SAVE on Stellar Whitepaper

A Rule-Based Exit Floor Asset on the Stellar Network

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Abstract

SAVE on Stellar is a fixed-supply, issuer-immutable digital asset that enforces a strictly non-decreasing exit floor for holders. The exit floor is enforced directly on the Stellar decentralized exchange through posted BUY limit orders, without reliance on AMMs, liquidity pool balances, or implied reserves. SAVE follows a rule-based monetary model in which controlled distribution is implemented through SELL orders managed by a market-responsive pricing bot that maintains a configurable minimum spread above the current exit floor (default: 10%) and dynamically prices toward the best available market rate, while exit enforcement is provided by two standing BUY orders whose prices never decrease: a primary order from the dedicated buyback wallet, and a supplemental order placed by the distribution bot after each sale of SAVE. This document describes the Stellar-specific implementation of the SAVE Core Model, including distribution parameters, exit floor enforcement, governance constraints, and on-chain verification methods.

SAVE Core Model

Distribution and Exit Enforcement Framework

This section clarifies the enforcement structure and terminology used throughout the SAVE Core Model. It is normative and applies to all SAVE implementations.

SAVE uses **two distinct on-ledger mechanisms**, each with a single, well-defined role:

1. A distribution mechanism maintaining a **market-responsive minimum spread**, implemented via SELL limit orders.

2. **Two standing BUY orders**, which together define and enforce the exit floor: a primary order from the buyback wallet and a supplemental order from the distribution bot.

Distribution SELL orders are posted at a **market-responsive price** above the current exit floor.

Purpose

SAVE exists to enforce a **strictly non-decreasing exit floor** for token holders.

The exit floor is not an algorithmic estimate, a promise, or a narrative claim.
It is a **directly enforceable market condition**, implemented using native DEX primitives.

> **If the exit floor ever decreases, the SAVE model fails.**

This rule supersedes all other considerations.

What SAVE Is (and Is Not)

SAVE is

- a fixed-supply asset
- issuer-immutable
- enforced on-chain
- rule-based, not discretionary
- auditable by third parties

- **SAVE is not**
- a smart-contract protocol
- an AMM-backed token
- a yield instrument
- a stablecoin
- a promise of full instant redemption

SAVE makes **one claim only**:

> the minimum enforceable exit price never goes down.

The Exit Floor (Canonical Definition)

The **exit floor** is defined as:

> **the highest active BUY price for SAVE on the chain's native DEX**

Formally, at time t:

$$F_t = \max\{p \mid \text{BUY offer at price } p \text{ is active on-ledger}\}$$

Only **posted BUY orders** define the exit floor.

The following are explicitly excluded:

- wallet balances
- AMM reserves
- liquidity pool balances
- implied or off-ledger backing

Distribution Mechanism (Market-Responsive Pricing)

Distribution of SAVE occurs through SELL limit orders managed by a market-responsive pricing bot on the native decentralized exchange of the underlying ledger. The bot prices offers at a **minimum configurable spread (default: 10%)** above the current exit floor. These SELL orders have the following properties:

- SELL prices are placed at a market-responsive price no lower than a configurable minimum spread above the current exit floor (default: 10%).
- SAVE is released into the market in discrete lots.
- Distribution parameters (lot sizes) are governance-controlled.

The minimum spread floor is maintained as the exit floor increases.

Let F_t denote the exit floor at time t and Pt denote the distribution SELL price. The distribution pricing satisfies:

$$P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$$

Exit Floor Enforcement (Standing BUY Order)

SAVE enforces its exit guarantee through **two standing BUY limit orders** posted on the native decentralized exchange.

The highest of these BUY orders defines the **exit floor**, which is formally defined as:

The highest active BUY price for SAVE on the decentralized exchange.

At any time, a holder may sell SAVE at or below the exit floor, subject to the size of the posted BUY order.

Exit enforcement has the following properties:

- Only **two BUY orders** are active: a primary from the buyback wallet and a supplemental from the distribution bot. The highest defines the exit floor.
- The primary buyback wallet BUY order is **replaced**, not stepped, when the floor is raised. The supplemental distribution bot order is replaced each cycle after a sale.
- The exit floor is **strictly non-decreasing**.
- No BUY order at a lower price may replace a higher one.

Let F_t denote the exit floor at time t. The exit floor satisfies the invariant:

$$F_{t+1} \geq F_t$$

Distribution Pricing (Global Constraint)

For all chains:

$$P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$$

Where:

- P_t is the distribution (SELL) price at time t
- F_t is the exit floor (BUY) price at time t

Under normal operation:

- SELL prices maintain a market-responsive price no lower than a configurable minimum spread above the exit floor
- As the exit floor increases, SELL prices automatically adjust
- The minimum spread floor relationship is invariant

Any exception to the minimum spread floor requires an explicit governance vote.

Circulating Supply (Conservative Definition)

For the purposes of exit floor enforcement, **circulating SAVE excludes**:

- SAVE held in liquidity pools
- SAVE committed to distribution offers
- SAVE committed to exit floor offers

Only SAVE that is economically free to exit is considered circulating.

This conservative definition ensures the exit floor applies **fairly and uniformly**.

No AMM or Implied Liquidity Assumptions

SAVE does not rely on:

- AMM pricing curves
- Liquidity pool balances
- Implied reserves
- Algorithmic pegs or stabilization mechanisms

Only **explicitly posted BUY limit orders** define and enforce the exit floor.

Enforcement Hierarchy

There is **one and only one** enforcement mechanism:

> **Active BUY orders on the native DEX**

Everything else is informational or auxiliary.

This hierarchy is intentional:

- it favors verifiability over abstraction
- it avoids algorithmic ambiguity
- it allows independent auditing

Governance Boundary

Governance may:

- approve changes to distribution mechanisms
- approve exceptions to monotonicity
- modify operational cadence

Governance may **not**:

- mint additional SAVE
- retroactively alter prior distribution mechanisms
- secretly override the exit floor

All governance actions must be visible and attributable.

Falsifiability

The SAVE model is explicitly falsifiable.

It fails if **any** of the following occur:

- the exit floor decreases
- a BUY offer is placed below a prior floor
- monotonicity is violated without governance approval
- issuer immutability is broken

These conditions are observable on-chain.

Relationship to Chain-Specific Papers

This Core Model is **normative**.

Each chain-specific whitepaper:

- defines parameter values
- describes operational details
- provides verification steps

If a chain paper contradicts this Core Model, **the Core Model prevails**.

Summary

SAVE is not defined by its chain, supply, or UI.

It is defined by **one invariant rule**:

> **The exit floor only moves up.**

Everything else is implementation.

SAVE Core Model Diagram

One Distribution Mechanism. One Exit Floor.
One Enforcement Mechanism.

Canonical Conceptual Diagram (authoritative)

The following diagram illustrates the SAVE Core Model independently of chain.

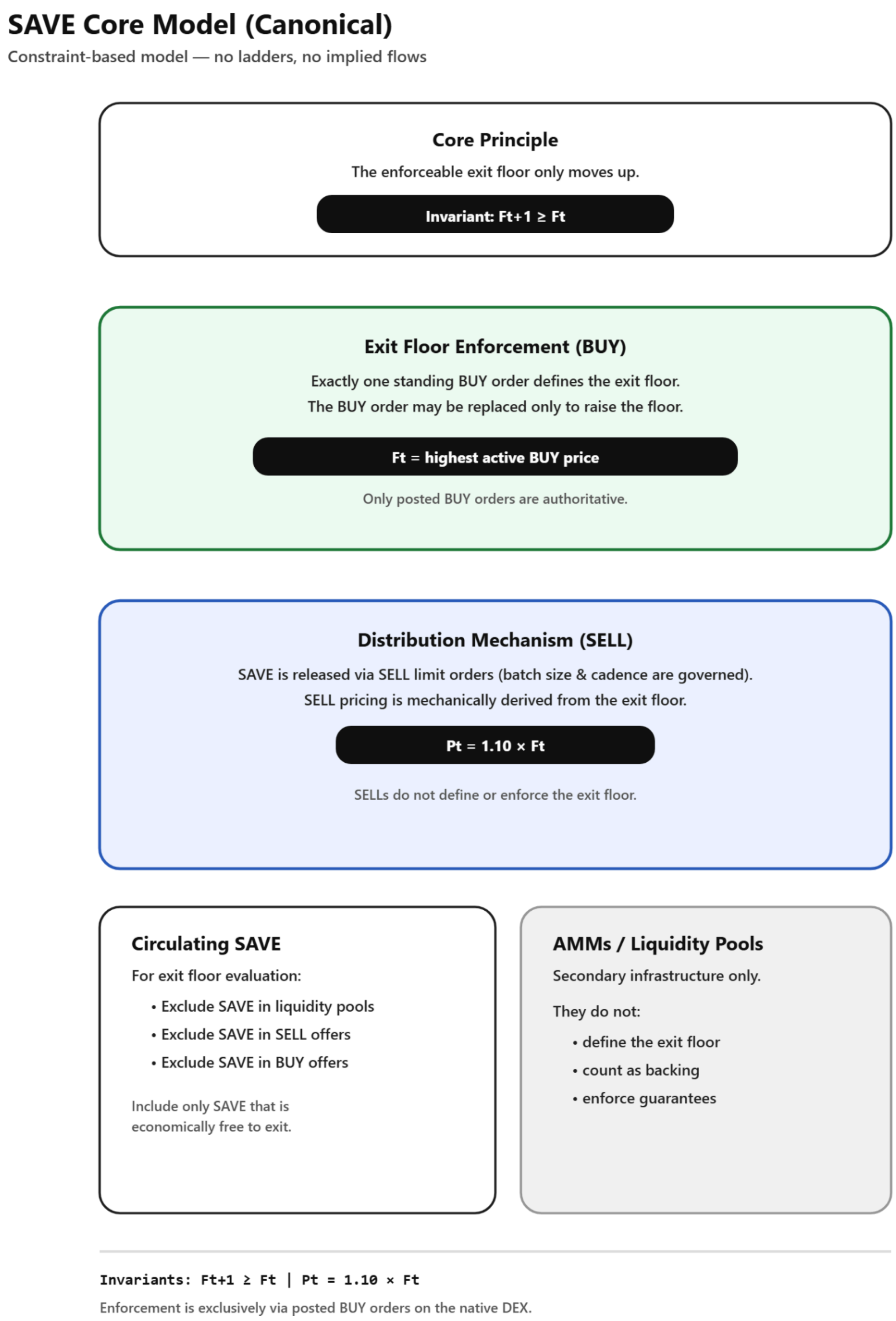

Diagram Interpretation

This diagram is conceptual and describes SAVE's enforcement structure, not a multi-level order book. At any given moment, the exit floor is defined by **up to two** standing BUY orders; the highest defines the floor at price F_t (the highest active BUY on the native DEX). Distribution occurs separately via SELL limit orders managed by a market-responsive bot priced at a minimum spread above the current floor (default 10%): $P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$. SELL orders do not define the exit floor and do not enforce guarantees. AMMs and liquidity pools may exist for swapping convenience, but they are explicitly non-authoritative and are not used to define the exit floor or backing.

SAVE on Stellar

A Rule-Based Exit Floor Asset on the Stellar Network

Network: Stellar
Asset Code: SAVE
Total Supply: 25,000,000 SAVE
Issuer Status: Permanently blackholed
Operation Status: Live

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1. Overview

SAVE on Stellar is a fixed-supply digital asset designed to enforce a **strictly non-decreasing exit floor**. This implementation adheres to the invariant rules defined in the SAVE Core Model, including strict monotonicity of the exit floor and **enforcement exclusively through posted BUY orders**.

The exit floor is enforced directly on the Stellar decentralized exchange via posted **BUY limit orders**. SAVE does not rely on AMM pricing, implied liquidity, smart contracts, or algorithmic pegs.

The mission of SAVE is singular: to ensure that the minimum enforceable exit price never decreases.

The SAVE Core Model defines the invariant rules governing all SAVE implementations. This document describes the Stellar-specific implementation of that model. In the event of any conflict, the SAVE Core Model prevails.

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2. Supply and Issuance

Total supply: 25,000,000 SAVE
Issuer: blackholed
Minting: disabled
Freeze / clawback: impossible

SAVE is immutable once issued. No additional SAVE can ever be created, revoked, frozen, or altered.

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3. Core Principle: The Exit Floor

The **exit floor** is defined as the highest active BUY price for SAVE on the Stellar decentralized exchange.

If a holder sells SAVE at or below the exit floor, execution occurs immediately, subject to the size of the posted BUY order.

The exit floor is **strictly non-decreasing**.

4. Enforcement Mechanism (One Only)

SAVE on Stellar uses a **two coordinated BUY orders**: **standing BUY limit orders (one from the buyback wallet, one from the distribution bot)** on the Stellar decentralized exchange, denominated in XLM and purchasing SAVE.

No AMM pricing, liquidity pool balances, or implied reserves are used to define or support the exit floor.

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5. Distribution and Exit Enforcement Model (Stellar)

SAVE on Stellar follows the same Core Model as XRPL and implements **two distinct on-ledger mechanisms**, each with a clearly defined role:

1. A distribution mechanism maintaining a **market-responsive minimum spread**, implemented via SELL limit orders

2. **An exit floor**, enforced via two standing BUY limit orders: a primary from the buyback wallet and a supplemental from the distribution bot

These mechanisms are independent and serve different functions within the system.

5.1 Distribution Mechanism (Market-Responsive Pricing)

Distribution of SAVE on Stellar is managed by a market-responsive pricing bot posting SELL limit orders on the Stellar decentralized exchange. The bot prices offers dynamically, subject to a configurable minimum spread above the current exit floor (default: 10%). These SELL orders have the following properties:

- SAVE is released in fixed-size batches
- SELL prices are placed at a market-responsive price no lower than a configurable minimum spread above the current exit floor (default: 10%)
- Distribution parameters (lot sizes) are governance-controlled
- The minimum spread floor relationship is maintained as the exit floor increases

Let F_t denote the exit floor at time t and P_t denote the distribution SELL price. The distribution pricing satisfies:

$$P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$$

5.2 Exit Enforcement (Standing BUY Order)

SAVE enforces its exit guarantee on Stellar through **two coordinated standing BUY limit orders** posted on the Stellar decentralized exchange.

The highest of these BUY orders defines the **exit floor**, which is formally defined as:

> **The highest active BUY price for SAVE on the Stellar DEX.**

At all times, exit enforcement is provided by **two standing BUY orders**: a primary from the buyback wallet and a supplemental placed by the distribution bot after each sale. The floor is defined by the highest active BUY price. Increases to the exit floor occur through **replacement** of the existing BUY order with a new BUY order at a higher price. The exit floor never decreases.

Let F_t denote the exit floor at time t. The exit floor satisfies:

$$F_{t+1} \geq F_t$$

5.3 Enforcement Scope

The exit floor on Stellar is enforced **exclusively** through posted BUY limit orders. SAVE does not rely on:

- AMM pricing
- Liquidity pool balances
- Implied reserves
- Algorithmic stabilization mechanisms

Only explicitly posted BUY orders define the enforceable minimum exit price.

6. Stellar Parameters

This section defines the on-ledger parameters used by SAVE on Stellar. Distribution and exit enforcement are governed by separate mechanisms.

6.1 Distribution Parameters (SELLs)

Distribution of SAVE on Stellar is implemented through fixed-lot SELL limit orders posted on the Stellar decentralized exchange.

- **Distribution mechanism:** SELL limit order
- **Lot size:** fixed per distribution batch
- **Pricing constraint:** market-responsive price ≥ configurable minimum spread above exit floor (default: 10%)

Distribution pricing follows the invariant defined in the Core Model:

$$P_t = 1.1 \times F_t$$

Distribution parameters may be modified only through explicit governance approval.

6.2 Exit Floor Parameters (BUY)

Exit enforcement on Stellar is implemented through **two standing BUY limit orders** posted on the Stellar decentralized exchange.

- **Enforcement mechanism:** two standing BUY limit orders (buyback wallet + distribution bot)
- **Floor definition:** highest active BUY price
- **Monotonicity:** strictly non-decreasing

At all times, the exit floor is defined by the highest active BUY price across both standing orders. Increases to the exit floor occur only through **replacement** of the existing BUY order with a new BUY order at a higher price. The exit floor never decreases.

Let F_t denote the exit floor at time t. The exit floor satisfies:

$$F_{t+1} \geq F_t$$

The combined size of both BUY orders does not alter the definition of the exit floor; only the highest price does.

6.3 Exclusions

SAVE on Stellar does not rely on:

- AMM pricing
- Liquidity pool balances
- Implied reserves
- Algorithmic stabilization mechanisms

Only explicitly posted BUY limit orders define the enforceable minimum exit price.

7. Circulating Supply Definition

For exit floor calculations, **circulating SAVE excludes**:

- SAVE in liquidity pools
- SAVE in distribution mechanism offers
- SAVE in exit floor offers

This ensures the exit floor reflects only economically free SAVE.

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8. AMMs (Explicitly Secondary)

AMMs exist solely to facilitate swaps.

They:

- are ignored for exit floor calculations
- do not count as backing
- do not enforce guarantees

SAVE on Stellar is **DEX-enforced**, not AMM-driven.

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9. Governance

- Governance via Telegram polls
- Any change to the minimum spread multiplier requires a vote
- Operators cannot reduce prices unilaterally

10. Risks

- Manual execution (automation planned)
- Finite liquidity depth
- XLM-denominated exit floor

If the exit floor ever decreases, the model fails.

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11. Summary

SAVE on Stellar is:

- fixed supply
- issuer-immutable
- enforced via on-ledger BUY orders
- governed by strict monotonic rules

The exit floor only moves up.

12. Formal Model and Invariants

This section formally defines the SAVE Core Model using explicit variables and invariants. The model distinguishes between **distribution pricing**, which uses a market-responsive minimum spread above the current floor (default: 10%), and **exit enforcement**, which is defined by the highest of two standing BUY orders: a primary from the buyback wallet and a supplemental from the distribution bot.

12.1 Definitions

Let:

- P_t denotes the distribution SELL price at time t
- F_t denotes the **exit floor** at time t, defined as the highest active BUY price.
- $Q_b(t)$ denotes the total quantity of SAVE bid across both standing BUY orders at time t.
- α denotes the configurable spread multiplier (α = configurable spread multiplier; default 1.10 = 10% above floor)
- Δf denotes the minimum allowed increase between successive exit floor prices.

12.2 Distribution Pricing Invariant (SELLs)

Distribution of SAVE occurs through SELL limit orders managed by a market-responsive pricing bot. The bot prices offers at a minimum configurable spread above the current exit floor (default: 10%), and dynamically undercuts the best competing market price when competitive mode is enabled.

The distribution pricing satisfies the invariant:

$$P_t = \alpha \times F_t = 1.10 \times F_t$$

This ensures that SAVE is always distributed at a consistent premium above the exit floor. Distribution parameters, including lot sizes and the spread multiplier α, are governance-controlled.

12.3 Exit Floor Definition (BUY)

Exit enforcement is provided by **two coordinated standing BUY limit orders**: a primary order from the buyback wallet (permanent, price-monotonic) and a supplemental order from the distribution bot (placed after each sale of SAVE to buy back an equivalent amount).

The exit floor is formally defined as:

$$F_t = \max\{\text{active BUY prices at time } t\}$$

At any time t, the exit floor is defined as the highest active BUY price across both standing orders. The primary order from the buyback wallet is permanent and monotonically non-decreasing. The supplemental order from the distribution bot is sized to cover the most recent batch of SAVE sold.

12.4 Exit Floor Invariant

The exit floor satisfies the monotonicity invariant:

$$F_{t+1} \geq F_t$$

An increase in the exit floor occurs when the primary buyback wallet BUY order is **replaced** by a new BUY order at a higher price. Replacement at a lower price is not permitted.

There are exactly two BUY orders active at any time: the primary buyback wallet order and the supplemental distribution bot order. These are not a ladder; both are placed at the current floor price.

12.5 Execution Guarantee

For any holder submitting a SELL order at price ppp:

$$P \le F_t \Rightarrow \text{immediate execution, subject to } Q_b(t)$$

This guarantee holds solely by virtue of posted BUY liquidity and does not rely on implied reserves, AMMs, or algorithmic mechanisms.

12.6 Floor Increase Condition

A floor increase from F_t to F_{t+1} may occur only if sufficient BUY liquidity is posted to support the intended exit floor.

Formally:

$$Q_b(t+1) \geq Q_{required}$$

where Q is defined as the quantity of SAVE subject to exit guarantees at the new floor level.

12.7 Observed Properties

Under normal operation, SAVE exhibits the following properties:

- Distribution prices increase monotonically.
- The exit floor never decreases.
- Exit enforcement is always explicit and observable on-ledger.
- All guarantees are falsifiable via inspection of posted BUY orders.

No assumption is made regarding AMM balances, liquidity pool depth, or external price references.

12.8 Model Summary

SAVE’s formal model consists of:

- A **market-responsive minimum spread** distribution mechanism governing SELL prices..
- A **two coordinated standing BUY orders** defining the exit floor.
- Two key invariants:
    - $P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$ (distribution spread)
    - $F_{t+1} \geq F_t$ (exit floor monotonicity)

Together, these invariants ensure that SAVE's exit guarantees are enforced entirely through observable on-ledger actions, with distribution occurring at a predictable premium above the floor

Appendix A — How to Verify SAVE on Stellar

This appendix allows **any third party** to independently verify all core claims.

A.1 Asset Identification

- **Asset Code:** SAVE
- **Issuer:** `GBWKWJTPYLDEIUZ3EZ34HGXWRQ4R6DUCNLG5SIT72RL243IJZLLG5UOJ`
- **Supply:** 25,000,000 SAVE
- **Issuer status:** Blackholed

Verify via any Stellar explorer.

A.2 Project Wallets

- **Buyback wallet:**
  `GB7DIWB6UMX5BUVARY6HVFM2Q376GBNPRPKXJHRCQCAMNYLCV4VQ3BAS`

  This wallet is responsible for placing the primary BUY order

- **Distribution bot:**
  `GAMIT63CCC3DKH3E3MSH6UC5TBLGRTTICGFLOBFBQVDG4ICTV6TOW6PJ`

  This wallet is responsible for placing the primary SELL orders and temporary BUY orders for sold SAVE

- **Liquidity:**
  `GDSKRUDXX2A3ZHEOP3S7DRKFYF6VZLZQ4OERRVBSB4ISNDYX3TFNIPNK`

A.3 Verify the Exit Floor

1. Open the SAVE/XLM pair on a Stellar DEX interface
2. Inspect the **BUY side** of the order book
3. Identify the **highest BUY price**
4. Note this price as F_t (the current exit floor)

That highest BUY price is the enforceable exit floor.

A.4 Verify Buyback Monotonicity

1. Open the SAVE/XLM pair on an Stellar DEX interface
2. Inspect the SELL side of the order book
3. Identify the lowest SELL price (P_t)
4. Compare to the exit floor (F_t) from **A.3 Verify the Exit Floor**
5. Confirm:
    - $P_t = 1.10 \times F_t$ (within rounding tolerance)
    - SELL orders maintain **minimum spread (default 10%)** above BUY floor

To verify historical compliance:

1. Open the transaction history of the distribution wallet
2. Filter for:

    ○ TransactionType = OfferCreate
    ○ TakerPays = SAVE
    ○ TakerGets = XLM

1. For each SELL order, verify it was posted at or above the minimum spread threshold (default: ≥110% of the exit floor) at that time

A.5 Verify Circulating Supply Assumptions

Confirm that SAVE held in:

- liquidity pools
- active SELL offers
- active BUY offers

is excluded when evaluating whether the exit floor can advance.

Only SAVE that is economically free to exit is considered circulating.

A.6 What Would Invalidate the Model

Any of the following would falsify SAVE's XRPL claim:

- a BUY offer placed below the prior exit floor
- a SELL offer placed below the configured minimum spread above the exit floor without governance approval
- new SAVE issuance from the blackholed issuer

None have been observed historically.

Appendix B — Common Misinterpretations

This appendix addresses frequent misunderstandings about SAVE's design, enforcement model, and guarantees. All clarifications below are normative and governed by the **SAVE Core Model**.

B.1 "SAVE is AMM-backed"

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE does **not** rely on Automated Market Makers for backing, enforcement, or exit guarantees.

- AMMs do not define the exit floor
- AMM liquidity is not counted as backing
- AMM prices are not authoritative

AMMs exist solely to facilitate swaps and meet user expectations.
The **only** enforcement mechanism is posted BUY orders on the native DEX.

B.2 "Liquidity pool balances guarantee redemptions"

***Incorrect*.**

Liquidity pool balances are explicitly **excluded** from exit floor calculations.

SAVE held in:

- liquidity pools
- distribution offers
- exit floors

is treated as **non-circulating** for enforcement purposes.

The exit floor applies only to SAVE that is economically free to exit.

B.3 “Wallet balances define the floor”

***Incorrect*.**

Wallet balances indicate *capacity*, not enforcement.

Only **active BUY limit orders** define the enforceable exit floor.
Unposted reserves, regardless of size, do not constitute a guarantee.

B.4 “SAVE guarantees full redemption of the entire supply at the floor”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE does not guarantee instantaneous redemption of the entire circulating supply at a single price level. Instead, SAVE enforces a **minimum exit price per unit of SAVE**, where each unit sold executes immediately against explicitly posted BUY liquidity.

Each BUY order represents paid-for exit capacity. When a unit of SAVE is sold, the corresponding base asset is transferred, and that unit of SAVE is removed from circulation. In this sense, **each token pays for its own exit**.

Redemption capacity therefore scales with posted BUY liquidity and does not rely on implied depth, pooled reserves, or synthetic backing. Larger exits may occur over time as exit liquidity is posted and consumed, but every executed exit is fully funded, observable, and final.

B.5 “SAVE is a stablecoin”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE is **not** pegged to fiat or any external unit of account.

- XRPL SAVE is denominated in XRP
- Stellar SAVE is denominated in XLM

The exit floor is **monotonic**, not fixed.

B.6 “SAVE uses smart contracts to enforce guarantees”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE intentionally avoids smart contracts.

All enforcement occurs through:

- native DEX limit orders
- issuer immutability
- transparent governance constraints

This design favors verifiability over abstraction.

B.7 “SAVE on XRPL and Stellar are interchangeable”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE exists as **separate implementations** on:

- XRP Ledger
- Stellar Network

They are **not bridged**, not fungible across chains, and not interchangeable.

They share:

- one mission
- one Core Model
- one enforcement philosophy

They differ in:

- supply
- denomination
- spread multiplier configuration

B.8 “Distribution pricing and exit floors are the same thing”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE uses **two distinct mechanisms**:

1. **Distribution mechanism (SELLs)**
    - releases SAVE at a fixed **minimum spread (default 10%)** above the exit floor
    - does not enforce the exit floor
    - automatically adjusts as the floor rises
2. **Exit floor (BUYs)**
    - enforces the exit floor
    - sole enforcement mechanism
    - defines the base price from which the **minimum spread** is calculated

Conflating the two leads to ***incorrect*** conclusions.

B.9 “The exit floor can be changed arbitrarily by operators”

***Incorrect*.**

Under normal operation:

- the exit floor is **strictly monotonic**
- downward repricing is prohibited

Any exception requires an **explicit governance vote**.
Operators cannot reduce the exit floor unilaterally.

B.10 “Revenue sources are required to maintain the floor”

***Incorrect*.**

Revenue sources (e.g. prior experiments, partnerships, or sales) are **orthogonal** to the model.

They may:

- strengthen reserves
- accelerate floor price advancement

They do **not**:

- define the exit floor
- change enforcement rules
- create guarantees

The model remains valid even in the absence of new revenue.

B.11 “If the market price is below the floor, the model is broken”

***Incorrect*.**

Market prices may temporarily deviate due to:

- thin liquidity
- partial distribution offer fills
- off-order-book trades

The model fails **only if**:

- a BUY order is posted below a prior exit floor
- the highest BUY price decreases

The authoritative signal is the **order book**, not last trade price.

B.12 “SAVE relies on trust in the team”

***Incorrect*.**

SAVE minimizes trust by design.

Core guarantees rely on:

- issuer immutability
- posted on-ledger orders
- explicit monotonic constraints
- public verification procedures

Trust in operators affects *execution speed*, not *rules*.

B.13 “SAVE is complicated”

***Misleading*.**

SAVE’s **implementation** has details.
Its **rule** is simple:

> **The exit floor only moves up.**

Everything else exists to enforce that rule transparently.

Closing Note

Most misunderstandings about SAVE arise from applying assumptions common in other crypto systems—AMM pegs, algorithmic backing, or discretionary policy—to a model that explicitly rejects them.

SAVE is intentionally narrow in scope.

That narrowness is the point.