

A NEW KIND OF MONEY

for international trade



Why gold and silver?

Have you ever thought why gold and silver were used for money?

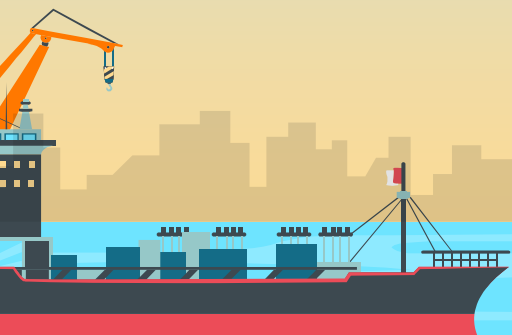
- Gold and silver are scarce
- Gold and silver cannot be printed at will
- Gold and silver can be verified anywhere in the world simply by weighing them!



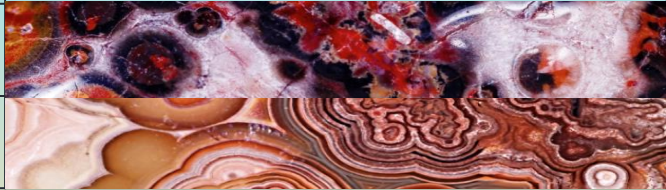
Are there other methods for decentralized verification?

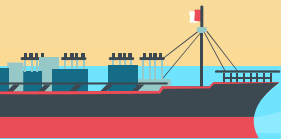
Thanks to the Internet, some materials can now be authenticated through decentralized, network-based verification.

- There are other properties except density
- Various stones have unique surface patterns





Various materials with unique and random patterns

material	durability	natural/artificial	pattern
Jasper	high	natural	
Agate	high	natural	

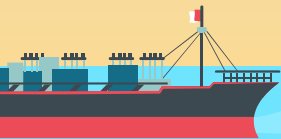


Verification methods

material	verification method	pattern
Jasper	Visual XRF (x-ray fluorescence) Raman spectroscopy CT scan Kitchen knife	
Agate	Visual XRF (x-ray fluorescence) Raman spectroscopy CT scan Kitchen knife	



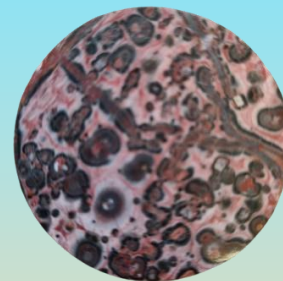
handheld XRF sensor



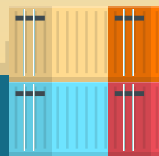
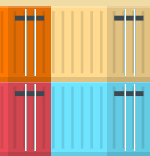
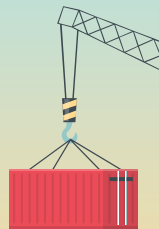
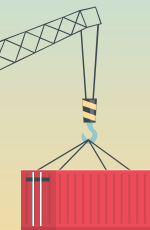
Markings



Front side is used for denomination, date of issue and unique code

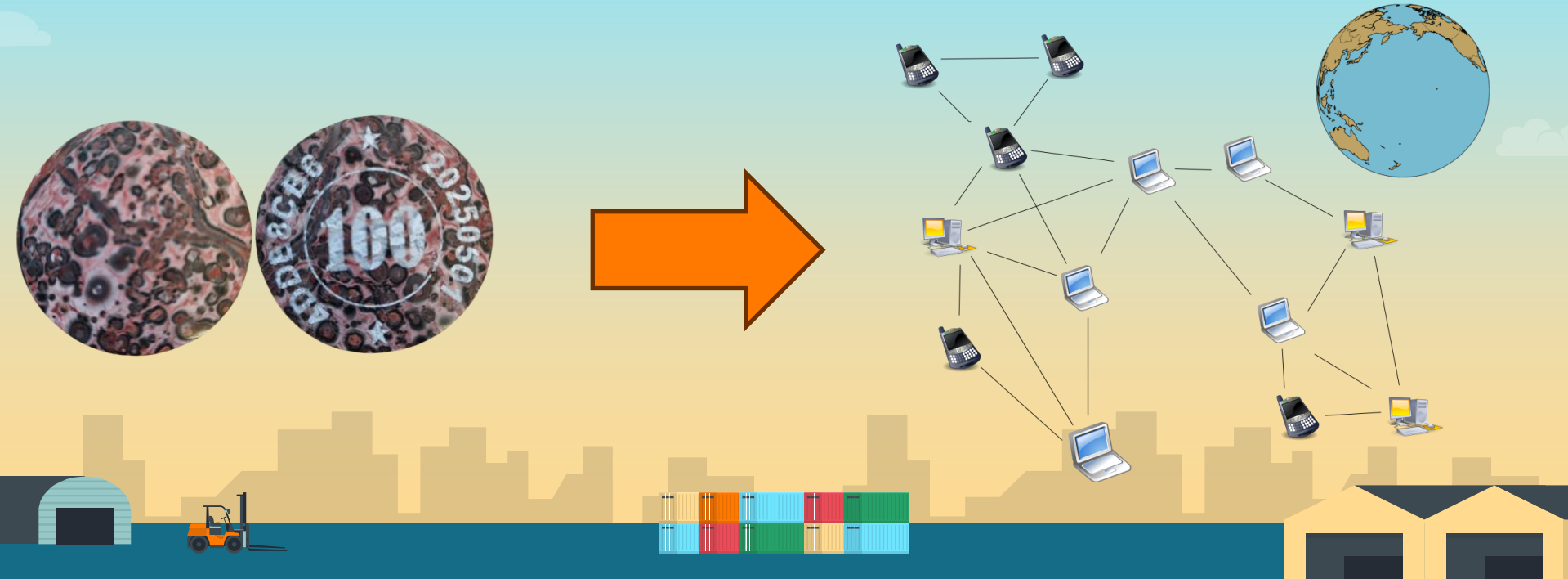


Back side is used for verification
A natural QR code, impossible to duplicate



Blockchain

After minting, coins are photographed in high resolution and uploaded to blockchain, IPFS or p2p network. Coin photos are accessible worldwide through the internet



AI verification

During verification, image of the coin is downloaded from p2p database and compared to coin in hand. Coins can be verified instantly — by the naked eye or with advanced AI.



Why not gold?

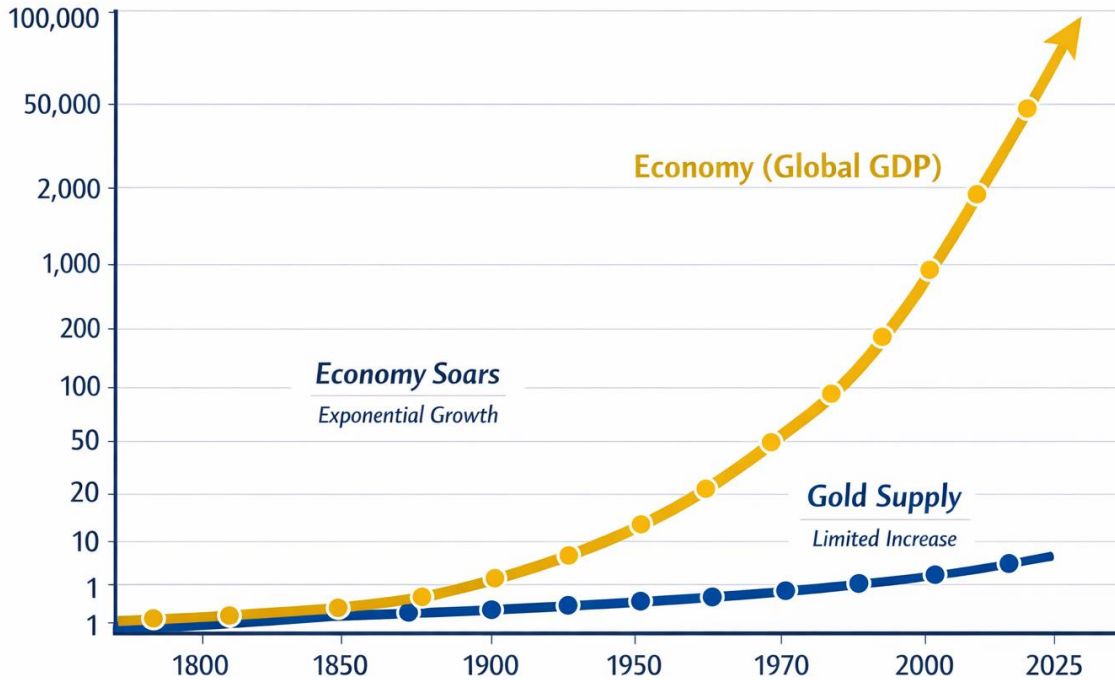
why bother when there is gold?

Gold is too heavy, slow, and costly to move in large quantities, making it inefficient for modern international trade

- Estimates put the total amount of above-ground gold at about 205,000–210,000 metric tones. Almost all of it has been mined in the last few centuries.
- Roughly 500,000 tons of gold would be needed to support modern international trade



Index (1800 = 1)



Year 1900: GDPx5 Gold x2
Year 2025: GDPx100 Gold x8

In 1900 GDP increased 5 times compared to Napoleonic times, and gold only 2 times

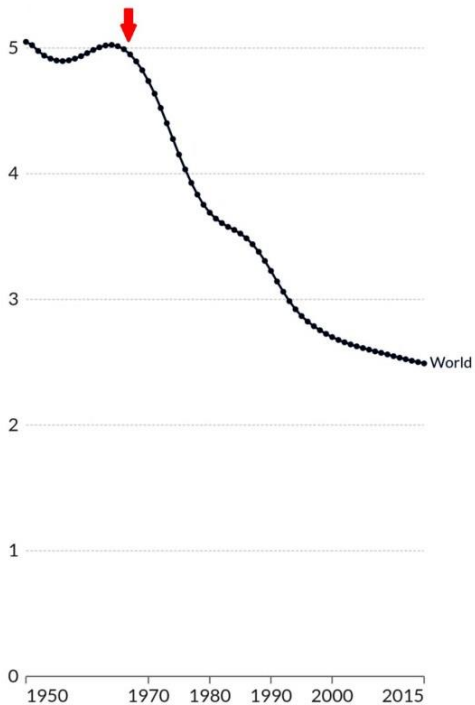
After 200 years, GDP increased 100 times and gold supply only 8 times

If we divide 200 000 tons of gold by 8 billion people everyone gets 25 grams – 2 coins.
But half of gold is already in jewelry so only 1 coin per capita.



Children per woman

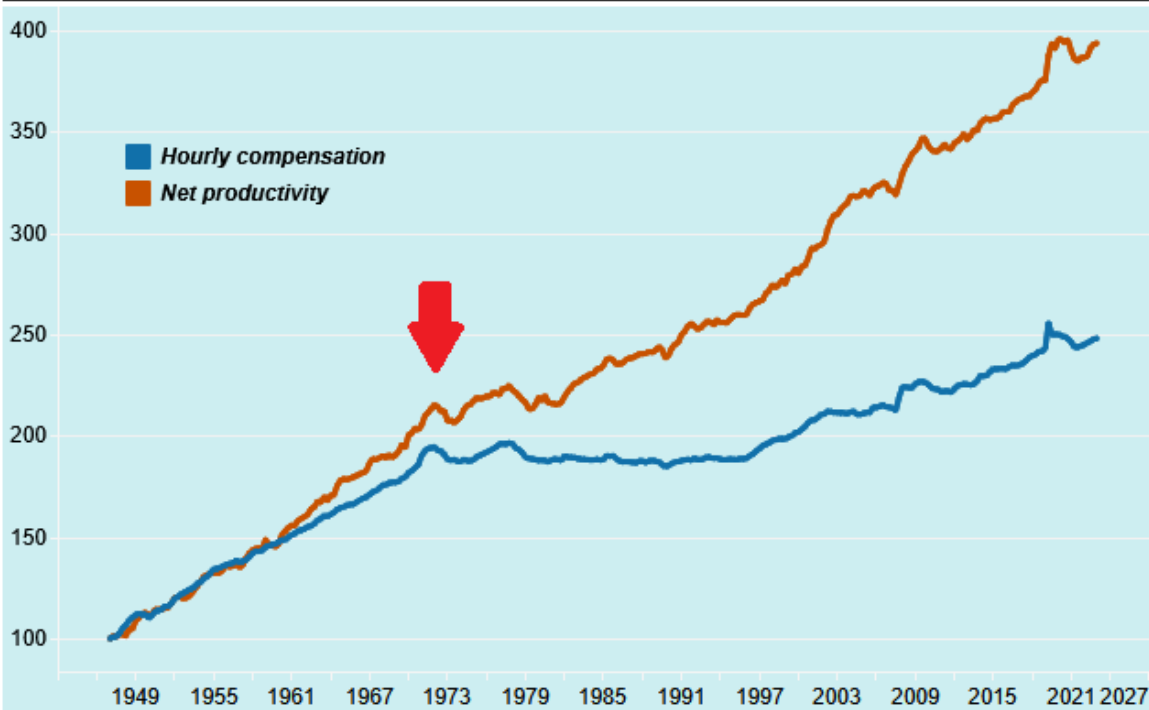
Our World
in Data



Source: United Nations – Population Division (2019 Revision)
Note: Children per woman is measured as the total fertility rate, which is the number of children that would be born to the average woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children at the current age-specific fertility rates.
OurWorldInData.org/fertility-rate • CC BY

Worker Pay Has Not Kept Pace with Productivity Since the 1970s

U.S. productivity and average hourly compensation growth, 1948-2024 (index 1948q1=100)



Source: Economic Policy Institute

How much Briccoins are needed for international trade?

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), global trade in goods and services in 2024 reached about **US \$32.2 trillion**



If each coin is worth 100 000\$ then
\$32 trillion/100 000\$ amounts to:

320 million coins

that is roughly 60 containers full of coins



How much Briccoins are needed for BRICS trade?



Intra-BRICS trade (among BRICS member states) recently exceeded **\$1 trillion**



If each coin is worth 100 000\$ then
\$1 trillion/100 000\$ amounts to:

10 million coins



or 2 full containers for intra-BRICS trade



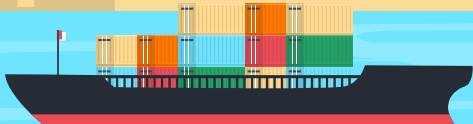
Disk storage

320 million coins require 320 million x 1MB of disk space \approx 320TB

The largest capacity solid-state drive (SSD) is the **245.76TB Kioxia LC9 series SSD**



The entire system's storage can be carried in one hand



Conclusion:

why not gold?

- There isn't enough gold
- Gold is expensive
- Gold is too heavy to move around
- Most importantly – gold is deflationary. When economy expands, supply of gold remains the same. A debt taken in gold will only get more expensive and impossible to return. Gold restricts trade



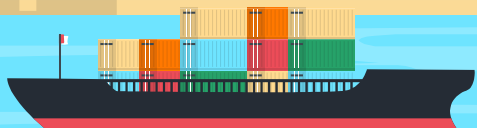
Why not Bitcoin?

Bitcoin is an impressive technological achievement, but it is not well-suited for large-scale international trade

- High price volatility makes long-term contracts risky
- Slow confirmation times delay settlement
- Transaction fees can spike unpredictably
- Limited throughput (≈ 7 tx/sec) cannot handle trade volumes
- Energy-intensive mining
- Control of mining pools is concentrated, not neutral
- Governments cannot coordinate issuance or stabilization.

Bitcoin is inherently deflationary.

Its supply is capped at 21 million coins, and issuance slows over time, which means **the currency tends to appreciate rather than circulate**, making people prefer to hold it instead of spending it — another reason it's not ideal for active trade.



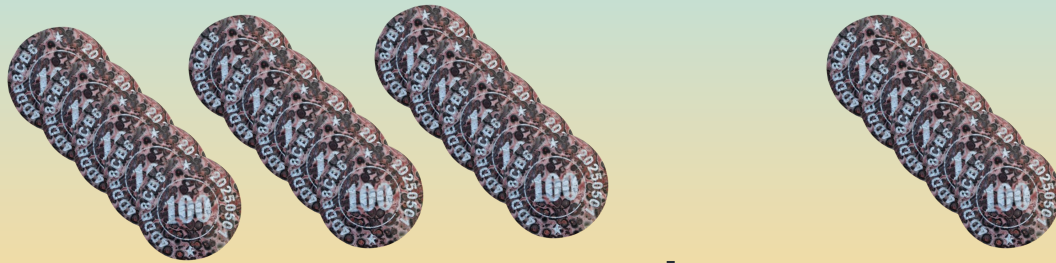
How to start? A two country pilot project



Brazil 213m



South Africa 64m



Trade can start between two countries. Initial distribution of coins can be according to population size

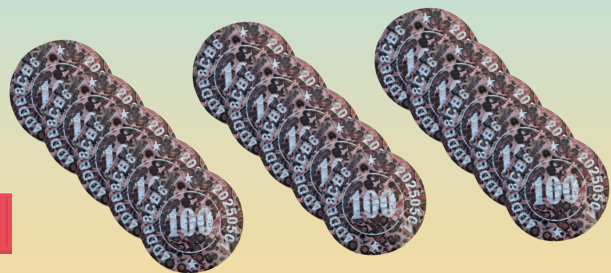
How to prevent some country from illegal minting of coins?



Brazil 213m



South Africa 64m



Wait! We don't have these coins in database!!

The coin system is designed so that no single country can introduce coins into circulation on its own, ensuring collective control. This guarantees that all coins are issued transparently and consensually by the network.

As the trade grows, more countries will join



As trade expands, more countries can join the system, and additional coins can be minted proportionally to support the increased volume. This ensures that **currency supply scales naturally with economic activity.**

Similarities to Bancor

Bancor (Keynes, 1940s)

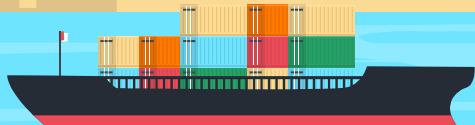
A proposed international currency for settling trade between nations.

- Used only for **cross-border trade**, not domestic use.
- Managed by an **International Clearing Union (ICU)**
- **Automatic trade balance incentives:** deficit countries encouraged to spend; surplus countries encouraged to invest
- Goal: **stabilize global trade** and prevent persistent imbalances.

BRICSCOIN

A physical, verifiable coins made of semi-precious stones.

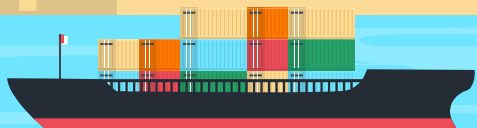
- Used only for **cross-border trade**, not domestic use.
- Can be used for **decentralized international trade**
- **Self-regulating trade:** countries can only spend coins they physically possess; running out of coins naturally limits deficits.
- **Decentralized and market-driven;** price set by supply/demand
- Coins naturally **limits deficits**, similar in effect to Bancor's incentives.



A new asset class

BRICSCOIN would create a new asset class—positioned between fiat currency and gold.

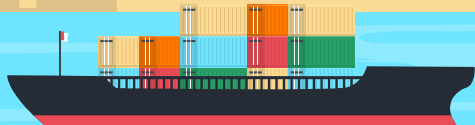
- Until now, **the world has had only two traditional hard moneys: gold and silver**
- BRICSCOIN would create **a new form of hard money**, providing a tangible, scarce, and universally verifiable medium of exchange
- Gold will continue to serve as a store of value for individuals and countries, but its role in trade will diminish
- In the current economic climate, many countries are reverting to barter, which is cumbersome, highlighting the urgent need for a hard yet flexible currency



Value

BRICSCOIN will have value for the same reasons successful monetary systems do: it will be scarce, verifiable, and supported by a growing network of users. Each coin is physically unique and impossible to duplicate. The system will rely on consensus, which will preserve trust and stability..

- **Network effects** – As more countries and companies begin to hold, trade, and accept BRICSCOIN, its value will increase. Growing adoption will create liquidity and strengthen its role as a trusted medium for international exchange.
- **Decentralized verification** – Each coin's structure will be publicly recorded and verifiable by eye or with AI. No central authority will be required to confirm authenticity. Authenticity can be confirmed even offline
- **Consensus-based issuance** – New coins will only be created when all countries agree, preventing unilateral “money printing” and maintaining a predictable monetary base.



Thank you

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