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## **BOL**

### **Bonus of Life**

*Value is created by human life.*

The human population on Earth exceeds 8 billion and is constantly growing. People constantly try to provide for themselves.

Through this endeavor people give value to the things they need in Life. The more necessary something becomes for a person, the greater its value - whether it is a material good, an intangible good, an energy resource, a service offered, or whatever it may be.

Everything on earth would have no value if life did not exist. Human life, the supreme gift to every person, is what creates value for all things.

The Bonus of Life that comes to every human being from the moment they are born, is transformed and creates value for everything that exists, is produced, used, consumed or exchanged.

Throughout the ages, all the mechanisms of wealth creation, use and are based on the value created by human life, and the wealth that is produced is always concentrated in those who have and operate the means of production.

Especially after the development of the internet and the massive access of billions of people to the internet, new wealth-creating mechanisms have emerged, such as social networks, that make huge profits, turning into wealth the value created by each network participant. Yet, this wealth is accumulated in the coffers of the owners of these networks.

With the advent of blockchain technology, new possibilities are created for fairer management of the value created by human life. The wealth produced by this value, instead of being accumulated in the owners of the means of production, can be equally distributed to every human life.

This can be achieved through blockchain technology and the creation of an open trading community in which everyone can participate equally by representing the value created by human life with a digital currency. This currency is the Bonus of Life (BOL).

## **RULES**

- 1.** One Bonus of Life (BOL) belongs rightfully, since the establishment of the community, to every living human being, without any distinction on age, gender, religion, nationality or otherwise, and irrespectively of participation to the community.
- 2.** Every human individual has the right to participate to the community as a primary member. Entrance to the community is done via a registration procedure, using the individual's real identity that encrypted using encryption algorithms and hash functions. For children up to the age of 16 years, registration is done by their parents or guardians.
- 3.** In order to claim and use his rightfully allotted bonus of life (BOL), every individual must create his own encrypted digital identity and link it with the account through which he will manage his BOL amount.
- 4.** Participation to the community is voluntary. No one should be forced to participate unwillingly.
- 5.** All participating members accept the community's rules of operation and seek to safeguard the community's prestige and extend its reach throughout humanity.
- 6.** Every individual can claim his rightfully allotted BOL only once. If an individual does not claim his BOL during his lifetime, this BOL is equally distributed to all primary members of the community. The same also applies to BOL amounts of members that pass away without having spent them, and without having bequeathed them to any inheritors. These amounts, called share-outs or dividends, are distributed by the system, in equal terms, to all primary members of the community.
- 7.** The rightfully allotted one BOL, as well as any share-outs, become possession of an individual from the moment he becomes member of the community. Once the amount is in his possession, he can use, manage and bequeath it, at will.
- 8.** Individuals that are not capable of managing their accounts by themselves, can authorize a representative to do so. Also, accounts of children up to the age of 16 years are managed by their parents or guardians.
- 9.** Companies, organizations, and other legally recognized entities can participate to the open trading community as collective members, via the same registration procedure and using their real identification data (name, VAT number, etc.), in the internationally recognized form. Collective members can offer products or services, on payment with BOL.  
Collective members are not entitled to the initial 1 BOL or share-out amounts, as these are reserved only for living human beings. However, they can acquire BOLs in exchange for products or services offered to individual members.
- 10.** All transactions inside the community will be done using as currency the BOL and its subdivisions.

## **PROCEDURES AND RULES OF OPERATION**

1. For the people to be able to utilize the Bonus of Life, the BOL is introduced to the community as a digital currency. Transactions using this currency will be made via the blockchain system, using a Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) consensus protocol for the validation of the blocks in the chain.
2. The basis for the commencement of the blockchain is the present contract, detailing the terms and conditions for the operation of the community and the new currency. The participation of any member in the community constitutes proof of acceptance of the contract's terms and conditions. The hash of this contract is the input hash to the genesis block.
3. The entrance of all members (individual and collective) to the community is done using the real and true identification data of the individual, company, or organization. Forging identity data by any member constitutes "cause" for termination the community's transactions with this member and deactivation of his account.
4. In order to ensure the uniqueness of participation for every individual, organization, or company, a set of rules, naming conventions and symbols is put into effect, uniformly and on world-wide basis. To this end, a unique CODENAME for every member of the community is established. Furthermore, to discriminate between individual and collective members (the latter being companies and organizations), the CODENAME for individuals will begin with the letter P, while for companies and organizations with the letter C.

### **5. Registration of individuals into the BOL community**

Registration to the community of individual members is done using procedures that ensure security of an individual's personal data and his right to participation/membership – that is, no one can prevent an individual from participating in the community. Everyone can participate in the community by his own free will, using personal data and documents that identify him as an individual-citizen, but without any dependencies from states, government agencies, organizations or companies that own, issue, or sell identification documents, personal data or online personal profiles. To this end, every individual is given the possibility to create, store and manage all documentation that identify him as a unique member of the community.

Using encryption algorithms and hash functions to ensure security, every individual can generate an encrypted identity profile with which he will be known to the community, while keeping private and confidential all his personal data.

#### **5.1 Creation of the CODENAME**

The CODENAME is the identifier with which every member is known to the community. It is generated in a way that uniquely identifies every person on world-wide basis, by using his real identification data and applying encryption techniques and hash

functions, in order to ensure confidentiality.

Every prospective member creates his own CODENAME using his real name, in the internationally recognized "passport form" – that is, LATIN, ALL CAPITAL characters. If a passport is not available, the real name must be formed according the rules and conventions that apply to passports, regarding the mapping of characters to Latin alphabet, the capitalization and the ordering of names (in cases of more than one names).

The encoding of a real name into a CODENAME is done as follows:

P<COUNTRY CODE<SURNAME<1<sup>st</sup>GIVEN NAME<2<sup>nd</sup>GIVEN NAME<3<sup>rd</sup>NAME<BirthYear Gender<BdtNIN

The COUNTRY CODE is the three-letter country designation as defined in ISO 3166-1, alpha-3 part of the ISO 3166 standard.

In order to ensure the generation of a unique identifier for every individual on world-wide basis, and provide for adequate differentiation between individuals having identical names, additional pieces of information are placed after the full name:

- Year of birth, in 4-digit form (YYYY).
- Gender designation: M for male, F for female, and U for unspecified.
- NIN (national identification number) – an identifier assigned to every citizen of a state from the moment of birth, such as social security number, or national insurance number.
- Finally, an alphanumeric character is added at the end (the default is 1, but users can choose any other alphabetic character or numeral).

In order to increase the level of protection and to better ensure the confidentiality of personal data, the following permutations are applied:

- In the last name and if there is a 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> name (based on the person's official documents Passport or Id Card), half the letters from the end are hidden and replaced by a number and only the first letters are written in the corresponding field (up to 4 for the last name and up to 3 for first names) followed by the number of letters that have been hidden.
- Only the first character of the 1<sup>st</sup> name is written in the field 1stGIVEN NAME (1ChN).
- We create an alphanumeric string which includes the year of birth the date of birth the entire 1st name and the last 5 digits of the NIN (yyyydd&1stName&5dgNIN).
- The resultant string of alphanumeric characters is being hashed twice, using the SHA256 algorithm. Then, from the doubly hashed string, the first 8 bytes (16 digits in base16) are taken and converted to base58.

This result is placed directly after BirthYear&Gender. At the end of the whole string, the number 1 (or a user-selected number or letter) and 4 additional checksum (in base16) digits are appended.

As an example, consider the creation of a codename for a male Greek citizen named PAPAPOULOS GIANNIS SPYRIDON born in 1963-08-23 which has the AMKA number 23086301512

The initially formed string,

P<GRC<PAPAPOULOS<GIANNIS< SPYRIDON <<1963M<196323GIANNIS01512

is transformed according to the above-mentioned rules (see also Fig. 1 for details)

P<GRC<PAPA8<G<SPY5<<1963M<Base58{Sha256[Sha256(196323GIANNIS01512)]}<1Checkdigit  
and the end result will have the form:

P<GRC<PAPA8<G<SPY5<<1963M<h1e8C8E7NKM<160F1

This is the CODENAME for the specific individual, as it will be displayed during his interactions with the community.

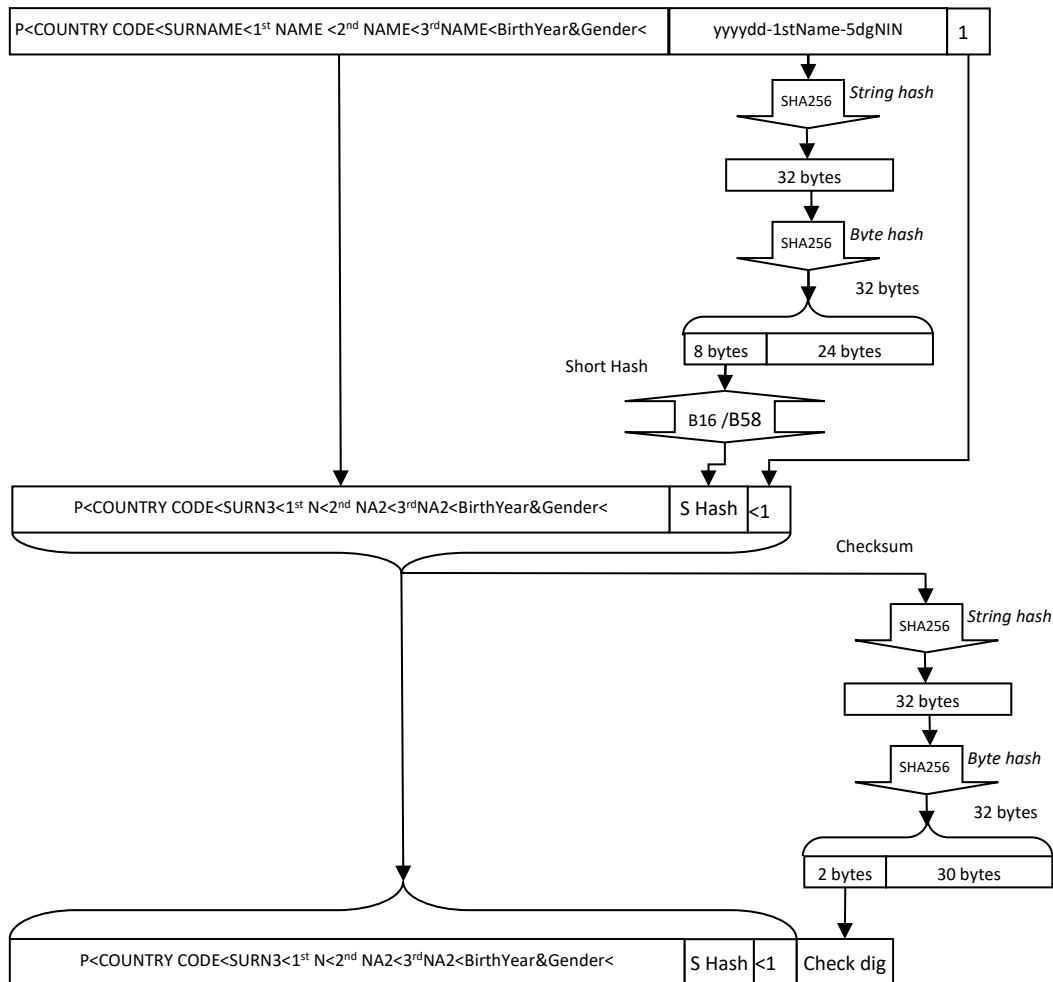


Fig.1 Creation of CODE NAME

This encoding scheme results in a single CODENAME that can be used to uniquely identify every individual, on world-wide basis. To this end, there must be set the proper NIN (National Identification Number), for each country, in accordance to its standards, so that in can be used consistently by all its citizens. In the case of countries that do not use some form of National Identification Number as a unique identifier for every citizen from the moment of his birth, the Birth Identification Number (BIN) will be encrypted in the short hash.

## 5.2 – Creation of Encrypted Digital Identity

The Encrypted Digital Identity (EDI) accompanies the CODENAME and is created by the prospective member. In order to generate the EDI, an individual can use personal and/or confidential identification data that are hashed (encrypted) by the SHA256 algorithm, so that no one else can access them.

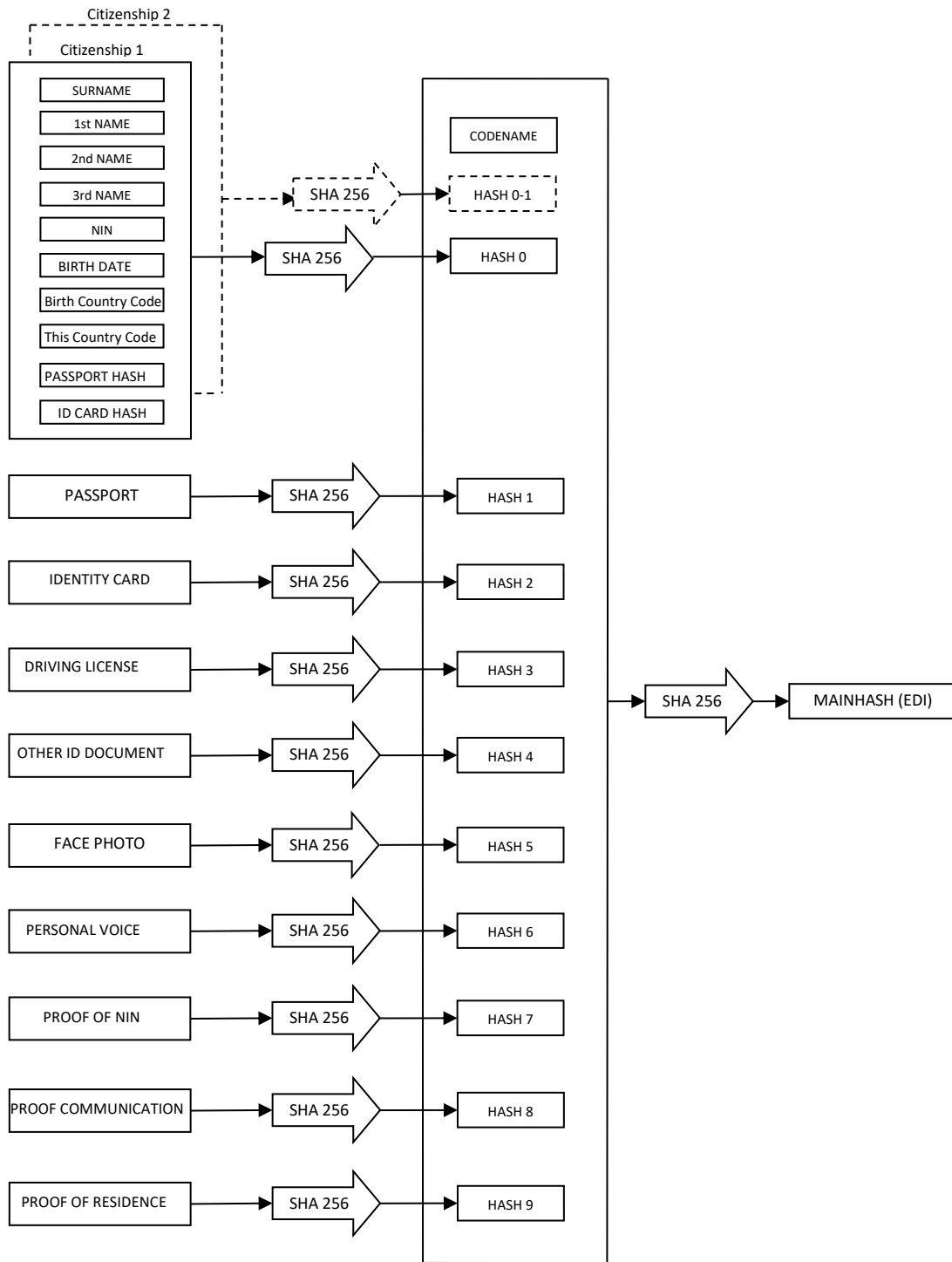


Fig.2 Creation of Encrypted Digital Identity (EDI)

EDI is the MAINHASH that is generated from a matrix including the CODENAME, NIN, Surname, Names, Birth date, Birth Country and the hashes for documents and identification tokens, including passports, identity cards, driver's licenses, or various other documents such as phone/power bills, etc. These tokens are selected by the prospective member, and must be in digital format, specifically PDF or image files (paper documents can be converted to these formats via photographing or scanning). Additional identifying information such as the person's voice in an audio file and a

photo of the person's face will also be included in the matrix. All these digital tokens must be encrypted via SHA256 algorithm and placed into the matrix by the prospective member. Furthermore, they must be stored, along with the matrix of hashes, in a safe medium, kept in a safe place. Only the person himself has access to all these files that make up his Digital Identity (DI). Visible to the community is only the Encrypted Digital Identity (EDI) that accompanies the CODENAME.

Citizens who have more than one citizenship will register only once in the community like other citizens and for their registration they will choose one of the citizenships they have. The certification procedure will include the additional step of ensuring that only one registration exists for every such member, using the identification data for all citizenships that have been encrypted in the matrix of hashes.

In this way, every individual can create an encrypted digital identity (EDI) which is a 32-byte hashed string that gets recorded to the blockchain and constitutes his unique and "official" identifier as a member of the community. The EDI is also used for certification purposes, in order to verify/validate each member's identity. All files and documents that were used for EDI generation remain with their rightful owner and are managed solely by him; no one else can acquire or reproduce them by using the EDI.

### **5.3 – Creation of wallet and account**

Every member can create his wallet and accounts in an independent and secure manner. The wallet includes the CODENAME, the EDI and the addresses of the member's accounts. The addresses are generated from the public keys, after a special hashing procedure that guarantees the security of the public keys. In essence, the public keys become "hidden" inside the address and are revealed only when a spend transaction takes place.

Main Address is a multi-sign address with two (2) public keys: one generated through the CODENAME, and one generated through the (secret) private key that has been selected with POW (2-of-2 multisign address).

The address assigned to the wallet of every member is that person's Main Address. The Main Address is used for collecting the initial BOL and share-out amounts. Every member's Main Address is recorded to the blockchain along with the CODENAME and EDI.

Every member can have only one Main Address and an unlimited number of Commercial Addresses that are generated in the same manner.

The formation of the Main Address is done using a proof-of-work protocol, in such a way that the first three characters of the address in base 58 (the network id and the two next ones) will correspond to the letter B (BBB).

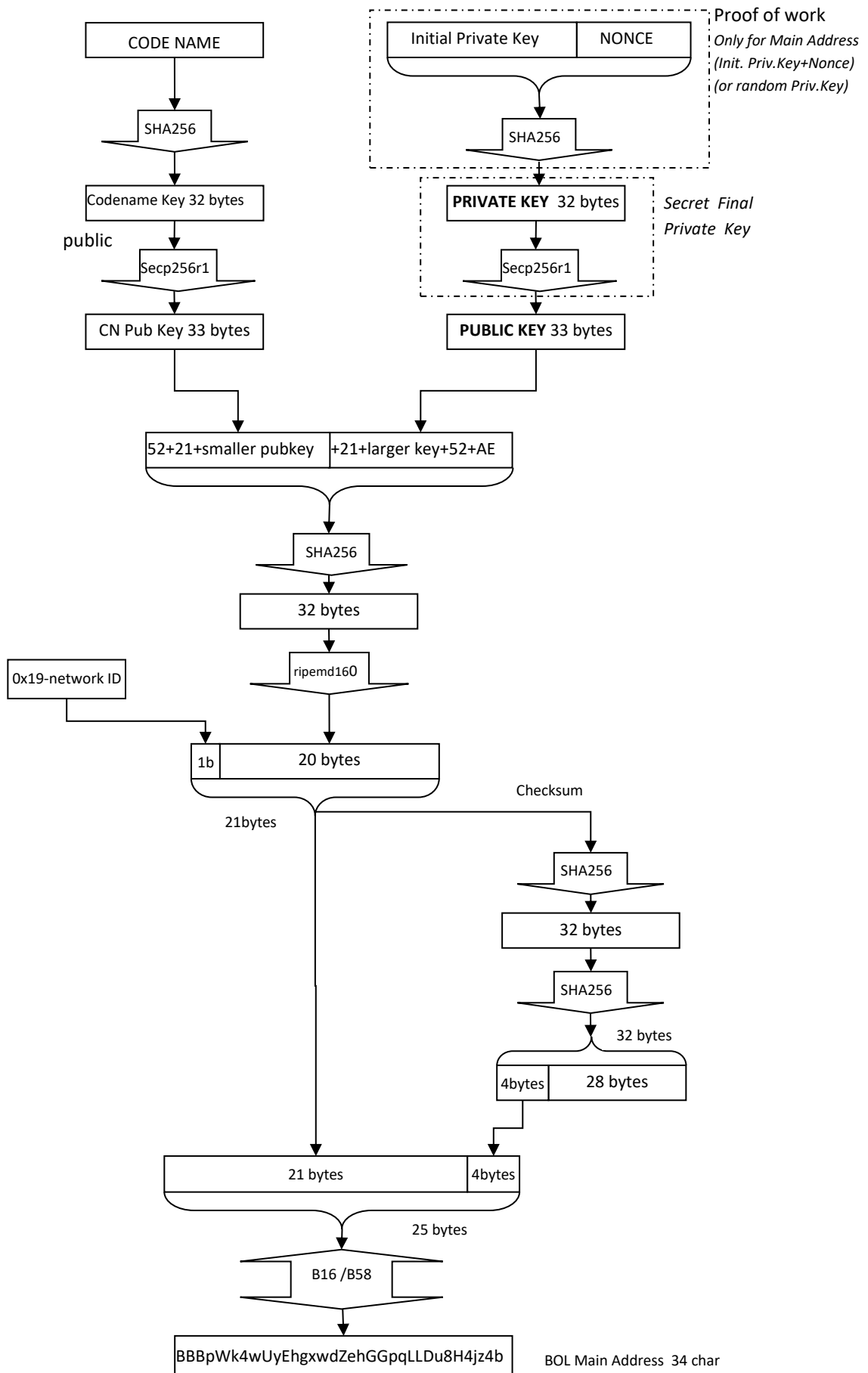


Fig.3 Creation of Main Address



The data elements that are recorded/displayed in the blockchain for every member are:

CODE NAME --- EDI --- MAIN ADDRESS

P<GRC<PAPA8<G<SPY5<<1963M<h1e8C8E7NKM<160F1

2CCAB0C334E585195B4F8A928DCE19FF637DD02ABD948BC52B6C9085A8800AF9  
BBBpWk4wUyEhgxwdZehGGpqLLDu8H4jz4b

These data are used by the members for entrance in the community and for identification purposes.

#### **5.4 Registration to the community through a registration transaction**

To register on the blockchain, a member must use his Codename which is unique and immutable. The registration is done by the person himself by executing a registration transaction in the blockchain which is signed with the keys of the Main Address.

During this registration transaction the member enters its CODENAME and EDI. The blockchain validators check whether the entered CODENAME is unique (i.e., first occurrence) and if so, approve the registration transaction, which is recorded into the blockchain. From this point on, the individual is considered a primary member of the community and his rightfully allotted 1 BOL appears in the very next block of his account. This initial 1 BOL amount is augmented with the distribution dividends (share-outs) that are equally allotted to all primary members. The amount accumulated to each account, at any moment, is permanently transferred to the account after a claim request, that is recorded into the blockchain as a claim transaction.

In order to safeguard the blockchain system against fraud attempts and other malicious intents, a proof-of-work protocol is employed during the Main Address generation procedure. This method computes the proper nonce number that is placed after an initial private key; by hashing this combination, another secret private key is computed, such that the first three characters of the generated address are B, or by choosing random private keys for the same result. This proof-of-work method can prevent malevolent attempts to introduce millions of fake addresses to the system in order to undermine the function of the distribution system by creating an unrealistic image for the community's population.

Proof-of-work serves as a defense against targeted attacks to congest the system.

To prevent attacks from powerful computers that can easily mine the POW, we add an additional security measure. In order to register in the community, the member must submit their Main Address to the website of any certifier, which will use a captcha and other preventive measures to identify bots. The certifier then publishes the Main Address in a transaction on the blockchain.

After the publication of the Main Address in the blockchain, it is possible to execute the registration transaction from the holder of this address.

#### **5.5 Certification of individuals**

In order to claim the BOL amount (initial 1 BOL and any shares) accumulated to its account, and use it for transactions, a member must be first certificated.

The certification procedure ensures that

- The member has been registered, with its real personal data only once,
- The CODENAME shown by the system belongs indeed to the specific member.

Members can get their certification using the EDI that accompanies their CODENAME. Certification must be done within in a specified time span since registration to the community; otherwise, the account will be considered fake, and hence will be deactivated. The amount corresponding to a fake account (shown to the system as an unclaimed amount) becomes available for sharing to the community. The initial time span for certification may change in the future, in order to improve the functionality of the system.

The certification of primary and collective members will be carried out by existing members of the community, known as certifiers, using as a safeguard the proof-of-stake protocol. The first members who participate in the creation of the community make the certifications with each other in a joint meeting and these certifications are registered in the genesis block. These members undertake the task of certifying the upcoming ones.

Furthermore, the certifiers undertake the obligation to employ all provisioned means of security for the protections of members' personal/confidential data. Certifiers receive from each certificated member an amount in BOL, as recompense for their service.

The certification procedure can also be carried out by statutory organizations, banks, telecommunication and other utility companies, identity or internet providers, etc., that are already certificated members of the community and fulfill all the provisioned security requirements that guarantee the confidentiality of the members' personal data.

Thus, every individual that wishes to be certificated has in his disposal many options for completing his certification, according to the identification data that has encrypted into his EDI, during registration. The only elements communicated to the selected certifier are the matrix of hashes and the source file corresponding to one or more of the hashes.

For example, referring to Fig. 2, if a member chooses a bank known to him as certifier, he can communicate the file for hash2 (identity), so that the bank need only to compare this file with its own records. If a member chooses his telecommunications provider as certifier, he can communicate the file for hash1 or hash2, and the file for hash8 with data that are already known to the certifier, in order to expedite the certification. Finally, in the case of certifiers that have no data about the member to be certificated, he can communicate the file for hash2 (identity), the photo and sound file, the mobile phone number, etc., so that the certifier can make a video conference with the member in order to ascertain the identity and approve the certification.

The basic certification of members is done in two stages. At each stage three different certifiers are defined based on an algorithm and the user can choose one of them to get the certification.

The three certifiers of a stage are determined uniformly at random so that no one can reasonably influence or predict those who will be chosen by the algorithm.

For the first stage of certification, the hash of the codename and the hash of the block in which the user's registration transaction was executed are concatenated and the result is hashed with SHA256. From the resulting hash, three predefined sections of 4 bytes each are separated which will determine the three acceptable certifiers for the certification of this stage.

For each subsequent certification stage, certifiers are selected in the same way by joining the hash of the codename and the hash of the block in which the user's previous certification transaction was executed.

In order to activate a member account, it is required to go through the basic two stages certification process. If the basic certification procedure fails, the respective CODENAME is considered invalid.

In the case that an certification procedure fails because of errors made by an otherwise legitimate member in the CODENAME, NIN, or EDI, the member can generate a new, valid CODENAME by changing the choice character (1) and repeat the registration and certification process from the beginning.

After basic certification and account activation, its holder can use EDI as a digital identity to identify themselves to any entity connected to the blockchain using only their face photo and voice ID.

In order to acquire the right to operate as a certifier and to participate to blockchain validator committees, a four-stage certification will be required, as well as ownership and commitment of a prescribed quantity of BOL.

## **6. Registration and certification for companies and organizations.**

The CODENAME, EDI, and Main Address for companies and organizations are generated in the same manner, but with the following differentiations:

- In the CODENAME, the first letter is C
- In Main Address, the two characters after B is the letter C
- No initial BOLs are transferred in accounts belonging to companies and organizations

The registration and certification of companies and organizations will happen in the same manner.

For companies or organizations, the CODE NAME will include the official name in capital Latin letters, the VAT number, the date of incorporation, etc. and the type of entity: C for Corporations, G for Government Institutions and S for Social Organizations. In all words of the entity codename (as they appear in official company or organization name documents), the last half of the letters are hidden and replaced by a number and only the first letters, up to 3, are written in the corresponding field, followed by the number of hidden letters.

The Short Hash includes the first 2 words of the name, the date and the vat number of the company and will have the following format.

short hash = base58(sha256(sha256(yyyydd&1stWord&2ndWord&5dgTAXNUMBER)))

The general form of the CODENAME for a company or organization has the following form. As an example, consider the creation of a codename for a company named IFESTOS METAL CONSTRUCTIONS LLC incorporation Date 8 April 2009

tax number 467895464 New York USA the initially formed string  
 C<COUNTRYCODE<1stWORD<2ndWORD<3rdWORD<nextWORDS<IncorporationYear &CompanyType< yyyydd-1stWord&2ndword -5dgTAXNUMBERCompany Type  
 is transformed according to the above-mentioned rules  
 C<USA<IFESTOS<METAL<CONSTRUCTIONS<LLC<2009C<shash(200908IFESTOSMETAL95464)<1&Chk Dig  
 C<USA<IFE4<MET2<CON10<LL1<2009C< s.hash(200908IFESTOSMETAL95464)<1&Check Digit  
 and the end result will have the form:  
 C<USA<IFE4<MET2<CON10<LL1<2009C<iMEfH34J9Fi<157E4  
 The legal documents representing the company, along with other identification data  
 are placed, in encrypted form, in the matrix of hashes.

**7. Selection of the voters in the consensus protocol**

The members of the committees responsible for validating, through the consensus mechanism, the chain of blocks (blockchain validators) will be selected via an algorithm that is based on proof of stake and proof of contribution protocols. The algorithm gives priority to (a) members that own a considerable amount of BOL and (b) members that contribute knowledge and work for running the system, improving the algorithms and strengthen the security of the transactions.

**8. Quantity, acquisition and distribution of BOLs**

Based on the principle that one BOL is created for each human life, the starting BOL amount will be equal to Earth's population at the time of constitution of the community and opening the blockchain, as derived from UN data. This reserve of BOLs will be augmented daily by an amount corresponding to the daily rate of births, such that the condition "1 BOL for every human being" is always satisfied. Thus, the production of new BOLs will be held equal to the global annual birth rate, which is quite lower than the global inflation rate. Due to this fact, BOL can be considered as a reliable digital currency.

Referring to Fig. 4 , 5 , the working of the distribution system is as follows.

WORLD AMOUNT represents the amount of BOLs available to the distribution system at any time. On commencement of the blockchain, that is on block 0, the WORLD AMOUNT (designated as  $A_0$ ) is equal to the global population (designated as  $P_0$ ). Every individual can claim his rightfully allotted 1 BOL at any time; this amount remains reserved for him in the WORLD AMOUNT throughout his lifetime. In order to acquire the 1 BOL, the individual must become a member of the community and create his account. From this point on, all his transactions are recorded in the blockchain.

Births per second (Bps) and deaths per second (Dps) are calculated based on UN statistics. Next, using the block time, these numbers are reduced to the time span of one block ( $B_i$  and  $D_i$ ) respectively.

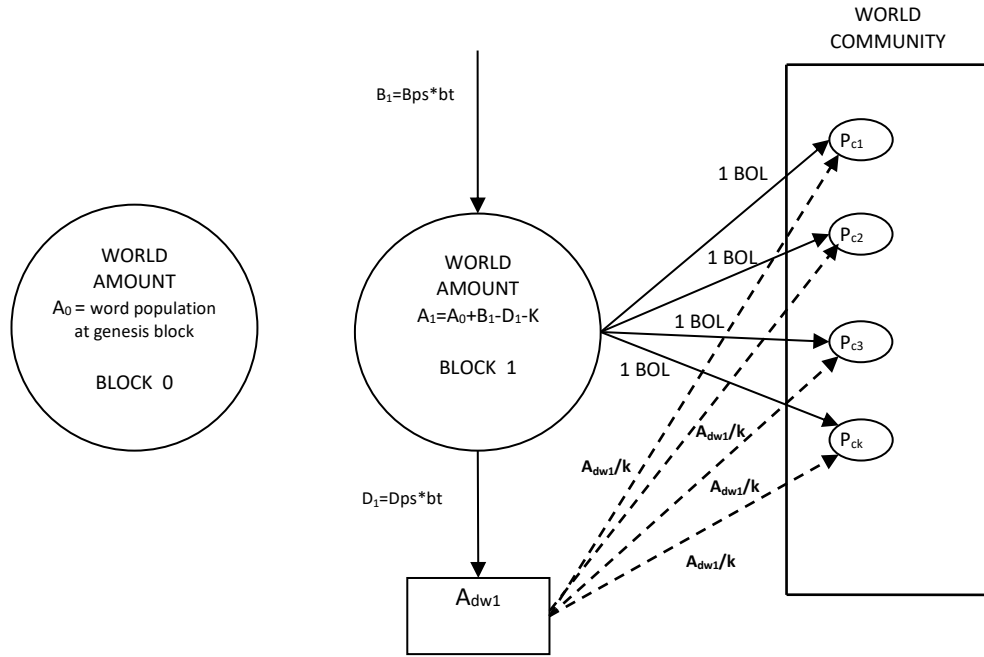


Fig.4 Distribution of BOLs at the block 1

The world population that corresponds to a block  $n$  (designated as  $P_n$ ) is computed as

$$P_n = \left( P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (B_i - D_i) \right)$$

The  $P_n$  is composed of two components

$$P_n = P_{cn} + P_{on}$$

$P_{cn}$  represents the total number of community's primary members in block  $n$  that have already acquired their rightfully allotted 1 BOL.  $P_{on}$  represents the population that remains out of community.

The BOL amount that is available to the distribution system as WORLD AMOUNT at the closing of each block  $n$  (designated as  $A_n$ ) is computed as

$$A_n = \left( A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (B_i - D_i) \right) - P_{cn}$$

The unused BOLs are equally shared to all primary members. "Unused" are considered the BOLs belonging (a) to individuals that pass away without having being members of the community, and (b) to community members that pass away without having specified inheritors.

The  $D_i$  amount corresponding to deaths is obtained as the sum of two components,  $d_i = d_{ci} + d_{oi}$ , where  $d_{ci}$  represents the community's members and  $d_{oi}$  represents the population out of community. Each component is computed in proportion to the respective population, as follows

$$dci = Di * \frac{Pci}{Pi} \quad \text{and} \quad doi = Di * \frac{Poi}{Pi}$$

The distribution amount corresponding to population  $Po$  at block  $n$  is computed as

$$don = Dn * \frac{Pon}{Pn} = Dn * \frac{Pn - Pcn}{Pn} = Dn * \left(1 - \frac{Pcn}{Pn}\right)$$

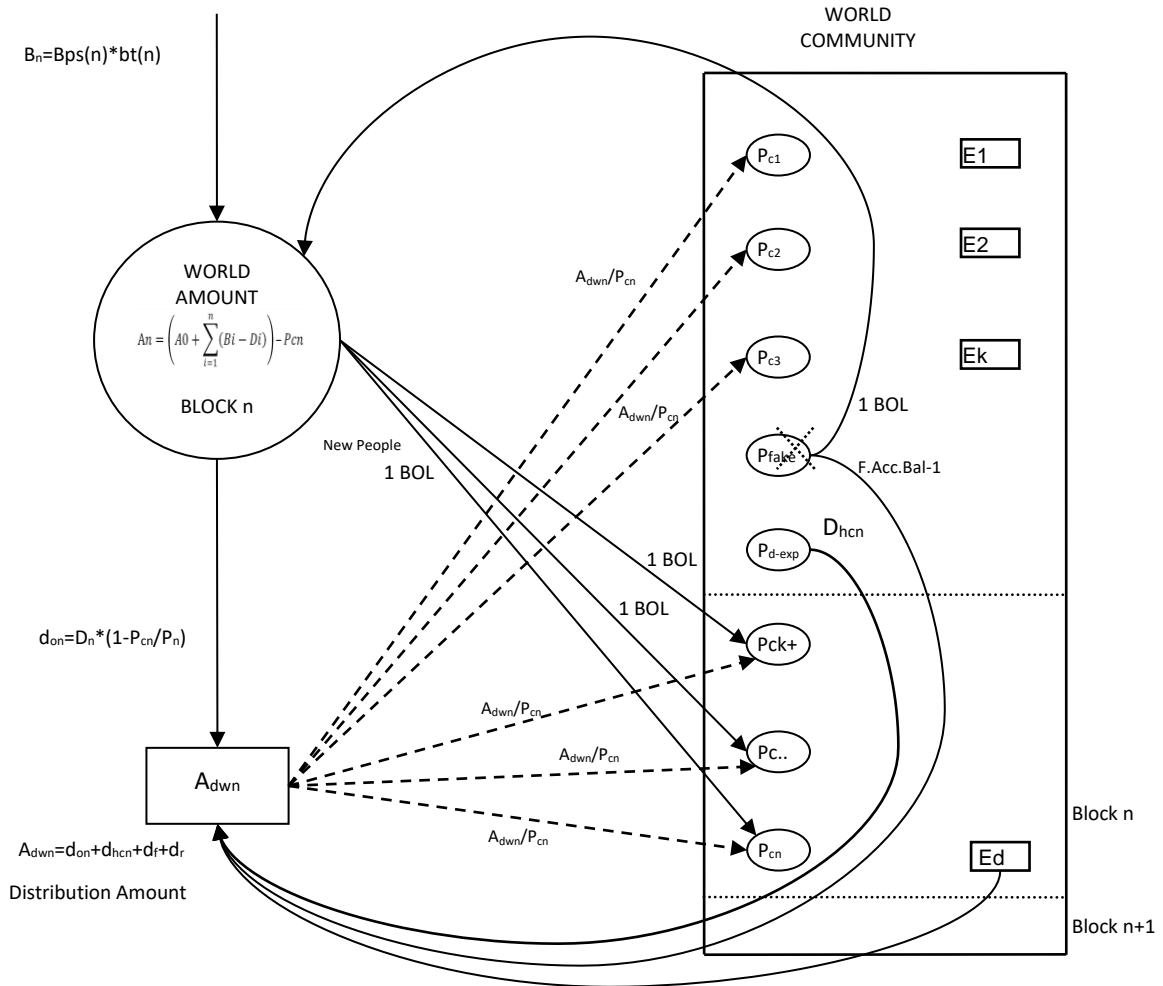


Fig.5 Distribution of BOLS at the closing of block  $n$

The distribution amount corresponding to population  $Pc$  ( $d_{chn}$ ) is the total sum of the amounts of the non-inherited accounts, as computed by the blockchain mechanism.

Also amounts from invalid account deletions ( $d_f$ ) and any other amounts from revenue and community rights ( $d_r$ ) are added to the total  $A_{dwn}$  distribution amount which is shared equally among all primary members.

The distribution amount per person,  $A_{dwn}/P_{cn}$  is computed at the closing of each block, based on the number of registered primary members at that block. This amount is shown to the Main Address of a wallet as available, until a claim request from the

respective member. The claim transaction that fulfills the request transfers to the member's Main Address the total amount that corresponds to the blocks created since the previous claim request.

In order to minimize computation and decimal rounding errors during the claim process, the distribution amount per person can be computed on a daily basis instead of every block, by using a claim interval consisting of a round number of blocks that roughly equate to a day's duration.

## **9. Transacting BOL**

- All BOL transaction participants are named and use addresses that are successfully registered and correspond to certified codenames.
- The initial registration in the blockchain of each new codename accompanied by EDI, is done with the keys of the main address which have been generated with POW.
- The main address for individuals is (2-of-2 multisign address). For companies or organizations, an address may have more private keys in addition to one key (codename-key) which comes from the codename itself. Thus, the number of required signatures increases to include the additional signature corresponding to the codename-key.
- Upon successful completion of the certification process, the authenticity of the codename is established, the correlation with the EDI and the main address and the holder of the codename is identified with the signature derived from the keys of the main address.
- Using the keys of the main address, each person or company can register only using his own codename and other additional addresses with one or more secret keys and without POW.
- The codename is unique and immutable for each member, while the EDI and Addresses associated with it which may change over time.

The registration in the blockchain and the association of the addresses with the codename makes it possible to retrieve and transfer the amounts that exist in an address in case of loss of its secret private key, using the keys of one of the other addresses registered in the same codename. In this case a new certification process is required and validation of the request with the digital signatures of the new certifiers. Similarly, we implement the replacement of the main address in case of loss or leakage of its private key. Only the corresponding dividends from the distributions for the next blocks will be claimed in the new main address as the right for the initial BOL has been fulfilled in the old main address.

## **10. Bequest and age management**

Bequeathing BOLs is done by registering future inheritance transactions. These transactions are issued by the giver and are executed at the time of his choosing (corresponding to a certain block in the chain). At the time of execution, the amount available in the giver's wallet will be transferred to the inheritors, according with the

giver's specifications (allocation percentages). Upon completion of the bequeathing process, the giver's wallet is deactivated and excluded from the distribution system. The future inheritance transaction can be cancelled or amended by the giver at any time, up to the block preceding the chosen "block of execution".

When a member reaches the age of 99 years, as derived by the year of birth registered in the CODENAME, it is mandatory to repeat the certification procedure, in order for its date of birth to be valid for the next 10-year time span. If the member is no longer in life and has not registered a future inheritance transaction, the BOLs accumulated to its account will be transferred to the WORLD AMOUNT and will be available to the distribution system for the next share-out. The same procedure is followed for the accounts of individual members or companies that remain inactive (no-transactions status) for 99 consecutive years.

Newborns and underage individuals can be introduced to the community by their parents or guardians, in the same manner as adults. The management of their accounts is done by the parents or guardians up to the age of 16 years; upon reaching this age, children as adults take over account management with existing keys or re-certify and place their own keys on the account (by generating a new Main Address and including additional identification data) and create a new EDI, without changing the initial CODENAME. For as long as they manage their children accounts, parents can spend, for the benefit of the children, amounts coming from distributions, but not the initial 1BOL which will remain to the account, together with any accumulated distribution amounts, until a child reaches the age of 16 and be able to undertake the control and management of his account.

By large-scale participation in the New Global Community, the BOL will be able to unleash the value created by life, thus making human life a better proposition for the upcoming generations.

## **IN LIFE WE TRUST**