RARECOIN

"Own the Rare. Shape the Future."

A Community-Owned Digital Asset

WHITE PAPER

25th July 2026

https://x.com/TherealRarecoin.

Important Notice

This White Paper is provided for general informational purposes only. It does not constitute, and should not be construed as, an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any security or investment product in any jurisdiction. Nothing in this document should be relied upon as financial, investment, legal, or tax advice. Rarecoin ("RARE") is a utility token intended for use within the Rarecoin ecosystem described herein. Digital assets are volatile and involve significant risk, including the possible loss of the entire amount contributed. Prospective participants should conduct independent research and consult qualified professional advisors before making any decision related to Rarecoin. A complete disclaimer and risk disclosure appear at the end of this document and should be read in full before proceeding.

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1. Executive Summary

Rarecoin is a community-owned digital asset built around one timeless principle: scarcity creates value — but only a community can make that value mean something. Rarecoin launches as a fair-launch token on Proof: no presale, no team allocation carved out in advance, no vesting cliffs to negotiate. One hundred percent of supply enters circulation through the same public bonding curve mechanism available to every participant, from the first buyer to the last.

Rarecoin is not simply another cryptocurrency. It is a fixed-supply, community-first token built to reward the people who show up: believers, creators, contributors, and long-term holders. Because Rarecoin does not deploy custom smart contracts of its own — it launches on Proof's existing, audited launch infrastructure — its utility model is deliberately built around what is realistically buildable without bespoke on-chain code: community signaling, peer-to-peer tipping, membership tiers, contributor rewards, and holder recognition, detailed in Section 7.

This White Paper is written to be honest about that trade-off. It does not promise a DAO with binding on-chain votes, a staking contract, or a multi-signature treasury, because none of those exist for a fair-launch token on Proof and this document will not pretend otherwise. What it does provide is a clear account of how the token launches, what real, disclosed revenue exists (a share of trading fees paid to the creator wallet), and how that revenue is intended to fund contributor rewards and buyback-and-burn activity.

Readers are encouraged to treat every forward-looking statement in this document as exactly that — a stated intention, not a guarantee. Section 21 (Risk Factors & Disclosures) and Section 24 (Full Disclaimer) should be read in full alongside the rest of this paper.

2. Vision & Mission

Vision

To build the most genuinely community-owned digital asset in its category — a token whose culture, activity, and rewards are shaped by the people who hold it, launched with nothing hidden in the tokenomics.

Mission

To prove that a fair-launch token can still deliver real, disclosed utility: rewarding participation, contribution, and long-term holding through mechanisms that require no custom infrastructure beyond what Proof already provides — and to be transparent, at every step, about what Rarecoin does and does not control.

3. Core Values

Scarcity — A permanently fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 RARE, issued entirely through Proof's bonding curve, with no mechanism for additional minting.

Fair Launch — No presale, no team allocation set aside in advance, and no vesting. Every participant — including the project's own contributors — acquires RARE the same way, through the public bonding curve.

Transparency — Public disclosure of any project-affiliated (“backer”) wallets and regular reporting on creator fee usage and community activity.

Participation Over Passivity — Utility is built around doing things — signaling, tipping, contributing — not just holding and waiting.

Security — Reliance on Proof's existing, audited launch infrastructure rather than bespoke smart contracts, paired with clear wallet-security guidance for holders.

Sustainability — A disclosed share of trading fees funds contributor rewards and buyback-and-burn activity, rather than relying on an up-front allocation pool.

4. Market Overview & The Problem

The digital asset market has grown into a large and increasingly diverse space, spanning thousands of independently issued tokens across dozens of blockchains. That growth has brought genuine innovation — but it has also produced well-documented structural problems that Rarecoin is designed to address directly.

Market Fragmentation and Token Oversupply

New tokens are launched continuously, often with minimal barriers to entry. Many market observers have noted that a substantial share of tokens issued during any given market cycle see trading activity taper off sharply within their first year, as attention moves on to the next launch. This oversupply dilutes investor attention and makes genuine long-term projects harder to distinguish from short-lived speculative ones.

The Ownership Gap

Many token communities are, in practice, an audience rather than an owner. Decisions about treasury spending, roadmap priorities, and even basic transparency are frequently made by a small founding team with little structured input from the people who actually hold and promote the token. Community members are asked to market the project, build its culture, and provide its liquidity — without a real mechanism to influence its direction. Rarecoin treats this as a problem to be solved, not a normal cost of participation.

The Utility Gap

Many tokens are issued with no clear function beyond speculation — no reason to hold them beyond the hope that someone else will pay more for them later. Without integrated use cases such as staking, governance, or marketplace access, demand for a token tends to be driven entirely by sentiment, which is inherently unstable.

The Trust Deficit

Opaque token allocations, undisclosed team wallets, and unaudited smart contracts have made investors and exchanges alike more cautious about new digital assets. Projects that cannot clearly answer basic questions — who controls the treasury, how is supply managed, what happens if the team departs — face a steep credibility barrier.

Inflationary Token Supplies

Uncapped or poorly controlled minting schedules can dilute holder value over time, regardless of a project's stated ambitions. A token whose supply can expand indefinitely places the burden of value preservation entirely on ever-increasing demand — a difficult position to sustain.

Rarecoin's design responds to each of these problems directly, as detailed in the sections that follow.

5. The Rarecoin Solution: Community Ownership

Rarecoin introduces a community-owned token model built around five interlocking design choices — each chosen because it is honest about what a fair launch on Proof can and cannot deliver:

Fixed Supply — A hard cap of 1,000,000,000 RARE, issued entirely through the public bonding curve, with no further minting function.

Fair Launch, No Presale — No allocation pools are set aside before launch. There is no team, advisor, treasury, or marketing tranche to vest — every RARE token, including any held by the project's own contributors, is acquired the same way, at the same time, as the public.

Real, Recurring Utility — At least five concrete ways to use RARE (Section 7), each chosen because it requires no custom smart contract beyond Proof's own launch mechanism.

Disclosed Creator Fee Sharing — A published share of the trading fees earned by the token's creator wallet is directed toward contributor rewards and buyback-and-burn activity (Sections 11 and 15).

Transparent, Accountable Operations — Public disclosure of any project-affiliated wallets and regular reporting, so the community can verify commitments rather than take them on faith.

6. Community Ecosystem

Rarecoin is designed to anchor a lean, community-centered ecosystem, illustrated below. Every component shown here is achievable without deploying custom smart contracts — each relies on the RARE token itself, public wallet data, and straightforward community tooling (bots, forms, published wallet addresses) rather than bespoke on-chain infrastructure.

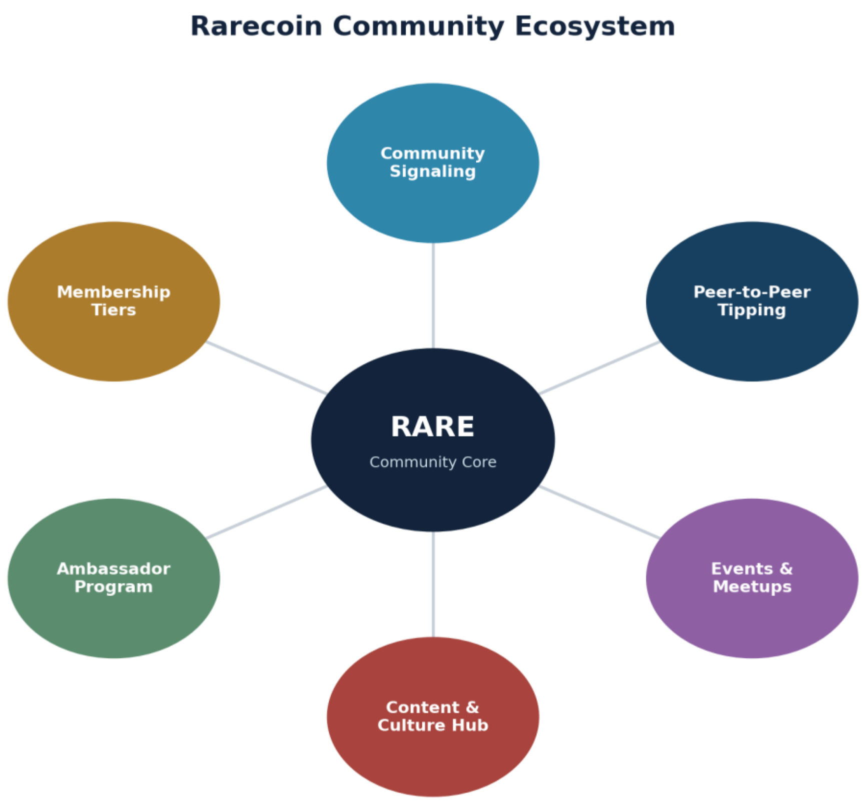

Figure 1. Rarecoin community ecosystem — planned components connected through the core RARE token.

Community Signaling

A non-binding way for holders to signal preferences on community priorities — for example, through published polls or off-chain voting tools. This is deliberately not a binding, on-chain DAO: no governance contract or timelock is deployed, and final execution rests with the project's contributors. Section 12 explains this distinction in full.

Membership Tiers

Wallet-balance-gated access tiers — verified through simple, off-chain tooling such as a Discord verification bot — unlocking community channels, early announcements, and event access without requiring any custom smart contract.

Ambassador Program

A structured program that formally recognizes and rewards the community's most active and constructive contributors: moderators, educators, translators, and organizers, compensated through the disclosed creator fee share described in Section 15.

Content & Culture Hub

A home for community-created content — memes, explainers, videos, translations — with a transparent, publicly disclosed process for rewarding contributors whose work grows the community.

Events & Meetups

Support for community-organized online and in-person events, funded where appropriate from the disclosed creator fee share.

Peer-to-Peer Tipping

The simplest utility case in this ecosystem: sending RARE directly, wallet to wallet, to reward a helpful answer or a valued contribution — no additional infrastructure required.

> *A Community Marketplace for merchandise and collectibles has been considered for the future, but it depends on separate infrastructure that a token launch alone does not deliver. It is intentionally excluded from this ecosystem diagram and from the core utility cases in Section 7, and would only be pursued later if resources and community interest support it.*

7. Utility Cases — Five Ways to Use RARE

A community token is only as strong as the reasons its community has to actually use it. Every utility case below was chosen using one filter: can it be delivered without deploying a custom smart contract beyond Proof's own launch mechanism? Cases that failed that filter — staking with yield emissions, binding on-chain governance, a merchandise marketplace — are addressed honestly in Section 12 and the callout at the end of Section 6, rather than listed here as if they already exist.

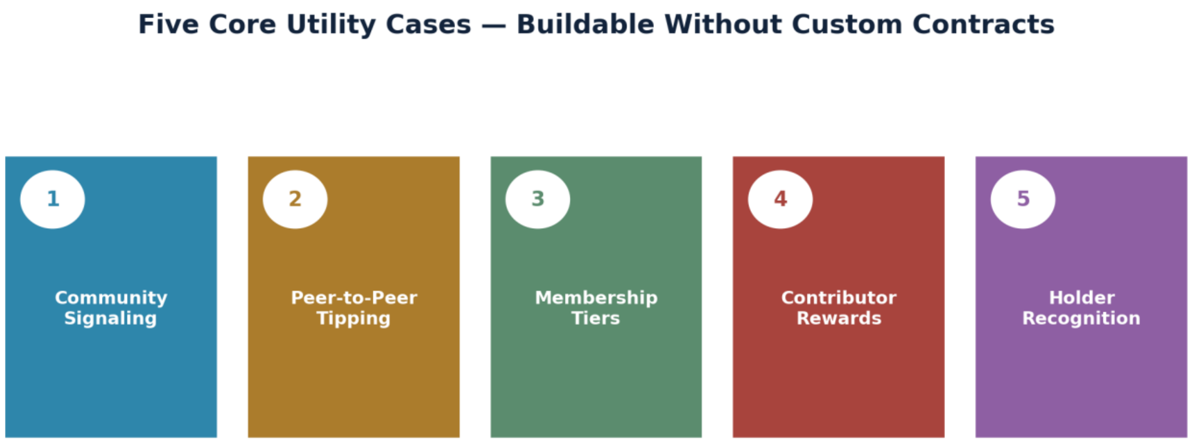

Figure 2. Five core utility cases for RARE holders, each buildable without custom contracts.

1. Community Signaling

RARE functions as a signaling instrument. Holding RARE allows participation in non-binding community polls covering topics such as contributor nominations, event priorities, and how the disclosed creator fee share should be used. This is explicitly not a binding, on-chain DAO vote — no governance or timelock contract is deployed — and Section 12 explains exactly what that means in practice.

2. Peer-to-Peer Tipping

RARE is designed to work as a simple, low-friction way for community members to reward each other directly — tipping a helpful answer, a great meme, or a useful contribution in community channels. This use case needs no marketplace, no staking contract, and no governance vote, only a wallet and another community member to send it to — making it the most accessible entry point to actually using RARE, available from day one.

3. Membership Tiers

Holding defined amounts of RARE unlocks tiered access to community spaces — private discussion channels, early access to announcements, and participation in members-only events — verified through simple, off-chain tooling such as a wallet-balance verification bot. Membership tiers are intended to be clearly published, not arbitrarily assigned, so holders always know what a given amount of RARE unlocks.

4. Contributor Rewards

Community members who create content, moderate spaces, translate materials, or otherwise contribute meaningfully can be compensated in RARE, funded by a disclosed share of the trading fees the token's creator wallet earns on Proof (Section 15). Distributions are manual and publicly disclosed rather than governed by a smart contract — a real trade-off worth stating plainly, addressed further in Section 13.

5. Holder Recognition

Long-term holders can be publicly recognized — for example, through community-verified “OG holder” status based on publicly visible wallet history — without requiring any staking contract or locked balance. This rewards commitment through visibility and community standing rather than yield.

> *Cases 1, 2, and 5 require no additional tooling beyond a wallet and can be available from launch. Cases 3 and 4 depend on lightweight community tooling (a verification bot, a published distribution process) and are expected shortly after launch. A Community Marketplace (merchandise and collectible redemptions) was considered but requires separate infrastructure a token launch does not deliver on its own — it is treated as a future possibility, not a current utility case.*

8. Technical Architecture

Launch Platform: Proof

Rarecoin launches on Proof, a Solana-based fair-launch platform using a bonding-curve mechanism: tokens are tradable immediately upon creation, with price determined by a pre-set formula as buy and sell activity moves along the curve. There is no presale, no private round, and no pre-funded liquidity pool — every buyer, from the first to the last, trades against the same public curve.

Token Standard and Supply Enforcement

RARE is issued as a standard Solana token (SPL) with a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000, established at creation through Proof's standard issuance process. Consistent with how fair-launch platforms in this category typically operate, mint authority is not retained for further issuance once the token is created — the exact mechanics should be confirmed against Proof's current documentation and disclosed publicly at launch.

Graduation and Liquidity

As buying activity moves RARE along the bonding curve toward its graduation threshold, accumulated liquidity is expected to migrate to a decentralized exchange, consistent with standard practice for this category of launch platform. The specific graduation threshold, liquidity-lock mechanics, and any LP-burn behavior are determined by Proof and should be confirmed against its current documentation and disclosed to the community at launch, rather than assumed from other platforms in this category.

No Custom Smart Contracts

Rarecoin does not deploy bespoke smart contracts for staking, governance, or treasury management. This is a deliberate scope decision, not an oversight: it means the project inherits the security posture of

Proof's existing, audited launch infrastructure rather than introducing new, unaudited custom code. The trade-off is explained candidly in Sections 12 and 13 — utility cases requiring custom contracts (staking with yield, binding on-chain governance) are out of scope for this launch.

Wallet and Ecosystem Tooling

Beyond the token itself, planned tooling is limited to lightweight, off-chain components: a wallet-balance verification bot for membership tiers, published wallet addresses for transparency reporting, and community polling tools for non-binding signaling. None of these require a custom on-chain program.

Future Technical Considerations

Cross-chain bridge infrastructure has been discussed as a distant, non-committed possibility if the project's scale and resources eventually justify it. It is not part of the launch scope and is not reflected in the Community Ecosystem (Section 6) or roadmap commitments (Section 17).

9. Tokenomics

Field	Detail
Token Name	Rarecoin
Ticker	RARE
Blockchain	Solana
Token Standard	SPL
Launch Platform	Proof (bonding-curve fair launch)
Maximum Supply	1,000,000,000 RARE (fixed — no further minting)
Presale	None
Team / Advisor Allocation	None — see Section 9.1

9.1 Fair Launch Distribution

Rarecoin does not use the pooled-allocation model common to presale-based projects (separate team, advisor, treasury, marketing, and community tranches with individual vesting schedules). That model assumes a pre-launch pool of tokens under the team's control to divide up — and no such pool exists once a token launches atomically on Proof's bonding curve.

Instead, one hundred percent of the 1,000,000,000 RARE maximum supply enters circulation through the same public bonding curve available to every buyer. There is no mechanism to set tokens aside before launch, and therefore nothing to vest: contributors, advisors, and the project's founders acquire RARE on the same terms, at the same time, as any other participant.

	Traditional Presale Model	Rarecoin on Proof
Team allocation	Set aside pre-launch, often 5–15%	None — acquired via bonding curve like the public
Vesting	Cliff + linear unlock over 1–4 years	Not applicable — no separate allocation to vest
Presale / private round	Common, often at a discount	None
Initial liquidity	Team-funded or investor-funded pool	Formed automatically by the bonding curve
Supply at launch	Partial (rest locked/vesting)	100% tradable from the first transaction

9.2 Backer Wallets

If contributors to the Rarecoin project — including its founders — choose to hold RARE, those holdings are acquired through the public bonding curve on the same terms as any other buyer. Any such wallets will be disclosed publicly as “backer wallets” so the community can independently verify them on-chain, consistent with the transparency commitment in Section 3. This disclosure is a commitment of this project, not a feature of Proof itself.

10. Fair Launch Mechanics

This section explains, in plain terms, how RARE actually reaches the market — the process that replaces the presale-and-vesting model used in Section 9's comparison table.

The Bonding Curve

At launch, RARE is listed on Proof's bonding curve: a pre-set pricing formula where the price rises automatically as buy volume increases, and falls as sell volume increases. There is no order book and no need for a pre-funded liquidity pool — buyers and sellers trade directly against the curve from the moment the token is created.

Graduation to a Decentralized Exchange

As RARE accumulates trading volume, it is expected to reach a graduation threshold set by Proof, at which point accumulated liquidity typically migrates to a decentralized exchange, consistent with standard practice for this category of launch platform. Whether that liquidity is locked, burned, or otherwise secured at graduation is determined by Proof's mechanics and should be confirmed against its current documentation and disclosed to the community at the time of launch.

Why There Is No Vesting Section

Vesting exists to control the release of tokens that were set aside before launch. Because Rarecoin sets nothing aside — no team tranche, no advisor tranche, no treasury tranche — there is no locked pool for a vesting schedule to govern. Every RARE token any contributor holds was bought on the open bonding curve, exactly like every other holder's, and is liquid on the same terms from day one.

> *This also means Rarecoin offers no contractual guarantee that contributor or backer wallets will hold long-term. The only assurance this project can offer is transparency: those wallets will be publicly disclosed (Section 9.2) so the community can observe their activity directly on-chain.*

11. Deflationary Model & Burn Mechanics

Rarecoin incorporates a mechanism intended to reduce circulating supply over time, funded by real, disclosed activity rather than an arbitrary or purely promotional schedule:

- Periodic buyback-and-burn events, funded by a defined, published share of the trading fees earned by the token's creator wallet on Proof — tokens are bought back on the open market and sent to a verifiable burn address.
- Any additional burns are announced in advance and tied to specific, disclosed community milestones, rather than occurring on an undisclosed or discretionary basis.

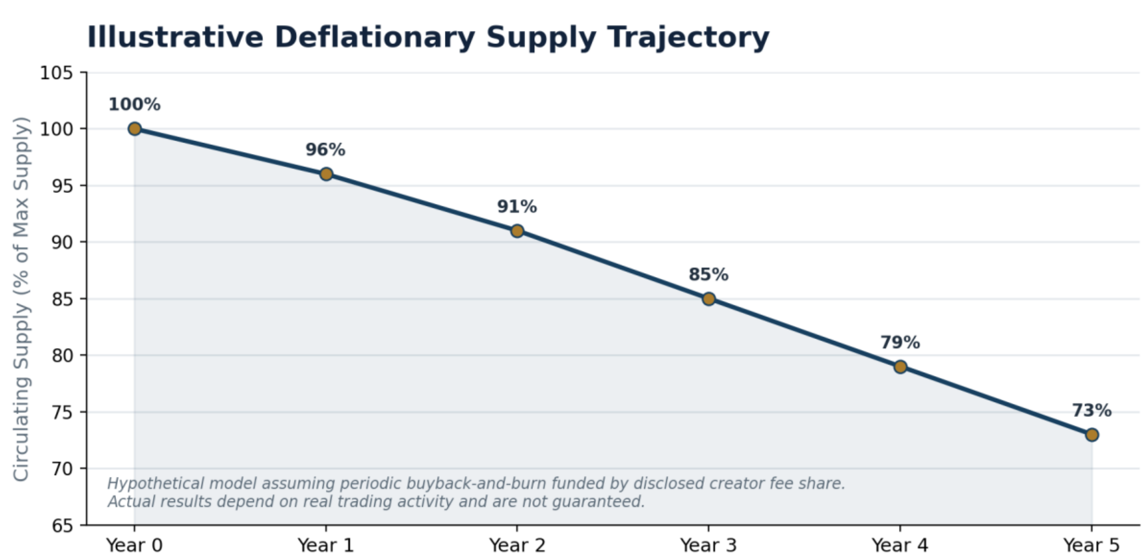

Figure 3. Hypothetical supply trajectory if burn mechanisms perform as modeled. Illustrative only — not a projection or guarantee.

> *This model assumes a level of trading activity that has not yet occurred. Actual burn volumes — and therefore actual supply reduction — depend entirely on real trading activity on the bonding curve and, later, the DEX, and should never be treated as a promise of future token value.*

12. Governance Model

This section is written to be direct about a real limitation: Rarecoin does not deploy a governance smart contract, and there is no binding, on-chain DAO vote with a timelock or enforced quorum. Any white paper that implies otherwise for a fair-launch token on Proof is describing infrastructure that does not exist. What Rarecoin offers instead is community signaling — a real, but non-binding, mechanism for holder input.

How Community Signaling Works

1. Proposal — A topic is raised — by contributors or the community — covering things like contributor nominations, event priorities, or how the disclosed creator fee share should be used.
2. Discussion — The community discusses the proposal in open channels over a defined window.
3. Signal — Holders indicate preference through a published poll or off-chain voting tool. Voting weight, where used, is based on publicly verifiable wallet balances — but the result is a signal, not a binding instruction.
4. Response — Contributors act on the signal wherever practical and publicly explain their reasoning when a decision departs from it.

Why Not a DAO

Binding on-chain governance requires a purpose-built smart contract — typically covering proposal submission, token-weighted voting, and timelocked execution — which is exactly the kind of custom infrastructure this project has chosen not to build for launch (Section 8). Deploying one later remains a possibility if the project's scale and resources eventually justify the engineering and audit cost, but it is not a launch commitment and should not be treated as one.

> *Community signaling is a trust-based mechanism: contributors are not contractually bound to follow it. The project's only enforceable commitment is transparency — disclosed wallets, disclosed fee usage, and a public record of past signals and how they were addressed.*

13. Security & Risk Management

Because Rarecoin does not deploy custom smart contracts, its security posture is shaped differently than a project running bespoke staking, governance, or treasury code. This section is direct about what that means.

Reliance on Proof's Infrastructure — Rarecoin's token issuance and trading mechanics run on Proof's existing launch infrastructure. The project does not commission a separate, independent audit of that infrastructure — holders should review Proof's own security track record and disclosures directly, as this project does not control or guarantee them.

No Custom Contracts to Audit — Because no bespoke staking, governance, or treasury contracts are deployed, there is no project-specific smart contract audit to commission for this launch — a direct consequence of the scope decisions in Section 8, not an oversight.

Transparent Wallets — Any project-affiliated ("backer") wallets are publicly labeled and viewable on-chain, so the community can independently monitor their activity.

Holder Wallet Security — Because RARE trades on a public bonding curve from day one, impersonation and fake-contract scams are a real and common risk in this category. Holders should verify the official contract address from an authoritative Rarecoin channel before every transaction, and never share a seed phrase or private key with anyone.

Community Reporting Channel — A dedicated channel for the community to flag impersonators, phishing attempts, or other suspicious activity.

14. Community & Growth Strategy

Rarecoin treats its community as core infrastructure, not simply an audience. Growth is planned around a funnel that moves participants from initial awareness toward active participation:

5. Awareness — Content, community outreach, and organic reach introduce new users to Rarecoin.
6. Engagement — Community spaces, educational content, and events build familiarity and trust.
7. Participation — Users acquire RARE and begin using the utility cases described in Section 7 — tipping, membership tiers, signaling.
8. Contribution — Engaged holders move into content creation, moderation, and the Ambassador Program, becoming long-term stewards of the community's culture.

Community members are encouraged to contribute through content creation, local or online community hosting, referrals, and community signaling. A structured Ambassador Program is planned to formally recognize and reward the community's most active and constructive contributors, funded through the disclosed creator fee share described in Section 15.

15. Revenue Model & Sustainability

Rarecoin's revenue model is intentionally narrow, reflecting what actually exists for a fair-launch token on Proof rather than a broader list of aspirational streams. The primary, concrete revenue source is the trading fee share Proof pays to the token's creator wallet on activity along the bonding curve and, after graduation, on the resulting DEX pool.

Revenue Stream	Mechanism	Status
Creator Fee Share	Disclosed share of trading fees paid by Proof to the creator wallet	Active from launch
Strategic Community Partnerships	Revenue-sharing agreements with aligned communities or platforms	Aspirational — not committed
Community Marketplace / Merchandise	Margin on official Rarecoin-branded goods, if built	Future — depends on separate infrastructure (Section 6)

A disclosed split of the creator fee share is intended to fund two things: contributor rewards (Section 7) and buyback-and-burn activity (Section 11). The exact split should be published before launch and updated publicly if it changes — this is a commitment to disclosure, not a guarantee of any specific amount, which depends entirely on real trading volume that has not yet occurred.

16. Competitive Landscape

Rather than compare Rarecoin against specific named competitors — a landscape that shifts constantly — this section positions Rarecoin against the broad categories of digital assets it will be evaluated alongside:

Layer-1 Native Tokens — Typically used to pay network fees; Rarecoin does not compete here, but is designed to operate on top of an established layer-1 network.

Pure Meme / Social Tokens — Often driven entirely by social momentum with no structured utility beyond speculation; Rarecoin differentiates through its five defined, buildable utility cases and disclosed creator fee sharing.

“Community” Tokens Without Real Transparency — Many projects use community branding while disclosing little about insider holdings or fee usage; Rarecoin commits to publicly disclosed backer wallets and fee-sharing terms (Sections 9 and 15) as its core accountability mechanism, in place of a governance contract it does not build.

Presale / VC-Backed Tokens — Typically launch with a portion of supply locked among insiders under vesting; Rarecoin launches with no presale and no locked insider allocation, at the cost of also having no dedicated development or marketing fund to draw on.

Rarecoin's intended differentiation is not attempting to offer infrastructure it cannot honestly deliver, but combining a hard-capped, fully fair-launched supply with a small set of concrete utility cases the community can use immediately, and transparency as the primary substitute for governance and treasury control it does not have.

17. Roadmap

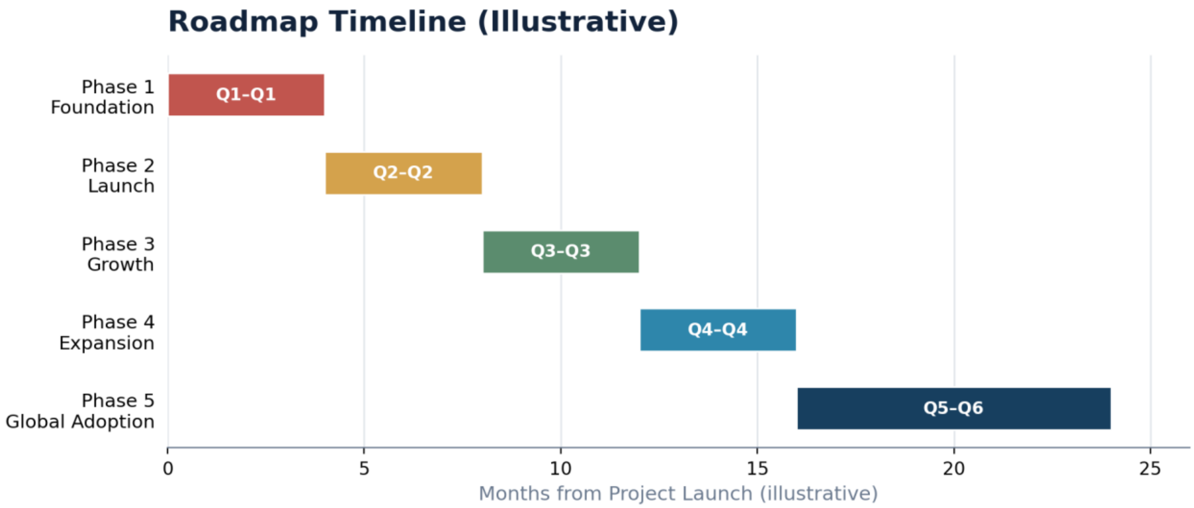

Figure 4. Illustrative roadmap timeline. Actual timing is subject to community activity and market conditions.

Phase 1 — Foundation

- Project conception and brand identity
- White paper publication
- Community launch across core social channels
- Website and documentation
- Confirmation of Proof's current launch parameters and disclosure terms
- Backer wallet disclosure prepared for publication at launch

Phase 2 — Launch

- Token launch on Proof's bonding curve
- Peer-to-peer tipping live in community channels
- Community signaling channel opened

- Founding ambassador recruitment
- Creator fee share terms published
- Backer wallets publicly disclosed

Phase 3 — Growth

- Graduation to decentralized exchange (subject to bonding curve activity)
- Membership tier verification bot live
- First scheduled buyback-and-burn event
- Ambassador Program formalized
- Contributor reward distributions begin
- Content & Culture Hub launch

Phase 4 — Expansion

- Holder recognition / OG badge system live
- Expanded community signaling topics
- First major community event
- Evaluation of Community Marketplace feasibility (not committed)
- Additional exchange visibility as volume supports it
- Contributor rewards program expansion

Phase 5 — Long-Term

- Re-evaluation of custom infrastructure (staking, binding governance) if scale and resources justify it
- Strategic community partnerships
- International community events
- Charitable initiative partnerships
- Community education content
- Continued transparency reporting

18. Long-Term Vision (5 Years)

Looking five years beyond launch, Rarecoin's long-term ambitions include:

- A community of more than one million engaged participants across signaling, tipping, and contributor programs.
- Meaningful trading volume and visibility alongside established digital assets in its category.
- A long, consistent track record of community signaling that contributors have visibly and consistently responded to.
- Exploration of a Community Marketplace, if resources and community interest justify building the separate infrastructure it requires.
- A large, active Ambassador network sustaining the project's culture and content independent of the founding team.
- A sustained, disclosed creator-fee-funded contributor rewards program with a multi-year public track record.
- If scale eventually justifies the engineering and audit investment, evaluation of custom infrastructure such as staking or binding governance — not promised at launch.
- A reputation built specifically on disclosure and follow-through, in a category where both are rare.

> *These are aspirational, multi-year goals, not commitments or projections. Several depend on custom infrastructure this project has explicitly chosen not to build at launch, and may never be built at all. Achieving any of them depends on execution, market conditions, and factors outside the project's control.*

19. Team & Advisors

Team transparency is one of the strongest trust signals a digital asset project can offer. Projects with anonymous or unverifiable teams routinely face significantly greater skepticism from investors, exchanges, and institutional partners — and, in many jurisdictions, greater regulatory scrutiny as well.

> *This section is a placeholder structure. Before publication, replace every bracketed field with verified names, professional photos, LinkedIn or equivalent public profiles, and relevant prior experience for each team member and advisor.*

Role	Name	Background
Founder / CEO	Abdulla Usman	Crypto trading expert
Chief Technology Officer	Zeb Tufoin	IT expert
Head of Product	Ngeh Divine	[Product / ecosystem experience]
Community Lead	Elvis Mimba	Managed Tatcoin and Betchip
Legal Advisor	Julius N	Block chain advisor

Role	Name	Background
Technical Advisor	Tantoh Terence	Season trader

20. Legal & Regulatory Considerations

Digital asset regulation varies significantly by jurisdiction and continues to evolve. This section outlines general considerations that should be addressed with qualified legal counsel before any public token distribution.

Token Classification

Whether a token is treated as a security, a commodity, or a distinct category of digital asset depends on the specific facts of its structure, marketing, and distribution in each relevant jurisdiction. Rarecoin is described in this document as a utility token, but that characterization is not a legal conclusion — it must be independently assessed by qualified counsel in every jurisdiction where the project intends to operate or accept participants.

Jurisdiction and Entity Structure

The legal entity responsible for Rarecoin, its jurisdiction of incorporation, and its regulatory registrations (if any) should be clearly disclosed here: [Insert entity name, jurisdiction, and registration details].

Identity Verification

Rarecoin does not independently collect identity verification (KYC) or anti-money-laundering (AML) information from participants. Any such requirements are the responsibility of Proof or any exchange a participant uses to acquire RARE, governed by that platform's own terms — not by this project. Participants remain individually responsible for complying with the laws applicable to them.

Geographic Restrictions

Certain jurisdictions restrict or prohibit participation in digital asset activities. A clearly defined list of restricted jurisdictions should be published and enforced

> *This section is informational and does not constitute legal advice. Engage qualified legal counsel in every relevant jurisdiction before any public token distribution, exchange listing, or marketing activity.*

21. Risk Factors & Disclosures

Participation in Rarecoin, or in any digital asset, involves significant risk. The following list is not exhaustive, and prospective participants should carefully consider each factor before engaging with the project.

Market and Price Volatility — Bonding-curve-launched tokens are typically highly volatile, particularly before graduation to a decentralized exchange. The value of RARE may fluctuate significantly and unpredictably, and may decline to zero.

No Lockup on Backer Wallets — Because Rarecoin has no vesting mechanism (Section 10), any RARE held by contributors or backers is liquid from day one, exactly like any other holder's. There is no contractual restriction preventing those wallets from selling at any time; public wallet disclosure (Section 9.2) is intended to make that activity visible, not to prevent it.

Reliance on Third-Party Infrastructure — Rarecoin's token issuance and trading depend entirely on Proof's platform. This project does not control, audit, or guarantee that infrastructure, and any outage, exploit, or change to Proof's platform could materially affect RARE.

No Project-Specific Smart Contract Audit — Because Rarecoin deploys no custom contracts, there is no project-commissioned audit beyond whatever due diligence Proof applies to its own platform — a different, and narrower, security guarantee than a fully audited bespoke protocol.

Regulatory Risk — Future laws or regulatory actions could restrict, limit, or prohibit aspects of fair-launch tokens or bonding-curve platforms in certain jurisdictions.

Liquidity Risk — There is no guarantee RARE reaches graduation to a decentralized exchange, and no guarantee of an active, liquid market at any point before or after.

Adoption and Execution Risk — The community programs described in this paper depend on real participation, volunteer effort, and available creator fee revenue, and may be delayed, modified, or not delivered.

Impersonation and Scam Risk — Fair-launch tokens are frequently targeted by fake contract addresses and impersonator accounts. Always verify the official contract address through an authoritative Rarecoin channel before transacting.

Custody and Security Risk — Loss of private keys, phishing, or exchange compromise can result in permanent, unrecoverable loss of tokens.

No Guarantee of Value or Returns — Nothing in this document guarantees any increase in value or return of any kind.

Potential Total Loss — Participants should only engage with amounts they can afford to lose entirely.

22. Glossary of Terms

Blockchain — A distributed, cryptographically secured ledger maintained across a network of independent computers.

Token — A digital unit of value issued on a blockchain, representing an asset, utility, or right.

Bonding Curve — A pre-set pricing formula, used by platforms like Proof, where a token's price rises and falls automatically with buy and sell volume, without a traditional order book.

Fair Launch — A token distribution method with no presale or pre-allocated insider tranche; all participants acquire tokens through the same public mechanism.

Graduation — The point at which a bonding-curve token's accumulated liquidity migrates to a decentralized exchange, typically once a defined market cap or volume threshold is reached.

Smart Contract — Self-executing code deployed on a blockchain that automatically enforces the terms of an agreement.

DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization) — An organization governed by rules encoded in smart contracts and executed through binding, token-holder voting. Rarecoin does not currently operate as a DAO (Section 12).

Market Capitalization — Circulating supply multiplied by current price; a common (though imperfect) measure of a token's size.

Circulating Supply — The number of tokens currently available and tradable in the market.

Burn — The permanent removal of tokens from circulating supply, typically by sending them to an inaccessible address.

Creator Fee — A share of trading fees that launch platforms such as Proof pay to a token's creator wallet based on trading activity.

Backer Wallet — A wallet holding RARE that is affiliated with the Rarecoin project's contributors or founders, disclosed publicly for transparency (Section 9.2).

Governance Token — A token that confers binding voting rights over a protocol's decisions, typically enforced by a smart contract. Distinct from Rarecoin's non-binding community signaling (Section 12).

Slippage — The difference between a trade's expected price and its actual executed price, common in low-liquidity or high-volatility markets — particularly relevant on a bonding curve.

Gas Fee — A fee paid to the network to process a transaction or execute a smart contract.

23. Conclusion

Rarecoin is an attempt to answer a straightforward question honestly: what can a fair-launch community token on Proof actually deliver, and what should it candidly admit it cannot? A fixed, fully fair-launched supply, five concrete and buildable utility cases, disclosed creator fee sharing, publicly disclosed backer wallets, and an unusually candid accounting of what infrastructure this launch does not include are the foundation this White Paper has tried to lay out.

None of this guarantees success. Execution, community participation, market conditions, and the project's own discipline over time will determine whether Rarecoin achieves the vision described in these pages. What this document commits to is transparency about the plan, the mechanics, and the risks — including transparency about what this launch is not — so that anyone evaluating Rarecoin can do so with a clear and complete picture.

24. Full Disclaimer & Legal Notice

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The information in this Document reflects the current intentions and plans of the Rarecoin project as of the date of publication and is subject to change without notice. Statements regarding future events, features, timelines, or ecosystem development are forward-looking statements and are inherently uncertain; actual outcomes may differ materially.

Digital assets, including RARE, are volatile, speculative, and involve a high degree of risk, including the potential loss of the entire amount contributed or held. Nothing in this Document should be construed as a guarantee or promise of future value, liquidity, utility, or return of any kind.

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