ET Token Whitepaper

Native Platform Token of EC Vault

A value accrual protocol connecting high-growth Web2 assets, RWA incubation pathways, and the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem

Token Name: EquityToken
Token Ticker: ET
Network: BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Contract Address: 0x9cc0d44b2aba88a91d4b7d1a99b5c765b5ebd548
Ecosystem: EC Vault
Operating Entity: EC Foundation

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Executive Summary

ET is the native platform token within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem. It is designed to support user participation, node contributions, governance weighting, ecosystem value recirculation, and long-term platform value accrual across the EC Vault framework.

As an RWA incubation platform, EC Vault focuses on Web2 high-growth assets, real-world assets, enterprise RWA integration, on-chain treasury management, and multi-chain ecosystem coordination. The platform supports projects exploring IPOs, mergers and acquisitions, equity transfers, RWA representation frameworks, tokenized asset structures, and other capitalization pathways. Subject to applicable platform rules and frameworks, related capitalization outcomes, RWA representation certificates, ecosystem partnership assets, and other approved value carriers may contribute back to the EC Vault ecosystem and support the long-term value foundation of ET.

ET has a fixed maximum supply of 21,000 tokens with no additional minting. Of the total supply, 50% (10,500 ET) is allocated to the participation release pool. Based on the initial four-year release schedule, the base daily release amount is approximately 7.19 ET. Users may participate in the ET release mechanism by completing eligible EC staking orders within the EC Vault ecosystem and selecting staking periods of 180 days, 360 days, or 540 days. ET distribution follows the principle of "one staking order, one calculation, one claim," with verification jointly enforced through EC UID, staking order ID, and claim status.

The long-term value outlook of ET is supported by multiple growth drivers within the EC Vault ecosystem, including:

- scarcity derived from its fixed supply model
- real participation demand generated through EC staking orders
- platform-level value growth driven by RWA incubation pathways
- ecosystem applications generating user activity and revenue recirculation
- market expansion through the global node network
- future liquidity growth through centralized exchange listings and multi-chain ecosystem development

It should be clearly stated that ET does not represent equity ownership, fund shares, profit rights, debt instruments, securitized assets, or fixed-income products of any specific entity. ET should not be interpreted as direct ownership of registered equity shares or original shares in any particular company. Any relationship between ET and EC Vault's asset incubation activities, RWA representation frameworks, or ecosystem value recirculation mechanisms shall be governed solely by platform rules, official agreements, legal documentation, and future disclosures.

Chapter 1 | Background of ET

1.1 From Asset Access to an On-Chain Treasury System

EC Vault is not a single-asset tokenization platform, nor is it a simple token incentive system.

At its core, EC Vault is designed as a Web2.5 + RWA on-chain treasury system built around Web2 high-growth assets, real-world assets, enterprise RWA integration, on-chain treasury management, multi-chain ecosystem coordination, and a global node network.

Within this framework, assets are not simply transferred onto the blockchain. Instead, they undergo a complete lifecycle process involving discovery, screening, incubation, organizational structuring, framework design, RWA representation, on-chain recording, ecosystem participation, and value recirculation.

The objective of EC Vault is not limited to solving how assets are tokenized. The broader focus is on how real-world assets are identified, how high-growth projects are incubated, how enterprise value is structured, how RWAs are represented on-chain, how users participate within the treasury ecosystem, and how platform value can accrue over the long term.

This requires a native platform token capable of supporting long-term value accrual across the ecosystem.

ET was created within this context.

1.2 Why EC Vault Requires ET

Within the EC Vault ecosystem, EC functions as the primary circulation and participation asset of the network. Its core functions include ecosystem participation, staking interactions, application-level circulation, payment settlement, node participation, and user growth incentives.

However, as EC Vault expands into asset incubation, RWA representation, ecosystem governance, node contribution frameworks, multi-chain coordination, and value recirculation mechanisms, EC alone is not sufficient to serve as the ecosystem's only value layer.

Long-term user participation must be recorded.
Long-term node contributions must be accumulated.
Governance weighting requires a structured representation layer.
Ecosystem value recirculation requires a dedicated settlement layer.
Long-term platform growth requires a mechanism for value accrual.

ET was introduced to establish a more scarce, long-term value accrual layer above the EC ecosystem's circulation layer, enabling the platform to better capture and sustain ecosystem growth over time.

1.3 The Core Thesis of ET

The core objective of ET is to address the following question:

How can the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem identify long-term participants, record meaningful contributions, connect governance weighting, and establish a sustainable protocol relationship between ecosystem value recirculation and platform growth?

For this reason, ET is not a replacement for EC, nor is it a single-asset representation token.

ET is the native platform token of the EC Vault ecosystem, designed to connect asset incubation, RWA representation, multi-chain ecosystem coordination, governance participation, node contribution frameworks, and value recirculation mechanisms.

ET does not record one-time participation, but long-term participation.
ET does not represent the price movement of a single asset, but the long-term value accrual of the platform.
ET does not connect isolated users, but the broader EC Vault ecosystem network.

Chapter 2 | Positioning and Value of ET

2.1 ET as the Platform Token

ET is the native platform token of EC Vault and serves as a key bridge between Web2 and Web3, supporting multi-chain ecosystem integration.

ET is not an isolated token. It functions as a core protocol asset within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem.

ET is connected to five core components of the EC Vault framework:

Core Component	Description
Web2 High-Growth Assets	Supports EC Vault’s long-term focus on high-growth assets, Pre-IPO opportunities, and emerging projects
RWA Incubation Framework	Connected to asset discovery, project incubation, resource coordination, and RWA representation mechanisms

On-Chain Treasury Management	Supports treasury value recording, governance archiving, data disclosure, and buyback-and-burn mechanisms
Web3 Multi-Chain Ecosystem	Supports future multi-chain infrastructure, ecosystem partnerships, and market liquidity expansion
Platform Value Accrual	Captures long-term participation, node contributions, ecosystem recirculation, and platform growth value

The core positioning of ET can be summarized as follows:

ET is the native platform token within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem, designed as a value accrual protocol connecting Web2 high-growth assets, RWA incubation pathways, and the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem.

2.2 Functional Relationship Between EC and ET

EC and ET serve different functions within the EC Vault ecosystem.

Category	**EC**	**ET**
Core Positioning	Ecosystem circulation and participation asset	Native platform token and value accrual protocol
Primary Function	Staking, interactions, applications, payments, and ecosystem circulation	Governance weighting, long-term participation, node contribution tracking, and value recirculation
Usage Profile	High-frequency participation layer	Long-term value accrual layer
Value Logic	Ecosystem usage demand	Platform growth, fixed scarcity, governance weighting, and buyback-and-burn mechanisms
User Role	Ecosystem participant	Long-term participant, node contributor, and governance-weight holder

In simple terms:

EC enables users to enter the EC Vault ecosystem.
ET records the long-term relationship between users and the growth of EC Vault.

EC functions as the circulation and participation layer.
ET functions as the value accrual layer.

EC supports ecosystem activity.
ET captures platform growth.

2.3 ET Ecosystem Utility Matrix

The role of ET within the EC Vault ecosystem can be categorized into four core functions:

Function Category	Core Description
Platform Value Accrual	Captures long-term value generated through EC Vault's asset incubation activities, RWA representation frameworks, ecosystem value recirculation, and overall platform growth
Governance Weight Representation	Records governance weighting for long-term participants, node contributors, and ecosystem builders within the governance framework
Node Contribution Mapping	Converts global node activities such as market education, user support, regional expansion, and ecosystem feedback into structured and recordable participation relationships
Buyback and Burn Integration	Establishes rule-based integration with ecosystem revenue, application revenue, treasury services, partnership resources, and buyback-and-burn mechanisms

The purpose of ET is not to replace EC. Instead, ET is designed to transform user participation, node contributions, ecosystem recirculation, and governance weighting into structured protocol relationships that can be recorded, calculated, governed, and integrated back into the ecosystem over the long term.

Chapter 3 | EC Vault Value Cycle and ET Value Accrual

3.1 The Value Pathway of Web2.5 + RWA

The core objective of EC Vault is to connect Web2 high-growth assets with the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem.

In traditional financial systems, high-quality Web2 projects, Pre-IPO assets, high-growth enterprise equity, and real-world assets have historically remained concentrated within institutional structures, private markets, strategic capital, and high-net-worth networks.

The Web2.5 + RWA framework of EC Vault aims to establish a new organizational and representation model for these assets through asset discovery, project incubation, resource coordination, RWA representation, and on-chain treasury management.

This process can be summarized as follows:

Stage	Description
Web2 High-Growth Assets and Emerging Projects	Asset and project sources targeted by EC Vault
EC Vault Discovery, Incubation, Structuring, and Coordination	Long-term asset screening, resource integration, and structural design for assets and projects
RWA Representation and On-Chain Treasury Management	Connecting real-world asset value with on-chain treasury systems
IPOs, Mergers & Acquisitions, Equity Transfers, and Tokenized Capitalization Pathways	Potential value realization pathways explored by different projects
Web3 Multi-Chain Ecosystem and Value Network	Expanding value through chain ecosystems, application scenarios, and market liquidity
Ecosystem Recirculation, Buyback & Burn, and Governance Weighting	Returning ecosystem-generated value back into the EC Vault framework through platform mechanisms
ET Value Accrual	ET serves as the long-term value mapping layer of the ecosystem’s growth trajectory

3.2 Public Market Representation and On-Chain RWA Representation

In traditional financial markets, public market instruments such as VCX provide a useful reference point for understanding how high-growth assets can be represented within broader market structures. The core logic behind VCX is not to provide direct ownership of shares in a single private technology company, but to convert exposure to a basket of high-growth technology companies into a publicly tradable and observable market representation through fund shares.

The significance of this type of structure is not that EC Vault seeks to replicate traditional funds or public market products. Rather, it demonstrates that when high-growth Web2 assets remain concentrated within private markets, institutional channels, and high-barrier capital networks, markets will continuously seek new methods of asset representation.

If VCX represents a public-market approach to providing exposure to high-growth Web2 technology assets, then the direction explored by EC Vault is to establish a new on-chain value representation framework through RWA representation, on-chain treasury management, and the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem for Web2 high-growth assets, enterprise RWAs, incubation projects, and real-world assets.

Within this framework, ET does not represent direct equity ownership in any specific Web2 company, nor does it represent the income rights of any individual asset. Instead, ET functions as the value accrual layer generated through EC Vault's RWA integration, on-chain treasury infrastructure, and ecosystem development.

Comparison Category	**VCX Model**	**EC Vault / ET Model**
Representation Method	Public market fund shares / publicly traded ticker	RWA representation + on-chain treasury + platform token
Asset Sources	Exposure to private high-growth technology companies	Web2 high-growth assets, enterprise RWAs, incubation projects, and real-world assets
User Access Model	Public market access to private technology asset exposure	Participation in the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA on-chain treasury ecosystem

Value Accrual Mechanism	Public market pricing and fund asset exposure	ET captures platform value accrual, ecosystem recirculation, governance weighting, and node contributions
Core Insight	High-growth assets require new forms of market representation	Web2 high-growth assets can establish new representation pathways through RWA frameworks and on-chain treasury systems

The importance of these cases is not based on direct comparison, but on the broader market trend they illustrate:

When high-quality growth assets are difficult for ordinary users to access directly, markets will continue searching for new organizational models, representation frameworks, and liquidity pathways.

VCX represents a public market approach, while EC Vault and ET explore an on-chain Web2.5 + RWA representation framework.

3.3 The Value Cycle of Web2 Projects Entering Web3

Building on the framework described above, EC Vault operates as an RWA incubation platform focused on asset discovery, project incubation, strategic coordination, acquisition integration, RWA representation, and on-chain treasury management across high-potential Web2 projects, quality real-world assets, and high-growth industry sectors.

As these projects mature, ecosystem value may be realized through IPOs, mergers and acquisitions, equity transfers, RWA representation structures, tokenized representation frameworks, or other capitalization pathways.

Subject to applicable platform rules and governance frameworks, related capitalization outcomes, RWA representation certificates, ecosystem partnership assets, and other approved value carriers may contribute back into the EC Vault ecosystem, further strengthening the long-term value accrual framework of ET.

As a result, the ET value cycle is not based on a simple “hold-to-earn” model. Instead, it is built upon the long-term asset incubation capabilities, RWA representation frameworks, ecosystem recirculation mechanisms, and governance infrastructure of EC Vault, forming a system-level value accrual model across the broader ecosystem.

3.4 The ET Value Flywheel

The long-term value logic of ET can be understood as the protocol-level representation of the EC Vault value flywheel.

EC Vault expands its ecosystem through the discovery and incubation of Web2 high-growth assets, while advancing RWA representation, on-chain treasury management, and integration with the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem. As assets and projects generate ecosystem value at different stages of development, that value may flow back into the EC Vault ecosystem through platform rules, ecosystem recirculation mechanisms, buyback-and-burn frameworks, governance systems, and liquidity development initiatives.

Within this cycle, ET functions as the platform's value accrual layer.

Flywheel Component	**Significance to ET**
Discovery of Web2 High-Growth Assets	Expands the underlying asset and project pipeline of EC Vault
RWA Incubation and On-Chain Treasury Management	Strengthens the platform's real-world asset foundation and on-chain representation capabilities
Ecosystem Applications and Node Network Expansion	Generates user activity, node contributions, and ecosystem-level data accumulation
Platform Revenue, Fees, Ecosystem Partnerships, and Value Recirculation	Provides a potential foundation for buyback-and-burn mechanisms, reserves, and governance systems
Buyback & Burn, Governance Weighting, Release Mechanisms, and Liquidity Development	Reinforces ET's long-term scarcity and platform value representation
Long-Term ET Value Accrual	Captures platform-level value generated through the long-term growth of EC Vault

As the asset layer, application layer, node layer, and multi-chain ecosystem of EC Vault continue to expand, ET is expected to evolve from a standalone platform token into a broader value representation asset linked to the long-term growth of the EC Vault ecosystem.

Chapter 4 | ET Distribution Mechanism and Allocation Framework

4.1 Primary ET Distribution Channels

There are three primary methods for acquiring ET:

Distribution Channel	Description
EC Staking Participation Release Mechanism	Users participate in the ET release mechanism through eligible EC staking orders. This serves as the primary acquisition method for general ecosystem participants
Node and Referral Tier Incentives	Users may receive ET through phased incentive structures tied to ecosystem promotion, node development, or referral tier participation
Secondary Market Acquisition	Users may acquire ET through secondary market channels subject to applicable platform rules and market conditions

Each of these channels corresponds to different participation models, eligibility requirements, and operational rule frameworks.

4.2 EC Staking Duration, EC UID, and Eligibility Requirements

Users may enter the ET acquisition framework by completing EC staking within the EC Vault ecosystem and selecting an eligible staking duration.

When participating in the ET acquisition mechanism, the EC UID serves as the user's unique identity identifier within the EC Vault ecosystem. It is used to associate user accounts, wallet addresses, EC staking orders, staking durations, claim status, and subsequent platform rule verification processes.

The current EC staking durations eligible for participation in the ET acquisition framework include:

Staking	Description

Duration	
180 Days	Medium-to-long-term participation period
360 Days	Long-term participation period
540 Days	Deep long-term participation period

It should be clearly stated that simply holding EC does not automatically entitle users to receive ET. Users must complete eligible EC staking orders within the EC Vault ecosystem, select a qualifying staking duration, and enter the ET acquisition or weighting framework through EC UID verification, staking order records, and applicable platform rules.

Different staking durations may correspond to different eligibility conditions, weighting parameters, or ET acquisition rules. Specific execution rules, duration weightings, claim mechanisms, and applicable scopes shall be determined by platform rules and future official announcements.

4.3 EC Staking Participation Release Mechanism

The EC staking participation release mechanism is a core component of the ET acquisition framework.

After users complete eligible EC staking orders within the EC Vault ecosystem, they may participate in the proportional allocation of the current ET release pool based on the effective EC staking amount associated with each qualifying staking order.

This mechanism should not be interpreted as a generalized ecosystem task reward, community activity incentive, or application interaction reward system. ET staking participation releases are primarily calculated based on valid EC staking orders completed within the EC Vault ecosystem.

The core principles of the EC staking participation release mechanism include:

Principle	Description

Calculated Based on Valid EC Staking Orders	Only EC staking orders that comply with platform rules are eligible for inclusion in the calculation
Allocation Based on Network-Wide Effective EC Staking Ratio	User allocations are determined by the ratio between an individual's effective staking amount and the total effective EC staking amount across the network
Subject to the Current ET Release Allocation	Total ET distribution is limited by the release allocation for the corresponding period
Each Staking Order May Only Claim Once	Prevents duplicate claims and invalid inflation of participation records
All Calculations and Claims Must Comply with Risk Control Rules	Abnormal orders, duplicate accounts, or rule-violating behavior may be excluded from participation

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4.4 Fair Allocation Formula for Staking Releases

The ET staking participation release mechanism follows a proportional allocation model.

Base Formula

User ET Allocation for the Current Period
= User Effective EC Staking Amount ÷ Total Network Effective EC Staking Amount × Current ET Release Allocation

During the initial phase, if the ET release allocation for the current period uses the base daily release amount of 7.19 ET, the formula may be expressed as:

User ET Allocation for the Current Period
= User Effective EC Staking Amount ÷ Total Network Effective EC Staking Amount × 7.19 ET

Parameter	**Description**
User Effective EC Staking Amount	The amount associated with EC staking orders completed within the EC Vault ecosystem that comply with platform rules

Total Network Effective EC Staking Amount	The total amount of all eligible EC staking orders included in the ET release calculation during the same settlement period
Current ET Release Allocation	The amount of ET allocated for EC staking participation releases during the corresponding settlement period

This formula is intended to illustrate the underlying logic of the ET staking participation release mechanism and does not constitute a fixed return commitment, fixed allocation guarantee, or assurance of future results. Actual distribution outcomes may be affected by total network staking volume, individual staking amounts, staking durations, platform rules, risk control reviews, settlement periods, and future official announcements.

4.5 One-Time Claim Rule for Individual Staking Orders

To ensure fairness and verifiability within the ET release mechanism, the EC staking participation release framework follows the principle of:

One staking order, one calculation, one claim.

During execution, the platform may perform combined verification through EC UID, user accounts, wallet addresses, EC staking order IDs, staking durations, order status, and claim status.

Within this framework:

- The EC UID serves as the unique identity identifier for users within the EC Vault ecosystem
- The EC staking order ID is used to identify a specific EC staking order
- The claim status is used to determine whether the corresponding ET allocation has already been claimed

Under the same EC UID, the ET release eligibility associated with the same EC staking order may not be claimed multiple times.

The platform may use account verification, staking order records, staking duration validation, claim status tracking, and risk control procedures to prevent duplicate claims, split-order arbitrage, abnormal account activity, identity circumvention, and other non-compliant behavior.

For staking orders that do not comply with platform rules, the platform reserves the right to exclude them from calculations, revoke claim eligibility, or apply other appropriate actions in accordance with platform policies.

4.6 Staking Order Status Model

Within the ET acquisition framework, EC staking orders may be categorized into the following statuses:

Status	Description
Not Created	The user has not created an EC staking order
Created	The user has completed the staking action, but the order has not yet entered effective statistical processing
Activated	The order satisfies platform rules and staking duration requirements
Included in Calculation	The order has entered the ET release calculation scope for the current period
Claimed	The ET allocation associated with the order has already been claimed
Expired	The order is no longer eligible for ET claims
Under Review	The order has entered risk control or manual review procedures

The purpose of the staking order status model is to ensure that the ET acquisition mechanism can clearly identify the lifecycle of each staking order while preventing duplicate calculations or repeated claims associated with the same order.

4.7 Node and Referral Tier Incentives

In addition to the EC staking participation release mechanism, ET may also be acquired through incentive pathways tied to ecosystem promotion, node development, and referral tier participation.

Users who meet platform-defined tier, identity, or performance requirements may receive ET incentives in accordance with applicable platform rules.

Within certain node or referral frameworks, eligible participants may receive corresponding ET rewards. These rewards may be subject to phased allocation limits. For example, some node or referral tier incentive structures may include a maximum phased reward allocation of

up to 7.7 ET. Specific eligibility conditions, distribution schedules, claim mechanisms, and validity periods shall be governed by platform rules and future official announcements.

The purpose of node and referral tier incentives is not to provide unconditional rewards, but to recognize and incentivize ecosystem development, user support, market expansion, node contributions, and long-term participation within the EC Vault ecosystem.

4.8 Secondary Market Access and Liquidity Development

Users may also acquire ET through secondary market transactions conducted in accordance with applicable platform rules and market conditions.

Secondary market acquisition constitutes market-based trading activity and should not be interpreted as a platform issuance commitment or return guarantee.

As the EC Vault ecosystem continues to expand, the ET holder base grows, on-chain data accumulates, and market visibility increases, ET is expected to progressively advance toward more mature liquidity infrastructure development. Subject to project development milestones, market conditions, and platform review requirements, the project may also pursue integration and listing applications with centralized trading platforms at appropriate stages.

In the future, ET may focus on major centralized exchanges, innovative asset discovery channels, and high-impact market platforms, including but not limited to OKX, Binance Alpha, and Coinbase, in order to expand market visibility, liquidity support, and ecosystem user reach.

It should be noted that any specific exchange integrations, listing timelines, trading support formats, and market performance outcomes will remain subject to project development progress, platform review procedures, market conditions, regulatory requirements, and official announcements.

4.9 Long-Term Support for ET Through the EC Staking Mechanism

The EC staking participation release mechanism serves as a key foundation of the ET value framework.

On one hand, ET distribution is not issued unconditionally. ET allocations are calculated based on valid EC staking orders completed within the EC Vault ecosystem. Users must enter the ET acquisition framework through actual staking activity, defined staking durations, and valid staking order records.

On the other hand, the 180-day, 360-day, and 540-day EC staking durations link ET acquisition to long-term participation rather than short-term claiming activity. This structure

helps reduce short-term arbitrage behavior while strengthening the weighting of long-term participants within the ET ecosystem.

The principle of “one staking order, one calculation, one claim” further enhances the fairness and scarcity characteristics of the ET release mechanism. Each staking order may only correspond to a single ET claim allocation, preventing duplicate claims and invalid inflation of participation records.

As a result, the EC staking mechanism is not only a distribution pathway for ET, but also an important structural foundation supporting the long-term value framework of ET by ensuring that ET distribution is tied to real participation, real staking activity, and valid staking orders.

Chapter 5 | ET Token Allocation and Release Model

5.1 ET Token Overview

Item	Details
Token Name	EquityToken
Token Ticker	ET
Network	BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Contract Address	`0x9cc0d44b2aba88a91d4b7d1a99b5c765b5ebd548`
Total Supply	21,000 ET
Core Positioning	Native platform token and value accrual protocol within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem

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5.2 ET Supply Structure

ET has a fixed total supply of 21,000 tokens and follows a fixed-supply model with no additional minting.

The supply structure is conceptually inspired by the fixed issuance and long-term scarcity principles established by BTC within the digital asset market. BTC introduced the concept of digital scarcity through its capped supply of 21,000,000 tokens. Within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem, ET adopts a more concentrated fixed supply of 21,000 tokens to establish a scarcity-based platform token structure.

The initial ET allocation structure is as follows:

Allocation Category	**Allocation Ratio**	**数量**
Mining Participation Release Pool	50%	10,500 ET
Strategic Coordination Pool (VC)	25%	5,250 ET
Community Incentive Pool (Airdrop)	9%	1,890 ET
Core Development Pool (IT)	6%	1,260 ET
Foundation Reserve Pool	4%	840 ET
Ecosystem Partnership Pool	6%	1,260 ET
Total	**100%**	**21,000 ET**

The scarcity of ET is not derived solely from its fixed supply model, but also from the broader EC Vault ecosystem framework, including RWA incubation activities, EC staking participation, global node contributions, ecosystem value recirculation, buyback-and-burn mechanisms, and long-term platform value accrual.

Mining Participation Release Pool | 50%

The Mining Participation Release Pool accounts for 50% of the total ET supply, representing 10,500 ET.

This pool serves as the primary source of ET entering circulation and is intended for long-term participants, node contributors, ecosystem participants, and users who meet platform-defined eligibility requirements.

Based on the initial four-year release schedule:

10,500 ET ÷ 4 years ÷ 365 days ≈ 7.19 ET per day

Accordingly, the initial base daily release allocation is approximately 7.19 ET.

The purpose of the participation release pool is to direct ET distribution toward users actively participating in the EC Vault ecosystem, rather than accounts engaging only in short-term activity.

Future release schedules, release cycles, parameter adjustments, and execution methods shall be governed by platform rules, smart contract parameters, official announcements, and future disclosures.

Strategic Coordination Pool | VC | 25%

The Strategic Coordination Pool accounts for 25% of the total ET supply, representing 5,250 ET.

This allocation is designated for long-term strategic supporters, early-stage resource partners, key institutional collaborators, and major ecosystem contributors.

The Strategic Coordination Pool is intended to support external resource coordination, industry partnerships, capital market connectivity, ecosystem collaboration, application expansion, and long-term strategic partnership development.

This allocation does not constitute a public fundraising commitment, fixed return commitment, buyback guarantee, or listing guarantee. Specific allocation structures, lock-up schedules, release mechanisms, and vesting arrangements shall be subject to applicable agreements, platform rules, and official disclosures.

Community Incentive Pool | Airdrop | 9%

The Community Incentive Pool accounts for 9% of the total ET supply, representing 1,890 ET.

This allocation is intended for community growth, user incentives, ecosystem campaigns, phased airdrops, and designated contribution-based rewards.

The objective of the Community Incentive Pool is to strengthen early ecosystem participation, expand user reach, and improve community engagement across the ET ecosystem.

Specific campaign formats, reward allocations, claim conditions, lock-up arrangements, and participation scopes shall be determined through official announcements and campaign rules.

Core Development Pool | IT | 6%

The Core Development Pool accounts for 6% of the total ET supply, representing 1,260 ET.

This allocation is intended for core builders, technical contributors, and long-term core team incentives in support of protocol development, infrastructure construction, and long-term execution capacity.

The Core Development Pool may support protocol mechanism design, technical system development, data and weighting model construction, node infrastructure tools, governance systems, security architecture, risk control systems, and long-term operational execution.

Foundation Reserve Pool | Foundation | 4%

The Foundation Reserve Pool accounts for 4% of the total ET supply, representing 840 ET.

This allocation is designated for EC Foundation-level institutional development, risk reserves, public affairs support, governance advancement, and long-term operational sustainability.

The Foundation Reserve Pool is intended to support the long-term stability of the EC Vault ecosystem and is not designed for short-term market operations or unrestricted token releases.

Ecosystem Partnership Pool | Partnership | 6%

The Ecosystem Partnership Pool accounts for 6% of the total ET supply, representing 1,260 ET.

This allocation is intended for ecosystem integrations, application coordination, brand collaborations, cross-ecosystem partnerships, and strategic partner incentives.

As the EC Vault ecosystem expands, ET is expected to operate beyond isolated applications or single-chain environments, supporting broader ecosystem coordination across multiple networks and partnership layers.

5.3 Release Schedule and Future Adjustments

ET adopts a fixed-supply, low-emission release model.

During the initial phase, the Participation Release Pool is configured with a base daily release allocation of approximately 7.19 ET.

Future release schedules, release cycles, allocation amounts, parameter adjustments, and execution methods may be adjusted based on platform development, participation scale, ecosystem rules, smart contract parameters, governance outcomes, and future disclosures.

Specific release schedules and operational rules shall be governed by platform rules, smart contract parameters, official announcements, and subsequent disclosures.

Chapter 6 | Technical Infrastructure and Multi-Chain Coordination

6.1 ET Contract Deployment and Infrastructure

ET is currently deployed on BNB Smart Chain (BSC) under the following contract address:

0x9cc0d44b2aba88a91d4b7d1a99b5c765b5ebd548

Before conducting any on-chain interaction, users should verify the contract address through official EC Vault channels to avoid potential asset loss caused by incorrect contracts, imitation contracts, phishing links, or misleading third-party sources.

The technical architecture of ET follows an open multi-chain coordination framework. Rather than being restricted to a single blockchain ecosystem, ET is designed around the broader requirements of EC Vault's multi-chain asset representation, ecosystem application infrastructure, on-chain records, governance archiving, buyback-and-burn mechanisms, and cross-ecosystem coordination.

In the future, ET may integrate with or expand onto additional blockchain infrastructures based on business development needs, ecosystem partnerships, user growth, and regulatory considerations in order to support the long-term operation of the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem.

6.2 Modular Technical Architecture

The ET technical framework may adopt a modular architecture design:

Module	Function
Token Contract Module	Manages ET total supply, balances, transfers, and core contract parameters
Release and Distribution Module	Manages daily release allocations, reward settlement, and distribution logic

EC UID Identification Module	Identifies the user’s unique identity within the EC Vault ecosystem
Eligibility Verification Module	Verifies EC staking status, staking duration requirements, and participation eligibility
Staking Order Identification Module	Identifies valid EC staking orders and establishes the basis for release calculations
Duplicate Prevention Module	Prevents repeated claims associated with the same staking order under the same EC UID
Node Incentive Module	Manages referral and node-based incentive structures
Governance Module	Supports proposals, voting, feedback systems, and governance records
Buyback and Burn Module	Records buyback, burn, and reserve-related operations
Disclosure and Record Module	Records reward distribution results and key ecosystem data
Risk Control Module	Handles abnormal activity, rule-violating accounts, and risk-related status management

The purpose of this modular architecture is to position ET not merely as a tradable token, but as a protocol system capable of supporting recordkeeping, calculations, governance, disclosures, and risk management within the EC Vault ecosystem.

6.3 On-Chain and Off-Chain Coordination

The operational framework of ET adopts a coordinated model combining on-chain recordkeeping with off-chain rule verification.

Layer	**Responsibility**
On-Chain Layer	Token issuance, balance records, transfer records, release records, governance result records, buyback-and-burn records, and key data archiving

Off-Chain Layer	EC UID identification, user identity and compliance status verification, EC staking status verification, staking duration validation, valid EC staking order aggregation, node contribution records, order and claim status verification, abnormal activity detection, risk control reviews, and disclosure material management

The coordinated on-chain and off-chain workflow may be summarized as follows:

Step	Process
1	The user completes an EC staking order within the EC UID account framework
2	The system identifies the EC UID and staking order ID
3	The system verifies staking order validity, staking duration, and participation eligibility
4	The staking order is included in the total network effective EC staking calculation
5	The ET allocation amount is calculated proportionally
6	The system verifies whether the corresponding order under the same EC UID has already been claimed
7	ET distribution, recordkeeping, and disclosure are completed

This workflow reflects the technical architecture of ET:

- EC UID and staking orders serve as the foundational data structure
- Proportional allocation and one-time claim verification form the core operational logic
- On-chain records and off-chain risk control mechanisms operate in coordination
- Fair distribution and traceable disclosure remain the primary objectives of the system

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6.4 Eligibility Verification and Duplicate Claim Prevention

The ET acquisition framework requires verification of user identity, staking order validity, and claim status.

The primary verification categories include:

Verification Item	Description
EC UID Validity	Determines whether the user identity complies with platform rules
User Account Status	Determines whether the account contains abnormalities or restrictions
Wallet Address Compliance	Determines whether the wallet address has been properly linked and complies with on-chain interaction requirements
EC Staking Status Validity	Determines whether the staking activity satisfies platform conditions
Staking Duration Compliance	Determines whether the staking period qualifies under approved durations such as 180 days, 360 days, or 540 days
Validity of Staking Order Amount	Determines whether the staking amount is eligible for inclusion in the calculation scope
Order Claim Status	Determines whether the staking order has already claimed ET
Node or Referral Tier Status	Determines whether the user qualifies for additional incentive conditions
Risk Control Status	Determines whether duplicate claims, abnormal accounts, or other non-compliant activities are present

The duplicate claim prevention mechanism is a core technical component of the ET fair distribution framework.

Under the same EC UID, the same EC staking order should not repeatedly trigger eligibility for the same ET release allocation.

6.5 Data Recording Fields

The ET acquisition, release, claim, and disclosure framework relies on the recording and verification of key data fields.

Data Field	Function
EC UID	The user's unique identity identifier within the EC Vault ecosystem, used to associate accounts, staking orders, claim status, and risk control records
User Account	Used for platform-side identity management, eligibility recognition, and rule verification
User Wallet Address	Used for on-chain interactions, asset receipt, transfer records, and on-chain identity mapping
EC Staking Order ID	Used to identify a specific EC staking order
Staking Amount	Used to calculate the user's effective EC staking amount
Staking Duration	Used to verify eligibility under participation periods such as 180 days, 360 days, and 540 days
Order Status	Used to determine whether an order is active, expired, completed, or under abnormal status
Claim Status	Used to determine whether the corresponding order has already claimed ET
Settlement Period / Release Batch	Used to associate the corresponding ET release allocation for a given settlement cycle
Total Network Effective EC Staking Amount	Used for proportional allocation calculations
Current ET Release Allocation	Used to calculate the amount of ET allocated to users
Risk Control Status	Used to flag abnormal accounts, duplicate claims, split-order arbitrage, or other restricted conditions

Together, these data fields form the technical foundation of the ET staking participation release mechanism.

Within this structure:

- EC UID is used to identify the user
- EC Staking Order ID is used to identify the specific staking action
- Claim Status is used to determine whether the corresponding order has already completed ET claiming

These three elements collectively form the core verification framework for enforcing the one-time claim rule for individual staking orders

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6.6 Multi-Chain Ecosystem Expansion

ET is currently deployed on BNB Smart Chain (BSC). In the future, based on the development needs of EC Vault, ecosystem partnerships, multi-chain coordination strategies, and regulatory considerations, the project may progressively explore integration with additional blockchain infrastructures.

The purpose of multi-chain ecosystem coordination is to improve on-chain execution efficiency, expand ecosystem user coverage, strengthen cross-chain asset interaction capabilities, reduce dependence on a single infrastructure layer, and provide more suitable execution environments for different assets, applications, and ecosystem partnerships.

The multi-chain expansion strategy of ET is intended to support the long-term development of the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem, rather than pursuing multi-chain deployment solely for scale or quantity.

6.7 Data Disclosure, Security Controls, and Abnormal Activity Protection

The ET release, distribution, governance, buyback-and-burn, and node incentive frameworks require corresponding data recording and disclosure mechanisms.

The platform may present and archive key ecosystem data through official announcements, asset dashboards, governance systems, on-chain records, disclosure centers, and other designated channels.

At the same time, the ET system should implement abnormal activity detection, weighting adjustments, duplicate claim prevention controls, node verification procedures, risk control measures, and appeal review mechanisms in order to maintain fairness and long-term operational stability.

Key abnormal scenarios requiring protection may include:

Abnormal Scenario	Description
Duplicate Claims	Repeated claims associated with the same staking order under the same EC UID
Split-Order Arbitrage	Artificial order splitting used to circumvent platform rules or restrictions
Abnormal Accounts	Accounts flagged for violations, risk control issues, or identity irregularities
Invalid Staking Activity	Orders that do not satisfy legitimate staking requirements
Abnormal Node Tier Status	Node or referral tier classifications inconsistent with actual platform rules
Data Calculation Errors	Abnormalities in on-chain or off-chain statistical calculations
On-Chain and Off-Chain Data Mismatch	Inconsistencies between blockchain records and platform-side data
Contract Address Impersonation	Users interacting with imitation contracts or phishing links
Other Non-Compliant Activity	Any other activity inconsistent with platform rules or ecosystem policies

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Chapter 7 | Future Outlook and Liquidity Development of ET

7.1 ET and the Long-Term Growth of EC Vault

The long-term value of ET is not derived from commitments tied to any single asset, nor from short-term market pricing. Its value foundation is tied to the long-term operation and development of the EC Vault ecosystem.

As EC Vault continues to advance high-growth asset discovery, enterprise RWA incubation, on-chain treasury management, ecosystem application development, global node network expansion, and multi-chain ecosystem coordination, ET is expected to play an increasingly important role in platform governance, long-term participation, node contribution frameworks, ecosystem value recirculation, and platform-level value accrual.

7.2 ET and the RWA Incubation Framework

The RWA incubation framework of EC Vault is expected to serve as an important component of ET's long-term value logic.

As EC Vault continues to identify, incubate, coordinate, and establish RWA representation frameworks for Web2 high-growth assets, quality real-world assets, and high-potential enterprise projects, the underlying value foundation of the platform may continue to strengthen over time.

As the native platform token of the ecosystem, ET is designed to capture the ecosystem value accrual, governance weighting, and value recirculation relationships generated throughout this process.

7.3 ET and the Global Node Network

The global node network serves as an important foundation for EC Vault to connect with real markets, real users, and regional ecosystem resources.

As the node network continues to expand, node contributions are expected to become an increasingly important component within the ET weighting framework, governance structure, and ecosystem incentive system.

In the future, ET may further support node contribution records, strengthen node governance frameworks, support node incentive structures, and establish deeper ecosystem integration with global market expansion efforts.

7.4 ET and the Ecosystem Value Capture Framework

The future value of ET is derived not only from its fixed supply and controlled release structure, but also from the real usage scenarios, on-chain behavioral data, ecosystem revenue, and value recirculation mechanisms generated through the continuous operation of the EC Vault application ecosystem.

Applications such as Hermes Agent, EC Prediction, user asset dashboards, node infrastructure tools, governance systems, information and disclosure centers, and ecosystem task systems are not merely functional modules. They represent key value entry points within the EC Vault application layer.

Together, these applications form the value capture framework of ET:

Value Capture Pathway	Description
Users Enter Ecosystem Applications	Users generate real activity through ecosystem applications
Ecosystem Activity Formation	Includes staking, prediction participation, task systems, governance participation, node activity, and related ecosystem behavior
Data Accumulation	Generates on-chain and platform-side behavioral records
Ecosystem Value Recirculation	Contributes to ecosystem revenue, transaction fees, node growth, and partnership resources
Entry into Recirculation Mechanisms	Value is integrated through buyback-and-burn mechanisms, governance weighting, reserve structures, and platform rules
ET Value Reinforcement	Further strengthens ET’s long-term value accrual framework

As a result, ET is not an isolated circulation token. It functions as the native value accrual layer connecting the EC Vault application ecosystem, node network, RWA incubation framework, and platform value recirculation mechanisms.

As ecosystem applications continue to expand, ET is expected to evolve from a scarce platform token into a broader value representation asset linked to the long-term growth of the EC Vault ecosystem.

7.5 ET and Market Liquidity Development

As the EC Vault ecosystem continues to expand, user participation grows, on-chain records accumulate, and market visibility increases, ET is expected to progressively advance toward more mature liquidity infrastructure development.

In the future, based on project development stages, community scale, on-chain performance metrics, regulatory considerations, and platform review requirements, ET may pursue integration with centralized trading platforms, innovative asset discovery channels, and other market liquidity infrastructure opportunities.

ET may prioritize engagement with major centralized exchanges, innovative asset showcase channels, and other high-impact market platforms, including but not limited to OKX, Binance Alpha, and Coinbase, in order to expand market visibility, strengthen liquidity support, and broaden ecosystem user reach.

Specific exchange integrations, listing timelines, trading support structures, liquidity depth, and market performance outcomes will remain subject to project development progress, platform review procedures, market conditions, regulatory requirements, and official announcements.

7.6 Long-Term Value Pathway of ET

The long-term value trajectory of ET should not be interpreted as a short-term price commitment, but rather as a potential long-term value representation linked to the continued growth of the EC Vault ecosystem.

Over the long term, the value performance of ET is expected to be influenced primarily by six key areas:

Growth Driver	**Description**
Growth of the EC Vault Asset Layer	Expansion of high-growth Web2 projects, enterprise RWAs, and real-world assets entering research, incubation, and coordination pathways
Growth in EC Staking Participation	Increased participation through EC staking mechanisms strengthens the real participation foundation of ET
Growth in Real Ecosystem Application Usage	Continued application activity may generate user behavior data, ecosystem records, transaction fee sources, and value recirculation opportunities
Expansion of the Global Node Network	Node networks contribute to user education, market expansion, regional resource integration, and ecosystem feedback
Strengthening of Buyback-and-Burn and Value Recirculation Mechanisms	Ecosystem revenue, partnership resources, and platform recirculation frameworks may strengthen ET value accrual
Centralized Exchange Integration and Liquidity Development	Exchange integrations, innovative asset discovery channels, and liquidity infrastructure development may improve market visibility

As a result, the long-term performance of ET is not intended to be driven solely by market sentiment. Instead, it is expected to be supported collectively by asset incubation activities, EC staking participation, ecosystem applications, node network expansion, buyback-and-burn mechanisms, and liquidity infrastructure development.

Conclusion | Enabling Long-Term Participation to Become Accrued Value

The objective of EC Vault is not simply to build an access point for assets, but to establish a long-term ecosystem framework centered around high-growth assets, RWA incubation, on-chain treasury infrastructure, global node coordination, and multi-chain ecosystem integration.

Within this framework, EC enables ecosystem circulation and participation.
ET enables long-term value accrual.

Short-term participation is not scarce. Sustained participation is scarce.
Individual transactions are not scarce. Long-term ecosystem building is scarce.
Access to opportunities is not scarce. Growing alongside a system over time is scarce.

ET is designed to record and represent that scarcity.

As the native platform token of the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem, ET serves as a value accrual protocol connecting Web2 high-growth assets, RWA incubation pathways, and the Web3 multi-chain ecosystem.

Appendix | ET Contract Information and Terminology

Appendix I | ET Contract Information

Item	Details
Token Name	EquityToken
Token Ticker	ET
Network	BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Contract Address	`0x9cc0d44b2aba88a91d4b7d1a99b5c765b5ebd548`
Total Suply	21,000 ET
Protocol Positioning	Native platform token and value accrual protocol within the EC Vault Web2.5 + RWA ecosystem

Before conducting any on-chain interaction, users should verify the contract address through official EC Vault channels to avoid potential asset loss caused by incorrect contracts, imitation contracts, phishing links, or misleading third-party sources.

Appendix II | Core Terminology Definitions

Term	Definition
EC Vault	A Web2.5 + RWA on-chain treasury system developed by the EC Foundation, focused on high-growth asset discovery, enterprise RWA incubation, on-chain treasury management, global node networks, and ecosystem application development

ET / EquityToken	The native platform token of the EC Vault ecosystem, designed to support platform value accrual, governance weighting, node contributions, ecosystem value recirculation, and long-term participation status
EC UID	The unique identity identifier for users within the EC Vault ecosystem, used to associate user accounts, wallet addresses, EC staking orders, staking durations, ET claim status, node identity, platform rule verification, and risk control records. EC UID is not equivalent to a wallet address and does not directly represent asset ownership
RWA	Real World Assets. Within the EC Vault framework, RWA refers not only to basic asset tokenization, but to a broader representation structure involving real-world assets, enterprise value, cash flow structures, capitalization pathways, and on-chain protocol states
Effective EC Staking Amount	The amount associated with EC staking orders completed within the EC Vault ecosystem that comply with platform rules, staking duration requirements, and risk control conditions. Specific calculation standards, duration weightings, and inclusion criteria shall be governed by platform rules and future announcements
EC Staking Order ID	The system identifier used to recognize a specific EC staking order. ET claim verification is performed jointly through EC UID, staking order ID, and claim status
Participation Release Pool / Mining	The portion of the ET supply designated for ongoing distribution to long-term participants, node contributors, ecosystem participants, and users who satisfy platform requirements
Strategic Coordination Pool / VC	The allocation designated for long-term strategic supporters, early-stage resource partners, institutional collaborators, and key ecosystem contributors
Community Incentive Pool / Airdrop	The allocation designated for community growth, user incentives, ecosystem campaigns, phased airdrops, and contribution-based rewards
Core Development Pool / IT	The allocation designated for core builders, technical contributors, and long-term core team incentives

Foundation Reserve Pool / Foundation	The allocation designated for foundation-level institutional development, risk reserves, public affairs, governance advancement, and long-term operational support
Ecosystem Partnership Pool / Partnership	The allocation designated for ecosystem integrations, application coordination, brand collaborations, cross-ecosystem partnerships, and strategic partner incentives
One-Time Claim	Under the same EC UID, the ET release eligibility associated with the same EC staking order may not be claimed multiple times