

Simply put, the **Bitcoin Cash chain provides bigger blocks** for more transactions, faster speed and lower transaction fees. In a Bitcoin Cash world, **merchants will pay far lower transaction fees** than on today's payment card systems, and with instant payment confirmations on the blockchain, chargebacks will create significantly **less financial exposure**.

And these are the keys to move **eCommerce to bCommerce (BITCOIN COMMERCE)**.

**BCH=\$0.30**

When BTC was trading at over **\$15,000**, a block on the legacy chain was mined with **2,335 transactions and 13.01 BTC in fees**—which means the total transaction fees charged for this block was around **\$200,000** or **over \$85 per transaction on average**.

BTC's fees are currently at **\$40 level**, which is still no match for Bitcoin Cash whose average transaction fees remain firmly at **\$0.30 level**.

**December 28, 2017**

**111,599**

transactions waiting to be confirmed

There are 111,599 transactions waiting to be confirmed on the BTC network, which has a 92-minute average confirmation time.



**BTC=\$6**

**BCH=\$0.20**



During the U.S. Black Friday shopping sales (Nov. 23-24, 2017),

Amazon processed 12.7M transactions. On those dates,

BTC transaction fees averaged

**\$6**

BCH transaction fees averaged

**\$0.20**

If Amazon accepted BTC for its 12.7M transactions,

fees would have reached **\$76 million**;

but with BCH, fees would only be **\$2.5M**—

**and could be as low as \$250K**

once Bitcoin wallets are reconfigured for BCH.

**\$250K**

**\$2.5M**

**\$76M**

The results demonstrate that the network can scale to compete directly with mainstream payment processors



If 1GB is not enough, how about **1 million megabytes**?

Lokad founder Joannes Vermorel

explained in a new paper how

**1TB blocks are viable**

on the BCH chain, noting

that a terabyte block added every 10 minutes can contain

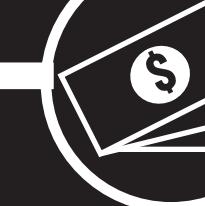
about **4 billion transactions**,

or **7 million transactions**

per second.

A 2017 JPMorgan report found that merchant acceptance of **BTC had declined**. The reason is obvious: **transaction fees continue to rise** on the legacy chain. In fact, gaming distributor Steam already stopped accepting BTC payments because its transaction fees went from **\$0.20 in 2016 to \$20 in early December 2017**.

Meanwhile, the Gigablock Testnet Initiative by Bitcoin Unlimited and blockchain technology research and development outfit **iChain** has successfully tested blocks of up to **1GB** in size, which would enable throughput capacity of over **10,000 transactions** per second, or up to **864 million transactions** per day.



A new digital currency that continues the **original vision of Bitcoin** as a peer to peer electronic cash system.

With an initial default block size of **8MB**, BCH is able to process **2 million to 8 million transactions per day**, or an equivalent of 23-92 transactions per second.

That's not enough to rival VISA or Mastercard speed—yet, but developer groups are targeting a **32MB blocksize for the May 15, 2018 protocol upgrade**

Another protocol upgrade will happen on **Nov. 15, 2018**, and will see the **BCH block size increasing further**.

There were other, more controversial proposals that sought to make technical changes such as splitting signature data from transaction data to save space—also known as **Segregated Witness (SegWit)**. SegWit was activated in August 2017.

Tired of waiting for the now-SegWit Bitcoin (BTC) chain to scale bigger and faster, proponents of big blocks forked off onto a new chain and produced **Bitcoin Cash (BCH)**

And cost **high fees** to process

But the legacy Bitcoin network did not scale bigger and faster. It slowed down with backlogs of transactions that take hours to confirm.

As of Dec. 28, 2017, there are 111,599 transactions waiting to be confirmed on the network, which has a 92-minute average confirmation time.

The solution is simple: increase the block size.

In comparison, the global VISA network averages 2,000 transactions per second, and can reach 56,000 transactions per second during peak periods, like Black Friday.

Its blocks remain capped at **1MB**, causing network congestion and transaction processing delays.

The transactions are recorded on the **blockchain**, which is maintained by decentralized mining nodes.

Bitcoin was designed to be used as "electronic cash".

Bitcoin allows **cheap money transfers, instant confirmations, and no limitations on minimum or maximum transaction amounts**.

COINGEEK.