocol in the world and can provide market needs and always evolve and provide the best, most sophisticated in its class.

We are aware that to achieve this requires teamwork, both protocol providers, token developers, and the token community in the world, therefore the synergy created must be mutually beneficial, starting from the point of view of price, quality, and convenience, and user satisfaction.

2.3 Mission

The First Mission is to make the Bitcoin Asset is known by the world and eventually makes its price higher, after that, we also focus on efficiency and user friendly of our protocol so that individuals and companies can make smart contracts under our protocol, with transfer transactions that are Fast and Low Cost.

The Next Mission is to give a complete ecosystem to the community and give a win-win solution to all parties involved.

2.4 Our Goals

Our goal in 2025 is to be in the Top 100 on CoinMarketCap with a Capitalization of $20 to $50 Billion Dollars, of course this goal can be realized with a limited amount of supply, with the support of the BTAChain protocol equipped with Smart contracts and strong community support.

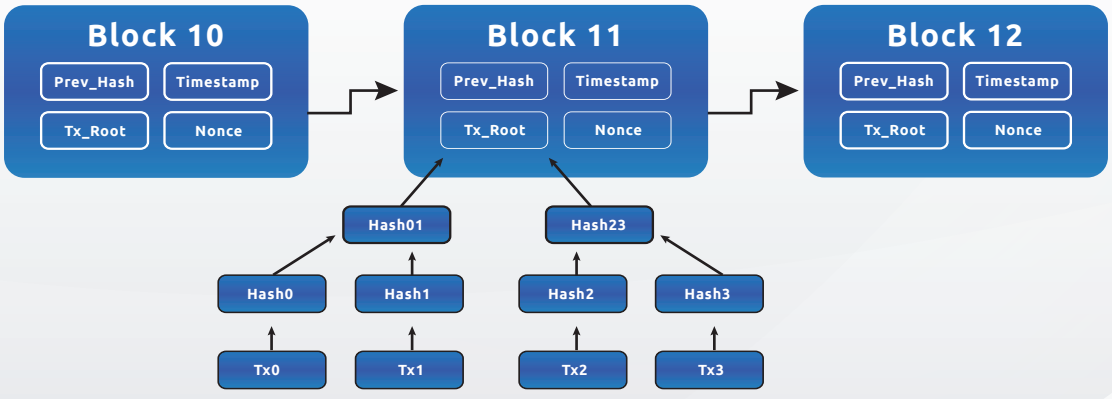
Also we have several Cooperation with exchangers from around the world, reliable developers who join and develop their projects through our network, and support various Ecosystem concepts that will make our Goal become reality.

3. BTA Chain Protocol

3.1 Blockchain

A blockchain is a growing list of records, called blocks, that are linked together using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (generally represented as a Merkle tree).

The timestamp proves that the transaction data existed when the block was published in order to get into its hash. As blocks each contain information about the block previous to it, they form a chain, with each additional block reinforcing the ones before it. Therefore, blockchains are resistant to modification of their data because once recorded, the data in any given block cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks.



Blockchains are typically managed by a peer-to-peer network for use as a publicly distributed ledger, where nodes collectively adhere to a protocol to communicate and validate new blocks. Although blockchain records are not unalterable as forks are possible, blockchains may be considered secure by design and exemplify a distributed computing system with high Byzantine fault tolerance.

The blockchain was invented by a person (or group of people) using the name Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 to serve as the public transaction ledger of the cryptocurrency bitcoin. The identity of Satoshi Nakamoto remains unknown to date. The invention of the blockchain for bitcoin made it the first digital currency to solve the double-spending problem without the need of a trusted authority or central server. The bitcoin design has inspired other applications and blockchains that are readable by the public and are widely used by cryptocurrencies. The blockchain is considered a type of payment rail. Private blockchains have been proposed for business use but Computerworld called the marketing of such privatized blockchains without a proper security model "snake oil". However, others have argued that permissioned blockchains, if carefully designed, may be more decentralized and therefore more secure in practice than permissionless ones[1].

3.2 EVM (Ethereum Virtual machine)

Ethereum is a decentralized, open-source blockchain with smart contract functionality. Ether **(ETH or Ξ)** is the native cryptocurrency of the platform. After Bitcoin, it is the largest cryptocurrency by market capitalization. Ethereum is the most actively used blockchain.

“Virtual machine”

The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is the runtime environment for transaction execution in Ethereum. It is a 256-bit register stack that is sandboxed from the node's other files and processes to ensure that for a given pre-transaction state and transaction, every node produces the same post-transaction state, thereby enabling network consensus. The formal definition of the EVM is specified in the Ethereum Yellow Paper. EVMs have been implemented in **C++, C#, Go, Haskell, Java, JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Rust, Elixir, Erlang,** and soon **WebAssembly.**

[1] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain

“GAS”

Gas is a unit of account within the EVM used in the calculation of a transaction fee, which is the amount of ETH a transaction's sender must pay to the miner who includes the transaction in the blockchain.

Each type of operation which may be performed by the EVM is hardcoded with a certain gas cost, which is intended to be roughly proportional to the amount of resources (computation and storage) a node must expend to perform that operation. When creating a transaction, the sender must specify a gas limit and gas price. The gas limit is the maximum amount of gas the sender is willing to use in the transaction, and the gas price is the amount of ETH the sender wishes to pay to the miner per unit of gas used. The higher the gas price, the more incentive a miner has to include the transaction in their block, and thus the quicker the transaction will be included in the blockchain. The sender buys the full amount of gas (i.e. the gas limit) up-front, at the start of the execution of the transaction, and is refunded at the end for any gas not used. If at any point the transaction does not have enough gas to perform the next operation, the transaction is reverted but the sender still pays for the gas used. Gas prices are typically denominated in Gwei, a subunit of ETH equal to 10−9 ETH.

This fee mechanism is designed to mitigate transaction spam, prevent infinite loops during contract execution, and provide for a market-based allocation of network resources[2].

3.3 Terminology

3.3.1 Addresses / Wallet

BTAchain address starts from "0X" this address is the same as the address used by "Ethereum" it can be said that we Fork from Ethereum. Project with addresses starting at address 0X can be used multi-protocol, meaning addresses contain 40 hexadecimal digits ***e.g. 0xad9787017e82f6368bbe4893b475caada2258564***. Contract addresses are in the same format, however, they are determined by sender and creation transaction nonce.

[2] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethereum

3.3.2 Application binary interface “ABI”

In computer software, an application binary interface (ABI) is an interface between two binary program modules. Often, one of these modules is a library or operating system facility, and the other is a program that is being run by a user.

An ABI defines how data structures or computational routines are accessed in machine code, which is a low-level, hardware-dependent format. In contrast, an API defines this access in source code, which is a relatively high-level, hardware-independent, often human-readable format. A common aspect of an ABI is the calling convention, which determines how data is provided as input to, or read as output from, computational routines. Examples of this are the x86 calling conventions.

Adhering to an ABI (which may or may not be officially standardized) is usually the job of a compiler, operating system, or library author. However, an application programmer may have to deal with an ABI directly when writing a program in a mix of programming languages, or even compiling a program written in the same language with different compilers[3].

3.3.3. Application programming interface “API”

An application programming interface (API) is a connection between computers or between computer programs. It is a type of software interface, offering a service to other pieces of software. A document or standard that describes how to build such a connection or interface is called an API specification. A computer system that meets this standard is said to implement or expose an API. The term API may refer either to the specification or to the implementation.

3.3.4 Asset “ Token “

An asset is a BTA20 token that has been registered / created in the BTAchain chain and is displayed through the Data explorer.

[3] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_binary_interface

3.3.5 Block

Block is a complete record of all transactions that occur in the block, the number of transactions blocked varies depending on the transactions that occur at that time. Block size, block header, transaction counter, and transaction data.

3.3.6 Block Reward

Rewards that occur in each block will be sent to the validator's address / Wallet that has been registered as the "Consensus" address of the reward recipient.

3.3.7 Block Header

The block header is the part of the block that contains the previous transaction Hash, Merkle root, timestamp, version, and witness address.

3.3.8 Cold Wallet

Cold wallets are also known as wallets that store secret data / private secret keys offline not connected to any network, these are usually stored on cold devices *E.g. Computers, cellphones* or in the form of flash drives with offline conditions. this ensures that your private key is kept safe.

3.3.9 Hot Wallet

Hot wallets are known as online storage of confidential data, this allows for the use of secret keys online, this can be vulnerable to crime or theft by malicious actors.

3.3.10 gRPC

gRPC (Google Remote Procedure Calls is an open source remote procedure call (RPC) system initially developed at Google in 2015 as the next generation of the RPC infrastructure Stubby. It uses HTTP/2 for transport, Protocol Buffers as the interface description language, and provides features such as authentication, bidirectional streaming and flow control, blocking or nonblocking bindings, and cancellation and timeouts. It generates cross-platform client and server bindings for many languages. Most common usage scenarios include connecting services in a microservices style architecture, or connecting mobile device clients to backend services[4].

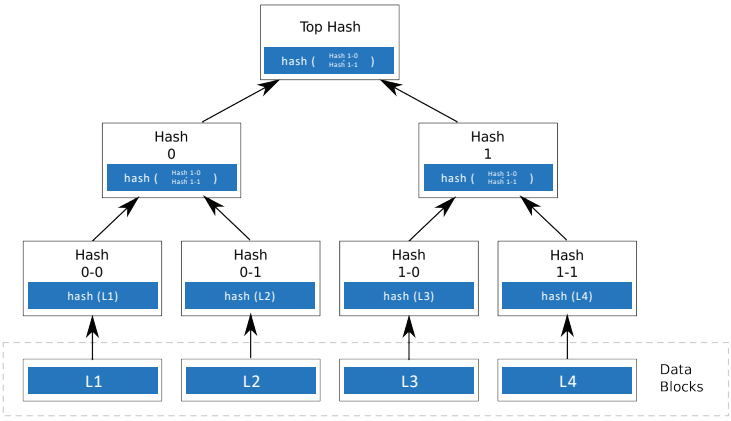
3.3.11 DAPP

A decentralized application is an application that operates without a centrally trusted party, an application that allows direct interaction between users and providers to communicate directly to users / agreements / and connect directly to resources without interme-diaries.

3.3.12 Merkle tree

In cryptography and computer science, a hash tree or Merkle tree is a tree in which every leaf node is labelled with the cryptographic hash of a data block, and every non-leaf node is labelled with the cryptographic hash of the labels of its child nodes. Hash trees allow efficient and secure verification of the contents of large data structures. Hash trees are a generalization of hash lists and hash chains.

[4] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GRPC



Demonstrating that a leaf node is a part of a given binary hash tree requires computing a number of hashes proportional to the logarithm of the number of leaf nodes of the tree; this contrasts with hash lists, where the number is proportional to the number of leaf nodes itself. Merkle trees are therefore an efficient example of a cryptographic commitment scheme, in which the root of the Merkle tree is seen as a commitment and leaf nodes may be revealed and proven to be part of the original commitment[5].

3.3.13 Testnet

Testnet version is a network version that runs with a single node configuration, so developers can test tokens and contracts before being applied to the actual network. This feature does not cause economic loss, the tokens available in the testnet chain have no value, anyone can get them through the Faucet that has been provided through the testnet website.

3.3.14 RPC

RPCs are a form of inter-process communication (IPC), in that different processes have different address spaces: if on the same host machine, they have distinct virtual address spaces, even though the physical address space is the same; while if they are on different hosts, the physical address space is different. Many different(often incompatible) technologies have been used to implement the concept.

[5] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merkle_tree

3.3.15 Timestamp

The block production time has been recorded the first time a block is produced off the main genesis chain of the blockchain, with the +UTC time format, Blocks are printed every 3 seconds this ensures fast transactions are sent and confirmed on the blockchain.

3.3.16 BTA20

Standart Token that is in the BTAchain protocol, every token built under the BTAChain network will be registered directly on the BTA20 chain network.

3.3.17 BTA

BTA is an abbreviation for **Bitcoin Asset**, which is officially launched by BTAchain's team as the main cryptocurrency and main function for the Btachain protocol, and transaction fee, token creation.

3.4 HPOS Consensus

Hybrid Proof of Stake While most PoS protocols are a deliberate departure from PoW, some hybrid consensus mechanisms use elements of both PoW and PoS models to power on-chain operations. In most cases, these hybrid consensus mechanisms (HPoS) rely on PoW miners to generate new blocks housing transactions, which are then passed on to PoS validators, which vote on whether to confirm the blocks and record them to the blockchain's ledger.

HPoS protocols can help stabilize the price of the network's native coin, and by allowing PoS participants to vote on new blocks and changes to the network's consensus roles, miners are less likely to achieve a hash-power monopoly. Therefore, by combining hashing power with stakeholder voting, HPoS protocols can achieve an impressive level of network security and stability.

Several notable projects have adopted a hybrid PoW/PoS consensus mechanism including Dash and Decred, and Ethereum's upcoming Casper upgrade will transition the Ethereum network to a HPoS model[6].

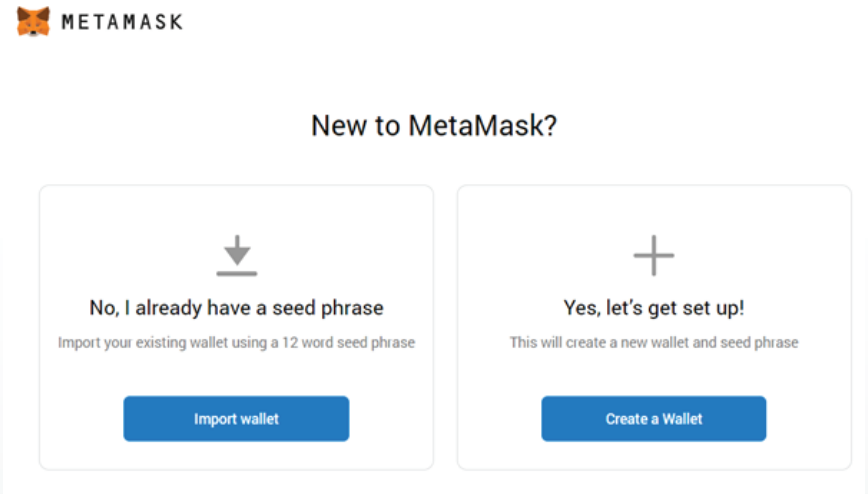
3.5 Wallet

Wallet addresses for the Btachain network are flexible where any individual can use wallets from other network protocols such as for example ERC20 , BEP20 or HRC20 , with addresses starting with **"0X"** ***e.g (0xad9787017e82f6368bbe4893b475caada2258564)*** for metamask users simply make changes to the network / custom network that has been provided in the application / extension of metamask.

For this type of wallet you can receive & transfer balances just simply make network changes without any wallet changes.

This is a big breakthrough from the ethereum project where one wallet functions for multi protocols, of course this wallet can only be used specifically for the Ethereum Fork project.

Make your wallet able to get through the application / extension *metamask.io*



To complement the needs of the market and community, we will also work with several Decentralized applications to list the btachain project in their application.

[6] Source : https://www.gemini.com/cryptopedia/proof-of-stake-delegated-proof-of-stake-consensus-mechanism#section-hybrid-proof-of-stake

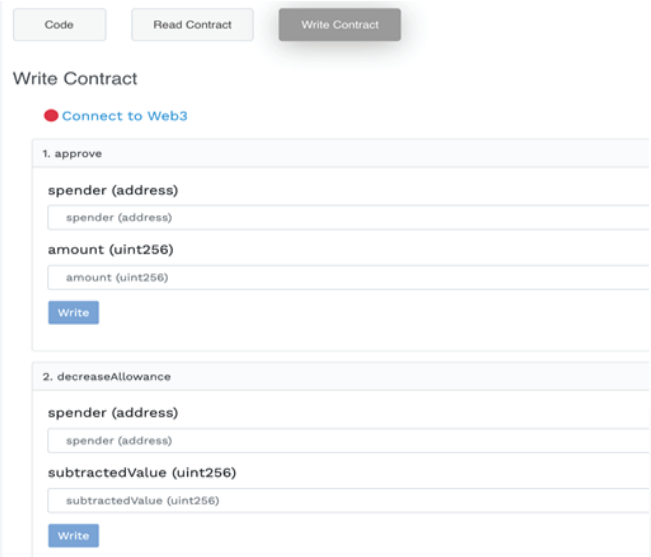
The BTAchain team will also prepare similar applications and wallet extensions to complement the current market needs.

3.6 Smart Contract

A smart contract is a protocol that performs functions digitally and verifies every transaction that occurs in the smart contract. The perspective of smart contract tokenization is to facilitate automatic fund transfers between parties, transfers between parties can occur if they meet several criteria that have been determined from the smart contract.

BTA20 smart contracts are written using solidity language, after they are written, tested, they can only compile into bytecode, then deployed and distributed through the Btachain network, after being deployed Smart contracts can be asked directly about functions through the address of the smart contract.

The Contract Binary Interface (ABI) application there will show functions and calls to interact with the network.for developers or users can connect to this smart contract using Web3 and perform interactions in it.



To issue a Smart contract you must first have a Bitcoin Asset (BTA) for the cost of issuing the smart contract and the fee for issuing the token to the wallet address.

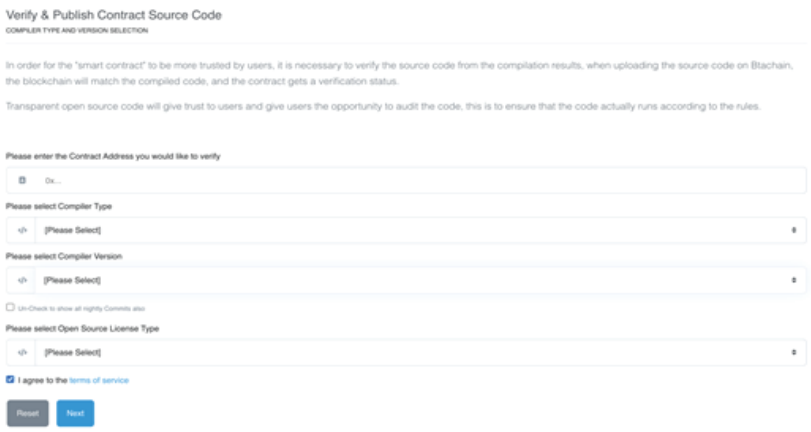
3.6.1 Smart Contract Deployment

After the smart contract has been compiled, the EVM Engine will read the compiled bytecode. bytecode consists of parts for code deployment and AUXDATA.

AUXDATA is a cryptographic fingerprint source as source code, which is used for smart contract verification. bytecode executes the constructor function and prepares the initial storage variable.

for complete information can be obtained through the complete documentation through the *bitcoinasset.io* website

Verify and publish smart contracts Source code :
https://btachain.com/verifycontract



3.6.2 Execute the function

Once the BTA20 Smart contract has been deployed, functions can be executed individually by connecting Web3 to the smart contract or via an API call, to change the function requires an order and must prepare a change fee.

functions can only be changed according to the compilation of the smart contract at the beginning, absolute coding cannot be changed to add or reduce functions, when implementing it must be ensured that the coding compiles as desired before it is implemented.

3.6.3 BTAChain Solidity

The solidity language used by Btachain is the solidity of the ethereum language, which can be said to be almost 100% compatible according to the Ethereum virtual machine (EVM) instructions[6].

3.7 Token

3.7.1 ERC-20 Tokens

The ERC-20 (Ethereum Request for Comments 20) Token Standard allows for fungible tokens on the Ethereum blockchain. The standard, proposed by Fabian Vogelsteller in November 2015, implements an API for tokens within smart contracts.The standard provides functions including the transfer of tokens from one account to another, getting the current token balance of an account and getting the total supply of the token available on the network. Smart contracts that correctly implement ERC-20 processes are called ERC-20 Token Contracts, and help keep track of the created tokens on Ethereum.

```
pragma solidity ^0.6.0;

interface IERC20 {

    function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);
    function balanceOf(address account) external view returns (uint256);
    function allowance(address owner, address spender) external view returns (uint256);

    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);
    function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);
    function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns
(bool);


    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);
    event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed spender, uint256 value);
}

```

Numerous cryptocurrencies have launched as ERC-20 tokens and have been distributed through initial coin offerings.Fees to send ERC-20 tokens must be paid with Ether[7].

[6] Source : https://tron.network/static/doc/white_paper_v_2_0.pdf

[7] Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethereum

3.7.2 BTA20 Token

Through the Btachain network anyone can create tokens by spending a token creation fee of approximately 0.00157328 BTA As the issuer must determine the supply amount in advance before the token is issued, the fee charged for token creation fluctuates depending on the transaction in the network at that time.

Contract Source Code (Solidity)

```
pragma solidity 0.5.16;

interface IBTA20 {
  /**
   * @dev Returns the amount of tokens in existence.
   */
  function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);

  /**
   * @dev Returns the token decimals.
   */
  function decimals() external view returns (uint8);

  /**
   * @dev Returns the token symbol.
   */
  function symbol() external view returns (string memory);

  /**
```

BTA20 Token is a technical standard for smart contracts implemented into the BTAchain network, it is fully compatible with ERC-20.

BTA20 Token that has been implemented into the blockchain / has verified the contract, cannot be changed by anyone including the party who created the token.

3.7.3 ERC721 Token

Non-Fungible Token (NFT)

Ethereum also allows for the creation of unique and indivisible tokens, called non-fungible tokens (NFTs). Since tokens of this type are unique, they have been used to represent such things as collectibles, digital art, sports memorabilia, virtual real estate, and items within games.

The first NFT project, Etheria, a 3D map of tradable and customizable hexagonal tiles, was deployed to the network in October 2015 and demonstrated live at DEVCON1 in November of that year.

In 2021, Christie's sold a digital image with an NFT by Beeple for $69.3 million, making him the third-most valuable living artist in terms of auction prices at the time. Land, buildings and avatars in blockchain-based virtual worlds can also be bought and sold as NFTs, sometimes for hundreds of thousands of dollars

```
contract NftExample is ERC721, Ownable {
    using Counters for Counters.Counter;
    Counters.Counter private _tokenIds;

    constructor() ERC721("NFT-Example", "NEX") {}

    function mintNft(address receiver, string memory tokenURI) external onlyOwner returns (uint256) {
        _tokenIds.increment();

        uint256 newNftTokenId = _tokenIds.current();
        _mint(receiver, newNftTokenId);
        _setTokenURI(newNftTokenId, tokenURI);

        return newNftTokenId;
    }
}
```

3.7.4 BTA721 TOKEN

In the Btachain network structure, Non-Fungible Token (NFT) is also available, where developers can also develop their projects through the Btachain network.

The function of the Non-Fungible Token (NFT) in Btachain BTA721 also has the same function as the ERC721 Token. any developer who creates an ERC721 token in the Ethereum network can also implement the source code into the Btachain network without changing anything, the difference will be seen in the contract address, functionally remains the same.

3.7.5 Beyond Limitless

Btachain has an open future because it is Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) compatible which makes smart contracts and tokens very simple and easy to implement. almost all smart contracts in the world today use EVM to create tokens or smart contracts, so with this opportunity many tokens can be built through the Btachain network.

3.8 DAPP

A decentralized application (dApp) is a service that provides direct interaction between providers and end users providers through a block-chain or distributed ledger.

A decentralized application is a service that runs on a peer-to-peer network of computers providing direct interaction between users and providers. As opposed to traditional centralized applications where code is run on centralized servers, decentralized applications are intended to operate in a manner

Not controlled by a single trusted entity. These properties make decent-ralized applications inherently more difficult to hack or coerce[8].

3.8.1 Application Programming Interface (APIs)

The Btachain network has a wide selection of Gateway APIs, to perform functions or data calls to interact with the Btachain net-work, documentation APIs are available in a highly compatible javascript language for easy understanding.

This allows developers to deploy smart contracts, contract infor-mation,contract functionality, DEX trading, and call data as needed.

This can be experimented with through Testnet to be implemented into the mainnet chain.

3.8.2 Btachain Networks

The Btachain network is also available testnet for developers to test node interactions before being published / distributed to the Mainnet network, btachain server network nodes can be accessed worldwide.

3.8.3 Guide and Tools

Btachain provides complete tools and guides to enable developers to make innovations to realize Dapps, with a complete set of tools that make it easy for developers to test, implement and deploy smart contracts into their Dapps.

[8] Source : https://golden.com/wiki/Decentralized_application_(dApp)

Developers can run the API without having to run the nodes themselves, this access can be obtained on the Btachain Testnet or the Btachain Mainnet, the Btachain environment allows developers to compile and deploy Smart contracts quickly.

Developers can create a local environment for testing smart contracts before entering the deployment stage, in the btachain network there is a wide selection of API calls available in the javascript language.

3.8.4 Resources

BitcoinAsset.io is a site that has been prepared and equipped with documentation guides specifically designed for developers who want to build their Dapp through the Btachain network, here everything is complete with details and easy to understand for interacting within the Btachain network.

From the documentation will guide the developer from the initial stage to the final stage, to node setup, deployment and interaction with smart contracts. a how-to guide for implementing the API, creating a Dapp example, using the respective developer tools[6].

4. Our Protocol Advantanges

4.1 Low fees and fast transfer

In line with the development of public knowledge about crypto. It requires a low fee to make it easier for new users to enjoy easy and fast transactions. Likewise, large institutions carry out millions of transactions a day, thus our initial goal was to provide the lowest possible fee.

Every Bitcoin Asset transaction or token registered on BTAChain is subject to a very low fee starting from 1 GWEI, this is the best offer from the btachain protocol network.

[6] Source : https://tron.network/static/doc/white_paper_v_2_0.pdf

4.2 Environmentally friendly

We learned from the previous Bitcoin network, where the blockchain only works if there are parties who are mining so that blocks are printed for transaction confirmation, and this old method requires an active computer

For 24 hours and make it environment unfriendly it consumes so much Electrical energy.

We have shifted to New Method to our blockchain where it is designed to be Environment friendly, the blockchain will run on the server constantly and also the block is automatically printed, without using a single party to run it.

The New Method in our blockchain will continue run on the server without having to active computer for 24 hours , It is so environment friendly.

4.3 Friendly Wallets

Our wallet address is very user friendly, Btachain is a fork of ethereum, where the ethereum wallet can function as a recipient / sender of Bitcoin Assets, coins or tokens under our network.

The use of this simple wallet is a new breakthrough in the world of crypto-currency, where people don't have to bother creating wallet addresses over and over again.

4.4 Governance

In our btachain network developers can build their own government through BTA20 smart contracts, such as staking, lending, borrowing, etc, by deploying their smart contracts into our network.

4.5 Cross-Chain

Our blockchain structure is built by following the current era of blockchain technology, in our blockchain structure we have prepared a platform for developers to create smart contracts for cross chain transactions.

The btachain network can be connected to various protocols with a bridge system built using smart contracts.

Crosschain transactions in our blockchain run transparently, openly and can be monitored by anyone, this is to ensure transactions run openly and transparently.

5. Milestone 2021

Achievements

Top #1 Trending On CoinMarketCap

Price Increase of Up to 2.350%

Highest Market Price ATH $4.96

We're One Step Ahead to Re-Create the History of Bitcoin, Here are some of the Milestone we have Completed.

5.1 March

- ✓ Official Website has been launched.
- ✓ BSC-BEP20 Smart Contract has been Launched.
- ✓ White paper and Roadmap 1.0 Version have been Launched.
- ✓ Held Airdrop & Giveaway Token
- ✓ Listed on Pancakeswap V1 Liquidity Locked (1 year)
- ✓ Listed on CoinMarketCap and CoinPaprika
- ✓ Listed Logo and Token Name on Tokenpocket, Mathwallet & Trustwallet

5.2 April

- ✓ Telegram PriceBot Has been Launched
- ✓ BTA Chain work has started
- ✓ Long Asset NFT Token has been Launched
- ✓ BTA Farming & Staking at Long Asset Platform Has Been Launched

5.3 May

- ✓ BTAChain Testnet has been Launched

5.4 June

- ✓ Completion of BTAChain User Interface and User Experience
- ✓ Completion of Token & Smart Contract BTA20 Testnet
- ✓ Completion of Token & Smart Contract BTA721 Testnet

5.5 July

- ✓ Testnet Has been Completed
- ✓ Testnet Has been Launched

5.6 August

- Mainnet infrastructure has been completed
- Partnership Proposal to Stablecoins, Exchangers & Decentralized Applications (Dapp's)

6. Roadmap 2021

6.1 September

- We have Registered The Company in Singapore
- Whitepaper & Roadmap V.2.0 Launch
- Open-Source on Github
- Announce Online Media Partnership
- Airdrop Bitcoin Assets to the Community
- Open Proposal for Developers to build the Defi Project

6.2 October

- BTAChain Mainnet Launch
- BTA Cross-chain Transaction System Launch
- Bitcoin Asset Coin & BTA Protocol List to Exchangers
- Working on Development of BTAChain Ecosystem [Defi, NFT, Swap & ETC]

6.3 November

- Multi Token Cross-chain Transaction Launch

6.4 December

End of Year Target

- Bitcoin Asset Listing at least on 10 Major exchanges worldwide
- BTA Protocol available at least on 10 Dapp's
- Ecosystem Has more than 1K-10K projects under BTAChain Protocol
- Target Market Cap reach $1 Billion

6.5 Roadmap 2022 Coming Soon!

We Will Work on enlarging BTAChain Ecosystem to Many Sector such as:

- Exchanger
- Lending & Borrowing Platform
- IDO Platform
- Decentralized Exchanger (DEX)
- Wallet, Oracle & Stablecoin
- NFT, Synthetic Asset & Data
- And More projects Coming up.

7. Tokenomics

7.1 Liquidity Pools (Pancakeswap V1)

4,800,000 BTA **96%**

BTA-BNB LP Created (Locked 1 year) March 23th 2021

7.2 Developers

100,000 BTA **2.00%**

BTA-LONG LP Created (Locked 1year) April 17th 2021

7.3 Development ,Branding & Marketing

89,000 BTA **1.78%**

(still not in use)

7.4 Airdrop

10,000 BTA **0.20%**

Distribution Completed , March 26th 2021

7.5 Giveaway to 10 Lucky holders

1,000 BTA **0.02%**

Giveaway Distribution March 27th – April 5th 2021

8. Conclusion

Btachain can be an alternative choice for developers to build their projects on the Btachain Network because the BTA20 Smart Contract is simple to implement into the network without having to find a way to implement it. Btachain's source code is highly compatible with EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine).

Therefore, it is simple for the community to build their decentralized projects within the Btachain Network.

With a very limited supply, Which is only 5 Million Bitcoin Asset Coins, BTA can be an Alternative Future Crypto Asset, in addition to the limited Supply in the Network, Btachain is a solution for Token Transactions with Very Low Fees.

Blockchain, which is Equipped with protocols and limited supply, is the Btachain Network.