

SAFEOZONE PROTOCOL

DeFi Token Driven with High-yield Automated Cross-chain Platform for Community Governance

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White Paper

INTRODUCTION

SafeOzone Protocol is a DeFi Token driven with high-yield automated cross-chain platform for community governance. It is an Ecosystem community-based project aimed at executing financial transactions independent of traditional financial institutions and intermediaries and is conducted over the smart chain network. It aims to remove brokerages, banks and other native intermediaries from the equation while reserving a circulating quota from transactions to protect the ozone layer depletion and hence end global warming.

EXISTING PROBLEMS

Like an infection that grows more and more virulent, the continent-size hole in Earth's ozone layer keeps getting bigger and bigger.

Each year since the late 1970s, much of the protective layer of stratospheric ozone above Antarctica has disappeared during September, creating what is popularly known as the ozone hole. The Antarctic hole now measures about 9 million square miles, nearly the size of North America. Less dramatic, still significant, depletion of ozone levels has been recorded around the globe. With less ozone in the atmosphere, more ultraviolet radiation strikes Earth, causing more skin cancer, eye damage, and possible harm to crops.

Over the past 30 years humans have made progress in stopping damage to the ozone layer by curbing the use of certain chemicals. But more remains to be done to protect and restore the atmospheric shield that sits in the stratosphere about 9 to 18 miles (15 to 30 kilometers) above the Earth's surface.

Atmospheric ozone absorbs ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun, particularly harmful UVBtype rays. Exposure to UVB radiation is linked with increased risk of skin cancer and cataracts, as well as damage to plants and marine ecosystems. Atmospheric ozone is sometimes labeled as the "good" ozone, because of its protective role, and shouldn't be confused with tropospheric, or ground-level, "bad" ozone, a key component of air pollution that is linked with respiratory disease.

Ozone (O₃) is a highly reactive gas whose molecules are comprised of three oxygen atoms. Its concentration in the atmosphere naturally fluctuates depending on seasons and latitudes, but it generally was stable when global measurements began in 1957. Groundbreaking research in the 1970s and 1980s revealed signs of trouble.

OZONE THREATS AND 'THE HOLE'

In 1974, Mario Molina and Sherwood Rowland, two chemists at the University of California, Irvine, published an article in *Nature* detailing threats to the ozone layer from chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases. At the time, CFCs were commonly used in aerosol sprays and as coolants in many refrigerators. As they reach the stratosphere, the sun's UV rays break CFCs down into substances that include chlorine. One atom of chlorine can destroy more than 100,000 ozone molecules, according to the U.S. Environment Protection Agency, eradicating ozone much more quickly than it can be replaced.

THE OZONE LAYER STATUS TODAY

Recognition of the harmful effects of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances led to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987, a landmark agreement to phase out those substances that has been ratified by all 197 UN member countries. Without the pact, the U.S. would have seen an additional 280 million cases of skin cancer, 1.5 million skin cancer deaths, and 45 million cataracts—and the world would be at least 25 percent hotter.

More than 30 years after the Montreal Protocol, NASA scientists documented the first direct proof that Antarctic ozone is recovering because of the CFC phase-down: Ozone depletion in the region has declined 20 percent since 2005. And at the end of 2018, the United Nations confirmed in a scientific assessment that the ozone layer is recovering, projecting that it would heal completely in the (non-polar) Northern Hemisphere by the 2030s, followed by the Southern Hemisphere in the 2050s and polar regions by 2060.

Monitoring of the ozone layer continues, and it's finding that the recovery may not be as straightforward as hoped. A study in early 2018 found that ozone in the lower stratosphere unexpectedly and inexplicably has dropped since 1998, while another pointed to possible ongoing violations of the Montreal pact.

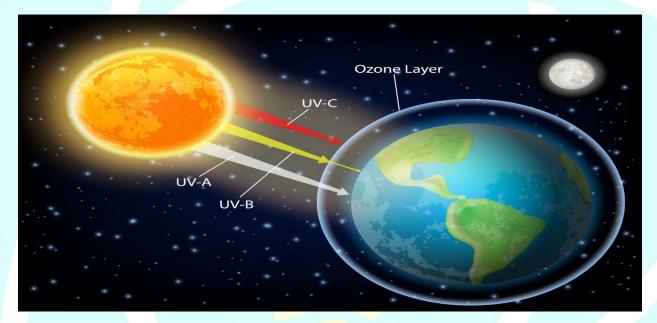
The world is not yet in the clear when it comes to harmful gases from coolants. Some hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), transitional substitutes that are less damaging but still harmful to ozone, are still in use. Developing countries need funding from the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund to eliminate the most widely used of these, the refrigerant R-22. The next generation of coolants, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), do not deplete ozone, but they are powerful greenhouse gases that trap heat, contributing to climate change.

Though HFCs represent a small fraction of emissions compared with carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, their planet-warming effect prompted an addition to the Montreal Protocol, the Kigali Amendment, in 2016. The amendment, which came into force in January 2019, aims to slash the use of HFCs by more than 80 percent over the next three decades. In the meantime, companies and scientists are working on climate-friendly alternatives, including new coolants and technologies that reduce or eliminate dependence on chemicals.

CRYPTOCURRENCY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cryptocurrencies in recent years, have emerged as an innovative means of carrying out online financial transactions, but concerns have been raised among experts about their impact on our environmental. Cryptocurrencies place enormous demand on the energy system, and this increases carbon emissions which sequentially adds up to the overall effects of global warming. However, the technology that powers bitcoin (blockchain) should be considered for future adoption. The environmental hazard regarding cryptocurrency usage stems from the large

carbon footprint left by such small share of global cashless transactions, and its potential to be broadly integrated into current technologies. This study examines the impact of cryptocurrency on the environment with its focus on climate change (Global warming). Although the fate of bitcoin is currently unpredictable, it can be projected that if its rate of adoption is accelerated, its electricity demand is capable of producing sufficient emissions to surpass 2°C of global warming in a few decades. The study recommends that further development in cryptocurrencies should analytically aim to reduce power demand so as to avoid the potentially demoralizing consequences of 2°C of global warming.



KEY DRIVERS AND SUCCESS FACTORS

There are a few important key drivers that will secure mass-adoption of the protocol.

LEGISLATIONS

Crypto payments are still vastly unregulated. But it will, in our opinion, be naïve to assume that post-mass adoption, the environment will remain static. It is likely that local regulators will place crypto payments in one of the payment directives, like the Electronic Fund Transfer Act in USA or Payment Service Directive in EU (or similar) for consumer rights / protection. Legislations will, over time, help to push crypto initiatives that will force SafeOzone to stay compliant with new current and new legislations.

LOBBYING

Back in 2008 more than 80,000 Web sites worldwide displayed a small green logo that proclaimed them to be "Hacker Safe." The logo was provided to them by ScanAlert Inc, a vendor that scanned the sites of its clients daily in search of security vulnerabilities. SafeOzone will use 10% of the tokens in an ecosystem grant pool for early adopters that display the "Safe Crypto Payments" logo on their websites and implement the protocol with a small simple script provided by safecryptopayments.com. The safecryptopayment.com website will monitor enrolled sites daily, and check for the logo; and pay out tokens from the lobbying pool based on the size of the site (traffic ranking).

By being an early adopter of the SafeOzone, SafeOzone signal to their customers that they are one step ahead of competition.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Every holder of SafeOzone represents thousands of partners and millions of holders. SafeOzone will use 25% of the issued tokens to protect the Ozone Layer depletion, secure strategic partnerships and secure adoption among its holders and partners leading PSPs in a country to Tier 1 banks. The strategic partnerships will aim to mass educate millions of holders and partners and make it seamless to implement transactions.

TOKENOMICS / TOKEN UTILITY

Decentralized governance requires well-balanced incentive mechanisms that accurately model both positive and negative outcomes. In other words, the governing entities should be rewarded for good results and penalized for bad ones. The SafeOzone Token is designed to facilitate this through three main utilities:

1. Working: Handle dispute cases and get rewards from the fee pool.

2. Trading: Token holders are incentivized to help secure mass-adoption of the protocol, which will lead to higher value of the token.

3. Governance: Grants direct representation

The working utility provides a financial incentive for participating and contributing to the overall growth of the token.

The trading utility has a direct relation to the success of the protocol and incentivizes participants to educate the market and secure mass-adoption of the protocol. Finally, the governance utility gives the participants the ultimate instrument to enact these incentives.

Note that it is critical for these three utilities to coincide. All governing entities must receive rewards for them to govern in a way that maximizes revenue.

All governing entities must educate the market to ensure mass adoption to increase the value of the token. To this end, SafeOzone Token will have a single fee pool.

SafeOzone work pool aims to set up, maintain, and monetize SafeOzone Token at scale. Its success in doing so can be estimated by its total growth, as this will increase with the number of SafeOzone and the amount of transaction fees secured by them.

To align the governance incentives with the protocol's success, a portion of this revenue, decided on by the community, will be distributed to the fee pool, where the dispute agents can earn tokens by doing "agent work". This mechanic is expected to dominate the positive incentives as SafeOzone gains traction.

UTILITIES:

- SafeOzone token holdings is a requirement to be a part of the work pool.
- Long-term SafeOzone token holders will accumulate more voting power for governance.

GOVERNANCE

The only way to gain representation in the ecosystem will be to hold SafeOzone tokens in the fee pool. Once mature, the network will gradually transition the SafeOzone Protocol and the SafeOzone Blockchain to community governance, allowing the community to decide the future of the protocol.

SafeOzone token holders may stake their SafeOzone Token to vote on or propose new ideas to improve SafeOzone Protocol. Some of such decisions could be:

- Addition/removal of tokens accepted on SafeOzone Protocol, burning / minting.
- Protocol parameters such as collateral factor, reputation algorithms, supply cap, risk limits.
- SafeOzone reputation voting

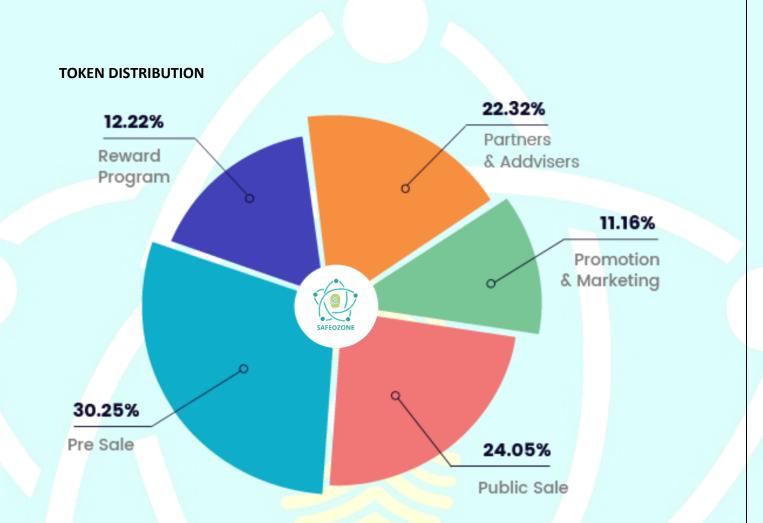
The BEP20 Token

SafeOzone Token (OZONE) is SafeOzone Protocol's native protocol token, currently issued on BSC following BEP-20 standard.

The SafeOzone token is a utility token designed to facilitate community governance and incentivize the virtuous circle of Hips SafeOzone Ecosystem.

TOKEN SPECS

Token Name	SafeOzone Token
Symbol	OZONE
Token Network	BEP-20
Token Supply	33,000,000
Token Contract	0xd5c3d75340848424e26ceea580aa87407544b375
Token Audited	Yes
Token Website	https://safeozone.io



ALLOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Reward Program	4,032,600
Pre-sale	9,982,500
Partners & Advisers	7,365,600
Promotion & Marketing	3,682,800
Public Sale	7,936,500

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The payment industry is rapidly changing and we are adopting. To serve you with the most accurate information, we advise you to visit <u>https://safeozone.io</u> for an up-to-date development and roll-out plan.

MOBILE APP AND TOKEN WALLETS

One of the goals of the project is the development of the native mobile wallet called SafeOzone Wallet with the full functionality of the wallet, exchange, and coin transfer. However, until it is available, SafeOzone Token (OZONE) can be stored in all wallets supporting BEP-20 tokens.

Here is a list of some wallets with support of BEP20 tokens:

- Trust Wallet PC and MAC (recommended and compatible with hardware wallets)
- Metamask Wallet PC and MAC (recommended and compatible with hardware wallets)

DISCLAIMER

We reserve the right to change any technology mentioned in this white paper in favor to the overall goal of the project. For the latest version of the white paper, go to: <u>https://safeozone.io</u>

NO INVESTMENT ADVICE

The information provided on this white paper does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, trading advice, or any other sort of advice, and you should not treat any of the website's content as such.

ACCURACY OF INFORMATION

We will strive to ensure accuracy of information in this white paper although we will not hold any responsibility for any missing or wrong information. You understand that you are using any and all information available here AT YOUR OWN RISK.

ALL INVESTMENTS INVOLVE RISK

All investments involve risk, losses may exceed the principal invested, and the past performance of cryptocurrency, market, or financial product does not guarantee future results or returns. Gains with cryptocurrencies are typically subject to tax, depending on what country you reside.

We accept no liability for loss or damage suffered by you as a result of investing in the SafeOzone Token. Trading and investing are risky, do so at your own risk, and we advise people to never use more money than they can afford to lose.

The cryptocurrency market is a volatile and risky market. Cryptocurrency investing may not be suitable for all readers of this white paper. Anyone looking to invest in cryptocurrencies should consult a fully qualified independent professional financial adviser.

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