
TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY: SOVEREIGN BANK PROJECT

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1. CONCEPTUAL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Sovereign Bank is a hybrid decentralized financial ecosystem (H-D-Fi) that provides a seamless bridge between non-custodial assets (ERC-20/stablecoins) and traditional payment networks (Visa/Mastercard) without transferring private key ownership to a third party.

1.1. Three-Layer Model

- Protocol Layer (L2 Blockchain):** Execution logic based on Polygon (Arbitrum network). Choice is driven by block finality time (~2 sec) and gas costs (~\$0.01 via Paymaster mechanisms).
- Middleman Layer (Sovereign Gateway):** A set of smart contracts (G-Contracts) responsible for monitoring blockchain events, calculating risk scores, and interacting with the card issuer's API.
- Fiat Layer (Banking Services):** A licensed Fintech entity (Bank of Estonia) provides traditional fiat transaction processing.

2. SMART CONTRACTS AND ACCOUNT ABSTRACTION

Sovereign Bank overcomes the barrier of native token requirements for gas fees by implementing a Paymaster standard.

2.1. Wallet Management Mechanism

- Smart Accounts:** Each user receives a smart contract instead of a traditional EOA wallet, enabling logic for "social recovery" and spending limits.
- Paymasters:** Sovereign Bank acts as a Paymaster node, allowing users to pay gas fees directly in stablecoins (USDT/USDC). Users do not need to understand "gas".

- **Bundlers:** Grouping user operations (UserOps) to reduce network load and speed up transaction confirmation.

2.2. Security and MPC (Multi-Party Computation)

For the Sovereign Bank, security is achieved through MPC. Each user's private key is split into two parts: one part stays with the user, and the other is encrypted in the Sovereign Bank secure enclave. Debiting is impossible without the user's signature, but the bank can block transactions identified as fraudulent.

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3. TRANSACTION LIFE CYCLE (TRANSACTION FLOW)

The system synchronizes the transaction flow with blockchain block times.

POS Terminal Payment Algorithm:

1. **Request:** User inserts the card. Visa sends an authorization request to our Payment Processor.
2. **Hold & Check (200-400ms):** Sovereign Bank Middleware receives the request via Webhook. The system instantly checks the user's smart contract balance and the wallet's Risk-Score.
3. **Approval:** If the balance is sufficient and KYT verification passes, the issuing bank approves the transaction. Transaction is complete.
4. **On-Chain Settlement (Asynchronous):** The user's smart contract initiates the stablecoin deduction and sends it to a designated Liquidity Provider.
5. **Rebalancing:** The system periodically rebalances the smart contract between the Sovereign Bank and the issuing bank.

4. COMPARATIVE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

| Parameter | Custodial Banks (Binance/Uphold) | Sovereign Bank |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Key Ownership | Bank | User (Non-Custodial) |
| Asset Freeze Risk | Full (at exchange discretion) | Minimal (assets on smart contract) |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Transparency | Closed database | Real-time on-chain audit |
| Gas Payment | N/A | Account Abstraction (pay in USD) |
| Innovation Speed | Slow (Legacy systems) | |

Phase 4 (Add-on): Launch of Sovereign DAO. Governance token holders will be able to vote on adding new fiat currencies, selecting local FMI partners, and allocating a portion of protocol profits to the community insurance fund.

5. COMPLIANCE ENGINEERING: "KNOW YOUR TRANSACTION" (KYT)

Sovereign Bank utilizes **[REDACTED]** by integrating monitoring protocols directly into the payment authorization cycle.

5.1. Automated Risk Scoring

- **[REDACTED]** to a blockchain analytics provider.
- **Verification Parameters:** The system checks the sender's address for links to mixers (Tornado Cash), darknet markets, sanctioned addresses (OFAC, UN), or hacked exchanges.
- **Action:** If the Risk Score exceeds the established threshold (e.g., 7/10), the smart contract **[REDACTED]** for full access

5.2. Automated Reporting (SAR)

The system is configured to automatically flag transactions where money laundering patterns are detected, and the aggregated data is submitted to the regulator in Panama via a secure gateway.

6. UNIT ECONOMICS (PER SINGLE USER)

Calculations confirm the model's viability with low operating costs.

| Metric | Value | Justification / Source |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Average Monthly Volume (ARPU) | \$1,000 | Freelancers / Relocants target |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Transaction Fee | [REDACTED] | Market standard |
| Direct Costs (Visa/BIN/Gas) | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |
| Net Profit per Client | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |
| Payback Period | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |

7. TECHNICAL ROADMAP (2026)

| Phase | Timeline | Technical Goals & Milestones |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase 1: Alpha | Q1-Q2 2026 | • MVP deployment on Polygon testnet. Integration with the first BIN partner. [DATA RESTRICTED FOR REGISTERED INVESTORS] [REDACTED] flows and Openzeppelin). Code security verification and asset protection protocols. |
| Phase 2: Beta | Q3 2026 | • Public launch of the Freedom Card (up to \$1,000 limit). • Full integration with major merchants. • Optimization of transaction monitoring systems (KYT). |
| Phase 3: Scale | Q4 2026 | • Resident Card (Full KYC) launch for high-limit access. • Card tokenization and support 50,000+ active users. |
| Phase 4: Global | 2027 | • Expansion into LATAM and SEA markets. • Multi-chain architecture support (Arbitrum, Optimism). • Advanced fraud detection protocol parameter management. |

Security & AML (Anti-Money Laundering)

- Real-time Blockchain Monitoring:** We integrate industry-leading software [REDACTED] to perform instant "cleanness" checks on all incoming assets. High-risk funds (associated with mixers or darknet markets) are automatically blocked at the entry point. [DATA RESTRICTED FOR REGISTERED INVESTORS] Contact @Vladislav_Shter for full access
- Tiered Risk Model:**
Freedom Card (up to \$1,000): Simplified verification for low-risk, everyday users.
Resident Card: Comprehensive KYC (Passport ID verification) for high-limit access.
- Global Sanctions Screening:** Automated user cross-referencing against international blacklists, including UN, Interpol, a [REDACTED]
- Transaction Velocity & Anti-Fraud:** Advanced monitoring of spending patterns. Anomalous activity (e.g., rapid-fire small transactions) triggers immediate flags and temporary freezes to prevent misuse or fraud.
- Non-Custodial Architecture (Zero Storage Risk):** We do not hold user funds. This eliminates the risk of "deposit theft" or exchange hacks. We operate strictly as a secure technological gateway.

| Metric | Value | Source |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| Average | 1 month | Transfers and relocators |
| Transaction | 1 month | Market for crypto cards |
| Transaction | 3 months | Vendor fees, and Gas in L2 networks |
| Net Transaction | 0.1% | Technical deductions |
| Monthly | 6 months | Monthly transactional activity |
| Marketing | 83,752 | Initial 335,000 round |
| User Target | 100,000 | Position volume for the MVP stage |
| CAC (Customer Acquisition Cost) | 1 month | Budget / Number of users |
| Payback Period | 1 month | Time to fully cover their acquisition cost |

Worst-case Scenario & User Sovereignty

RESILIENCE TO WORST-CASE SCENARIOS AND USER SOVEREIGNTY Sovereign Bank is built on the "Survival by Default" principle. Unlike traditional or custodial banks, we hold no direct control over user assets.

1. Scenario: Visa or EMI Partner Shutdown If a partner bank's license is revoked or the payment network is blocked, user funds are never frozen. Since the wallet is non-custodial, assets remain on the user's personal smart contract on the [DATA RESTRICTED FOR REGISTERED INVESTORS] Users can withdraw their assets at any moment via any third-party Web3 interface [DATA RESTRICTED FOR REGISTERED INVESTORS] without requiring permission from Sovereign Bank.
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2. Scenario: Sovereign Bank Server Failure Even if our central infrastructure goes completely offline, the logic for fund management is hardcoded into the smart contract. The implementation [DATA RESTRICTED FOR REGISTERED INVESTORS] (Account Abstraction) standard ensures that users can always initiate transactions directly on the blockchain using their keys or pre-configured recovery mechanisms.

Verdict: The card is merely a convenient access tool, not a storage facility. Sovereign Bank provides "Sovereignty as a Service," ensuring the bank can never stand between an individual and their capital.

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Sensitivity Analysis & Slippage

The net margin [redacted] for operational spreads and liquidity provider [redacted] the Average Revenue [redacted]) drops to \$500, the project maintains a positive unit economy with [redacted] 50 per client, slightly extending the payback period to 3 months.

Regulatory Shifts & Insurance (Nexus Mutual)

The project is prepared for [redacted] regulatory shifts regarding non-custodial wallets due to its modular KYC architecture. To mitigate smart contract risks, Sovereign Bank plans to integrate with decentralized insurance protocols [redacted] to provide [redacted] layer of protection for user assets.