The SteepCoin WhitePaper

Time to be steep

Version 1.0.1 November 23.2017

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1. Introduction

Peer-to-Peer

Peer-to-peer itself means SteepCoin runs without having a central server. The storage server is decentralized and distributed-divided into various servers run by each user connected to the network.

Blockchain technology

The SteepCoin project is based on own Blockchain, so SteepCoin Network generates own STEEP Coins. The SteepCoin Core is based on Bitcoin, PeerCoin, NovaCoin, Dash (DarkCoin), BlackCoin protocols.

Profitable PoS Reward system

This is a unique system of PoS rewards, where the distribution of rewards is not in percentage but in a fixed amount like in PoW mining.

SteepCoin transaction are anonymous

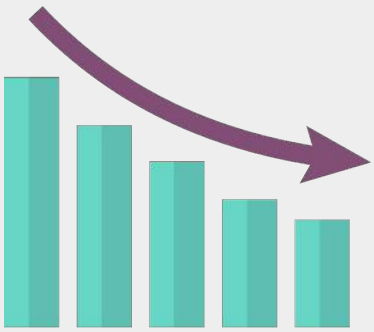
All the transactions we have done can be seen, but we do not know who the owner of the SteepCoin address is if the owner does not tell it. Each SteepCoin user can actually choose whether or not his name will appear, but even if the user wants to keep his identity secret, all of his transactions are still recorded and can be monitored through blockchain.

The SteepCoin is not controlled by institutions or governments

The SteepCoin uses the Blockchain database is not controlled by a party, but is so open to the public that it is impossible for someone to fake transactions in Blockchain. All transactions are recorded live, transparent, and spread across multiple servers. Those who want to change or falsify The SteepCoin transaction data must hack multiple servers at the same.

Lowest transfer fee

The transfer fee in SteepCoin blockchain is very low and is 0.00001 Steep for the transfer.



Smart-conract

A smart contract is a computer protocol intended to facilitate, verify, or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract.
Proponents of smart contracts claim that many kinds of contractual clauses may be made partially or fully self-executing, self-enforcing, or both. The aim with smart contracts is to provide security that is superior to traditional contract law and to reduce other transaction costs associated with contracting.

Differences Bitcoin and The SteepCoin

In the world of cryptocurrancies, Bitcoin and The SteepCoin are not much different, the difference is Opportunity and Price. To have one Bitcoin you have to prepare more than 8200$, The SteepCoin has a bigger opportunity because the price is still very cheap and you have chance for the price of ICO which is not you get the in bitcoin before.

2. Specification

Ticker	STEEP
Algo	X11
Method of work	Hybrid PoW/PoS
PoW Reward	1 STEEP
Block Time	2 minutes
Max stake age	30 days
Min stake age	4 hours
Maturity	12 blocks
TX fee	0.00001 STEEP
Difficulty Retarget	every block
RPC Port	36468
Premine	500 million STEEP (holding for ICO)
Total amount Coins	1 billion STEEP

The STEEP HILLS PoS REWARDS SYSTEM:

Blocks	Rewards
0-2000	10 STEEP
2001-4000	20 STEEP
4001-6000	500 STEEP
6001-8000	1000 STEEP
8001-10000	2500 STEEP
10001-12000	5000 STEEP
12001-14000	10000 STEEP
14001-15000	15000 STEEP
15001-16000	20000 STEEP
16001-17000	25000 STEEP
17001-18000	10000 STEEP
18001-20000	5000 STEEP
20001-40000	100 STEEP
40001-42000	300 STEEP
42001-44000	600 STEEP
44001-45000	1000 STEEP
45001-47000	3000 STEEP
47001-48000	6000 STEEP
48001-50000	10000 STEEP
50001-55000	2000 STEEP
55001-60000	1000 STEEP
60001-70000	200 STEEP
70001-80000	250 STEEP
80001-81000	1000 STEEP
81001-83000	3000 STEEP
83001-84000	5000 STEEP
84001-85000	10000 STEEP
85001-90000	1000 STEEP
90001-250000	100 STEEP
250001-251000	1000 STEEP
251001-252000	10000 STEEP
252001-253000	1000 STEEP
253001-300000	100 STEEP
300001-310000	2500 STEEP
310001-350000	100 STEEP
350001-360000	2500 STEEP
360001-530000	50 STEEP
530001-531000	500 STEEP
531001-532000	5000 STEEP
532001-533000	500 STEEP
533001-580000	50 STEEP
580001-590000	1500 STEEP
590001-630000	50 STEEP
630001-631000	1500 STEEP
631001	10 STEEP

2.1 Peer-to-Peer

A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending.We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU and GPU power. As long as a majority of CPU and GPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers.

The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

2.2 X11 Algorithm

X11 is a widely used hashing algorithm created by Dash core developer Evan Duffield. X11's chained hashing algorithm utilizes a sequence of eleven scientific hashing algorithms for the proof-of-work. This is so that the processing distribution is fair and coins will be distributed in much the same way Bitcoin's were originally. X11 was intended to make ASICs much more difficult to create, thus giving the currency plenty of time to develop before mining centralization became a threat. This approach was largely successful; as of early 2016, ASICs for X11 now exist and comprise a significant portion of the network hashrate, but have not resulted in the level of centralization present in Bitcoin.

X11 is the name of the chained proof-of-work (PoW) algorithm that was introduced in Dash (launched January 2014 as “Xcoin”). It was partially inspired by the chained-hashing approach of Quark, adding further “depth” and complexity by increasing the number of hashes, yet it differs from Quark in that the rounds of hashes are determined a priori instead of having some hashes being randomly picked.The X11 algorithm uses multiple rounds of 11 different hashes (blake, bmw, groestl, jh, keccak, skein, luffa, cubehash, shavite, simd, echo), thus making it one of the safest and more sophisticated cryptographic hashes in use by modern cryptocurrencies.The name X11 is not related to the open source GUI server that provides a graphical interface to unix/ linux users.

2.3 Hybrid

Proof-of-work helped to give birth to Nakamoto's major breakthrough, however the nature of proof-of-work means that the crypto-currency is dependent on energy consumption, thus introducing significant cost overhead in the operation of such networks, which is borne by the users via a combination of inflation and transaction fees. As the mint rate slows in Bitcoin network, eventually it could put pressure on raising transaction fees to sustain a preferred level of security. One naturally asks whether we must maintain energy consumption in order to have a decentralized crypto-currency? Thus it is an important milestone both theoretically and technologically, to demonstrate that the security of peer-to-peer crypto-currencies does not have to depend on energy consumption.All coins and confirmations are verified through Proof of work or Mining. They you layer on the proof of stake chain. Where blocks are generated from the coins you store in your wallet.

Simply by storing them for 4 hours then keeping your wallet open and unlocked you receive a fixed rewards of these coins in the block as a reward while the coins used are staked and unavailable until the block matures. These 2 chains work so well together they can confirm transactions across the two and speed up the network as a whole. This also adds another layer of security. One cannot attack just the Proof of work chain you need to attack or control both chains simultaneously. Which means You are still required to have 51% of the network hashrate as well as a minimum of 20% stake power requires one to invest in a substantial amount of the currency they are trying to devalue.
The SteepCoin PoS method of work based on BlackCoin 2.0 PoS protocol with fixed PoS rewards per block. With the PoS 2.0 protocol possible attack vectors are reduced to a minimum and the incentive to support the network by having a full node running continuously is clearly increased. This will allow SteepCoin and PoS to continue to scale for mass adoption while plugging and mitigating potential risks.

2.4 Masternodes

Full nodes are servers running on a P2P network, that allow peers to use them to receive updates about the events on the network. These nodes require significant amounts of traffic and other resources that carry substantial cost. As a result, on the Bitcoin network a steady decrease in the amount of these nodes has been observed for some time and as a result block propagation have been upwards of 40 seconds. Many solutions have been proposed such as a new reward scheme by Microsoft Research and the Bitnodes incentive program.
These nodes are very important to the health of the network.
They provide clients with the ability to synchronize and quick propagation of messages throughout the network. We will propose adding a secondary network, known as the SteepCoin Masternode network.

These nodes will have high availability and provide a required level of service to the network in order to take part in the Masternode Reward Program.

2.5 Anonymous features

2.5.1 DARKSEND

We believe it is important to have a standard trust-less implementation for improving the privacy of it's users in the reference client that provides a high degree of privacy. Other clients such as electrum, Android and iPhone will also have the same anonymity layer implemented directly and utilize the protocol extensions. This allows users a common experience anonymizing funds using a well understood system.

Darksend is an improved and extended version of the CoinJoin. In addition to the core concept of CoinJoin, we employ a series of improvements such as decentralization, strong anonymity by using a chaining approach, denominations and passive ahead-of-time mixing.

The greatest challenge when improving privacy and fungibility of a crypto-currency is doing it in a way that does not obscure the entire blockchain. In Bitcoin based crypto currencies, one can tell which outputs are unspent and which are not, commonly called UTXO, which stands for unspent transaction output. This results in a public ledger that allows any user to act as guarantor of the integrity of transactions. The Bitcoin protocol is designed to function without the participation of trusted counterparties, in their absence, it is critical that auditing capabilities remain readily accessible to the users through the public blockchain. Our goal is to improve privacy and fungibility without losing these key elements that we believe make a successful currency.By having a decentralized mixing service within the currency we gain the ability to keep the currency itself perfectly fungible. Fungibility is an attribute of money, that dictates that all units of a currency should remain equal.

When you receive money within a currency, it should not come with any history from the previous users of the currency or the users should have an easy way to disassociate themselves from that history, thus keeping all coins equal. At the same time, any user should be able to act as an auditor to guarantee the financial integrity of the public ledger without compromising others privacy.

To improve the fungibility and keep the integrity of the public blockchain, we propose using an ahead-of-time decentralized trustless mixing strategy. To be effective at keeping the currency fungible, this service is directly built into the currency, easy to use and safe for the average user.

2.5.2 Stealth payments and Stealth Address

Stealth payments is an anonymity technique that protects the privacy of the recipient. The concept was invented Peter Todd based on earlier work by ByteCoin, and with feedback from other developers.
It's a powerful tool for allowing one to accept STEEP coins using a public SteepCoin address while preventing passive observers from knowing your transaction history.
A Stealth Address is a type of SteepCoin address and related scriptPubKey/transaction generation scheme that allowers payees to publish a single, fixed, address that payors can send funds efficiently, privately, reliably and non-interactively. Payors do not learn what other payments have been made to the stealth address, and third-parties learn nothing at all. (both subject to an adjustable anonymity set).SX provides commands for working with stealth transactions, and for understanding the mechanics behind them.

A stealth address consists of a scan key and optional spend keys. A single spend key is useful for wallets that don’t wish to decrypt constantly to check for received payments which can compromise security. The scan key allows wallets to check for received payments but not redeem the secret key and to recreate the stealth address.
Receiver generates a an address and a private secret and then sends this address to someone who he wants payment from.
Sender uses the address and a "nonce" to generate the address he/she can send funds to.
Sender communicates the nonce to the receiver and by using this nonce and the secret key generated earlier he/she can unlock the address with the funds.

2.5.3 Tor Bundle

Apart from users performing anonymous SteepCoin transactions, the SteepCoin network itself will use Tor to increase its defenses.We will integrate in Tor onion services the SteepCoin core network daemon. If Tor is installed in the system, SteepCoin will automatically create an onion service and act as a SteepCoin node over Tor to avoid leaking the real IP address of the node. This provides greater network resilience and protection against targeted attacks to SteepCoin nodes. On that moment Bitcoin, Zcash and other cryptocurrencies have followed the same path.

2.6 Smart-contract

The concept of decentralized digital currency, as well as alternative applications like property registries, has been around for decades. The anonymous e-cash protocols of the 1980s and the 1990s were mostly reliant on a cryptographic primitive known as Chaumian Blinding. Chaumian Blinding provided these new currencies with high degrees of privacy, but their underlying protocols largely failed to gain traction because of their reliance on a centralized intermediary. In 1998, Wei Dai's b-money became the first proposal to introduce the idea of creating money through solving computational puzzles as well as decentralized consensus, but the proposal was scant on details as to how decentralized consensus could actually be implemented.

In 2005, Hal Finney introduced a concept of reusable proofs of work, a system which uses ideas from b-money together with Adam Back's computationally difficult Hashcash puzzles to create a concept for a cryptocurrency, but once again fell short of the ideal by relying on trusted computing as a backend. In 2009, a decentralized currency was for the first time implemented in practice by Satoshi Nakamoto,combining established primitives for managing ownership through public key cryptography with a consensus algorithm for keeping track of who owns coins, known as "proof of work."

The mechanism behind proof of work was a breakthrough because it simultaneously solved two problems.
First, it provided a simple and moderately effective consensus algorithm, allowing nodes in the network to collectively agree on a set of updates to the state of the Bitcoin ledger.

Second, it provided a mechanism for allowing free entry into the consensus process, solving the political problem of deciding who gets to influence the consensus, while simultaneously preventing Sybil attacks. It does this by substituting a formal barrier to participation, such as the requirement to be registered as a unique entity on a particular list, with an economic barrier - the weight of a single node in the consensus voting process is directly proportional to the computing power that the node brings. Since then, an alternative approach has been proposed called proof of stake, calculating the weight of a node as being proportional to its currency holdings and not its computational resources.The discussion concerning the relative merits of the two approaches is beyond the scope of this paper but it should be noted that both approaches can be used to serve as the backbone of a cryptocurrency.

Satoshi Nakamoto's development of Bitcoin in 2008–2009 has often been hailed as a radical development in money and currency, being the first example of a digital asset which simultaneously has no backing or intrinsic value and no centralized issuer or controller. However, another, arguably more important, part of the Bitcoin experiment is the underlying blockchain technology as a tool of distributed consensus, and attention is rapidly starting to shift to this other aspect of Bitcoin.Commonly cited alternative applications of blockchain technology include using on-blockchain digital assets to represent custom currencies and financial instruments (colored coins),the ownership of an underlying physical device (smart property), non-fungible assets such as domain names (Namecoin), as well as more complex applications involving having digital assets being directly controlled by a piece of code implementing arbitrary rules known as smart contracts or even blockchain-based decentralized autonomous organizations.

What SteepCoin intends to provide is a blockchain that can be used to create "contracts" that can be used to encode arbitrary state transition functions, allowing users to create any of the systems described above, as well as many others that we have not yet imagined, simply by writing up the logic in a few lines of code.

2.7 Payment protocol

We will add to the SteepCoin core Payment protocol (originally based on BIP 70).
This Payment protocol describes a protocol for communication between a merchant and their customer, enabling both a better customer experience and better security against man-in-the-middle attacks on the payment process.
The current, minimal Bitcoin payment protocol operates as follows:

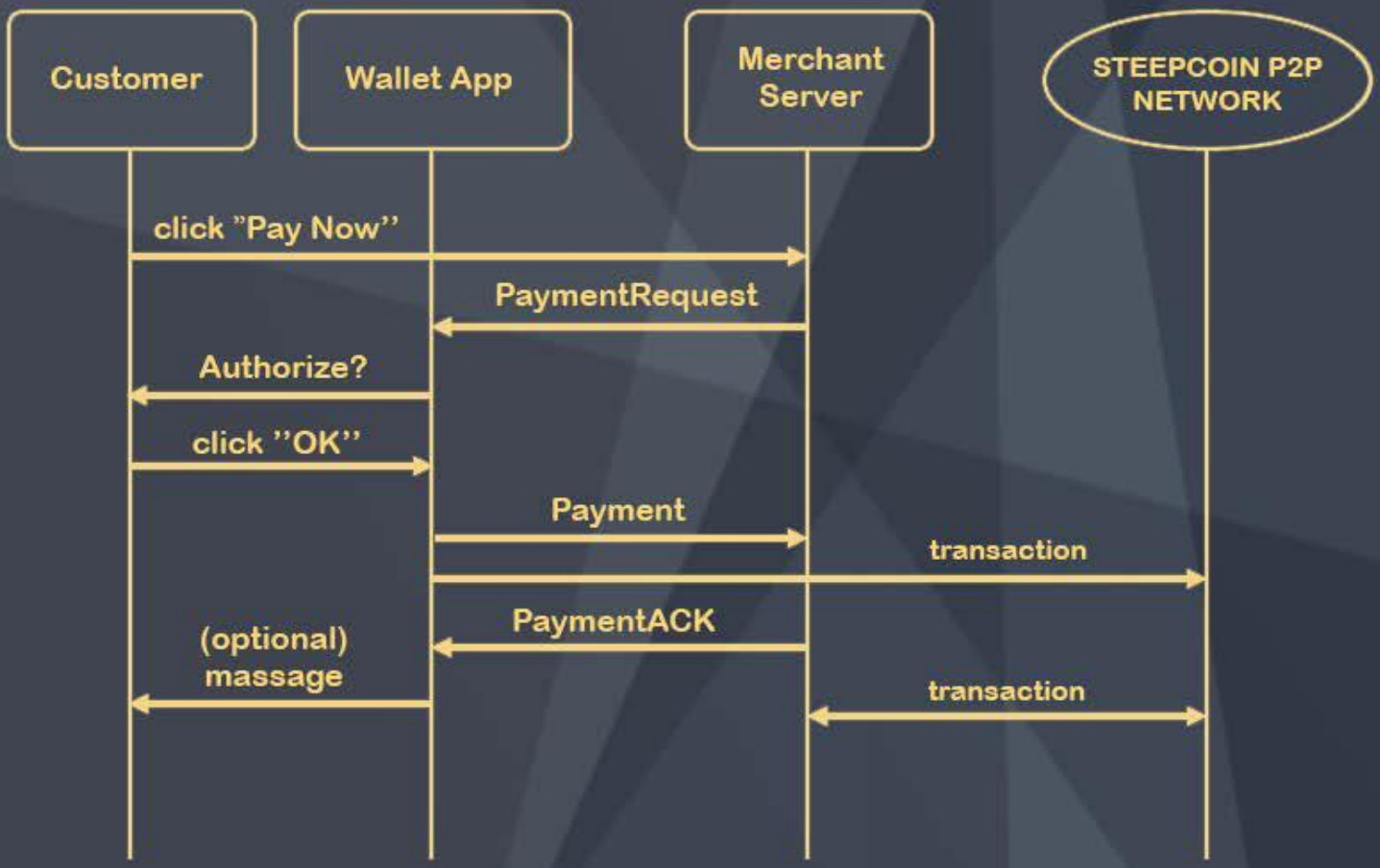
The current, minimal SteepCoin payment protocol operates as follows:

1. Customer adds items to an online shopping basket, and decides to pay using SteepCoin.
2. Merchant generates a unique payment address, associates it with the customer's order, and asks the customer to pay.
3. Customer copies the SteepCoin address from the merchant's web page and pastes it into whatever wallet they are using OR follows a SteepCoin: link and their wallet is launched with the amount to be paid.

4. Customer authorizes payment to the merchant's address and broadcasts the transaction through the SteepCoin p2p network.
5. Merchant's server detects payment and after sufficient transaction confirmations considers the transaction final.

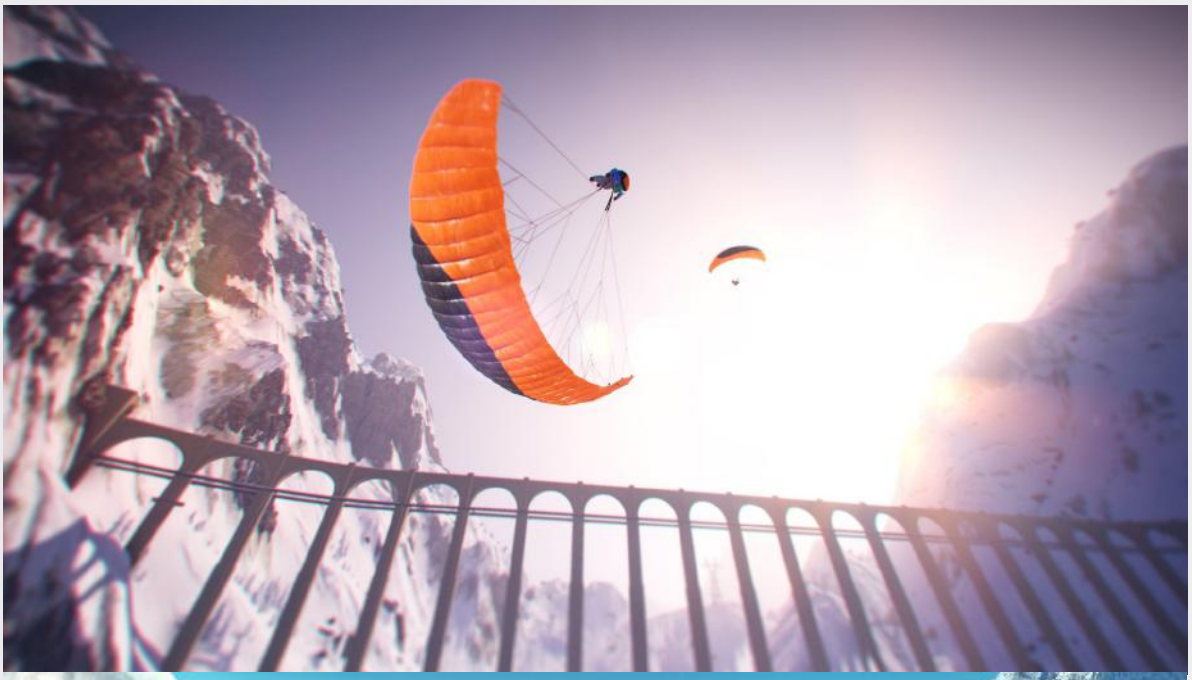
This BIP extends the above protocol to support several new features:
1. Human-readable, secure payment destinations-- customers will be asked to authorize payment to "example.com" instead of an inscrutable, 34-character SteepCoin address.
2. Secure proof of payment, which the customer can use in case of a dispute with the merchant.
3. Resistance from man-in-the-middle attacks that replace a merchant's SteepCoin address with an attacker's address before a transaction is authorized with a hardware wallet.
4. Payment received messages, so the customer knows immediately that the merchant has received, and has processed (or is processing) their payment.

5. Refund addresses, automatically given to the merchant by the customer's wallet software, so merchants do not have to contact customers before refunding overpayments or orders that cannot be fulfilled for some reason.



3. The SteepCoin integration online game

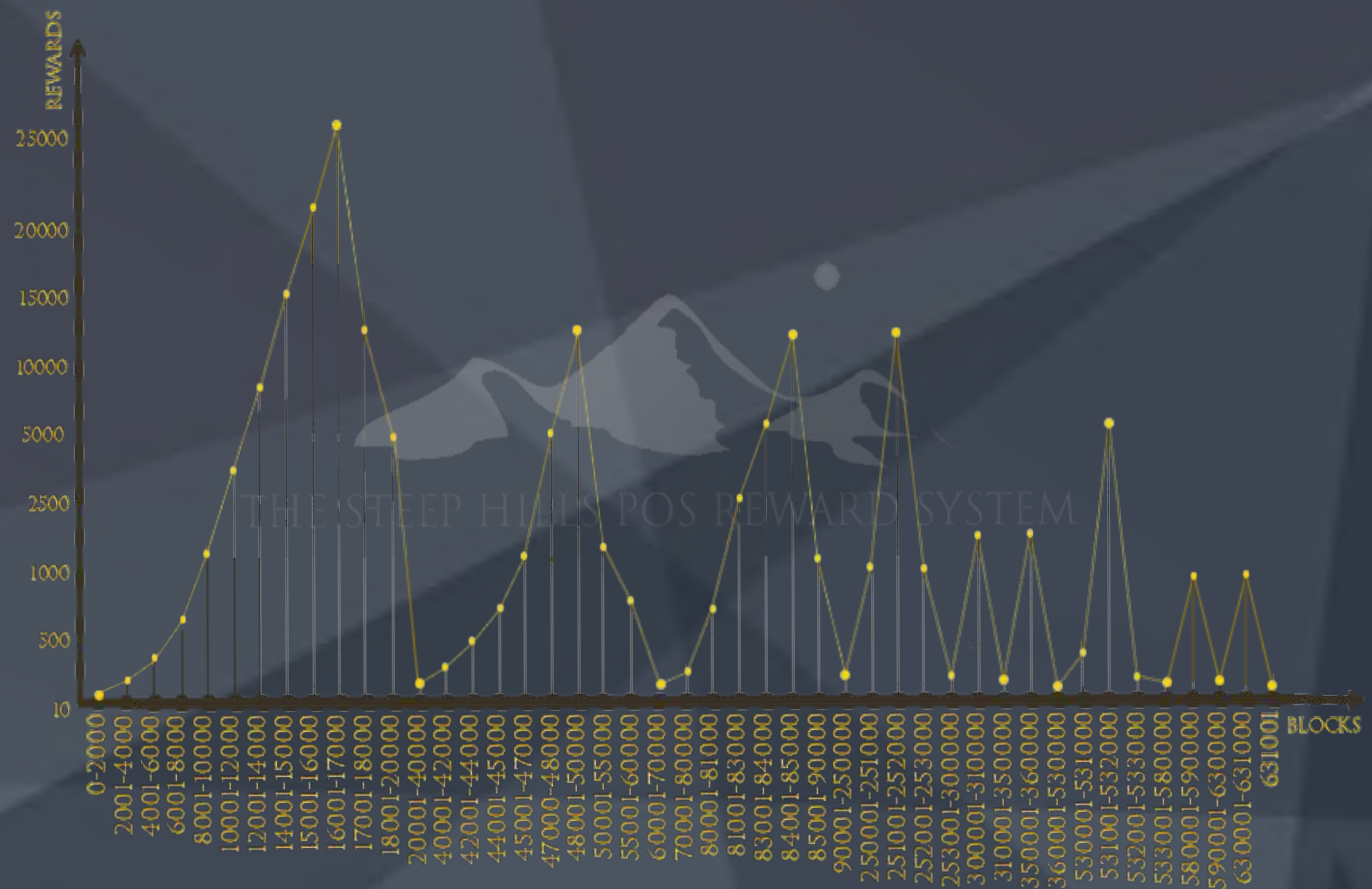
Our team foresees the further prospects of the SteepCoin project in integration in online sports game Steep produced by Ubisoft Corporation. The Ubisoft team produced the extreme sports simulator “Steep” in December 2016 that earned “The best sports game of 2016 year" by Game Critics Award version. The integration SteepCoin Blockchain in Ubisoft will make it possible to use the Steep Coins as a gamer reward for completing both the single missions and multiplay online tournaments well as let the gamers earn by playing.



4. Steep Hills PoS Rewards

This is a unique system of PoS rewards, where the distribution of rewards occurs not in percentage but in a fixed amount as in PoW mining.
The wave characteristic of changes in PoS rewards varies from 10 to 25000 STEEP and allows us to maintain a high volume of trading and at the same time profitable for our investors, both for short and for a long period. The Steep Hills PoS Rewards Schedule is designed in such a way that the highest awards coincide with such holidays as Christmas, New Year, Chinese New Year. The main changes in the PoS rewards are for the first three years of mining/staking period (the total estimated mining/staking period is 11 years). For starting getting PoS rewards in SteepCoin, you need only sent to your SteepCoin address some STEEP and keep your wallet online, after 4 hours your coins start staking and you start to getting PoS rewards. The more STEEP coins you have on your SteepCoin address and the longer they are stored on it, the more PoS rewards and profit you will receive.

THE STEEP HILLS POS REWARDS SCHEDULE



5.The SteepCoin Charity Foundation

Nowadays the Charity Foundation is the only place of good will and generosity but not a place of ambition race. The SteepCoin Charity Foundation is that unites people with charity, helping the ones who need it the most best on SteepCoin Blockchain. Our Charity Foundation will be created for children in regions of local war throughout the world.According to SteepCoin ICO SHEME, we will buy at least 50% of all coins sold during the ICO, which will form the basis for the creation of a Charity Foundation. We plan to choose a region by voting in our STEEP community as example (Iraqi, Ukraine, Syria and etc...).Thanks to this Foundation, we want to show to all people in the world that Blockchain Technology, AltCoins, ICO.

We plan to share addresses with community where will be hold their buy back coins,that coins plan to hold like basis for The SteepCoin Charity Foundation. All addresses anyone can check via The SteepCoin Rich List in SteepCoin Block Explorer that already up.

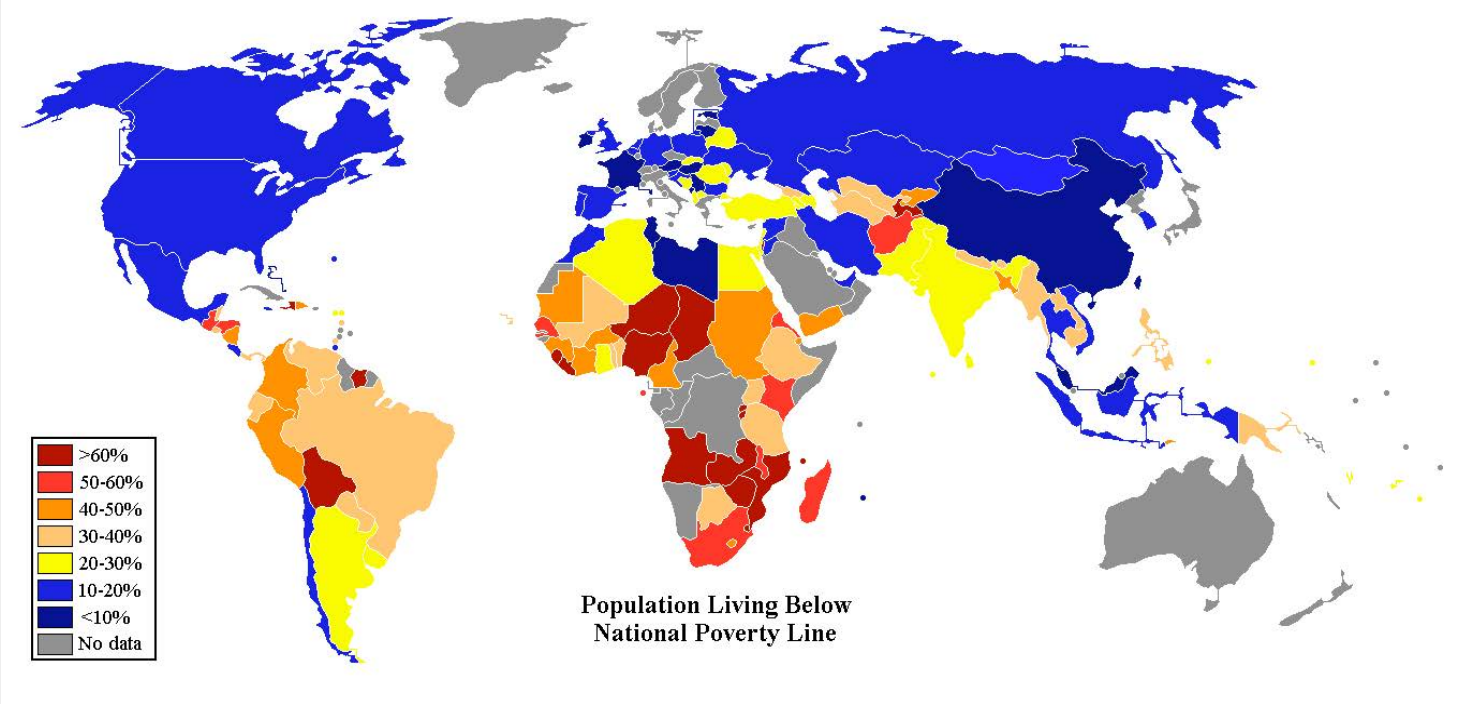


Fig. 1. Population living bellow national poverty line

6. ICO (Initial Coin Offering)

6.1. Multistage ICO

Third stage: 270.000.000 STEEP - 0.00000050 BTC price (50 satoshi);

Second stage: 150.000.000 STEEP - 0.00000045 BTC price (45 satoshi);

First stage: 78.000.000 STEEP - 0.00000040 BTC price (40 satoshi);

6.2. The STEEP ICO SCHEME (guaranty buy walls).

We offer The SteepCoin guaranty buy walls ICO scheme (all buy walls will be set the next second after ICO ends):

1. First guaranty buy wall equal 10% of collected via ICO BTC amount set on price 0.00000100 BTC (100 satoshi);

2. Second guaranty buy wall equal 10% of collected via ICO BTC amount set on price 0.00000075 BTC (75 satoshi);

3. Third guaranty buy wall equal 10% of collected via ICO BTC amount set on price 0.00000060 BTC (60 satoshi);

4. Fourth guaranty buy wall equal 30% of collected via ICO BTC amount set on price 0.00000050 BTC (50 satoshi);

In that case every investor get guaranty chance to gain profit up to 150% from start ICO price immediatly after ICO ends.

Why we offer The STEEP ICO SCHEME? We believe in our project and ready to buy back STEEP coins, also by higher price immediately after ICO ends. We against "SELL&GO ICO SCHEME" and THE STEEP ICO SCHEME is better proof for our community and future investors in our point of view.

7. STEEP Inflation

The SteepCoin Inflation:

1. Launch - 500 mill STEEP (premine for ICO) - 50%;
2. Year 1 ~ 200 mill STEEP (PoW+PoS mining) - 20%;
3. Year 2 ~ 70 mill STEEP (PoW+PoS mining) - 7%;
4. Year 3 ~ 30 mill STEEP (PoS mining) - 3%;
5. Year 4-11 ~ 20 mill STEEP (each year ~ 2.5 mill) - 20% for 8 Years;

Totall mining/minting period ~ 11 Years;
Totall max. coins amount supply : 1 billion STEEP.

8. RoadMap and Development

November 2017

- Initial Coin Offering "ICO"
- Launch Steep ICO on mercatox.com exchange
- Windows-QT Wallet
- Steep Bounty Campaigns

December 2017

- Listing on exchanges (Yobit, CoinsExchange, Coingather etc...)
- Linux and Mac Wallets
- Price target - 100 satoshi
- The SteepCoin Charity Foundation
- Steep mining pools
- CoinMarketCap
- Online Marketing Campaign
- Offline Marketing Campaign

Q1 2018

- Listing on exchanges (Bittrex, HitBTC)
- Price target - 300 satoshi
- Registration and licensing
- The first voting and sending humanitarian aid to children from The SteepCoin Charity Foundation
- Android Wallet
- IOS Wallet
- Web Wallet
- New pair Doge, ETH, LTC
- Fiat pairs

Q2 2018

- Masternodes
- Price target - 500 satoshi
- Darksend
- Tor Bundle
- Stealth address
- Enerypted chat in Windows-QT Wallet
- The second voting and sending humanitarian aid to children from The SteepCoin Charity Foundation

Q3 2018

- Payment Protocol
- Price target 2000 satoshi
- Listing on exchange Poloniex
- Integration in online PC games (''STEEP'' PC game by Ubisoft like first main target)
- The third voting and sending humanitarian aid to children from The SteepCoin Charity Foundation
- Add PoS in mobile Wallets
- Conference
- Deep integration Steem

Q4 2018

- Adding smart-contract technology in SteepCoin Blockchain
- Price target 3000 satoshi
- Updating Payment Protocol
- SteepCoin DebitCard
- The fourth voting and sending humanitarian aid to children from The SteepCoin Charity Foundation
- Merchant Partnership
- Programs Partnership

Q1 2019

- First Steep Token release
- Intergvation with MaserCard and Visa Card System
- Partnership Charity
- Programs Partnership
- Steep local Exchange
- The fifth voting and sending humanitarian aid to children from The SteepCoin Charity Foundation
- Continue development
- Updating roadmap

9. Conclusion

The SteepCoin project represents full-fledged cryptocurrency, based on an own blockchain, having the own protocol of operation with by the method of operation (Hybrid) which is the most protected from different attacks. The SteepCoin network allows to carry out the fast protected transactions with the minimum commissions. Own protocol of operation allows to implement in subsequent in SteepCoin Core any innovative technologies in the field of cryptocurrencies, to provide the greatest possible anonymity and security for users of SteepCoin with clients. Creation of mobile clients provides the maximum accessibility and use of the SteepCoin network in an every spot on the globe, practically from any known mobile device working at a basis of OS Android, iOS, Windows, Linux (smartphones, notebooks, pads, netbooks). The system of the fixed PoS of rewards provides the favorable diagram of receipt of dividends, saving interest in the project from traders and maintenance of the big trading volumes in the long term. Adding of the payment protocol and implementation of technology of smart contracts does almost boundless options of use SteepCoin of coins in a practical sense (the subsequent integration into Steam and payment service providers such as MasterCard, Visa as an example), the platform for implementation of your own projects on the basis of SteepCoin Blockchain.

The organization of Charity Foundation of the help to children from regions of local wars on the basis of SteepCoin Blockchain, will allow to show to all world practical benefits to the world community, to show, not a word and business that cryptocurrencies can bear good and the benefit to the world community, and not just to be used as speculative investments, support of terrorism, drug traffic and so on. Unfortunately, recently all of us can watch a large number of scam projects in the field of cryptocurrencies (Neogold, Coinfido, BitPetite for example and many others). In this regard we offer to you SteepCoin ICO sheme with guaranty buy back coins right after the termination ICO for support of bigger protection of our investors against potential fraud not to be unfounded and not to make empty promises we at once were added on the mercatox.com exchange, but did not begin sale with the official site. In our case, we believe in our project and are ready to work on it and to develop it in subsequent for this reason we redeem at least 50% of coins back right after the ICO ends at the price up to 2,5 times higher, than the initial cost of STEEP coins. (warrants for purchase are automatically exposed by the exchange right after the termination ICO, the mercatox.com exchange appears in this case as escrow).

All coins redeemed by us will be transferred to our STEEP addresses (it will be few adresses to keep more deep decentralization of the SteepCoin Blockchain) and published at our forums, these redeemed coins at the same time will reduce quantity of coins in the free turn at the exchanges at least twice and at the same time will become a basis for our Charity Foundation. The status of addresses of fund can be checked by means of the rich-sheet at any moment on our official SteepCoin Block Explorer which already successfully works and it is completely synchronized with our network.
Thus all aforesaid does the SteepCoin project attractive both for long-term, and for short-term investments. Allows to construct on the basis of our network new strong and amicable community which in subsequent will become an integral part of a world cryptocommunity and will take the worthy place in the history of development of cryptocurrencies.

10.The STEEP Social Links & Contacts:

Buy STEEP on mercatox.com exchange:

The SteepCoin ICO Exchange (buy STEEP here):

https://mercatox.com/exchange/STEEP/BTC

The SteepCoin Official Website: www.steepcoin.net

Join the SteepCoin Community:

The SteepCoin Official Twitter: https://twitter.com/steepcoin
The SteepCoin Official Facebook Page:
https://www.facebook.com/SteepCoin
The SteepCoin Official Telegram group: https://t.me/SteepCoin

Enjoy the SteepCoin Promo Video on Youtube:

The SteepCoin Youtube:
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCGZ9SVOzdhzhPhs6cCeffDg

Check the SteepCoin Official Forums:

The SteepCoin Main Official Forum OP:

https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2358637.0
The SteepCoin Cryptocurrencytalk forum OP: https://
cryptocurrencytalk.com/topic/89485-annicosteepcoinico-steep-cheap-i-profitable-steep-pos-system-i-powpos/
The SteepCoin BitcoinGarden forum OP: https://
bitcoingarden.org/forum/index.php?topic=21395.new#new
The SteepCoin Bitsmedia forum OP:
https://forum.bits.media/index.php?/topic/56432-icosteepcoinico-steep-cheap-i-profitable-steep-pos-system-i-powpos/

Contact us:

The SteepCoin Official Business Email:
devteam@steepcoin.net
The SteepCoin Official Social Email:
steepcoinproject@gmail.com
The SteepCoin Skype invite link: https://join.skype.com/invite/hM8Y86936gWR

SteepCoin Geography:

Woshib (Français)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2325666.0
SABRINA-ANTO (Indonesian)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2331838.0
Koishikoko (Japan)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2346810.0
Khunglongrua (Vietnam)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2354128.0
Sayedtaha (Arabic)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2361136.new#new
S3rj0 (Italian)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2403601.msg24592292#msg24592292
Qiman (Chinese)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2437713.0
Mellon (Russian)
https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2324915.new#new

11. The SteepCoin Dev Team:

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- mellon (core development, co-founder): https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?action=profile;u=339752
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Thank you for your time, interest and support the SteepCoin project.

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