



Our current situation

We live in an inflationary economic system. This means that growth (e.g. in gross domestic product or share prices) is more important than efficiency and sustainability. Above all, success means increasing sales and increasing profits. The energy transition will not change that. As long as the idea of growth comes first, nature will be overexploited with long-term negative side effects for all people.

On the contrary, a disinflationary economy cannot be ordered by decree. A planned economy was and is doomed to fail. Being successful, increasing wealth and striving for a better future are legitimate goals.

Long-term, sustainable success comes from incentives that satisfy individual needs without harming third parties.

One solution: Bitcoin

In 2008 - in the middle of the financial crisis at that time - a person or a group published a so-called Bitcoin Whitepaper under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto, which describes the basic features of digital money. It is transferrable without the need for a trusted third party, such as a bank.

Mathematical cryptography ensures that Bitcoin cannot be multiplied. The maximum amount is set at 21 million bitcoins, with the subunit of a bitcoin (satoshi) being one 100,000,000th of a bitcoin. So 100 sats are currently worth a few cents.

What does money have to do with the environment?

Our money is becoming more and more devalued by the printing of new money. The value of our money is becoming less and less valuable as new money is issued, which the state and banks generate in the form of subsidies and loans. Instead of technical innovations ensuring that services and everyday objects become cheaper, they increase in price.

The value of money is based on mutual trust and this can be destroyed very quickly both in 2008 and today. In 2023, too, banks were saved through takeovers - through valuable commitments, i.e. through the printing of money. It is therefore impossible to save your life's work in money, as this devalues faster and faster. As a consequence, investors are fleeing to tangible assets, which are developing well above average compared to their monetary value. But what is this material value, for example a property, really worth when measured in inflationary money? With rising interest rates, the dream of many families of debt-free property after paying off for life is shattered. Only if the money earned is spent quickly can it be ensured that one receives appropriate remuneration for one's work

How can Bitcoin stimulate a sustainable economy?

If a monetary unit can only be spent exactly once, the need arises for this spending to be wellconsidered and shaped by long-term thinking. This conserves our planet's resources as more sustainable products are produced due to a lower time preference. Hard money is the prerequisite for a healthy economic-ecological symbiosis. Due to the expected increase in purchasing power, hard (i.e. strictly limited) money has an incentive to save, as well as to reuse, repair and recycle (promoting a circular economy). The manufacturer side must also adapt to longevity and sustainability - cheap products with their dubious social and ecological footprint could be drastically reduced.

Thus, limited money can have a positive impact on our consumer behavior. A planet based on the division of labor, which requires a medium of exchange of stable value, can only be kept in balance if the economic conditions are fair and understandable for everyone. The central creation of money, which is adapted to the needs of unlimited economic growth, can be replaced by Bitcoin as a free, decentralized and long-term stable monetary system.

"Bitcoiners for Future" stands for this idea and looks forward to the discussion with people who still think in another currency unit today.

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