

# XCash Klassic (XCK) by XCash Labs: A Privacy-First Blockchain with Modern Governance

## Whitepaper — Version 1.0 (2026)

*XCash Labs Official Links*

- Website: <https://xcashlabs.org>
  - Documentation: <https://docs.xcashlabs.org>
  - GitHub: <https://github.com/Xcash-Labs>
  - Explorer: <https://explorer.xcashlabs.org>
  - Discord: <https://chat.xcashlabs.org>
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## Abstract

Cryptocurrencies have demonstrated that decentralized networks can enable censorship-resistant value transfer, yet widespread adoption remains constrained by a fundamental tension: users require strong privacy, while networks require verifiability, reliability, and governance to evolve sustainably.

XCash Classic is a privacy-first blockchain built upon proven CryptoNote foundations, preserving transactional privacy. Unlike purely competitive mining systems, it employs a verifiable delegate-based consensus model strengthened by structured governance and randomness in block production. This approach improves efficiency, fairness, and predictability while maintaining decentralized integrity.

By combining privacy-by-default with user-controlled transparency and a structured consensus model, XCash Classic aims to deliver practical digital cash capable of evolving into a resilient, self-governing ecosystem.

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## 1 Introduction

Cryptocurrency began with a promise: a decentralized financial system that does not depend on trust in governments, banks, or intermediaries. Over time, however, much of the industry shifted toward systems that are transparent by default and increasingly shaped by corporate incentives, regulatory pressure, and surveillance-based tooling.

This evolution has created a growing gap between what blockchains *can* do and what people *need them* to do. The ability to transact freely, privately, and without coercion is not a luxury — it is a foundational requirement for financial sovereignty. As digital payments become the default worldwide, individuals and communities face a new reality: financial activity is increasingly logged, tracked, scored, and monetized. The result is a world where payments can be censored, accounts can be frozen, and economic freedom can be restricted with a few lines of code or policy.

For these reasons, privacy coins matter more than ever.

## 1.1 Why Privacy Coins Still Matter

Privacy is a core property of functional money. Just as individuals expect privacy in private conversations, private medical information, and personal correspondence, they also require privacy in financial activity. Without privacy, every transaction becomes a permanent record that can be analyzed, weaponized, or retroactively punished. In practical terms, transparency-by-default turns money into a tool of surveillance.

Privacy coins exist to solve this problem. They protect ordinary users — not criminals — by ensuring that personal financial activity cannot be trivially tracked by anyone with access to the ledger. In a world where data has become the most valuable asset, privacy is not about hiding wrongdoing. It is about preserving dignity, autonomy, and freedom of choice.

XCash Klassic is built on this principle: transactions are private by default — unless the user chooses to make them public.

## 1.2 The Problem: Privacy Without Governance Leads to Stagnation

While privacy is essential, privacy alone is not enough to guarantee long-term decentralization.

Many privacy-first protocols struggle with sustainability: development coordination becomes fragile, funding becomes inconsistent, infrastructure becomes difficult to maintain, and upgrades become risky or slow. Over time, these limitations create stagnation — even when the underlying cryptography remains strong.

A privacy coin must not only protect transactions; it must also evolve. It must be able to:

- coordinate upgrades safely
- incentivize reliable infrastructure
- resist centralization pressures
- and support a community that can govern itself without dependence on any single organization

Without governance, even the most private network eventually becomes vulnerable — not from cryptographic failure, but from lack of resilience.

## 1.3 The Opposite Problem: Governance Without Privacy Becomes Surveillance Finance

At the other extreme are systems that prioritize governance, identity frameworks, and institutional adoption — often at the cost of privacy. Many modern blockchains are designed for maximum visibility of accounts, balances, and activity. While this supports auditability and compliance tooling, it also enables unprecedented monitoring.

These systems may claim decentralization, but without privacy they can easily replicate the same power structures as traditional finance:

- transaction profiling
- blacklists and censorship
- selective enforcement
- permanent tracking of user behavior

This is not financial freedom — it is surveillance finance built on-chain.

XCash Labs rejects that tradeoff. We believe that governance is necessary, but governance must not compromise privacy. Instead, the protocol must balance both: privacy at the user layer and verifiable integrity at the consensus layer.

## 1.4 The XCash Klassic Approach

XCash Klassic exists to unify these goals into a coherent and sustainable system. It is designed to preserve strong transactional privacy while supporting long-term operational stability, fair participation, and community-driven governance.

The network is built upon proven CryptoNote foundations while introducing modern consensus coordination and infrastructure mechanisms focused on reliability, accountability, and resilience. The result is a protocol that remains true to the original purpose of decentralized digital cash while addressing the practical challenges required for long-term sustainability and real-world usability.

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## 2 The Vision of XCash Klassic

### 2.1 Everyday Private Digital Cash

XCash Klassic is designed to function as practical, everyday digital money. Privacy is not an optional feature layered on top of transparency — it is the default state of the protocol. Users should be able to transact without publicly exposing balances, counterparties, or financial history.

It is intended to provide a secure and private medium of exchange for individuals, communities, and organizations seeking financial privacy, censorship resistance, and long-term network sustainability.

At the same time, usability and sustainability are essential. A privacy system that cannot evolve, coordinate upgrades, or incentivize reliable infrastructure will eventually weaken. XCash Klassic is therefore engineered to balance privacy at the user layer with structured governance at the infrastructure layer.

### 2.2 Governance as Infrastructure, Not Control

Governance within XCash Klassic is not intended to centralize authority. Instead, it provides a framework for:

- Incentivizing reliable block production
- Aligning long-term network incentives
- Supporting community-driven funding and development coordination

Governance exists to strengthen resilience — not to compromise privacy.

### 2.3 Ecosystem Goals

XCash Klassic is not only a protocol; it is the foundation of a broader ecosystem that includes:

- Secure desktop and mobile wallets
- Public blockchain explorer and developer tools
- Delegate infrastructure for network consensus
- Open documentation and community resources
- Community coordination through open participation and social consensus

Together, these components form a self-reinforcing architecture: privacy at the transaction layer, accountability at the validator layer, and coordination at the governance layer.

Beyond serving as private digital cash, XCash Classic is intended to provide a foundation for privacy-preserving applications, community-funded initiatives, and future ecosystem services that balance strong privacy with transparent governance.

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## 3 Core Technology Foundation

XCash Classic (XCK) is built on a hardened CryptoNote and Monero-derived codebase, a battle-tested privacy stack that has been continuously improved and validated through years of real-world use. This foundation provides strong privacy guarantees while maintaining decentralized security and censorship resistance.

### 3.1 CryptoNote Privacy Model

XCash Classic protects financial privacy by ensuring that transaction details are not exposed on the public ledger by default. Instead of relying on account-based transparency, the protocol uses proven privacy primitives designed specifically for digital cash:

- Ring signatures to obfuscate the true sender among a set of possible signers
- Stealth addressing to prevent recipients from being trivially identified or linked across transfers
- Confidential amounts to hide transferred values while preserving full network verifiability

Together, these mechanisms ensure that outside observers cannot reliably determine the sender, recipient, or amount of a private transfer — preserving fungibility and user sovereignty.

### 3.2 Scalability & Performance Design Targets

For privacy coins to succeed as everyday money, privacy must not require sacrificing usability. XCash Classic is engineered to achieve strong privacy while remaining practical.

Scalability and performance targets include:

- Minimizing blockchain growth through efficient transaction construction

- Reducing network bandwidth through optimized message formats
- Supporting fast synchronization and reliable node operation
- Enabling sustainable infrastructure requirements for delegates and community-run nodes

These targets are supported through continuous improvements across networking, block propagation, and data handling — with an emphasis on predictable performance and resilience.

### 3.3 Efficient Networking & Infrastructure Layer

XCash Classic places high importance on reliable communication between nodes and delegates, particularly for consensus coordination. The protocol includes a network layer designed to operate efficiently under real-world conditions, including high latency and unreliable links.

Where coordination or metadata exchange is required, XCash Classic supports structured infrastructure mechanisms intended to keep consensus operations efficient without compromising transaction privacy or bloating the blockchain. This includes compact message exchange and scalable synchronization between participating nodes.

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## 4 Consensus Architecture

XCash Classic preserves a privacy-first transaction model while introducing a structured approach to consensus and network coordination. Rather than relying solely on competitive mining, the protocol employs a delegate-based consensus mechanism designed to improve efficiency, predictability, and long-term sustainability.

This architecture separates transaction privacy from validator accountability. User activity remains private, while validator behavior is publicly verifiable and subject to community oversight

### 4.1 Delegates and Network Participation

Delegates are independent network participants responsible for maintaining consensus and supporting network operations. Their responsibilities include:

- Validating transactions
- Producing blocks
- Maintaining reliable infrastructure

- Participating in protocol coordination
- Supporting network availability and resilience

Participation is intended to encourage broad community involvement while avoiding concentration of operational control.

## 4.2 Delegated Proof of Private Stake (DPoPS)

XCash Classic utilizes Delegated Proof of Private Stake (DPoPS), a consensus model designed to combine reliable block production with strong privacy guarantees.

DPoPS incorporates:

- Delegate-based block production
- Deterministic consensus coordination
- Verifiable randomness for leader selection
- Privacy-preserving reserve proof-based voting and stake verification

This structure provides predictable network operation while maintaining privacy at the transaction layer.

## 4.3 Verifiable Randomness

To reduce predictability and manipulation risks, block producers are selected using verifiable randomness.

Leader selection is deterministic once the required inputs are known, yet unpredictable beforehand. Every participant can independently verify the outcome without relying on trusted third parties.

This mechanism:

- Improves fairness
- Reduces opportunities for manipulation
- Preserves transparency at the validator layer
- Strengthens consensus integrity

## 4.4 Governance as Coordination

Governance within XCash Classic is intended to facilitate coordination rather than control.

The purpose of governance is to:

- Coordinate protocol upgrades
- Maintain infrastructure standards
- Align long-term network incentives
- Support ecosystem development

The governance layer is designed to complement privacy rather than replace it, ensuring that operational transparency does not compromise user confidentiality.

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## 5 Hybrid Privacy Model

XCash Classic is designed around a simple principle: privacy should be the default, but transparency should remain available when users choose it.

Most individuals expect financial privacy in the same way they expect privacy in personal communications. At the same time, businesses, organizations, charities, and public initiatives may require transparency for auditing, reporting, or accountability purposes.

Rather than forcing every participant into a single model, XCash Classic supports user-controlled transparency.

### 5.1 Privacy by Default

Private transactions remain the default operating mode of the network.

Using CryptoNote privacy technologies, transaction participants, amounts, and relationships between transactions are protected from public observation while remaining fully verifiable by the network. This preserves:

- Financial privacy
- Fungibility
- Resistance to surveillance
- User autonomy

## 5.2 Optional Transparency

In situations where public accountability is desirable, users may choose to create publicly verifiable transactions.

Examples include:

- Charitable donations
- Proof-of-payment verification
- Public fundraising initiatives
- Business invoicing
- Community-funded development programs
- Organizational financial reporting

The decision to disclose information remains under the control of the user rather than being imposed by the protocol.

## 5.3 User Choice

The hybrid privacy model reflects the belief that privacy and transparency are not mutually exclusive.

Individuals who require privacy can retain it by default, while organizations that require public accountability may voluntarily disclose transaction information when appropriate.

This approach provides flexibility without compromising the privacy guarantees that form the foundation of XCash Klassic.

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# 6 Delegates & Network Security

## 6.1 Role of Delegates

Delegates are responsible for maintaining the operational security and block production of the XCash Klassic network.

Under the **Delegated Proof of Private Stake (DPoPS)** consensus model, approved delegates participate in the block production process and collectively maintain the integrity of the blockchain.

Delegate responsibilities include:

- Maintaining a full node and validating transactions
- Participating in consensus rounds
- Generating verifiable randomness (VRF) data used in block producer selection
- Producing blocks when selected by the protocol
- Broadcasting blocks and consensus messages to the network
- Maintaining reliable infrastructure and network connectivity

Delegates form the **operational backbone** of the network while users maintain full control over their private funds.

## 6.2 Uptime, Monitoring, and Accountability

Because delegates are responsible for block production, maintaining high availability is critical.

Delegates are expected to operate reliable infrastructure including:

- High-availability servers
- Continuous monitoring and alerting
- Secure key management
- Stable internet connectivity

Delegates that fail to maintain adequate uptime may lose block production opportunities and risk losing community support.

The network encourages accountability through transparency and competition between delegates. Voters may reallocate their support to delegates that demonstrate better reliability, performance, and reward policies.

This dynamic creates a **self-regulating ecosystem** where delegates must maintain strong operational standards to remain competitive.

## 6.3 Network Security Model

XCash Classic adopts a layered security model:

*Transparency at the validator layer*

*Privacy at the user layer*

This design separates **network validation** from **transaction privacy**.

*Validator Layer Transparency*

Delegate activity is publicly observable to ensure network accountability. This includes:

- Block production activity
- Network uptime
- Delegate performance metrics
- Reward distribution policies

This transparency allows the community to evaluate delegate reliability and governance behavior.

*User Layer Privacy*

While validator activity is transparent, user transactions remain private.

XCash Classic inherits privacy technologies from its CryptoNote-based architecture, including:

- Stealth addresses
- Ring signatures
- Confidential transaction amounts

These mechanisms ensure that user identities, balances, and transaction histories remain private even while the network itself operates transparently.

## 6.4 Security Through Decentralized Governance

The delegate system introduces a form of decentralized governance where network participants help secure the system through voting.

Participants can:

- Support trusted delegates
- Redirect voting power if delegates behave poorly
- Encourage competition among validators

This governance layer strengthens the resilience of the network by distributing operational control across multiple independent actors.

## 6.5 Deterministic Block Producer Selection

To prevent manipulation of block production, XCash Classic uses **verifiable randomness (VRF)** to select block producers.

Each delegate generates VRF data and the protocol deterministically selects the delegate with the qualifying output.

This mechanism ensures:

- Fair leader selection
  - Resistance to manipulation
  - Predictable and verifiable consensus outcomes
- 

## 7 XCK Supply and Emission Model

### 7.1 Native Asset

XCK (XCash Classic) is the native cryptocurrency of the XCash Classic blockchain. It is a Layer-1 coin, not a token issued on another blockchain.

The network launched in **January 2026**, with a **fair genesis**:

- No pre-mine
- No insta-mine
- No ICO or presale
- No airdrops

All coins enter circulation through **protocol-defined block rewards**.

### 7.2 Total Supply

The intended base monetary supply of XCash Classic is:

**100,000,000 XCK**

Properties:

- **6 decimal places**
- **1 XCK = 1,000,000 atomic units**

Although the protocol technically continues emission through tail rewards, the monetary supply approaches the target asymptotically.

Lost coins, inactive wallets, and long-term storage may effectively reduce circulating supply over time.

### 7.3 Emission Schedule

XCash Classic follows a **smooth exponential emission curve**, similar to emission models used in privacy-focused CryptoNote-based systems.



Approximate emission milestones:

Emission Stage	Supply Released	Estimated Time
Early emission	$\sim 50\text{M XCK}$ (50%)	$\sim 2.8$ years
Late emission	$\sim 90\text{M XCK}$ (90%)	$\sim 9.2$ years

<b>Emission Stage</b>	<b>Supply Released</b>	<b>Estimated Time</b>
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Main emission complete	~98.53M XCK	~16.8 years
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The emission curve gradually decreases over time as the remaining supply approaches the target.

## 7.4 Tail Emission

To ensure long-term network security, XCash Classic includes a **permanent tail emission**.

Tail emission begins when the remaining supply falls below:

**1,468,006.4 XCK**

At this stage, block rewards stabilize at:

**0.700000 XCK per minute**

This produces approximately:

**~367,920 XCK per year**

At the target supply of 100 million XCK this corresponds to roughly:

**~0.37% annual inflation**, which decreases over time as total supply grows.

Tail emission ensures continued incentives for block producers while preventing revenue collapse.

## 7.5 Block Rewards

Block rewards are distributed through the **coinbase transaction** of each block.

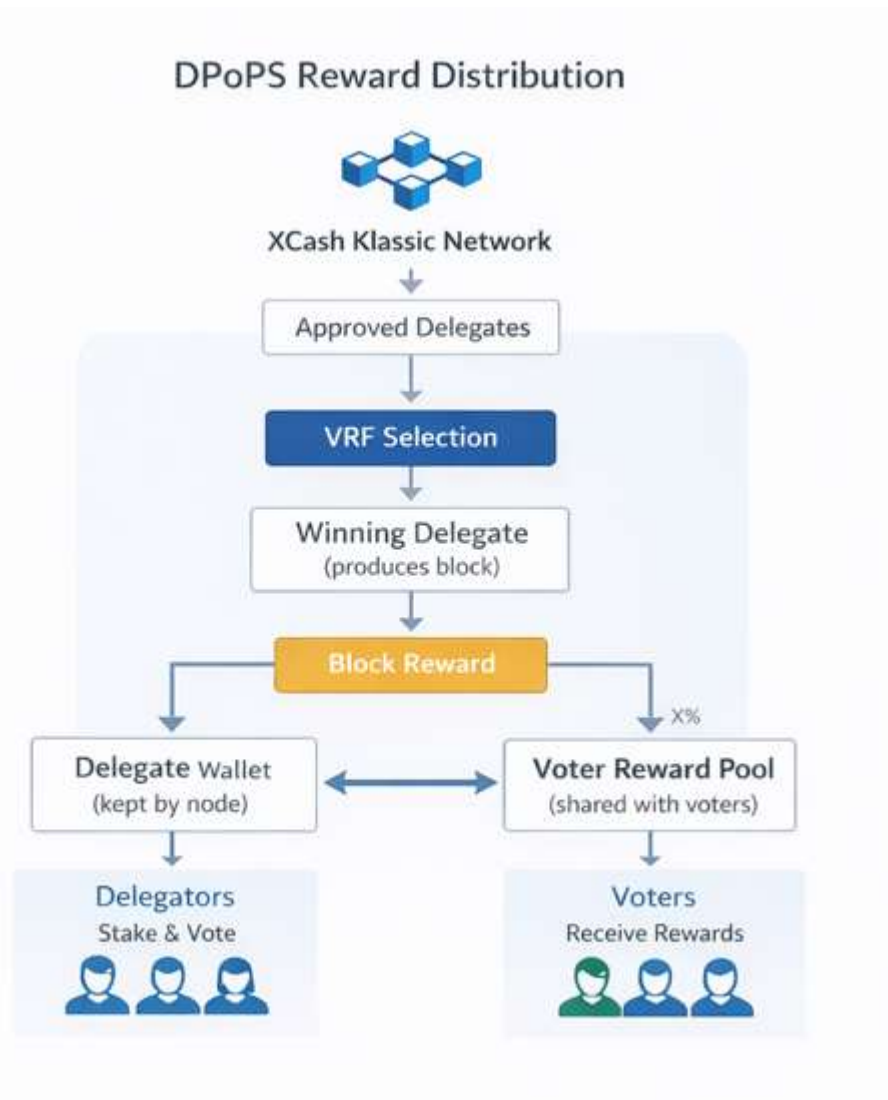
Key properties:

- **Block time:** 1 minute
- **Reward model:** smoothly decreasing emission
- **Dynamic block size penalties:** rewards are reduced if a block exceeds the **median size of the previous 100 blocks (M100)**

As of **February 2026**, the approximate reward is:

**~47.070 XCK per block**

The exact reward can always be verified from the coinbase transaction of the latest block.



The delegate selected through VRF-based block production receives the block reward. Delegates may distribute a percentage of this reward to voters who support them.

## 7.6 Delegate Incentive Design

XCash Classic uses **Delegated Proof of Private Stake (DPoPS)** for block production.

Under this model:

- Approved **delegates** participate in block production.
- Delegates are selected using **verifiable randomness (VRF)** mechanisms.

- Block rewards provide the economic incentive for delegates to operate reliable infrastructure.

Delegates may distribute a portion of their rewards to voters or supporters according to their own governance policies.

This structure encourages:

- high uptime
- network reliability
- community participation in governance.

## 7.7 Key Monetary Parameters

Key parameters of XCash Classic:

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value</b>
Block time	1 minute
Base supply target	100,000,000 XCK
Divisibility	6 decimals
Atomic unit	0.000001 XCK
Tail emission	0.700000 XCK / minute
Annual tail inflation	~0.37%

## 7.8 Development Funding

XCash Classic currently operates without a protocol-level treasury, development tax, pre-mine allocation, or mandatory funding mechanism.

The network does not automatically divert block rewards to developers, organizations, or governance entities.

Future ecosystem development may be supported through voluntary donations, community crowdfunding initiatives, sponsorships, grants, or governance-approved funding mechanisms if adopted by the community.

This approach ensures that participation remains voluntary while preserving flexibility for future growth.

## 7.9 Long-Term Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of XCash Classic depends on balancing privacy, security, governance, and economic incentives.

The protocol is designed to provide predictable incentives for delegates, encourage reliable infrastructure operation, and support continued network participation through tail emission. Governance mechanisms are intended to evolve alongside the ecosystem while preserving decentralization and community control.

Through a combination of privacy-focused technology, sustainable issuance, accountable infrastructure, and community participation, XCash Classic seeks to remain resilient and adaptable over the long term.

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## 8 Community Governance

XCash Classic is intended to be governed by its community rather than by a centralized company or controlling organization. While MinerJed LLC currently supports development, infrastructure, and ecosystem growth, the long-term objective is to expand community participation in decision-making through transparent governance mechanisms and a decentralized organizational framework.

The governance philosophy of XCash Classic is founded on openness, accountability, transparency, and community representation. Protocol decisions should reflect the interests of the network and its participants rather than any single individual, organization, or stakeholder group.

As governance mechanisms mature, community voting may be utilized to guide decisions relating to ecosystem priorities, protocol development, and resource allocation. Governance processes are expected to evolve over time and may include on-chain voting, delegate participation, proposal systems, and community review processes.

The intended scope of community governance may include:

- Funding priorities for ecosystem development and infrastructure.
- Grants and incentives for developers, contributors, educators, and community initiatives.

- Delegate standards, policies, and operational requirements.
- Network upgrades, protocol enhancements, and feature proposals.
- Community treasury management and resource allocation.
- Strategic partnerships and ecosystem growth initiatives.

Governance mechanisms are expected to be introduced incrementally, with a focus on security, transparency, and broad community participation. Any governance framework adopted by the network should preserve the decentralized nature of XCash Classic while ensuring that important decisions remain visible, auditable, and accountable to the community.

The long-term vision is to establish a sustainable governance model that enables the XCash Classic ecosystem to evolve through community consensus while maintaining the core principles of privacy, decentralization, fairness, and long-term network stability.

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## 9 Relationship to the Original X-CASH Project

XCash Classic is an independent continuation and revitalization of the original Layer-1 X-CASH blockchain ecosystem. The project preserves the foundational principles of privacy, decentralization, and community participation while modernizing infrastructure, governance mechanisms, tooling, documentation, and long-term sustainability.

Building upon concepts originally introduced by X-CASH—including Delegated Proof of Private Stake (DPoPS), reserve-proof-based voting, and verifiable randomness mechanisms—XCash Labs continues to refine and evolve the protocol to support a secure, sustainable, and community-driven network.

XCash Classic is developed by the XCash Labs community. References to X-CASH within this document refer to the original blockchain project and technology foundation upon which XCash Classic is built.

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## 10 Disclaimer and Risk Factors

### ***Experimental Software***

XCash Classic is an open-source blockchain protocol and software project under active development. As with any emerging technology, the software may contain bugs, vulnerabilities, design limitations, or unforeseen issues that could affect network operation, security,

availability, or functionality. Users should understand that participation in the network involves technical and operational risks.

### ***Technology and Network Risks***

Use of the XCash Classic network may involve risks including, but not limited to:

- Software defects, implementation errors, or security vulnerabilities.
- Network disruptions, consensus failures, or unexpected protocol behavior.
- Loss of access to wallets, private keys, seed phrases, or digital assets.
- Third-party service failures involving exchanges, wallets, infrastructure providers, or other ecosystem participants.
- Changes in technology, cryptographic standards, or external dependencies that may impact network operation.
- Market volatility and fluctuations in the value of digital assets.

Users are solely responsible for evaluating these risks and determining whether participation in the network is appropriate for their circumstances.

### ***Regulatory and Jurisdictional Considerations***

Digital asset regulations vary significantly across jurisdictions and continue to evolve. The legal status, treatment, and use of blockchain networks, cryptocurrencies, privacy-enhancing technologies, and related services may differ from one jurisdiction to another.

Individuals and organizations are responsible for understanding and complying with all laws, regulations, tax obligations, licensing requirements, and reporting obligations applicable in their jurisdiction before acquiring, using, developing, operating, or interacting with XCash Classic.

Nothing in this document should be interpreted as legal, tax, accounting, financial, investment, or regulatory advice.

### ***No Investment Offering***

This white paper is provided solely for informational and educational purposes. It does not constitute an offer to sell, a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation regarding any security, investment product, financial instrument, or digital asset.

XCash Classic is intended to function as a decentralized digital cash network and software protocol. References to network features, governance mechanisms, development objectives, or future plans are descriptive in nature and should not be interpreted as guarantees of performance, value, availability, adoption, or future development.

### ***No Guarantees***

No representation, warranty, or guarantee is made regarding the accuracy, completeness, reliability, availability, security, performance, or future development of the XCash Klassic network, software, documentation, or ecosystem.

Future plans, objectives, roadmaps, governance proposals, and technical concepts discussed in this document are subject to change without notice. Actual implementation may differ substantially from descriptions contained herein.

Participation in the XCash Klassic ecosystem is voluntary and undertaken entirely at the participant's own risk.

### ***Forward-Looking Statements***

This document may contain statements regarding anticipated developments, objectives, plans, or future features. Such statements reflect current expectations and intentions only and are inherently subject to uncertainty. Actual outcomes may differ materially from those described.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements when evaluating the project or making decisions related to participation in the ecosystem.

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## 11 Conclusion

Privacy remains one of the most important and increasingly threatened properties of digital money. As financial systems become more interconnected, monitored, and centralized, the need for practical privacy-preserving alternatives continues to grow.

XCash Klassic was created to preserve the original vision of private digital cash while addressing the operational and governance challenges that often limit the long-term sustainability of decentralized networks.

By combining proven CryptoNote privacy technologies, a structured consensus architecture, verifiable randomness, and community-driven governance, XCash Klassic seeks to provide a resilient foundation for secure and private value transfer.

The long-term success of the network ultimately depends on its community. Through open participation, transparent governance, and continued technical development, XCash Klassic aims to evolve into a sustainable ecosystem that remains true to the principles of privacy, decentralization, fairness, and financial freedom.

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## Appendix A: Glossary

### Atomic Unit

The smallest divisible unit of XCK. One XCK equals 1,000,000 atomic units.

### Block Producer

The delegate selected to create and broadcast a block during a consensus round.

### Consensus

The process through which network participants agree on the valid state of the blockchain.

### Delegate

An approved network participant responsible for validating transactions, producing blocks, and supporting network operations.

### DPoPS (Delegated Proof of Private Stake)

The consensus mechanism used by XCash Klassic, combining delegate-based block production, verifiable randomness, and privacy-preserving reserve proof concepts.

### Fungibility

The property that all units of a currency are interchangeable and carry equal value.

### Reserve Proof

A cryptographic proof demonstrating ownership of funds without revealing private keys or exposing unnecessary financial information.

### Ring Signature

A privacy mechanism that obscures the true signer of a transaction among a group of possible signers.

### Stealth Address

A one-time destination address generated for each transaction to protect recipient privacy.

### Tail Emission

A permanent block reward that continues after the primary emission phase to provide long-term incentives for network security.

### Validator

A delegate participating in transaction validation and consensus operations.

### VRF (Verifiable Random Function)

A cryptographic mechanism that produces publicly verifiable randomness used for block producer selection.

XCK

The native cryptocurrency of the XCash Klassic network.