A Hybrid Blockchain Company

The Whitepaper

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1.1 Abstract

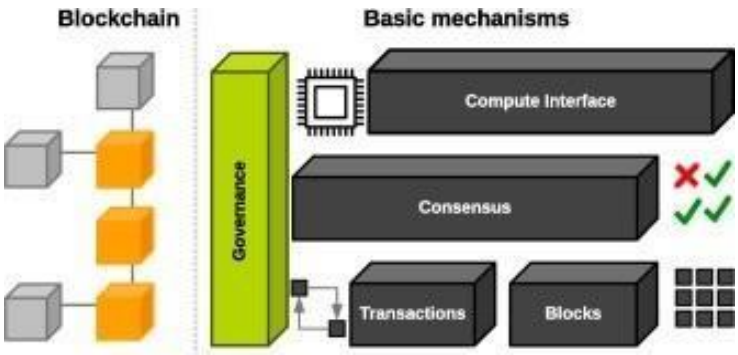
The crypto market capitalization enjoyed a fantastic bull run in 2017, with financial experts valuing it at $90 billion. The wide acceptance by investors has pushed the market to grow more than ten times in valuation in just two years and has stimulated and kept the pace of the bull run. There are different types of digital currencies in the market today that have caught the world's attention as the blockchain technology it is based on is advanced. For an individual or company to thrive in today's digital age, it must adapt to the dynamic technologies that may threaten its existence if not properly harnessed. More companies are shifting their sights to digital marketplaces as it enables them to connect to people outside their target. It has proven to be more effective than traditional advertising. These transformational trends are a mix of technology and effective business models. They are based on patterns such as investments and the influence of the younger generation. With the advent of the 5G technology, the cost of reliable internet and mobile telephony will crash as people will demand more effective and cheaper access. More people will require access to affordable connectivity and data. The use of blockchain technology can be done in both financial and non-financial manners. With blockchain, it becomes impossible to tamper with data or hack into the system. The openness of the public blockchain brings people all around the world together, whereas the private blockchain ensures that a closed ecosystem can also thrive with blockchain capabilities.

Blockchain has recently emerged as an important tool that can enable critical distributed applications without requiring centralized trust. For example, public blockchains have been used to enable many different cryptocurrencies. Unfortunately, existing public blockchains and smart contracts deployed on them may disclose sensitive information.

The number of online shoppers in 2020 increased astronomically as more people shopped for food and groceries from their homes. In the past, it was difficult to get people to shop for food online as consumers did not mind the inconvenience of going to the supermarkets to get their groceries. The 2020 lockdown necessitated the digital transformation. The ease of getting fresh products and cooked meals convinced shoppers to do more online transactions. The financial institutions also profited immensely as most of these deliveries were paid for by cashless transactions.

There is a dire need for a reliable cryptocurrency that can be used for online transactions. An underlying feature of the cryptocurrency that made it easily accessible is the exquisite blockchain technology. Technological advancements allow for a decentralized network. This means it casts out the need for third parties such as banks and online exchange platforms. This enabled it to reduce third-party costs and further enhance peer-to-peer purchasing. Transaction histories are also accessible to the public. It can be compared to Microsoft Teams. It's like a folder several people can access at once. This reduces the chance of fraudulent acts drastically. Decentralized trades can likewise forestall value control or faked exchanging volume through wash exchanging and are more mysterious than trades that execute know your client (KYC) necessities.

There are a few signs that decentralized trades have been experiencing low exchanging volumes and market liquidity. The 0x undertaking, a convention for building decentralized trades with compatible liquidity endeavors to settle this issue.



Zenith Chain is an innovative solution that brings programmability and interoperability. One of the banes of Cryptocurrency is that the parties involved in the transaction do not know or even trust the intentions of each other. We have always used third-party mechanisms to sort out such issues. This is a dilemma for Cryptocurrency where third parties are non-existent. With the rigid blockchain protocols that serve to protect the integrity of Cryptocurrency, there are still lingering doubts about whether either of the parties can circumvent the system.

There are currently 87 and counting validators with Proof of Staked Authority consensus that can enable Zenith Chain to have a shorter time for block generation and lower fees. In addition, Zenith

Chain would guarantee native support of interoperability; provide security and safety with the validators. Zenith Chain also provides a system for participants to agree on a single history of the order in which they were received by including a timestamp server. This works by taking a hash of a block of items to be time stamped and proves that the data must have existed at the time to get into the hash. Each timestamp includes the previous timestamp in its hash, forming a chain with an additional timestamp reinforcing the ones before it.

1.2 System Reward Distribution

All traditional payment systems depend on a trust model that has a central authority providing a clearinghouse service, basically verifying and clearing all transactions. Zenith Coin has no central authority, yet somehow every full node has a complete copy of a public ledger that it can trust as the authoritative record. The blockchain is not created by a central authority but is assembled independently by every node in the network. Somehow, every node in the network acting on information transmitted across insecure network connections can arrive at the same conclusion and assemble a copy of the same public ledger as everyone else.

The blockchain protocol introduced a mechanism of making it expensive to copy digital values. A copy of the ledger is stored on multiple devices of a cryptographically secured P2P network. The ledger is a le, also called a blockchain. It maintains a continuously growing list of transaction data records, chained in blocks that are cryptographically secured from tampering and revision. To change the contents of that ledger, network users need to reach a mutual agreement also referred to as consensus. Blockchain can therefore be described as a shared, trusted, public ledger of transactions that everyone can inspect but which no single user controls. The ledger is built as a linked list or chain of blocks where each block contains a certain number of transactions that were validated by the network in a given timespan. Each block furthermore includes the cryptographic hash of the prior block in the blockchain, linking one block with another into a chain of blocks, which guarantees the integrity of the previous block back to the first block, the genesis block. Since the ledger records transactions across many computers, data on the blockchain cannot be altered retroactively, without the alteration of all subsequent blocks. “Proof-of-Work” is the consensus mechanism that enables distributed control over the ledger. It is based on a combination of economic incentives and cryptography. This reward mechanism is designed to make it economically infeasible to cheat the network, taking into account even more

extreme attack scenarios.

Zenith Chain has an impressive system reward structure, and certain parameters may guide the distribution. The Zenith Chain system reward distribution is done using a decentralized peer-to-peer exchange network; a software-based platform that allows crypto-market participants to trade directly with one another by eliminating any third-party involvement. With a decentralized exchange protocol, Zenith Chain does not store any coin or private keys on central servers. Funds are controlled by the user, compatibility with hardware wallets and with anonymous accounts.

In the Zenith Chain, decentralized network users can earn rewards from apps that offer points using blockchain technology. The rules that will guide the distribution of rewards on the Zenith Chain include-

- ✔ The Zenith Chain Validators, block generators will receive a total of 0.9375 of the gas fee.
- ✔ System reward contracts receive a total of 0.0625 of the gas fee.

source: deepai.org

1.3 Infrastructural Components of Zenith Chain

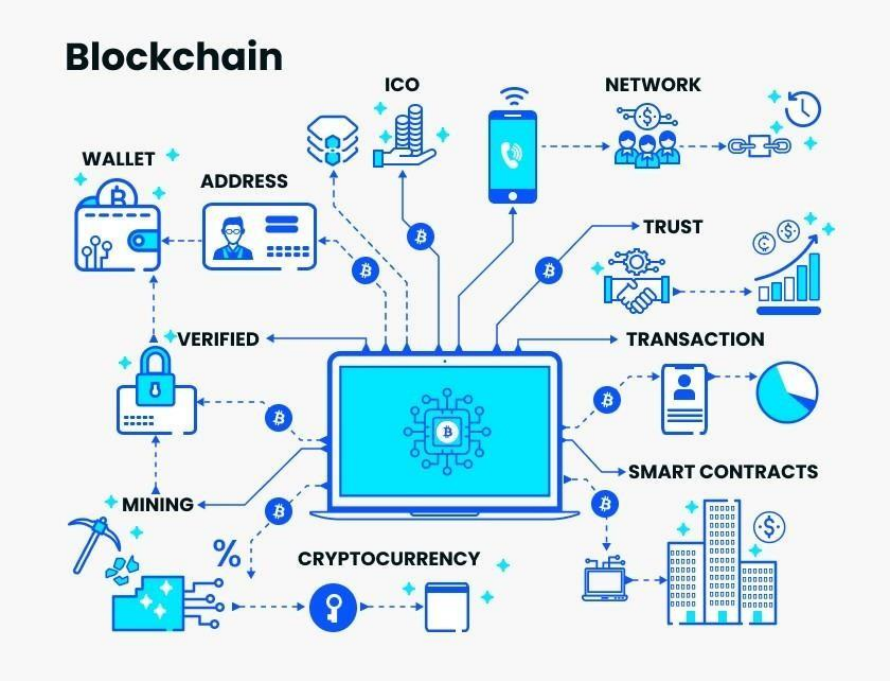
Zenith Chain Validators: Zenith Chain validators verify each transaction on the blockchain before adding it to a distributed ledger. The validators, also called miners, "earn' the right to verify these transactions after solving varied computational problems. The validators are also given rewards for work done.

dApps: Decentralised apps are computer applications without a central authority that run on a distributed network. The overall performance of dApps is dependent on the users of the devices utilized to access the network. dApps are created to perform a particular function on the device, and it is often the device that determines the performance of the Decentralised apps.

Cross Chain Contract: A Cross-Chain Contract is a smart contract that deals with exchanging tokens or services across two different networks on the blockchain. Zenith Chain cross-chain contract is a secure and fast decentralized mechanism that can handle exchanges of two or more tokens, between Ethereum and BSC, without an escrow.

Security Infrastructure: Zenith Chain Security maintenance is performed by deploying updates and patches to the code implementations powering a user's blockchain infrastructure. Keeping up-to-date with the latest updates and releases helps to protect our users from any vulnerabilities as they are found by the protocol team.

Transactions: The zenith chain enables the sharing and exchange of information among nodes on a peer-to-peer basis. This exchange takes place utilizing files containing transfer information from one node to the other, generated by a source node, and broadcasted to the entire network for validation. The current state of blockchain is represented by these transactions, which are continuously generated by the nodes, and then congregated in blocks. In the case of bitcoin, each transaction represents the transfer of currency from one node to the other. All nodes are aware of the current balance at each address and maintain a copy of the existing blockchain, which is the log containing the history of previous transactions. The state of the blockchain changes after each transaction. With a huge number of transactions generated each second, it is very important to validate and verify the genuine ones and discard the fake.



source: blockgeeks.com

1.4 How it works

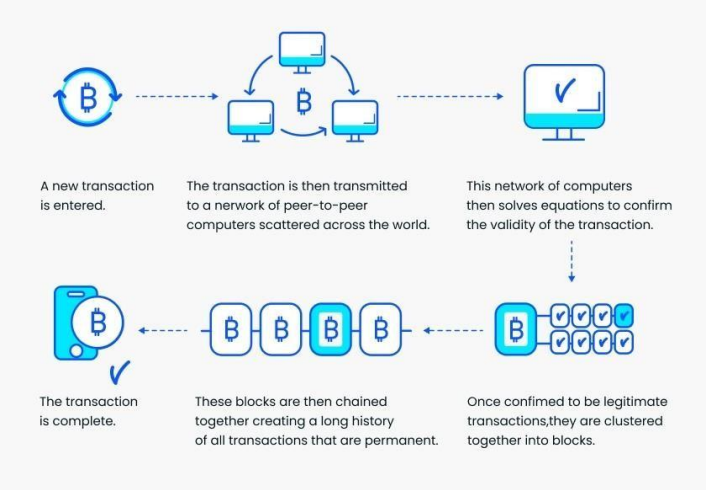
Blockchain seems complicated, and it definitely can be, but its core concept is quite simple. A blockchain is a type of database. A database is a collection of information that is stored electronically on a computer system. Information, or data, in databases is typically structured in table format to allow for easier searching and filtering for specific information. Spreadsheets are designed for one person, or a small group of people, to store and access limited amounts of information. In contrast, a database is designed to house significantly larger amounts of information that can be accessed, filtered, and manipulated quickly and easily by any number of users at once.

Large databases achieve this by housing data on servers that are made of powerful computers. These servers can sometimes be built using hundreds or thousands of computers to have the computational power and storage capacity necessary for many users to access the database simultaneously. While a spreadsheet or database may be accessible to any number of people, it is often owned by a business and managed by an appointed individual that has complete control over how it works and the data within it. With blockchain, we can imagine a world in which contracts are embedded in digital code and stored in transparent, shared databases, where they are protected from deletion, tampering, and revision. In this world, every agreement, every process, every task,

and every payment would have a digital record and signature that could be identified, validated, stored, and shared. Intermediaries like lawyers, brokers, and bankers might no longer be necessary. Individuals, organizations, machines, and algorithms would freely transact and interact with one another with little friction.

We designed the consensus engine of Zenith Chain to achieve the following goals:

- ❖ Wait for a few blocks to confirm (it should be less than Ethereum 1.0).
- ❖ Blocking time should be shorter than Ethereum 1.0 (i.e., 5 seconds or less).
- ❖ No inflation. The block reward is transaction gas fees.
- ❖ As much as compatible as Ethereum.
- ❖ With staking and governance as powerful as the cosmos.



1.5 Limitations of the Purchasers

Scalability Challenges: Scalability is another likely issue and a hurdle for many blockchain applications. For instance, let's compare the largest centralized payments system i.e. Visa, and the largest crypto payments system i.e Bitcoin. If Visa can process 65,000 transactions per second, Bitcoin's maximum speed is 7 transactions per second. In the case of centralized architecture, it's the controlling authority that decides the flow, it does not unnecessarily notify other peers about a transaction. This saves time and speed. In the case of blockchain architecture, the validation takes several minutes because a majority of nodes have to authorize the transaction.

Bitcoin works on the Proof-of-Work model which is secure but slow at the same time. There is an

alternative in the form of Proof-of-Stake, which is faster in validating entries but is not regarded as an ideal option for distributed consensus protocol.

The 51% Attack: A 51% attack is a malicious miner or a group of miners taking control of more than 50% of a network's mining power or hash rate. The miner (or most likely a group of miners) having control of over 50% of the network's hash can block the history produced by the rest of the network and can even define a new canonical transaction history. Since greater computation power leads to the quicker generation of the blocks, genuine nodes would not be able to compete for a fair version of the blockchain as nodes would only believe the longest version.

High Energy Consumption: It is estimated that the mining of 1 bitcoin needs energy equivalent to 2 years consumption of a typical US household. It is also estimated that energy consumption for each bitcoin transaction is equivalent to 80,000X of energy consumption of a credit card processing. Energy consumption remains one of the biggest issues with miners. The energy is mainly fed to keep the entire network alive all the time. That's just one blockchain, imagine the case if we have many more such networks.

The sale of Zenith Coin (ZENITH) will be open to all interested subscribers except nationalities of countries where the purchase of cryptocurrencies is expressly and legally prohibited by extant laws. For example, countries such as the People's Republic of China and India prohibit purchasing cryptocurrencies within their borders. It means individuals from these countries cannot purchase the Zenith Coin (ZENITH) during private sales.

Individuals and entities desiring to purchase the Zenith Coin (ZENITH) must understand the requirements for purchasing cryptocurrencies.

1.6 The Blockchain and Cryptocurrency Era

Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin are virtual currencies of the first type that can, according to the FATF, be defined as math-based, decentralized convertible virtual currencies that are protected by cryptography. The main goal of bitcoin then was to control the distribution of digital coins. Within a few years, the value of the bitcoin coin has gone to a whopping market cap of 70 billion dollars.

Far higher than venture-based industries, the blockchain industry has generated more than 1.3 billion dollars based only on ICOs, which is incomparable to the $500 million the venture-based industries raised. This also brought about the introduction of other coins like Ethereum, Litecoin, and others. In their way, these new coins have also become a hit in the stock market, all of them banking on the huge success of their predecessor. Here are a few things about the crypto market in 2021; bitcoin's market cap has succinctly exceeded 70 billion as of 2018. There have also been early predictions that as soon as 2027, the global GDP would be continually stored on blockchain technology. This means that at least 10% of the Global GDP would be developed solely on blockchain technology.

1.7 Decentralization of the Blockchain Network

In the blockchain, decentralization refers to the transfer of control and decision-making from a centralized entity (individual, organization, or group thereof) to a distributed network. Decentralized networks strive to reduce the level of trust that participants must place in one another and deter their ability to exert authority or control over one another in ways that degrade the functionality of the network.

Advancements in the digital domain are progressively molding people's everyday life progressions, businesses, academic organizations, companies, and governmental associations. However, the hypothetical systems of administration that are being utilized concerning these have not progressed at a similar speed. To resolve this, the decentralized application of blockchain technology has emerged as one of the best technologies. It is generally seen as a tool that can give answers for numerous concerning points like digital identity, ownership of assets and data, security, and, surprisingly, future decentralized decision-making. Decentralization is not a newconcept.

When building atechnology solution, three primary network architectures are typically considered: centralized, distributed, and decentralized. While blockchain technologies often make use of decentralized networks, a blockchain application itself cannot be categorized simply as being decentralized or not. Rather, decentralization is a sliding scale and should be applied to all aspects of a blockchain application. By decentralizing the management of and access to resources in an application, greater and fairer service can be achieved. Decentralization typically has some tradeoffs such as lower transaction throughput, but ideally, the tradeoffs are worth the improved

stability and service levels they produce. A decentralized blockchain network allows everyone using the network to have control over said network. This improves the functionality of the network and also strives to enhance people's trust in one another.

Benefits of decentralization

- ➢ Provides a trustless environment
- ➢ Improves data reconciliation
- ➢ Reduces points of weakness
- ➢ Optimizes resource distribution

1.8 The Seller-Buyer-Deposit Escrow Trade Protocol

The Seller-Buyer-Deposit Escrow Trade Protocol mandates both parties in the transaction, the seller and buyer, to deposit the total value of the product into an escrow account.

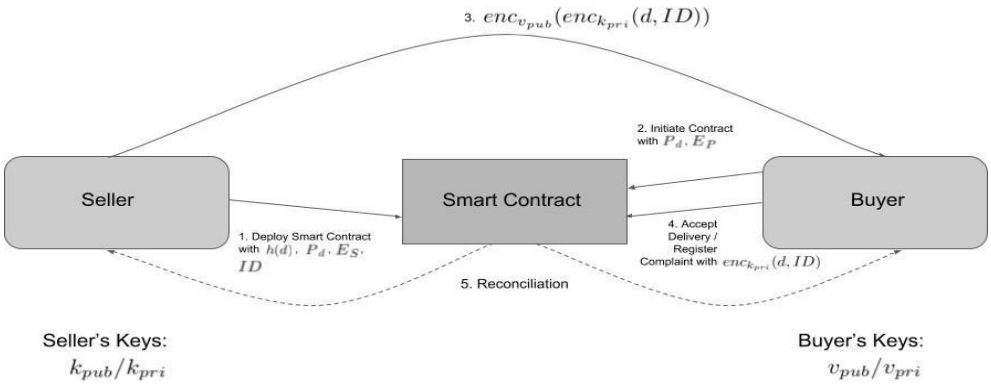
- ✔ The Seller's deposit is denoted by ES
- ✔ The Buyer's deposit is denoted by EB

To initiate this kind of transaction and open a smart contract, the seller must make known-

- ✔ The contract nonce (denoted by ID)
- ✔ The value of the product (denoted by Pd.)
- ✔ The hash of the product (denoted by h(d)

If the transaction does not occur after negotiations, both parties will have their deposits refunded. If the seller rescinds on the transaction, the buyer's deposit is wholly refunded, and the seller is only refunded half the sum. If the buyer rescinds on the transaction, the seller's deposit is wholly refunded, and the buyer is only refunded half the sum.

source: bonnewashaiti.com



2.0 Introduction

2.1 Our Company

Coin Name	Zenith
Coin sign	ZENITH
Blockchain name	Zenith Chain
Company Name	UAB ZENITH CHAIN
Address	Vytauto str33, Vilnius Lithuania
Board Directors	Jonathan Emmanuel
	Rajesh Chinnadurai
	Jerome Jones
	Dimeji Tomori
Email	info@zenithchain.co
	sales@zenithchain.co
Website	https://zenithchain.co
	https://zenithchain.net
Total Coin in Circulation	100 million Zenith

UAB Zenith Chain is a blockchain technology company operating out of Vilnius Lithuania, and aids clients own digital goods, digital assets, and data. The startup company performs the following functions-

- ✔ Offer new tools for authentication and authorization in the digital world that precludes the need for many centralized administrators.
- ✔ Offer value exchange protocols for internet-based transactions.
- ✔ Provide other related cryptocurrencies and digital payment system consulting and advisory services.

We perform these diverse roles, understanding that our operations must be transparent and efficient if we want the public's confidence. This means ensuring our platform is an interactive and educative ecosystem that can facilitate the accessibility of authentic information to clients, investors, and the public. Zenith Chain will work with different exchange and trading companies cum bitcoin traders and people and organizations that make online transactions in our immediate community, and people in cyberspace who make online transactions from all over the world.

2.2 Products Overview

- Zenith Chain- The Hybrid Smart Chain for Extensive Use

The future of digital asset exchange. Users can transact directly and safely with confidence. It is built with precision to transform your crypto experience.

- Zenith Coin – ZENITH Digital Cryptocurrency

Our coin provides low fees and fast transactions. We aim at bringing ease to your digital money experience with low fees and fast transactions, which confirms faster than the swipe of your credit card.

- Z-Exchange Centralized Exchange

Our platform facilitates the trading of crypto currency for other assets, including digital and fiat currencies. With Z-Exchange, you can buy, sell, and store Bitcoin, Ethereum, Zenith and others. It's simple. Link your Zenith pay account and make cross border payments in any currency.

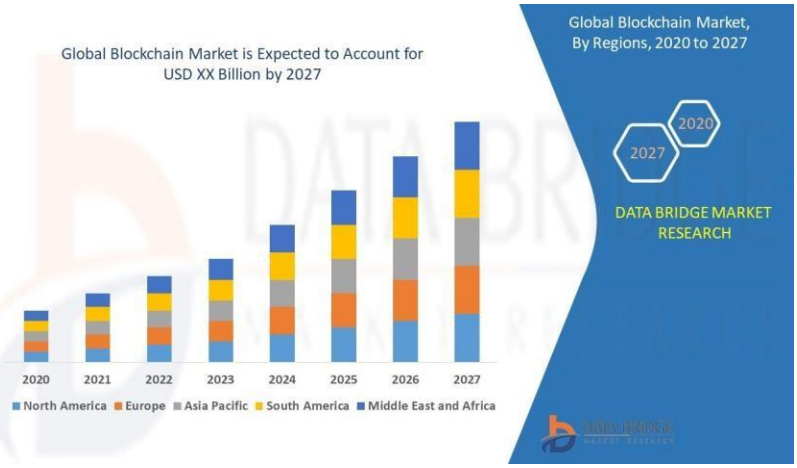
- Zenith Pay- A Digital Crypto Bank

Zenith Pay handles payments originating from cryptocurrencies for value storage and ease of cross-border settlements. You can instantly receive bank account numbers in EUR, USD, GBP & more. Get paid as easily as having a local bank account. Convert to Crypto on the app or use your Visa card anywhere in the world.

2.3 Industry Overview

This whitepaper aims to facilitate potential investors in the hybrid blockchain Zenith Chain by providing an overview of the industry with the hope that such information as provided herein will help the potential investors in crucial investment decisions. The data would be sourced from reports, brochures, market forecasts, and editorials with the conviction that these literary materials are accurate and precise.

E-commerce, in 2020, rose past the expectations of industry experts as most people were on lockdown for most parts of the year, and this increased the value of the global e-commerce market size from about USD 1.9 trillion in 2016 to more than USD 4 trillion in 2020. Revenues from online sales have guaranteed a paradigm shift as more Americans are delving into e-commerce. More people are utilizing mobile payment gateways, and the mobile payment volume in the United States will surpass $270bn before the end of 2021. There are infinite possibilities for blockchain companies that can provide reliable and efficient services. The SMEs segment is projected to grow at a higher CAGR during the forecast period, due to the need for streamlining the business processes cost-effectively across SMEs. The adoption of the blockchain technology is currently in the experimentation phase in most of the SMEs; however, the adoption rate in the SMEs segment is expected to increase significantly in the coming years, owing to the low infrastructure costs and transparency. The banking and financial services application area is expected to hold the largest market size in the blockchain market during the forecast period. The banking and financial services application area has realized the significance of the blockchain technology which helps secure transactions for customers. The blockchain technology in the banking and financial services is expected to experience rapid growth worldwide, due to various factors, such as high compatibility with the financial services industry ecosystem, rising cryptocurrencies and Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs), rapid transactions, and reduced total cost of ownership.



source: databridgemarketresearch.com

2.4 Market opportunity

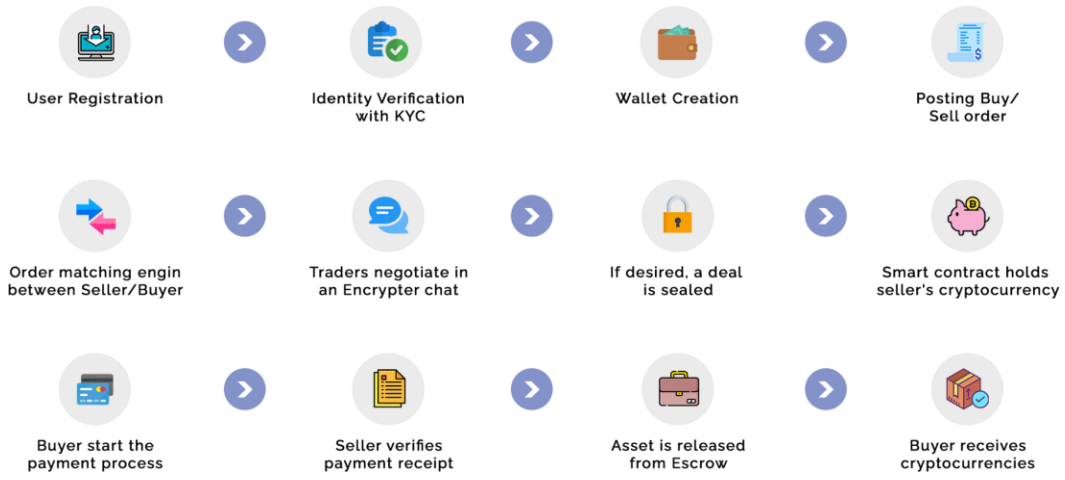
The trend in the global cryptocurrency market shows that there is an increase in the purchase of digital currencies and the number of transactions across decentralized networks on blockchain technology. However, it is the increase in digitization, the legitimization of digital currency, and the widespread acceptance of cryptocurrencies as legal tender that has spurred the growth of the market. As a digital peer-to-peer network, Zenith Chain will efficiently utilize the ethereum blockchain to secure the transfer of digital curries and assets between parties.

Blockchain technology brings simplification in business functionality. It involves systematic arrangements of business processes, discovering complex sources, and erasing them permanently. Process changes are implemented to reduce wastage and optimize resources. Blockchain substitutes intermediaries by providing a cryptographic database, where a third-party cannot change or alter data. Moreover, process simplification in blockchain technology records transactions and assists in cutting operational costs; this will accelerate the growth of the global blockchain market in the forecast period. Growing adoption of blockchain technology in IoT & cyber-security will create enormous opportunities for the global blockchain market. IoT and cybersecurity systems perform better when paired with blockchain technology. Blockchain is a distributed ledger that facilitates such as identification of devices, authentication, and secure data transfer. Blockchain technology strengthens IoT and cyber-security systems as it prevents duplication of data. Moreover, the operational costs of IoT systems are also reduced after utilizing blockchain technology. Increasing adoption of blockchain technology in IoT and cyber-security management systems is foreseen to create tremendous opportunities for the growth of the global

blockchain market in the predicted time.

2.5 Peer-to-peer exchanges

The digital peer-to-peer exchange is a system that allows the movement of digital currencies from one account to another without utilizing the services of a financial institution. It can also involve the decentralized exchange of data or assets between parties. There is no central authority that censors P2P exchanges. The P2P exchanges depend on an internet connection before they can be processed. This required the use of encryption and the creation of blockchain technology to enable two parties to safely conduct a transaction without the need for a trusted third party. Peer-to-peer cryptocurrency transactions generally do not require the involved parties to provide identification, thus protecting everyone's privacy. P2P exchanges allow the purchase of cryptocurrencies to be made with cash or other forms of exchange that support the protection of privacy.



source: polkadot.network/

2.6 Market Trends

Zenith Coin (ZENITH) will leverage on the acceptance of cryptocurrencies. The Zenith Chain will offer better security and privacy than most public blockchains, and the chain data will be accessible to the public. Transactions using blockchain- enabled cryptocurrencies may have unprecedented security and anonymity, but that does not make them untraceable. Today there are companies specialized in the art of tracking down

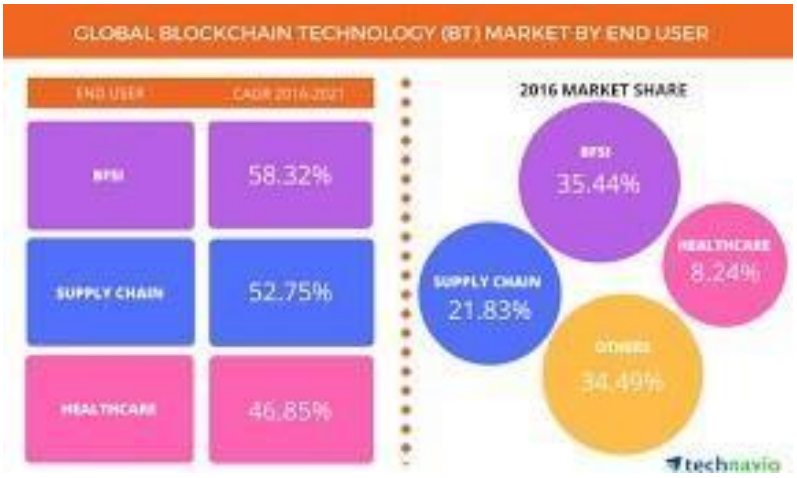
suspicious activities on blockchains to prevent people from using blockchain technology for nefarious activities.

Bitcoin started the demand for cryptocurrencies, and it has become the de facto standard for digital currencies. It would seem that the other cryptocurrencies, called altcoins, are altered versions of Bitcoin but with the same principle. Its growth is spurred by the need for a decentralized digital currency that can't be controlled by governments as it is operated on revolutionary blockchain technology. As a result, the value of bitcoin is increasing exponentially, and it has had a meteoric rise from its value of $0.39 in 2010 to its value of $7,319 in November 2017.

Ethereum can be referred to as the blockchain computer that provides secure interfaces to developers on its platform. It functions as a programmable blockchain primarily for developers and merchants. It is these features that set it aside from Bitcoin.

The operations are on the digitally encrypted blockchain technology. So developers and merchants can harness its benefits, such as not being censored, altered, or modified without the permission of the developer. Ethereum has its currency token called Ether, which can be used to pay for fees on the Ethereum network. Ethereum is the second most valuable digital currency today as it presently has a market capitalization of $41.4 billion.

Litecoin is the third most valuable digital currency in the world. Its technology is based on an open-source global network, and its operations are not controlled by any central authority. Launched in the year 2011 and created by Charlie Lee to address the challenges faced by Bitcoin on blockchain technology. The innovative feature of Litecoin is that its rate of block generation is faster than Bitcoin blockchain technology. This guarantees that Litecoin will have quicker and more efficient transaction confirmation. Litecoin presently has a market capitalization of $3.82 billion.

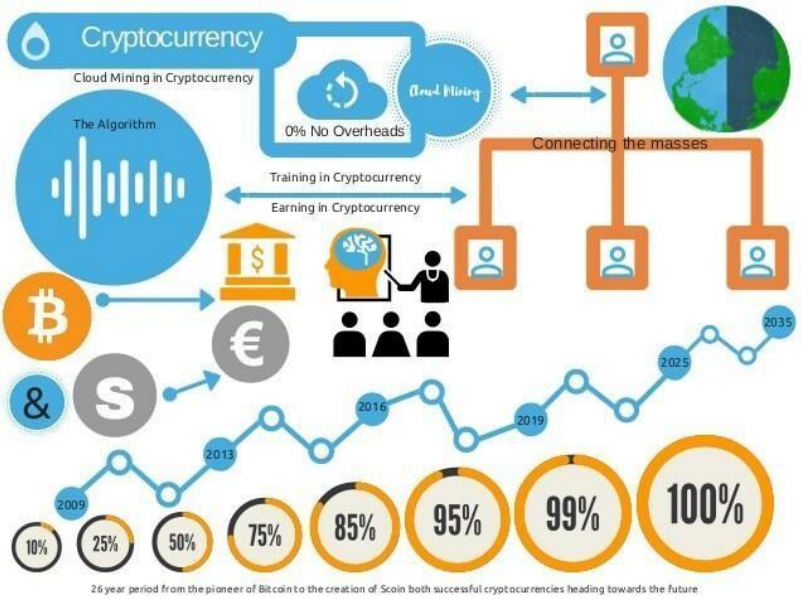


source: businesswire.com

2.7 Future of Cryptocurrency

Blockchain technology has been widely accepted for business transactions and many other sectors of the economy in different parts of the world. It is now applied in the Agricultural sector, Electronics and Communications, Automotive, Consumer Goods, Healthcare, Logistics, and Supply chains to streamline and make seamless the process of doing business. The value of some cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Litecoin has surpassed the value of fiat currency as more people are turning to them to avoid devaluation. The evolution of cryptocurrency may require 'smart contracts'- a feature that will ensure the digitization of some processes done manually. Smart Contracts will shorten the transaction process as well as streamline the process of doing business.

Cryptocurrency is the currency of the future as it is likely to replace fiat currency as governments embrace blockchain technology. Blockchain protocols are increasingly becoming immersive and will enable cryptocurrencies to be the next logical step in the evolution of money.



source: financeinformer.org

3.1 ZENITH Token Overview

Zenith Chain, after critically understanding the demands for tokens, studying the underlying token standards, and determining the acceptable features of our crypto coin, has decided to redesign the token as ZRC-20 and ZRC-721. The token is issued on the blockchain network that allows the token to exist autonomously with few restrictions on where it can be traded. Zenith Chain has its own protocol and token types which define how they function within the platform. The protocols include details such as how transactions are executed, how blocks are created and how consensus is reached. Different protocols such as Proof-of-Work (PoW), Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) will also be discussed further in this post.

The features we are searching for in our token will be:

- ✔ Optimal Security: The security of the ZENITH Token will be from Ethereum or by a pool of professional validators
- ✔ It must be efficient and compatible but also have flexibility, adaptability, and ease of use
- ✔ The ZENITH Token must be customizable to fit with the requirements of investors
- ✔ Its sovereignty is inalienable.

3.2 Zenith Chain Solution

Zenith Chain is bringing innovative solutions to P2P exchanges. A unique way we can do this is to link people who do interwoven business practices. Vendors will be connected to clients who desire their products. We will also have retailer platforms and shopping apps to connect with enthusiasts and reinvigorate the P2P program. Another innovative solution we are coming with is ensuring that Zenith Chain Smart contracts always remain composable. Zenith Chain is an ever-evolving blockchain technology company, and we will do more to always innovate and stay ahead of the competition and ensure that the token will be compatible with existing decentralized exchanges. This platform will offer a unique kind of digital currency that functions as the first viable alternative for financial transactions ever created.

The token will be able to carry information without being limited by borders or regulations, while also being able to execute smart contracts which would otherwise be impossible due to their complicated structure. This technology has unlimited potential not just in terms of finance, but also for auxiliary industries such as healthcare, government services, data transfer, etc.

3.3 Zenith Chain Token Smart Contract

A smart contract is a digital contract, also referred to as self-executing contracts, between two parties using a decentralized ledger on the blockchain as a database. This contract may streamline the exchange of assets, documents, digital currencies or anything that can be valuable to the concerned parties. The ledger contains the terms of the digital contract and can also determine when the 'digital conditions' have been fulfilled. Smart Contracts are self-enforcing and usually self-verified according to the automated agreement between buyer and seller being directly written into lines of code. The code which is the term of the agreement is contained within a decentralized blockchain network. Zenith Chain Smart Contracts cannot be changed once the code has been programmed.

3.4 Benefits of the Zenith Chain Smart Contracts

The users' Zenith Chain Smart Contracts enjoy the following services-

- ✔ The Zenith Chain Smart Contracts get the same optimal security level as the Ethereum network, which is impressive.
- ✔ The Zenith Chain network will still ensure that work in the smart contract is carried out as

determined in the terms.

- ✔ The Zenith Chain Smart Contracts will enjoy the speed of block generation of the Ethereum network. This speed will shorten the time spent on transactions and other business processes.
- ✔ The parties on the Zenith Chain Smart Contract will rest assured that the automated process of the smart contract will ensure that both parties will meet the terms and conditions without disputes.
- ✔ There is no need for a third party when the two parties use a Zenith Chain Smart Contract.
- ✔ Smart contracts are encrypted and cryptography keeps all the documents safe from infiltration.
- ✔ The Zenith Chain Smart Contract can always be accessed on the ledger and cannot be lost, stolen, or destroyed.

However, Smart contracts alone cannot get information about "real-world" events because they can't send HTTP requests. This is by design. Relying on external information could jeopardize consensus, which is important for security and decentralization.

3.5 Token Allocation

Zenith coin is also cross chained on Ethereum and Binance smart chain networks. ERC-20 is a widely popular token standard on Ethereum. This is to help users manage their digital assets cross-chain with low latency and large capacity.

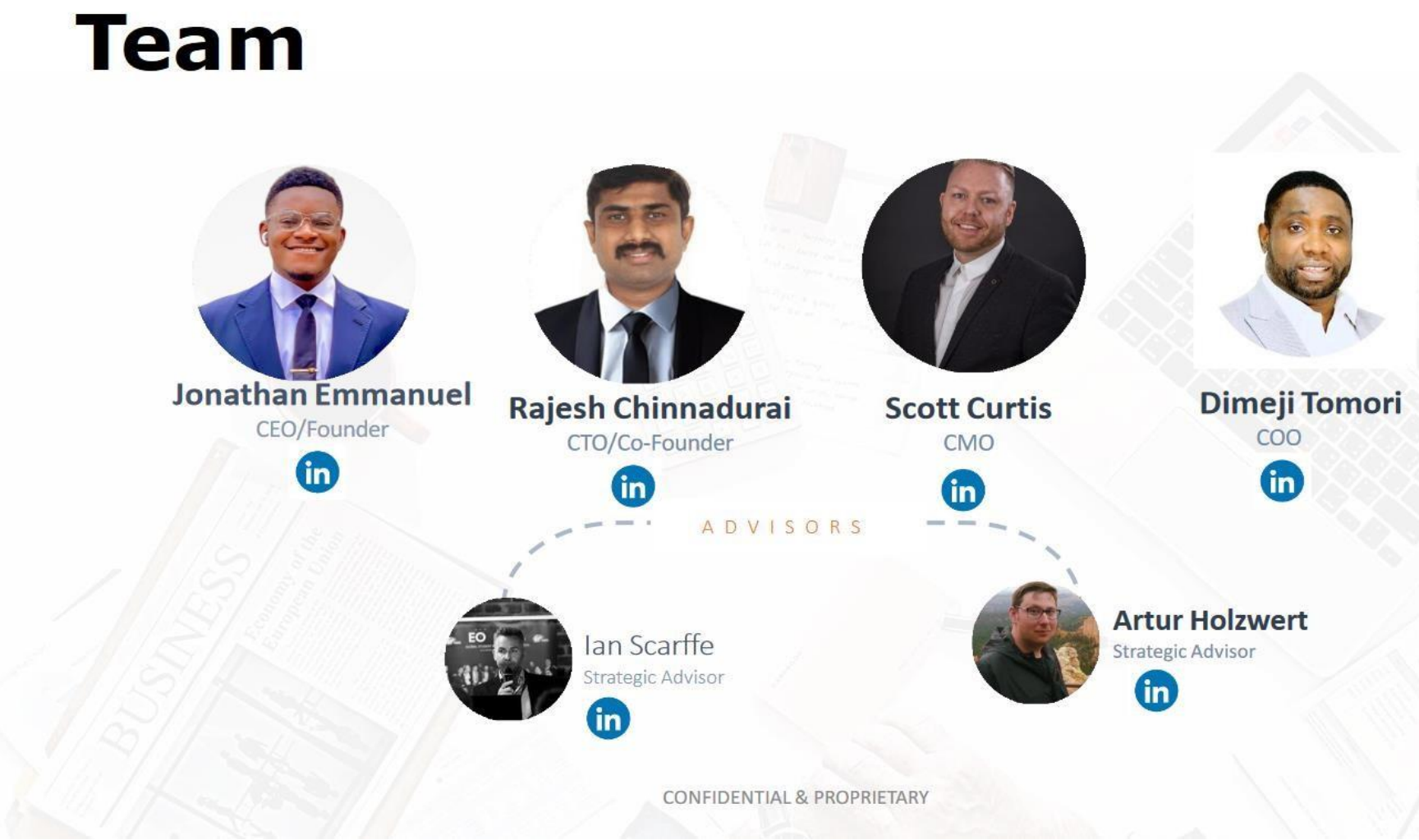
Below is the breakdown:

- 10,000,000 Zenith on ERC20
- 10,000,000 Zenith on BSC
- 100,000,000 Zenith on Zenith Chain mainnet

Thus, making the total coin supply **120 million Zenith**
Also 20,000,000 Zenith will be locked up to provide liquidity for bridge and swapping purposes. This makes the total coin in circulation **100 million Zenith**

4.1 Development Roadmap

5.1 Zenith Chain Authors.



6.1 Risk Factors

A major security risk that a Zenith Coin/Token holder will face is losing his private keys. Such a loss will mean that the token holder will not access his digital wallet and stands the risk of losing all his tokens as it is irretrievable. Anyone who has private keys will have access to these tokens without the knowledge of the owner and can misappropriate the tokens in the digital wallet.

Zenith Coin has been built to withstand attacks from hackers, denial of service, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing, and malware, as the Zenith Chain platform is open-source software that may have bugs. It is the responsibility of the token holder to guard against such a possibility.

The value of the Zenith token is subject to market speculations which may drive the value of a token up or render it valueless.

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