

The AnsPri Whitepaper

WORLD'S FIRST INITIATIVE OF ITS TYPE TO WORK IN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR AND MAKING THE WORLD, A BETTER PLACE FOR UNDERPREVIDGED PEOPLE.

AnsPri is a decentralized, low-cost and privacy-protected platform. AnsPri is a BEP-20 Token based on Binance Smart Chain is committed to launching multiple projects in its community and ecosystem under the umbrella of AnsPri. AnsPri will collect and analyse data and help Social Development organizations work to reduce their negative impact of society on the ecosystem. With the focus on building three primary functions as part of its phase one deployment, AnsPri mission is to simplify the transaction process between people around the world by offering an alternative for transaction without including the expensive middlemen.

Disclaimer

By using AnsPri token, website, or the ecosystem, you accept the risks associated with the cryptocurrency, transactions, and private keys. You accept the following and any other risks related to the AnsPri token:

- Cryptocurrencies are high-risk investments and highly volatile, Cryptocurrency may become even worthless. From the time of purchasing AnsPri token till the time you get the cryptocurrency delivered to your wallet, the AnsPri token value may be higher or lower than at the time of purchase. You are aware of these risks, and agree that the AnsPri token foundation is not committed to repurchasing AnsPri token from you.
- Before you invest, make your own research. If you have concerns, please ask your financial advisor.
- We do not guarantee or warranty, and accept no legal liability direct or indirect, consequential, compensatory, incidental, actual, exemplary, punitive or special (including but not limited to lost capital, profits, loss of revenue or third-party loss foreseeable or otherwise, trading losses or damages data, goodwill or other intangible losses) as the result of its ecosystem activities arising from or connected to the accuracy, reliability, currency, or completeness of any material in this whitepaper not withstanding any negligence, default or lack of care, is disclaimed.
- Cryptocurrency transaction is irreversible. If you make a mistake sending AnsPri token to the wrong address or using the wrong network deposit address, your funds will be lost.
- If you lose your private keys, we can't help you to recover your funds. You are aware of the risks associated with private keys. You agree that if you lose your private keys the funds will be lost.

Abstract

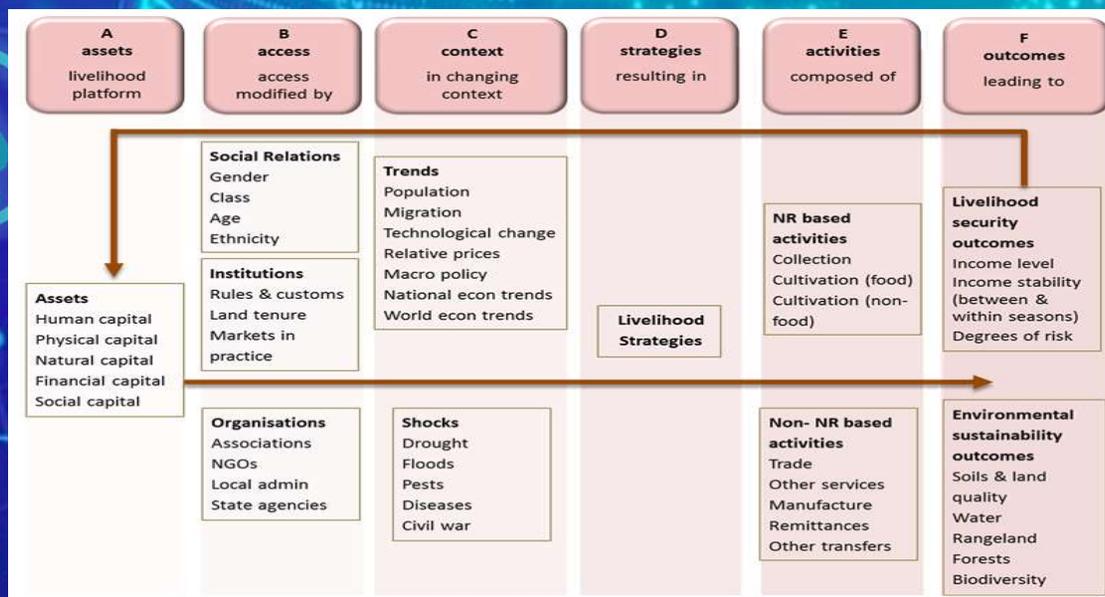
- ❑ Regardless, DeFi applications all need access to good liquidity sources which is a critical component to provide good services. Currently, decentralized liquidity consists of various sources including (Just Swap, BNB Trade), decentralized funds and other financial apps. The more scattered the sources, the harder it becomes for anyone to either find the best rate for their trade or to even find enough liquidity for their needs. AnsPri is a fully on-chain liquidity protocol that can be implemented on any smart contract enabled blockchain. AnsPri's solution allows liquidity to be aggregated from diverse sources into a single network, which in turn provides a single endpoint for takers to seamlessly perform multiple token trades in a single blockchain transaction. End users, DApps or any other party only need to query this single endpoint to get the best available rate for their trade.
- ❑ The protocol allows for a wide range of implementation possibilities for liquidity providers, allowing a wide range of entities to contribute liquidity, including end users, decentralized exchanges and other decentralized protocols.
- ❑ AnsPri is a decentralised synthetic asset contract protocol built on BEP-20. The contract is devised in such a way that everything is controlled by the contract itself autonomously. It follows a specific protocol and returns output based on the same. There are functions that are defined for the user and these functions control the major part of the contract. Functions like buy, sell, withdraw etc can directly be accessed by the user and anyone can call the total BNB function to check the liquidity of the exchange. This creates a direct entry point for the user and it is very helpful in creating an environment that has no one to control or no owner to change things as they are.

Abstract

- ❑ AnsPri is working on the untouched roots for the development sector worldwide. The AnsPri team would mainly target the lack of proportion within world regarding skill, education, infrastructure, Livelihoods, job opportunity for unprivileged pupil. It is mainly working on revolutionary strategy to balance the social inequality. AnsPri works on skill development and use new technologies for skilling up the people. It is preparing new generation courses so that people can learn and earn fast.
- ❑ According to the theory, skills exist along a continuum of complexity from reproductive to productive. Reproductive skills are those which are focused on applying standard procedures, or automated processes, such as multiplying numbers or typing. Productive skills, on the other hand, involve the application of principles and strategies, such as creative writing or playing chess. whether a skill is reproductive or productive has much greater influence on the selection and design of instructional strategy than if a skill is intellectual, motor, personal, or interpersonal. When attempting to understand the skills cycle, it's important to recognize the types of responses involved in skill practice. There are both "closed" and "open" responses. "Closed" responses involve a static environment, one that does not change with the activity of skilled practice within the space. "Open" responses involve a dynamic environment where the performer must constantly adjust his or her performance based on variables within the environment. The skills cycle involves more "open" responses in that environmental stimuli affect the decision-making and behavior of the learner/performer. The performer perceives the stimulus, recalls prerequisites based on his or her perception, plans for behavior accordingly, and exhibits behavior, or performs the response to the stimulus which affects the environment and the original stimulus which then must be acted upon again by the performer. This cycle continues throughout the performance of the skilled practice.

Abstract

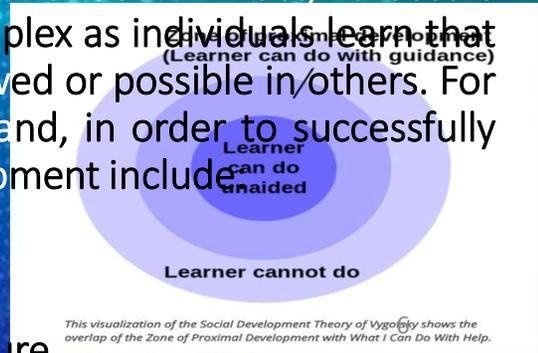
- ❑ Livelihood development programmes were designed to help improve the quality of life for marginalized people by providing them with access to health care, livelihood opportunity and protection; thereby giving them hope to constructively contribute to their communities.
- ❑ The livelihoods framework is a way of looking at the complexity of people's livelihoods, especially the livelihoods of the poor, whether they be rural or urban. It seeks to understand the various dimensions of a person's livelihood; the strategies and objectives pursued, and associated opportunities and constraints.
- ❑ The livelihood system also includes the total pattern of labour allocation of household members between crops, livestock, off-farm work, non-farm business and reproductive and community tasks.



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- ❑ The objective of the Livelihood Program is to reduce poverty and inequality by generating employment among poor households and by moving highly vulnerable households into sustainable livelihoods and toward economic stability.
- ❑ Sustainable development is a guiding institutional principle and a policy goal for addressing economic growth with social and environmental protection. The theory of infrastructure-led development argues that investments in infrastructure development contribute to socio-economic growth and environmental protection at both local and global levels .Infrastructure development have diverse socio-economic and environmental effects.
- ❑ Social development is the process through which children learn about their society and the proper ways to act within it. It is a process through which behaviors, perspectives, and attitudes are learned. For example, consider a child watching their sibling attempting to put a screw in a wall. The sibling cannot do it alone, so they ask a parent for help. With the parent's assistance, the sibling is able to affix the object to the wall. Thus, the observing child learns that while they are not able to screw things in by themselves, they can do it with assistance. The process of social development does not stop after childhood. In fact, it occurs continuously through all stages of life. Social development is made further complex as individuals learn that certain behaviors are expected in some circumstances or settings, but not allowed or possible in others. For this reason, social development is extremely important to study and understand, in order to successfully navigate social situations. Other reasons to study and understand social development include
 - ❑ Gaining knowledge about how children acquire new abilities.
 - ❑ Learning about how habits are formed.
 - ❑ Discovering how behavior and habit development vary from culture to culture.

AnsPri



Abstract

- ❑ AnsPri works on several theories of social development. Significant theories include: attachment theory, Vygotsky's theory, Piaget's theory, psychoanalytical theory, and social learning theory.

In order to maximize the reach to masses and to gain the required awareness about the most pressing issue of Social Development, AnsPri token is going to come up with several utilities. AnsPri, is not only on the biggest mission, but it's AnsPri token is also going to be the most widely adopted crypto asset, as well most widely used token leveraging an array of utility services. Such utility services will allow new users to come onboard to AnsPri mission with greater motivation. As more users join the platform, the awareness that mankind faces today, will continue to rise. The aim of the AnsPri utility services is to bring the required masses under one umbrella and join their forces to come onboard for the mission to provide every resources to the targeted people.

AnsPri, aims to bring every stake holder together and start leveraging its technology for better tomorrow for everyone. It includes general public, corporates, government organizations and non-profit organizations.

Tokenomics

❑ BINANCE SMART CHAIN

- ❑ The Binance Smart Chain (BSC) is a blockchain network that runs in parallel to the Binance Chain. In contrast to the Binance Chain, BSC features smart contract functionality and compatibility with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).
- ❑ The Binance Smart Chain offers our community the added interoperability of facilitating their investments through Ethereum-based wallets, such as MetaMask. An added advantage of issuing AnsPri tokens on the BSC is that it offers our community an affordable blockchain experience through smaller transaction fees compared to the Ethereum Network

❑ PANCAKESWAP

- ❑ PancakeSwap is a Binance Smart Chain Decentralized Exchange (DEX) for swapping BEP-20 tokens,
- ❑ To enable AnsPri token buying and selling, PancakeSwap offers our community the ability to exchange their BNB for AnsPri.

❑ AnsPri TOKEN

- ❑ AnsPri token is a BEP20 token issued on the Binance Smart Chain with a total supply of 21 Million tokens. A direct presale was issued of 5.25 Million tokens (25%) of the total supply, 25% were burned, and 25% were added to the PancakeSwap liquidity pool.
- ❑ Founders token locks for 3 years after 3 years only 5% will release on monthly basis.
- ❑ Company will not sell any tokens on exchange, only staking program holders can sell on exchanges. Company can sell 1% tokens on yearly basis after global launch.



Blockchain: The New Trust Paradigm

Before going into the details of working principles and other aspects of blockchain; let's look into the genesis of the technology itself. The conceptual framework behind blockchain was first put forward by a group of researchers in 1991. The idea was initially intended for time-stamping digital documents such that backdating them will not be possible thereafter. However, the idea went mostly unused until it was again mentioned by Satoshi Nakamoto in his white paper "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System".

Why Blockchain?

It is another question that must be addressed first before going into the details of the technology. To say technology is revolutionary; obviously, it must have a lot of advantage over existing technologies. Here are some advantages of Before going into the details of working principles and other aspects of blockchain; let's look into the genesis of the technology itself. The conceptual framework behind blockchain was first put forward by a group of researchers in 1991. The idea was initially intended for time-stamping digital documents such that backdating them will not be possible thereafter. However, the idea went mostly unused until it was again mentioned by Satoshi Nakamoto in his white paper "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System".
www.cybrosys.com www.blockchainexpert.uk 12 blockchain over existing systems of different domains. Blockchain is: • Decentralized • Distributed • Secure and Faster • Transparent and Immutable The features can be understood well if we look the data structure, data distribution, data validation (Authentication of a piece of data in blockchain) and other related terminologies of blockchain.

Cryptocurrency

In the first section, the blockchain and its structure have been discussed. Before we going to explain one of the famous blockchain (or Blockchain protocol) the Bitcoin, it would be better having a look into the terms Cryptocurrency.

The idea of 'cryptocurrencies' has been on the discourse since 1998 itself. The first known attempt for creating a digital cryptocurrency was B-Money and Bit Gold, but both never came into reality. Cryptocurrencies are the digital or virtual currencies working on the cryptographic principles. As the name indicates, it doesn't have any physical existence or they are not tangible. They merely exist as a set of programming codes. Yet provides high security and usability than many existing currencies.

Cryptocurrency works on blockchain technology, we have already seen how blockchain works. In the case of cryptocurrency, the ledger keeps the track of cryptocurrency that is generated and transacted across the network. Every individual in a particular blockchain will have a unique account Id/address. The cryptocurrency is always associated with these accounts (Currency is Debited and Credited to this account).

People can manage their account through the application called wallets. Through the wallets, anyone can make the transaction to anyone on the network (both the sender and receiver must have an account). The transactions are verified by nodes and added to the blockchain ledger. So the immutable and encrypted ledger of blockchain is the backbone of cryptocurrency.

“Satoshi Nakamoto: An unknown person or a group of people who first proposed and developed the Bitcoin. With nearly 980,000 bitcoins in hand, he is considered to be one of the richest persons in the world. After initial involvement and support Nakamoto handed over the control of network and source code to community members and disappeared.”

Bitcoin

Bitcoin is the first Cryptocurrency as well as the first blockchain implementation in the world. We have already discussed what cryptocurrency is. In this section, let us explore little deep into the topic with the most famous cryptocurrency, Bitcoin. The historical aspects of its creator and all have already pinpointed at many places. However, for the sake of continuity let's have a glance. Based on the conceptual framework put forward by some researchers in late 90's Satoshi Nakamoto introduced bitcoin in 2009. It does follow the exact structure of a typical Blockchain with P2P shared network, Distributed ledgers, and cryptographically protected data.

Digital Tokens

Digital tokens or simply Tokens, are another trending blockchain based application which is shaking the market. So what are they? Tokens are a slight variant of cryptocurrencies; they are a digital asset which is built on top of cryptocurrency of a blockchain network. The token can be used to provide a right, to pay for a service or to transfer data, as an incentive, as a gateway to extra services or any other purposes. In other words, a token can be used in whichever way the developer/ the developing organization decides.

The tokens can be mainly classified into two; Utility tokens and Equity tokens. Utility tokens or user tokens will provide some future access to a product/ service to the user.

Equity tokens are a subcategory of security tokens that represent ownership of an asset, such as debt or company share etc. Equity tokens can be considered as an investment.

The tokens will never be used as a cryptocurrency rather it is a digital asset which is less liquid than cryptocurrency. So, whenever a token is created, its value also will be defined. In some cases, the tokens are refundable, that is we can exchange the token with a cryptocurrency. Like the cryptocurrency, the tokens are also managed with wallets.

Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) for SMEs

Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) consist of the creation of digital tokens by start-up companies (i.e. young micro-SMEs) and their distribution to investors in exchange for fiat currency or, in most cases, mainstream cryptocurrencies (Bitcoin or Ether). ICOs are enabled by the use of Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs), such as the Blockchain, which facilitate the exchange of value without the need for a trusted central authority or intermediary (e.g. government, bank) and allow for efficiency gains driven by such dis-intermediation. Tokens are cryptographically-secured and benefit from the inherent characteristics of DLTs on which they are built such as transparency, security and immutability of the ledger given its distributed nature.

The important role of SMEs in the real economy is well recognised and is derived from their contribution to employment, value added, innovation and general economic growth. Financing sources allow SMEs to fulfil their role, and it is therefore important for SMEs to have access to multiple financing sources both under normal market conditions and in periods of financial stress.

This report analyses the emergence and potential of ICOs as a financing mechanism for start-ups and SMEs, examines the benefits and challenges of this mechanism for small businesses and investors, and discusses policy implications of ICO activity for inclusive financing of SMEs and the real economy **AnsPri**

The report does not discuss classification/taxonomy of tokens or regulatory responses to ICOs, given the work currently being undertaken by regulators and the International Organisation of Securities Commission (IOSCO) (FSB, 2018). Also, the report is based on the theoretical discourse of token offerings and is not intended as a practical ICO guide.

The annex of the report provides a primer to ICOs, introducing token issuances as financing mechanisms and briefly explaining the underlying technology, which allows for a better understanding of the benefits and limitations of the mechanism for SMEs and investors

Airdrops

An airdrop involves the free distribution of native tokens by issuers to existing or new users of their platform, before or concomitantly with the ICO offering. It is an innovative way for a company to promote its product/service via active participants instead of traditional marketing via professional service providers.

The main purpose of airdrops is to kick-start the creation of a community of token-holders before or together with the ICO, or to boost the network effects of already created networks. Airdrops are used for marketing purposes; to raise awareness of a new token; drive more participants to the issuance; but also reward existing participants/token-holders for their loyalty, their active engagement in the network or for bulk purchases.

As most airdrops involve tokens which are not already traded in secondary markets, the holders of such free tokens cannot exchange them and cash out. Token-holders can benefit from the usage of the token (access to a service/product) or wait for the token to become liquid so as to trade it.

In many cases, tokens distributed in airdrops are distributed randomly through the use of smart contracts which send these free tokens to active wallets. In some cases, airdrops can raise financial consumer protection considerations, when used by scammers who trick users into disclosing their private wallet keys in order to receive free tokens. Anecdotal evidence suggests that airdrops may also be used as an alternative way to provide access to tokens in countries where ICOs are banned.

Core Values

Be Magical

We are positive and kind above all else. Our main goal is to create happiness in other lives.

Be Charitable

We strive to be as giving as we can possibly be, helping out our community as much as we can.

Be Sustainable

We make decisions that are based on our long term health, not the short term gain.

Be Transparent

We strive to be open and honest with our community at all times, for the benefit of all involved.

Thank You

