AMEX

AMERICA EXPRESS

Change Your Idea On Crypto!

AMERICA EXPRESS (AMEX)

ABSTRACT

America Express Token (**AMEX**) propose a system that utilizes a multi-signature topology as well as account permissioning and whitelisting in three separate hardware enclaves of internet connected devices.

This will be done in such a way that the user retains custody of their private keys, while also having a high degree of security, with minimal interaction or forethought by the user. The proposed system will consist of a smartphone app, a smart agent (internet connected appliance). It will be possible with our coming project **DEFRAG**.

While many see the benefits of a price-stable cryptocurrency that combines the best of both fiat and Bitcoin, not many have a clear plan for the adoption of such a currency. Since the value of a currency as a medium of exchange is mainly driven by its network effects, a successful new digital currency needs to maximize adoption in order to become useful. We propose a cryptocurrency, AMEX, which is both price-stable and growth-driven. It achieves price-stability via an elastic money supply, enabled by stable mining incentives. It also uses seigniorage created by its minting operations as transaction stimulus, thereby facilitating adoption. There is demand for a decentralized, price-stable money protocol in both fiat and blockchain economies. If such a protocol succeeds, then it will have a significant impact as the best use case for cryptocurrencies. We will give to all our holders AntiWhale, NoBot Tech Frontrun and Cross-Chain Bridge System.

DETAILS

Unlike the internet, Bitcoin was able to quickly move from esoteric command line interfaces, like the one below, to more user friendly interfaces such as the Bitcoin GUI wallet and now things such as the Trustwallet, Metamask and Coinbase wallet. Also we'll cerate our wallet on blokchain. The hardest part of development of the protocol actual seemed to be legal challenges and integration with the existing financial systems. In addition to the many reputable and regulated cryptocurrency exchanges, there are now multiple exchange traded products such as the Bitcoin Tracker One ETN, as well as the Grayscale Bitcoin Investment Trust. The acceptance of cryptocurrencies have continued to evolve further with the creation of new blockchain based assets used for both business and finance. Even these more complex products are beginning to see acceptance with regulatory oversight of crypto derivative exchanges as well as oversight of tokenized securities.

The success of Bitcoin specifically, but also cryptocurrencies and blockchain more generally, can be easily seen by both the number of daily transactions as well as the total cryptocurrency market cap. Considering that cryptocurrencies could replace many prolific financial instruments such as gold, stocks, bonds, and fiat money, why aren't cryptocurrencies worth a lot more? Where is the AMEX for cryptocurrencies and blockchain?

The challenges that remain for cryptocurrencies are two-fold. The first one is educational, and the second one is security. If solutions to these problems can be developed, Imagine that cryptocurrencies will hit an inflection point and end up eating the world faster.

If blockchain sits on the low-level internet protocol stack, why do we find ourselves explaining it to everyone? Is it because it is valuable, therefore we must explain it? Not really. Consider that everyone uses some form of digital money everyday. The value of transactions which are made electronically far outweigh the value of transactions made with cash. Although there is prolific use of electronic transactions, very few people understand how any of these systems work. Most people use credit cards, however they don't have the slightest clue how the Visa network operates under-the-hood. Most people get their paycheck via electronic direct deposit, but may not even know what ACH stands for, let alone how it works. So why is blockchain different? It is different for two reasons.

First, Bitcoin and blockchain tokens are bearer assets. They belong to the person who has possession of the private key. Second, the current system architectures which we have built to ensure private key security are complex, insecure, and brittle. This is why we feel we must explain things. If I introduce someone to Bitcoin or Ethereum, we feel obliged to give them a run-down on risks and best security practices. This is the problem. It is creates both a problem with education, as well as onboarding new cryptocurrency users. Bitcoin/Cryptocurrencies/Blockchain need the AMEX moment, where friction is eliminated and new users can be safely and easily introduced to this new technology.

There are three issues with current cryptocurrency systems. First is complexity, and by this mean complexity for the user. Second, is security, and finally brittleness. If we look at the security of current systems for storing cryptocurrencies, which are NOT inherently custodian accounts, such as online wallets or exchanges, the systems are not very secure. They suffer from the problem of having single-point failures. Offline storage systems such as the Ledger Nano or Trezor suffer from storing the private key in one location. This refers to both the device itself as well as the plain text backup key. If the physical device is compromised the pin is still in place to prevent immediate exposure of private keys. However, the paper backup is much more vulnerable to compromise than the key on the device.

The natural progression from here is to consider using multi-signature accounts, such that 2 of 3 private key signatures are needed to release funds. These private keys could than be stored in different locations, potentially on different hardware devices, with the backup keys stored in separate secure locations as well (that would be 6 different secure locations). This is definitely an option, however, we have now introduced a significant degree of complexity to the system, especially for a single user. This complexity is not only overwhelming for most users, but also creates a significant degree of friction in actually using cryptocurrency.

So what solution do we have? We propose a system that utilizes a multi-signature topology as well as account permissioning and whitelisting in three separate hardware enclaves of internet connected devices.

This will be done in such a way that the user retains custody of their private keys, while also having a high degree of security, with minimal interaction or forethought by the user. The proposed system will consist of a smartphone app, a smart agent (internet connected appliance). It will be possible with our coming project **DEFRAG**.

It is only when as developers, technologists, and cryptocurrency enthusiasts, that we can build sufficiently robust secure systems, that are seamless and transparent to the average user, will the adoption of cryptocurrencies and blockchain become mainstream.

The price-volatility of cryptocurrencies is a well-studied problem by both academics and market observers. Most cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin, have a predetermined issuance schedule that, together with a strong speculative demand, contributes to wild fluctuations in price. Bitcoin's extreme price volatility is a major roadblock towards its adoption as a medium of exchange or store of value. Intuitively, nobody wants to pay with a currency that has the potential to double in value in a few days, or wants to be paid in a currency if its value can significantly decline before the transaction is settled. The problems are aggravated when the transaction requires more time, e.g. for deferred payments such as mortgages or employment contracts, as volatility would severely disadvantage one side of the contract, making the usage of existing digital currencies in these settings prohibitively expensive.

At the core of how the AMEX solves these issues is the idea that a cryptocurrency with an elastic monetary policy would maintain a price, retaining all the censorship resistance of Bitcoin, and making it viable for use in everyday transactions. However, price-stability is not sufficient for the wide adoption of a currency. Currencies inherently have strong network effects: a customer is unlikely to switch over to a new currency unless a critical mass of merchants are ready to accept it, but at the same time, merchants have no reason to invest resources and educate staff to accept a new currency unless there is significant customer demand for it. For this reason, Bitcoin's adoption in the payments space has been limited to small businesses whose owners are personally invested in cryptocurrencies. Our belief is that while an elastic monetary policy is the solution to the stability problem, an efficient fiscal policy can drive adoption. In addition, the America Express offers strong incentives for users to join the network with an efficient fiscal spending regime, managed by a Treasury, where multiple stimulus programs compete for financing. That is, proposals from community participants will be vetted by the rest of the ecosystem and, when approved, they will be financed with the objective to increase adoption and expand the potential use cases. The AMEX with its balance between fostering stability and adoption represents a meaningful complement to fiat currencies as a means of payment and store of value.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We first discuss the protocol and how stability is achieved and maintained, through the calibration of miners' demand and the use of the native mining DEFRAG token with use AMEX. We then dig deeper into how stable mining incentives are adopted to smooth out economic fluctuations. Lastly, we discuss how DEFRAG's fiscal policy can be used as an efficient stimulus to drive adoption.

Multi-fiat peg monetary policy

A stable-coin mechanism must answer three key questions:

• How is price-stability defined? Stability is a relative concept; which asset should a stablecoin be pegged to in order to appeal to the broadest possible audience?

• How is price-stability measured? Coin price is exogenous to the AMEX blockchain, and an efficient, corruption-resistant price feed is necessary for the system to function properly.

• How is price-stability achieved? When coin price has deviated from the target, the system needs a way to apply pressures to the market to bring price back to the target. This section will specify AMEX's answers to the above questions in detail.

Defining stability against regional fiat currencies

The existential objective of a stable-coin is to retain its purchasing power. Given that most goods and services are consumed domestically, it is important to create crypto-currencies that track the value of local fiat currencies. Though the US Dollar dominates international trade and forex operations, to the average consumer the dollar exhibits unacceptable volatility against their choice unit of account.

Recognizing strong regionalities in money, AMEX aims to be a family of cryptocurrencies that are each pegged to the world's major currencies. Close to genesis, the protocol will issue AMEX currencies pegged to USD, EUR, TRY, CNY, JPY, GBP, KRW, and the IMF SDR. Over time, more currencies will be added to the list by user voting. AMEX will be the flagship currency of this family, given that it exhibits the lowest volatility against any one fiat currency. AMEX is the currency in which transaction fees, miner rewards and stimulus grants will be denominated.

It is important, however, for AMEX currencies to have access to shared liquidity. For this reason, the system supports atomic swaps among AMEX currencies at their market exchange rates.

User can swap AMEX instantly at the effective exchange rate. This allows all AMEX currencies to share liquidity and macroeconomic fluctuations; a fall in demand by one currency can quickly be absorbed by the others. We can therefore reason about the stability of AMEX currencies in a group; we will be referring to AMEX loosely as a single currency for the remainder of this paper. As AMEX's ecosystem adds more currencies, its atomic swap functionality can be an instant solution to cross border transactions and international trade settlements.

Measuring stability with staking oracles

Since the price of AMEX currencies in secondary markets is exogenous to the blockchain, the system must rely on a decentralized price oracle to estimate the true exchange rate. We define the mechanism for the price oracle as the following:

*Every n blocks the vote is tallied by taking the weighted medians as the true rates.

*Some amount of AMEX is rewarded to those who voted within 1 standard deviation of the elected median. Those who voted outside may be punished via slashing of their stakes. The ratio of those that are punished and rewarded may be calibrated by the system every vote to ensure that a sufficiently large portion of the staking vote.

Several issues have been raised in implementing decentralized oracles, but chief among them is the possibility for voters to profit by coordinating on a false price vote. Limiting the vote to a specific subset of users with strong vested interest in the system, the stakers, can vastly decrease the odds of such a coordination. A successful coordination event on the price oracle would result in a much higher loss in the value of the staker any potential gains, as AMEX stakes are time-locked to the system.

The oracle can also play a role in adding and deprecating AMEX currencies. The protocol may start supporting a new AMEX currency when oracle votes for it satisfies a submission threshold. Similarly, the failure to receive a sufficient number of oracle votes for several periods could trigger the deprecation of a AMEX currency.

Achieving stability with consistent staking rewards

Once the system has detected that the price of a AMEX currency has deviated from its peg, it must apply pressures to normalize the price. Like any other market, the AMEX market follows the simple rules of supply and demand for a pegged currency. That is:

• Contracting money supply, all conditions held equal, will result in higher relative currency price levels. That is, when price levels are falling below the target, reducing money supply sufficiently will return price levels to normalcy.

• Expanding money supply, all conditions held equal, will result in lower relative currency price levels. That is, when price levels are rising above the target, increasing money supply sufficiently will return price levels to normalcy.

Of course, contracting the supply of money isn't free; like any other asset, money needs to be bought from the market. Central banks and governments shoulder contractionary costs for pegged fiat systems through a variety of mechanisms including intervention, the issuance of bonds and shortterm instruments thus incurring interest expenses, and hiking of money market rates and reserve ratio requirements thus losing revenue. Put in a different way, central banks and governments absorb the volatility of the pegged currencies they issue.

Analogously, AMEX miners absorb volatility in AMEX supply.

- In the short term, miners absorb AMEX contraction costs through mining power dilution. During a contraction, the system mints and auctions more mining power to get DERFAG. This contracts the supply of AMEX until its price has returned to the peg, and temporarily results in mining power dilution.
- In the mid to long term, miners are compensated with increased mining rewards. First, the system continues to buy back mining power until a fixed target supply is reached, thereby creating long-run dependability on available mining power. Second, the system increases mining rewards, which will be explained in more detail in a later section.

In summary, miners bear the costs of AMEX volatility in the short term, while being compensated for it in the long-term. Compared to ordinary users, miners have a long-term vested interest in the stability of the system, with invested infrastructure, trained staff and business models with high switching cost. The remainder of this section will discuss how the system absorbs short-term volatility and creates stable long-term incentives for AMEX miners. **He/she will receive DEFRAG token who will buy and hold AMEX.**

What is Binance Smart Chain (BSC)

Binance Smart Chain (BSC) is a blockchain network built for running smart contract-based applications. BSC runs in parallel with Binance's native Binance Chain (BC), which allows users to get the best of both worlds: the high transaction capacity of BC and the smart contract functionality of BSC.

WHY BSC

Interoperability

Binance Smart Chain is built with a dual chain architecture, which makes it possible for users to enjoy the flexibility of transferring assets from one blockchain to another.

The interoperability of Binance Smart Chain offers users the opportunity of accessing a vast ecosystem with a myriad of use cases. Interoperability is one of the key features held in high esteem by DeFi proponents, and Binance Smart Chain is at the forefront of making this possible

Cheap Transactions

Transaction fees - also known as blockchain fees - refer to the fee users pay when they conduct a transaction on a blockchain. This fee is collected by miners or validators who ensure that the blockchain only records and processes valid transactions.

Most DeFi applications involve myriads of transactions, which incur transaction fees at every step. For this reason, blockchain fees are an important factor to consider before choosing a blockchain protocol.

Transaction Speed

Blockchain transactions require a number of confirmations before a transaction can be completely processed. The essence of confirmations is to avoid the risk of double-spending. The longer the confirmation time, the longer the time it takes for a transaction to be completed.

Binance Smart Chain, which is compatible with smart contracts for decentralized applications, is connected with the high throughput Binance Chain to achieve shorter confirmation times and higher transaction processing speeds while being programmable.

Bottom Line

Binance Smart Chain provides faster and cheaper transactions than most blockchains and allows developers to port from Ethereum to Binance Smart Chain with ease.

Moreover, Binance is actively encouraging the development of new DeFi apps on BSC by funding promising projects through a launched $100 million developer fund.

NoBot Tech Frontrun and Listing Protection

NoBot Tech is here to prevent any front-run bots from succeeding. Instead, NoBot Tech detects the bots and taxes 99% of their transaction, half of which is burned, and another half is distributed to the real token holders. Rest assured that front-run bots will not drain your profits because of incorrect slippage settings. Even using an extremely high 49% slippage will not attract bots to your trade. Our system will tax any detected bots 99%. This protection will work against bot. Future launch on BSC will be without listing bots.

Anti-whale Protection

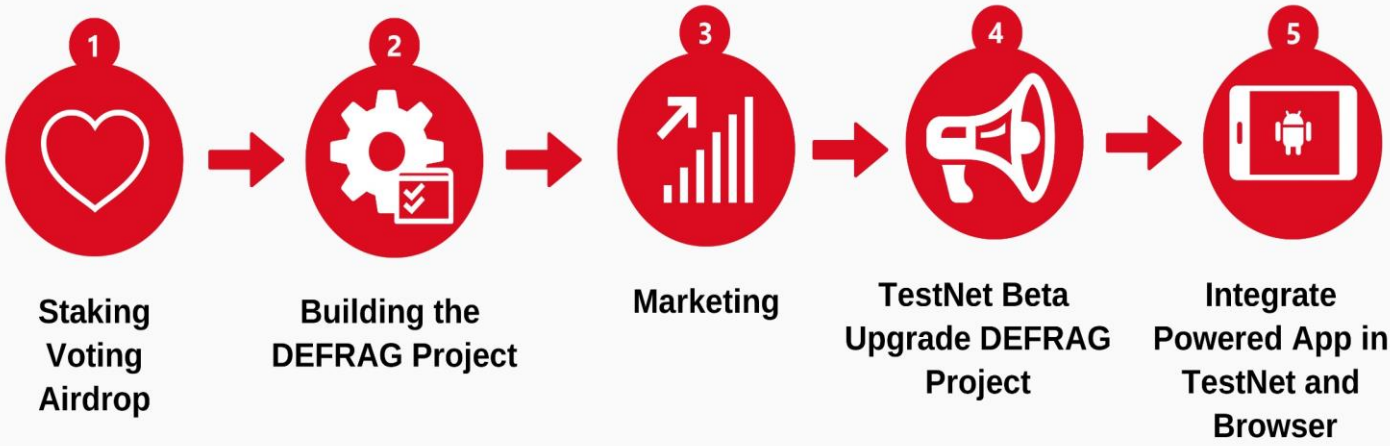
On any swap platforms (Uniswap, Pancakeswap etc.) we will have a buy limits as anti-whale protection.

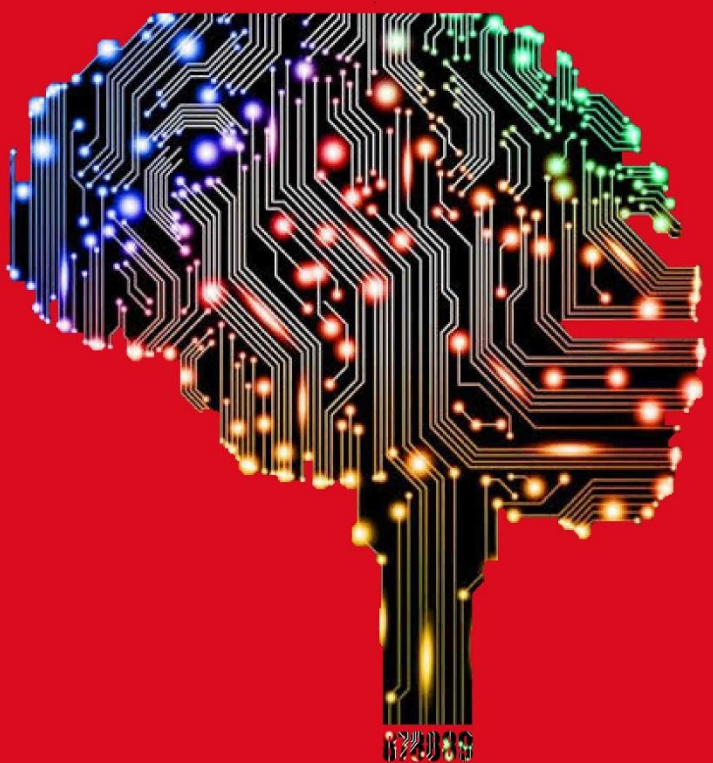
- Limits will depend on current liquidity in the pair
- More liquidity - higher limits

Cross-Chain Bridge

To provide the all-important decentralization and ensure the security and openness of DeFi protocols we see The Cross-Chain Bridge as one of the most important functionality for the AMEX token and all AMEX inherited tokens. But in compare with other Cross-Chains we use the different approach with burning on main chain and minting on other chain. Instead of locking tokens on the main chain and minting new tokens on other chain.

ROADMAP



OUR COMING PROJECT

DEFRAG