

KRON: Electronic system for the Creation and Transfer of assets (peer to peer)

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Github repository: <https://github.com/odavila466/Kron-Project>

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Foreword

Our appreciation goes to the founder and developers of Bitcoin. The project was launched on the basis of Bitcoin and it has been hard work and a continuous effort to develop Kron.

Kron is a blockchain and platform optimized for transferring assets, such as tokens, from one owner's wallet to another.

Based on the extensive development and testing of the UTXO Model of the Bitcoin protocol, Kron relies on a fork of the Bitcoin code.

Changes include a five-minute block reward time, a change in the number of coins issued, and the addition of asset creation and messaging capabilities.

Kron wallets are free to use and partially open source. All the Krons coins have been mined in the main nodes of the network fabric through the SND Protocol using the x16r algorithm.

Kron aims to prioritize security, user control, privacy and censorship resistance. It is open for use and development in any jurisdiction, while allowing simple additional functions for users according to their needs.

For decades before Bitcoin was created, the obsession with creating purely digital money haunted many people's heads. But one of the main problems that everyone ran into head-on was the famous double spending. It was Satoshi Nakamoto who, thanks to a set of techniques, solved this great problem, being able to create the first purely digital decentralized money.

The Bitcoin UTXOs play a great role in creating the transactions so that the Krons can be transferred safely within the blockchain protocol.

Tokenized Assets

The Ethereum ERC20 protocol and other projects show tokenized assets using other blockchains, assets can be created with a wide variety of purposes and structures. Tokens offer several advantages to traditional shares or other participation mechanisms, e.g. faster transfer speeds, more advanced control by the user, censorship resistance and a reduced and eliminated need for a trusted third party. Bitcoin also has the ability to serve as rails for tokens through the use of projects such as Omnilayer, RSK. However, neither Bitcoin nor Ethereum were specifically designed to facilitate additional asset ownership, and users and development team generally prioritize other features.

Kron is designed to efficiently handle a specific function: the transfer of assets from one party to another. One of the goals of the Kron protocol is to create a blockchain focused on use cases. Furthermore, development efforts provides advantages for specific use cases. If the global economy is influenced by actors using various blockchains, then the way capital markets work today could change as well. Borders and jurisdictions may become less relevant as more digital assets become tradable and cross-border trades become increasingly friction-free. These days, people can move significant amounts of wealth instantly using Bitcoin, and global consumers are likely to demand the same efficiency for their values and similar asset holdings.

Fund tokens and other assets

On January 3, 2009, Bitcoin was launched as a peer-to-peer electronic cash system. Years later, after reaching a remarkable level of security, it was recognized that assets could be created "on top of" or embedded in the Bitcoin blockchain.

New assets can be added to the Bitcoin blockchain by creating secure, signed, and immutable Bitcoin transactions that also contains information about the issuance of assets, and transfers.

There were several projects that added tokens to the Bitcoin blockchain. The first was Mastercoin by JR Willett, followed by Counterparty and other projects. A category of protocols created to facilitate asset creation on the Bitcoin blockchain became known as Colored Coins. Bitcoin transactions were marked with specially crafted transactions in OP_RETURN, which is like a comment field in the Bitcoin protocol.

The advantage of embedding assets in the Bitcoin blockchain is the high level of security. Bitcoin is considered by many to be the most secure blockchain because there is an enormous amount of distributed mining power that secures each block

with a "high difficulty hash". Because distributed Bitcoin nodes recognize the level of effort to create a high-difficulty hash, this makes it nearly impossible to rewrite or modify the blockchain without prohibitively high investment mining.

Manipulating the Bitcoin blockchain, rewriting or modifying its ledger, would take significant efforts.

The downside to embedding assets on the Bitcoin blockchain is that the Bitcoin rules must be followed as originally designed, and the Bitcoin nodes are unaware that the assets are being embedded.

This means that a Bitcoin transaction must be used for every asset transaction, and you must send enough Bitcoin fee. The latter because the transaction needs to be considered valid even though the main purpose of the transaction was to send the asset.

That's a huge downside, because a Bitcoin customer who spends that bitcoin without being aware of the embedded asset transaction will destroy the asset. For example, a holder of the Bitcoin private keys that hold the Counterparty's assets, could accidentally send that Bitcoin to an exchange or wallet and lose those underlying assets.

A partial solution to solve this problem is to create a special address format that is used for the asset (tokens), but that does not prevent the unintentional error that can destroy the asset. It only provides more clues that there is an asset embedded in the transaction. Other token standards like ERC20, ERC721, and ERC223 are based on Ethereum or other blockchains that support smart contracts. There is a different problem when using these smart contracts.

The Ethereum network does not natively recognize these smart contract tokens, it is currently unable to protect against some common problems. Such as smart contracts can be confusing for users as there can be multiple ERC20 tokens with identical asset names. The only distinction between contracts with identical names is the hash (contract ID).

Protocol level system with full asset awareness.

The solution is to create a bitcoin-like system that is fully asset-aware. An asset-conscious system provides three main benefits:

Firstly, it allows the client and RPC commands to protect the asset from being accidentally destroyed.

Secondly, it allows a single native client to issue, track, and transfer assets.

Lastly, to provide security to the underlying assets, the bitcoin-like system works only with a suggested value.

Assets

Assets are tokens that Kron protocol users can issue without extracting them, it means that they are not mined but minted.

Project owners can now create these assets and decide their purpose and rules regardless of the protocol.

These assets or tokens exist on the Kron blockchain and could have any name, denomination, or purpose assigned by the creators for each asset or token.

The tokens be transferred with the same ease as Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies that work in a similar way.

At Kron, an asset is only a limited quantity of a single symbol transferable to any Kron address. The assets have been available for some time on other platforms such as Mastercoin and as an ERC20 or ERC223 token on Ethereum 2.0.

Assets created on the Kron protocol have several advantages: they are easier to use, they are tightly integrated with a native currency, and they are secured by SND's secure and stable validating consensus protocol which runs on Kron's main servers.

The token standards

kr10: Main Token, (the most common)

kr12: Subtoken (backed by kr10 token)

kr5: NFT token (backed by a kr10 token)

kr17: Special Qualified Asset

kr18: Qualified Subactive (Backed by a kr17)

kr23: Special Restricted Cryptoasset

At the time of the creation of crypto assets in the Kron Network, 3 transactions are generated:

1. The amount of assets issued to an address of the creator wallet is received from the network (this done by burning Kron coins).

2. When the administrative Token type kr117 is received, it will not be shown in the wallet since it is an internal token that enables the management of the assets created. This specific token can be recognized because it has the symbol (!) at the end of its name. This token is transferable to any other person to whom it is desired to delegate the rights over the created assets.

3. The operation carries a different network cost than the burning process of the Krons to create the assets, that is why the operation of the network commission is needed.

Fees

The Kron Chain has a default setting of 0.3 Kron / Kb as fee for any shipment of assets and coins, and this commission is based on block space. Generally the transactions weigh much less than 1Kb (approx. 0.435Kb, 0.391Kb) that is to say that in a normal transaction the approximate cost will be about 0.04 Kron.

There is the possibility that users can adjust the commissions to pay up to a minimum of 0.01 Kron / Kb, the option of being able to make shipments with zero commissions is also available.

Of course, this type of fee less transactions will be transmitted to the network and when there is enough mempool available and therefore space in the next block.

In case of when the mempool is almost full, this type of fee less transactions can still be included with the possibility of being removed when another user makes an operation while in mempool. In this scenario the transaction is displaced and removed from the mempool while waiting for the next block.

Asset uses

Assets or tokens can be used for anything the creator's imagination can conjure up.

Some ideas for token usage

Example presentation of physical or digital assets (aka tokens) held in the real world:

- Gold bars.
- Silver coins.
- Physical euros.
- Land deeds.
- Energy credits (electricity, wood, gas, oil, wind).
- Represent a part of a project.
- Securities Tokens - Shares or shares of a company where the shares are represented by a token rather than a physical share certificate.
- Securities or interests of companies with the built-in ability to pay dividends in Kron (legal in many free market countries).
 - Tokens that represent a cooperative, limited partnership, royalty-sharing or profit-sharing platform.
 - A token that represents a crowdfunded item with the ability to transfer or resell the item.
- Representing virtual goods.
- Tickets for an event such as a baseball game, with the possibility of reselling.
- A license to allow an activity.
- An access token to use a service.
- Currency and game items, transferable off the game platform.

Representing a credit.

- Gift cards.
- Air miles.
- Reward points.

Satoshi Nakamoto described Bitcoin as an implementation of Wei Dai's bmoney, designed to offer users more control, security and privacy than more centralized systems. A design with the potential to prevent violence and discrimination, given that the bitcoin holder remains private.

Kron aims to continue this implementation by focusing on assets other than cash, providing a platform where users can easily issue the assets they control according to the rules they establish securely: the Blockchain.

Launch and Kron algorithm

Kron was created on March 8, 2021. Kron is a bitcoin-alike platform that will allow users to issue and integrate assets on their blockchain. This will be done in phases that build onto each other.

Token names are guaranteed to be unique

The first person to issue a token with a specific name is the owner of that token. The issuer of a token burns Kron and must provide a unique token name. The issuer determines the amount issued, the number of decimal places, and whether they will be allowed to issue more of the same token in the future.

Tight integration of assets with the GUI wallet and new RPC calls, providing intuitive asset management. Easily issuing new assets, current balance information, and transfer to other users. The combination of partially open source and blockchain-based enables shared incentive mechanisms.

Tokens allow interests to align in ways that traditional structures cannot.

Token projects can replace bosses, rulers, employees, and the corporate structure with aligned interests and economic options for participants.

Kron will allow projects that issue tokens to represent cooperatives, corporations or associations. Cooperatives, for example, are a form of common organization in which employees and participants are owners. Large organizations like Credit Agricole, REI, Land O 'Lakes, Ace Hardware, Co-op Kobe, Sunkist, and Ocean Spray are structured as cooperatives. Despite offering many advantages to participants, cooperatives are sometimes difficult to structure and maintain.

Tokenizing cooperative interests opens up many new ways this structure can be used to allocate resources and capital. Since the rules for each token can be changed by each issuer and record keeping is performed on the Kron blockchain, organizations can adapt and implement a variety of participation and structures. Additionally, since the issuer can make the tokens unique, limited, or fungible, project managers may have token holder categories such as "Class A Shareholders", "Social Club Life Members", "Benefactors" or "Headlines of __ in the game article".

Tokens allow easier issuance of small-scale public offerings

In the future, the size distribution of multinationals will approach that of local companies. The change between these states can be quite rapid as

telecommunications and transportation costs go through a "melting point", creating a wide variety of new small companies and multinational industries to support those businesses.

This could also decrease fraud, economist Dr. Robert Shapiro pointed to significant evidence that Wall St. fraud may be related to custody issues (Patrick Byrne, PhD). Only an open protocol will work in a global economy where there are multiple jurisdictions, each with complex and conflicting regulations.

Rewards

The Kron solution allows the payment of rewards (or dividends) for native tokens. With a single command, the reward, named in Kron, is automatically divided into equal parts and sent pro rata to the asset holders.

Example:

A young child, in a country that allows it, could create a token representing a lemonade stand. Suppose you create 10,000 LIMON tokens. These tokens could be used to raise funds for the lemonade stand to \$ 0.01 per LIMON token, allowing you to raise \$ 100 to build your business. These tokens can be easily sold and transferred by the owners.

Suppose the lemonade stand does extraordinarily well because the neighborhood is investing in this entrepreneurial project.

Now our fictional eight-year-old wants to reward those who believed in the project. With one command, he can send winnings, denominated in whatever value Kron may have, to the LIMON Token Holder. There might even be new LIMON token holders that he is not aware of.

The built-in ease of use should allow anyone, anywhere in the world, to do so using a mobile device, or Windows, Mac, or Linux computer.

For such a global system to work, it must be independent of regulatory jurisdictions. This is not due to ideological beliefs, but to practicality: if the fundamentals for the transfer of blockchain assets are not resistant to censorship and jurisdiction agnostic, any given jurisdiction may conflict with another.

In legacy systems, wealth was generally limited to the owner's jurisdiction and therefore easily controlled based on the policies of that jurisdiction. Due to the global nature of blockchain technology, any protocol-level ability to control wealth

will potentially place jurisdictions in conflict and will not be able to operate fairly.

Unique Tokens (NFT)

Unique tokens allow token holders to create unique assets. Like ERC721 tokens, unique tokens are guaranteed to be unique and there will only be one (kr5). Unique tokens can change ownership by sending the unique token to another user's address.

Some examples of unique tokens:

- Imagine that an art merchant issues the asset called ART. The dealer can then make a unique artwork by attaching a name or serial number to each artwork. These unique tokens can be transferred to the new owner along with the artwork as proof of authenticity.

ART: MonaLisa and ART: VenusDeMilo tokens are non-expendable and represent distinct pieces of art.

- A software developer can issue the asset under the name of their GAME software, and then assign each GAME token a unique ID or license key. The game tokens could be transferred as the license is transferred.

e.g. Each GAME: 398222 and GAME: 423655 tokens are unique tokens.

- In game assets. A ZYX_GAME game could create unique limited edition in-game assets that are owned and used by the player of the game. Example: ZYX_GAME: SwordOfTruth005 and ZYX_GAME: HammerOfThor.

These in-game assets could be saved, traded with other players via QR codes and wallets, or uploaded to a different update or version of a game.

- Unique Kron-based assets can be linked to real-world assets. Create an asset called GOLDVAULT. Each gold coin or gold bar in a vault can be serialized and audited.

Unique associated assets GOLDVAULT: 444322 and GOLDVAULT: 555994 can be created to represent the specific assets in the physical gold vault. The public nature of the chain allows total transparency.

Example:

The CAR token holder could issue a unique token for each car by including the serial

number.

Example: CAR: 19UYA31581L000000

Some unique asset use cases include:

- Software licenses
- Vehicle registration
- Proof of authenticity tokens to transfer along with potentially counterfeit items

A token that allows communication on a channel / Stakeholders in messaging

A common problem with tokens / assets is that the token issuer cannot communicate with the token holders. This must be handled very carefully because token holders do not always want to be identified. The communication must allow the token holder to opt-out at any time.

The system should only allow certain parties to use the message channel so that it is not a conduit for spam. The messaging system uses unique tokens to allow communication on the main token channel.

For example, the COMPANY token would have a "COMPANY: alert" token that allows alerts to be sent to all

COMPANY holders. Newsletters, game developers, non-profit organizations, activist organizations, corporations, and other entities can issue tokens for specific users and then send messages to those users, but unlike email or other messaging services, messaging itself is enabled only for token holders, which makes the token transferable.

Messages to token holders by authorized senders will overlap unique assets. The unique assets will act as a "talking stick" that will allow the channel owner to send messages to the owners.

Voting

One of the problems, among many, with the current financial system in many countries, is that all political actions are made in the name of people.

In this age of rapid communication, this makes holding a vote ridiculously difficult.

A public company that issues shares on Nasdaq, for example, will have to pay a

quasi-monopoly company just to get the email addresses of its own shareholders at any given time. Then a physical mail (dead tree) should be sent to shareholders with information on how to vote along with a proxy voting form.

Through the use of the messaging system, token holders can be notified of the vote, and by automatically issuing a VOTE token to each token holder, the vote can be automated from the client through a web or mobile interface using the protocol built into Kron.

Tokens are created to represent votes. Kron will create an exact number of VOTE 1: 1 tokens to token holders.

These votes can be sent through the protocol to addresses that count the votes. Because voting tokens move in the same way as assets, proxy voting - sometimes known as "delegative or liquid" democracy - is possible.

Privacy

Privacy is key in investments and tokens because financial systems work best when assets are fungible and can trade without friction. The project should seek to strengthen privacy in any way possible as future technology improvements are made. As capabilities like messaging, assets, and rewards are added, privacy will be maintained in the same way as UTXO-based cryptocurrencies that separate identity from public addresses.

Since we desire privacy, we must ensure that each party to a transaction is aware only of what is directly necessary for that transaction. Since any information can be discussed, we must ensure that we disclose as little as possible, although in most cases, personal identity is not relevant.

"When my identity is revealed by the underlying mechanism of the transaction, I have no privacy. And here I cannot reveal myself selectively; I must always reveal myself.

Therefore, privacy in an open society requires anonymous transaction systems. Until now, cash has been the main system of its kind. An anonymous transaction system is not a secret transaction system. An anonymous system allows people to reveal their identity when they want and only when they want; this is the essence of privacy "(E. Hughes).

Kron is a platform currency built on the UTXO model of Bitcoin. Modifying the Bitcoin code to add these

capabilities is not practical, hence Kron is a platform built from a fork of the Bitcoin code.

Kron will add assets, rewards, unique assets, messages, and feedback.

The Kron project can also serve as a foundation and starting point for projects, second-layer solutions,

experiments, and business ideas that could benefit from Kron with tweaks or the native additional

features added to the Kron blockchain.

UTXO model, a concept to avoid double spending

A transaction is made up of inputs and outputs. The set of inputs and outputs, together with currencies to be sent and cryptographic signatures, result in a transaction hash, usually called a HASH ID.

The inputs are HASH ID of a transaction that the wallet received and that have not been used previously, that is, they are UTXO, while the output is the destination address, to which UTXO will be created that you can later use in a transaction . The same address can have infinite UTXOs. This is why UTXOs are defined as a set of transactions.

When a person needs to send a transaction, it has to be nourished by UTXO. That is, of transactions that you have received and that have not been spent. This means that a person can use one or more UTXOs for the same transaction. In fact, those UTXOs can be part of one or more addresses in your wallet.

And we go further, even a transaction could be created with UTXO from addresses of different wallets, as long as each one is signed with its corresponding clear private key.

All of this leads to one place: a UTXO can only be used once. And this is fundamental within the operation of blockchain technology, as it is part of the set of tools that guarantees that currencies are not used more than once (the famous double spending).

Such is the reliability of using this mechanism to identify unspent coins that this is the way in which Kron can count how many coins are in circulation. What you do is

add up all the coins that are in the UTXO, that is, in the transactions that have not been spent. Here's a simple example:

“Maria wants to pay Pedro a total of \$ 100 in Kron for a job. Maria hopes to receive payment from some people who owe her Kron and from that money she will pay for Pedro's work. When Maria receives these payments, she has had some "Inputs" of money, and from those inputs she will make an "Output" to pay Pedro. They paid Maria her debts, which were a payment of \$ 75 and another of \$ 50 ". When she pays Pedro, Maria has to use the two entrances, since she with neither of them she has enough, and she will put Pedro as the exit. After that, Pedro will have a UTXO entry (he has received the payment).

Where do the remaining coins go?

As you can see, María had a total of \$ 125 divided into two UTXOs, but she only needed to send \$ 100. She has had to use the two UTXOs, putting Pedro's address as Output, but her purse will have done something else in a transparent way to Maria. Her purse will have listed Maria's address as an outlet as well, to which she will have assigned the remaining \$ 25. This is what is known as the direction of change.

By the way, there are some transactions that become a UTXO but are not generated by a previous UTXO. With what has been described above, it is possible to understand how this model of "Inputs" and "Outputs" can be used to establish relations of possession and granting of money. Relationships that in blockchain are marked by the use of cryptography and that provide absolute security that the money has reached its destination and that it is effectively under the control of the recipient.

UTXO and its importance in Kron

In Kron all transactions have this kind of structure of inputs and outputs. In the "Entries" of a Kron transaction, you can see the origins of the balance that are managed with the wallet. While in the "Departures", you can see where we send our money. In addition to this, you can also see the remaining money that is returned.

All of this is visible and traceable by anyone, since the Kron blockchain is public and transparent.

This model allows you to have total control over how assets can be used and under what conditions. First of all, in order to use a balance in Kron, that balance must be considered as a UTXO within the wallet. That is, someone must make a payment (an exit or UTXO) for this payment to become an entry and thus have an available balance to spend.

This is a recursive process. That is, it repeats from the moment the coin is generated as a result of a mined block.

For example, a coinbase transaction is actually a UTXO created by the miner to send that balance to an address under his control. Thus, this exit transaction becomes an inflow of money for the miner that can later be spent.

The same process is repeated for the rest of Kron users. With this it can be seen that UTXOs are an essential part of Kron's transactions and without them, their operation would be impossible.

Expanding the example of how a UTXO works in Kron

You can see the operation of a UTXO in Kron in the following way: Daniel wants to pay for Luis's car, valued at 1,000 Kron, and he has a total of 1,500 Kron available in his wallet. Daniel's balance is divided into two directions, A with 800 Kron and B with 700 Kron.

Thus, Daniel goes to Luis and makes the payment for 1000 Kron. At this point, Daniel's wallet cannot send 1000 Kron directly because the balance is split in two directions.

So he takes both balances and converts them into the payment transaction inputs. He then takes the direction of Luis and assigns to it the sending of 1000 Kron, additionally assigns a total of 499.5 Kron to the direction of change, and the rest remains as the mining commission. Once Daniel sends his transaction, it will be processed and confirmed by the network, beginning his path to irreversibility. And at this point, it will be easy to see where the transaction's UTXOs are. The first UTXOs that can be detected in the example are Daniel's balances.

Those addresses with 800 Kron and 700 Kron of balance, are two UTXOs that are under his control and are the ones that allow them to make the payment to Luis. Since Daniel is in control of those balances, he can transform his UTXO into "Tickets" for a new payment as he effectively does in this example.

Immediately after the network confirms Daniel's transaction, the situation changes. Now, Daniel no longer has under his control the balances that he had in principle, and in his place, his transaction has generated new UTXOs that overwrite the previous ones.

The new UTXOs in question are represented first, by Luis's address and the 1000 Kron that he has received in it from Daniel. And second, because of the exchange

address and the 499.5 Kron that Daniel has received from the network, because it is the remainder of the payment he made.

The rest to complete the 1500 Kron that Daniel had in principle remain as commission payment for the miner.

Kron Scripts and its relationship with the UTXO

All the operation of the UTXO in Kron is guaranteed by the Kron Script, the programming language used to write and secure all the operations in Kron. Each transaction has an associated script that allows us to:

1. Validate that the balance shown is really ours.
2. Ensure that balances sent can only be spent by the person to whom we send them.

Validating the balance

The first task to be able to use a balance in Kron is to show that this balance is indeed ours. To do this, the first thing to keep in mind is that each UTXO that is transformed into an entry (balance to be spent) is actually the exit of a previous transaction that gave access to those Krons.

That is, every Kron balance has a UTXO associated with it, and said UTXO has a blocking script associated.

This blocking script is a digital padlock that must be opened in order to use the balance of said UTXO. The blocking scripts in Kron varies, but the most common is P2PKH (Pay to Public Key Hash). Although there are also P2SH (multisig), P2PK (the most primitive of all).

This blocking script can be opened with the private key that results in the address indicated in the UTXO.

So in order to unblock said script, what must be done is to take the Kron address, take our private key and generate the public key of said address. At the end, the digital signature is stamped and with all this verified data, the balance of said address is unlocked so that it can be used. That is, the nodes will accept the transaction and put it in the mempool waiting for the next block.

On the contrary, if this procedure fails, the transaction is simply rejected by the nodes and the balance cannot be used by the receiver, as it is not send. This process is called an unlock script. Of course, this cryptographic process is automatic and transparent for the users of a wallet, the whole process is carried out by the

wallet itself.

Creating the lock script

By demonstrating that UTXO can be spent, it continues through the transaction creation process, creating a lock script for the new targeted UTXO. In this case, what the wallet does is create a script similar to the one that was created for us previously, which indicates that the only one who can spend this new UTXO is whoever has the private keys that control the addresses to where we have sent.

In this way, what is created is a validation chain, where the Krons when passing from one address to another, are blocked to be used by the last person who takes possession of them.

The UTXO model Is it present in all cryptocurrencies?

No, the UTXO model as it is proposed in Kron is not present in all cryptocurrencies. An example of this is Monero. In this currency, its privacy and anonymity protocol makes this model impossible to work. Instead, the creators of Monero found a cryptographic solution that allows to hide the information of spending and balance of currencies (UTXO) and at the same time control the misuse of transactions to carry out improper operations such as double spending, among other privacy problems. and anonymity.

Transactions that do not come from a UTXO

There are some special transactions, some that are not generated with UTXO, because the coins appear "magically". This particular case occurs in coinbase transactions, which are created at the time of mining a block and are used to obtain the reward of the block.

Conclusion

Kron is a blockchain aimed at creating an asset transfer (kr10, kr12, kr17, kr18, kr5, kr23, kr117). It is a fork of Bitcoin and as such uses the UTXO model of Bitcoin.

Kron is a cryptocurrency that takes its main use case as secure tokenization and real-world asset transfer on the blockchain.

It has the ability to recognize assets, and differentiate between them in normal transactions.

The Blockchain also has the ability to send messages between users, which makes it easy to dictate and organize contracts and agreements.

Basically, Kron allows you to create and trade any real world asset (e.g. gold bars, title deeds) and digital assets

(e.g. gaming items, software licenses) on a network.

Smart Contracts are not required, as the main chain is designed to perform its main functions natively, and no actual cryptocurrency transactions are needed to move assets.

Naming rights for tokens / coins on the Kron blockchain are analyzed on a first-come, first-served basis and are totally unique titles that cannot be replicated.

Kron is the native currency of its Blockchain. As with most blockchains, it serves as an incentive and is used to pay network fees and to reward the work of developers and the costs of running the main servers.

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