

$ZMN

ZAMNA COIN

ZAMNA Global Event Utility, Payments & Loyalty Asset

TGE TO BE CONFIRMED

CHAIN BASE

SUPPLY 10,000,000,000

PROJECT & LAUNCH OUTLOOK

> *1 November 2026 · Music, participation and a connected event economy.*

ZAMNA Coin is a utility, payments and loyalty project on Base. ZAMNA has approved the use of its brand for ZAMNA Coin. The project connects this brand relationship with a token-based framework for event participation and future services.

Development status

IMPLEMENTED

Core smart contracts

The fixed-supply token, vesting, time-locked staking and Founder Pass contracts have been implemented.

AUDIT REQUESTED

Independent security review

Zenith has been engaged. The final report has not yet been issued; the audit is not represented as complete.

PLANNED

Service integrations

Ticket offers, membership recognition, card payments and venue integrations are planned. AI services are a longer-term direction.

Brand relationship

Brand-use approval is in place. BIB LIMITED operates the token ecosystem separately from ZAMNA's brand and event operations. Individual ticket, venue and payment services will be introduced with their own participating providers and programme terms.

Security review

Zenith has been engaged to conduct an independent smart-contract audit. The final report has not yet been issued, and no claim of a completed audit is made at this stage.

Launch information

TGE, trading availability and individual service activation dates will be announced separately. Contract implementation is distinct from mainnet activation and service availability. Participants should use the officially published network and contract address when interacting with the token.

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DISCLAIMER

This paper describes the intended ZAMNA Coin ecosystem, its token design, operating roles, risks and development direction. It is not a subscription agreement or a guarantee that a token or service will be available in any jurisdiction.

Descriptions of utility do not determine a token's legal classification. Applicable requirements depend on the activity, participants and jurisdiction. This document does not assert regulatory approval, an exemption from regulation or compliance with a particular offering regime, and is not legal, tax or investment advice.

$ZMN carries no equity, debt, dividend, profit-sharing, revenue-sharing or claim on the assets of the issuer, operator or brand partner. It carries no contractual redemption right. Any participation in governance is limited to the scope described in Section 18 and is not a right to receive treasury assets.

Tokens may lose all their market value, become illiquid or be unavailable for transfer through particular venues. Neither a future listing nor continuous access to liquidity is guaranteed. Network failures, security incidents, provider failures and regulatory restrictions can interrupt use. No price, return, yield or resale outcome is promised.

Project roles

EFI LIMITED, formerly BUSINESS PLUS INVESTMENTS LIMITED, BVI Company No. 1743926, is identified as the token issuer. Its intended role is primary issuance and transfer under the distribution arrangements, not venue operation, customer custody or market-making.

BIB LIMITED, registration LL16963, is the ecosystem operator. Its role covers token distribution, service-provider arrangements and programme operations, subject to applicable permissions. ZAMNA retains its separate brand and event role.

ZAMNA has approved the use of its brand for ZAMNA Coin. The brand relationship is distinct from token issuance and ecosystem operation. Event-specific benefits and service integrations are introduced separately under their programme terms.

Card issuance, custody, fiat conversion and payment services, if introduced, require separately identified providers with the permissions applicable to their actual activities. No provider licence or live integration is established merely by its mention or illustration in this paper.

Supply allocation is distinct from market circulation. Exchange access, initial liquidity and any third-party market-making arrangements are addressed in Sections 11, 13 and 20; none creates a price guarantee. Material launch arrangements and relevant conflicts require disclosure before participation.



01

SECTION ONE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

> *ZAMNA Coin ($ZMN) is designed to connect the experience before, during and after an event through a shared utility and membership framework.*

ZAMNA has approved the use of its brand for ZAMNA Coin. This connects the project to the ZAMNA brand while keeping token ecosystem operations and individual service integrations clearly defined.

The concept combines a fixed-supply token on Base with programme-specific access rules, time-locked staking and a proposed record of participation. It aims to reduce the fragmentation between event tickets, loyalty programmes and future venue-payment experiences without requiring every service to launch at once.

Five intended roles

- Access to selected ticket offers and experiences under published programme terms.
- A common unit for future rewards and qualifying payment integrations.
- Time-lock participation as one input to membership eligibility.
- Continuity of participation across independently confirmed events and partners.
- A longer-term foundation for privacy-conscious analytics and agent-assisted services.

The implemented core contracts comprise a 10 billion fixed-supply ERC-20 token, vesting, staking locks and the Founder Pass. Zenith has been engaged for an independent audit; its final report is pending. Ticketing, card and venue services are the next planned integration layer, separate from the token contracts.

Token allocation and release rules are described in Sections 11 and 12. Staking returns the amount deposited after the selected lock; it does not generate interest or an on-chain yield. The project makes no promise of token-price appreciation, a supported market price or a particular level of liquidity.

> *One participation layer. Experiences that can continue beyond a single event.*



02

SECTION TWO

VISION

VISION

> *The event ends. The relationship with its community should not have to start again from zero.*

ZAMNA Coin's vision is a connected event ecosystem in which recognition can persist beyond a single ticket purchase. A participant could discover an event, qualify for a published benefit, attend, and carry eligible participation history into a later programme without rebuilding a separate relationship each time.

From individual transactions to continuity

Ticketing, venue commerce and membership often operate through separate systems. The proposed architecture links these touchpoints through a consistent wallet-linked participation record while keeping personal information outside the public ledger. The goal is not to place every interaction on-chain, but to make the records that need to be verifiable interoperable.

Before an event, a qualifying participant could access a token-denominated ticket offer or early-sale allocation. During a participating event, a future payment integration could link an authorised purchase to membership eligibility. Afterwards, an optional participation credential could support recognition in a subsequent programme. Each example depends on the published conditions and availability of the relevant service.

A staged ecosystem

The intended progression begins with a verifiable token foundation and clearly scoped participation programmes. Card-based access and payments would follow only where provider and venue integrations are ready. Cross-event recognition requires agreed eligibility rules between participating operators. Analytics and AI-assisted services are longer-term development directions rather than launch features.

The underlying proposition is cultural continuity: a community connected by music and shared experiences, supported by transparent technology. A token can record participation and enable programme rules; it cannot replace the people, agreements or event operations that deliver the experience.

CORE PRINCIPLES

> *Six principles guide the intended ecosystem, from the token contract to the way a participant experiences a benefit.*

3.1 A coherent unit of participation

$ZMN is intended to unify eligible utility programmes rather than introduce unrelated points for every feature. Existing programmes would migrate only under separately communicated terms; this paper does not announce the abolition of any existing balance or entitlement.

3.2 Utility before speculation

Programmes should explain what a participant can do, the applicable conditions and who supplies the benefit. Holding or staking does not guarantee access unless the relevant programme expressly provides it. Transferring tokens does not automatically transfer a person's rank, identity or attendance history.

3.3 Accessible wallet experience

The design aims to reduce onboarding friction while making custody and transaction permissions understandable. Self-custody exposes users to key-management and approval risks; any custodial option requires a separately identified provider and terms. Card or app illustrations do not establish that an onboarding or wallet-export service is live.

3.4 Cross-event recognition

Participation credentials could be recognised across confirmed programmes. Eligibility, geographic restrictions and provider identity checks may differ. A common wallet is a technical link, not proof that every venue accepts the same rank or benefit.

3.5 Defined operating authority

Initial contract administration is operator-led. Supply constraints and permissions are explained separately from proposed community governance. Future voting must not be described as deployed until its code, scope and administrative controls have been disclosed.

3.6 Data minimisation

The intended data layer separates public blockchain activity from protected account and event data. Future machine-readable integrations should use only the information necessary for their purpose. AI-readiness does not imply that personal attendance or purchase histories are public or available for model training.

PROBLEMS SOLVED

> *The project addresses five design challenges in event participation. These are product objectives, not claims of a completed deployment.*

4.1 Disconnected ticketing and experiences

A ticket purchase, benefit claim and venue transaction can be held in different systems. A wallet-linked eligibility service could connect these records without requiring the token contract to operate ticketing or point-of-sale systems. Integration remains necessary for each data source.

4.2 Membership that starts over

Recognition can be lost between events. The proposed membership layer would allow participating programmes to recognise verified history under common rules. It does not automatically make a benefit redeemable at another venue or transfer personal status with a token sale.

4.3 Complex onboarding

Wallet setup, network selection, gas and permissions can obstruct a user's first interaction. The intended experience offers clear network information, limited transaction permissions and understandable support. Usability improvements require testing; this paper does not claim a measured conversion uplift.

4.4 Limited continuity after attendance

Optional credentials, community programmes and qualifying future benefits could maintain a relationship after an event. Attendance NFTs are a possible application, not an automatic mint at venue exit. Participants must be told what is recorded, what is public and whether any benefit expires.

4.5 Fragmented operational information

Aggregate, lawfully obtained programme data could help operators understand participation and plan services. Forecasting must account for data quality and consent or other applicable legal bases. No prediction accuracy, vendor saving or sponsor return is guaranteed.

ZAMNA COIN DEFINITION

$ZMN is the proposed common utility token of the ecosystem. Its technical transferability is distinct from eligibility for a service.

5.1 Planned access utility

- Selected token-denominated ticket discounts, subject to confirmed inventory, rates, limits and participating events.
- Early-sale windows, merchandise opportunities and experience access where expressly offered.
- Optional credential and community programmes under their own eligibility rules.

5.2 Planned loyalty utility

Usage-based rewards and rank recognition are proposed application-layer programmes. They are not automatic emissions from the token or staking contract. Funding, duration, eligibility and any expiration must be specified before a programme begins.

5.3 Time-locked participation

The source implementation supports 7-, 30- and 90-day staking locks. A matured position returns its deposited amount; it pays no interest. Off-chain benefits are separate from this principal-return mechanism.

5.4 Proposed governance

Community discussion and limited non-financial input are described in Section 18. No current on-chain voting contract is established by this paper. Tokens confer no equity, claim on revenue or right to treasury distributions.

5.5 Market-related limits

The token has no mint-after-deployment, burn, redemption or buy-back function. Market access or a separately arranged liquidity service does not guarantee a price, yield, counterparty or exit. Section 13 distinguishes issuer activities from possible operator-arranged services.

5.6 Data and future services

Wallet-linked credentials and aggregate analytics are potential foundations for later agent-assisted services. They require additional systems and privacy controls; they are not capabilities supplied by holding an ERC-20 token alone.

WHY ERC-20

> *ERC-20 provides a standard token interface. It does not automatically provide an exchange listing, liquidity or a commercial integration.*

Standard interfaces

The source implementation uses ERC-20 transfers, balances and allowances, together with ERC-2612 permit support. Standard interfaces make it possible to use compatible tooling and wallets without designing a new token format.

Application integration

Tickets, rank, card payments and reward eligibility require applications that read token state and apply programme rules. A provider still needs to choose to support the token and the network, implement the relevant service and satisfy its operating requirements.

Network and wallet selection

The intended deployment network is Base. A token on Base is not the same asset contract as a similarly named token on Ethereum or another chain. Users need the verified network and contract address, and usually ETH on Base for transaction fees unless a specific application sponsors them.

Trade-offs

Smart-contract dependencies, approval risks, network availability and fee variability remain relevant. ERC-20 compatibility is not evidence of endorsement by a wallet, exchange or infrastructure provider. No centralised-exchange availability is implied by the use of Base.

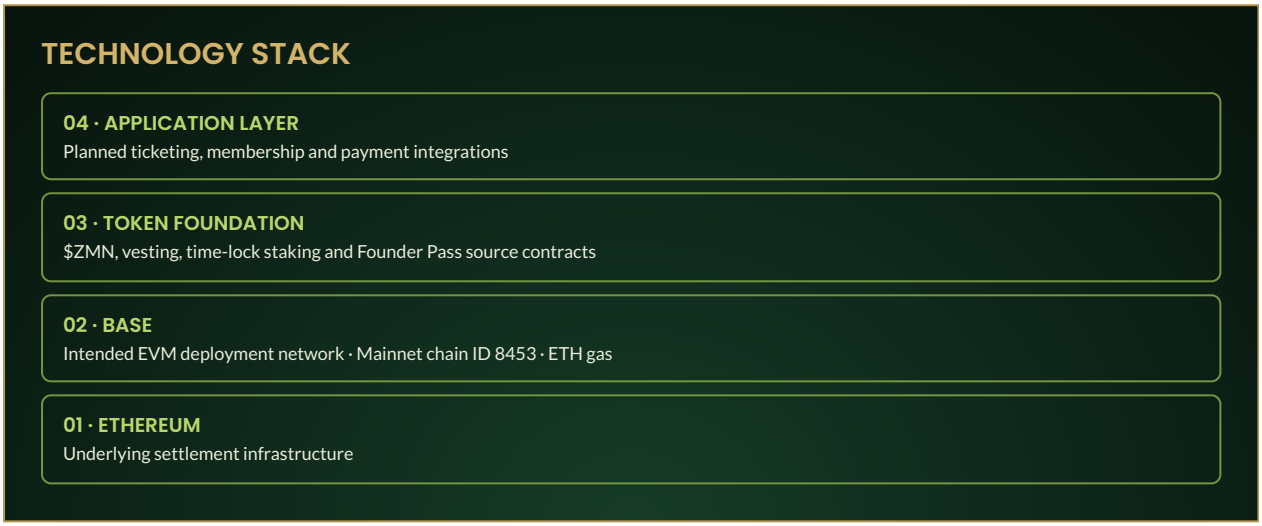


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SECTION SEVEN

CHAIN STRATEGY

CHAIN STRATEGY



Conceptual architecture. Source contracts, deployed contracts and live applications are distinct stages.

Home chain: Base

Base is the intended home chain for $ZMN. It is an EVM-compatible network; Base Mainnet uses chain ID 8453 and ETH for gas. The Base Sepolia test network is separate and does not establish mainnet availability. Network details are documented by Base [1].

Deployment verification

The official launch information will identify the token address, block-explorer record, deployment build and administrative accounts. A name, ticker or image alone is insufficient to identify the genuine token.

Cross-chain development

Additional networks are a possible later expansion, not a launch commitment. A bridge introduces additional contracts, custody or validation assumptions and supply-accounting risks. Any proposed integration needs its own security review and address disclosure before use.

STAKEHOLDER VALUE

> *The proposed benefits depend on functioning services and participating organisations, not on a token-price outcome.*

Attendees

Published offers could connect ticket eligibility, programme participation and membership recognition. The useful outcome is a clear, repeatable experience: knowing which benefit is available, how to qualify and who delivers it. A token balance alone does not guarantee a place or a discount.

Event organisers

Participating organisers could connect existing systems to a shared eligibility layer. The brand partner, venue operator and token ecosystem operator are distinct roles. Integrations, customer support and settlement responsibilities must be agreed before an event uses the service.

Sponsors

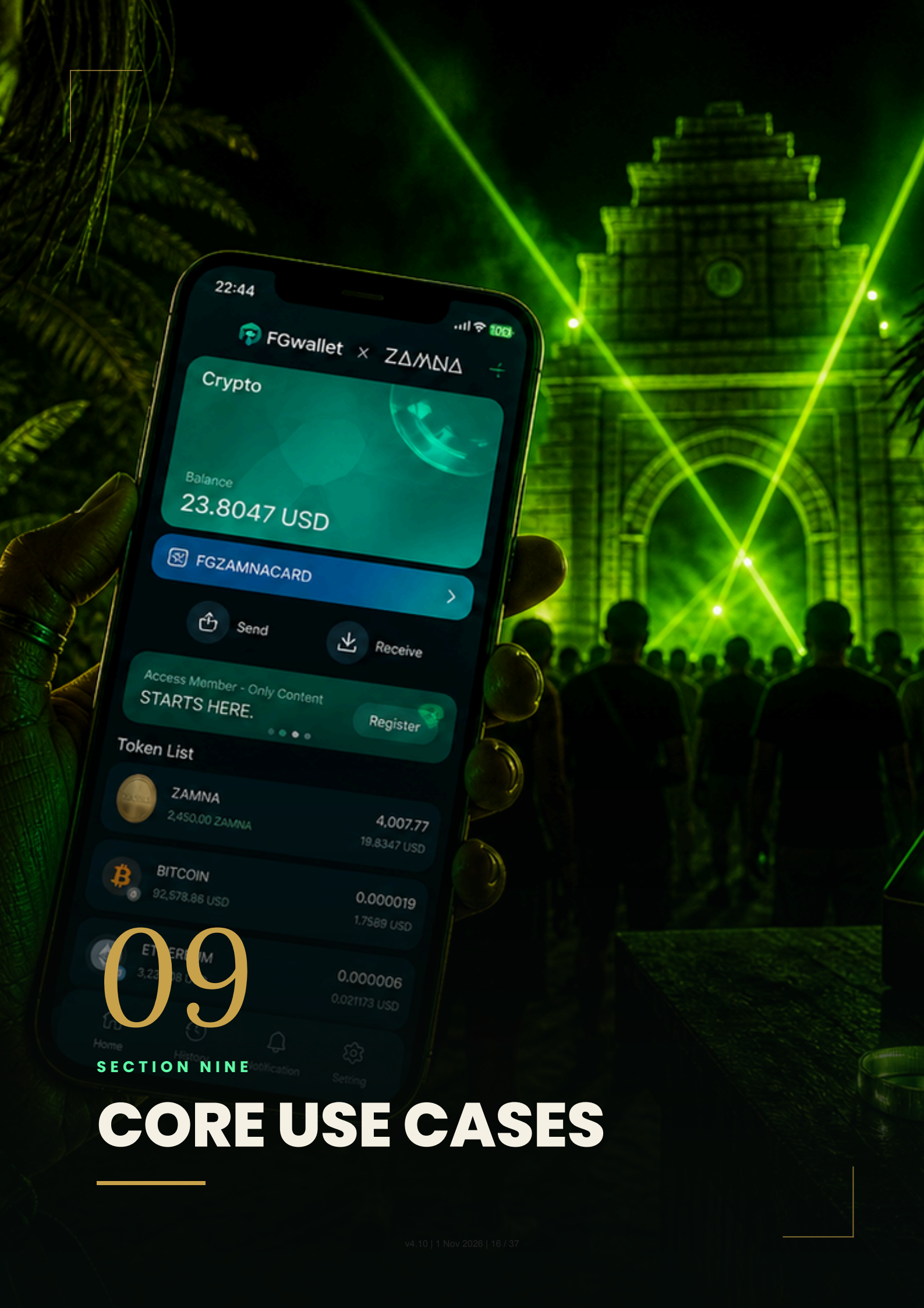
Optional campaigns could use transparent eligibility and aggregate participation reporting. Sponsor access would not extend to raw personal histories merely because an attendee uses a wallet. Reports require appropriate permissions and should state their methodology and limitations.

Vendors

A future payment integration could offer a defined acceptance and settlement process. Vendors would need terms covering pricing, fees, refunds, settlement currency and interruptions. Token adoption does not eliminate commercial or price risk.

Ecosystem participants

The supply plan, funded vesting schedules and administrative disclosures are intended to make participation understandable. Token ownership is not ownership in any project entity and does not create a right to profits, assets or redemption.



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SECTION NINE

CORE USE CASES

CORE USE CASES

> *The central utility objective is access to meaningful, clearly specified event programmes, including selected discounted ticket offers.*

Before an event

- Proposed ticket offers denominated in $ZMN at a discount to a stated reference price.
- Qualifying early-sale access or limited experience inventory.
- Membership or staking-based eligibility for selected merchandise or content.

Before any offer opens, the operator must identify the participating event, available quantity, eligibility, discount calculation, fees, redemption period and refund rules. No general discount rate or universal admission entitlement is established here.

During a participating event

Future integrations may enable payment or benefit verification at supported vendors. Venue agreements, payment providers, technical readiness and local requirements determine availability. The project does not claim that every ZAMNA venue accepts $ZMN.

After an event

Optional participation credentials could support later recognition and qualifying programme rewards. Rank is a programme attribute, not an automatic property transferred with an ERC-20 balance. Attendance NFTs, if introduced, require separate issuance and privacy rules.

Founder Pass

A separate NFT source contract provides a maximum of 1,000 passes: 970 allowlist places and 30 reserved mints. Minting has no token sale price, although network fees may apply. Its mint schedule and any benefits are separate announcements; the contract itself does not provide a ticket or venue access.



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SECTION TEN

FG ZAMNA CARD

FG ZAMNA CARD

> *A proposed physical interface for membership and future payment integrations.*

The FG ZAMNA Card is a planned membership and payment interface. Its illustrations show the intended experience. Card issuance and payment services require separately identified providers, applicable permissions and programme terms.

Proposed functions

- Wallet-linked membership identification and benefit verification.
- NFC interaction at participating, technically integrated locations.
- Possible reward eligibility under separately funded programmes.
- Potential payment functionality through a suitably authorised provider.

Membership tiers

Gold, Platinum and Black are proposed tier labels. Their eligibility thresholds, fees, duration and benefits have not been fixed by this paper. No lifetime entitlement, guaranteed VIP access or permanent cashback rate is granted.

Conditions before release

Any release requires confirmation of the issuer and service providers, permitted jurisdictions, custody model, card terms, customer support and participating venues. Fiat conversion or settlement must be performed by an appropriately authorised party under its own terms, not inferred from the token's technical design.

Holding $ZMN does not automatically issue a card, qualify the holder for a tier or make a vendor accept payment. These conditions must be communicated separately before enrolment.

MAXIMUM TOTAL SUPPLY

10B

$ZMN · FIXED SUPPLY · NO INFLATION

A fixed-supply token design with scheduled release allocations. Market circulation depends on actual distribution. No price, return, redemption or exit is guaranteed.

STANDARD	CHAIN	TGE
ERC-20	**Base**	**To be confirmed**

TOKENOMICS

NAME	TICKER	STANDARD	CHAIN
ZAMNA Coin	$ZMN	ERC-20	Base
MAX SUPPLY	**TGE UNLOCK**	**INFLATION**	**SUPPLY CAP**
10,000,000,000	11.1%	None	Fixed
BURN	**BUYBACK FUNCTION**	**STAKING LOCKS**	**GOVERNANCE**
None	None	7 / 30 / 90 days	Proposed

Scheduled TGE unlock: 11.1% under the allocation plan. Actual circulating supply depends on distribution. Service availability is announced separately.

Coin Specifications

Name: ZAMNA Coin · Ticker: $ZMN · Standard: ERC-20 · Intended network: Base · Maximum supply: 10,000,000,000 · 18 decimals · No post-deployment mint or burn function. Time-lock staking is implemented in source; venue payments and governance are planned integrations.

Allocation

- Community & Ecosystem Rewards: 35% (3,500,000,000)
- Treasury: 15% (1,500,000,000)
- Team: 12% (1,200,000,000)
- Strategic Partners & Business Alliances: 10% (1,000,000,000)
- Exchange Listing & Initial Liquidity (operator, via licensed third parties): 10% (1,000,000,000)
- Growth & Marketing: 8% (800,000,000)
- Fair Launch Airdrop / Initial Distribution: 5% (500,000,000)
- Advisors, Legal & Audit: 5% (500,000,000)

The allocation totals 100%. These are planned assignments of supply, not proof that recipient wallets have been funded or that tokens are already circulating.

VESTING & CIRCULATION PLAN

RELEASE SCHEDULE

Relative to TGE - calendar date to be confirmed

Allocation	At TGE	Cliff	Linear release
Community	8%	None	48 months
Treasury	0%	6 months	54 months
Team	0%	12 months	48 months
Strategic Partners	0%	6 months	30 months
Exchange Listing & Initial Liquidity	50%	None	12 months
Growth & Marketing	10%	3 months	36 months
Fair Launch Airdrop	50%	None	6 months
Advisors	0%	3 months	24 months

60-month vesting schedule from TGE (date to be confirmed).

The percentages at TGE apply to each allocation bucket, not to total supply. Cliff and linear-release periods apply to the remainder after that bucket's TGE portion. In the source contract, one month is defined as 30 days.

- Community: TGE 8% / no cliff / 48mo linear
- Treasury: TGE 0% / 6mo cliff / 54mo linear
- Team: TGE 0% / 12mo cliff / 48mo linear
- Strategic Partners: TGE 0% / 6mo cliff / 30mo linear
- Exchange Listing & Initial Liquidity (third-party): TGE 50% / no cliff / 12mo linear
- Growth & Marketing: TGE 10% / 3mo cliff / 36mo linear
- Fair Launch Airdrop: TGE 50% / no cliff / 6mo linear
- Advisors: TGE 0% / 3mo cliff / 24mo linear

Scheduled TGE unlock

Community: 280,000,000; listing / initial liquidity: 500,000,000; growth / marketing: 80,000,000; airdrop: 250,000,000. Total: **1,110,000,000 $ZMN, or 11.1% of maximum supply.** Other allocations have no TGE unlock.

This is the amount scheduled to be available at the initial timestamp under the plan, not an assertion of market float. Unclaimed balances, unallocated inventory and locked liquidity can make actual circulating supply different. Later linear releases also change the available amount.

Contract enforcement and disclosure

The vesting contract accepts operator-created, funded schedules. It does not hard-code the eight allocation ratios or force the issuer to deposit all supply into vesting. Once created, a schedule cannot be accelerated, revoked or redirected through the available functions. Public verification therefore requires the funded balances, beneficiaries, start timestamp and schedule parameters, not source code alone.

ISSUANCE & DISTRIBUTION STRUCTURE

> *Issuance, ecosystem operations and the ZAMNA brand relationship are separate responsibilities.*

13.1 Issuer

EFI LIMITED, formerly BUSINESS PLUS INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Company No. 1743926, is identified as the BVI issuer. The supplied registered address is Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands.

In the current token source, the full fixed supply is minted once to the issuer address. That address is prohibited from holding administrative roles in the token. Its intended subsequent transfer to the operator is a distribution step, not something automatically performed by the token constructor.

13.2 Ecosystem operator

BIB LIMITED (LL16963), The Villa, Lot U0965, Jalan Jumidar Buyong, 87000 FT Labuan, Malaysia, is identified as the ecosystem operator. Distribution, service arrangements and programme administration are separate from the issuer's minting role. Any sale, custody, conversion or payment activity requires the permissions and agreements applicable to that activity.

The deployment parameters assign administrative accounts; the code does not verify the legal identity of an address. Funded allocations, beneficiaries and administrator addresses must be checked against the intended operating structure.

13.3 Brand and service partners

ZAMNA has approved brand use for the ZAMNA Coin project. BIB LIMITED is responsible for token ecosystem operations, while ZAMNA remains the brand and event organisation. Brand-use approval does not itself activate ticket benefits, card services or venue payments; these planned integrations will identify their participating organisations and terms when introduced.

13.4 Listings, liquidity and market-making

The allocation plan reserves tokens for exchange listing and initial liquidity. The operator may arrange trading access, liquidity provision or third-party market-making separately from the token's code and the issuer's primary issuance role. These are not token-holder rights or promises to maintain a price.

This paper does not confirm a named exchange, a funded liquidity pool or an executed market-making mandate. Any such arrangement requires applicable legal review and disclosure of material terms, inventory or token loans, control of liquidity assets and relevant conflicts before participation. No buy-back or redemption programme is offered here. No price floor, guaranteed exit, minimum trading volume or return is promised.



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SECTION FOURTEEN

STAKING DESIGN

STAKING DESIGN

Time-locked participation, not interest or an investment yield.



Source-code lock periods: L 7 days, M 30 days, S 90 days. Illustrated tiers do not guarantee a benefit.

The staking source holds $ZMN for the selected duration and permits withdrawal of the deposited amount after maturity. It has no reward emission, interest rate or yield multiplier. There is no early-withdrawal function; token-price risk remains throughout the lock.

Proposed programme use

Tier L could support selected merchandise or content eligibility; Tier M could support priority or early-sale programmes; Tier S could support more limited experiences. These are intended applications, not entitlements delivered by the contract. Benefits require separate terms, inventory and an operating service.

Authority and custody boundaries

The operator can pause new stakes but cannot use the staking functions to seize a position, redirect its withdrawal or suspend withdrawals of matured stakes. Tokens are held by the smart contract while locked; this introduces contract risk even though the operator has no discretionary withdrawal path.

Positions are associated with the staking address and are not transferable through the staking contract. Token transfers do not transfer a stake or its associated personal participation history. The user needs access to the original wallet and transaction gas to withdraw.

IN-VENUE PAYMENTS & UTILITY

> *A planned integration layer for participating venues, not universal acceptance at launch.*

Intended experience

A supported application or card could connect a purchase with programme eligibility and a payment provider. The intended journey is a clear quote, a user-authorised payment, an identifiable settlement process and a record available to the customer. The token contract alone does not implement this journey.

Scope of a pilot

A pilot would identify the event, participating vendors, goods or services, supported wallets, settlement currency and support contact. Potential uses include merchandise, selected concessions or experience upgrades. No vendor is committed to accepting $ZMN solely because it operates at a ZAMNA event.

Pricing and settlement

Any conversion requires a named provider and clear fees, reference rates, quote validity, refund treatment and settlement terms. Token volatility can change purchasing power. Fiat or stablecoin support is a separate integration and is not enabled merely by the existence of $ZMN.

Operational readiness

Service rollout includes provider agreements, applicable legal review, staff training, device testing, performance testing and reconciliation. Each pilot will define supported connectivity, interruption handling and customer-refund procedures. Offline operation and performance targets are matters for the individual integration design.

Availability will be announced per programme. Until then, participants should use the event's separately published payment and admission arrangements.

DATA LAYER & FUTURE APPLICATIONS

> *Useful participation data requires clear boundaries between public records and personal information.*

Public blockchain records

Standard token transfers, balances and contract events are publicly observable. Wallet addresses are pseudonymous, not inherently anonymous, and activity can be linked across transactions. A public blockchain record is not restricted to its owner or the operator [2].

Off-chain personal information

Names, contact details, ticket records and other identifying information should be kept in appropriately controlled off-chain systems rather than embedded in public token events. Any data service requires a defined purpose, applicable legal basis, access controls, retention rules and a privacy notice before collection.

Proposed analytics

Aggregate programme participation could support inventory planning, event comparison and benefit design. Reports should minimise identification risk and distinguish measured observations from estimates. Aggregation alone does not prove anonymisation; small cohorts and wallet linkage can expose individuals.

Future applications

Potential services include attendance forecasting, vendor planning and programme recommendations. They are not implemented by the current token contracts. No personal data is promised for sale or model training by this paper; any future processing needs its own lawful basis and disclosure.



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SECTION SEVENTEEN

AI-TO-AI EVENT COMMERCE VISION

AI-TO-AI EVENT COMMERCE VISION

> *A long-term direction for assisted event services, not a launch dependency.*

Future applications could help participants discover eligible offers, help vendors forecast inventory and help organisers evaluate programme demand. They would rely on permissioned data access and clearly defined authority to act, not on unrestricted access to participant histories.

From recommendations to execution

The first useful step would be decision support with human review. Any later transaction-capable agent would need explicit user authorisation, spending limits, revocation, transaction logging and safeguards against incorrect or malicious instructions. Settlement in $ZMN would require an additional application integration.

Limits

AI commerce is a longer-term development direction. The implemented core contracts provide the token and participation foundation; agent services would be built as additional applications with their own permissions and controls.

Automation should extend a participant's choices, not replace their consent.

GOVERNANCE

> *Operator-led administration first; limited community participation as the ecosystem matures.*

Current contract authority

The implemented contracts use administrative roles assigned at deployment. Community voting remains planned rather than implemented. A 3-of-5 multisignature is the intended operational arrangement; the launch disclosures will identify the actual administrator account and its configuration.

The token has a fixed supply and no upgrade path, pause or blacklist function. The operator can start the one-time launch-guard window and add guard exemptions. The staking operator can pause new deposits, not withdrawals of mature stakes. Vesting schedules cannot be changed after creation, but their initial configuration is an operator responsibility.

Phase 1: operations-led

The operator manages distribution and programme readiness within the applicable contracts and laws. Publication of administrator addresses, funded vesting schedules and material permission changes is an intended transparency measure. Operational control is not equivalent to a holder right over company assets.

Phase 2: community proposals

The proposed readiness gates remain: circulating supply above 25% of cap, more than 50,000 distinct holder addresses and two consecutive quarters of stable on-chain activity. Distinct addresses are not the same as unique people. Meeting these gates would prompt a readiness review, not automatically deploy governance.

Initial proposals would concern community initiatives, limited benefit experiments and non-binding programme feedback. Participation rules, anti-abuse measures and review procedures must be published before voting. Treasury spending remains subject to the operator's lawful authority; proposals create no entitlement to distributions.

Phase 3: possible on-chain participation

Any expansion requires a separately specified and reviewed governance implementation. The intended scope is non-financial programme participation, not changes to the fixed token supply, established vesting schedules or regulatory obligations. No composite voting formula, binding treasury authority or emergency council is represented as currently operational.

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

> *Four core smart contracts are implemented. Independent audit and service integration are separate stages.*

19.1 Implemented core contracts

- **ZamnaCoin:** ERC-20 with ERC-2612 permit and AccessControl; 18 decimals; 10 billion tokens minted once to the issuer. No further mint, burn, transfer tax, proxy, blacklist or pause function.
- **ZamnaVesting:** operator-created, pre-funded schedules; fixed beneficiary, start, cliff and linear duration after creation. One month is 30 days. The eight allocation proportions are deployment configuration, not hard-coded limits.
- **ZamnaStaking:** 7-, 30- and 90-day locks; principal withdrawal after maturity; no interest or rewards; operator pause applies only to new stakes.
- **ZamnaFounderPass:** ERC-721A-based membership NFT, 1,000 maximum, 970 allowlist places and 30 reserved mints. One mint per wallet across those paths; operator-configurable allowlist, opening time and metadata until frozen.

19.2 Launch guard and permissions

The token operator can start a single 24-hour guard window. Non-exempt recipients are then subject to a 0.5% maximum balance and a 30-second receipt cooldown. Exemptions are additive. The guard is inactive before activation and expires permanently after the window; it is not a general trading lock and does not prevent every bot or MEV strategy.

The issuer receives the initial supply but cannot hold a token administrative role. Default administrators manage role membership. Legal-entity identity and multisignature security must be verified through the deployment configuration, not inferred from role names.

19.3 Security and deployment

The implemented contract version is identified by commit `37146a4b0202f548f13dc7286d18c0c3848e6ef0`, tag `audit-freeze-2026-08-24`. Zenith has been engaged to conduct an independent smart-contract audit. The final report has not yet been issued; the audit is not represented as complete. The audit report and launch documentation will identify the reviewed scope and deployed version.

19.4 Future integrations

Account abstraction, sponsored gas, agent interfaces and application governance are planned or exploratory extensions. The implemented token supports ERC-2612 permit. UUPS governance, ERC-1363 hooks and ERC-2771 meta-transactions are not part of the four core contracts. Future integrations would use separate applications without changing the immutable token contract.

RISKS & COUNTERMEASURES

> *Technical controls reduce specific risks; they do not guarantee safety, liquidity, service delivery or token value.*

Market value and liquidity

$ZMN may lose part or all of its value. A listing, liquidity allocation or market-making provider does not ensure buyers, stable prices or an exit. Slippage, gaps, venue suspension and provider withdrawal can prevent trading on acceptable terms. Third-party trading arrangements may create inventory and counterparty conflicts that require disclosure.

Supply release and concentration

Unlocking can increase available supply and selling pressure. A schedule limits the timing of committed tokens but not market effects. The issuer initially receives all supply in the source design; actual distribution and vesting must be verified. The 11.1% scheduled TGE unlock is not a measured circulating supply or assurance against concentration.

Security and administrator risk

Contract defects, compromised keys, malicious approvals and dependency failures can cause loss. Zenith has been engaged for an independent audit and the final report is pending. An audit reduces neither operational responsibility nor the need for secure key management, deployment checks and incident response; it cannot guarantee safety.

Network and transaction risk

Network interruptions, transaction ordering, fees and bridge failures can affect use. The short launch guard limits particular receipt patterns only; it is not comprehensive anti-bot or MEV protection. Users must verify the network and address and understand approvals before signing.

Utility and partner risk

Card, ticketing and venue integrations may be delayed, limited or never delivered. Programme availability depends on inventory, agreements, providers and local rules. Token ownership alone does not compel an event organiser to provide a service or refund a token purchase.

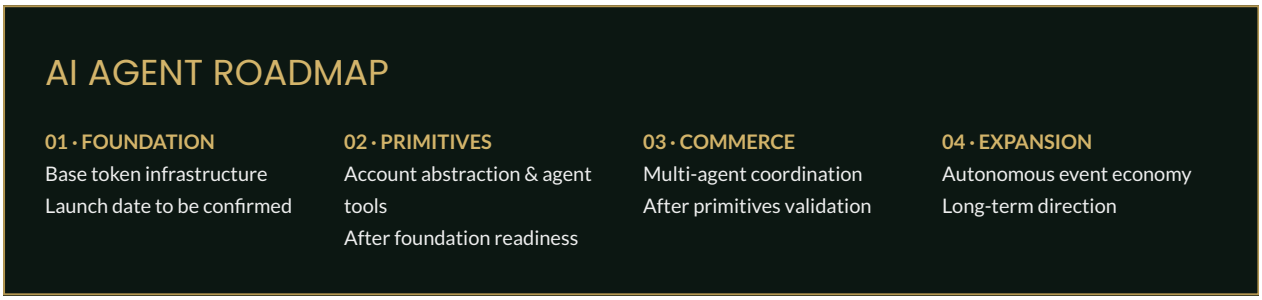
Regulatory and legal risk

Token distribution, marketing, custody, payments and trading can be subject to different requirements across jurisdictions. A utility description or disclaimer does not settle legal classification. Restrictions may delay launch or limit access. This edition is not presented as a jurisdiction-specific regulatory filing or proof of authorisation.

Privacy and adoption

Public transactions can expose activity and link addresses. Personal-data systems introduce additional security and compliance risks. User error, poor usability or insufficient adoption can undermine the intended ecosystem even when the token contracts function as designed.

AI AGENT INFRASTRUCTURE ROADMAP



4-phase evolution from ERC-20 launch to autonomous event economy.

PHASE 1: VERIFIABLE FOUNDATION

The token, vesting, staking and Founder Pass contracts have been implemented. Independent audit, deployment and configuration are the next readiness stages. User-facing AI is outside this initial phase.

PHASE 2: APPLICATION PRIMITIVES

Explore smart-wallet onboarding, permissioned APIs and read-only assistance. Account abstraction, x402 and AgentKit are candidate technologies, not implemented integrations or provider endorsements. Transaction authority needs explicit limits and revocation.

PHASE 3: ASSISTED COMMERCE

Test vendor planning and participant-assistance tools using appropriate data. Any agent-to-agent transaction flow requires separate contracts or applications, risk controls and user authorisation. Privacy proofs and cross-event credentials require dedicated design and validation.

PHASE 4: LONGER-TERM EXPANSION

Cross-event coordination and specialised infrastructure may be explored if usage justifies them. A dedicated network, autonomous settlement or data marketplace is not committed. Later phases depend on earlier validation and do not have fixed delivery dates.

The utility case must stand on available participation programmes, independently of whether these AI directions are pursued.



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SECTION TWENTY-TWO

ROADMAP

ROADMAP

> *A sequence of readiness milestones, not a posting calendar or a fixed launch promise.*

Phase 0: foundation and verification

Core contracts implemented; ZAMNA brand use approved; Zenith audit requested, with the final report pending. The remaining foundation work covers audit findings, deployment configuration, administrative accounts, funded distribution schedules and launch disclosures.

Phase 1: token and initial participation

Deploy and verify the token and approved supporting contracts. Publish addresses, permissions, allocation evidence and the actual start timestamp. Activate only separately approved participation programmes. Ticket offers, staking benefits and Founder Pass activities each require their own terms and readiness; TGE does not automatically activate all utilities.

Phase 2: membership and selected integrations

Introduce cross-event recognition, card-related access or selected payment pilots where participating organisations and providers are confirmed. Publish eligibility, geographic availability, limits and support arrangements. Expand only after the intended user journey has been validated.

Phase 3: operations and community input

Evaluate programme usage and privacy-conscious analytics. Review the governance readiness gates and introduce structured community proposals if appropriate. Disclose material changes to administrator authority or service arrangements.

Phase 4: assisted and agent-based services

Pursue the research directions in Section 21 only where data quality, user consent or other applicable legal basis, security and operational readiness support them. No product phase establishes an exchange-listing date.

CONCLUSION

> *ZAMNA Coin is designed to connect participation across events, not to promise a financial outcome.*

The project brings together a fixed-supply token foundation and a longer-term vision for access, loyalty and selected payment experiences. The useful test is whether participants can understand and use the programmes offered to them, and whether participating organisations can deliver those programmes reliably.

The technical foundation and the commercial experience are complementary but separate. Contracts can enforce a fixed supply, a funded release schedule or a lock duration. They cannot by themselves supply a venue, guarantee a discount, establish a provider licence or create a market for a token.

Progress therefore depends on verified deployment, clear responsibilities and staged service availability. Each new integration should explain its eligibility rules, permissions, risks and support arrangements. Future AI and cross-event expansion remain directions to be validated, not conditions that holders should assume are already fulfilled.

> *A shared token foundation. Clearly defined programmes. Experiences delivered by participating people and organisations.*

Technical references

[1] Base, Connect to Base: docs.base.org/get-started/connect-to-base.
[2] Ethereum.org, Privacy on Ethereum: ethereum.org/privacy/ethereum.
References accessed 1 November 2026. They describe underlying technology, not an endorsement of ZAMNA Coin.



— Final Word —

ZAMNA COIN

is designed to connect participation, utility and membership across a global event ecosystem.

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