Important Notice

This whitepaper is important and should be read in its entirety.

Prospective contributors or purchasers, in particular, should read the whole text of this whitepaper. Their attention is specifically drawn to the discussion of certain risks and other factors that should be considered in connection with a contribution into or purchase of the offered tokens, as set out in the section titled “Risk Factors” of this whitepaper.

If you are in doubt about the contents of this whitepaper or what action to take, you are advised to contact your investment advisor, financial advisor, banker or other relevant professional advisor who specialises in advising on the acquisition of cryptocurrency.

To the best knowledge of the authors, this whitepaper contains information that is provided only in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws, rules and regulations of Singapore, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act, the Securities and Futures Act (SFA), and the Financial Advisers Act (FAA) insofar as they are pertinent, or can provide guidance.

This whitepaper is issued by the Ammbr Foundation Pte. Ltd. (herein “Ammbr”) and has been prepared in respect of the issue of and subscription for the offer tokens and the subsequent listing of the tokens on various cryptocurrency exchanges. The tokens are herein referred to as “AMR”. This follows approval of the offer by the board and the existing shareholders of Ammbr through a resolution dated November 25, 2018.
Forward-Looking Statements

This whitepaper contains forward-looking statements with respect to:

- Ammbr’s financial and technical viability
- Certain plans and objectives of Ammbr
- The effects of regulation on Ammbr’s activities by the governments of countries in which it may wish to operate
- Ammbr’s expectations regarding the launch and rollout dates for products, services or technologies
- Expectations regarding the operating environment and market conditions for the Ammbr mesh network
- Growth in terms of customers and usage, and the rate of exchange in the value of Ammbr cryptographic tokens (AMR)

Forward-looking statements are sometimes, but not always, identified by their use of a date in the future or such words as “will”, “anticipates”, “aims”, “could”, “may”, “should”, “expects”, “believes”, “intends”, “plans”, or “targets”.

By their nature, forward-looking statements are predictive, speculative and involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other facts or factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Ammbr, the Ammbr mesh network, or its industry to be materially different from any results, performance or achievement expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on assumptions regarding present and future business strategies of Ammbr and the environments in which it operates now and in the future.

All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to Ammbr, or any persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements.

Ammbr expressly disclaims any liability in respect of the content of any forward-looking statement and also expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein or to reflect any change in their expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based, after the date of this whitepaper, except as may be required by law.
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Risk Factors

Jurisdiction
Ammbr is registered in Singapore, a jurisdiction that is well-regulated and subject to the highest standards of governance. The Singapore MAS is the primary regulator administering the various statutes pertaining to money, banking, insurance, securities and the financial sector in general. However, the marketplace for the offered AMR is in its infancy and operates largely outside national boundaries in cyberspace. Regulatory standards are evolving, with segments of the market in the process of being regulated in certain jurisdictions, such as cryptocurrency exchanges. The ownership or resale of AMR tokens may therefore be subject to forces outside the control of the jurisdiction of Singapore.

Track Record
Ammbr is a newly formed company (2017) and has no track record. However, the founding members have extensive qualifications and deep expertise that can be reviewed and evaluated. As with any early-stage venture, Ammbr carries a significant risk in terms of its ability to deliver the products and services as described in this document.

Liquidity
The AMR tokens have no liquidity upon issuance, and only upon their inclusion among the offered cryptographic assets of the various exchanges targeted and described in this document will there be any practical means to achieve liquidity.

The liquidity of AMR tokens via these exchanges will be via other cryptographic tokens. There is a significant risk that the value of AMR on the exchanges, as well as any of the cryptographic assets they can be converted into, could decline, and then the initial investment made by a contributor could be lost.

Losses
Deposits made to, and holdings of cryptocurrencies are not insured or the subject of statutory protections in any jurisdiction. Any losses suffered through misappropriation, neglect, operational mistakes or other misadventures will likely be total and irrecoverable.

Viability of the Intended Utility Use
To the best of the available knowledge and information available to Ammbr, both the technology and the envisaged sharing economy for telecommunications services could never materialise, or be proven viable or sustainable. This could prove severely detrimental to the value of AMR acquired in this crowdsale.

Failure of the Token Sale
Ammbr may not raise the target sale amount in the AMR crowdsale, and may subsequently not have sufficient funds to execute on its development and roll-out path.

Delays Due to Unforeseen Circumstances
The technology being built and the market dynamics involved in launching novel solutions and new business models involves significant complexity. Delays and failures on some or all of the facets are possible.

Ceding the Leading Position
While we are confident of our significant lead over current competing solutions, we are in a highly dynamic and fast-moving market sector - both in telecommunications and blockchain. It is possible that we may lose our leadership position, or simply be superseded by superior solutions.
Cybercrime
Token sales have come under attack from malicious players, and both Ammbr and participants in the crowdsale must remain highly vigilant throughout. Regardless, a risk remains that such an attack could occur and severely disrupt proceedings.

This whitepaper has been prepared in compliance with industry best practices and regulations as understood by the authors at this time. This whitepaper is not a prospectus or offer document of any sort, and it is not intended to constitute an offer of securities or a solicitation for investment in securities in any jurisdiction.
Corporate Information

Ammbr Foundation Pte. Ltd.

Registration number
201718209E

Financial year ends
31 December

Registered office
531a Upper Cross Street
#04-95 Hong Lim Complex
Singapore 051531

Board of Directors

<table>
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<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Benny Pang</td>
<td>Non-Executive Chairperson</td>
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<td>Mr. Derick Smith</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
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<td>Mr. Rakesh Rajagopal</td>
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<td>Mr. James Lanshe</td>
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<td>Mr. Kaustuv Ghosh</td>
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Executive Summary

Ammbr was created to use the technological power of blockchain technology, and the social power of crowdsourcing to bring the positive effects of the Internet that have so greatly enriched living standards in the developed world, to all corners of the earth. In doing so, Ammbr will make the Internet true to its nickname, the “world wide web”. With a proprietary lineup of router hardware enabling any Internet connection owner to sell their Internet bandwidth through an autonomous network that distributes bandwidth to nearby Internet users, Ammbr can help to expand the Internet’s reach, but without reliance on legacy telecom companies or Internet service providers.

Ever since the Internet as we know it today began in 1993, the world has changed considerably as a direct result of the widespread adoption of this disruptive communication network. Messages could be sent and received in a matter of seconds, information could be found in the blink of an eye, and out-of-home activities such as shopping could be done completely in-home. While in 2018, the Internet plays a role in virtually every angle of the lives of individuals in developed nations, it still remains the case for some population segments that the Internet is not available to them at all. It may not come as a surprise to learn that some people are not Internet users; but when that statement is put to a number, 4.1 billion to be specific, this segment is more than just “some” people. In fact, it is more than 53% of the earth’s population that does not have access to a reliable connection to the Internet.

Putting this disparity into greater perspective, the first-world country with the greatest percentage of Internet users is Denmark, with 97.09% of its population of 5.7 million using the Internet (and, inversely, 2.91% of its population not using the Internet). Comparatively, in Eritrea, which has a comparably-sized population of 4.95 million, only 1.177% of its population uses the Internet (inversely, 98.823% are not using the Internet). Taking these two countries of a similar population size, and observing that one country has nearly as many Internet users as the other country does not have, reveals a staggering gap in connectivity. The social, economic, and political consequences of this are referred to as the Digital Divide; a topic that remains actively discussed at a global level.

Ammbr’s mission is to narrow, or even close this gap by connecting individual sellers of Internet bandwidth with individual buyers, through an automated transaction platform that transacts bandwidth using a cryptocurrency token called AMR, which is the Ammbr Network’s proprietary currency. Using the methodology of mesh networking, an approach used by military agencies to spread Internet connectivity around remote base areas, the Ammbr Network operates as a decentralised, trustless Internet service provider. This whitepaper provides an outline of Ammbr, the Ammbr Network, and the crowdsale for the AMR token which is set to begin on January 8, 2019.
About Ammbr

The Ammbr Foundation
The Ammbr Foundation Pte. Ltd. ("Ammbr") is a not-for-profit foundation formed in Singapore in 2017 to oversee the development and implementation of a fully decentralised, global telecommunications network, to be known as the Ammbr Network. The network will be powered by innovative technology being developed by a team of technology, business and legal experts.

Ammbr’s vision is that the Ammbr Network will be communally and jointly owned by the infrastructure owners, and not a centralised entity. Ammbr will ensure the administration and governance of the network, as the network itself is unable to self-fulfil these functions.

The initial constituent parts of the Ammbr Network, described in this document, have been developed by the founders and form a part of the intellectual property portfolio of Ammbr. Other vendors, services and solution providers will be able to develop and introduce further hardware and software, enhancing the functionality and features of the network under licensing by Ammbr.

Development
Ammbr outsources all development of technology and products to external parties. The founders of Ammbr are also the first vendor partners. As such, they will continue to develop, manufacture, and implement network infrastructure and services under license to Ammbr.

Operational
Ammbr outsources the distribution and support functions of the Ammbr Network technology to specific market channels. These will include direct to market, as well as value-added vendor channels. Early implementations of the Ammbr Network will require a customised project approach, or may be conducted in association with existing community mesh networking projects. In either case, subcontractors to Ammbr will ensure that network design principles are applied to ensure optimised coverage for the end users of the Ammbr Network. Local licensing and community participation are key to the success of the Ammbr Network, and experts in the process of implementation will be deployed as subcontractors.

Interested developers, distributors, and service providers are welcome to contact Ammbr to discuss potential opportunities.
Current Problem

In 2018, out of a world population of more than 7.7 billion people, there are 4.1 billion who do not have reliable access to the Internet\(^1\). The main cause of this deficit is the lack of communication infrastructure. With high capital expenditures required for legacy telecom companies and Internet service providers to implement such infrastructure, many impoverished regions of the world are left in the dark if such enterprises determine that setting up networks in these areas is not profitable enough for them.

A lack of reliable Internet connectivity enables many social and economic issues to persist, with the affected populations having limited information resources, and a limited capacity to communicate with one another. Moreover, it can create new social and economic issues as the world’s dependency on the Internet becomes greater and greater. For example, most employers require applications to be submitted online, and many countries even require immigration visa applications to be filed online. This is also reflected by a 2015 ruling from the Federal Communications Commission in the United States, which classified Internet access as a communications utility, similar to landline telephone service\(^2\).

In simplified terms, the level of the world’s dependency on reliable Internet access is rapidly increasing, while the significant gap of more than 53% of the earth’s population not having reliable Internet access is remaining largely neglected. To put this deficit into perspective, the first world country with the highest percentage of Internet users is Denmark, at 97.09% of its population of 5.7 million\(^3\). By comparison, several countries have Internet user populations of 5% or less, including Chad (5% of its population of 14.9 million\(^4\)), Somalia (1.88% of its population of 14.74 million\(^5\)), and Eritrea (1.177% of its population of 4.95 million\(^6\)).

Indeed, a correlation can be seen between a lack of Internet access and poverty levels. According to the Central Intelligence Agency’s World Factbook, only 13.4% of Denmark’s population lives below the poverty line, compared to 46.7% of Chad’s population, and 50% of Eritrea’s population (the World Factbook does not have data for Somalia)\(^7\). This disparity is the basis of an ongoing policy, governance, and macroeconomics dialogue known as the Digital Divide, in which the availability of Internet access is shown to be a factor in issues including free expression, education, and economic opportunity.

A 2014 study by Deloitte features the graph shown below, demonstrating the effects that Internet availability has on economic growth:

Adapted from Value of Connectivity - Economic and social benefits of expanding Internet access, Deloitte (2014)\(^8\)
The obvious question that arises from this analysis is the question of why commercial Internet service providers are not simply building infrastructure in regions where Internet access is needed, if there is such a significant demand for it. The answer is, it all comes down to cost, and a perceived lack of profitability for prospective Internet service providers in these regions. Shortly after a 2016 ruling by Canada’s federal communications regulator, an article from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation had the following analysis about why many small towns were seeking to build their own Internet infrastructure:

“The issue is that the telcos that dominate the communications market simply don't have the financial incentive; the cost of updating the infrastructure is too high in rural towns with small populations, and the potential profits are too low. That’s why it is all too common that families in rural communities will strain to load even a single YouTube video, and businesses struggle to stay competitive in an increasingly digital economy.”

In light of this, many regions have adopted a last mile approach in which Internet connections are distributed through a secondary network strategically engineered to “steer” bandwidth to regions that do not have their own connectivity infrastructure. One private group in Detroit accomplished this in 2017. Additionally, the government of the Canadian province British Columbia began a funding initiative in 2018 seeking infrastructure providers to help facilitate last-mile Internet connectivity. The limitation of such initiatives is that they must be undertaken on a region-by-region basis, with no standardised framework or technology backbone from which last-mile connectivity can be achieved.

The above discussion squarely frames a four-part conclusion which is the basis of Ammbr’s mission as a company:

1. The rate at which Internet connectivity is improving around the world is disproportionately low compared to the increasing levels of dependency on the Internet.
2. There is a strong correlation between Internet access and many social and economic issues.
3. There is little incentive for commercial Internet service providers to offer their services in rural, low-population, or low-income areas.
4. Last-mile connectivity is widely deemed to be independently viable, however it lacks a uniform construct in which it can be efficiently built, deployed, and maintained.

Ammbr does not only have a sustainable, scalable network solution to provide last-mile connectivity through mesh networking, it also provides plug-and-play Internet router hardware to create this connectivity on the network. The subsequent section of this whitepaper, *Solution Offered by Ammbr* will profile this solution in greater detail.
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Solution Offered by Ammbr

Overview

Through a mesh network that attains an effect that is nearly identical to the implementation of traditional networking infrastructure, Ammbr will be able to address the disparity of Internet connectivity that is the cause of the Digital Divide by providing a framework in which providers on the network can be onboarded easily. In a sense of physical infrastructure, the Ammbr Network will consist of users who operate nodes on it. In a sense of governance, the Ammbr Network has the standardised technologies and protocols for this infrastructure to be built, and managed in a way that ensures suitable levels of redundancy, transparent transactions between buyers and sellers, and complete compliance with local laws of every region in which the Ammbr Network operates. Two features that define the Ammbr network are its DAO (decentralised autonomous organisation), and its use of Plasma. Ammbr’s DAO automates much of the network’s compliance and administrative tasks, and its use of Plasma enables the network to benefit from Ethereum’s ecosystem, but with much greater functionality and scalability.

DAO and its Role

Much of the governance of the Ammbr Network will be undertaken by its DAO (decentralised autonomous organisation). Ammbr’s DAO is a distributed authority which performs tasks to include managing and authorising network access at various levels by using smart contracts, and enforcing localised access standards. Smart contracts will play a significant role in compliance on the Ammbr Network, ensuring that node operators comply with local regulations. For example, the state of California levies a UUT (Utility User Tax), and Ammbr’s DAO will ensure that this tax is collected and remitted as appropriate, so as to not put local node operators at risk of being non-compliant. Further, the use of smart contracts for managing compliant usage of licensed and unlicensed spectrum. Spectrum licensors can offer rates and permissions to use spectrum, and enforce localised restrictions using these smart contracts.

The DAO’s governance activities will be managed by Ammbr, with regular consultations made to participants and users on the network, to ensure that decisions are made with consideration for the network’s best interests. Ultimately, Ammbr’s board will have responsibility for the definition of new rules. The DAO will enforce granting and revocation of access for non-compliance with local laws or network rules, as defined by Ammbr’s rulings.

AMMBR DAO
AMMBR DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION
A Collection of Smart Contracts Registered on the Blockchain

Each Ammbr device is governed according to criteria which determine what it is able to do, and how it must be done.

The aspects which may require governance include:
- Frequency Bands that may be used
- Tariffs to be paid for connectivity and IP
- Subsidies that may be applicable

For example, different tariffs and taxes may be payable in different countries for a similar service, varying according to the type of user.
Buying Network Access

Smart contracts are applied at the edge of the network, with users’ payments remitted in the form of AMR, the Ammbr Network’s proprietary cryptocurrency. Billing terms are determined based on various criteria to include bytes transferred, guaranteed bandwidth, and time of day rating. From the user’s perspective, they make a single payment for access, but this payment is divided and disbursed in a transparent manner between node operators, ensuring that all operators in relevant positions (e.g. edge, intermediary, others participating in the integrity of the mesh) receive their respective share of the payment. It will be possible to program contracts to incentivise node operators to offer redundant pathways to protect against failure, even if this is not utilised for a particular client’s traffic over a rating (billing) period.

User Steps for Buying Network Access:

1. Connect to Ammbr Network signal using WiFi
2. Login to user-friendly interface with user credentials
3. Fund account either with AMR tokens, or other payment method which will seamlessly convert to AMR tokens
4. Agree to terms of access and acknowledge current network circumstances (e.g. their cost for access, what speeds they can expect, etc.)
5. Connect to the Ammbr Network to access the Internet
6. Once finished, terminate their session to stop incurring charges, and avail the network’s resources to others

The corresponding steps for sellers of Internet access will be detailed in the subsequent section, Selling Network Access.

Selling Network Access

Node operators in all positions on the Ammbr Network, whether client access nodes, transit (or “intermediate”) nodes, or gateways, will have the ability to independently set their own rates in accordance with their operating expenses and desired rate of return. These rates will influence how users at the edge of the network will connect, and how a connection will traverse the network from ingress to egress. As the node operators will set their own rates, the market will ultimately decide the going rate for connectivity by virtue of the forces of supply and demand. With the Ammbr Network’s blockchain offering robust monetisation methods and trading mechanisms, cooperation to build out the network on a large scale is incentivised. This is particularly so with these methods and mechanisms having benefits for both small and large organisations wishing to sell network access, thus expanding the supply of bandwidth on the Ammbr Network, which stands to prevent the network from stalling at only regional-level adoption, as has been the case for many wireless mesh network projects.

As an edge device operator, the revolution is that gaining access to a network of upstream peers is the equivalent to purchasing a SIM, dropping it into a device, and configuring it as a hotspot; people who have accounts can then roam into your device, thus generating revenue for the device operator.

Intermediates and gateways are insulated from the risks that are inherent to providing transit across their networks, by virtue of the smart contract’s ability to handle dispute adjudication.

User Steps for Selling Network Access:

1. Acquire Ammbr router hardware device, and connect to Internet
2. Complete onboarding process, including legal compliance steps for purposes such as spectrum licensure, and network tariffs or usage taxes
3. Set parameters for minimum price and maximum bandwidth usage through Ammbr Network’s user interface
4. Ammbr’s blockchain network will automatically perform tasks to include the disbursement of AMR payments collected from users, routing connections through the seller’s router hardware, and compliance with local laws to include the deduction and remittance of network tariffs or usage taxes

The use of Plasma

Current plans in the Ammbr Network’s development are to back the blockchain onto the Plasma chain, for purposes of functionality and scalability. Plasma allows for “chains of chains”, which are ultimately backed by a bond given by participants (e.g. deposits, proof-of-stake). It also simplifies metering and reporting, as well as reconciliation - which will include billing and fund disbursement to network access points, transit nodes, and gateway nodes. For purposes of regional compliance and access to licensed/unlicensed spectrum, the use of Plasma enables store of contract.
Ammbr Network Hardware

Part of Ammbr’s strategy for making the Ammbr Network scalable, is to make the process of adding access points to the network easy with plug-and-play router hardware. To accommodate the many possible configurations or setups of routers, Ammbr has created three distinct router models for use on the Ammbr Network.

Ammbr Mobile Mesh Router

- Blockchain transactional capabilities
- Multi-radio capabilities
- License Exempt (Wi-Fi, TVWS)
- IoT and other wireless technologies
- Self-healing, self-managing
- Portable or fixed
- Various antenna options

Ammbr Hex Router

- Solar powered
- Blockchain transactional capabilities
- Multi-radio capabilities
- License Exempt (Wi-Fi, TVWS)
- IoT and other wireless technologies
- Self-healing, self-managing
- Various mounting options
- Various antenna options
Ammbr Home Mesh Router

- Modular hardware, different functional platters
- Blockchain transactional capabilities
- Multi-radio capability
- Licensed bands (cellular)
- License Exempt (Wi-Fi, TVWS)
- IoT and other wireless technologies
- Edge Computing / Edge Cloud

Further information about Ammbr’s hardware can be found at [www.ammbrtech.com](http://www.ammbrtech.com).
AMR Token and Crowdsale

The AMR cryptocurrency token will be the Ammbr Network’s proprietary cryptocurrency, and will be the only accepted mode of settlement for Internet bandwidth transactions on the network.

The idea behind the tokenomics of the AMR token is that as Ammbr routers and infrastructure are deployed, AMR tokens will be needed for the settlement and financial plumbing of their operation, whether on the surface, or invisibly behind local fiat currency. Thus, AMR tokens are well-positioned as a future reserve currency of emerging markets for last-mile bandwidth. As long as last-mile infrastructure is useful, AMR tokens will enjoy a strong ongoing demand.

AMR Crowdsale Details:

The AMR Crowdsale will be hosted on Singularity (www.singularity.exchange).

Scheduled Start Date: Tuesday January 8, 2019

Scheduled End Date: Friday March 8, 2019

Total Issuance of AMR Tokens: 2,000,000,000

AMR Tokens Available in Crowdsale: 400,000,000

Price for Each AMR Token: USD $0.025

Hard Cap: USD $10,000,000

Minimum Purchase: No minimum purchase

Accepted Currencies:
- Ethereum (ETH)
- Bitcoin (BTC)
- Monero (XMR)
- Steem (STEEM)

All figures stated in US dollars are quoted as guidelines only. AMR purchases from this crowdsale will only be settled in the accepted currencies listed above, at their equivalent US dollar value based on the most recently updated version of market data in Ammbr’s possession, sourced from CoinMarketCap.
Milestones and Timeline

2016 - Research and Development Phase

2017 - Partnerships
- Rivetz (device identity and security using TEE)
- Verif-y (self-sovereign digital identity and verification services)
- Polytechnic University of Catalonia

2018 - Launch First Products (Hex, Mobile, Home)
- Expanding partnerships:
  - IMEC
  - Huawei
  - Tier One Communications
  - Open Cellular
  - Innoware

2019 - Commercial Launch
- First deployments into US Military, USDA, and various state departments
- Broadband deployments in South Asia and Southeast Asia
- Tourism sites in Zimbabwe
- University campus in Malawi

2020 - Phase 2: Telcos
- Infrastructure sharing and automated interconnect solution for telcos
- Cellular solutions

2021 - Phase 3: Finance
- P2P payments and remittances
- Point-of-sale and offline payment solutions
- P2P lending

2022+ - Global Telecoms and Financial Network
Conclusion

The Digital Divide problem that defines Ammbr’s mission has existed for decades now, and it is impossible to solve overnight. As time has gone by, the Digital Divide problem has worsened, between the Internet being used more (and for more things), and telecom companies refusing to build the necessary infrastructure to provide Internet access to some parts of the world, due to a perceived lack of profitability. Grassroots organisations and government agencies alike have recognised the value in using mesh networking technology to deliver Internet connectivity to unserved areas. However, with such bodies lacking the necessary tools and resources to smoothly build and deploy a wireless mesh network, such undertakings can have daunting requirements for development. Since Ammbr’s framework provides much of this on a ready-made, “plug-and-play” basis, it eliminates many of the steps that obstruct regions without Internet connectivity from attaining it through the use of wireless mesh networks.

With Ammbr being user-friendly and scalable, and providing an incentive to Internet connection owners to sell their bandwidth on the Ammbr Network, the Internet will have significantly increased expansion potential, enabling many “offline” parts of the world to suddenly enjoy Internet connectivity with a short turnaround time for the deployment of the Ammbr Network in a given region.

Thank you very much for taking your time to read Ammbr’s whitepaper. We appreciate your support of our project, and hope that you will join us in building the world’s first decentralised and trustless Internet service provider.
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