BSAI for Agent Payments

A Settlement Standard for Agentic AI Payments

Abstract

The hard part of agent payments is not moving the money. It is proving that a person meant to spend it. When one software agent pays another, the transfer can settle correctly and still be a payment the owner never approved, for work that was never delivered, with no record to show for it. BSAI is a settlement token built to close that gap. Each payment carries three things with it, the owner's signed permission to spend, funds held in escrow until the work is checked, and a receipt written to a public ledger that anyone can audit. Value leaves through Jadenex, a licensed exchange, into cash or onto a spending card, under the financial rules Korea and its neighbours are now setting for agent payments. BSAI is live and listed.

1 Introduction

Software agents are starting to buy and sell work from one another, and to pay for it without a person approving each transfer. Independent forecasts put this agent driven commerce in the trillions of dollars a year by the end of the decade, and a range of payment methods has grown up around it. Almost all of them handle the ordinary online checkout, where a person uses an agent to buy from a shop. This paper is about the harder case, one agent paying another for work, where no person is present when the money moves to approve the payment, to confirm the work was done, or to keep the record.

The bitcoinsilver.ai project sets out a way for these agents to pay each other. When one agent buys work from another, three questions must be answered as the money moves. Who allowed the payment. What was delivered for it. What proof there is that it happened. An ordinary payment network answers none of them for a machine, because it knows nothing of an owner's permission, the task, or whether the work arrived. BSAI builds the three answers into the payment. The owner signs a mandate, a permission that sets what the agent may spend, the money is held in escrow and released only once the work is checked, and every payment leaves a receipt on a public ledger. Of the three, who allowed the payment is the question regulators press hardest when the payer is a machine.

2 The field and the gap

Several agent payment methods have appeared in the last two years, and BSAI is built for the part of the problem the others leave open. Google has published a permission layer, the Agent Payments Protocol, which records the permission a person signs and leaves the actual payment to a separate network. Coinbase has published x402, which pays for a single request to a web service. Visa and Mastercard have each opened agent payment on their card networks, giving a chosen agent a card it can use within limits the person sets. These methods have one thing in common. Each serves the ordinary checkout, where one person stands behind the purchase and a shop delivers a known product.

A payment between two agents for work is a different case. No person is present when it is made, what is bought is a task whose delivery has to be checked, and the record has to stand on its own for a later audit. A permission layer records who agreed but moves no money. A request rail moves the money but sets aside no budget and checks no delivery. A card payment reaches a shop but holds nothing back against a task and releases nothing on a checked result. BSAI does all of these in one token. It ties every payment to a permission the owner signed, holds the money in escrow until the work is confirmed, and leaves a receipt that lasts for audit. Table 1 sets the methods side by side.

Table 1. Agent payment methods set side by side and the part of the problem each one answers.

Method	Built for	Owner authority	Escrow to delivery	Receipt for audit
Permission layer such as AP2	Consumer checkout	A signed mandate	No	At the chosen rail
Request rail such as x402	Pay as an agent calls a service	Set in the agent wallet	No	At the service
Card network agent pay such as Visa and Mastercard	Consumer checkout	A limit set by the person	No	At the card network
BSAI and the Silver Rail	Agent to agent work	A signed owner mandate	Yes	On the public ledger

3 The settlement model

3.1 The token

BSAI is a payment and utility token. It runs on BNB Smart Chain as a BEP20 token, with chain id 56 and 18 decimals, and uses the standard token format so any wallet or exchange can handle it. Its contract address is `0xfe020130EA312be3efE53ED11E9D4D254B165f49`. The token has four uses. An agent pays with it for a single service, streams it for compute and data measured by use, locks it in escrow against a task until the work is confirmed, and pays it as the small network fee that settles the transfer. Every payment, lock and fee on the rail is priced in BSAI, so the token is spent in use rather than held for gain. It carries no right to income and no claim on any company, and a holder earns nothing simply by holding it.

3.2 The Silver Rail layers

The Silver Rail has seven layers. Each layer rests on the one below it. Table 2 lists them with their present status.

Table 2. The seven layers of the Silver Rail and their present status.

Layer	Name	Function	Status
L0	BSAI token	The unit of payment, escrow and fees.	Live
L1	Agent Passport	A registered identity for each agent, bound to a human or company owner, with its own wallet.	In design
L2	Mandate	A spending policy signed by the owner, with caps, allowed counterparties, expiry and instant revoke.	In design
L3	Agent Pay	Direct payments between agents, metered per call or streamed for compute and data.	In design
L4	Escrow	Funds locked for a task, released on verified delivery, refunded on timeout or failure.	In design
L5	Clear	Many small payments netted into periodic on chain settlements, each with a signed receipt.	Planned
L6	Receipts and audit	A full record of each payment, exportable for accounting and compliance.	Planned

3.3 Three rules

Three rules govern every payment. *Authority* means an agent spends only what its owner has signed for. *Delivery* means money for unfinished work stays in escrow until the work is confirmed. *Proof* means every payment leaves a receipt. Together they mean that every payment on the rail was allowed by the owner, was earned by delivered work, and is on the record.

4 Token distribution

BSAI has a fixed total supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens, and every one of them exists on the public ledger at the contract address above. Table 3 shows how the supply is divided. The split favours use over holding. The largest share funds agent payments and the work around them, the tokens set aside for exchange trading are locked when trading opens and released in steps, the team's tokens are locked for a long period so no insider can sell at launch, and the owner and treasury reserve is held under governance. No share pays income and holding the token returns nothing. These terms are meant to prevent a sudden sale that would hurt holders and to keep the tokens in circulation matched to real use.

Table 3. Allocation of the fixed supply of 1,000,000,000 BSAI, with the token amount and the lockup for each share.

Allocation	Share	Tokens	Lockup and vesting	Purpose
Agent payment and ecosystem	40%	400,000,000	Released over time against network use	Rewards, grants and the escrow reserve for agent to agent payments.
Liquidity and exchanges	20%	200,000,000	Locked at listing, released in tranches	Trading depth on listed venues including Jadenex, WEEX and Biconomy.
Community and holders	15%	150,000,000	In circulation	Public distribution held by users and token holders.
Marketing and growth	10%	100,000,000	Released in measured tranches	Adoption campaigns, partnerships and developer outreach.
Team and contributors	10%	100,000,000	12 month cliff then a 36 month vest	The core team, aligned through a long lockup.
Owner and treasury reserve	5%	50,000,000	Governed, released by treasury policy	Operating reserve under owner and governance control.
Total	**100%**	**1,000,000,000**		

The supply is fixed in the token contract and no more can ever be created. The team and owner tokens release slowest, which puts insiders last rather than first, and the trading tokens are locked when trading opens, so no large holder can sell into the market at launch.

5 How agents communicate and settle

Each agent runs as a service with its own key, wallet and name. Two agents agree on a task and a price by exchanging signed messages. The paying agent does not send BSAI straight to the other. It calls the rail, which checks that the owner signed the permission, locks the budget in escrow, and waits. Once a verifier confirms the work, the rail pays the worker and writes a receipt. Figure 1 follows one payment from start to finish.

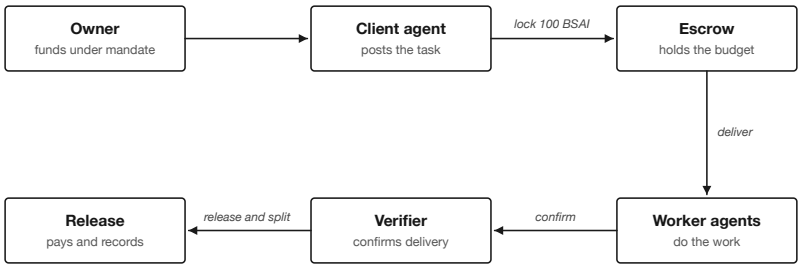


Figure 1. The flow of one agent payment, from the owner through escrow and verification to release and receipt.

> *Example.* A task carries a budget of 100 BSAI and a verifier fee of 2 BSAI. The worker agent receives 60 BSAI and a sub agent receives 38 BSAI, since 60 plus 38 plus 2 equals 100 and the escrow closes at zero. If no verification arrives before the timeout, the full 100 BSAI return to the owner.

5.1 A worked settlement

A single payment runs through the steps below, in order.

1. The owner signs a permission for the client agent, setting the spending caps, the agents it may pay, and an expiry date.
2. The client and worker agents agree on a task and a price by exchanging signed messages.
3. The client agent calls the rail. The rail checks the owner's signature, screens the other agent against sanctions lists, then locks the budget in escrow and returns a reference number for the task.
4. The worker does the work and submits the result against that reference, and an independent verifier signs it off as a pass or a fail.
5. On a pass the rail pays the worker and any helper agent, takes the verifier fee, and writes a receipt. On a fail, or if the deadline passes, it returns the budget to the owner.
6. The company reads the receipt and matches the payment to the task in its books.

5.2 What agents pay for

The work agents pay for is the everyday input an automated system needs. A research agent buys a dataset from a data agent and a block of computing power from a compute agent to finish a report. A trading agent pays a data agent for a market feed, one call at a time. A planning agent pays several worker agents for the parts of a job and adds up the total at the end of the day. Each is a payment from one agent to another for work delivered, and each settles in BSAI under a permission the owner signed.

6 Integration for an AI agent company

BSAI is built for the companies that run automated agents, the AI agent companies, the agent platforms, and the model and tool providers whose agents pay one another for work. A company adopts the rail in six steps. It buys BSAI on a licensed exchange and holds it in treasury. It registers each agent under the company's name, with its own wallet. It signs a mandate that sets the cap per payment, the cap per day, the agents it may pay, the task types and an expiry. It funds each wallet with only what the mandate allows. For each task the agent pays directly, or locks the money in escrow until the work is confirmed, then collects the receipt and matches it to the task. Step one works today, and the agent layers are in design.

Because BSAI uses the standard token format, it already moves today, and the work still to come is in the permission and escrow layers the company controls. The benefit to the company is direct. One token settles every agent payment, spending limits are enforced by the code rather than by trust, and each payment matches back to a task with no manual effort. Table 4 shows a sample permission.

Table 4. A specimen mandate. No agent can pay more than one cap allows.

Field	Value
Owner	The company
Per payment cap	25 BSAI
Daily cap	300 BSAI
Counterparties	Verified agents only
Task types	Translation, data, compute
Expiry	30 days
Revoke	Instant by owner

6.1 Liquidity and the exit through Jadenex

Value leaves the system through Jadenex, a licensed exchange, and this is the point where the token meets ordinary money and where identity checks, sanctions screening and the travel rule apply. A holder moving value out first sends BSAI into a Jadenex account, where the exchange confirms who the account holder is before any conversion. Two routes follow. In the first, the holder converts the balance into USD, EUR or AED as cash, or into USDT, BTC or ETH on the matching markets, and the exchange records the sender and the receiver as its reporting duties require. In the second, the holder tops up the Jadenex card, a Jadenex Mastercard, and spends it at any shop that takes the card. Either way the owner keeps control until the moment of conversion. No price is given here, because it moves in real time, and the figures are token counts, not a promise of value. Figure 2 shows the setup and both exit routes.

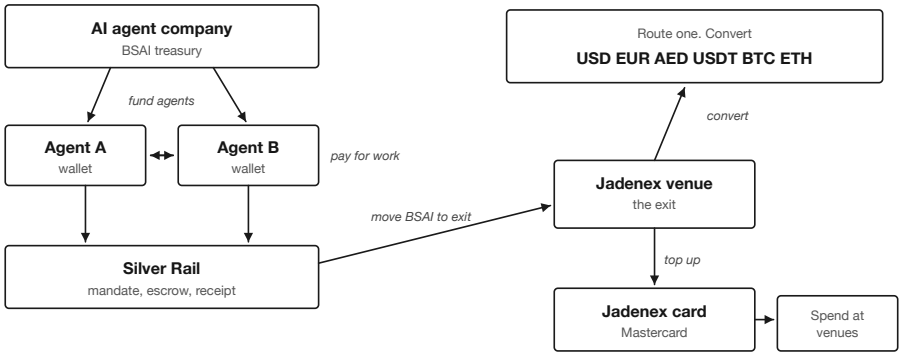


Figure 2. Integration of an AI agent company and the two exit routes through Jadenex, into fiat and crypto or onto the Jadenex card.

7 Regulatory alignment and compliance

Agent payments must fit the rules where they occur. This section sets out the legal classification of the token, the compliance programme, the frameworks it is aligned with by reference, and the binding effect of its controls. Those controls operate as binding conditions of use for any operator that adopts the rail. These statements are not a licence, a registration, an approval or legal advice, and each operator must apply the rules of its own jurisdiction.

7.1 Legal classification

BSAI is classified by the project as a consumptive payment and utility token. It is a means of payment for agent work. It confers no yield, no dividend, no profit share, no voting right and no claim on the revenue or assets of any company. It is not a deposit, an electronic money instrument, a fund interest or a derivative. This classification is the stated position of the project and is not a determination by any regulator, and each operator must confirm the treatment of the token under its own law.

Under the common test for an investment contract, an instrument is a security where a purchaser commits money to a common enterprise with a reasonable expectation of profit from the efforts of others. BSAI meets none of these conditions. A holder commits no capital, expects no profit from holding, and derives value only from spending the token for work. The project publishes no price forecast and offers no return. On these facts the design treats BSAI as a payment and utility token, not a security.

7.2 The compliance programme

The rail is designed to support a risk based compliance programme. The controls below operate as obligations that an operator adopts when it uses the rail. They apply at the venue, where the token enters and leaves, and on the rail, where agents transact.

Customer due diligence. Entry to and exit from the token pass through a listed venue that performs know your customer and customer due diligence at onboarding and at the point of conversion. The rail holds no customer accounts and takes no custody.

Travel rule. Each receipt is designed to carry the originator name and account and the beneficiary name and account that the travel rule requires, so a transfer can be reported where a regulated party is involved.

Sanctions screening. Counterparties are screened against sanctions and watch lists before settlement, and a blocked counterparty cannot be paid.

Transaction monitoring. Mandates set per payment and daily caps, and every payment is recorded, so unusual activity can be detected and reviewed.

Record keeping. Each payment writes a receipt that names payer, payee, mandate, task and a fingerprint of the result, retained and exportable for audit and for regulatory reporting.

Data protection. A receipt records the minimum data needed for the transfer and the travel rule, held under the data protection rules of the relevant jurisdiction.

Consumer protection. The project publishes clear risk disclosure, makes no promise of return, and marks every feature that is in design or planned as such.

Market integrity. BSAI settles on a public ledger that anyone can inspect, and the rail pools no user funds.

7.3 Framework map

Table 5 maps the framework referenced in each jurisdiction to the design response.

Table 5. Frameworks referenced by jurisdiction and the design response to each.

Jurisdiction	Framework referenced	Design response
South Korea	Virtual Asset User Protection Act and the travel rule under the Act on Reporting and Using Specified Financial Transaction Information	Each agent is bound to a named owner. Receipts carry sender and receiver data.
European Union	Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation and the Transfer of Funds Regulation	Receipts carry originator and beneficiary data. The rail holds no pooled custody.
United Kingdom	FCA anti money laundering registration and the cryptoasset financial promotion rules	Clear risk disclosure and no promise of return. Owners keep custody.
United States	The investment contract test, the FinCEN money services business rules and the Bank Secrecy Act travel rule	No profit from a common enterprise is offered. Receipts carry originator and beneficiary data and owners keep custody.
Singapore	Payment Services Act for digital payment token services	Funds stay in wallets the owner controls. The rail does not pool user tokens.
Japan	Payment Services Act for crypto assets and the travel rule	Receipts record sender and receiver details for each transfer.
Hong Kong	Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Ordinance	Counterparties are screened against sanctions lists.
United Arab Emirates	Dubai Virtual Assets Regulatory Authority rules	Mandates, caps and instant revoke keep every agent under owner control.
International	FATF Recommendation 15 and its travel rule guidance	Owner identity, travel rule data and sanctions screening follow the FATF approach.

7.4 Binding effect and operator undertakings

The controls above operate as binding conditions of use, not as statements of preference. An owner mandate is a binding authorisation signed by the owner. An agent that pays outside the mandate acts without authority, and the paying party may treat such a transfer as unauthorised. A receipt forms a durable and tamper evident record of a settled payment, retained and exportable as evidence of the transfer and of the authority behind it.

An operator that integrates the rail undertakes to onboard users through a regulated venue that performs customer due diligence, to screen counterparties against sanctions before settlement, to apply the travel rule to every reportable transfer, to retain receipts, and to disclose risk plainly. These undertakings bind it in every jurisdiction in which it operates, and it remains responsible for obtaining any licence its regulator requires.

8 Agentic payments and the Asian regulatory direction

Asian governments are moving fastest toward regulated token payments and toward programmable money that carries its own conditions. The sections below match each direction these governments are taking to the control in BSAI that answers it.

8.1 The question of authority

Most payment rules were written for a human sender and recipient. An autonomous agent is neither, so a regulator cannot read a machine payment as the act of a named person without a further control. The owner mandate supplies it, a signed record of who authorised the spend, within what caps, to which counterparties and until when, so an agent that pays outside it acts without authority. The mandate puts that control in the payment itself rather than leaving it to trust.

8.2 Korea

Korea has set the pace in Asia. The Virtual Asset User Protection Act has been in force since mid 2024 and governs custody, market conduct and user protection, alongside a real name account rule and a travel rule threshold. A second phase framework, the Digital Asset Basic Act, is in preparation and is expected to address issuance, disclosure and settlement tokens. BSAI is designed with reference to this direction, binding each agent to a named owner, carrying the travel rule data on each receipt, keeping funds in wallets the owner controls, and disclosing risk with no promise of return.

8.3 Programmable and purpose bound payment

Singapore has defined money that can be spent only when stated conditions are met, a method it calls purpose bound money, with compliance enforced inside the instrument rather than checked after the fact. These are the methods regulators favour for agent payments, because the control travels with the money. The BSAI mandate and escrow take the same form. The mandate states the conditions, the escrow releases only on verified delivery, and the caps and sanctions screening run at settlement. Table 6 maps each regulator direction to the BSAI control that answers it.

Table 6. The direction Asian regulators are taking and the BSAI control that answers each one.

Regulator direction	What it requires	BSAI control
Delegated authority	A machine payment must trace to a human authorisation.	The owner mandate signs the authority and an agent cannot pay outside it.
Purpose bound money	Funds spend only when stated conditions hold.	The mandate states the conditions and escrow releases only on verified delivery.
Programmable compliance	Policy checks run inside the instrument in real time.	Caps, allowed counterparties and sanctions screening run at settlement.
Travel rule	Sender and receiver data move with the transfer.	Each receipt carries originator and beneficiary data.
Real name identity	Each account is tied to a verified identity.	The Agent Passport binds each agent to a named owner.

8.4 Japan and Hong Kong

Two more Asian centres have moved from study to law. Japan treats a payment token under its Payment Services Act and admits a stablecoin issued through a trust or a bank, which places a settlement token inside a regulated perimeter. Hong Kong has passed a stablecoins ordinance, licenses the activity, and registers virtual asset services under a separate regime. BSAI is designed with reference to both, through receipts that record the sender and receiver, counterparty screening before settlement, and owner custody rather than a pool. The owner mandate that answers authority in Korea answers it here as well.

9 Security and threat model

A payment rail for agents must hold up against a misbehaving agent and an attacker. The design answers each known threat with a control that does not rest on trust. Table 7 states each threat and its control.

Table 7. The main threats to an agent payment and the control that answers each one.

Threat	Control
A rogue agent spends too much	The mandate caps each payment and each day, and a spend above a cap is refused.
A compromised agent key	The owner revokes the mandate at once, which stops every further payment, and the caps limit the loss until then.
A replayed payment	Each instruction carries a one time reference and each receipt is written once, so a repeat is rejected.
A double spend of the budget	Funds sit in escrow for one task and settle on a public ledger, so the same budget cannot pay twice.
Payment for work never delivered	Escrow releases only on a verifier pass, and a timeout returns the budget to the owner.
A hidden or a denied payment	Every payment writes a receipt that names payer, payee, mandate and task, and the record exports for audit.

10 Liability, exception handling and dispute resolution

A settlement standard is judged by what happens when a payment goes wrong. This section states where a loss can arise, who bears it, how a failed or contested payment is put right, and the forum that settles a disputed result. Figure 3 traces the exception path from a refused or contested payment to a remedy and a final record.

A loss can arise in a small set of events. An agent issues an instruction outside its mandate. A verifier passes work that was not delivered or fails work that was. An agent key is compromised. A counterparty is found to be sanctioned after the fact. A duplicate or replayed instruction is submitted. A venue freezes an exit.

Most never reach settlement. The mandate check and the sanctions screen run before escrow locks, so an instruction outside the caps or against a blocked counterparty is refused before any value moves, and the owner is notified. The error is stopped, not corrected after the fact.

Where a payment settles, recourse follows a stated order. For an instruction the rail refused, there is no loss. For a payment the mandate permitted, the owner bears it, which is what signing the mandate means. For a fault of the operator or the verifier, recourse runs to the operator or to the verifier bond. A settled transfer on a public ledger is final and is not reversed on the chain, so a remedy takes the form of a compensating transfer. An escrow timeout returns the budget to the owner, and a contested release is held in escrow for a set dispute window before it becomes final.

A dispute runs to a timebound claim. The claimant files within the window with a fixed set of evidence, the receipt, the mandate and the signed result, and an independent adjudicator decides under the law and forum named in the operator terms. The verifier is independent of both agents, is bonded, and can be replaced, so on a default or a finding of collusion a second verifier reviews the result and the bond funds the remedy.

Every outcome leaves a record, and the receipt and the mandate are the retained and exportable evidence for any claim. These protections attach to payments made through the rail. A raw token transfer sent outside the rail carries none of them, so an operator that adopts the rail transacts only through it.

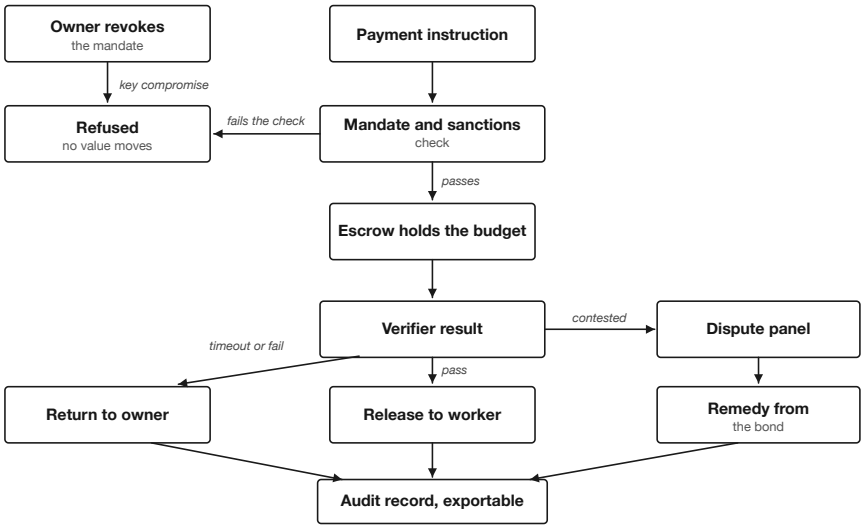


Figure 3. The exception path, from a refused or contested payment to a remedy and a final record.

11 Trust, control and conclusion

BSAI gives automated agents a way to pay each other for work while a person stays in control, on a path where each payment is allowed, checked and recorded, and with an exit that turns value back into cash or a spendable card through a licensed exchange. The owner stays in charge at every layer, the money stays in accounts the owner controls, and there are no pooled funds and no promised returns. The token layer is live, and the agent layers are live, in design or planned.

References

[1] Virtual Asset User Protection Act. South Korea.

[2] Act on Reporting and Using Specified Financial Transaction Information, including the travel rule. South Korea.

[3] Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation. European Union.

[4] Transfer of Funds Regulation. European Union.

[5] FCA anti money laundering registration and the cryptoasset financial promotion rules. United Kingdom.

[6] Payment Services Act for digital payment token services. Singapore.

[7] Payment Services Act for crypto assets, including the travel rule. Japan.

[8] Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Ordinance. Hong Kong.

[9] Dubai Virtual Assets Regulatory Authority rules. United Arab Emirates.

[10] Financial Action Task Force Recommendation 15 and its travel rule guidance. International.

[11] Digital Asset Basic Act, in preparation. South Korea.

[12] Purpose bound money and programmable payment framework. Singapore.

[13] Programmable compliance framework. Singapore.

[14] Stablecoins Ordinance. Hong Kong.

[15] Payment Services Act stablecoin provisions. Japan.

[16] Agent Payments Protocol. Google.

[17] x402 payment method. Coinbase.

[18] Intelligent Commerce. Visa.

[19] Agent Pay. Mastercard.

[20] Agentic commerce market forecasts. Juniper Research and Accenture.

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