



WHITEPAPER: C.A.G.S CRYPTO ASSURED GOLD STANDARD

AUGUST 7, 2021



Crypto Assured Gold Standard

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C.A.G.S

Vision

CAGS is a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO) project run by an Open Source Binance Smart Chain Contract with defined set of governance rules.

MISSION

An Alternative Medium of Exchange

Potential Assured Value Equivalent to 1 Troy Oz of Pure Gold

1.0 Introduction

New norm after the Covid-19 pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed life and ways of doing business as we now it. These changes will alter our behavior long after the pandemic subsides. Companies moved rapidly to deploy digital and automation technologies, dramatically accelerating trends that were unfolding at a much slower pace before the crisis brought about by the pandemic.

Work went remote, shopping, entertainment and even medicine went online, and businesses everywhere scrambled to deploy digital systems to accommodate the necessary shifts in the ways of doing things.

These changes in consumer behavior and business models will persist long after the pandemic recedes, although perhaps not with the same intensity as during the crises. They promise big benefits in terms of higher productivity, efficiency and innovation.

The Covid-19 pandemic has essentially exposed a lot of shortcomings to the present world order. Many countries were caught unprepared as supply chains were cut off. Many livelihoods were lost as many jobs were made redundant and many businesses collapse due to drastic decrease in demand caused by Covid-19 restrictions.

There is no doubt that, in order to survive and thrive in the post pandemic world, one has to rapidly adopt new methods and technologies along with adapting to the pandemic-proven strategies in making a living.



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1.1 IR 4.0

However long before the virus made an appearance and was then eventually termed the Covid-19 virus, IR 4.0 was already in the early stage of adoption. The advent of the Covid-19 pandemic along with the various restrictions enforced by governments throughout the world, in efforts to combating the virus, has basically accelerated IR 4.0

Often referred to as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Industry 4.0 uses digital technologies to make manufacturing more agile, flexible and responsive. It refers to a new phase in the Industrial Revolution that focuses heavily on interconnectivity, automation, machine learning and real-time data.

Industry 4.0, is also sometimes referred to as the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) or smart manufacturing, marries physical production and operations with smart digital technology, machine learning and big data to create a more holistic and better connected ecosystem for businesses that focus on manufacturing and supply chain management.

While every company and organization operating today is different, they all face a common challenge, which is the need for connectivity and access to real-time insights across processes, partners, products and people.

That's where Industry 4.0 comes into play as it isn't just about investing in new technology and tools to improve manufacturing efficiency but also about revolutionizing the way entire businesses operate and grow.

We find this to be especially true as we transcend in a not so gradual manner from a traditional economy into a digital economy.

1.2 Digital Economy

The growing popularity and mass adoption of the Internet fueled by more and more user-friendly computers which became cheaper and cheaper with the latest technologies changed the way we did business and along the way created a new type of economy labeled as the digital economy.

Digital Economy refers to an economy that is based on digital computing technologies. However, increasingly we perceived this as conducting business through markets based on the World Wide Web.

Digital Economy is also referred to as the Internet Economy, New Economy or Web Economy. Through the years, the Digital Economy has interwoven into the fabrics of the traditional economic structure, thus making a clear delineation harder.

This results from billions of online connections among people, businesses, devices, processes and data, every day and night.



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So, basically, we can say that the Digital Economy is based on the connectivity of people, organizations and machines that results from the Internet, mobile technology and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Digital Economy owes its rapid growth to the adoption of Information and Communication Technologies across all business sectors to enhance their productivities. Digital transformation of the economy is fast changing conventional thinking about how businesses are structured, how consumers obtain information, services and goods in addition to new regulatory and enforcement challenges by relevant authorities.

It is more so apparent during the Covid-19 pandemic that the traditional ways of doing business was no longer practical in the face of so many challenges faced and hurdles imposed. Adoption of digitalization became the main factor in the fight for survival during this difficult period.

1.3 CBDC – Central Bank Digital Currency

With the Digital Economy in full swing, the concept of a decentralized payment mechanism took shape and Bitcoin was conceived as the first ever cryptocurrency utilizing the blockchain.

Bitcoin's popularity spawned various cryptocurrencies and stable coins, which in time became more and more popular. This led to the world's central banks realizing that they need to provide an alternative or risk letting the future of money pass them by.

Therefore, the Central Bank Digital Currency was developed.

A Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) uses an electronic record or digital token to represent the virtual form of a fiat currency of a particular nation. A CBDC is a centralized financial instrument as it is issued and regulated by the state monetary authority or central bank of the country.

Central Bank Digital Currencies are also called digital fiat currencies or digital base money. The present concept of CBDCs was directly inspired by Bitcoin, but a CBDC is different from virtual currency and cryptocurrency as a CBDC does not use any form of a distributed ledger such as a blockchain.

Up till now, 81 countries are now exploring the implementation of Central Bank Digital Currencies with 5 countries having fully launched their own digital currencies.

China's digital RMB was the first digital currency to be issued by a major economy. However, of the countries with the 4 largest central banks namely the US Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan and the Bank of England, the US Federal Reserve is the furthest behind in the implementation of the CBDC.



1.4 Blockchain

In late 2008, around the time of the financial crisis, the vision of a new type of money that was not controlled or run by central banks or governments, that you could send anywhere around the world, with no person or institution in charge, gave rise to the first cryptocurrency, the Bitcoin.

Blockchain is the technology that underpins the cryptocurrency Bitcoin.

Blockchain is a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack or cheat the system.

A blockchain is essentially a digital ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed across an entire network of participating computer systems. Each block in the chain contains a number of transactions and each time a new transaction occurs on the blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to every participant's ledger.

The database is therefore decentralized as it is managed by multiple participants. This is also known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). Blockchain is a type of DLT in which transactions are recorded with an immutable cryptographic signature called a hash.

Basically, if one block in the chain was altered, it would be immediately apparent it had been tampered with. If certain parties wanted to compromise a blockchain system, they would have to change every block in the chain, across all of the distributed versions in the chain.

It is worth noting that the properties of a blockchain based on the Distributed Ledger Technology are:

It is Programmable with the implementation of smart contracts

It is Distributed as all network participants have a copy of the ledger for complete transparency.

It is Secure as all records are individually encrypted

It is Immutable as any validated records are irreversible and cannot be altered

It is Anonymous as the identity of participants is either anonymous or pseudonymous

It is Unanimous as all network participants agree to the validity of each of the records.

It has a Time-Stamping feature as all transactions recorded on a block are time-stamped.

No doubt, the blockchain concept got off to a very slow start, but once people gradually began to understand and appreciate these properties, blockchain became the way to go.

These properties have in one way or the other contributed to the ever-increasing popularity of the blockchain and its adoption by various business sectors.



1.5 Cryptocurrencies

A cryptocurrency or crypto in short is a digital currency that can be used to buy goods and services but is different from a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in that it is decentralized and uses an online ledger with strong cryptography to secure online transactions.

In the past, because of the prevailing issue of trust, many attempts to create digital money have always failed. A cryptocurrency like Bitcoin was designed to overcome this problem by using the blockchain.

With blockchain, there is no one in charge and it is run by people who use it. Furthermore, a cryptocurrency on a blockchain cannot be faked or double spent therefore, creating trust and value.

Cryptocurrency does not exist in physical form like paper money that we are used to and is typically not issued by a central authority. A cryptocurrency, can be broadly defined as virtual or digital money that takes the form tokens or coins.

1.6 Smart Contract

A smart contract is simply a program stored on a blockchain that runs when predetermined conditions are met. It is typically used to automate the execution of an agreement so that all parties can be immediately certain of the outcome without any intermediary or time loss.

Therefore, a smart contract is utilized for the intention to automatically execute, control or document legally relevant events and actions according to the terms of a contract or agreement.

In this self-executing contract, the terms of the agreement are directly written into lines of code.

The objectives of utilizing a smart contract are the reduction of need in trusted intermediaries, arbitrations and enforcement costs, fraud losses as well as the reduction of malicious and accidental actions.



1.7 DeFi – Decentralized Finance

With the latest technological advancement, Decentralized Finance grew from ideas to offer innovative financial products and services along with solutions to improve upon the flaws of our present financial system built on the “hub and spokes” model with key economic centers functioning as operational hubs which influence economic activities at the regional centers which are the spokes.

Decentralized Finance, commonly referred to as DeFi, is a blockchain-based form of finance that does not rely on central financial intermediaries such as brokerages, exchanges or banks to offer traditional financial instruments but instead utilizes smart contracts on blockchain.

Decentralized Finance is an umbrella term in the public blockchain space for a growing complete ecosystem of working Apps and protocols dealing in financial products.

Decentralized Finance uses technology to remove intermediaries between parties in a financial transaction and enable the provisioning of financial services anywhere for anyone regardless of ethnicity, age or cultural identity.

DeFi services and Apps are mostly built on public blockchains, and they either replicate traditional financial products or offer innovative financial products and services custom designed for the DeFi ecosystem.

Decentralized Finance applications provide users with more control over their money through personal smart wallets and trading services that explicitly cater to individual users instead of institutions.

1.8 Decentralized Exchange

Decentralized exchanges have emerged as a robust alternative to traditional cryptocurrency exchanges and are one of the key building blocks of the Decentralized Finance (DeFi) ecosystem.

The emergence of Decentralized Exchanges is due in no small part to the lack of security, transparency and efficiency that centralized exchanges have demonstrated

A Decentralized Exchange (DEX) is a type of cryptocurrency exchange which allows for direct peer-to-peer cryptocurrency transactions to take place online securely and without the need for an intermediary.

The typical third-party entities which normally the security and transfer of assets for example banks, stockbrokers, online payment gateways are substituted for a blockchain or a distributed ledger.

Common methods of operations include the use of smart contracts for execution of operations and compatible personal smart wallets for transactions.

In a decentralized exchange, users do not have to transfer their assets to the exchange as digital assets are stored in personal crypto wallets and therefore, this reduces the risk of theft from hacking of exchanges.



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Being decentralized, downtime during periods of extreme market volatility caused by server problems is of no concern.

Decentralized exchanges can also prevent price manipulations or faked trading volumes through wash trading, the simultaneous buying and selling of the same financial instrument to create misleading artificial activity in the market place.

Decentralized Exchanges are more anonymous than centralized exchanges as there are no implementation of Know Your Customer (KYC) authentications for users which makes for a far more simplified way to experience cryptocurrency trading and less risk of identity theft.

The main characteristic of a Decentralized Exchange is the use of automated processes to complete direct peer-to-peer transactions and amongst one of them is the Automated Market Maker system.

1.9 Automated Market Maker

An Automated Market Maker (AMM) is a financial tool unique to the fast-evolving Decentralized Finance (DeFi) ecosystem. Automated Market Makers allow digital assets to be traded without permission and automatically by using Liquidity Pools instead of a traditional market of buyers and sellers.

An Automated Market Maker is a type of Decentralized Exchange protocol that relies on a mathematical formula to price digital assets. Instead of using an Order Book system like a traditional exchange, digital assets are priced during trades according to a pricing algorithm.

This new technology is decentralized, always available to facilitate trading and does not rely on the traditional interactions between the buyers and sellers. This new method of exchanging digital assets embodies the ideals of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology in general: no one entity controls the system and anyone can build new solutions and participate.

Liquidity refers to how easily one asset can be converted into another asset without affecting its market price. Before Automated Market Makers came into play, liquidity was a big challenge for decentralized exchanges.

With new markets, new products and new technology, it was always difficult to find enough trading interest on a regular basis. This problem was fixed with the creation of AMMs creating liquidity with their Liquidity Pools concept and incentivizing Liquidity Providers to supply these pools with digital assets.

The more digital assets in a pool, the more liquidity a pool has and the easier trading becomes which leads to better trading experiences on the Decentralized Exchanges.



1.10 Liquidity Pool

On AMM platforms, instead of trading between buyers and sellers, users with the help of a compatible smart crypto wallet, trade against a smart contract which manages the digital assets in the Liquidity Pool.

Basically, a transaction on an AMM platform can be considered as a peer-to-contract (P2C) transaction.

At its core, a Liquidity Pool is a shared pot of a traded pair of tokens. Users are incentivized to supply the Liquidity Pools with the respective tokens and the price of the tokens in the Liquidity Pool is determined by a mathematical formula. By tweaking the formula, Liquidity Pools can be optimized for specific purposes.

1.11 Liquidity Provider

In the context of this paper and specifically the Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) token, anyone with internet access to the DeFi App PancakeSwap on the Binance Smart Chain and in possession of CAGS and BNB tokens can become a Liquidity Provider by supplying both tokens in a ratio and with equal dollar value as determined by the algorithm of the CAGS-BNB Liquidity Pool.

The ratio of the tokens to be provided will ensure that there is always an equal dollar value of both tokens in the Liquidity Pool to facilitate trading.

Liquidity Providers will earn a percentage share of the trading fees generated from the swapping activities of CAGS and BNB in proportion to the amount of tokens they provide to the Liquidity Pool.

Ownership of the share of tokens provided to the Liquidity Pool is signified by specially minted Liquidity Pool tokens issued by the exchange and which must be returned and burned if the share of the Liquidity Pool is withdrawn.

However, the process of adding or withdrawing liquidity to and from the Liquidity Pool is made easy with well-designed interfaces and automation.

The activity of generating yield from the Liquidity Pool of a pair of cryptocurrency is termed as liquidity mining.



1.12 Binance Smart Chain

The Binance Smart Chain is a new blockchain built, as part of the Binance corporate network, with a full-fledged environment for developing high performance decentralized applications (DApps). It was also built to take advantage of the capabilities of the Smart Contracts in the Decentralized Finance ecosystem.

The Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) token is currently listed on the PancakeSwap V2 Exchange on the Binance Smart Chain.

The Binance Smart Chain supports the BEP-20 token standard. It requires the use of Smart Chain BNB tokens, its native token, for settlements of transactions on the chain. Smart Chain BNB tokens can be easily converted to BEP-2 BNB tokens, the original native tokens of the Binance Chain on a 1 for 1 ratio.

The Binance Smart Chain was also built for cross-chain compatibility with the original Binance Chain to ensure that users get to experience the best trading experience of both worlds.

Apart from its Smart Contract functionality, the Binance Smart Chain is also compatible with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) which means it was launched with support for the rich universe of Ethereum tools and DApps.

1.13 DAO-Decentralized Autonomous Organization

One of the major features of cryptocurrencies is that they are decentralized. They are not controlled by a single institution like a government or a central bank but instead are divided among a variety of computers, networks and nodes.

In many cases, cryptocurrencies make use of this decentralized status to attain levels of privacy and security that are typically unavailable to fiat currencies and their transactions.

This decentralization inspired the concept of a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO). The DAO is an organization that is designed to automate decisions and facilitate cryptocurrency transactions.

The DAO acts as a form of venture capital fund, based on open-source code and is without a typical management structure or board of directors.

As a fully decentralized organization, the DAO is not affiliated to any party or authority but in this case, it will make use of the Binance Smart Chain Network to carry out its activities.

A DAO is structured to eliminate human error or manipulation of investor funds by placing decision making power in the hands of an automated system and a crowd-sourced process.

With the Binance Smart Chain Network, the DAO is designed to allow investors to place funds from anywhere in the world anonymously. The DAO will then provide those who provided funds with tokens, to allow them voting rights on possible future projects.

The Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) token project is structured on the DAO concept.



2.0 Current Problem

In buying and selling cryptocurrencies, whether seriously as an investor or as a speculator trying to take advantage of market prices or as a hobby to form a collection we are faced with restrictions and have to adhere to requirements of the current centralized system.

If you are dealing in international trade, you will find yourself waiting for days on end for your financial transactions to clear and settlements of trades to be credited to your bank account

In financial institutions and centralized exchanges, operating hours are limited and they are closed for operations during Sundays and or during Public Holidays which means that there are times when nothing can be done.

Only certain financial mechanisms can be used for cross-border or international financial transactions and only if both parties are part of the same system. However, there are many limitations and these are not normally used in international business settlements.

2.1 Old Norm

The period before the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic where everyone was in their comfort zone doing what they were doing, making a living, going about their daily lives and dabbling in cryptocurrencies, was what the old norm was about.

This was the period where we used to say that if something is not broken there is no need to fix it. Why should we do something otherwise?

However, with the pandemic now being part of our lives, we will have to re-evaluate the facts of life. Things that we used to take for granted we now find that they are no longer effective, practical or of any use in the current situation

Therefore, now is the time where we have to venture out from our comfort zone and adopt new methods, new technologies or new lifestyles in order to cope with the challenges and hurdles brought about by the virus in our midst and move on forward.

The DeFi space has been around for the past 2 or 3 years and is fast gaining popularity from people who are looking for alternatives to what the traditional financial sector have to offer. The nature of which DeFi was developed, based on decentralization and advanced technology, makes it even more ideal for an environment where a lot of restrictions were imposed because of the pandemic



2.2 Centralization

Currently, everything that we do now, apart from activities in the DeFi space, is centralized. Doing business entails conforming to a lot of regulations imposed by relevant authorities ranging from local government bodies to international trade regulators

Financial transactions be it for business, investment, speculation or personal purposes have to comply with rules and regulations imposed by central authorities

In the buying and selling of cryptocurrencies, all the centralized crypto exchanges would require you to undergo KYC formalities and transfer your digital assets to them. These exchanges are basically acting as the middle-man in the transactions.

All these required compliances to complete basic transactions are in contrast to the main principle why cryptocurrency was established in the first place, that is decentralization.

2.3 Global Debt Crisis

However, in making choices of what we want to do in the financial world, a global situation that does not cross our mind or factor into our decision making is the global debt crisis.

The global debt crisis arose from the international monetary system's structural design, which is based largely on the US Dollar.

The current pandemic has caused the biggest government splurge by countries across the globe in living history. Recent IMF World Economic Outlook paints a rosy picture for the short term and even advocates continued easy monetary policy but close scrutiny reveals a growing debt number which are truly worrying

Rising global debt is a long-term problem which no one wants to address. In the 1970s, the Triffin Dilemma was identified and it is basically the fact that the US, as a reserve currency issuer, must run a monetary policy which can supply dollars to meet the rest of the world's demand for a liquid international currency.

This allows US to run a current account deficit, effectively spending more than income, because the rest of the world is willing to hold the US Dollar as a convenient means of international payment, unit of account and store of value.

This type of global financial structure results in more and more cheap borrowings by the US in US Dollars from the rest of the world which can be easily abused by piling on more and more debt. If the situation remains unchecked, in simple terms, the global financial situation will be in a huge mess. This will then lead to an unprecedented economic crisis with far reaching effects across the globe where no one will be spared.

One of the main principles behind the creation of a financial instrument like the cryptocurrency is to present an alternative to the usage and over reliance of the US Dollar in our daily lives and for local or international commerce.



2.4 Potential Devaluation of USD

In a situation that, if the rest of the world decides that the Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) can replace the US Dollar, even if not fully but partially, what will happen to the value of the US Dollar?

What if amid the current lowest bond yields in US, the stock market falls drastically? The US could face capital outflows, depreciation in the US Dollar exchange rate and also higher inflation

Unless the powers that be can currently bring the macroeconomic conditions in US back to sustainable levels, the world may not be able to avoid high risks of a financial crash or slower growth. Post pandemic growth levels are already estimated by the IMF World Economic Outlook to be 3% lower than pre-pandemic levels

With the two of the world's largest economies not cooperating and in a state of conflict does not help the situation either. The trigger for the next financial crisis may very well accidentally develop from the trade frictions between them.

2.5 Poor Delivery of Payment Mechanism

The current payment mechanism for consumers and businesses leaves a lot to be desired. Over the years with rapid technological advances, at least we have witnessed more and more innovative financial mechanisms for the handling of money by the consumers.

These electronic payment mechanisms apart from a few that are truly engineered for global usage, are basically limited for usage within national or regional boundaries.

For the businesses involved in international or cross-border trades, the situation has not changed much over the years.

The good old Letter of Credit (LC) and Bank Guarantee (BG) are still in practice by the international trading fraternity and financial institutions.

Distances traveled, traffic jams, parking problems, long queues and bank processing times with all the red tapes means that hours are cumulatively wasted in the settlements of business transactions.

Fixed and limited working hours of financial institutions globally along with time zone differences between different locations around the world means that hours are wasted when banks are not open and one side sleeps while the other is operating.

These issues are but a few of the problems that are plaguing those involved in doing business with viable alternatives non-existent until now



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3.0 Solution

The Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) presents the solution to the various problems as discussed above.

Utilizing the Binance Smart Chain, CAGS can be transferred to another compatible smart wallet anywhere in the world with internet connection, within seconds

Listed on the Decentralized Exchange PancakeSwap on the Binance Smart Chain, trading is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

CAGS is traded on a decentralized finance platform with a compatible smart wallet; therefore, your digital assets are in your control eliminating the risks of losing your assets in exchange hacks.

Utilizing the Decentralized Autonomous Organization concept in its operation, decision making is by consensus and participation are based on quantities of CAGS held

There is no one party in charge which eliminates the risks of financial impropriety and other nefarious acts.

4.0 Objectives of CAGS

CAGS is the first Crypto Gold DAO to be built on Binance Smart Chain.

CAGS is a Decentralised Autonomous Organisation (DAO) that will buy or sell digital assets, crypto assets and NFTs collection over time using the Binance Smart Chain.

CAGS is also a digital currency or digital money or digital gold that will be used as an alternative medium of exchange for any e commerce transactions, trade transactions and trade settlements.

CAGS is used as a stabilizer to maintain an expected value equivalent to 1 Troy oz of Gold. Therefore, CAGS can be kept as a store of value.

CAGS managed by Treasury's DAO will be used to buy and sell any digital assets inclusive of cryptocurrencies and Non-Fungible Tokens (NFT) that are considered undervalued

CAGS can be used for Staking, Yield Farming and participating in Liquidity Pools as well as generating returns from activities in any reliable DeFi platforms



5.0 Governance of CAGS

Community Members may vote on decisions

Key Representative members of the CAGS Community are selected based on the quantity of CAGS tokens held

Proposals are submitted and decisions are made by consensus by the Key Representative Members of the CAGS Community

6.0 SWOT Analysis of CAGS

This study is to identify the core strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of CAGS for a facts-based analysis, fresh perspectives and new ideas.

The points as highlighted will be used as assessment tools in a strategic manner to achieve the objectives of CAGS

6.1 Strengths

Based on the Decentralized Autonomous Organization concept, a lot of weak points of a crypto system are removed

Governance and community voting system to stay on track of objectives

Traded at the latest version of PancakeSwap, a Decentralized Exchange with an impressive and innovative ecosystem that is getting more and more popular.

Utilizing the Binance Smart Chain, a blockchain that enables fast transactions with very low gas prices plus cross chain compatibility.

Available for trade or use anywhere, anytime by anyone with internet access

Ideal for everyday use as a digital currency and as a store of value

Immutability being one of the key factors of the blockchain concept

Mass Adoption

F.A.S.T.E.R = Fast, Accurate, Secured, Transparent, Efficient, Reliable



6.2 Weaknesses

CAGS is a newly listed token in a crowded field where thousands of other tokens are also listed

A relatively small Liquidity Pool that is recently established as is the case of any newly listed token which will be unattractive to potential buyers of the token due to its size.

6.3 Opportunities

With a listed price of USD 0.001, with the sky being the limit, CAGS token has a lot of upside price potential

The same Liquidity Pool being newly established offers a fantastic business investment opportunity which will give a good return of investment over a period of time

Tap into the future potential of blockchain, smart contract, decentralized finance and non-fungible token (NFT)

6.4 Threats

The threat of an exploit or hack is ever present

Competition for the attention of crypto enthusiasts and investors are posed by the sheer numbers of other cryptocurrencies in the market.



7.0 Projected Usage of CAGS

7.1 CAGS Ecosystem

Internet Communities

Crypto Communities

Merchants

High Net Worth Investors

Fund Management Companies

Entrepreneurs

Business Partners

Ecommerce

SME

Trade

Charitable Organizations

Wallet providers

As with any other cryptocurrency, CAGS can be freely converted into other cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin (BTC) or Ethereum (ETH) or into a Fiat currency.

CAGS can also be converted into physical gold if the need arises.

Fiat <> BTC/ETH <> Crypto <> CAGS <> Gold <> Fiat

Those communities as identified above will potentially be the ecosystem of CAGS.

7.2 Alternative Payment Mechanism

CAGS is also a digital currency or digital money or digital gold that will be used as an alternative medium of exchange for any e commerce transactions, trade transactions and trade settlements.

7.3 Store of Value

CAGS can be kept as a store of value.



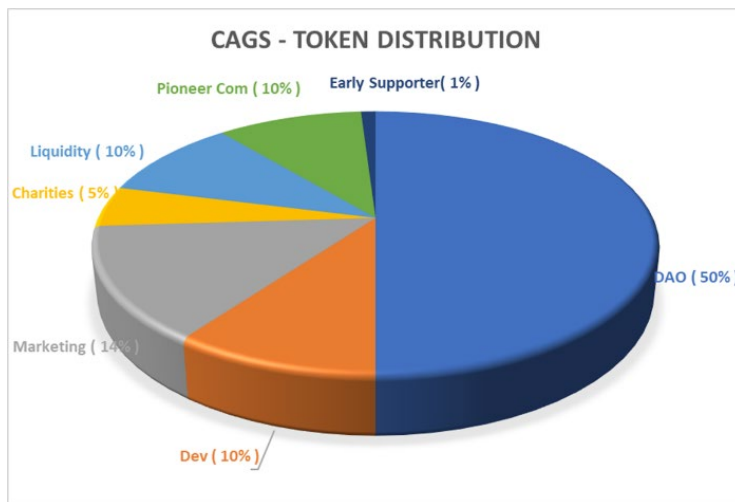
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8.0 Tokenomics

The following are the details of the CAGS tokenomics:

Name: Crypto Assured Gold Standard

Ticker: CAGS



Token Type: BEP 20

Maximum Supply: 1,000,000,000

Listing: PancakeSwap v2

Initial Listing Price: 0.001 USD

Out of the maximum supply capped at 1,000,000,000 units, 50% are locked with the Treasury. The Treasury's Wallet is controlled by a multi-signature smart contract.

10% of the total supply, also locked, are set aside for Blockchain Development of the project.

Advertising and Promotional activities which includes Marketing and Staking are calculated to require a market value based on 14% of the total supply of CAGS token and this quantity is set aside and locked.

5% of the total supply of the CAGS token is also locked to cater for charity and corporate social responsibility program to charitable organizations.

It is structured that Active Pioneer Communities of the organization are allocated 10% of the maximum supply with the amount released on the basis of market performance of the CAGS token.

To enhance early adoption of the token, Airdrops with the quantity amounting up to maximum of 1% of the maximum supply will be given to crypto communities and supporters.

The total Initial Liquidity in the market place is only 10% of the maximum supply.



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9.0 Road Map

Below we present the journey we planned to undertake to make the CAGS vision a success.

Phase 1:

Launching of the CAGS token website

Commencement of social media marketing

To educate and raise awareness of the general public especially investors on the potential of blockchain technology

Hands-on practical experience in the creation of Binance Smart Chain compatible crypto wallets like Metamask and Trust Wallet

Social media platforms will be used for disbursement of information with regards to CAGS with the following already established:

Telegram : <https://t.me/cagolds>

Twitter : <https://twitter.com/CagsGold>

Facebook Page: <https://facebook.com/cagolds>

Instagram: <https://Instagram.com/cagoldstd>

The CAGS official Logo is undergoing final development touch-ups and will be unveiled a few days before the CAGS official launch date.

The White Paper on CAGS is currently being written and is expected to be ready for perusal by the investing public and cryptocurrency fans alike on or before the CAGS official launch date.

BSC Token Smart Chain

Tokenomics

As with any token that is listed in PancakeSwap, CAGS will be traded for BNB or vice-versa and a Liquidity Pool will be provided for to facilitate trading activities.

A Pre-Launch Liquidity Provider Offer Scheme for early bird investors, with attractive packages, will be implemented before the Initial Liquidity Launch.



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CAGS will also be listed on BscScan, which is a Block Explorer and Analytics Platform for the Binance Smart Chain. With BscScan, users will be able to search and explore the Binance Smart Chain for transactions, addresses, tokens, prices and other activities taking place on the blockchain.

CAGS is also listed in the Bogged Finance.

Playing a part in society, as a social corporate responsibility, a Covid-19 Recovery and Vaccination Charity Campaign where volunteers will be distributing CAGS, will be put into motion before the CAGS launch date.

The Official Launch Date for CAGS is: 8 am EST, 8th August 2021 where CAGS is listed on the PancakeSwap Version 2 Exchange at the Binance Smart Chain.

Phase 2: Q4 2021

Increasing the members of the CAGS Telegram group with a targeted figure of above 10,000

Similarly, to increase the number of Twitter followers to above 10,000

Video promotions with the usage of YouTube and TikTok

Continued Social Media Marketing

Continued Education to create awareness of Blockchain and Smart Wallets

Application for listing at Coin Gecko

Application for listing at Coin Market Cap

Venturing into collaboration and partnerships for mutually beneficial relationships

Publishing of relevant news and informative articles

Partnerships with Influencers as a marketing tool

Appointment of ambassador for a country-by-country basis as a brand development strategy



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Phase 3: 2022

- To apply for listing at a Centralized Exchange for more exposure
- To develop partnerships with merchants and businesses to enhance the usage
- More emphasis on partnership with proven effective social media channels
- Donations to charitable organizations will be carried out
- Charity events will be conducted in partnership with charitable organizations
- Implementation of partnerships with Venture Capitalists
- Governance development on the DAO component of the CAGS system.

Phase 4: 2023-2025

- Testing and the launch of the DAO component of the CAGS system
- Development of the CAGS mobile app
- Development of the CAGS Crypto Debit Card
- Review, selection and purchase of Digital Assets
- Compliance with any regulations that directly affects CAGS

10.0 Brainchild Behind CAGS

Crypto Assured Gold Standard was envisioned as a cryptocurrency based on the F.A.S.T.E.R with the DAO concept to provide a viable value proposition.

We believe in the power of community. Building a portfolio of digital assets, crypto assets or NFTs collection together will be better if we have more great minds working towards similar goals. As a community, we will also gain more exposure, and be able to build a portfolio of higher quality of digital assets or crypto assets or NFTs collection, increasing our chances for achieving the value of one CAGS to potentially reach the price of one fine troy ounce of physical gold.



Crypto Assured Gold Standard

11.0 Conclusion

The Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) token together with its ecosystem presents another approach to solving the current issues facing us in this point of time.

However, it is also a future-proofed system that can adept to situations that may arise in the future and be thoroughly capable managing them.

Based on the Decentralized Autonomous Organization concept which is modified for the present and to be relevant in the future and in line with its vision, Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) is set to move forward in the world of cryptocurrencies in particular and Decentralized Finance in general.

This will be further amplified by the rapid and inexorable transition to the Decentralized Finance space where financial dealings are carried out in a trustless and permissionless environment.

With the rapid evolution of technology, such a situation would be the new norm for our everyday financial dealings and we must be acquainted with the ever changing and evolving technology to stay abreast with current developments

Crypto Assured Gold Standard (CAGS) is well poised to provide the internet business community and the world a medium of exchange for business transactions that is Fast, Accurate, Secured, Transparent, Efficient and Reliable.

It has all the attributes of a cryptocurrency and with the addition of the Decentralized Autonomous Organization concept it is designed to overcome the limitations of other cryptocurrencies.

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