ndau vs Ampleforth - Comparison Tables

	ndau (\$NDAU or \$XND)	Ampleforth (\$AMPL)
"Adaptive Money" (supply is adjusted based on market conditions).	yes	yes
Not correlated to Bitcoin's fluctuating price pattern.	yes	yes
Elastic supply (not vulnerable to sudden changes in demand).	yes	yes
Ready for interest bearing products with definable interest rates, interest compounding and accrual, account locking bonuses and staking.	yes	no
Backed by a real-world Endowment that can enact adaptive monetary policy and stabilize the currency.	yes (<u>details</u>)	no
Wallet balances behave in a non-confusing manner, remaining constant or predictably changing if the wallet owner is making deposits or withdrawals or earning interest.	yes	no (number of AMPL you own can change dramatically every day based on demand)
Earn staking rewards by simply holding the currency in your wallet.	yes (via <u>EAI</u>)	no
Includes a mechanism for decentralized governance.	yes (via <u>BPC</u>)	no
Based on blockchain technology that is scalable for retail transactions with near instant transaction finality.	yes (NDAU is a custom tailored blockchain based on Tendermint)	no (AMPL is a conventional ERC-20 token based on Ethereum)
Monetary policy is designed to encourage buoyancy (freedom to rise in value based on demand while mitigating downside volatility).	yes	no

Please visit ndau.io for more information or join us on Telegram at t.me/ndau_community

Comparing ndau (XND) to Ampleforth (AMPL) – Both Adaptive / Elastic Currencies

An *adaptive supply* can both increase and decrease as needed to react to ongoing changes in demand

	Ampleforth (AMPL)	ūdau
Volatility	Reduces volatility by targeting equilibrium with the CPI adjusted price of US Dollar	Reduces volatility with a buoyant monetary policy that discourages selling during moments of market pressure; targeting equilibrium at last issuance price
Correlation with BTC & ETH	Low correlation	Low correlation
Adaptive Supply Increases	When the daily demand increases, the daily rebase increases supply and decreases the price	When demand exceeds supply and pushes market price to a new high, supply increases through new issuance
Adaptive Supply Decreases	When the daily demand decreases, the daily rebase decreases supply and increases the price	When supply exceeds demand, the dynamic seller fee (SIB) and/or floor price buyback reduces supply
Interest / Staking	None	Increases the longer it is held with an additional locking bonus (e.g. 13% for 1-year locked)
Scarcity & Reserve	No supply cap; no underlying reserve	Max 30 million issued by foundation; Max 40 million in circulation; non-profit endowment as underlying reserve
Long-Term Objective	Stable medium of exchange	Store of value that appreciates as demand increases

Source PDF