

chAln Coin Whitepaper

An AI Market–Making Vault and NVDAb
Tax Revenue Distribution Protocol on BNB Chain

Revised 11 September 2026 | BNB Chain | Formal English edition

Project name: chAln Coin | Token symbol: chAln

Network: BNB Chain | Planned launch platform: Flap

AI decisions / **On-chain rules** / **Asset connections**

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Summary

chAln Coin combines AI action selection, smart contract execution, and transaction tax distribution in an on-chain vault protocol with defined uses of funds, a constrained execution scope, and an explainable basis for distributions.

Users make a non-redeemable BNB contribution to establish an independent participation position. The AI Market-Making Vault obtains action selections through Flap AI Oracle, and the project contract executes them under predefined rules. The action set is limited to **Buy Back Tokens, Sell Tokens to Replenish Funds, Burn Tokens, and Hold and Observe**.

The project plans to use **chAln/NVDAb** as its trading pair. Both the chAln buy tax and sell tax are set at **3%**. Of the distributable net tax revenue actually received by the project, **90% goes to the Dividend Vault and 10% to development and operations**. Eligible participation positions receive NVDAb, while distribution progress is recorded at its BNB-equivalent value when credited.

A position's base weight changes from 2x to 1x as its cumulative distribution accounting value increases. Once that value reaches twice the initial contribution accounting value, the position exits subsequent distributions. In the subsequent stage, 80% is claimable and 20% is conditionally locked. The locked portion can be unlocked through qualifying reinvestment within 3 days after exit. Eligible referrals can provide additional weight in the initial stage; holding chAln does not itself increase position weight.

Version note: This document describes the confirmed protocol design; it does not mean that all functions have been deployed or made available. Development status follows the information recorded in V1.1. This revision primarily changes content structure, terminology, and presentation. Chapter 10 describes deployment scope and outstanding disclosures.

01 Project Overview

1.1 Background and Positioning

The name chAln combines chain and AI and was inspired by CZ's expression “BNB + AI = BNB chAln.” The project uses BNB Chain as its issuance and execution environment, bringing AI action selection and applications of tokenized real-world assets into specific vault and distribution processes.

BNB + AI + NVDAb = chAln is the project's conceptual expression: BNB is used for participation and strategy funding, AI for action selection, and NVDAb for the target trading pair's quote asset, tax settlement, and actual distributions. The expression is neither a price relationship nor a conversion formula.

1.2 Design Principles

1. **A defined decision scope.** The model selects only from actions exposed by the contract. Its role in decision-making does not grant arbitrary authority to change the protocol.
2. **Distinct uses of funds.** Participation funds enter the AI Market-Making Vault; actual distributable tax revenue is settled through the Dividend Vault.
3. **Explainable distribution rules.** Position weights, cumulative distribution accounting values, locking conditions, and exit caps use a consistent accounting basis.

chAln Agent embodies the project's narrative around market observation, strategic action, and holder confidence. Its actual execution capabilities are limited by the action set and contract rules described in this whitepaper.

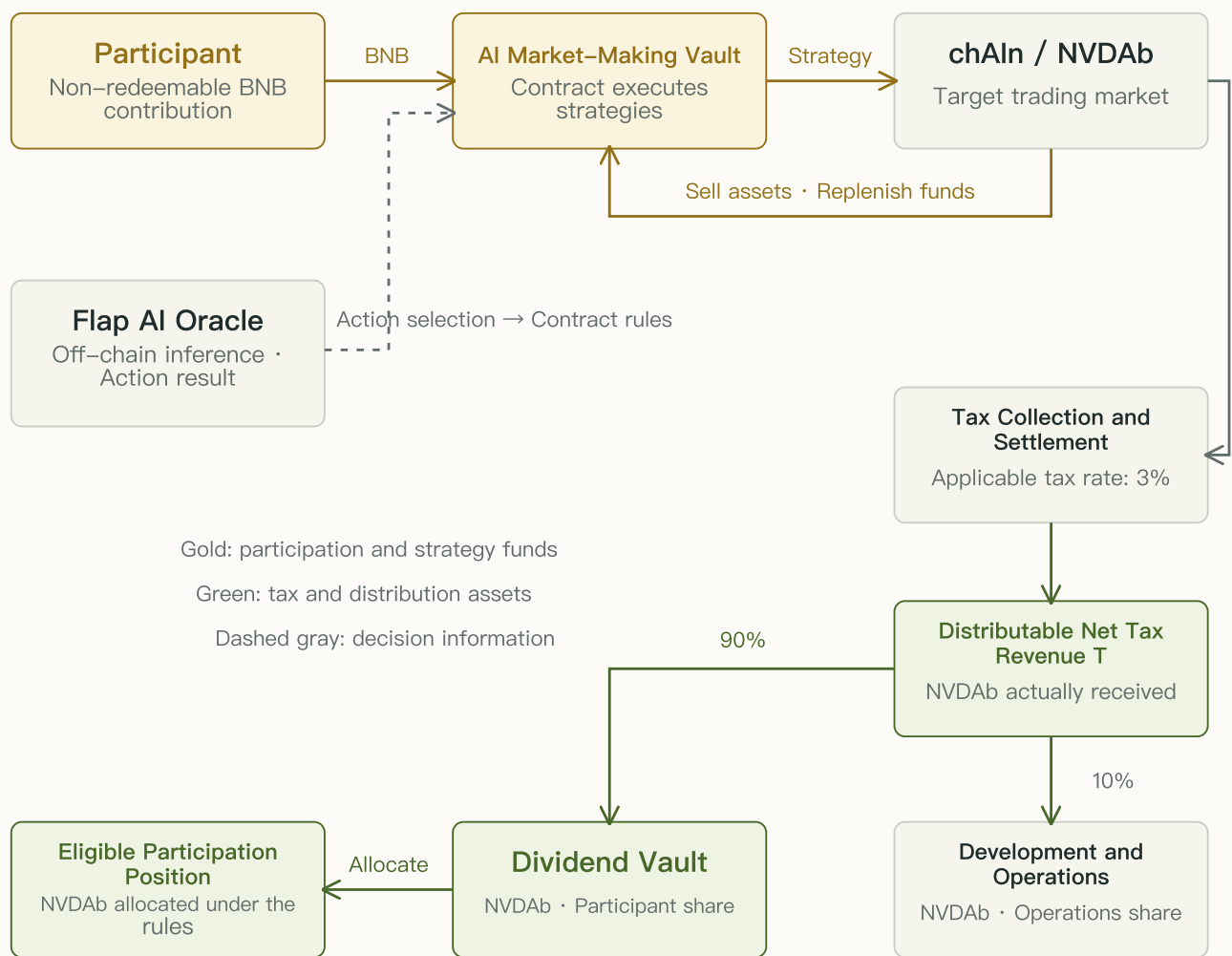
02 Protocol Architecture

2.1 Participants and the Two Vaults

The protocol separates the responsibilities of the AI Market-Making Vault and Dividend Vault. A user's participation positions are recorded separately from the chAln balance in their wallet.

Participant or module	Responsibility
Participant	Contributes BNB to establish a position and obtains distribution eligibility under the position rules
AI Market-Making Vault	Manages participation funds and strategy assets; executes market actions permitted by the rules
Flap AI Oracle	Connects to model services and returns an action selection within the permitted execution scope
Project contract	Initiates requests, processes callbacks, and executes actions and accounting under predefined rules
Trading market	Supports chAln/NVDAb trading, producing market information and applicable taxes and fees
Dividend Vault	Receives participants' share of NVDAb and records and settles position distributions

Figure 01 Protocol Architecture and Fund Flows



Contributed BNB enters the AI Market-Making Vault. The Oracle selects actions; the contract executes market strategies. Settled taxable trades produce net tax revenue: 90% is allocated to eligible participation positions through the Dividend Vault and 10% to development and operations.

Solid gold lines show participation or strategy funds, solid green lines show distribution assets, and dashed gray lines show decision information. Fund flows and information flows should be read separately. Specific conversion routes depend on deployment configuration.

2.2 Participation Fund Flow

User contributes BNB → AI Market-Making Vault → market strategies under contract rules. Each contribution establishes an independent position for calculating distribution eligibility and progress.

Rule definition: BNB contributions are non-redeemable. A position record does not represent a BNB balance that the user can withdraw from the vault, nor does it create an obligation for the protocol to return that contribution.

With an NVDAb liquidity pool, strategies involve conversions between BNB, NVDAb, and chAIn. A buyback may convert BNB to NVDAb through a supported route before purchasing chAIn. A sale may first receive NVDAb and then convert it to BNB under the rules. Supported routes, conversion conditions, and accounts bearing the costs are deployment details.

2.3 Tax and Distribution Flow

Taxable trades → tax collection and settlement → distributable NVDAb received by the project → Dividend Vault and development/operations account. The Dividend Vault records and settles claimable NVDAb and conditionally locked NVDAb for eligible positions.

Participation funds are not used directly to pay distributions to other positions. Distributions are based on assets actually received; accrued taxes or expected trading volume do not increase claimable balances. If the AI Market-Making Vault's own trades are taxable, the resulting tax revenue indirectly originates from vault expenditure and should be distinguished from incremental tax revenue generated by external trading.

03 Assets and Valuation

3.1 Roles of the Three Assets

Asset	Role in the protocol	Accounting boundary
BNB	User participation, strategy funding, and position accounting unit	The initial contribution is non-redeemable; an accounting value is not a withdrawable BNB balance
chAln	Project token, market-traded asset, and vault strategy asset	Holding tokens does not increase position weight; holding alone does not automatically qualify for position distributions
NVDAb	Target pool quote asset, tax settlement, and actual distributions	Recorded and distributed by token quantity; its market value can change

3.2 Designated NVDAb Asset

Field	Information
Name used in this document	NVDAb
On-chain name and symbol	NVIDIA Corp / NVDAB
Network and decimals	BNB Chain / 18
Contract address	0x02fca66c1d1afb4e2a7884261eb00f63598a7436

This information carries forward the designated contract query results recorded in V1.1. Identify the asset by its network and contract address. This is the NVDAb address, not the chAln contract address. See the designated contract link in Appendix C ^[6].

3.3 Cross–Asset Accounting

The protocol uses BNB as its accounting unit and NVDAb as the actual distribution asset. Let the initial contribution be P BNB, the NVDAb quantity credited in distribution t be q_t NVDAb, and the corresponding valuation rate be r_t BNB/NVDAb:

Distribution accounting value for that credit = $q_t \times r_t$ BNB

Cumulative distribution accounting value C = sum of all credited accounting values

Conversion takes place when the protocol credits a distribution, not when the user clicks to claim it. Historical conversion values already credited remain fixed. Subsequent changes in the NVDAb price do not retroactively change position progress.

Calculation example: If an NVDAb distribution is equivalent to 0.1 BNB when credited, position progress increases by 0.1 BNB. Later changes in that asset's market value affect the user's actual asset value, but do not change the recorded accounting value of 0.1 BNB.

Cross–asset valuation still requires a corresponding price source, sampling window, validity period, and abnormal–price handling procedure. An AI action–selection service cannot replace an asset price source. Related outstanding disclosures are listed in Chapter 10.

3.4 Scope of Asset Rights

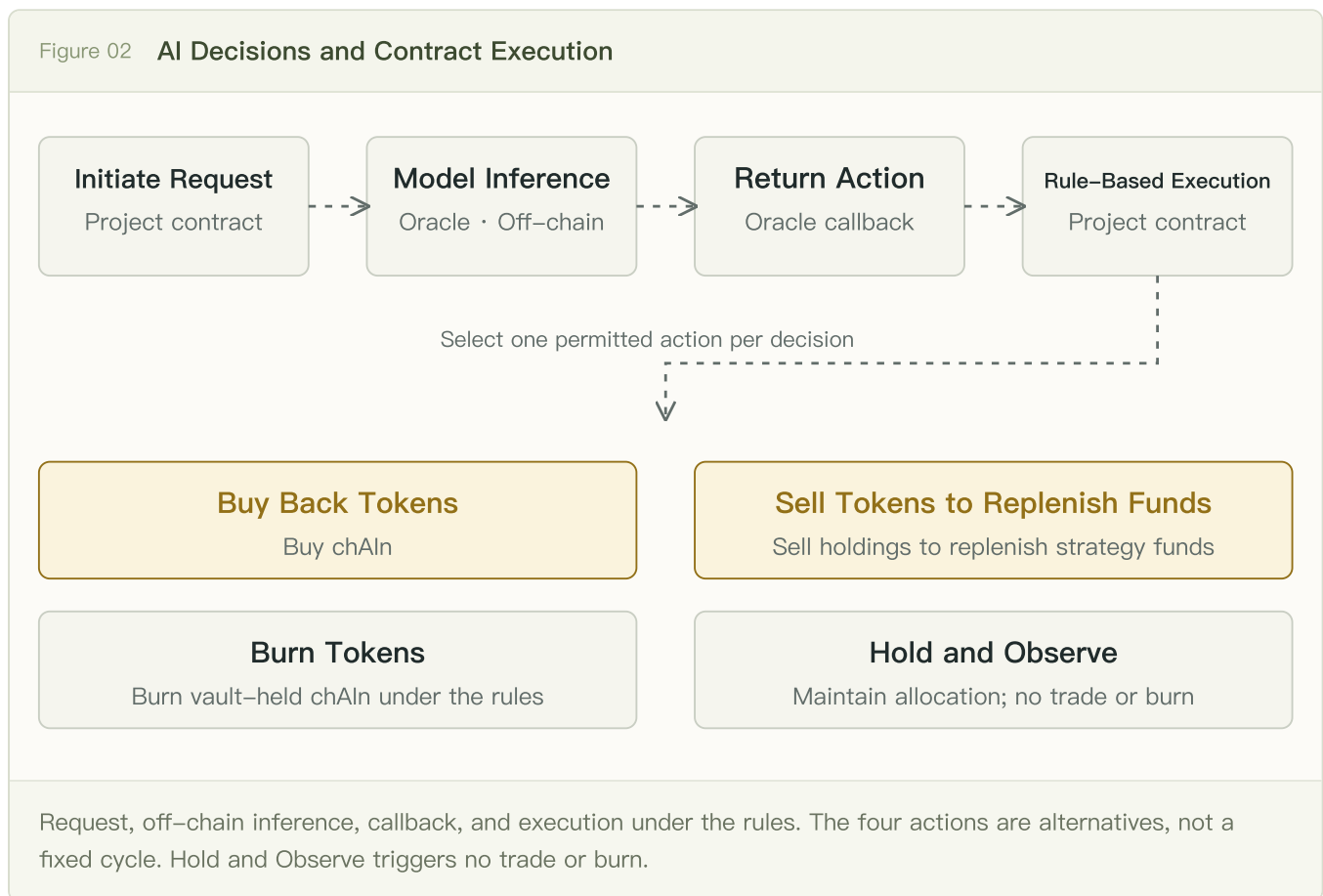
This document makes no guarantee regarding the designated NVDAb issuer, stock–backing ratio, custody arrangements, redemption eligibility, or treatment of corporate actions. Any such rights must be verified against the issuer's official documentation matching this contract address; the current version does not include such documentation.

“NVDAb distributions” means distributing chAIn transaction tax revenue in NVDAb. It does not mean that NVIDIA pays corporate profits to chAIn participants. An NVDAb pool does not automatically grant chAIn holders NVIDIA equity, redemption rights over that asset, or a fixed conversion right against pool reserves. The trading pair also does not automatically establish a fixed peg between chAIn and NVIDIA's stock price.

04 AI Decisions and Execution

4.1 Decision Process

The project connects to model services through Flap AI Oracle. Executable actions and related rules are encoded in the project contract. The Oracle returns an action selection, and the project contract handles the corresponding operation. See Appendix C ^[1] for the platform interface process.



1. **Request initiation.** The project contract submits decision information, available actions, and model selection, and pays the Oracle request fee.
2. **Model inference.** The Oracle backend calls the model off-chain, processes the input, and returns an action identifier within the valid range.
3. **Callback execution.** The Oracle returns the result on-chain, where the project contract handles the selected action under predefined rules.

4. **Process records.** Requests, returned results, and IPFS references to inference materials can be queried.

Model inference occurs off-chain. On-chain requests, callbacks, and execution records support traceability; they do not prove that model judgments are correct or that a strategy is profitable.

4.2 The Four Actions

Action	Function
Buy Back Tokens	Uses vault assets permitted by the rules to buy chAln
Sell Tokens to Replenish Funds	Sells chAln held by the vault to replenish strategy funds
Burn Tokens	Burns chAln held by the vault under the rules
Hold and Observe	Maintains the current asset allocation without executing trades or burns

The four actions are alternative branches, not a cycle executed in a fixed order. The corresponding contract version and strategy parameters specify action mappings, fund allocation ratios, triggers, and limits. This document does not assume that AI outperforms human judgment or fixed rules. Generating apparent trading volume cannot substitute for genuine market demand.

4.3 Permissions and Exception Handling

The Oracle returns an action identifier; it does not automatically gain authority to change tax rates, distribution caps, allocation ratios, or other protocol parameters. The model's scope depends on the operations exposed by the project contract.

Encoding rules in a contract does not mean those rules are permanently immutable. Upgrade, pause, parameter adjustment, and fund management permissions should be disclosed with deployment information. Handling of failed requests, delayed results, failed callbacks, and expired decisions is governed by the published description of the corresponding contract version.

05 Transaction Tax and Distribution

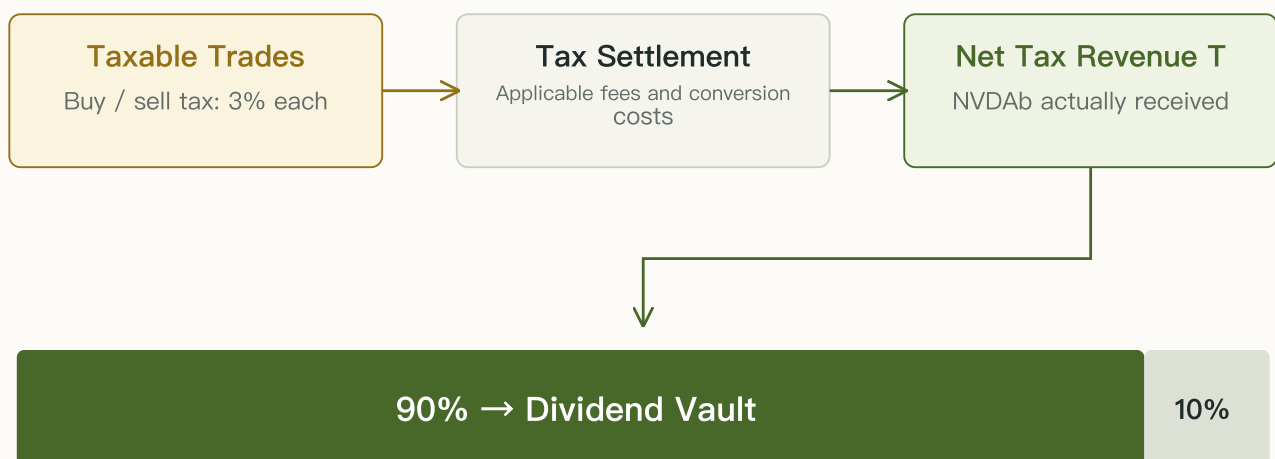
5.1 Tax Rates and Settlement

Both buy and sell taxes are set at **3%**. Applicability, conditions for taxation during the bonding–curve phase, duration, and exempt addresses are issuance configuration details. This does not imply that every transfer is charged at the same rate.

Under Flap's tax settlement mechanism, taxes can be collected directly in the quote asset during the bonding–curve phase when the relevant configuration is enabled. After migration to a DEX, taxes generally accumulate first in the project token and are converted into the quote asset once liquidation conditions are met. See Appendix C ^{[2][3][4]}.

Tax accrual on a trade and receipt of NVDAb by the Dividend Vault may occur at different times. Conversion can incur platform fees, applicable integration fees, DEX fees, transaction taxes, and slippage. These must be accounted for according to the actual route.

Figure 03 Transaction Tax and Net Revenue Allocation



Development and Operations

Example: $T = 100$ NVDAb $\rightarrow$ 90 distributions / 10 operations

Allocation basis: net tax revenue T, not trade value

Taxable buys and sells both carry a 3% tax. Of distributable net tax revenue T actually received by the project, 90% goes to the Dividend Vault and 10% to development and operations.

5.2 Allocation of Net Tax Revenue

Let **T NVDAb** be the distributable net tax revenue actually received by the project after applicable platform fees and other deductions:

Destination	Share	Quantity allocated
Dividend Vault	90%	$0.9 \times T$
Development and operations	10%	$0.1 \times T$

Calculation example: If the project actually receives 100 distributable NVDAb, 90 NVDAb goes to the Dividend Vault and 10 NVDAb to development and operations.

3% is the transaction tax rate; 90%/10% is the internal allocation of the project's distributable net tax revenue. A user's net distribution cannot simply be equated with 2.7% of trading value.

5.3 Revenue Sources and Distribution Conditions

Distributions depend on actual trades and assets received. Distributions may decrease or pause if market demand is insufficient, liquidity declines, or settlement routes become unavailable.

AI Market-Making Vault strategies, referral bonuses, and position exits affect the use of funds or relative distribution shares. They do not guarantee enough revenue to cover all position contributions. Holding chAIIn without an eligible participation position does not automatically confer eligibility for position distributions under this protocol.

06 Participation Positions and Weights

6.1 Independent Position Records

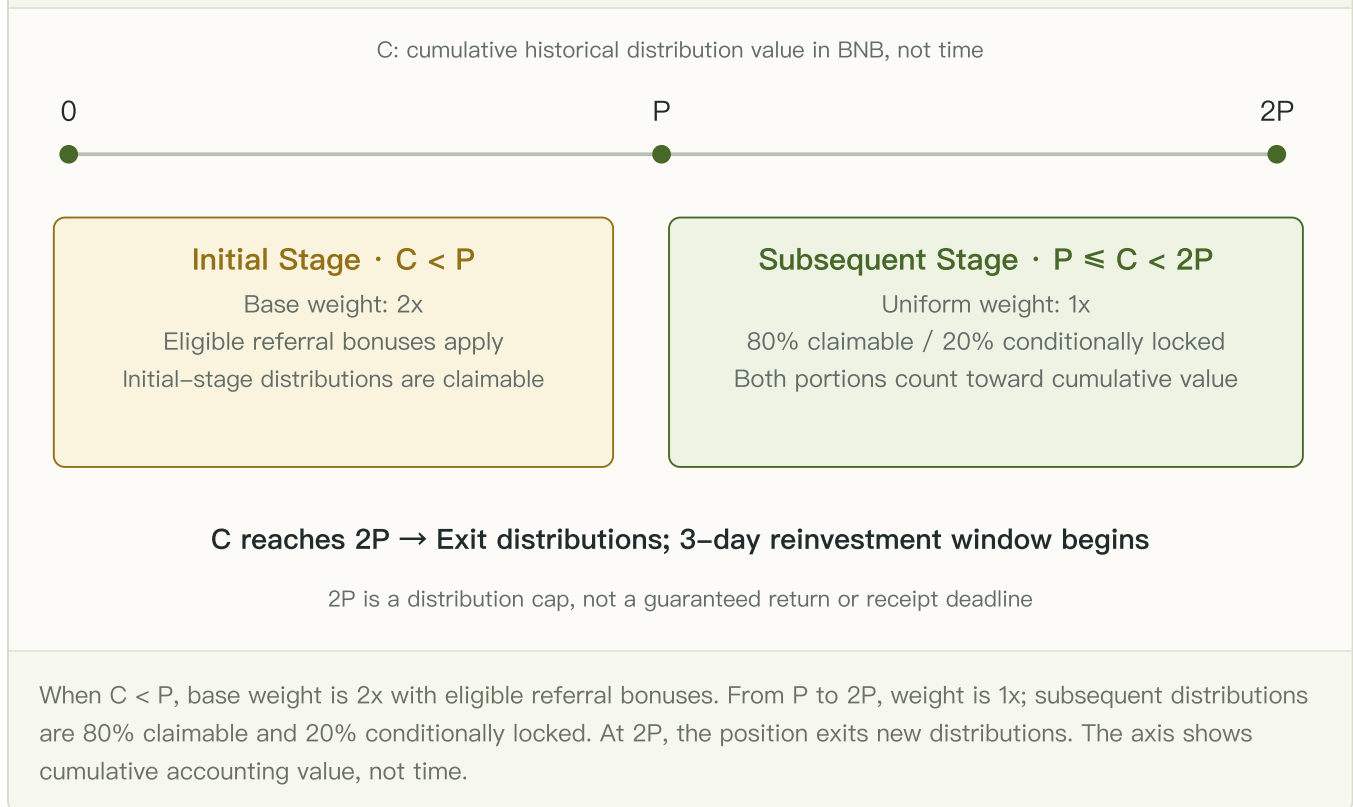
Each BNB contribution separately records its initial amount, cumulative distribution accounting value, claimable NVDAb, conditionally locked NVDAb, effective weight, and exit status. A new contribution creates a new position without resetting the historical records of existing positions.

6.2 Stages and Base Weights

Let P be the initial BNB contribution and C the cumulative historical BNB-equivalent value of credited distributions:

Cumulative accounting value	Position stage	Weight and distribution
$C < P$	Initial stage, informally “before break-even”	2x base weight, with eligible referral bonuses available
$P \leq C < 2P$	Subsequent stage, informally “after break-even”	Uniform 1x weight; initial-stage bonuses no longer apply
C reaches $2P$	Distribution cap reached, informally “exit”	Exits subsequent distributions and receives no new distributions

Figure 04 Position Stages and Distribution Boundaries



The horizontal axis represents cumulative distribution accounting value, not time. Reaching P means only that historical credited conversion values have reached the initial contribution accounting value. It does not mean that BNB principal has been redeemed or that the NVDAb held still has that current market value.

6.3 Relative Weights and the Distribution Cap

Distributions are allocated in proportion to the weights of eligible positions. 2x is a relative weight, not a fixed return multiple or a rate of receipt. Actual effective weight depends on position size, stage, and eligible referral bonuses. Deployment parameters specify how it is calculated and updated.

Calculation example: A batch has 30 NVDAb to distribute. Two positions have final effective weights of 2 and 1, respectively, and neither crosses a stage boundary nor reaches its exit cap. They receive 20 and 10 NVDAb, respectively. This example illustrates relative shares only.

Each position's cumulative distribution accounting value is capped at **2P BNB**, including both claimable and conditionally locked portions. New allocations stop when the cap is reached. The cap is not guaranteed to be reached; insufficient distributions may leave a position

below P or 2P for an extended period or indefinitely.

CHAPTER 07

07 Claims, Locking, and Reinvestment

7.1 Treatment of Subsequent–Stage Distributions

The portion of cumulative distribution accounting value above P is treated as follows:

Portion	Share	Treatment
Claimable distribution	80%	Credited as claimable NVDAb
Conditionally locked distribution	20%	Credited as conditionally locked NVDAb for the corresponding position

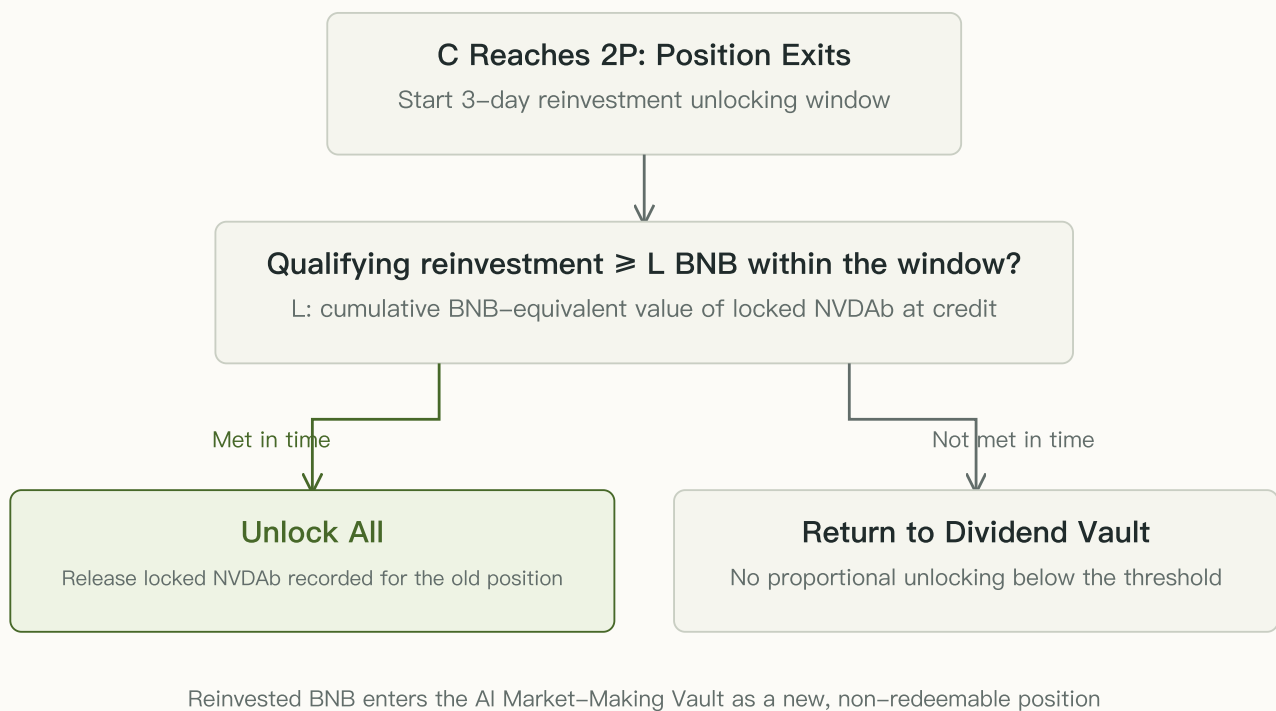
Both portions count toward cumulative progress. A distribution crossing P is split into initial–stage and subsequent–stage portions for separate treatment. On reaching 2P, the allocation is limited to the remaining allowance; no excess is credited to the position.

7.2 Unlocking Window and Threshold

After a position reaches 2P and exits, the user has a **3–day reinvestment unlocking window**. Locked NVDAb also records its BNB–equivalent value at the time of credit. These values accumulate to form the unlocking threshold **L BNB**.

Qualifying reinvestment of at least L BNB within the specified window unlocks all locked NVDAb for that position. Reinvestment below the threshold does not unlock a proportional portion. If the threshold is not met within the window, the locked balance returns to the Dividend Vault.

Figure 05 Post-Exit Reinvestment Unlocking Decision



Qualifying reinvestment of at least L BNB within 3 days after exit unlocks all locked NVDAb. If the threshold is not met in time, locked NVDAb returns to the Dividend Vault. Reinvestment creates a new position.

7.3 Relationship Between Old and New Positions

Reinvestment funds enter the AI Market-Making Vault and establish a new position. The unlocked payout consists of NVDAb already recorded for the old position. The new contribution does not directly fund distributions to the old position.

Reinvested BNB is also non-redeemable and should be included in the individual's actual contribution cost. On-chain timing and triggers, attribution of qualifying reinvestment, and handling of multiple positions will be disclosed with the adaptation feature documentation.

08 Referral Weighting

8.1 Conditions for Referred Participants

A user who binds a referrer before their first participation and makes an initial contribution of at least **0.1 BNB** receives a **+0.1x** bonus on that first position during the initial stage. With only this bonus, the first position has an initial-stage weight of **2.1x**, returning to **1x** upon reaching P.

8.2 Referrer Conditions and Cap

For every **1 BNB** in **eligible positions that have not exited** brought in by a referrer, the referrer's own positions that have not yet reached P receive a **+0.1x** bonus, capped at **+1.0x**.

Referred eligible positions that have not exited	Additional referrer weight
1 BNB	+0.1x
3 BNB	+0.3x
5 BNB	+0.5x
10 BNB or more	+1.0x cap

Updates to eligible amounts, treatment of non-whole amounts, and stacking of applicable referral bonuses follow the published contract and parameter documentation. Holding chAln does not increase the distribution weight of participation positions.

8.3 Scope of the Mechanism

The referral mechanism has no multilevel commissions and does not directly deduct a commission from a specific referred participant's distributions. When total distributable tax revenue is fixed, referral bonuses change relative shares among eligible positions; they do not generate additional tax revenue.

09 Complete Calculation Example

9.1 Assumptions

Assume a user contributes **1 BNB** to establish a position and that the position ultimately receives NVDAb with a total historical credited conversion value of **2 BNB**. The following explains stage and locking rules. It sets no receipt schedule and makes no revenue forecast.

9.2 From Participation to Exit

Step	Position record or treatment
Participation	Contributes 1 BNB; $P = 1$; the contribution is non-redeemable
Initial stage	$C < 1$; base weight is 2x, with referral bonuses where eligible
Reaches P	Cumulative historical credited conversion value reaches 1 BNB; weight returns to 1x
Subsequent stage	Further distributions are treated as 80% claimable and 20% conditionally locked
Reaches 2P	$C = 2$; exits subsequent distributions and enters the 3-day reinvestment unlocking window

9.3 Distribution Records at Exit

Item	Accounting value at historical credit prices
Initial-stage claimable distributions	1 BNB
Subsequent-stage claimable distributions	0.8 BNB
Subsequent-stage conditionally locked distributions	0.2 BNB
Cumulative accounting value triggering exit	2 BNB

The directly claimable portion has a total historical conversion value of **1.8 BNB**. Additional NVDAb with a historical conversion value of **0.2 BNB** is subject to unlocking conditions. All actual assets are NVDAb, and their market value when claimed may be higher or lower.

9.4 Reinvestment Treatment

In this example, the unlocking threshold L is **0.2 BNB**. The user must contribute at least another 0.2 BNB within 3 days after exit and satisfy the relevant qualifying reinvestment conditions to release the entire locked balance. The new contribution creates a new position without resetting the old position's cumulative progress.

If the threshold is not met within the window, the locked NVDAb returns to the Dividend Vault. This example does not guarantee that a position will receive enough distributions to reach any stage.

CHAPTER 10

10 Permissions, Disclosures, and Risks

10.1 Scope of This Version

The following statuses carry forward the information recorded in V1.1. V1.2 revises documentation and the reading experience; it does not establish any new deployment or security validation conclusion.

Work item	Recorded status
Basic vault and position mechanism	Basic development completed
Flap AI Oracle action selection	Integration completed; action rules encoded in the project contract
NVDAb target asset	Contract address designated
NVDAb conversion, distributions, and BNB valuation	In adaptation development; not yet available as a complete feature
Launch configuration, deployment, and security materials	To be disclosed separately at the corresponding launch stage

Feature availability should be assessed together with validation results for NVDAb route adaptation, price–source configuration, distributions crossing stage boundaries, reinvestment unlocking, and tax settlement. Deployment materials and launch announcements determine the specific scope of availability.

10.2 Outstanding Disclosures

Category	Details to be specified
Issuance and deployment	Total supply, initial allocation, reserves, LP ownership and locking, chAln and vault addresses
Taxes, fees, and routes	Tax duration, exemptions, conversion routes, platform and execution fees, and accounts bearing costs
Strategy parameters	Action mappings, triggers, execution ratios, and limits
Cross–asset valuation	Price source, sampling window, validity period, and abnormal–price handling
Weight updates	Updates to eligible referral amounts, treatment of non–whole amounts, bonus stacking, and update timing
Reinvestment handling	On–chain timing and triggers, attribution of qualifying reinvestment, and multiple–position handling
Administration and exceptions	Upgrade, pause, parameter modification, fund management permissions, and Oracle exception handling
Security materials	Contract versions, assessment scope, and publicly available security validation information

Undisclosed details cannot be inferred from platform conventions. Rule descriptions should match the corresponding contract version. Any discrepancies should be explicitly explained and corrected.

10.3 Records and Traceability

Public materials and future participant views should distinguish vault balances, AI request and execution records, actual tax settlement, position progress, and claimable and locked assets. Asset quantities, historical credited conversion values, and current indicative market

values should be displayed separately, without combining them into a single “return” figure.

These record–display objectives do not mean that the corresponding interfaces are already available. This whitepaper is not a code audit report. Flap's official deployment information is used only to verify platform interfaces and does not replace the project's own deployment information. See Appendix C ^[5].

10.4 Risks and Protocol Boundaries

Risk	Impact on participants
Non–redeemable contributions	Initial BNB cannot be recovered from the AI Market–Making Vault; distributions may not cover the contribution
Insufficient distribution revenue	Reduced or discontinued market trading may prevent a position from reaching P or 2P
Asset price changes	Relative price changes among BNB, NVDAb, and chAIa affect valuation and actual asset value
NVDAb issuance and rights	Issuance, asset backing, custody, transfer, or redemption restrictions may affect conversions and distributions
Liquidity and conversion	Slippage, fees, declining liquidity, or unavailable routes may reduce settlement quantities or prevent trades
AI and Oracle	Data anomalies, incorrect decisions, service interruptions, delays, or callback failures may affect strategy execution
Price sources	Stale, distorted, or manipulated prices may cause errors in cross–asset distribution valuation
Contracts and administrative permissions	Code defects, external calls, upgrades, or parameter changes may affect asset security and protocol behavior
Conditional locking	If qualifying reinvestment is not completed in time, the corresponding locked distributions return to the vault and cannot be claimed by the user
Legal and platform rules	Requirements for tokens, vaults, tax distributions, and assets across jurisdictions may restrict participation

The protocol does not promise capital protection, fixed returns, a fixed distribution schedule, price appreciation, or a fixed break-even period. AI decisions, weight adjustments, and the exit mechanism cannot eliminate these risks, nor do they independently demonstrate sustainable protocol revenue. Participants should make their own assessment in light of contribution size, non-redeemability, locking conditions, asset volatility, and applicable local requirements.

REFERENCE

Appendix

A Parameter Index

Parameter	Confirmed rule	Main text
Participation asset	BNB; contributions are non-redeemable	Chapter 2
Target trading pair	chAln/NVDAb	Chapters 2, 3
AI action scope	Buy Back Tokens, Sell Tokens to Replenish Funds, Burn Tokens, Hold and Observe	Chapter 4
Buy / sell tax	Both 3%	Chapter 5
Net tax revenue allocation	90% Dividend Vault; 10% development and operations	Chapter 5
Actual distribution asset / accounting unit	NVDAb / BNB	Chapter 3
Initial / subsequent base weight	2x / 1x	Chapter 6
Cumulative distribution accounting cap	2P, including claimable and conditionally locked portions	Chapter 6
Subsequent-stage treatment	80% claimable; 20% conditionally locked	Chapter 7

Parameter	Confirmed rule	Main text
Reinvestment unlocking window / threshold	3 days after exit / qualifying reinvestment of at least L BNB	Chapter 7
Referred participant bonus	Initial contribution $\geq$ 0.1 BNB; +0.1x during the eligible first position's initial stage	Chapter 8
Referrer bonus	+0.1x per 1 BNB in eligible positions that have not exited; capped at +1.0x	Chapter 8
Token holdings and position weight	Holding chAln does not increase position weight	Chapters 3, 8

B Terms and Symbols

Term / symbol	Definition
Eligible participation position	An independent position that remains eligible for distributions under its participation record and protocol rules
P	Initial contribution for one position, in BNB
C	Cumulative historical BNB-equivalent value of credited distributions
q_t / r_t	NVDAb quantity credited in distribution t / corresponding price in BNB/NVDAb
T	Distributable net tax revenue actually received by the project, in NVDAb
L	Unlocking threshold formed by the cumulative BNB-equivalent values recorded when locked NVDAb was credited
Break-even	Informal term for C reaching P; does not imply principal redemption or a guarantee of current market value
Exit	Informal term for leaving new distributions after C reaches 2P
Distribution	The project's allocation of NVDAb under position rules; not a distribution of NVIDIA corporate profits
Hold and Observe	One of the AI's available actions: maintain the current asset allocation without trading or burning

C References

1. Flap AI Oracle
2. Flap Token Launch Interface
3. Flap Tax Liquidation Mechanism
4. Flap Protocol Fees
5. Flap Official Deployment Addresses
6. Designated NVDAAb Contract

These references are carried forward from the existing whitepaper to explain technical and asset interfaces. External documents may change. Citation does not imply that the relevant organizations have reviewed or endorsed chAln.

D Version History

Version	Date	Revision scope
V1.2	2026-09-11	Reorganized the outline, standardized terminology, added mechanism diagrams and a parameter index, and improved reading and export; existing mechanism parameters remain unchanged
V1.1	2026-09-10	Removed token-holding weighting; limited AI actions to Buy Back Tokens, Sell Tokens to Replenish Funds, Burn Tokens, and Hold and Observe
V1.0	2026-09-07	Initial formal Chinese edition

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