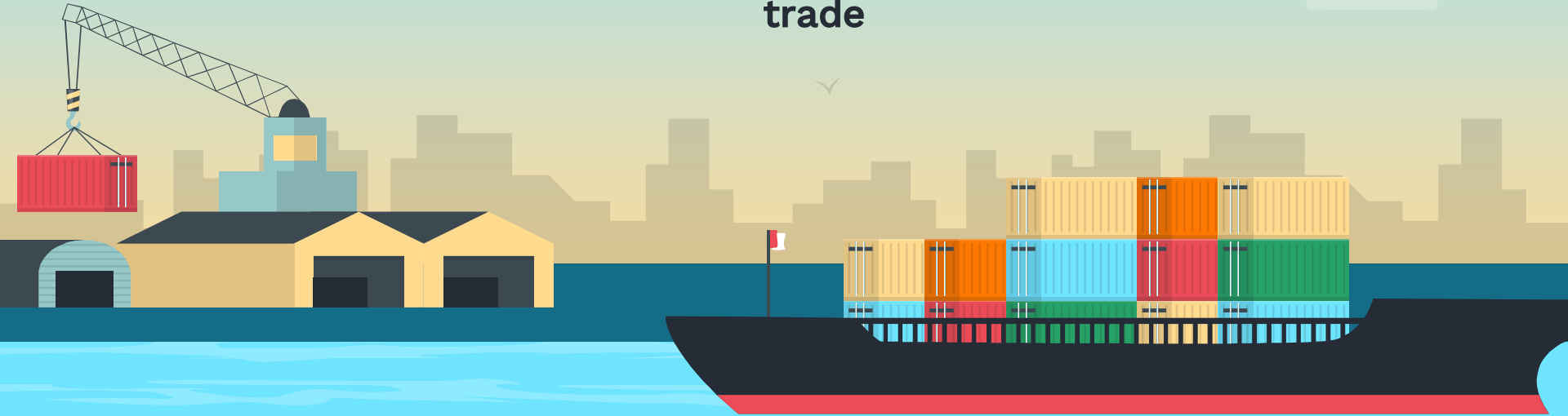


A Crypto Currency Based On Unique Natural Properties Of Various Materials

**a neutral settlement layer for international
trade**



Why gold and silver?

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

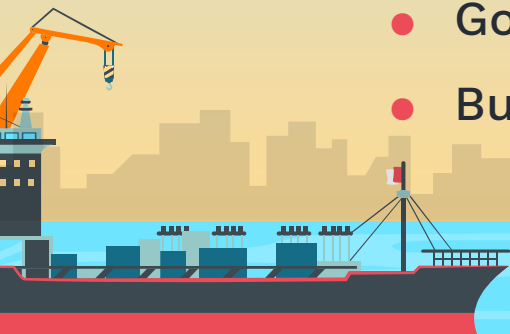
- Gold and silver are scarce
- Gold and silver cannot be printed at will
- Gold and silver can be verified anywhere in the world simply by weighing them!



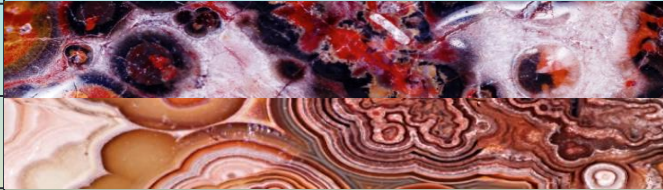
Can we use materials other than gold ?

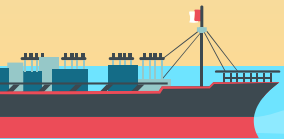
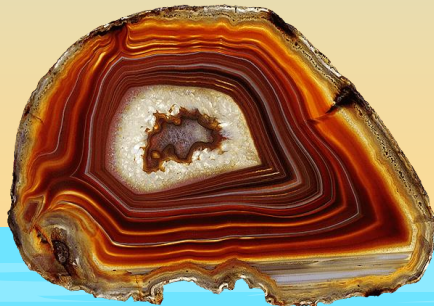
Thanks to the Internet, some materials can now be verified through decentralized, network-based verification.

- Scales are Middle Age technology. Today we have science, sensors and Internet
- Gold has unique material density
- But there are other properties except density



Semiprecious stones and diamonds have unique and random surface and internal patterns

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



Verification methods

MULTI-LEVEL VERIFICATION

LEVEL 1 NAKED EYE



- Unique color regions
- Veins, spots, textures
- Natural cracks
- Easy human recognition

LEVEL 2 LIGHT TRANSMISSION



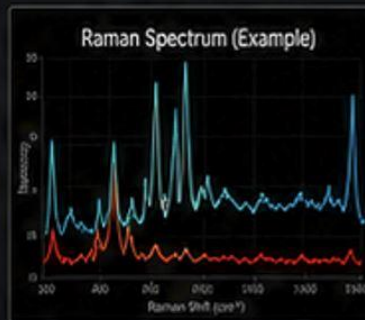
- Hold up to light source
- Observe internal banding
- Depth variations
- Scattering patterns

LEVEL 3 MICROSCOPY



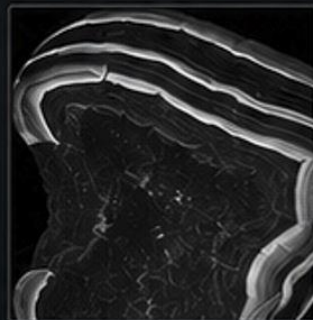
- Mineral grain structure
- Natural growth layers
- Inclusions
- Pattern continuity

LEVEL 4 SPECTROSCOPY



- Confirm mineral composition
- Detect dyes, resins, or glass
- Identify mineral inclusions
- Verify natural origin

LEVEL 5 ADVANCED IMAGING



- Optical tomography / CT scan
- 3D internal structure
- Pattern topology
- Detects artificial construction

Diamonds

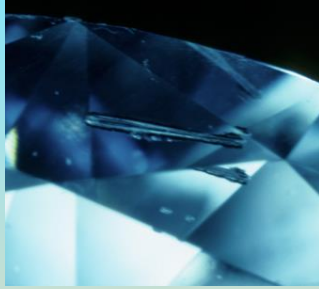


Inclusions are like a diamond's *fingerprint*—each stone has a unique pattern that can help with identification and tells the story of its natural formation deep within the Earth

Diamonds



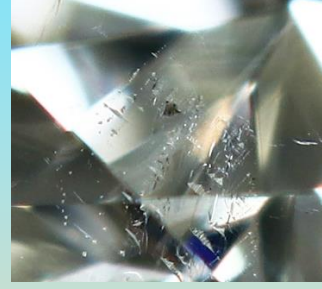
etched channel



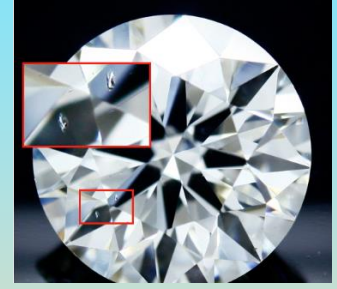
needle



pinpoints



twining wisps



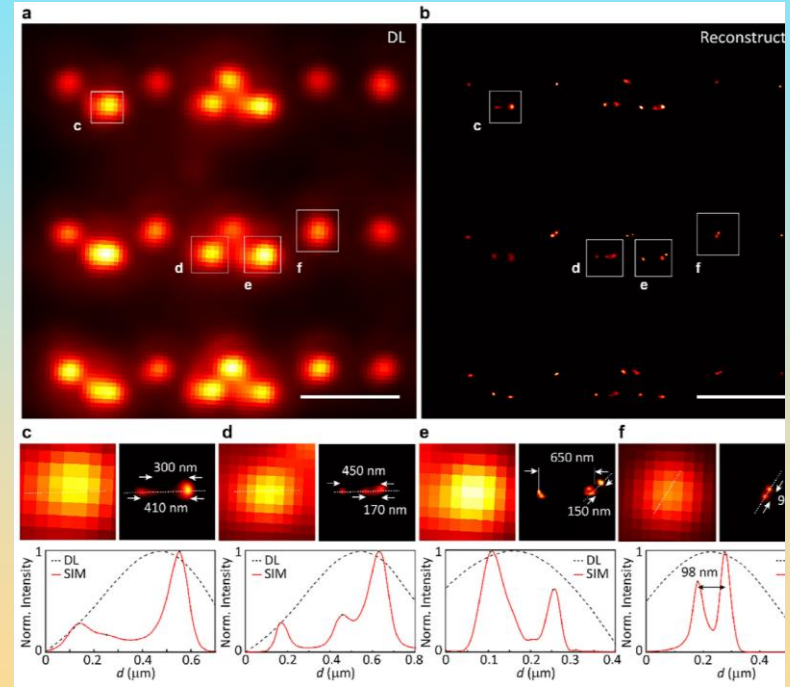
crystal

...all inclusion images can be captured and uploaded to blockchain too. No two diamonds are the same



Diamonds

Modern materials science
enables highly precise
identification and
authentication of individual
diamonds



What is money?



MONEY



MONEY

Markings



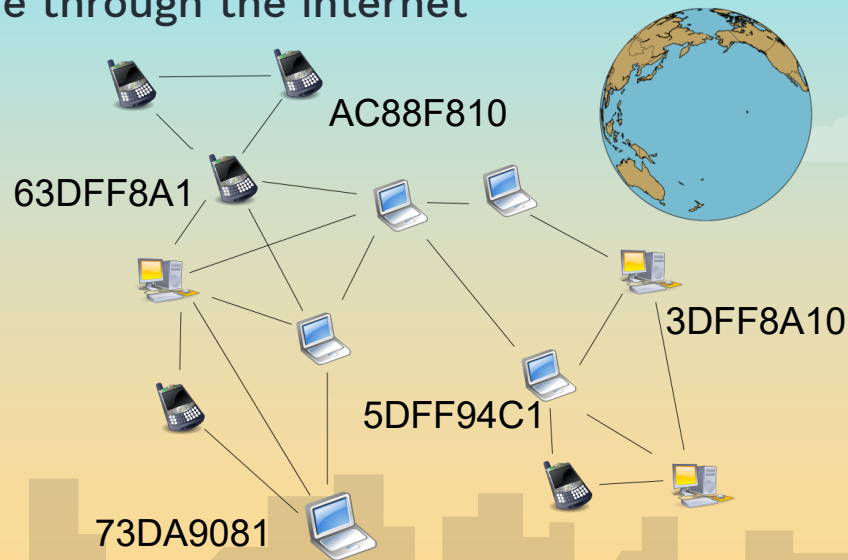
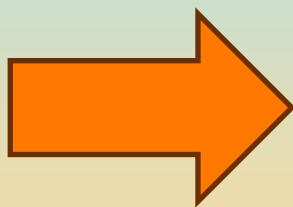
Front side is used for
denomination, date of issue
and unique code



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

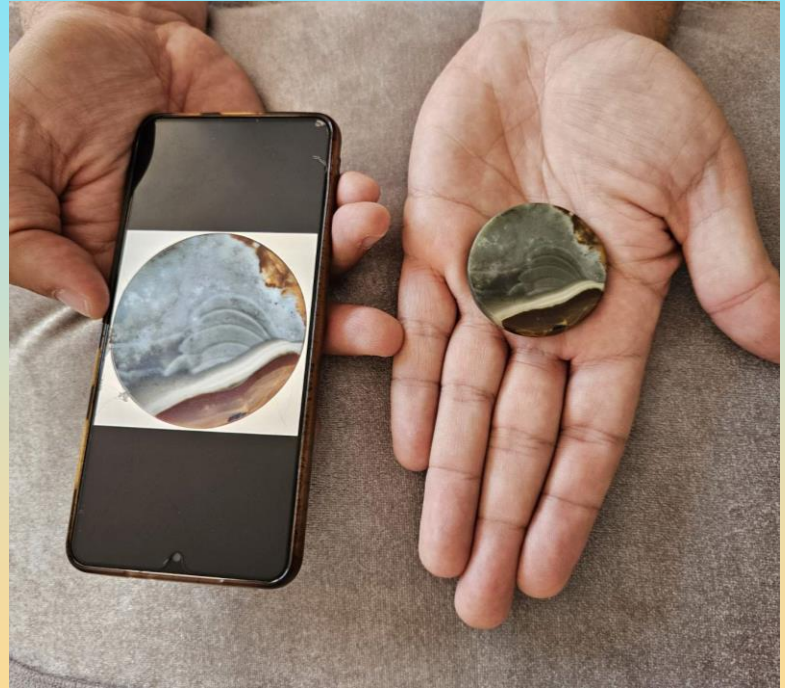
Blockchain

After minting, coins and diamonds are photographed in high resolution and uploaded to blockchain. Coin identification photos and spectroscopy data are accessible worldwide through the internet



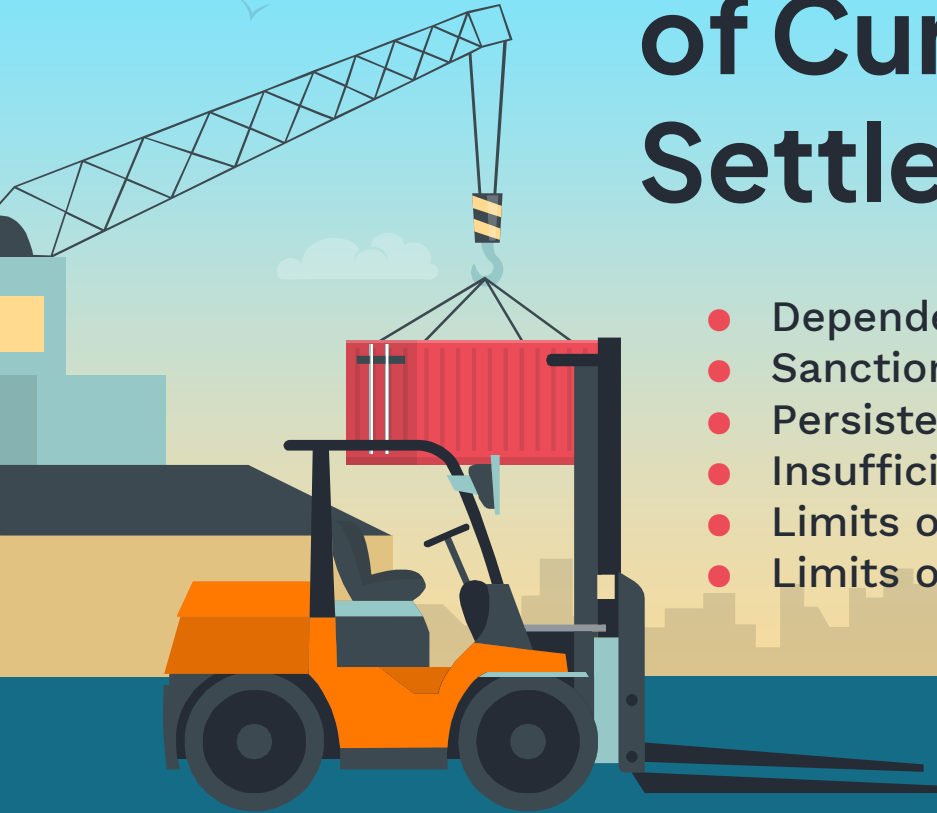
AI verification

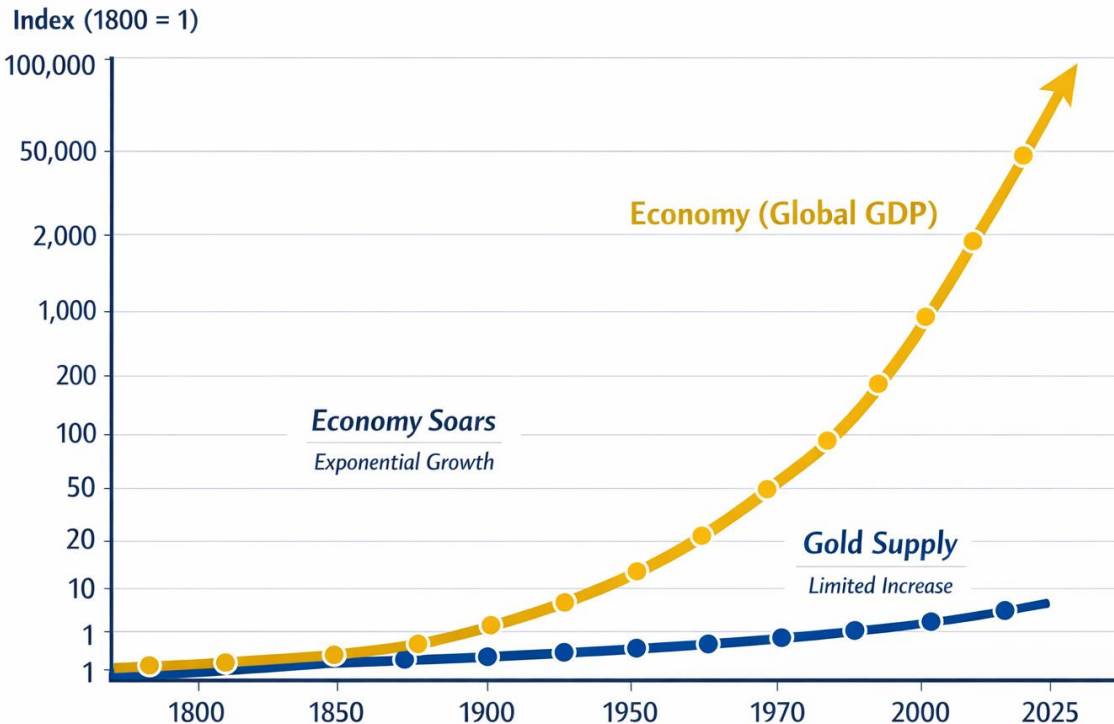
During verification, image of the coin is downloaded from blockchain and compared to coin in possession. Coins can be verified instantly — by the naked eye or with advanced AI.



Structural Problems of Current Trade Settlement

- Dependence on politically exposed reserve currencies
- Sanctions vulnerability
- Persistent trade imbalances
- Insufficient neutral settlement mechanisms (gold)
- Limits of gold-based settlement
- Limits of purely digital systems





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

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

After 200 years, world 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.

Conclusion:

why not gold?

- There isn't enough gold
- Gold is expensive
- 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



How to start? A two country pilot project



Brazil 213m



South Africa 64m



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

How to prevent some country from illegal minting of coins?



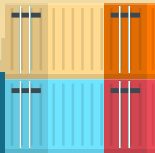
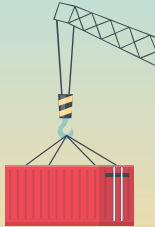
Brazil 213m



South Africa 64m



Wait ! We don't have this coin 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**.

Governance

- Who authorizes issuance?

A multilateral central authority or consortium operating under transparent rules agreed by participating members.

- How are new units introduced?

Through rules-based issuance

- How are disputes resolved?

Bilaterally. Central authority would just issue coins

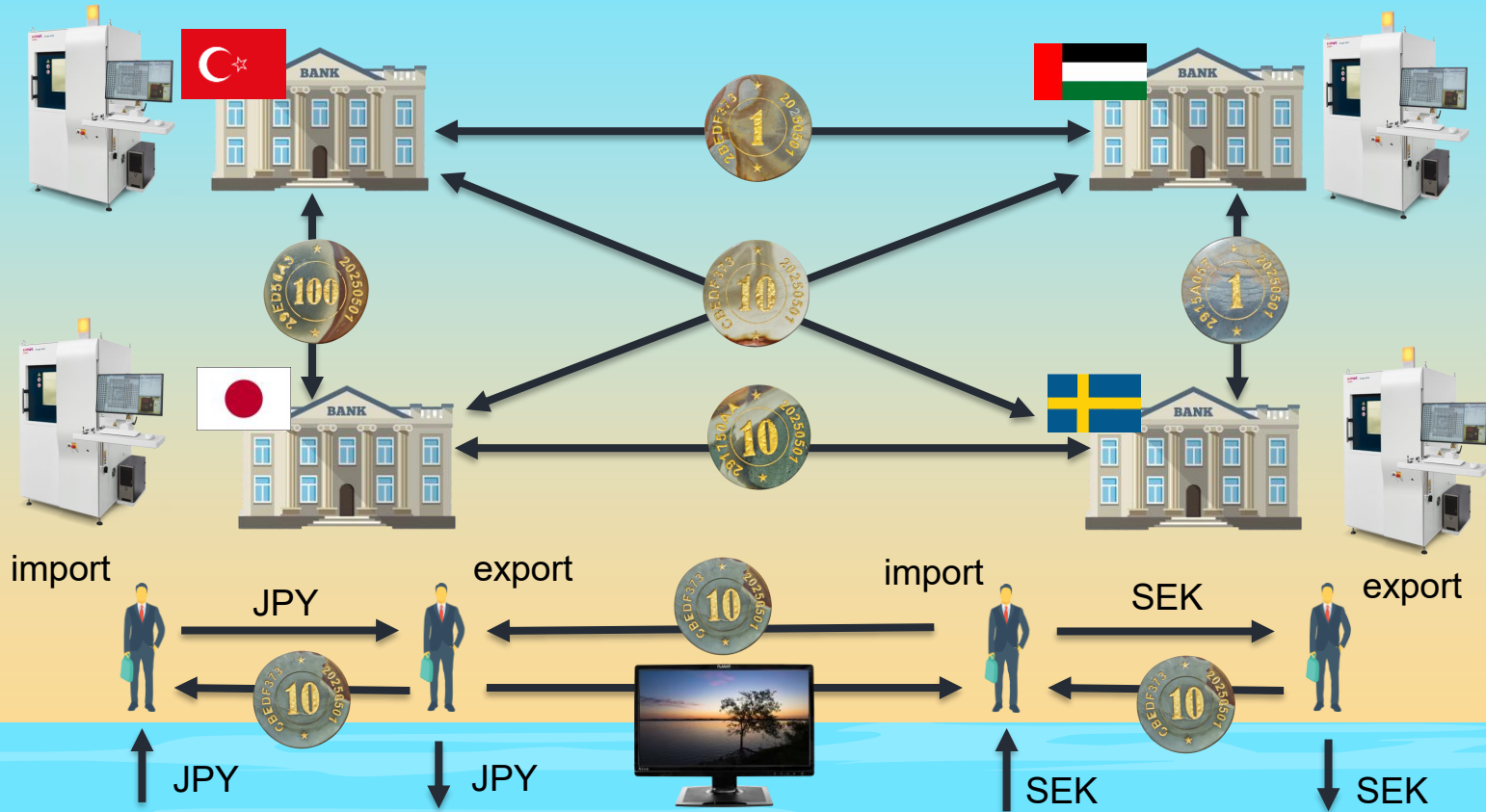
- How is fraud handled?

Through cryptographic tracking and physical authentication methods

- Can the system scale multilaterally?

Yes. Multiple bilateral settlement corridors could gradually interconnect into a broad network without requiring a single centralized settlement authority.

Trade flow and settlement

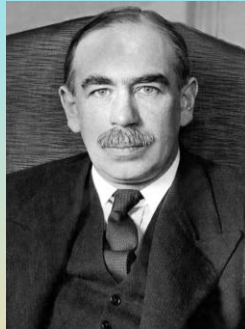


Similarities to Bancor

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.



Coins

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

- 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

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

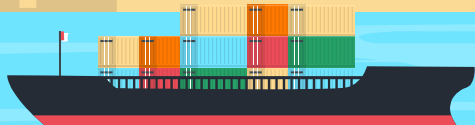
- Until now, the world has had only two traditional hard moneys: gold and silver
- Coins would create a new form of hard money, providing a tangible, scarce, and universally verifiable medium of exchange
- Gold will continue to serve as a store of value for individuals and countries, but its role in 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

Coins 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 coins, their 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.



Coins are not

- A replacement for national currencies
- A retail payment system
- A speculative cryptocurrency
- A monetary union
- A centrally controlled world currency



Thank you

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Questions?

