

Crypterra

We build independent decentralized ecosystem infrastructure for cryptocurrency with own islands!

Which market crisis is better? Of course, the one after which the infrastructure remains. It is possible not to wait for difficult times in the cryptocurrency market and invest now in a project, that will surely survive any crisis.

version 1.2

The purpose of this White Paper is to present Crypterra and the CPTX token to potential token holders in connection with the proposed sale of tokens. The information provided below may not be exhaustive and does not imply any contractual relationship. The only purpose of this document is to provide potential token holders with up-to-date, valid information that is designed to help determine if a thorough analysis of the company is to be carried out in order to purchase CPTX tokens.

Nothing in this document should be considered a kind of project or a call for investment, no part of the document should be taken as an offer to purchase any securities in any jurisdiction or call to such a proposal. This document was not drawn up in accordance with any laws that are intended to protect investors, and are not subject to them.

Token CPTX is a utility token. This product is not a digital (electronic) currency, a security, a commodity or any other financial instrument and is not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act of 1933), does not fall within the scope of securities laws of any of the US states or securities laws of any other country or other jurisdiction, in which the potential holder of the token is a resident.

The CPTX Token can not be used for any other purposes than those listed in the White Paper, in particular for investment, speculation and other financial purposes.

The CPTX token is not intended for sale or use in jurisdictions where the sale or use of digital tokens may be prohibited.

The Token CPTX does not give any other rights in any form, in particular, the right to own, distribute (including but not limited to profit), redemption, liquidation, property (including all forms of intellectual property) and other financial or legal rights, except as specifically described in this White Paper.

Some statements, estimates and financial information contained in this document are forward-looking statements or information. Such forward-looking statements and information affect known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimates or results implicit in or stated in the forward-looking statements. The White Paper can be changed to provide more detailed information.

The main source of official information about the CPTX token is this document in English. The information contained in the document in English may from time to time be translated into other languages or used in written or oral messages to existing and potential customers, partners, etc.

During the translation and transmission of messages, some of the information contained in this document, may be lost, distorted or misrepresented. The accuracy of such alternative messages can not be guaranteed. In the case of conflicts or inconsistencies between translations, messages and official documents in English, the provisions of the original document in English prevail.

Content:

1. Brief description of Crypterra

- 1.1. Prospects for development of banking and crypto currency**
- 1.2. What is Crypterra**
- 1.3. Review of ICO.**

2. Electricity.

- 2.1 The global cost of electricity**
- 2.2 Trends in electricity consumption for mining and data storage**
- 2.3. Extraction of energy from alternative sources**

3. Extraction of energy from alternative sources

- 3.1 The energy of the sun**
- 3.2 Wind power**
- 3.3 Wave energy**
- 3.4 Tidal Energy**

4. Development of mining, storage, transactions technologies.

- 4.1 Mining**
- 4.2 Storage**
- 4.3 Transactions**

5. VSAT satellite communication system

6. Creation of Crypterra Infrastructure

- 6.1 construction of bunkers**
- 6.2 Electricity**
- 6.3 Communication with the outside world**
- 6.4 Creation of a tourist zone**

7. Rules of Token Purchase

1. Brief description of Crypterra

1.1 Prospects for the development of banking and crypto currency.

Over the past decade there has been an explosive growth in demand for non-cash digital payments. During 2014-2015 years, the volume of global transactions grew by 11.2% and reached 433 billion, which was partly due to the developing Asia. Over the past 24 months, growth has accelerated through the introduction of mobile contactless payment solutions, such as Apple Pay, Google Pay, Alipay and a number of other innovative solutions. It is expected that in the period between 2015-2020, the volume of mobile contactless payments (such as NFC and QR codes) will increase by an aggregate average annual growth rate (CAGR) of 80 percent, which will increase the volume of mobile contactless payments to more than \$ 4 trillion to 2020.

Similarly, with a phenomenal speed, crypto-economics and crypto-currencies in particular grow. It is estimated that by 2020, crypto-economics will exceed three trillion dollars, and by 2022 it can reach 10% of world GDP. Time will tell whether these forecasts are correct, but what is already known for sure - the crypto-currencies have passed their "point of no return". They are here to stay for a long time, and their importance will only increase.

On the other hand, universal processing of transactions for crypto currency in comparison with goods on the basis of the currency is practically absent. This will be the point of growth for the crypto-currency capitalization, which has already exceeded \$ 150 billion.

Nevertheless, the authorities and the state are trying to take control of the processes of crypto-economics through state communications and electricity transmission.

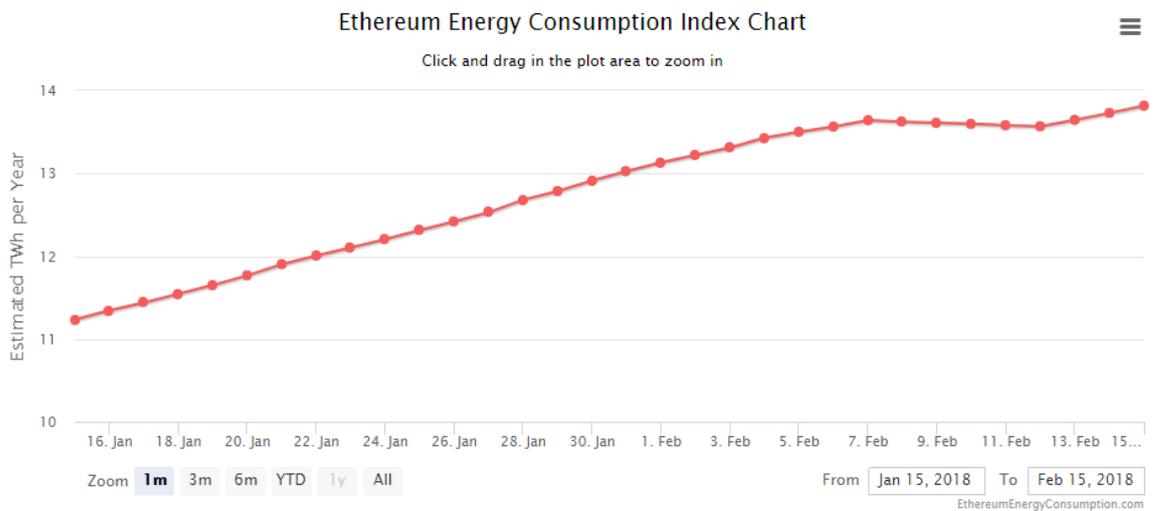
At this stage, there is a need for a decentralized system that facilitates the development of crypto-currencies independent from external factors.

1.2 What is Crypterra

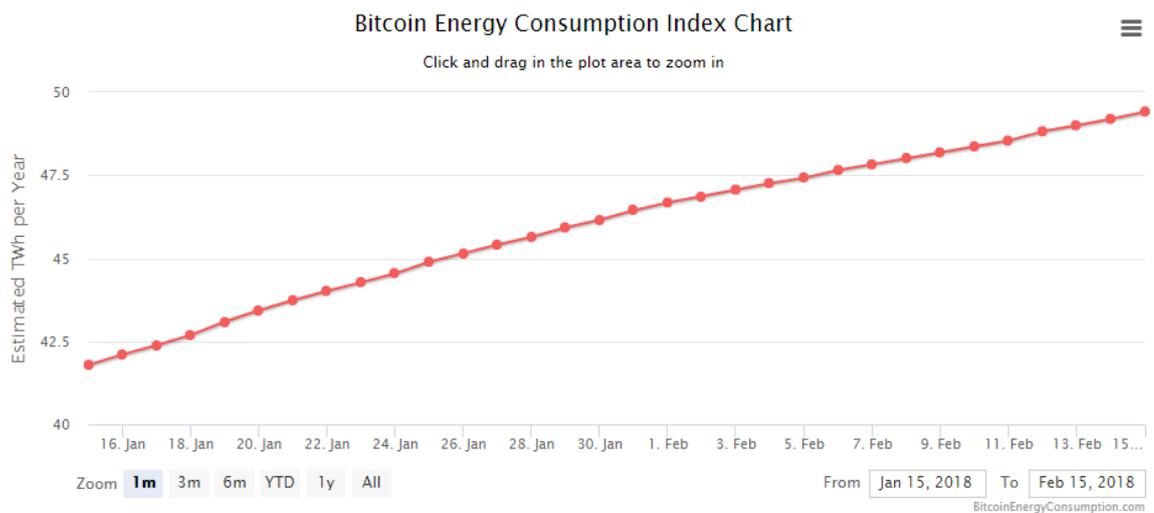
In the conditions of the modern economy and the growing market of crypto-currencies, there is a great need for the decentralization of the mining processes. In particular, the mining of such crypto-currencies as Ethereum and Bitcoin collectively consumes more energy than countries such as Jordan, Iceland and Syria.

And this figure is growing every year.

Ethereum Energy Consumption Index (beta)



Bitcoin Energy Consumption Index



In this regard, there are fears that sooner or later the control over the process of mining by the state (as the main monopolist in energy matters) will only increase.

Crypterra also provides the opportunity to create a system in which the miners will become independent from state institutions and other external factors.

We plan to buy an island / islands with a completely autonomous infrastructure and connection. With its own hardware and software. Independent from any government regulatory institutions and laws.

Moreover, in case of any crisis in the crypto-currency market, Crypterra makes it possible to use its land for any innovative project while preserving the investment.

1.3 Overview of ICO

Our team developing the project takes into account all sorts of issues related to the creation of such a decentralized system. Like power, communication, and so on.

The sale of CPTX tokens is necessary as seed money for the implementation of the project.

The number of tokens is limited.

Not redeemed tokens will be destroyed so as not to become the subject of speculation.

The number of tokens is limited to 600,000,000.

The price for the token is listed on the website www.crypterra.in

2. Electricity.

To maintain the project of such complexity, the main factor is electricity.

2.1 The global cost of electricity

Every year the price of electricity consumption rises.

In general, the cost of kWh per hour is differs from country to country.

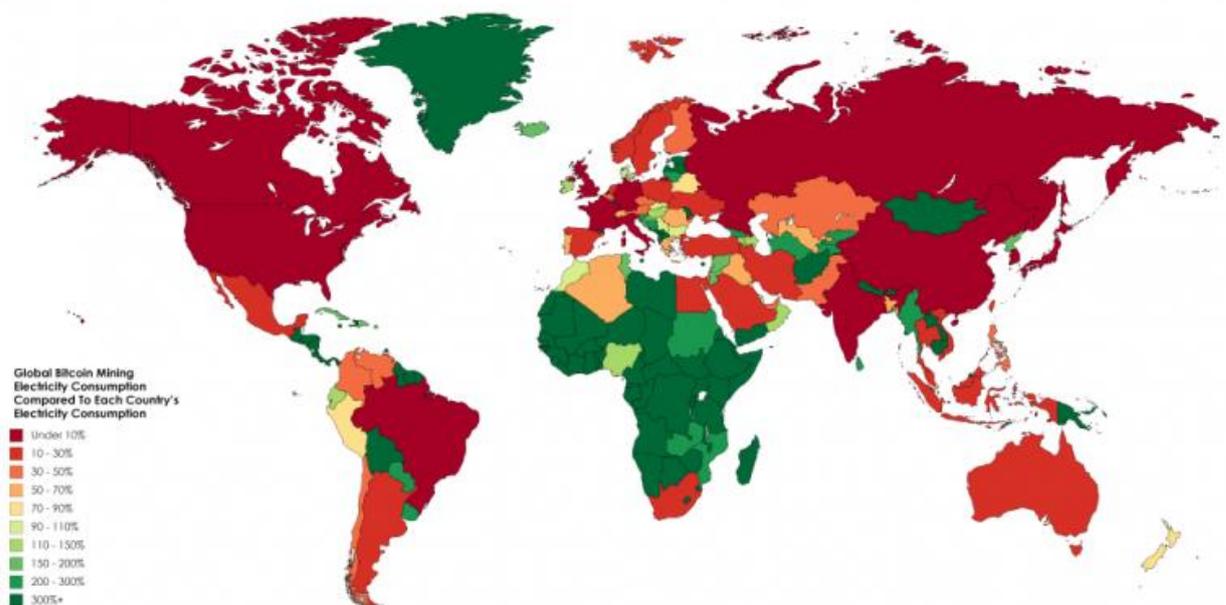
For example in 2017 the most expensive countries in matters of electricity are Germany, Italy, Belgium. The countries of Western Europe. The United Kingdom is on the sixth and the United States in the ninth place.

Thus, mining in the countries of the so-called First World is becoming less profitable every year. Especially against the background of an increase in electricity tariffs because of the popularization of mining.

2.2. Trends in electricity consumption for mining

The growing popularity of Bitcoin's crypto currency is not only increased its value, but a significant increase in energy consumption during the mining process. Researchers at the British electricity price comparison platform Power Compare estimated that the total amount of energy spent on Bitcoin mining already exceeds the energy consumption level of 159 individual countries around the world (or collectively 71 countries with the lowest consumption level).

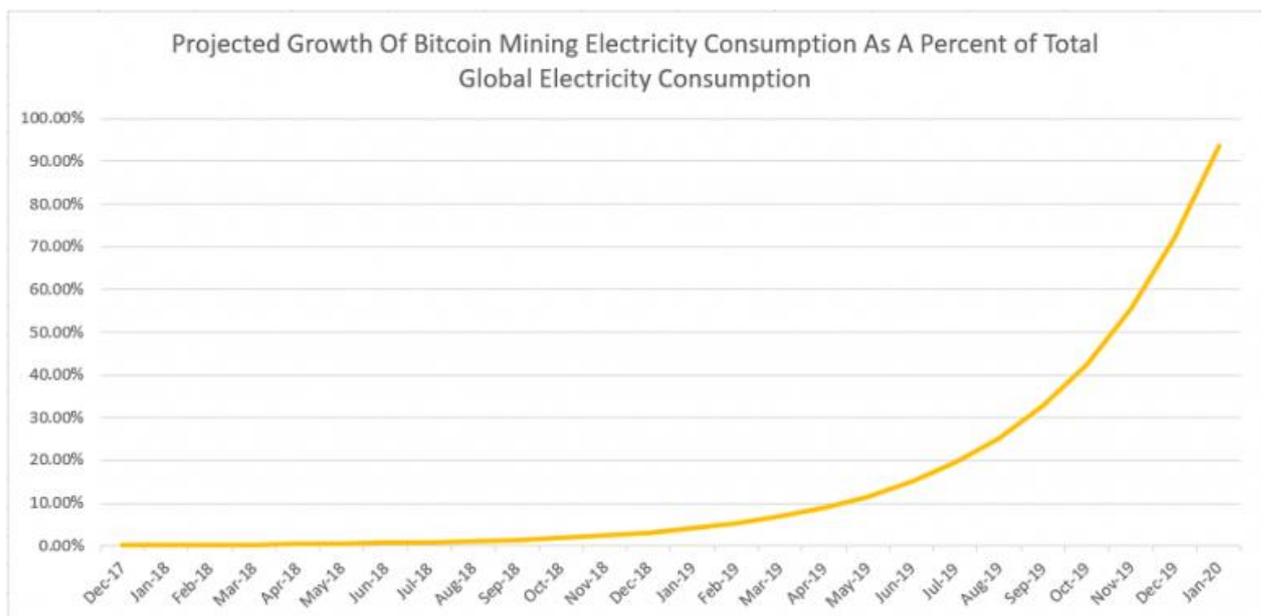
For example, in Europe alone, more than 20 countries are satisfied with less energy than necessary for the crypto currency. Among them are Ireland, Croatia, Serbia, Slovakia and Iceland. In Africa, almost all countries consume less than Bitcoin generation. Only three African countries use more energy than the mining process: South Africa, Egypt and Algeria.



Source: <https://powercompare.co.uk/bitcoin>

According to calculations, the global mining of Bitcoin currently requires about 29.05 TWh of energy per year. This corresponds to 0.13% of the world's total electricity consumption on Earth. If the miners of the crypto currency were united in one country, it would take 61 place in the world in terms of energy consumption.

It is noted that the level of energy consumption by miners is constantly increasing. According to Power Compare, only in the last month the process of mining began to consume, approximately, 30% more energy. The researchers suggest that if the growth rate of electricity consumption continues at the same level, then by October of the next year, the need for mining will require more energy than the rest of the UK. The annual electricity consumption of this country is about 309 TWh. If the dynamics continue to remain unchanged, by February 2020, Bitcoin generation will become the world's largest consumer of electricity.



Despite such impressive energy consumption indicators, Bitcoin mining is still a lucrative business. To date, the total cost of electricity used to produce crypto currency, is about \$ 1.5 billion per year. And the aggregate annual income from mining is estimated at \$ 7.2 billion.

While crypto-currencies exist exclusively in virtual space, the extraction of each bitcoin has real consequences in the form of large energy costs, including using the least environmentally friendly fuel.

It's about eight warehouses in northern China. Bitmain Technologies is launching a crypto on the territory of Inner Mongolia, which will employ approximately 25,000 ASIC-miners. All electricity for the farm will be derived from coal.

According to a study published in April by Harrik Hileman and Michel Rauks of the University of Cambridge, in China, where about 60% of electricity is produced from coal, the largest crypto farms are located. They produce about a quarter of all the capacities used for bitcoin mining. 58% of the world's largest pools are also located in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time, China is the largest producer and consumer of coal, and server farms in the provinces of Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang are heavily dependent on this type of fuel.

The study also notes that the miners - especially the large ones - are looking for the cheapest energy to increase profits, and the cost of electricity in China is much lower than in the US or Europe.

General estimates of how much electricity goes to mining, vary greatly: from the capacity of a large nuclear reactor to the equivalent of Denmark's energy consumption. But on the whole, analysts agree that the use of energy is growing along with the bitcoin course, that is, too fast.

According to Alex de Vries, the creator of the Digiconomist index, which determines the power consumption of bitcoin, the total electricity consumption for mining increased by 30% in the last month. De Vries says:

The consumption of energy is simply insane. If such technologies are used on a global scale, it will kill the planet.

Some analysts call these statements panic, and note that even with high estimates, energy costs for mining make up only about 0.1% of global energy. In addition, new technological developments can improve the energy efficiency of the industry.

Taking into account electricity prices and growing complexity of production, the average cost for each bitcoin in the fourth quarter of 2017 is \$ 6,611, and in the second quarter of 2018, \$ 14,175 will be reached. At the beginning of 2017, expenses were \$ 2,856. With the increase in costs, the risk of losses for miners increases in the event of a drop in the rate of bitcoin.

But not all crypto farms pollute the environment. Miners in Iceland, for example, use the energy of geothermal waters. Even in China, some farms are located around hydroelectric power plants in the provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan.

Thus, we come to the fact that creating a project such as Crypterra requires alternative sources of electricity. Not dependent on any external factors.

3. Extraction of energy from alternative sources

At the moment, the development of technologies makes it possible to obtain electricity not by classical (fuel) methods. And use alternative, including environmentally friendly sources. Like the sun, the wind and water.

3.1 The energy of the sun

Since the school day, we all know that you can convert the energy of the sun into electricity. Modern solar panels are able to work in any light and even in cloudy weather to produce a large amount of energy.

At the moment, at cost, it is the cheapest of environmentally friendly alternative energy sources

In 2017, the cost of solar energy was less than two cents per kWh per hour.

And its development rates significantly exceeded the development of coal energy.

The annual increase in energy for the past five years averaged about 50%. The energy received on the basis of solar radiation hypothetically can by 2050 provide 20-25% of humanity's needs for electricity and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. According to the experts of the International Energy Agency (IEA), solar energy will produce about 9,000 terawatt-hours - or 20-25% of all required electricity - in 40 years, with the appropriate level of advanced technologies spreading, and this will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 6 billion tons annually.

At the moment, there are two main ways to use traditional solar energy and a hydrogenerator.

If the traditional method of extracting solar energy is increasingly less clear. To obtain energy in this way, we need to create as large a coverage area as solar panels that directly convert the energy of the sun into electricity.

Then with the second method everything is slightly more complicated. The main way to generate electricity in this way is to heat the water to steam and further transform it into electricity, just as it is done in coal and nuclear power plants.

3.2 Wind power.

As well as using the power of the sun to heat water, living spaces or produce electricity using photovoltaic cells, we can also use the sun's resource in the form of Wind Energy to generate electrical power as it is the sun's solar energy that controls our weather.

The sun heats our planet unevenly, making the air hotter around the equator as it absorbs more energy and colder near the poles. Air expands when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled. These differences in temperature cause convection currents to flow around the globe as the denser air from the colder regions moves to the warmer regions where the air is lighter. This movement of air within the atmosphere of the earth from a hotter place to a colder place is what we call the "wind", and which can be weak or strong depending upon the solar energy striking the earth at that time.

Also, since both the Earth's land mass and its oceans absorb and release solar energy back into the atmosphere at different rates, there is a constant shift of air from between the

Earth's surface and the atmosphere causing the air to move around in currents, again generating "wind energy". The Earth's rotation also plays a major role in wind energy production.

Then we can define wind as "air in motion" which can vary from zero to high gusts. In theory, the world has an inexhaustible supply of free wind energy as every corner of the earth receives the effects of the wind at some time during the day. Also, due to annual variations, such as winter or summer time, or geographic locations, such as flat desert or mountain ranges, some parts of the world receives more of the *winds energy* than others. With fossil fuel supplies running out, Wind Energy and Wind Power are now becoming an important renewable energy source.

As we now know, "wind energy" is a free and renewable secondary form of solar energy, due to the uneven distribution of temperatures in different areas around the world, and people have been harnessing this free wind energy resource since windmills and sailing boats were first used in ancient times.

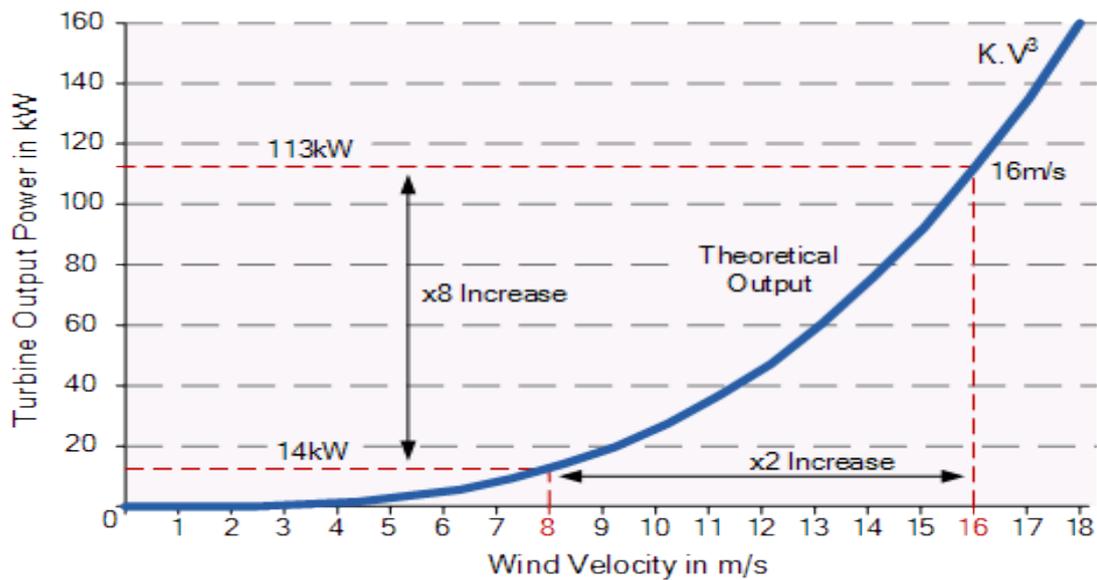
Windmills harnesses the energy contained in the moving air to produce mechanical power in the form of *torque* which is then used directly for pumping water or grinding corn, but windmills could also be modified to generate electrical power for heating and lighting by attaching an electrical generator to the rotating shaft connected to the windmills sails.

The kinetic energy (*kinetic energy* is the movement or motion of substances and objects) contained in the wind can be converted into both mechanical and electrical energy by a windmill. A modern type of windmill that uses the kinetic energy of the wind to produce an electrical energy output is called a Wind Turbine.

Wind turbines that are in use today are far more likely to be a type of wind generator which operates differently and more efficiently from a conventional sail windmill. Multiple wind turbines that are arranged together in clusters to capture large amounts of wind energy at the same time and convert it into electrical power feeding this power into the electrical grid are known as Wind Farms. These wind farms can be located on flat land, mountain tops or offshore in the sea.

Wind turbine technology may look simple but there are many mechanical parts to a modern wind turbine. The wind rotates the turbines rotor blades around a central hub, which turns a low speed gearbox shaft, which rotates a generator at a higher speed and makes electricity. The electrical generator converts the kinetic energy of the rotating blades into electrical energy were electrical cables carry this energy to an electrical sub-station for distribution to the utility grid. Modern wind turbines have a number of air foil shaped rotor blades resembling aeroplane propellers, unlike windmills which usually had several flat blades or sails. A combination of both lift and drag causes the turbine blades to rotate in the wind.

Although there are many different configurations of wind turbines available today, most of them can be classified as either "vertical-axis wind turbines" (VAWTs), which have blades that rotate about a vertical axis, or "horizontal-axis wind turbines" (HAWTs), which have blades that rotate about a horizontal axis parallel to the wind. Both have their good and bad points in how they extract the wind energy but both designs can generate electricity from a few hundred watts to many thousands of watts.



So finding a good windy site to install a wind turbine and maximising the wind speed becomes an important part of making renewable wind energy economical. Wind speed histograms can be purchased, used or drawn for any particular site to show the number of hours, days or weeks, or whatever time period is used, that the wind blew for each sampled period of time.

Since the movement of the wind mass varies from seconds to years, wind power and wind energy will also vary over the same time scale. So by taking the data first of “how windy” is the proposed site for a wind turbine, helps decide what size and type of turbine best suits the location. Increasing the rotor blade length, or increasing the height of the wind turbine above the ground will also increase the power output.

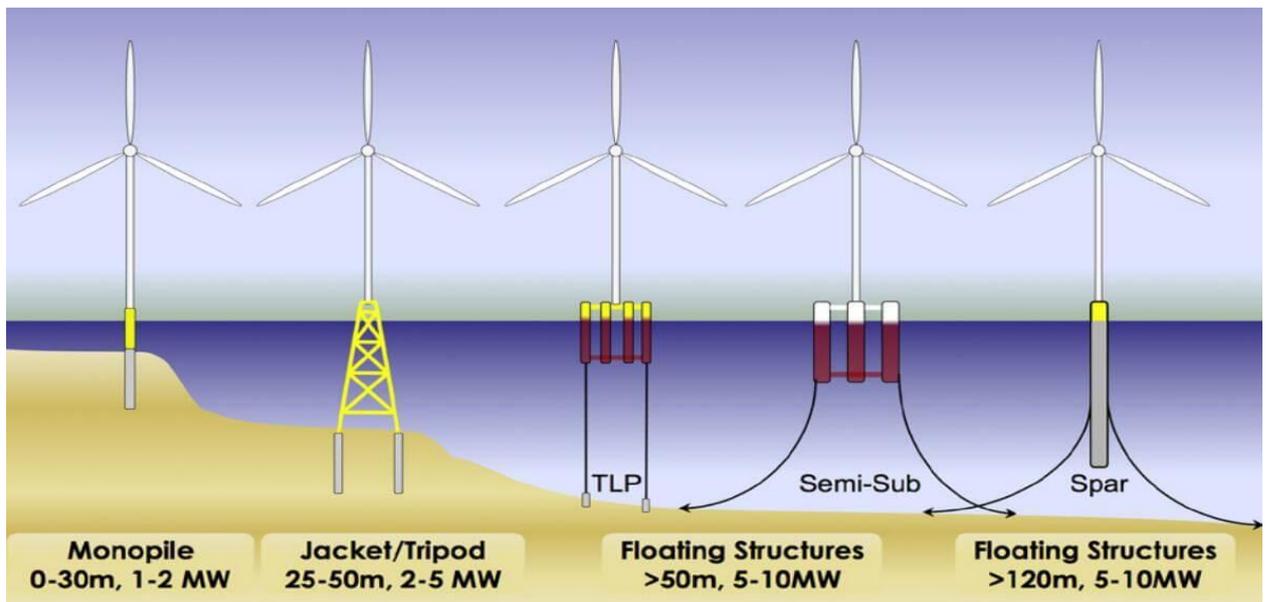
Extracting the winds kinetic energy and using it to produce electrical power is a very attractive option. Wind technology has grown in scope, and in most places wind is becoming a feasible source of energy but is vulnerable to weather conditions. However in certain locations, mainly in coastal or offshore regions and at high altitudes, there is a steady stream of wind to drive a turbine.

According to the development, of alternative power sources the market of wind and solar energy can provide the conditions for solving any problems that we need.

Moreover, now the so-called offshore electric power industry is coming to the forefront.

Due to the sea rose of the winds is very promising.

Due to offshore wind generators, countries such as Great Britain, Germany and China already produce over 7,000 megawatts of electricity per year.



Wind power currently occupies a significant share in the world energy market. And many countries using innovative technologies are actively developing this industry. For example, 40% of all wind energy currently produced by China alone. And with each year this amount only increases.

3.3 Wave Energy

Wave Energy also known as Ocean Wave Energy, is another type of ocean based renewable energy source that uses the power of the waves to generate electricity. Unlike tidal energy which uses the ebb and flow of the tides, wave energy uses the vertical movement of the surface water that produce tidal waves. Wave power converts the periodic up-and-down movement of the oceans waves into electricity by placing equipment on the surface of the oceans that captures the energy produced by the wave movement and converts this mechanical energy into electrical power.

Wave energy is actually a concentrated form of solar power generated by the action of the wind blowing across the surface of the oceans water which can then be used as a renewable source of energy. As the sun's rays strike the Earth's atmosphere, they warm it up. Differences in the temperature of the air masses around the globe causes the air to move from the hotter regions to the cooler regions, resulting in winds.

As the wind passes over the surface of the oceans, a portion of the wind's kinetic energy is transferred to the water below, generating waves. In fact, the ocean could be viewed as a vast storage collector of energy transferred by the sun to the oceans, with the waves carrying the transferred kinetic energy across the surface of the oceans. Then we can say that waves are actually a form of energy and it is this energy and not water that moves along the ocean's surface.

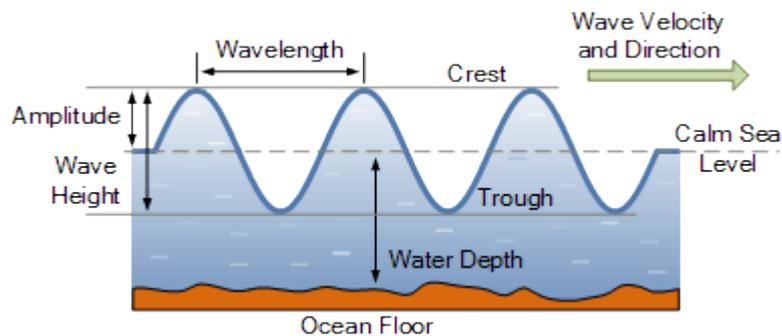
These waves can travel (or "propagate") long distances across the open oceans with very little loss in energy, but as they approach the shoreline and the depth of the water becomes shallower, their speed slows down but they increase in size. Finally, the wave crashes onto the shoreline, releasing an enormous amount of kinetic energy which can be used for electricity production. A breaking wave's energy potential varies from place to place depending upon its geographic location and time of year, but the two main factors which

affect the size of the wave energy are the winds strength and the uninterrupted distance over the sea that the wind can blow.

Then we can say that “Wave Energy” is an indirect form of wind energy that causes movement of the water on the surface of the oceans and by capturing this energy the motion of the waves is converted to mechanical energy and used to drive an electricity generator. In many respects, the technology used for capturing this wave energy is similar to tidal energy or hydroelectric power.

The kinetic energy of the wave turns a turbine attached to a generator, which produces electricity. However, the open oceans can be a stormy and violent environment, resulting in the wave energy machines being destroyed by the very energy they were designed to capture.

In its simplest terms, an ocean wave is the up-and-down vertical movement of the sea water which varies sinusoidally with time. This sinusoidal wave has high points called crests and low points called troughs. The difference in height of a wave between the crest and the trough is called the peak-to-peak amplitude, then the waves amplitude or height is the centre of these two points and corresponds to the actual sea level when there is no movement of the water, in other words, a calm sea.



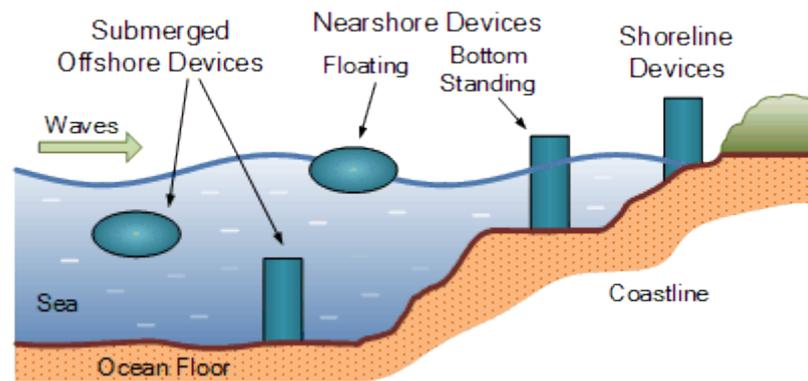
The amplitude of an ocean wave depends on the weather conditions at that time, as the amplitude of a smooth wave, or swell, will be small in calm weather but much larger in stormy weather with strong gales as the sea water moves up and down.

As well as the amplitude of the wave, another important characteristic is the distance between each successive crest, or trough, known as the wave period, (T). This wave period is the time in seconds between each crest of the wave. Then for a gentle swell this time period may be very long, but for a stormy sea this time period may be very short as each wave crashes onto the one in front.

The reciprocal of this time ($1/T$) gives us the fundamental frequency of the ocean wave relative to some static point. Smaller periodic waves generated or superimposed onto this fundamental wave such as reflected waves are called harmonic waves. Then the frequency and amplitude characteristics of a wind-generated wave depend on the distance the wind blows over the open water (called the fetch), the length of time the wind blows, the speed of the wind and the water depth.

Waves transport energy from where they were created by storms far out in the ocean to a shoreline. But a typical ocean wave does not resemble a perfect sinusoid, they are more irregular and complex than a simple sinusoidal wave. Only the steady up-and-down movement of a heavy swell resembles a sinusoidal wave much more than the chaotic nature of locally generated wind waves, as real sea waves contain a mixture of waves with different frequencies, wave heights and directions.

Ocean wave energy has many advantages over ocean wind energy in that it is more predictable, less variable and offers higher available energy densities. Depending on the distance between the energy conversion device and the shoreline, wave energy systems can be classified as being either *Shoreline devices*, *Nearshore devices* or *Offshore devices*. So what is the difference between these three types of energy extraction devices.



Shoreline devices are wave energy devices which are fixed to or embedded in the shoreline, that is they are both in and out of the water. Nearshore devices are characterised by being used to extract the wave power directly from the breaker zone and the waters immediately beyond the breaker zone, (i.e. at 20m water depth).

Offshore devices or deep water devices are the farthest out to sea and extend beyond the breaker lines utilising the high-energy densities and higher power wave profiles available in the deep water waves and surges.

One of the advantages of offshore devices is that there is no need for significant coastal earthworks, as there is with onshore devices.

As most of the energy within a wave is contained near the surface and falls off sharply with depth. There is a surprising range of designs available that maximise the energy available for capture. These wave energy devices are either fixed bottom standing designs used in shallow water and which pierce the waters surface, or fully floating devices that are used to capture the kinetic energy content of a waves movement and convert each movement into electricity using a generator.

3.4 Tidal energy

Tidal power is an ocean based technology with the high potential of providing us with clean and free energy for the future. Tidal power involves taking advantage of the kinetic energy stored in the movement of the incoming and outgoing tides, as well as the daily differences between the high tide and the low tide at a given location.

One of the oldest ways used to harness *tidal power* for the generation of electricity involves building a dam across a suitable bay or estuary that has large differences in elevation between high and low tides. Today there are many tidal power projects around the world using tidal barrages and dams, oscillating hydrofoils, tidal turbines and tidal kites for small scale electricity generation within the shallow and deeper waters around different coastal areas.

There are many different types and varieties of renewable energy systems, but tidal power, being an ocean based technology is one of the few sustainable sources that can be accurately predicted over many years as the ebb and flow of the tides rely on the gravitational movement of the sun and moon.

As the movement of the tides around a coastline does not occur at the same time, but is staggered around the coast, full tidal power generation will be available at one tidal location when there is no tidal power available at another location around the coastline, thus allowing power generation from multiple locations over a period of time.

As a marine renewable technology, tidal power generating machines can be located underwater and beneath the waves in under utilised locations. This gives a big advantage over other marine based systems as the tidal turbines can not be seen, unlike off-shore wind farms or wave energy devices.

4. Development of mining, storage, transactions technologies.

4.1 Mining

With the advent of crypto currency, another opportunity appeared for earning and doing business. Mining allows not only to maintain the viability of the crypto currency, calculating transactions, but also to have an additional source of income. But with a special approach, this source can turn into the main one.

Before the advent of special equipment for mining, users of the network earned their video cards, "mining" cryptonyms and selling them on the exchange. To use video cards in this respect, as the main source of income, it was difficult, because for a less large-scale income it was necessary to have a large number of video cards and, consequently, a lot of energy.

With the advent of ASIC, it became possible to extract Bitcoin in much larger quantities than with video cards. ASIC is an integrated circuit, specialized for solving a specific problem, in our case - only for bitcoin mining. These schemes are many times more profitable than video cards. At higher power (the speed of calculation of the hash), they consume much less energy. This served as a good reason for the creation of a business to extract crypto-monets.

The emergence of companies such as Cloud Hashing, Allied Control and KnC Miner pioneered. But with the popularization of crypto currency, the need to provide ASIC farms for cloud-based mining has only increased.

So what is ASIC?

ASIC (application-specific integrated circuit) is an integrated circuit that is specialized for solving a particular problem. Unlike general-purpose integrated circuits, specialized integrated circuits are used in a specific device and perform strictly limited functions, characteristic only for this device; as a result, the performance of functions is faster and, ultimately, cheaper. An example of an ASIC may be a chip designed exclusively for controlling a mobile phone, chips for hardware encoding / decoding of audio and video signals (signal processors).

The ASIC chip has a narrow range of applications, due to the rigidly predetermined set of its functions.

Modern ASICs often contain a 32-bit processor, memory blocks (both ROM and RAM) and other large blocks. Such ASICs are often called a "system on a chip" (System-on-a-Chip).

In the development of digital ASIC, the hardware description languages (HDL), such as Verilog and VHDL, are used to describe their functionality.

4.2 Data storage.

In the modern world there is a huge need to store huge amounts of data. And cloud storage of data every day are becoming more relevant not only for small businesses but also for large businesses. And against the backdrop of government attempts to regulate document management, data confidentiality issues are more relevant than ever.

Against this background, blocking technology made it possible to create entire cloud storage systems hidden from unnecessary attention.

The emergence of such platforms as SIA, Burst and StorJ is already changing the world.

These are technologies based on P2P networks that provide you with a crypto-key from information stored by chunks on servers in different parts of the world. Their capitalization is based on its own crypto currency.

Similar projects are already waving to the capitalization of DropBox and Microsoft One Drive.

4.3 Transactions

In the world of blockbuster crypto-currency and P2P networks, the issue of using not classic exchanges that take 10-15 percent for similar services, but specialized ones, is acute.

At the moment there are many crypto-instruments.

The leaders in this market are Binance, HitBTC, EXMO, LiveCoin.

These exchanges support a variety of currencies and operate independently of their geographic location. You can login to them via the usual Internet.

At the moment, different countries are trying to financial regulation of the crypto currency and thus attracting investment in the country.

Correspondingly, this leads to the creation of its own crypto-instruments. For example, legalized crypto currency, Japan completely controls its exchanges and in early 2018 received information from them about nearly 700 attempts to launder money through them.

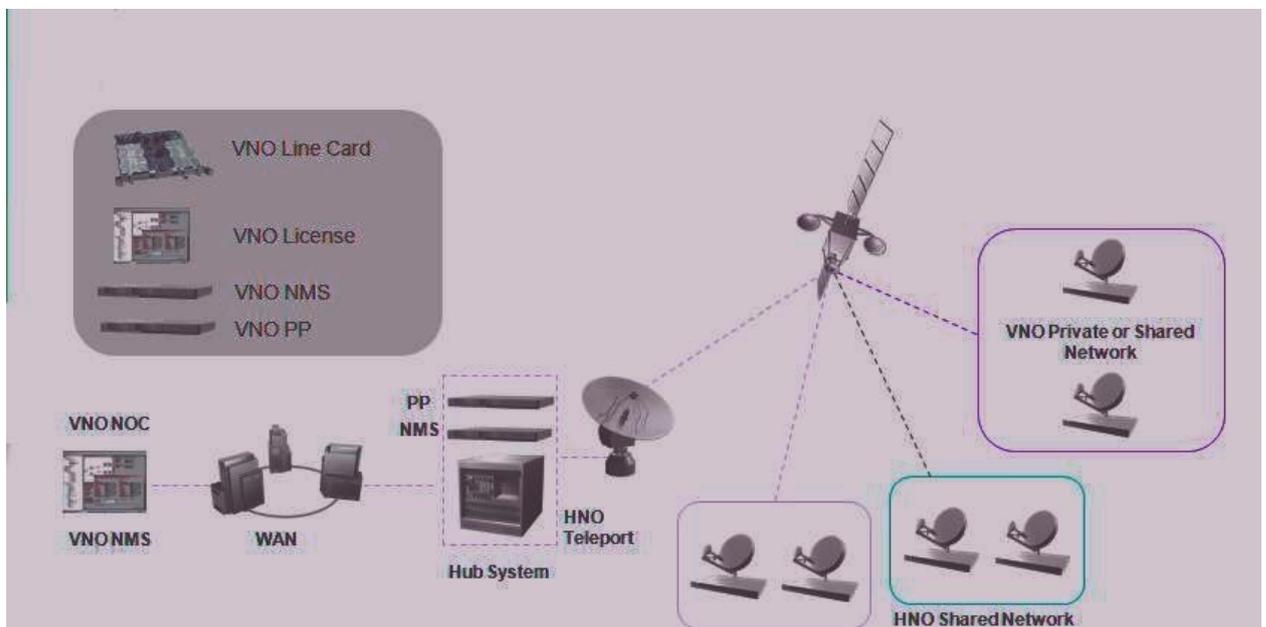
Venezuela, as a result of the creation of its own crypto currency, El Petro, announced its intention to directly control the activities of its crypto-banks.

Against this backdrop, the creation of an offshore exchange that does not fall under government control is more relevant than ever.

1. VSAT satellite communication system

Very Small Aperture Terminal or VSAT technology is basically a two way satellite ground station that facilitates satellite communications of voice signals, data signals and video signals and connections. With VSAT, narrowband, broadband and on-the-move trackings like corporate bodies, banking sector, hospitals, stock exchanges, educational institutions, government, defence, airlines, mining corporations, power projects and more become smoother. WildBlue, which today is ViaSat, began setting up and deploying Ka-band VSAT network and launched ViaSat-1, in 2011.

It consists of two parts, a transceiver and an indoor device. A VSAT user requires a box to read between the user's computer and an outdoor antenna which has a transceiver. The transceiver is used to send and receive signal to and from a satellite transponder via an earth based station known as 'hub' which is interconnected with the satellite. For communication every transmission goes to the hub station first that retransmits the signals via the satellite reaching the end user's VSAT.



VSAT technology has its own benefits. VSAT requires low transmission power, it is light in weight and economically affordable. The construction cycle involves 2 simple steps; installation of the necessary devices at both ends of communications and then proper assembly of the equipment. Longer the distance, better the VSAT communication. Also, VSAT communications remain unaffected by climate or location but can be slightly interrupted by the ground. This flexible technology is easy to maintain and expand.

6. Creation of Crypterra Infrastructure

Crypterra is a project that intends to solve complex problems connected with external control over crypto currency, data or other parties to high-tech projects that you want to decentralize.

6.1 Construction of bunkers.

The island is planned to create a completely closed system. Independent of external factors of influence and also protected from the outside.

In connection with this, it is planned to build monolithic structures of metal and concrete with a wall thickness of 25-30 cm for the farm. With its own ventilation system, cooling with full noise, moisture and radio isolation.

These buildings will be brought and installed on the island.

Such premises will ensure a constant temperature, facilitate the cooling operation and also protect against external factors such as natural disasters.

6.2 Electricity

To create such a system requires a large amount of electricity

First of all, the construction of environmentally safe energy sources. Before the construction of bunkers for farms and storage of data, construction of power supplies is planned. To do this, after the purchase of the island, a study will be conducted of the greatest profitability.

The most promising in the oceanic island at the moment are the technologies of wind and wave generators. But all this directly depends on the geographical location.

6.3 Communication with the outside world.

At this most promising project on the connection of our island with the outside world, we see the installation of satellite communications using VSAT technology.

This system, unlike the others, operates on the principle of receiving and sending.

It is autonomous and does not depend on cable networks.

VSAT technology is used by most mining companies to organize communications anywhere in the world. It is planned to be installed in parallel with the construction of premises but before the launch of the mining equipment.

6.4 Creation of a tourist zone

After the launch of the project, it is planned to create a tourist zone on the island. Where every owner of Token could come to take a tour and make sure of the reliability of his investments.

Perhaps in the future development of this direction will be able to grow into a whole line of business. And each investor will also receive his interest from this.

7. Rules of tokens purchase.

From the start of the sales period to its end, <https://crypterra.in> allows you to purchase tokens according to courses listed on the site.

Purchase transactions are carried out through virtual wallets.

Tokens are sold either until the end of the sales period. Or until the moment when all tokens will not be sold out.

If some tokens aren't bought then they will be destroyed. This is done so that they do not get back on the stock exchange thereby devaluing the investors' contribution. In this way, the value of a specific token will be kept.

For more details on the rules for purchasing Tokens, see the document: The Token sales rules.