

# Egalitarian and Just Currency Networks

Gal Shahaf • Ehud Shapiro • Nimrod Talmon



## We aim to design a monetary system that is:

1. Egalitarian – in terms of control over its execution.
2. Just – value is distributed equally among the participants.

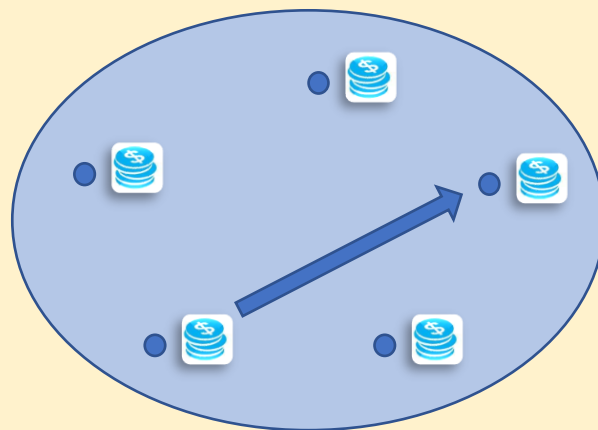
## Current systems:

	Traditional currencies	Cryptocurrencies	Currency Community
Design	Centralized	Decentralized	Decentralized
Control	Central bank	Miners	Participants
# Entities in actual control	1	<5	# Participants

<https://bitcoinaera.app/arewedecentralizedyet/>

## A Currency Community:

- Agents
- Coins
- Configuration function  $h: C \rightarrow V$ .
- Payment correspond to the transfer of coins between the agents.



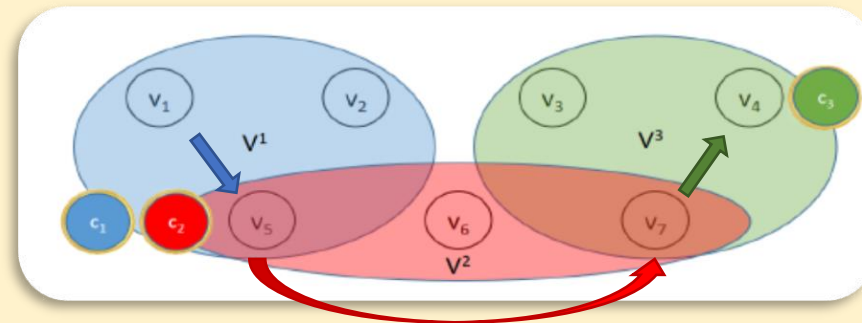
## Standard distributed computation satisfies:

- Equality.
- Distributive justice.
- Fault tolerance up to 1/3 byzantine agents.

**Main Question:** How can the community safely scale-up?

## Currency network:

Communities may inter-operate via chain-payments.



## Joint egalitarian minting:

Every agent mints one coin in only one community at each timestep.

THEOREM 4.6. Assuming:

- Joint egalitarian employed by two currency communities.
- Fixed agents' preferences over the currencies.
- Preference-based coin exchange rates.
- An efficient network history.
- Myopic agents.

Then, if it holds that  $\frac{|V^1| |V^2|}{|V^2|} \leq \lim_t MRS_{12}(CN_t) \leq \frac{|V^1|}{|V^2| |V^1|}$ , then the network history is asymptotically just, and  $\lim_t EX_{12}(CN_t) = 1$ .

## Figure:

Each point in the bounded area will converge to 1:1 exchange rates.  
 $|V^1| = m_1, |V^2| = m_2$ .

