



# AIMETA WHITE PAPER

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Web3-oriented Verifiable AI Agent  
Execution Network

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## Project Summary

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project name	Almeta
Token Symbol	\$Almeta
Distribution Network	BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Token Standards	ERC-20
Total Issuance	100,000,000 units (constant; no additional issuance)
Long-term deflation target	21,000,000 units
A storage ecosystem that integrates various target systems	CESS Network · Crust Network

## Important Statement

This white paper outlines AI Metas product vision, technical architecture, ecosystem model, token usage, governance framework, and development roadmap. It does not constitute investment advice, return guarantees, a securities offering description, legal opinion, or financial recommendation.

Almeta makes no guarantees regarding fixed returns, token price appreciation, or risk-free returns. Users should fully understand the risks associated with digital assets, smart contracts, AI Agents, DAO governance, RWA data analytics, and decentralized storage, and participate independently based on their own judgment.



# 1. Project Summary

The core of the next-generation Web3 AI will not merely be chatbots, but autonomous agents capable of performing tasks, storing memories, verifying actions, participating in governance, and facilitating value settlement. Almeta is developing a verifiable AI agent execution network tailored for this future vision. Almetas core differentiation can be summed up in one sentence: it ensures the behavior of its AI Agents is independently verifiable rather than self-reported. This constitutes its sole and decisive competitive advantage over the multitude of generic "AI Agent" concepts. Its first production-ready product (v1) is a verifiable transaction agent—where every action is an on-chain transaction, inherently verifiable; more comprehensive platform capabilities (market mechanisms, memory, RWA, governance, reputation systems) will be rolled out progressively according to the roadmap.

Almeta targets Web3 users, developers, DAOs, and node networks. The comprehensive platform vision includes:

- Agent Studio — Create, configure, and deploy an AI Agent
- Agent Marketplace – Trading Agents, Strategies, Prompts, Plugins, and Data Packages
- Almeta Memory Protocol (AMP) – Establishes verifiable memory and proof layers for agents
- RWA Intelligence Vault – A traceable, auditable repository for RWA data analysis
- DAO Intelligence Layer – AI-Assisted Governance and Permanent Governance Archive
- Agent Reputation System – A reputation framework for agents, developers, strategies, and nodes
- `Almeta` Settlement Layer – Create, invoke, execute transactions, govern operations, distribute rewards, and settle protocol fees

Almeta gives AI Agents an economy. CESS & Crust give AI Agents memory. Cryptographic & hardware proof gives the system trust.

Almeta grants the Agent economic capabilities; CESS/Crust provides it with data memory; cryptography and hardware proofs ensure verifiable trust across the entire system.

## 2. Core Focus

The core of Almeta is a fully developed Web3 AI Agent platform. The product serves as the foundation, while tokens act as the settlement and incentive mechanism.

\$Almetas long-term value should stem from Agent creation, invocation, policy-based trading, data access, report subscriptions, developer settlements, node contributions, and governance requirements, rather than solely from secondary market transactions. However, we adopt a realistic phased valuation approach without overstating the early-stage potential—see Section 12.1 for details.



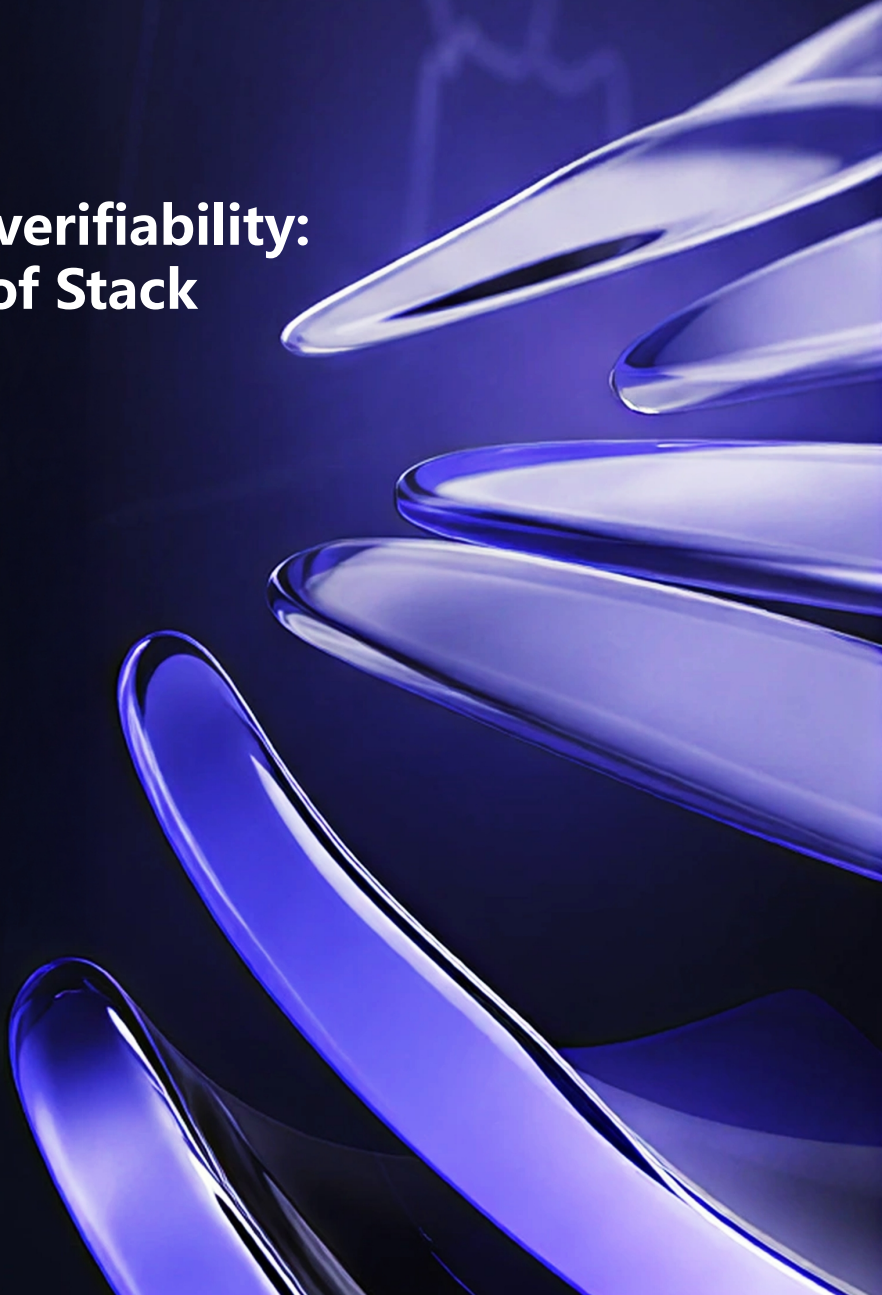
## 3. Five Key Capabilities Required for a Web3 Agent

Web3 inherently encompasses assets, transactions, governance, data, identity, and incentives. For an AI agent to truly integrate into Web3, it must evolve from an "information tool" into an "action execution unit." However, when agents begin participating in economic activities, a fundamental question arises: Where does their data come from? What strategies are employed? What actions have they performed? Is there any failure history? Can the data be traced? How can users verify the outcomes?

The next-generation Agent platform must therefore possess five core capabilities simultaneously: execution, memory, verification, settlement, and governance. Among these, the "verification capability" serves as the backbone of AI Meta and remains the most scarce feature in the industry—see Section 4.

# THREE-LAYER PROOF STACK

**How to achieve verifiability:  
Three-Level Proof Stack**



## 4. How verifiability is achieved: a three-layer proof stack

### 4.1 Why "Hash/CID" Does Not Equal "Verifiable"

It is essential to clarify a point often misunderstood in the industry: hashing Agent logs onto the blockchain and storing them permanently only proves that "this record exists and has not been altered," but does not verify that the Agent actually executed the actions described in the log, nor does it guarantee the integrity of the log itself. A malicious Agent could easily create a fake log entry and publish it on the chain. Verifiability is not a storage issue but a proof-of-existence challenge. Almeta addresses this through a three-tier proof stack.

### 4.2 First Layer • Chain-based Action Binding (with the Trading Agent as the flagship)

For blockchain transactions by nature, verifiability is inherent—the transactions occur on the chain and can be verified by anyone. This is precisely why Almeta has positioned its Transaction Agent as its flagship solution: core operations are inherently performed on-chain, creating a direct closed-loop mechanism at Layer 1.

Additionally, implement the following pre-execution commitment: Before executing a transaction, the agent performs a pre-execution simulation (`eth_call/debug_traceCall`), hashes the combination of "input data, authorization policy, and simulation results," and issues a commitment before executing the actual transaction, using the TX hash for binding.

Engineering reality (honest description): For latency-sensitive high-frequency trading, the "commit before execute" approach introduces additional transactions, block delays, and doubled gas costs, making it impractical. Almeta employs periodic commitment anchoring: commitments are generated off-chain and batch-anchored on-chain within time windows (commit-reveal/Merkle batch commit), preserving verifiability that "intention precedes execution" without compromising execution speed. The trade-off between proof strength and execution speed is determined by the Agents risk level (Section 7).

The boundary of verifiability (honest declaration): The first layer proves that "the Agent has faithfully executed its committed inputs," but does not verify that these inputs themselves correspond to the real-world state—a Agent may perform "honest transactions" with manipulated price inputs. Input credibility is ensured by trusted data sources (Section 5: CESS-verifiable data), oracles, and multi-source verification. Almeta explicitly distinguishes between "execution honesty" and "input authenticity," avoiding confusion between the two concepts.

#### **4.3 Layer 2 • TEE Remote Proof (Off-chain Computing and Confidential Data)**

The agents reasoning and data processing occur off-chain. Almeta runs it within a Trusted Execution Environment (TEE), where hardware provides remote verification that "the specified code produces a deterministic output from specified inputs and executes on an unaltered enclave." The results are validated by hardware rather than reported by the agent; these proofs are anchored and persisted alongside I/O hashes.

#### **4.4 Layer 3 • zkML Verifiable Inference (Roadmap)**

zkML can generate cryptographic proofs stating that "Model M produces output Y on input X." Regarding integrity assurance: current zkML implementations face high costs and immaturity for large models, thus being designated as a roadmap solution for selective application in high-value, low-complexity critical inference tasks.

#### **4.5 The Role of Storage: The Persistent Layer for Proof**

Evidence generated by the three-layer proof stack must be permanently, tamper-proof stored and globally retrievable. This is precisely the role of decentralized storage (Crust/CESS): serving as a persistent layer for proofs—essential but not sufficient. Almeta builds verifiability on "proof generation" rather than "file storage." Consequently, AMP (Section 6) stores proofs, not merely files.



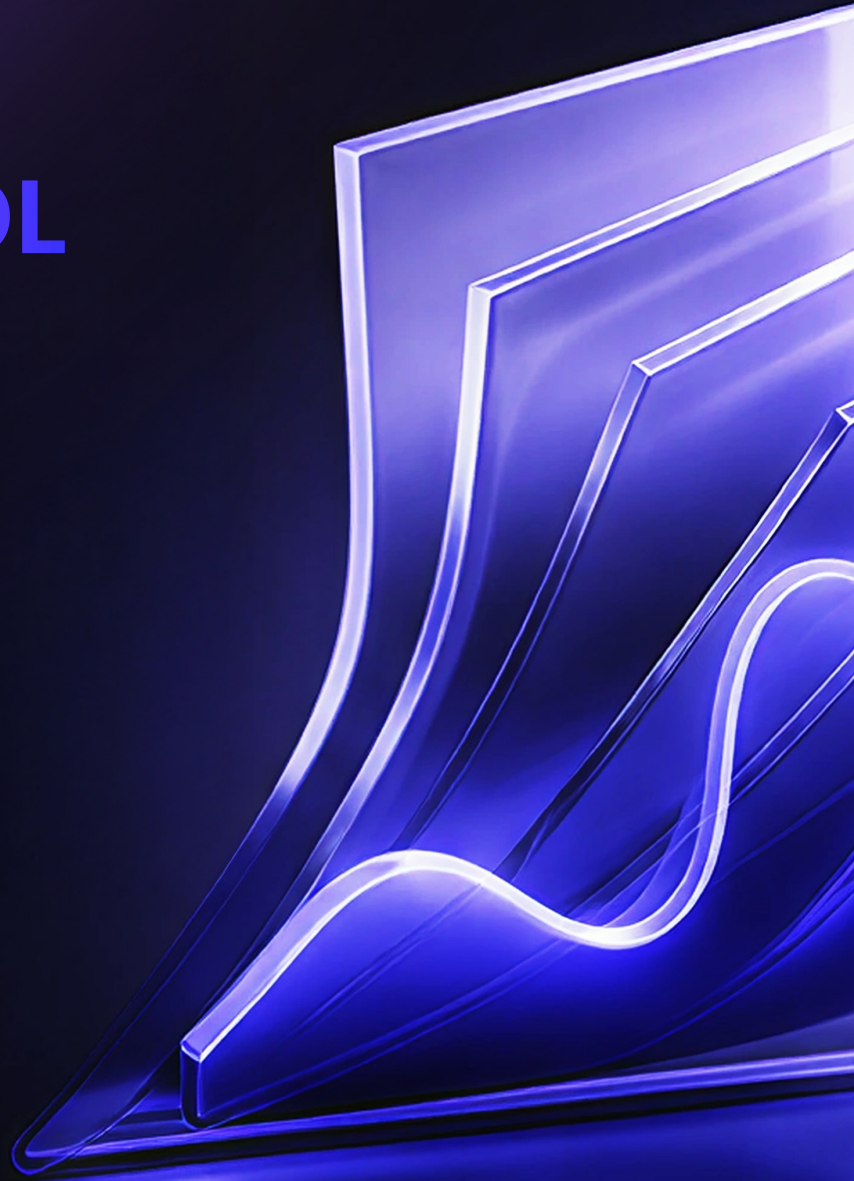
## 5. Solution and Platform Architecture

Almeta is a Web3 Agent execution network that integrates creation, invocation, transaction processing, memory management, proof mechanisms, reputation systems, governance, and settlement. Its seven-layer architecture supports:

layer	name	duty
1	Agent Application Layer	Agents for Trading, RWA, DAO, Risk Management, Data Analysis, Research, and More
2	Agent Creation Layer	Agent Studio: Templates, Policies, Data Sources, Permissions, Pricing, Agent ID
3	Agent Asset Layer	Marketplace: Agents, Strategies, Prompts, Plugins, Data Connectors, Reports
4	Memory and Proof Layer	AMP: Log standardization, Proof anchoring, Versioning and permissions, Integrity verification
5	Decentralized Storage Layer	CESS (AI/RWA/High-value Data) · Crust (IPFS files/loggers archives)
6	Reputation Layer	Agent/Developer/Strategy/Node Trustworthiness Assessment
7	Settlement and Governance Layer	\$AI Meta, Smart Contracts, and DAOs: Payment, Distribution, Destruction, Refund, Voting

Scope Statement: Layer 7 represents the complete platform vision, not a one-time delivery. The sole differentiated feature of v1 is the Verifiable Transaction Agent (Sections 4.2 and 8, MVP); market capabilities, RWA, DAO, reputation mechanisms, and other components will be implemented progressively as outlined in Section 14. We do not claim full-stack functionality at launch.

# AIMETA MEMORY PROTOCOL (AMP)



## 6. Almeta Memory Protocol (AMP)

AMP provides agents with a verifiable, traceable, authorized, and long-term persistent memory and proof system. Design principles: Not all complete data is stored on the blockchain; large files, logs, policies, reports, datasets, and proofs generated in Section 4 are stored in decentralized storage; only indices and proof anchors are recorded on the chain.

### 6.1 Data Objects

Agent memory, execution logs, policy files, Prompt templates, plugin packages, model configurations, RWA datasets, RWA reports, governance profiles, risk reports, node contribution records, developer assets – along with proof artifacts associated with each object (commit hash, TEE proof, zk proof).

### 6.2 Standard Data Object Fields (the sole authoritative standard across all platforms)

Object ID, Agent ID, Owner Address, Creator Address, Data Type, Storage Network, CID/Hash, Proof Type (Action Binding/TEE/zk/None), Timestamp, Version, Access Rule, Encryption Status, Payment Rule, Reputation Link, DAO Link, Risk Level, Update History. This standard is defined only once in its full text and referenced by all subsequent modules.

### 6.3 Work Process

The agent generates data/proofs → AMP identifies the type → The Storage Adapter selects the network (RWA/high-value/data sovereignty → CESS; logs/policies/plugins archives → Crust) → Returns the CID/hash → Stores the index and proof anchor on-chain → Authorizes users to retrieve verified data via the index, with payment recipients unlocking access using \$AI Meta.

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## 7. CESS/Crust Technology Integration

Almeta connects two networks via the Storage Adapter Module, routing storage paths based on data objects.

### 7.1 Why Choose CESS and Crust: A Shared TEE Paradigm (Integrated Proposal)

The choice of these two services over any other IPFS solution is based on technical merits: CESSs PoDR<sup>2</sup> and AI-LINK operate within TEE environments equipped with dedicated TEE nodes; Crusts MPoW achieves trusted measurement via TEE-based sWorker; and Almetas Agent Proof of Work in Section 4.3 employs the same TEE-based trust paradigm.

The authenticity requirement: The tripartite "shared TEE" framework represents a paradigm-level alignment rather than an implemented cross-network interoperability solution. Remote proof formats across different TEE implementations (SGX/TDX/Nitro) are not inherently compatible. The "Unified Verifiable Agent Proof Standard" is a co-development proposal put forward by Almeta, which can only be established after jointly designing attestation interoperability pathways with CESS/Crust; it should not yet be considered a mature capability. The CESS team has been deeply involved in Hong Kongs Web3 standardization efforts, while Almetas presence in Hong Kong provides the necessary practical conditions for advancing this initiative.

### 7.2 Technical Process

Data generation → AMP recognition → Storage Adapter network selection → Upload → Return CID/Hash → Smart contract records index (Agent ID / Object ID / Data Type / Storage Network / CID/Hash / Proof Type / Timestamp / Version / Access Rule / Owner) → User/DAO validation → Payment settlement via \$Almeta.

### 7.3 CESS/Crust Data Object Table

data object	source	Priority Storage	On-chain Record	core value
Agent Execution Log + Action Proof	Trading / DAO / RWA Agent	Crust	Agent ID + CID + Proof + Timestamp	Make Agent behavior auditable
Agent Memory Data	Agent Studio / AMP	CESS / Crust	Agent ID + Owner + Access Rule	Give the Agent verifiable memory
Policy File	Developer / Marketplace	Crust	Creator + CID + Version	Turn strategies into tradable assets
Prompt Template	Developer / Marketplace	Crust	Creator + CID + Payment Rule	Make Prompt Available for Sale
Plugin Package	Developer / Marketplace	Crust	Plugin ID + CID + Version	Support the developer ecosystem
RWA primary file	User / Node / Vault	CESS	Source + Hash + Timestamp	Make RWA data traceable
RWA analysis report + TEE confirmation	RWA Analysis Agent	CESS / Crust	Report ID + CID + Proof + Agent ID	Let AI generate verifiable reports
DAO Governance File	DAO Intelligence Layer	Crust / CESS	Proposal ID + CID	Make governance records traceable
Risk Report	Risk Control Agent	CESS / Crust	Risk ID + Agent ID + Hash	Make risk events traceable
Node Contribution Record	Node Network	CESS / Crust	Node Address + Contribution ID	Make node contributions quantifiable
Developer Documentation / DApp Frontend	Developer/Application Layer	Crust	Creator/App Version + CID	Supports decentralized assets and the front-end interface

### 7.4 Bidirectional Ecological Benefits

Almeta provides CESS/Crust not with a one-time solution, but with a continuous source of real-world data: the platform consistently generates the objects listed above, requiring long-term preservation, verifiable indexing, access control, and cross-agent interoperability. For CESS, it delivers AI/RWA/high-value data solutions and data sovereignty capabilities; for Crust, it offers IPFS-compatible storage for logs, policies, plugins, and archives, setting industry benchmarks for AI applications; and for Almeta, it enables verifiable storage and a hardware-level trust root.

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## 8. Competitive Landscape and Differentiation

The verifiable/autonomous agent sector is a well-established field with established players. Almeta does not aim to be the "smartest agent," but rather strives to become the most reliable and accountable agent in high-risk financial scenarios.

- **Olas (Autonolas):** On-chain coordinated operation of shared autonomous agents. Key differences from Almeta: focuses on "behavior proof" rather than "ownership coordination," and incorporates built-in risk-tiered human-machine boundaries.
- **Fetch.ai/ASI:** A general-purpose agent for economic interoperability. Distinctive feature of Almeta: It focuses not on universality, but rather on specialized verification capabilities for high-risk on-chain finance applications.
- **Ritual/Decentralized Inference Network:** Addressing "where to perform computations." AI Metas Distinctive Features: Resolving issues of "whether computations are accurate, whether actions were taken, and who bears responsibility."
- **The zkML specialization (Giza/ORR/EZKL):** Provides inference proof primitives. AI Meta relationships: These are optional underlying tools at the third layer of AI Meta, not competing solutions.

The moat: a three-tier proof stack, risk-tiered human-machine boundaries, and native integration with the target storage ecosystems TEE paradigm—transforming "provable" capabilities into end-to-end solutions for high-risk financial applications, rather than isolated technologies.

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## 9. MVP and Product Usage Path

The first phase does not aim for a complete ecosystem but prioritizes delivering a verifiable, usable, and iterative three-component suite: ① Agent Studio MVP (for creating Trading/DAO Agents, generating Agent IDs, execution logs, and first-layer action proofs); ② Agent Marketplace MVP (for developers to upload strategies/Prompts/plugins, purchase calls via \$AI Meta, and access basic scoring); ③ AMP Storage MVP (for integration with CESS/Crust via an Adapter, returning CID/Hash values, recording action proofs on-chain, and providing a basic verification interface).

### Core Usage Path:

① **Transaction Path (Flagship):** Create a Trading Agent to simulate transactions before execution, periodically anchor commitments, execute on-chain transactions, and store logs and action proofs in Crust. Users can independently verify which transactions the Agent executed and why—thanks to the native closed-loop mechanism of the Layer 1 Proof Stack.

② **Developer Path –** Developers publish assets on the Marketplace, which are then deposited by AMP into CESS/Crust, with on-chain records of address, CID, version, price, and permissions; users purchase them using \$AIMeta, developers earn revenue, and reputation is updated accordingly.

③ **RWA Path (Second Tier) –** Submit asset proofs and other materials to the Vault (high-value priority CESS); the RWA Agent generates a report with TEE verification, unlocking \$AIMeta. Limitation: The proof stack ensures "agent honest analysis," but the "truth of asset facts" depends on upstream data sources and requires joint validation by CESS-verifiable data, oracles, and legal certificates.

④ **DAO Path —** The AI Governance Agent generates summaries, risk assessments, simulations, and impact evaluations, which are archived on the blockchain for voting and execution within an auditable governance record.

# CORE PRODUCT MODULE

## Core Product Module



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## 10. Core Product Modules

**Agent Studio** – The platform gateway supporting categories including Trading, RWA, DAO, Risk, Data, and Research. Creation workflow: Select category → Choose template → Define strategy → Bind data sources → Set permissions/risk parameters/storage settings/pricing → Generate Agent ID → Pay \$Almeta. Each Agent ID links creator, category, strategy version, permissions, pricing, storage index, execution logs, reputation score, and risk-return profile, serving as the fundamental identity unit in the Agent ecosystem.

**Agent Marketplace** – Turns Agents, policies, prompts, plugins, and data packages into tradable Web3 assets. Developers upload them → Standardize via AMP → Store in CESS/Crust → Record on-chain → Set pricing permissions → Purchase with \$Almeta → Assign contracts → Update reputation scores. Protocol fees are allocated to developer rewards, Token destruction, storage subsidies, ecosystem funds, node rewards, and auditing.

**RWA Intelligence Vault** — A traceable, verifiable, and auditable RWA data repository (including file archiving, AI-based risk analysis, scoring, version control, blockchain-based report verification, source tracing, and paid access); see Section 9.3 for details.

**DAO Intelligence Layer** – Elevates DAOs to AI-assisted, auditable human-machine co-governance. The AI Governance Agent provides proposal summaries, risk analysis, parameter simulations, impact assessments, and funding/execution tracking; each governance process generates a complete record stored in CESS/Crust and recorded on-chain. AI does not replace decision-making but enhances efficiency and risk identification.

**The Agent Reputation System** – Agent Score comprises performance metrics (40%), user ratings (20%), risk history (15%), data integrity (15%), and developer credibility (10%), adjustable through the DAO. Key reputation data is stored by AMP in CESS/Crust with on-chain summaries to mitigate unilateral tampering risks.

**Developer Economy** — Developers publish Agents, Strategies, Templates, Prompts, Plugins, and Connectors, generating revenue through sales, call-based commissions, subscriptions, and customization. Assets are deposited into CESS or Crust via AMP with on-chain ownership verification, featuring native Web3 capabilities.

## 11. Unit Economy

The following represents a schematic unit economy; actual parameters vary depending on the issue price and audit adjustments, and do not constitute a commitment.

Cost perspective: Decentralized storage incurs extremely low costs (Crust-level costs amount to merely a few thousandths of a dollar per GB annually); a single transaction agents monthly logs occupy only a few MB, making storage expenses negligible. Thus, storage itself isn't the primary token consumption factor—actual AI Meta demand stems from token creation, invocation, policy-based transactions, and report subscriptions.

**Demand side (illustrative: 10,000 monthly active users / 1,000 active agents):**

action	Reference Unit Price	Monthly Measurement	Monthly (Illustrated) Demand
Create Agent	~10	1,000	10,000
Agent Call	~0.5	500,000	250,000
Strategy/Prompt Purchase	~20	15,000	300,000
RWA / Advanced Report Subscription	~30	8,000	240,000
<b>amount to</b>			<b>~800,000 per month</b>

Key conclusion: In the early low-usage phase, token demand derived from the product remains secondary to secondary market trading volume; value support strengthens as usage scale increases. This migration trajectory can be publicly tracked via the proportion of on-chain destroy sources (see 12.1).

# \$AIMETA TOKEN ECONOMY

**\$Almeta Token Economy**



## 12. \$Almeta Token Economy

### 12.1 Phased Value Capture (Core Positioning)

We do not claim that the launch phase represents a purely "use-based economy"; instead, we employ an honest and quantifiable approach to capturing value in stages.

- Phase 1 · Distribution Phase: Tokens are distributed through a deflationary tax and liquidity mechanisms to establish liquidity and a community network. Token circulation during this phase is primarily driven by market transactions, which we acknowledge explicitly.
- Phase 2+ · Usage-based monetization phase: Upon product launch, usage fees for Agent creation, calls, policy-driven transactions, and report subscriptions gradually become the primary sources of token demand and burn, shifting value capture from transaction-driven to usage-driven.

Verifiable migration metrics: On-chain destruction occurs through two mechanisms—transaction tax destruction versus usage fee destruction, with their respective proportions publicly disclosed. A sustained rise in usage fee destruction proportion objectively demonstrates Almetas shift from transaction-driven to usage-driven operations. We adopt this publicly available metric as evidence, replacing the verbal claim that "we are not in a reflective loop."

### 12.2 Purpose of Tokens

- Products: Create/Invoke Agents, Purchase Policies, Subscribe to Data, Access RWA Reports, Advanced Plugins, Prompts, DAO Tools, Unlock History.
- Developer Ecosystem: Revenue settlement, strategy and plugin revenue sharing, data package sales, template earnings, incentive programs.
- Governance: Proposal submission, voting, parameter adjustments, ecosystem funds, reward pools, rule optimization, and voting on storage collaboration directions.
- Node Benefits: Become/maintain a node, contribute weight, strengthen community ties, and receive ecosystem rewards.

### 12.3 AI Meta TOKEN Economic Model

Total: 100,000,000 units, to be allocated as follows:

use	Proportion	Release Rules and Core Functions
Stimulate liquid output	67%	5% incentive for early market participants, 62% liquidity generation, gradually released
Market Capitalization Management	4%	The funds are held in trust by the Market Capitalization Management Fund and used for market making and price stabilization.
Technical Team	4%	unlocked after one year, released monthly linearly, completed in three years
foundation	6%	unlocked after one year, released monthly linearly, completed in three years
ecological construction	9%	For ecological development and construction
Community Operations	10%	Direct release for marketing and community operations

Fund allocation (from liquidity and fund reserves): product development, contract auditing, decentralized storage subsidies (CESS/Crust), liquidity maintenance, legal and compliance, market operations and business development. Design rationale: featuring a small team share with long lock-up periods, liquidity lock-up mechanisms, and incentives primarily awarded to actual contributors—this distribution structure addresses concerns about "team-driven market manipulation" rather than relying on promises.

#### 12.4 Design Principles

The total volume remains constant with no additional issuance; continuous deflation is achieved through protocol fee destruction and ecological function consumption; protocol fees are allocated to destruction, recycling, rewards, and ecosystem development; dynamic rates incentivize long-term holding; rewards are progressively tied to usage, developer contributions, node participation, data contribution, and governance efforts.

#### 12.5 Protocol Cost Routing and Deflation

Each transaction and ecosystem usage activity is directed toward four outcomes: permanent destruction; ecosystem recycling (liquidity, product benefits, storage subsidies, auditing, collaboration); community contribution rewards (for nodes, genuine user growth, and community development); and Agent Work Mining (awarding quantifiable contributors).

**Buy Fee: 3%**

use	Proportion
Permanently delete	40%
Ecological Recirculation	30%
Community Contribution Award	30%

#### Commission (dynamically decreases based on holding duration)

Hold Duration	Sales Handling Fee
<30 days	10%
30–90 days	8%
90–180 days	5%
> 180 days	3%

Sales fee distribution: Permanent destruction – 20%; Ecosystem recycling – 20%; Community contribution rewards – 20%; Agent Work Mining Pool – 40%.

Deletion costs include: buy/sell transaction fees, agent creation and invocation fees, strategy market fees, RWA report access fees, DAO resolution-based deletions, and ecosystem resource consumption. The long-term goal is to reduce supply to 21,000,000 tokens, with ecosystem funds gradually integrated into the DAOs transparent governance framework.

## 12.6 Node Mechanism

When users purchase \$Almeta worth 1,000 USDT in a single transaction, they automatically become an Almeta node, establish a community network, and earn rewards by contributing to the real ecosystem. If a node sells its assets, its privileges will expire; however, historical community records remain on the chain, allowing users to regain privileges upon repurchase and meeting the requirements.

Node Binding: Nodes can distribute ecosystem incentives within their binding quotas to users, establishing on-chain referral relationships; bound users subsequent ecosystem activities can contribute a certain weight or reward share to the node. The mechanism is publicly recorded by smart contracts.

Node contribution types: promoting real users, attracting developers, submitting RWA data sources, participating in governance, maintaining the community, promoting Agent usage, supporting strategy marketing, reporting risk information, participating in data validation, and fostering ecosystem collaboration. The core value of a node lies in sustained contributions rather than static holdings.

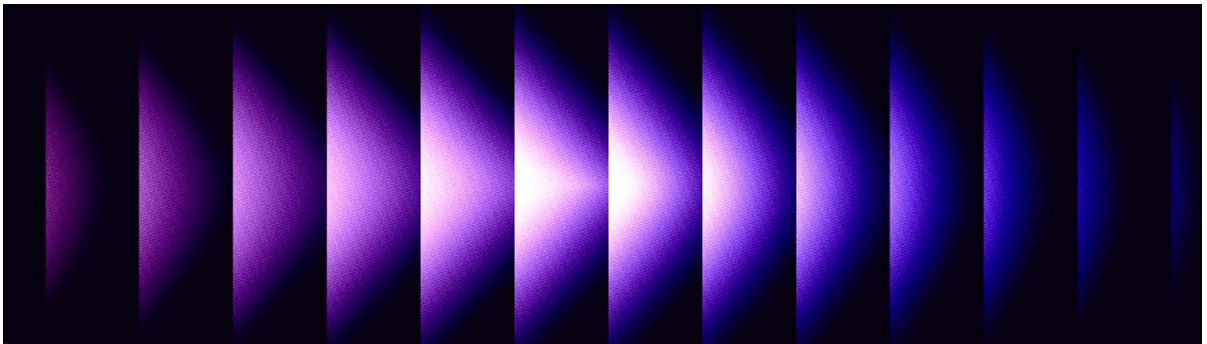
## 12.7 Agent Work Power

This metric evaluates the actual value contributed by users, developers, nodes, and Agents to ecosystem development, with weights derived from holding positions, node identities, creation/calling activities, policy uploads/sales, prompt/plugin releases, RWA data submissions, DAO participation, storage contributions, user growth, risk feedback, and community contributions. The Mining Pool primarily generates revenue from 40% of sell transaction fees, with future expansion potential to include call fees, market fees, RWA service fees, developer share allocations, DAO funding, and ecosystem revenue redistribution. When users utilize \$Almeta to access ecosystem features, on-chain reward settlement is automatically triggered and funds are credited immediately.

Compliance Note: \$Almeta is positioned as a network utility and settlement fuel. Elements within the token mechanism—including tax rates, community contribution rewards, node benefits, and binding relationships (which incorporate referral and demotion rewards)—may be subject to varying interpretations across jurisdictions. Their final parameters and implementation methods will be determined following legal review, particularly under Hong Kongs SFC framework. This white paper does not constitute investment, legal, or financial advice.

## 13. Governance Path

Human-machine co-governance: Coinholders exercise proposal and voting rights, while the AI-based meta-governance agent automatically handles risk control for proposals, data analysis, revenue calculation, and risk alerts. Core rules are embedded in contracts, ensuring transparency and preventing unilateral alterations. Initially, multi-signature mechanisms are maintained to ensure efficient iteration; as the network matures, team permissions are gradually reduced, and a community contribution ranking system is established (where high-quality developers and long-term contributors receive higher governance weights), ultimately transitioning to a fully decentralized DAO.



## 14. Roadmap

- 1. Basic Launch** – \$Almeta issuance, fee structure and destroy mechanism, node benefits, official documentation, community framework, product prototype, and CESS/Crust integration solution.
- 2. Agent Studio MVP** – The flagship prototype of the Trading Agent, DAO Agent prototype, Agent ID system, execution logs, and first-layer proof-of-action blockchain implementation with periodic anchoring.
- 3. AMP** – Supports decentralized storage, memory/policy/log archive storage, proof anchoring, verification pages, and CESS/Crust path testing.
- 4. Agent Marketplace** – Platform for developers to release agents, purchase and invoke AI meta data, distribute revenue, manage basic reputation metrics, and handle version control.
- 5. RWA Vault** – including RWA Agent, file archiving, AI risk analysis, second-layer TEE-based on-chain verification, paid access, and RWA data standards.
- 6. DAO Intelligence Layer** – AI-driven proposal development/risk assessment/simulation/impact evaluation, governance repository, decentralized decision storage, and progressive reduction of multi-signature requirements.
- 7. Ecological Expansion** – Attracting developers, expanding Agent types, collaborating with CESS/Crust to advance the "Verifiable Agent Proof Standard," selectively introducing zkML, providing open APIs, and enabling multi-Agent collaboration.

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## 15. Risk Disclosure

- **Technical Risks** – Related to contracts, AI Agents, decentralized storage, on-chain validation, and DAOs; potential issues include contract vulnerabilities, system errors, data synchronization failures, storage access anomalies, and service interruptions. We will progressively implement auditing, permission hierarchization, multi-signature mechanisms, monitoring, backup, early warning systems, access control, and security testing.
- **Verifiability and TEE Risks** – TEE remote proofs rely on hardware manufacturers trust roots, exposing known security vulnerabilities such as side-channel attacks; proofs implemented across different TEEs are not inherently interoperable, and a cross-network "unified standard" remains under development. Almeta reduces single-point dependencies through multi-layer proofs (on-chain operations + TEE + zk), while zkML will be rolled out in phases as its underlying technology matures.
- **AI Risk** – The Agent may be affected by incomplete data, model bias, erroneous or manipulated inputs, market fluctuations, strategy failures, or external attacks; its outputs should not be construed as definitive conclusions or investment advice.
- **Market Risk** – The price of AI Meta may be influenced by market sentiment, liquidity, macroeconomic conditions, regulatory factors, project progress, and user growth.
- **Governance Risks** – DAOs may face challenges such as low voter engagement, governance attacks, short-term speculation, and community divisions.
- **Storage and ecosystem timeline risks** – Decentralized storage faces challenges regarding availability, speed, persistence, and compatibility; certain CESS capabilities (CD<sup>2</sup>N, IPFS compatibility, AI-LINK, mainnet migration) are still under development; the Almeta core proof layer is primarily built upon Crusts mature production infrastructure; CESS integration will proceed in phases according to its delivery schedule.
- **Compliance Risks** – Different jurisdictions have varying requirements regarding digital assets, AI, DAOs, RWA, data storage, and node mechanisms with referral or withdrawal reward features. Based in Hong Kong, Almeta has meticulously designed its solutions within the SFC framework and sought legal advice accordingly.

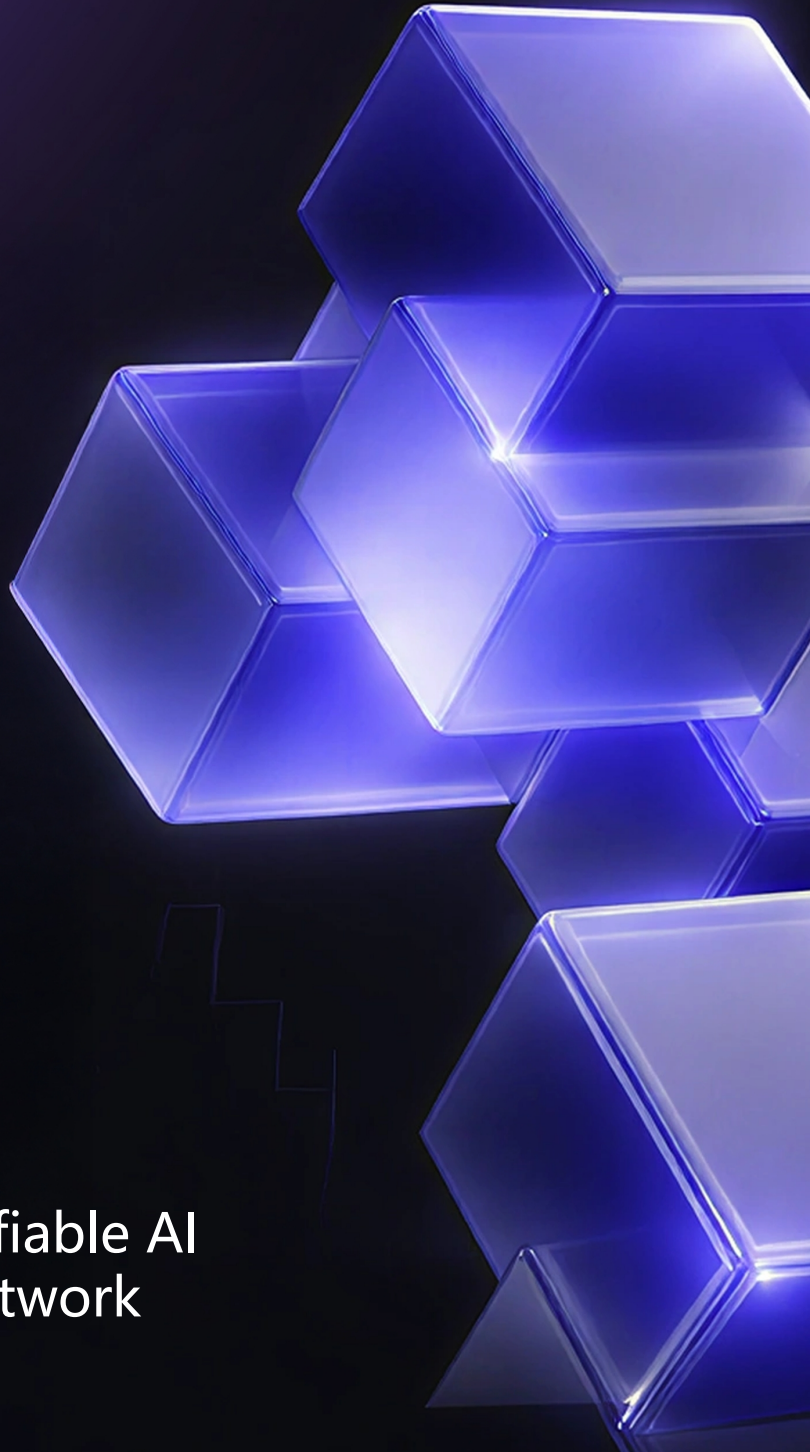
## 16. Conclusion

The next phase of Web3 AI will not be defined by a single model or token, but rather by a network of AI agents capable of performing tasks, storing memories, verifying actions, participating in governance, and facilitating value settlement.

Within the AI Meta ecosystem: each Agent maintains an independent identity; every execution generates verifiable proof rather than self-reported logs; each policy becomes an asset; every RWA report has traceable origins; every DAO decision creates a permanent record; and every protocol fee participates in cycles of destruction, recycling, rewards, and ecosystem development.

We are not exaggerating the current situation: the launch phase is transaction-driven, which marks a genuine starting point; we commit to a clear migration path—from transaction-driven to usage-driven—with traceable progress.

Almeta is product-first, token-enabled. CESS and Crust are the target storage-execution layer and shared TEE trust paradigm inside Almetas verifiable architecture. We do not claim to already be a usage economy — we commit to a verifiable, on-chain-measurable path toward becoming one.



# THANKS

Web3-oriented Verifiable AI  
Agent Execution Network