SOROS

Network Whitepaper v1

Abstract

The third generation of the internet, called Web 3.0, moves the internet towards peer to peer connectivity and interaction with no central authority. The notion of a server disappears. Each user connects directly to the single public shared blockchain database of information which runs in a network of nodes globally in a shared virtual memory forever. There is only one copy of the data in the single memory space, a single database of information. Every user is interacting directly with each other or with this database. The database is structured as a ledger of transactions against a set of accounts, called “wallets”. This is called a blockchain ledger.

This evolution removes the complexity of identity and data authenticity and enforces verification of 100% digital trust and ownership via blockchain technology. This opens the door to a new model of access to digital content.

Soros is a single computer program running permanently in the memory of a network of virtual machines across the globe called a blockchain, and can be thought of as a blockchain “program”. Soros never stops and is always running, without human interaction. We call this program a digital ‘contract’ as it publishes a public interface between itself and its users. The contract rules are clearly written in logical code and are publicly open source for full transparency. Soros is a digital ‘contract’ that facilitates the shared ownership of a digital tokenized supply and manages a single shared ledger against it.

Soros is deployed only once. The genesis event. From then on it is running permanently in the virtual memory of the blockchain network. Soros starts with a fixed supply of 5,300,000 token units. Each unit represents fractionalized ownership of the total supply.
These units are called ‘tokens’ or ‘coins’. Each token unit represents a single share of the total supply of all Soros tokens. Soros stores a ledger of token ownership transactions and allowances. Soros is a permanent, transparent ledger of the fixed supply of Soros units on the network.

Having a Soros token in the user blockchain wallet automatically verifies the user on the network as well as seamlessly records all interactions and behavior with the network. Soros token ownership can be modified via transferring ownership units between Soros wallets or other network contracts. The ownership is stored in one place, permanently, on the Soros contract.

Anyone on the internet can participate with the Soros contract. By simply swapping for a Soros ownership amount with network native currency, the user wallet address is written into the ledger as owner of that share of Soros. Soros manages the swapping of Soros ownership itself, autonomously through coded condition statements against its own liquidity, without any 3rd party liquidity or controller. Internet users purchase the ownership directly from the single executing Soros contract. Ownership is not subject to any corruption, tampering or censoring of any kind.

The users swap network native currency for Soros tokens. Much like we swap Fiat currency for tickets to a carnival, or for a login to Netflix. The user does this via accessing the Soros contract directly through a Web 3.0 peer to peer encrypted network user-interface. Once swapped, the user's wallet address is stored in Soros as owning that amount of Soros and this unit holding is shown in the user’s wallet.

How is Soros priced?
Soros is priced by the global public free market. The executing Soros contract manages the liquidity of the contract and the native currency collected via swapping, called asset-backing. Asset backing can never be removed and lives forever in the Soros contract. This maintains the value of all Soros against the underlying network and appreciates with a rising floor price, compounding with the underlying network currency modulation. The value of access to the user is tied to the value that access provides. The price of Soros is determined directly by the holder's perceived value for this provided access.

Soros is a digital ticket to a digital carnival. The price of the ticket depends on the quality of the carnival. The free market will decide.

How do I use Soros?

Once purchased, the Soros token is held in the user’s digital wallet. Its presence in the wallet, and the verification of consent to verify it, unlocks access to the supported internet platforms, metaverse nodes or “internet of things” devices. These User Interfaces include social networks, community networks, educational networks, banks, insurance, investment, streaming, gaming, virtual entertainment and meta experiences, appliances, devices, and fundamentally all digital internet interaction and participation. The value of this access and the content provided by the interfaces, is the value of Soros. Soros is a next generation access technology.

Imagine you sold your Netflix login? What would you pay to get it back?

User information is no longer stored, maintained and manipulated by each individual centralized platform. The user is verified via their private keys once and using the Web 3.0 technology, they are verified for access as long as they possess the Soros token in their wallet on a device which is constantly reconfirmed autonomously..

Consider this digitized subscription via a decentralized access token.

But who owns the Soros contract?

The answer is the Soros contract is ownerless. Soros is decentralized and has no central authority. It is computer code running on the network.
In order to participate in this model, Soros must be ownerless and renounced. There cannot be a centralized authority issuing the access tokens. There is no connection in any way to any central

authority. No corporation, entity, community, government, or any one thing can own or control Soros. It runs perpetually on the internet and can never be tampered with, censored, manipulated or changed in any way. This implies the value of the access token cannot be manipulated by the platforms that use it in any way other than increasing or decreasing the value of the access they provide, and thereby appreciating or depreciating the value of the access token. Access value will appreciate and depreciate with free market supply and demand.

Soros fundamentally shifts the performance of an internet experience, metaverse node, platform or other internet business model, to the value of the access itself. This is a clean and trustworthy line between quality of experience and access value.

In an analogy this is like monetizing your Netflix login through simply possessing a Soros token. At any single time globally the value of the access to Netflix fluctuates, and therefore Soros value fluctuates.

When Netflix content quality is high, Soros' price is high and vice versa.

This whitepaper is a conceptual design. It is meant to inspire and stimulate others to explore this evolved business model and use case for blockchain technology and metaverse access.

The problems:

Centralized authority allows tampering, monitoring, reading, and censoring of personal data and interactions with others on the centralized internet. Users are not free on the internet, they are under the authority of the Web 1.0 and Web 2.0 corporations and their web servers, curated data and information, and algorithmic manipulation of experience and context. User data is sold without their knowledge in a legacy business model of data farming for profit and paid manipulation of content.

Legacy banking friction

Legacy Web 1.0 and 2.0 access is controlled via subscription models. These models place the value and price of access under the complete control of the platform owner. They onboard the user through legacy banking processes, have control over the credit card or payment credentials and complete rights to cancel or restrict. Ending access is tedious and full of friction.

But the problem is deeper, if Facebook makes a Facebook token for access to Facebook, they still control access and content, and more importantly the access value. They are free to lower access value but not price of access. This model does not work. The free markets should dictate the value of access to internet platforms using independent means such as Soros.

The solution:

Enter the access token, Soros.

Soros is an independent digital store of access value. The decoupling of access value from the platform ecosystem into a single "free market priced" digital token, solves both problems and introduces new utility to the community of access holders.

All participating Web 3.0 accepting metaverse nodes can use the Soros token to verify access to their platform and form an ecosystem of participants and a community of accessors. This ecosystem of participants benefit from the combined value of access and the membership to the Soros ecosystem by holding Soros.

By placing the value of the access into the free market, the value of the Soros token, the existing business models must evolve to support access value via quality of content and experience. This value will be reflected in the price of the access token used to access their platforms.

By storing the access value and the exchange liquidity within the decentralized access token contract itself, it is safely stored transparently, free of any manipulation by any entity, forever, and provides a truthful representation of all access, and all access token transactions forever. The value of access is stored, and the purchase of access is by direct interaction with the token contract, not through any 3rd party exchange or platform allowing for manipulation.

The simplicity of the model becomes apparent when one considers the evolved business model. Users purchase the access token directly from the token contract itself, they can then access the information and platforms the token is used to provide access for, and if they no longer require or want access they simply sell the token at market value. Levels of access can be modulated via the number of access tokens required for access.

Because Soros is a blockchain contract, it automatically inherits the holder history, and their transactions directly on chain. The duration of the time held is directly known from the blockchain providing proof of trusted participation, a direct feature inherited from the blockchains itself.

The Web 3.0 compliant metaverse nodes benefit via not having to manage user identity or verification. This eliminates a large portion of the overhead of providing user services. They also get a digitally trusted network of users.

But how is access value stored and managed?

Within the Soros contract, the native value of the contract liquidity is stored permanently in a contract program called 'asset backing'. This allows the contract to avoid large price impacts, and always maintain a floor price. Soros is purchased by swapping native currency for the token. Soros is sold by swapping back to native currency. All transactions are interacted directly with the contract itself. No 3rd party exchange or tool is needed.

The Soros token contract itself interacts with no 3rd parties. It is 100% self contained and executes all user transactions autonomously with no human intervention. It is open source and 100% transparent.

Every transaction against the Soros token contract pays a small percentage fee to token holders, to the increasing baseline value of the token via adding to the asset backing. This fee is therefore paid directly to the Soros holders and the token rising floor value. No intermediaries participate in the peer to peer interaction between user and Soros.

The result is a highly stable store of user access value, modulated by the quality of access of the participants of the ecosystem. The value of the ecosystem access is reflected in the market value of the Soros access token. The result is a higher quality experience for the user, and a higher level of security and trust for the ecosystem participants that no longer need to manage their own user access centralized systems. Access is digitally verified and controlled via decentralized "gates". This ensures a public and fair access protocol with clear access value capitalization.

As a user I simply purchase Soros from the public Soros token contract, access the participating platforms, and if I want to end the access, I simply sell the tokens. The participating ecosystem validators are unaffected. The gate is binary. Either you have the token, or not. Access becomes fair, transparent, and democratic.

Soros is a universally obtainable access digital token that allows any user to access a service supporting the technology. The value of the access is determined in a decentralized manner via the free market.

To continue using the services, the users must hold the Soros token. The value of the service dictates how long or how many Soros tokens the user will hold. This implies Soros represents the value of access and the services using Soros must maintain or improve to modulate the price of Soros.

Summary

Soros introduces a new Web 3.0 business model for pricing the value of digital and physical access into a decentralized digital token traded in the internet domain. The result is moving ownership of access to the user away from control of the metaverse nodes. This evolves the online business model to align quality of experience with free market price of access.

There are many ways to participate in the Soros network.

- Network users hold Soros access tokens to access metaverse nodes that support Soros access.
- Metaverse nodes hold Soros access tokens to capitalize their business.

- Investors hold Soros to benefit from the increase in the value of the access.

  To continue using the services, the users must hold the Soros token. The value of the service dictates how long or how many Soros tokens the user will hold. This implies Soros represents the value of access to the experiences or utility Soros is gatekeeping. If the user sells their Soros, they can no longer access these experiences or utilities.

Glossary and Definitions

"Blockchain" - publicly accessible decentralized and immutable database.
"Smart contract" - Computer code running in the virtual memory of a public blockchain network that can never be altered or removed.
"Token" - a digital entry in the smart contract only accessible by the owner.
"Burn" - when the owner of a token chooses to destroy it
"Mint" - a smart contract owner can to create blockchain tokens
"Liquid" - the ability to easily buy, sell or trade assets.
"Exchange" - A crypto marketplace where crypto can be bought and sold.
"Charting" - Visual asset price trends and prediction through technical analysis.
"Decentralization" - Removal of the financial middle-man via removal of 3rd party trust. Immutability. No single authority.
"Lindy Effect" - When an industry or trend has passed the tipping point of becoming part of culture or society and cannot go back.
"DeFi" - Decentralized Finance - a construct where the financial vehicle is an autonomous, self contained, ownerless computer code, running in the public domain on the blockchain. Anyone can interact with it, as long as they follow the guidelines and rules coded into the DeFi smart contract.
"Proof of Participation" - Publicly verifiable evidence of participation, from inception of record to present.
"Proof of Conduct" - Publicly verifiable evidence of conduct, from inception of record to present.
"Web 3.0" - a trusted internet without centralized authority.