



BRICST

WHITEPAPER

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The Origination.

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency that uses cryptography to maximize security and operates independently of a central bank. The origin of cryptocurrency can be traced back to the late 1990s when researchers and developers began exploring the use of cryptographic techniques for secure financial transactions.

In 2009, the first cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, was created by an anonymous person or group using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. Bitcoin was designed as a decentralized alternative to traditional fiat currencies and operated on a peer-to-peer network, allowing for fast and secure transactions without the need for intermediaries such as banks.

Since the launch of Bitcoin, hundreds of other cryptocurrencies have been created, each with its own unique features and use cases. Despite the diversity of cryptocurrencies, they all share the common characteristics of being decentralized, secure, and transparent.

One of the main benefits of cryptocurrency is its decentralized nature, which eliminates the need for intermediaries and reduces the risk of fraud and corruption. This also allows for faster and more secure transactions, as the peer-to-peer network can validate transactions almost instantly.

Another benefit of cryptocurrency is its increased security and privacy. Transactions are secured using cryptographic algorithms, which makes it nearly impossible for hackers to steal or modify information. Additionally, many cryptocurrencies offer greater privacy than traditional financial systems, as users can transact anonymously without revealing their personal information.

Cryptocurrency also offers greater financial freedom and access, as it operates independently of traditional financial institutions and government controls. This makes it easier for individuals and businesses to access financial services, regardless of their location or financial status.

Cryptocurrency is also better resistant to inflation, as the supply of most cryptocurrencies is capped, limiting the amount that can be created and reducing the risk of inflation. This can provide a more stable store of value and help to protect against currency devaluation.

In conclusion, cryptocurrency has the potential to revolutionize the financial industry by providing a decentralized, secure, and transparent alternative to traditional fiat currencies. By leveraging the benefits of cryptography and blockchain technology, cryptocurrency can help to increase financial freedom and access, improve security and privacy, and provide a more stable store of value. With continued development and adoption, cryptocurrency has the potential to play a significant role in shaping the future of finance and the global economy.

How Cryptocurrency Works.

Cryptocurrency operates on a decentralized system, meaning there is no central authority that controls the flow of funds. Transactions are recorded on a public ledger called the blockchain, which is a secure and tamper-proof record of all transactions. The blockchain is maintained by a network of computers, known as nodes, that validate and record each transaction. This eliminates the need for intermediaries such as banks, which reduces the risk of fraud and increases security.

One of the key features of cryptocurrency is its use of cryptography. Cryptography is the practice of secure communication, which helps to protect the privacy of transactions. Cryptocurrency uses a combination of public and private keys to ensure the security of transactions. Public keys are used to identify a user's account, while private keys are used to sign transactions and ensure that only the owner of the account can make transactions.

Benefits of Cryptocurrency.

Decentralization: Cryptocurrency operates on a decentralized system, which eliminates the need for intermediaries and reduces the risk of fraud. This also provides more control over funds to users, as they do not have to rely on third parties to manage their money.

Security: Cryptocurrency uses cryptography to secure transactions, which helps to prevent fraud and hacking. This is because transactions are recorded on a secure and tamper-proof blockchain, which cannot be altered or deleted.

Privacy: Cryptocurrency transactions are private, as users' identities are protected by cryptography. This means that users can make transactions without revealing their personal information, which provides a higher level of security and privacy.

Cost-Effective: Cryptocurrency transactions are generally less expensive than traditional banking transactions, as there are no intermediaries involved. This means that users can save money on transaction fees, making it a more cost-effective option for making transactions.

Borderless Transactions: Cryptocurrency is not limited by borders, as transactions can be made anywhere in the world as long as there is an internet connection. This makes it easier for users to make international transactions and helps to promote financial inclusion.

Shifting Market Risks.

The financial world has undergone significant changes in recent years with the introduction of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology. This new form of digital currency has the potential to revolutionize the way we think about money, finance, and investment. It has already disrupted traditional financial markets by shifting market risks, creating new opportunities, and changing the way transactions are conducted.

One of the primary benefits of cryptocurrency is the decentralization of the financial system. Unlike traditional currencies, which are controlled by central banks and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies are decentralized and operate on a peer-to-peer network. This decentralization makes the currency more secure and less susceptible to market manipulation and fraud. The blockchain technology that underlies cryptocurrencies is a secure, transparent, and tamper-proof ledger that records every transaction on the network. This provides a high level of security and accountability that traditional financial systems cannot match.

Another benefit of cryptocurrency is the ability to conduct transactions without the need for intermediaries. This eliminates the need for banks, payment processors, and other middlemen, which not only makes transactions faster and more efficient but also reduces the cost of doing business. The elimination of intermediaries also reduces the risk of fraud and corruption, as there are no central authorities that can be corrupted or manipulated.

Cryptocurrency also has the potential to revolutionize the way we think about investment and finance. Unlike traditional investments, which are subject to market volatility and fluctuations, cryptocurrencies are much more stable and secure. This stability makes them an attractive investment option for individuals and businesses, as it provides a level of security and predictability that traditional investments cannot match. The decentralized nature of cryptocurrencies also makes it easier for individuals and businesses to access investment opportunities, as there are no geographic or regulatory barriers.

Cryptocurrency also shifts market risks in new ways. For example, the decentralization of the currency means that the market is less susceptible to geopolitical risks, as it operates independently of any single government or financial institution. This independence also means that the currency is less susceptible to economic risks, as it is not dependent on the stability of any single economy or financial system. This reduced risk makes cryptocurrency an attractive investment option, as it provides a level of stability and security that traditional investments cannot match.

Problem Statement.

The world economy is facing a number of complex and interrelated challenges that are affecting the well-being of individuals, businesses, and nations. These challenges include income inequality, inflation, unemployment, and declining growth rates, among others.

One of the major problems facing the world economy today is income inequality. Despite overall economic growth, the wealth and income of the poorest members of society are not increasing at the same rate, leading to growing disparities in income and wealth. This can have negative impacts on consumer spending and overall economic growth, as well as contribute to social and political unrest.

Another challenging factor is inflation. In many countries, inflation has risen significantly in recent years, reducing the purchasing power of consumers and increasing the cost of goods and services. This can lead to a decrease in consumer spending, which can, in turn, hurt economic growth.

Unemployment is also a major problem for the world economy. The unemployment rate in many countries remains high, despite efforts to create jobs and stimulate economic growth. This can lead to decreased consumer spending and reduced tax revenue, which can have negative impacts on economic growth and government finances.

Declining growth rates are also a concern for the world economy. In many countries, the rate of economic growth has slowed, reducing the rate of job creation and reducing the potential for economic prosperity. This can lead to reduced consumer spending, lower tax revenue, and reduced government spending, which can have a negative impact on overall economic growth.

The world economy is also facing a number of other challenges, including the increasing national debt levels, and the risk of financial crises and market collapses. These challenges are interrelated and can have a cascading effect, leading to further economic instability and reducing the potential for long-term economic growth.

The current world economy is facing a number of serious challenges that are affecting the well-being of individuals, businesses, and nations. Addressing these challenges will require a combination of smart policies, innovative solutions, and international cooperation. By working together, it may be possible to overcome these challenges and create a more stable, equitable, and prosperous world economy.

The Impact of Globalist Elites on the World Economy.

In today's rapidly globalizing world, the influence of wealthy individuals and corporations has never been greater. As a result, the global economy has become increasingly dominated by a small group of elites who often prioritize their own interests over those of the general public. This has led to a widening wealth gap and a growing sense of economic inequality that is impacting communities around the world.

One of the most visible examples of this dynamic can be seen in the realm of international trade. In recent decades, globalization has been driven by the pursuit of lower labor costs and greater profits. As a result, multinational corporations have relocated production facilities to countries with lower wages, resulting in job losses in many developed economies. Furthermore, the trend towards free trade has enabled these corporations to escape paying their fair share of taxes, further exacerbating economic inequality.

Another example of the impact of globalist elites on the world economy is seen in the realm of finance. The 2008 global financial crisis demonstrated the devastating consequences that can result when a small group of individuals holds disproportionate power and influence over the world's financial systems. Despite widespread public opposition, many of the same financial institutions that were at the heart of the crisis are still operating with little accountability and continue to shape the global economy in their own interests. The same thing is happening again now.

The effects of this concentration of wealth and power are far-reaching and impact the lives of people all over the world. In many developed economies, the widening wealth gap has resulted in declining social mobility and a shrinking middle class. This, in turn, has contributed to rising levels of poverty, income inequality, and economic insecurity. The impact of these trends is especially pronounced in developing countries, where economic growth has often come at the cost of environmental degradation, the exploitation of workers, and the widening of the wealth gap.

Despite these challenges, there are signs that the global community is beginning to take notice of the negative impact of globalist elites on the world economy. Across the developed world, the public is becoming more concerned about issues like income inequality, tax avoidance, and the influence of big money in politics. In many countries, this is manifesting in the rise of populist movements that are calling for greater economic fairness and accountability.

It is clear that the world economy is facing a number of challenges that are driven by the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a small group of globalist elites. To create a more equitable and sustainable global economy, it will be necessary to address these trends and to ensure that the interests of the general public are taken into account. This will require bold and innovative policies that challenge the status quo and put the interests of the many ahead of the interests of the few.

Current Situation of the US Economy.

The US economy is one of the largest in the world and continues to be a significant player in the global marketplace. Despite its strength, there are several negative factors currently affecting the US economy.

First, there is growing income inequality in the country. According to data from the US Census Bureau, the top 5% of households in the country control over 20% of the total wealth. This disparity has led to a decrease in consumer spending and a decrease in demand for goods and services. This has resulted in lower economic growth and a decrease in job opportunities.

Second, the US is facing a growing trade deficit, which is the amount by which the country imports more goods and services than it exports. This trade deficit is largely due to China, which has a large trade surplus with the US. This trade deficit puts a strain on the US economy and leads to a decrease in domestic production, as well as a decrease in job opportunities.

Third, the country is facing a shortage of skilled workers. As the economy continues to grow, there is a need for workers with specialized skills, such as computer programmers, engineers, and medical professionals. This shortage has led to a decrease in productivity and a decrease in economic growth.

Fourth, the US is facing a significant amount of government debt. This debt has been growing rapidly in recent years and is now at a level that is unsustainable. This debt puts a strain on the economy and makes it more difficult for the government to respond to economic crises and emergencies.

Finally, the US is facing a slowdown in the growth of its economy. In recent years, the economy has grown at a slower rate than it has in the past. This slowdown has been due to a variety of factors, including declining consumer spending, the trade deficit, and a shortage of skilled workers.

In short, the US economy is facing several negative factors that are affecting its growth and stability. These factors include income inequality, a growing trade deficit, a shortage of skilled workers, government debt, and a slowdown in economic growth. Addressing these challenges will be critical to ensuring the long-term stability and prosperity of the US economy.

The Fall of West.

The Western world has long been a symbol of economic and political power, but in recent years, its dominance has come under threat. The global economy has shifted, and new players have emerged on the world stage, challenging the long-held dominance of the West. As a result, the Western world and its economy are facing a series of significant challenges that threaten its future prosperity.

One of the primary challenges facing the Western world and its economy is the rise of other economies, particularly in Asia. Countries like China, India, and Indonesia have experienced rapid economic growth in recent years, and they are now challenging the West's dominance in many industries, such as manufacturing and technology. This shift in economic power has led to a decline in the competitiveness of the Western world, as other economies are able to offer cheaper goods and services and more favorable conditions for business investment.

Another major challenge facing the Western world and its economy is the increasing political and economic instability. Populist movements and political turmoil have arisen in many Western countries, leading to increased uncertainty and volatility in the markets. Additionally, ongoing economic struggles, such as high levels of government debt and sluggish economic growth, have contributed to a loss of confidence in the Western world's ability to maintain its position as a global economic power.

A third significant challenge facing the Western world and its economy is the rise of protectionism and isolationism. Many Western countries have adopted protectionist trade policies in recent years, which has led to decreased trade and investment flows and reduced economic growth. Additionally, the trend towards isolationism has led to a reduction in international cooperation and collaboration, which is essential for the continued growth and development of the global economy.

The Potential Fall of USD.

The US dollar has been the dominant global currency for decades, but there is growing concern about its potential fall. Several factors contribute to this concern; these include government debt, the trade deficit, competition from other currencies, political uncertainty, and monetary policy. It is important to understand the potential consequences of a declining US dollar.

The US government debt has been increasing rapidly in recent years and is now at an unsustainable level. This large amount of debt makes it more difficult for the US government to respond to economic crises and emergencies and can result in a decrease in confidence in the US dollar.

Additionally, the US trade deficit has been growing, which means the country imports more goods and services than it exports. This trade deficit puts a strain on the US economy and can lead to a decrease in demand for the US dollar, as other countries may start to look for alternative currencies to trade with.

There is a growing number of countries that are seeking to challenge the US dollar as the dominant global currency. For example, China has been promoting the use of its currency, the renminbi, in international trade and investment. This competition for dominance can lead to a decrease in demand for the US dollar.

Furthermore, there are concerns about the US political climate and its potential impact on the economy. Political uncertainty can lead to a decrease in confidence in the US dollar, as investors may become concerned about the stability of the country.

In addition to all of that, there is the issue of monetary policy. The US Federal Reserve has been implementing monetary policy measures, such as low-interest rates and large-scale asset purchases, to stimulate the economy. However, there are concerns about the long-term consequences of these measures, including the potential for inflation and a decrease in the value of the US dollar.

The Potential Fail of USDT.

The United States Dollar Tether (USDT) is a cryptocurrency that is pegged to the US dollar, meaning its value is designed to remain relatively stable compared to other cryptocurrencies. However, despite its stability, there is growing concern that the USDT could face significant challenges in the future, which could lead to a potential fall in its value. Here are some of the key factors that

could contribute to the potential fall of USDT and discuss their implications for the wider cryptocurrency market.

One of the key factors that could contribute to a potential fall in USDT is that the value of USDT is also dependent on the stability of the US dollar itself. If the US dollar were to experience a significant devaluation, this could have a direct impact on the value of USDT. For example, if the US dollar were to experience a sharp decline in value due to economic or political factors, this could lead to a decline in the value of USDT. Conversely, if the US dollar were to experience a significant appreciation, this could lead to an increase in the value of USDT.

Another factor that could contribute to a potential fall of USDT is the growing competition from other cryptocurrencies. The cryptocurrency market is highly competitive, and there is a growing number of digital currencies that are vying for market share. As the market becomes more crowded, it is possible that USDT could face increasing competition from other cryptocurrencies that offer more advanced features or greater stability. This could lead to a decline in demand for USDT, which could, in turn, contribute to a potential fall in its value.

Finally, the potential fall of USDT could also be driven by technical issues or security breaches. Some of the most significant security issues associated with USDT include the following:

1. Solvency Risk: USDT is issued by Tether Limited, a company that claims to hold enough US dollars in reserve to back all the USDT in circulation. However, there have been concerns about Tether Limited's solvency and ability to redeem USDT for US dollars.

2. Transparency: Tether Limited has been criticized for its lack of transparency, which has led to questions about its financial stability and the use of its funds.

3. Hacker Vulnerability: As with any cryptocurrency, USDT is vulnerable to hacking and theft. In January 2018, \$31 million worth of USDT was stolen from the Tether treasury, highlighting the need for adequate security measures.

4. Regulatory Risks: The regulatory status of USDT and other stablecoins is still uncertain, and there is a risk that governments may take action to restrict or ban their use.

5. Market Risks: USDT is used as a means of settling trades on many cryptocurrency exchanges, which means that its value is tied to the health of the overall cryptocurrency market. If the market experiences a significant downturn, the value of USDT could be impacted.

The Great Reset - The Great Lie?

What is The Great Reset?

The Great Reset is a term coined by the World Economic Forum (WEF) to describe a proposed vision for a more equitable and sustainable future following the COVID-19 pandemic. The idea behind the Great Reset is to use the crisis as an opportunity to re-evaluate and reshape the systems that govern our lives and economies, with the goal of creating a more resilient and inclusive world.

The Great Reset seeks to address a range of interconnected challenges, including income inequality, climate change, and the rise of technology, which are transforming the global economy and social systems. The WEF believes that these challenges require a systemic response, one that involves the public sector, private sector, and civil society working together to create a new normal for our world.

Problems with The Great Reset.

Lack of universal agreement: One of the biggest challenges to the Great Reset is the lack of universal agreement on its goals and objectives. Every country has different goals, such as economic growth, social justice, or environmental sustainability, making it difficult to find common ground and implement a cohesive plan.

Political opposition: The Great Reset also faced opposition from political leaders as it indicated more toward a globalized, centralized system, where there were very few benefits for the general mass.

Resistance from the business community: The business community resisted the Great Reset, as it required major changes to the way that businesses operate. This could include changes to the way that companies are taxed, the way that they operate, and the way that they use resources.

Financial constraints: Implementing the Great Reset requires significant financial resources, which is difficult to secure in a world where many countries are facing economic hardship.

Implementation difficulties: The Great Reset faces implementation difficulties as it requires coordination and cooperation between governments, organizations, and businesses on a global scale. Ensuring that the plan is implemented effectively will require overcoming many logistical, legal, and regulatory obstacles.

Resistance to change: The Great Reset requires a significant change to existing systems and institutions, which is not ideal in an economic situation like this.

To summarize things, The Great Reset will do more harm than benefit to the mass. It is a game that the US is playing to hide its economic weakness and lying to the world to protect the value of the USD.

What is BRICS?

BRICS is an acronym used to describe the five major emerging economies in the world: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These countries are considered to be among the largest and fastest-growing economies in the world and have a significant impact on the global economy.

The idea of BRICS as a group was first introduced in 2001 by Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill. Since then, BRICS has become a widely recognized term, and the five countries have established a formal organization known as the BRICS Summit to promote cooperation and coordination among the member states.

One of the key strengths of BRICS is the large and growing size of their economies. Combined, the five countries account for over 40% of the world's population and around 24% of the global GDP. Additionally, these countries are projected to continue to grow at a fast pace in the coming years, which will further increase their economic influence.

Another important aspect of BRICS is the diversity of their economies. While all five countries are considered emerging economies, they have different economic structures and growth drivers. For example, China and India are characterized by large and rapidly growing consumer markets, while Russia and Brazil are rich in natural resources. South Africa is a combination of both, with a large consumer market and rich mineral resources. This diversity among the BRICS countries provides opportunities for cooperation and mutual benefit.

One of the primary goals of BRICS is to increase cooperation among the member countries and promote greater economic integration. This includes initiatives such as the establishment of a joint development bank, the creation of a joint investment fund, and the promotion of trade and investment between the member countries. These initiatives are designed to increase economic interdependence among the BRICS countries, which will provide

benefits such as increased trade and investment flows, greater access to markets and resources, and enhanced economic stability.

In addition to these economic benefits, BRICS also provides a platform for the member countries to work together on a range of other important issues. For example, the BRICS countries have been active in promoting international cooperation on issues such as climate change, peace and security, and human rights. Through their cooperation, the BRICS countries aim to promote a more balanced and inclusive world order in which the voices and interests of emerging economies are better represented.

In summary, BRICS is a group of five major emerging economies – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – that are working together to promote cooperation and integration among the member countries. The large and growing size of their economies, combined with the diversity of their economic structures, provides opportunities for cooperation and mutual benefit. Through initiatives such as the establishment of a joint development bank and the promotion of trade and investment, BRICS is helping to increase economic interdependence and stability among the member countries. Additionally, BRICS provides a platform for the member countries to work together on a range of important issues, with the goal of promoting a more balanced and inclusive world order.

The BRICS Plus.

The BRICS plus concept refers to the expansion of the BRICS group to include other developing economies. The idea behind BRICS plus is to bring together a larger group of countries that can collaborate and coordinate their efforts to address global economic and development challenges. The inclusion of other developing economies will not only enhance the collective bargaining power of BRICS but also help to build a more inclusive

and balanced global economic order.

The concept of BRICS plus was first proposed by China in 2015 and has since been actively pursued by the five BRICS countries. It aims to expand the BRICS partnership to include a larger number of developing and emerging economies. This would help to create a more representative and inclusive platform for cooperation and provide a voice to a larger number of countries in shaping the global economic and development landscape.

The BRICS Plus initiative has been met with enthusiasm from many developing countries. The potential benefits of such an initiative include increased trade and investment flows and a more balanced distribution of global economic power. The inclusion of other developing economies in the BRICS partnership would also help to increase the representation of developing countries in international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The BRICS Plus initiative is still in its early stages, but it holds great promise for the future. It represents a step towards a more inclusive and representative global economic order, where the interests and perspectives of developing countries are better reflected and addressed. The BRICS plus concept has the potential to create a more cooperative and supportive environment for economic growth and development and to foster greater cooperation between countries in addressing the challenges of the 21st century.

How BRICS Can Recover and Grow The World Economy.

The BRICS countries – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – are among the fastest-growing economies in the world, and they have the potential to play a significant role in helping the global economy to recover and grow. Here are some of the key ways in which the BRICS countries can help to boost the world economy, including increased trade and investment, greater international cooperation, and the development of new industries and technologies.

One of the key ways in which the BRICS countries can help to boost the world economy is by increasing trade and investment between the member countries. The BRICS countries represent over 40% of the world's population and a combined GDP of over \$18 trillion, making them a significant market for goods and services. By increasing trade and investment between the BRICS countries, it is possible to create new sources of economic growth, job creation, and development. This can help to reduce dependence on traditional markets and increase resilience to economic shocks.

Another way in which the BRICS countries can help to boost the world economy is by increasing international cooperation and coordination. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for greater collaboration between countries to address global economic challenges, and the BRICS countries are well-positioned to play a leadership role in this regard. For example, the BRICS countries could work together to reduce trade barriers and create more open and transparent markets, which would help to create more stable and sustainable growth patterns. Additionally, the BRICS countries could work together to address global challenges, such as climate change, poverty, and inequality, which require a

coordinated and sustained effort by governments and other stakeholders.

Finally, the BRICS countries can help to boost the world economy by developing new industries and technologies. The BRICS countries have some of the largest and fastest-growing economies in the world, and they have a wealth of human and natural resources that can be harnessed to support economic growth. For example, the BRICS countries have significant potential in areas such as renewable energy, digital technologies, and biotechnology, which could help to create new sources of economic growth and development. By investing in these new industries and technologies, the BRICS countries can help to position themselves as leaders in the global economy and contribute to its recovery and growth.

Raise of BRICS Currency.

The BRICS countries – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – have a combined population of over 3 billion people and account for approximately 24% of the world's total GDP. Given their economic influence, there is increasing interest in the potential of a BRICS currency as an alternative to the dominant global currencies, such as the US dollar and euro.

One of the key advantages of a BRICS currency is that it would promote greater economic integration among the member countries. By using a common currency, trade and investment flow between the BRICS countries would become easier and more efficient, which would lead to increased economic cooperation and interdependence. Additionally, a BRICS currency would provide a more stable and predictable exchange rate, which would

reduce currency risk for businesses operating in the member countries.

Another advantage of a BRICS currency is that it would provide a more balanced and inclusive world monetary system. Currently, the US dollar and euro dominate global trade and finance, with the US dollar being used as the world's primary reserve currency. The creation of a BRICS currency would help to reduce the dominant position of these currencies and provide a more balanced and diversified monetary system.

In addition to these economic benefits, a BRICS currency would also provide the member countries with greater political influence. By having a common currency, the BRICS countries would have a stronger voice in international economic and financial forums, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This would provide the member countries with greater leverage in negotiations and help to promote their interests on the global stage.

Multi-Polar World: A Shift from Uni-Polar Dominance.

The world has been dominated by a uni-polar power structure for several decades, with the United States at its forefront. However, as new economic powers rise and global dynamics change, the world is shifting towards a multi-polar structure. In this essay, we will explore the advantages of a multi-polar world and how it differs from a uni-polar one.

Definition of Uni-Polar and Multi-Polar Worlds.

A uni-polar world is one in which there is a dominant superpower that exerts its influence over all other nations. This dominance is often achieved through military, economic, and political means. The United States has been the uni-polar power for the past few decades.

On the other hand, a multi-polar world is one in which there are several powerful states that exert significant influence over the international system. The distribution of power is more evenly balanced, allowing for a greater number of voices to be heard in decision-making processes. In a multi-polar world, there is a higher level of cooperation among nations and less reliance on one dominant power.

Advantages of a Multi-Polar World:

1. Increased Cooperation: In a multi-polar world, nations have a greater level of interdependence, leading to increased cooperation and collaboration. This creates a more stable and secure international system, reducing the likelihood of conflict.

2. More Inclusiveness: In a uni-polar world, the dominant power has a monopoly on decision-making processes, often disregarding the views and interests of other nations. In a multi-polar world, a wider range of voices is heard, leading to more inclusive and equitable decision-making processes.

3. Enhanced Competition: Competition is an essential component of a healthy global economy. In a uni-polar world, the dominant power has a monopoly on resources, leading to reduced competition and innovation. In a multi-polar world, the distribution of power and resources is more evenly balanced, leading to increased competition and innovation.

4. Better Economic Outcomes: A multi-polar world is more conducive to economic growth and development. With a wider range of economic actors, there is greater diversity and resilience in the global economy, reducing the impact of economic shocks.

5. Reduced Tension: In a uni-polar world, the dominant power often uses its military might to maintain its position of power, leading to increased tensions and conflict. In a multi-polar world, the distribution of military power is more evenly balanced, reducing the likelihood of conflict and tension.

The world is moving towards a multi-polar structure, with new economic powers rising and global dynamics changing. This shift away from uni-polar dominance brings with it numerous advantages, including increased cooperation, inclusiveness, competition, better economic outcomes, and reduced tension. A multi-polar world offers a more stable, secure, and equitable future for all nations.

Introducing BRICST.

BRICST is a new cryptocurrency that is designed to provide a stable, secure, and accessible platform for the global financial market. Unlike other cryptocurrencies, BRICST is pegged to the BRICS Plus currency basket, which is comprised of the currencies of the five largest emerging economies in the world: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. This means that the value of BRICST is directly linked to the value of the BRICS currencies, providing a level of stability and security that is unmatched by other cryptocurrencies.

All BRICS nations & BRICS Plus nations are being invited to be a part of the BRICST advisory committee to provide investment opportunities into their nation & assist in adoption as an alternative to settle trades between BRIC SPlus nations and the uptake by its citizens as a choice as a payment method

Objectives.

The main objective of BRICST is to provide a stable and secure platform for transactions and investments in the BRICS region and

beyond. BRICST is designed to provide a solution to the problems of volatility and instability that have plagued the cryptocurrency market since its inception. By being pegged to the BRICS Plus currency basket, BRICST eliminates the risk of sudden price fluctuations that can occur with other cryptocurrencies.

Features.

BRICST has several key features that set it apart from other cryptocurrencies. These include:

- **Earn by Staking:** BRICST will pay holders by staking coins. Holders will earn a 5% interest for staking their coins for 90 days, 6% for 6 months, 7.5% for 12 months, and 9.5% for 24 months. **This is the initial return on offer. Subject to vary.
- **Stability:** As a currency pegged to the BRICS Plus currency basket, BRICST provides a stable and secure platform for transactions and investments. BRICST will initially be pegged to the Chinese Yuan - 1 coin equals 7 Yuan, just over 1 USD approximately as of early 2023. This makes it an ideal choice for businesses, investors, and individuals who want to avoid the volatility and uncertainty of other cryptocurrencies.
- **Security:** BRICST is built on a decentralized platform that uses cutting-edge security protocols to protect users' assets. Transactions are processed on a secure and transparent blockchain, and all data is encrypted to ensure maximum security.
- **Accessibility:** BRICST is designed to be user-friendly and accessible to all. Transactions can be processed quickly and easily using a variety of platforms and devices, making it an ideal choice for people who are new to cryptocurrencies.
- **Liquidity:** BRICST is a highly liquid currency, which means that it is easy to buy and sell. This makes it an ideal choice for businesses and investors who want to take advantage of market opportunities as they arise.
- **Transparency:** BRICST is built on a transparent and auditable platform, which ensures that all transactions are fully visible and accessible to all users. This helps to promote accountability and trust in the currency.

- **Investment in assets:** BRICST will invest 40% in liquid assets such as currencies and government bonds, 20% in Gold and Silver commodities, 20% in crypto assets, 10% in hard assets such as Real Estate, and the remaining 10% in BRICS Plus nation's investment opportunities. This is an estimated portfolio investment ratio between assets, which will be later adjusted by investment managers to adapt to market conditions.

Conclusion.

BRICST is a new and innovative cryptocurrency that provides a stable, secure, and accessible platform for the global financial market. By being pegged to the BRICS currency basket, BRICST offers a level of stability and security that is unmatched by other cryptocurrencies. Whether you are a business looking to take advantage of market opportunities, an investor looking to minimize risk, or an individual looking for a convenient and secure platform for transactions, BRICST is the ideal choice.

The Mission and Vision.

The main objective of BRICST is to provide a stable and secure platform for transactions and investments in the BRICS region and beyond. The BRICS countries are rapidly growing and becoming increasingly important players in the global economy, and BRICST is designed to help facilitate their continued growth and development. By being pegged to the BRICS currency basket, BRICST eliminates the risk of sudden price fluctuations that can occur with other cryptocurrencies, providing a stable and reliable platform for transactions and investments.

BRICST is also designed to promote financial inclusion in the BRICS region and beyond. Many people in these countries lack access to traditional banking services, which makes it difficult for them to participate in the global financial market. BRICST provides a simple and accessible platform for transactions and investments, allowing more people to participate in the global economy and benefit from its growth and development.

In addition to promoting financial inclusion, BRICST also promotes cross-border trade and investment. The BRICS countries are becoming increasingly interdependent, and BRICST is designed to help facilitate this by providing a stable and secure platform for transactions and investments. This will help to promote economic growth and development in not only the BRICS region but as well as the whole world.

BRICST is also designed to provide a solution to the problems of volatility and instability that have plagued the cryptocurrency market since its inception. Cryptocurrencies have been subject to wild price swings, making it difficult for businesses and investors to rely on them for transactions and investments. BRICST eliminates this risk by being pegged to the BRICS currency basket, providing a stable and secure platform for transactions and investments.

BRICST is developed to be highly liquid, which means that it is easy to buy and sell. This makes it an ideal choice for businesses and investors who want to take advantage of market opportunities as they arise. In addition, BRICST will offer low transaction fees and fast transaction times, making it a more efficient and cost-effective option compared to traditional banking services.

Another key objective of BRICST is to promote financial innovation and to support the growth of new and emerging industries. BRICST is built on blockchain technology, which provides a secure and transparent platform for financial transactions. This can help to drive innovation in the financial sector by providing a platform for the development of new and innovative financial products and services.

BRICST is committed to promoting financial stability and security. The platform is built on robust and secure blockchain technology, which ensures that transactions and investments are safe and secure. Additionally, BRICST is designed to be highly scalable, which means that it can accommodate growth and expansion as needed.

Early Mover Advantage.

The early mover advantage in the cryptocurrency space refers to the potential benefits that early adopters of cryptocurrencies can gain over time. This advantage can manifest in several ways, such as increased returns on investment, greater exposure to new and innovative cryptocurrencies and blockchain projects, and a greater understanding of the technology and its applications.

One of the primary benefits of being an early mover in the cryptocurrency space is the potential for high returns on investment. Cryptocurrencies are still a relatively new and untested asset class, which means that their prices can be highly volatile. This presents an opportunity for early adopters to make significant gains, especially if they are able to identify promising cryptocurrencies and invest in them before they become widely known.

Another advantage of being an early mover in the cryptocurrency space is the opportunity to gain exposure to new and innovative projects. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology are still in their early stages of development, which means that there is a lot of room for growth and innovation. Being an early mover in the space allows individuals and businesses to identify and invest in promising projects before they become mainstream, potentially providing them with a first-mover advantage.

In addition to the potential financial benefits, being an early mover in the cryptocurrency space also provides individuals and businesses with a greater understanding of the technology and its applications. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology are complex and rapidly evolving, and being an early adopter can help individuals and businesses stay ahead of the curve and gain a deeper understanding of the potential uses and applications of the technology.

The early mover advantage in the cryptocurrency space can provide individuals and businesses with significant potential benefits, such as high returns on investment, exposure to new and innovative projects, and a greater understanding of the technology. However, it is important to carefully consider the risks involved and to approach investment in the cryptocurrency space with caution. Despite the potential risks, the early mover advantage in the cryptocurrency space provides a unique opportunity for businesses and individuals to participate in a new and rapidly evolving asset class.