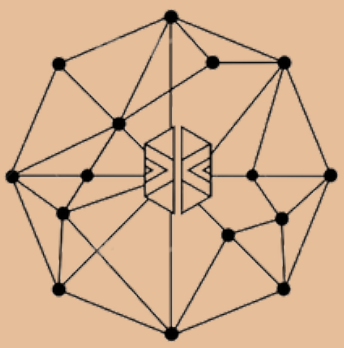
ALKEBULEUM



THE PAN AFRICAN BLOCKCHAIN PROTOCOL

WHITEPAPER

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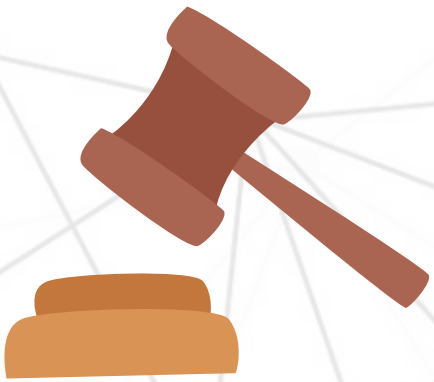
Abstract:

Africa, the home of humanity, once prosperous with an abundance of human and natural resources, caved into the change of time and has resolved to a dreadful marginalization in the economy of the world. Poverty, disease, illiteracy, insecurity, and injustices are among the list of woes that the continent and its people, both home and in the diaspora are faced with today. While some African governments and international partners have tried different measures to improve the economic situation in their countries, most of these efforts are unsuccessful. This white paper tables some of the major root causes, such as poor governance, spiraling corruption, mismanagement, and lack of accountability among others that contribute to the regression of the continent's economy and proposes a Smart Pan-African Economy solution built on the current advances of Web3, Blockchain and AI technologies that could positively shift the continent's future by introducing transparency in governance and economic systems, eliminating corruption and social biases.



BACKGROUND:

Alkebuleum is from the word Alkebulan which is believed to be the ancient name of Africa. In Kemetic History of Afrika, Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop writes, “The ancient name of Africa was Alkebulan. Alkebu-lan “mother of mankind” or “garden of Eden”.” Alkebulan is the oldest and the only word of Indigenous origin. It was used by the Moors, Nubians, Numidians, Chart-Haddans (Carthaginians), and Ethiopians. Africa, the current misnomer adopted by everyone today, was given to this continent by the ancient Greeks and Romans.”

Africa is the world's second largest and second-most-populous continent. It has the world’s youngest population and hosts a large diversity of ethnicities, cultures, and languages. While the continent accounts for over 16.72% of the world’s population, its share in world trade is tiny and has been declining.

In 1991, this percentage was only 2%. If the oil-exporting countries of the continent were to be excluded from the computation, the figure would be reduced to 0.9%. Between 1960 and 1973, Africa’s average annual rate of economic growth was 5.3%. Between 1980 and 1983, the growth rate fell to 0.5% per year. Between 1980 to 1990, world trade grew at an annual rate of 6%. Yet, the exports of sub-Saharan Africa declined by 2.1%. Ghana was on par with South Korea in terms of its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. This is no longer the case today.

African countries were virtually self-sufficient in producing food decades ago; by 1995, however, one out of every four people in Sub-Saharan Africa was homeless and jobless, thus affecting the continent’s agrarian output. Indeed, Sub-Saharan Africa’s agricultural growth rates have declined from an annual average of 2.2% (1965-1973) to 10% (1974-1980), and then to 0.6% (1981-1985). The situation hardly improved in subsequent years. In fact, from 1980-1992, per capita, food production declined considerably leading to an increase in food aid from 1.6 million to 4.2 million tons. Not too long ago in 2014, Sub-Saharan Africa’s GDP per capita (at constant 2005 prices) was $1,036.10. At the 1.4-percent growth rate estimated for 2015, it would take Africa 50 years to double GDP per capita.

Today, the economic growth of the continent continues to diminish while its dependence on international aid keeps growing. What hope does Africa have for the immediate future? The prospect is very gloomy. Unless there is rapid action, backed by adequate resource allocation, current trends indicate that most African economies are bound for a decade of continuing stagnation, poverty, mass misery, and deprivation.

External Causes:

The external causes include the traumatic effects of rising oil prices; policies advocated by the World Bank and the IMF; the crushing burden of international debt and interest rates, which forced the restructuring economies to earn foreign exchange only to pay debts and thus compromise genuine development; the lack of adequate capital flow and transfer of technology; high tariff barriers by rich economies, or quotas that protect domestic economic interests from the competition of primary products from the poor countries. Other problems include the production of substitutes and synthetics that compete with natural products; terms and conditions of external aid; the increasing decline in aid; deterioration of the terms of trade (i.e., the amount of a given raw material that they must export to get a manufactured product whose cost keeps on growing); and globalization.

Internal Causes:

Internal causes include poor governance, corruption, mismanagement, lack of accountability, inequality, injustice, illiteracy, conflicts, social biases, and much more. Corruption, lack of accountability, and poor governance are so entrenched in most African societies currently, so much so that the people see it as a 'normal' and expected behavior. The following is a list of other issues that contribute to the decline in the local economies:

Poverty: Although the poverty rate in Africa has dropped in recent years, rapid population growth means that the number of people suffering from poverty keeps growing; from 280 million in 1990 to an estimated 330 million in 2012.

Poor Education: More than two out of five African adults cannot read or write.

Poor Health: Health outcomes are worse in Africa than anywhere else in the world, even though life expectancy at birth has risen and chronic child malnutrition has declined since the mid-1990s.

***Violence*:** The tolerance of domestic violence is twice as high as in the rest of the developing world. Incidents of violence against civilians are on the rise. While this litany of suffering is true throughout sub-Saharan Africa, with regard to all these measures life is particularly harsh for people living in roughly 34% of Africa where states have collapsed to the point of irrelevance.

Hunger: Of the 20 countries in the world with the worst food and nutrition security, 19 are in Africa.

Sustainable agriculture, nutrition, and food security: Inadequate investment in sustainable agriculture and significant social protection remain the major blocks to enhancing food availability. Climate change has also adversely affected many countries in Africa and compromised their ability to feed their people.

Access to financing: About 70 percent of Africans work in agriculture, but only 10% of the total portfolios of commercial banks go to agriculture, according to the World Bank. Challenging legal and financial environments are constraining growth in African agriculture. For smallholders, especially, credit is often inaccessible or not affordable. Without appropriate financing, farmers are not only less able to invest in their operations but also much more vulnerable to market volatility and unpredictable weather.

Efforts that have failed to fix the problems

Efforts originating from the World Bank, African Development Bank, the IMF, International and local Aid Organizations and Nations, programs, and policy restructuring among others have been and are being made frequently.

Regarding the gravity of the continent's situation, the late U.S. President John Kennedy said before the 16th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly that "political sovereignty is but a mockery without the means of meeting poverty, illiteracy and diseases, and that self -determination is but a slogan if the future holds no hope. " In an attempt to reform the system of international economic relations, which holds so many disadvantages to the underdeveloped countries of the world, the leaders of these nations made a series of demands. These included the creation of a capital fund from which they could receive grants or obtain low-interest loans; the establishment of the UN Conference on Trade and Development to help increase their export trade with developed countries, in order to earn more capital for development; the establishment of the International Development Association as an affiliate of the World Bank, to grant soft loans; and the creation of a New International Economic Order, which would replace the existing world economic system with one in which the nations of the developing world would receive higher prices for their commodities and accelerate their development. As a result, the UN General Assembly designated the 1960s the first United Nations Development Decade (1960-1970), at the urging of the developing countries, and convened its first session in Geneva in 1964. The theme of this session was the role of trade in relation to economic development, but the meeting also examined the place of international trade in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. While its short-term aim was the adjustment of market forces, its long-term goal was the rationalization of the market itself. This was to be done by way of improving the terms of international trade, and by increasing the flow of aid from the rich nations to the poor nations. To that end, the first UN Development Decade aimed at enabling the less-developed countries to stabilize commodity prices, to sell more of their products at remunerative prices in expanding markets, and to propose to rich countries the extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the poor nations.

Moreover, the rich countries were expected to assist the development efforts of the poor by creating conditions for the flow of capital to reach 1% of their gross national products (GNP). This proposed strategy, coupled with supplementary measures in international trade, was intended to significantly improve the conditions of underdeveloped nations and even to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

With such rectifications, it was hoped that Third World countries would finance their development plans from their earnings and domestic savings, that their national incomes would increase by 5% yearly by 1970, and that they would continue to expand at this annual rate thereafter.8 It was even anticipated that personal living standards could be doubled within twenty-five to thirty years and that by the year 2000, we would be living in a world that would have overcome poverty-i.e., a world without want. Since then, there have been a series of UNCfAD conferences. But the possibilities of redressing historic inequities and of bridging the gap between the rich and the poor have not looked bright thus far. It was observed that the developing countries have achieved the ability to garner votes through sheer numbers but have failed to sway the rich nations to meet their demands.

After many years of international efforts, even if largely at the level of abstraction, African countries are still being described as economies in either continued “stagnation” or “regression”. The continent is still encountering a progressive deterioration in its capacity to carry out even basic functions. At this point, the only viable option is for the African youth and its private sector to get more involved in nation-building by embracing a more self-empowered, decentralized solution outside of corrupted centralized Government systems. A solution that could take advantage of current technological advancement to help build and strengthen the economic transactional systems that will eventually power the future of the Pan-African Global economy. The idea behind this paper was created to introduce the concept and design of such technology which will be built on existing blockchain technology coupled with the Artificial Intelligence (AI) advances of the Metaverse to create a unique Blockchain ecosystem for Africa called “Alkebuleum”.

The Blockchain solution:

As pointed out already, The African continent is plagued with corruption, poor governance, mismanagement, and lack of accountability. This sometimes results in countries losing billions of dollars yearly in tax evasion, excessive spending, and mismanagement of public funds. It is also not uncommon to hear of efforts to eliminate these ills from the African system, with almost guaranteed failure to implement such reforms. It would be naive to assume the alarming failure is solely due to high levels of corruption and nepotism, but one cannot also ignore the importance of accountability and transparency in implementing such projects. This is where blockchain technology could help, with accountability and integrity built into the technology by design.

Take, for instance, many other areas of government in Africa are usually paper-based systems, involving many people, and numerous channels for forms to pass through for approval, hence costly, lengthy, and increasing exposure to fraud and loss. With blockchain, transactions are transparent ensuring authenticity and proof of record. Because blockchain smart contracts also enforce the conditions and penalties of transactions automatically, this eliminates the problem of corruption and fraud. Faster transactions also mean better efficiency and reduced costs, saving billions of already strained resources. Another application of the technology is real estate and land property ownership, which is usually not effectively managed by African governments, making land disputes very difficult to deal with and billions lost in unclaimed taxes. Attempting to fix this issue has been largely unsuccessful in the past due to the sector being plagued with corruption and nepotism. Having a system that not only ensures each record of ownership is not only immutable but publicly accessible, solves the corruption problem and also introduces efficiency when potential buyers need to do ownership checks of current and past owners of a property they are interested in purchasing. This is an area that has to be thought through carefully of course, because public access to records might potentially violate data privacy laws in some countries if personal identifiable information like addresses, contact numbers, etc. are not redacted. In addition, with blockchain, land could be held as equity, making bank loans more accessible to more people who would otherwise not be able to meet the strict requirements for secure bank loans.

While there are many other ways the technology can solve the majority of the issues Africans are faced with today, it is important to note that almost all the Blockchains that exist today are built and customized for western nations. The mining or validator requirement, the nodes requirement, the education requirements and even the fees and types of allowed transactions might not be very suitable for the African continent. The continent will need a blockchain solution tailored specifically to cater to the issues the continent is faced with. This is why the Alkebuleum blockchain was born.

ALKEBULEUM - (*Blockchain tailored for Africa*)

whitepaper

Alkebuleum is a Pan-African blockchain solution tailored for Africa and its diaspora. The project goal is to build a Pan-African smart economy, aimed at empowering and improving the economic situation of the people of Africa.

Primary Objective:

The primary Objective of the Alkebuleum Blockchain is to Improve the economic situation of the people of Africa and its Diaspora by tackling the major economic barriers which are but not limited to corruption, wasteful spending, inefficiency, antitrust, injustice, lack of human resources etc. To achieve this, we intend to build a smart economy on top of the technological mix of AI, robotics, machine learning, Blockchain, crypto currency, Dapps, Defi and other related technologies.

our vision:

Alkebuleum Goals:

Who are our target users and what are their needs? We are targeting the global community of Pan Africans and sympathizers, the youth and people of Africa and its diaspora, including all those who wish to see a prosperous and transparent Africa. In abstract, these people want:

- Africans be self-sufficient
- Africans be economically empowered
- Africans be able to communicate opinions and ideas freely about nation-building and economy
- Africans be educated with valuable skills
- Africans benefit from a fair and transparent transactions system and little to no fee
- Africans earn enough to feed their family
- Africans get equal Opportunities for Jobs, business, and all other opportunities free of biases
- Africans get Security
- Africans to be able to sell their locally made products and be able to compete globally
- Africans to be able to enjoy and experience all forms of entertainment they desire
- Africans to love and be loved
- Africans desire to stay in Africa and not risk their lives to get into Western counties
- Africans to retain their cultural values amid globalizations
- Africans to realize the idea of a united Africa with one language and goals
- Africans to have a governing system free of corruption
- Africans be able to invest in businesses ideas and gain equity

Targets:

Our targets are the youths, the private sector, the religious institutions, the government institutions, the large and small businesses, the investors, the new business ideas, the creatives, the artists, the Pan Africanist, the Pan African sympathizers and all the people of Africa and its diaspora.
In other terms, we will build a platform for stakeholders of all industries to trade and socialize and support each other. Think of something similar to Alibaba, Amazon, and forever all together in a virtual space where there is a product or service for every need or wants.

Alkebuleum Protocols and Consensus:

In the year 2008, a person or group under the pseudonym of Satoshi Nakamoto released a whitepaper establishing the model for a blockchain. In 2009, Nakamoto implemented the first blockchain as the public ledger for transactions made using bitcoin.

Few years later In 2014, Ethereum gave birth to Blockchain 2.0 which was referred to as applications beyond currency. Their system introduced computer programs into the blocks, representing financial instruments such as bonds. These become known as smart contracts.

Few years later the space saw an influx of many new blockchain startups, many implementing their own customized versions of the blockchain protocol but mostly based on the Bitcoin and Ethereum blueprints. Some of these new innovations have opened new portals to the many opportunities and prospects the technology has to offer.

But, just like any other technology, the blockchain technology does come with its own drawbacks. Infact, many of the new startups failed and the ones that held on had to adjust to deal with some of the challenges the technology comes with. The following is three of the major drawbacks the technology is facing today:

Scalability: Blockchains are not scalable as compared to their counterpart centralized system. The more decentralized the blockchain network gets the less scalable it becomes. In other words, the more people or nodes join the network, the chances of slowing down is more. However, there have been increasing changes to the way the technology works and new solutions on how to solve scalability issues, including permission networks or using a different architectural blockchain solution such as Corda.

Energy consumption: The proof of Work (PoW) algorithm introduced by Nakamoto is associated with high energy consumption. Every time the ledger is updated with a new transaction, the miners need to solve complex computational problems which means spending a huge amount of energy. However, not all blockchain solutions work in the same manner. Other consensus algorithms have solved the problem. For example, permission or private networks do not have these problems as the number of nodes within the network is limited. Also, as there is no need for global consensus, they use efficient consensus methods to reach consensus.

Security Issues and Thief: Since the onset of the technology, there have been many different ways the blockchain network has been compromised. Let's go through them below one by one to make more sense of it.

51% attack: In the 51% attack, if an entity can control 51% or more of the network nodes, then it can result in control of the network. By doing so, they can modify the data in the ledger and also do double-spending. This is possible on networks where the control of miners or nodes are possible. This means that private networks are more likely to be safe from 51% attacks, whereas public ones are more vulnerable to this.

Double-spending: Double-spending is yet another problem with the current blockchain technology. To prevent double-spending the blockchain network deploys different consensus algorithms including Proof-of-Stake, Proof-of-Work, and so on. Double spending is only possible on networks with a vulnerability to the 51% attack.

DDoS's attack: In a DDoS attack, the nodes are bombarded with similar requests, congesting the network and bringing it down.

Cryptographic cracking: Another way the blockchain technology is not secure is that the cryptographic solution that it utilizes. Quantum algorithms or computing are more than capable of breaking cryptographic cracking. However, blockchain solutions are now implementing quantum-proof cryptographic algorithms.

African community constraints:

Aside from the known drawbacks associated with the current blockchain technology, Alkebuleum's target community has additional challenges that need to be addressed if the project is to be successful.

Lack of Education among Pan African users: the targeted users of the project are mostly people with little or no knowledge about blockchain, cryptocurrency, and related technologies. Most of this project's early efforts will have to focus on educating the user on basic knowledge like setting up a wallet, understanding the concept of the private and public key, understanding the security risk, and how to protect oneself and assets while using the system.

Lack of Blockchain Expertise and developers in the Pan African community: Blockchain technology is fairly new and still evolving. Most of its applications are concentrated in western nations while Africa is still trying to get familiar. The Alkebuleum project depends on experienced developers from the pan-African global community to contribute to project code development. Currently, there are only a handful of people in this community that have experience in blockchain technology. This means adequate efforts have to be made to train a lot of new developers in developing and managing blockchain applications.

Access to nodes and energy required to participate in the blockchain network: In order for users in the global Pan African community to participate in a blockchain consensus like that of Proof of Work (POW), they will need to purchase expensive nodes and equipment required by such a network.

In addition, they will need a stable source of electricity to power these machines. The reality is, due to the current economic condition of the community, most users would not be able to afford these expensive equipment and would not get access to stable power sources. These are some of the constraints the project will have to consider when deciding the approach to use when considering choosing a consensus.

Alkebuleum blockchain approach considering the technology and community constraints:

Considering the aforementioned, the following solutions have been developed to mitigate these issues:

- Different consensus for different stages of operations
- Massive Education and awareness campaigns
- User friendly identity: Unique Phone number or email to represent public keys
- Mobile phone nodes to be used in transaction validation

Alkebuleum Consensus

The Alkebuleum project will develop and release three different consensus algorithms at three (3) different points in time. The slow but sure strategy will give the project the time and ability to champion the balance between Security, Scalability, Decentralization, and Education. The extent to which either of these is prioritized will hugely affect the success of the project. Prioritizing Decentralization over security or education will leave the young network vulnerable to attack. Prioritizing Scalability over security or education, will leave the network inefficient and also vulnerable to attacks.

The best approach should be prioritizing Education and Security in the first few years of operation. The organizations in the Alkebuleum ecosystem, including the Alkebuleum DAO, will have to focus most of their resources and efforts on education and awareness targeted at users and developers in the global Pan-African community. The Alkebuleum protocol, in its first two (2) to three (3) years, will have to prioritize Security over scalability and decentralization. Considering these, the first consensus of the project called Alkebuleum Protocol V1 will be a permissioned network. After the project spends some years educating the masses, training more Pan African blockchain developers, and building the experience of the team and organization supporting the project, it will then be safe enough to shift to a more decentralized and scalable solution. Around the 3rd year of the operation, the project should see the birth of a Proof of Stake consensus algorithm called Alkebuleum Protocol V2 that will prioritize Security, decentralization, scalability and compliance all at the same time. The final protocol called Alkebuleum Protocol V3 will be a fully decentralized Proof of Work consensus. A lot of time, resources and development efforts will have to go into building an environmentally friendly and affordable POW protocol and ecosystem that will operate efficiently for the target user base. This will only be possible with parallel advances in off chain innovations like the renewable energy, affordable mining equipment and other tools and resources which will help make a future POW consensus possible

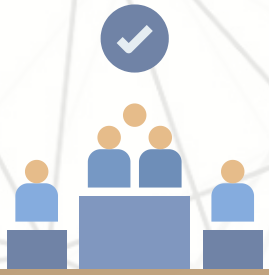
Alkebuleum Protocol V1 (PORA):

The first version of the blockchain will be a permissioned blockchain network running on the Proof of Reputable Authority (PORA) consensus by nodes called reputation nodes managed by reputable members of Alkebuleum DAO. Reputation tokens will be awarded to users for their contributions and time dedicated to the Alkebuleum project. For a DAO member to be authorized to validate transactions on the network, the member will have to apply to the Alkebuleum Foundation, which is a legal entity, registered as a nonprofit organization under the laws of the United States. The Alkebuleum Foundation will regularly set the number of reputation tokens required to be accepted and communicate the same with the community. When a DAO member is accepted the user will be offered a legal contract position as an authorized validator of transactions on the Alkebuleum blockchain network.

The PORA protocol will run live for about two to three years, supporting early developed applications in the ecosystem and allowing time for the target users and potential blockchain developers to receive the adequate training and awareness required for the early adoption of the project in the Pan African community. The PORA era will also allow for the complete development and maturity of the Alkebuleum DAO, the Alkebuleum Foundation, and other organizations within the ecosystem. It is expected that at the end of the PORA era, the project team would have completed work on the Alkebuleum V2 protocol (Proof of Stake Reputation) and will have it commissioned to take over PORA.

Alkebuleum Protocol V2 (POSR)

Proof of Stake Reputation (POSR) is the second consensus model for Alkebuleum V2 protocol which will be commissioned at the end of the PORA era. It will depend on the staking and reputation of diverse participants, spread over different geographical locations to keep the network secure. Unlike the PORA consensus, participants will not be limited to DAO members anymore nor will participants have to apply to the Alkebuleum Foundation to be eligible to participate. In the POSR system, the process of choosing validators will be automated and open to anyone on the internet. In this new system, a participant (a block signer) must have a trackable reputation they work hard to build over time that they wouldn't want to jeopardize by attempting to cheat the system.



Users will build their reputation by being awarded a Reputation Token (RPU). Any user that holds at least 10,000 RPU becomes qualified to to be considered to stake and validate transactions. Validators are grouped by their geographical locations or their countries which are also termed as validation pools. For every block a random country or pool is chosen to validate the block. Any qualified validator from the selected country can perform the validation. For a validator to be qualified, he must have stake his RPU and AKE to validate a transaction. For every round, all countries will participate but not in a special order (randomly).

When the validation is performed, it is submitted to the reputation node which double verifies the validation and then the block is added to the chain in that order. As mentioned earlier, the reputation nodes are run and managed by reputable members of the Alkebuleum DAO who are employed by the Alkebuleum Foundation.

Wrong Validation: When a validation is verified to be wrong, a user loses the amount of AKE they Staked and 10000 Reputation Tokens they staked.

Correct Validation: For each correct validation, the validator is awarded 100 RPU token in addition to transaction fee

What if no validator offers to validate from a selected country: Only countries that validators have stake their tokens can be part of the random selection. In the event that no validator on the chain has offered to validate a transaction, the reputation node will validate the transaction.

Types of Alkebuleum nodes: There are 4 different types of nodes - full, light, archive and reputation. There are also options of different sync strategies which enables faster synchronization time. Synchronization refers to how quickly it can get the most up-to-date information on Alkebuleum's state.

Full node: Stores full blockchain data (although this is periodically pruned so a full node does not store all state data back to genesis). Participates in block validation and verifies all blocks and states. All states can be derived from a full node (although very old states are reconstructed from requests made to archive nodes). Serves the network and provides data on request.

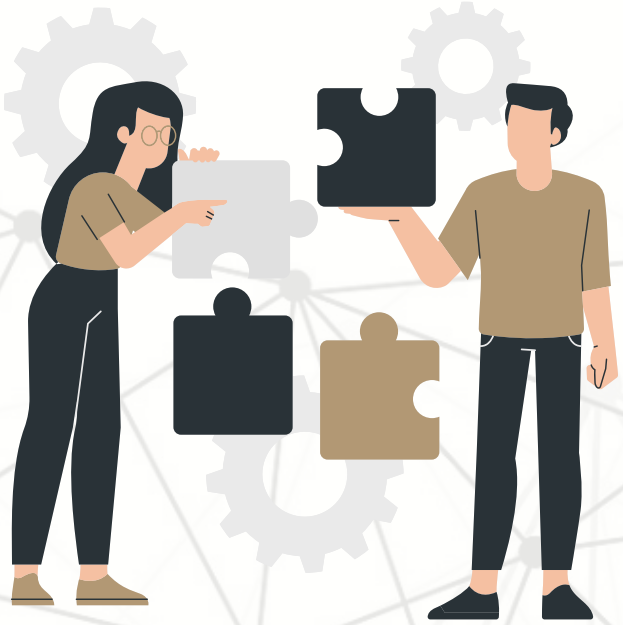
Light/Mobile node: Instead of downloading every block, light nodes download block headers. These headers only contain summary information about the contents of the blocks. Any other information required by the light node gets requested from a reputation node. The light node can then independently verify the data they receive against the state roots in the block headers. Light nodes enable users to participate in the Alkebuleum network without the powerful hardware or high bandwidth required to run full nodes. Light nodes should be able to run on mobile phones or embedded devices. The light nodes should participate in consensus (i.e., they should be validators), and access the Alkebuleum blockchain with the same functionality as a full node.

Archive node: Stores everything kept in the full node and builds an archive of historical states. Needed if you want to query something like an old account balance. These data represent units of terabytes which makes archive nodes less attractive for average users but can be handy for services like block explorers, wallet vendors, and chain analytics. Syncing clients in any mode other than archive will result in pruned blockchain data. This means, there is no archive of all historical states, but the full node can build them on demand.

Reputation node: Stores full blockchain data as an Archive node does but is also involved in consensus. This node verifies every validation performed by full or light node validators and monitors the network for any foul play. Only reputable and authorized users from core alkebuleum DAO can have access.

Alkebuleum Protocol V3 (POUW)

In the next 5 to 10 years specialized and less expensive nodes powered by AI will be developed to facilitate the smooth operation of a next generation Proof of Work consensus. Innovations in the renewable energy sector are expected to produce alternative and sustainable sources of energy. Adaptation, user and developer knowledge of the technology and its use will be at its best height. The time will be perfect for the birth of Alkebuleum last protocol version “Proof of Unsupervised Work’. The ability for a machine to perform a task without the intervention of a human is referred to unsupervised. In this near future, specialized nodes powered with AI will mine transactions on the network on behalf of their owners. The removal of human interference will add a layer of trust in a trustless network.



Governance Token

Reputation Token: users contributing to the blockchain's ecosystem are rewarded with a participation token called Reputation (RPU). These tokens determine the user's level of involvement and contribution to the blockchain community.

Native DAO

Alkebuleum DAO: is a community-run Decentralized Autonomous Organization established with the goal to support and contribute to the Alkebuleum blockchain ecosystem. The DAO will consist of two main branches: the Alkebuleum community and the Alkebuleum Core. The Alkebuleum community is made of AKE token holders while the Alkebuleum Core is made up of the Alkebuleum Founders, the Alkebuleum Technical team, the Management team, the secretariat, and Advisors.

Both branches of the Alkebuleum DAO will work together in the interest of the people of Africa and to also support the vision of the African Union which is "An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena."

Vision: The vision is to see a more transparent, corruption-free political and economic system in Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.

Alkebuleum Foundation: This is a non-profit organization created to serve as treasury and source of funding for the blockchain ecosystem. This organization will make available transparent, frequent financial reports about the project finances.

TOKEN DETAILS :

Alkecoin

Ticker: AKE

AKE is the native token that powers transactions, staking, and governance within the Alkebuleum blockchain ecosystem.

Detailed tokenomics and distribution information are provided in a separate document:

AKE Tokenomics & Distribution Overview

THANKS BY TEAM

Author: Ernesto Dwehsidi Herbert

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