

WHITE PAPER

Oxano (OXN)

A utility token — connecting business and users

A token for settlements and rewards between businesses and users. Issued only through Proof-of-Work mining, with no pre-mine and no initial distribution.

*The reward decreases along a geometric curve, with no sharp steps; cumulative emission asymptotically approaches the cap.
Illustrative, not to scale.*

8B MAX SUPPLY | 0 INITIAL SUPPLY | BNB SMART CHAIN | ERC-20 | FAIR LAUNCH

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Glossary

Abstract

Oxano (OXN) is an ERC-20 utility token on the BNB Smart Chain, combining mining, market circulation, and practical use within a growing partner network, where the token serves as a shared digital asset for payments, transfers, rewards, and other interaction scenarios.

New OXN is issued exclusively through Proof-of-Work mining. Maximum emission is capped at 8 billion OXN, with no pre-mine, no airdrop, and no allocations to the team. The mining reward gradually decreases, slowing the pace at which new tokens enter circulation. Capped emission is thus the foundation of the token's deflationary model — additional tokens cannot be issued to meet rising demand.

Oxano's economic model links three groups: miners drive the issuance of new OXN through computational work, users receive and use the token, and businesses generate additional demand through its practical application.

Expanding the partner network is the key driver of OXN's growth: more partners mean more use cases and higher demand from both users and companies.

Token Passport

Parameter	Value
Name	Oxano
Ticker	OXN
Network	BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Standard	ERC-20
Decimals	18
Maximum supply	8,000,000,000 OXN
Initial supply	0 OXN
Issuance mechanism	Proof-of-Work (mining)
Pre-mining / Airdrop	None (Fair Launch)
Pool fee	2% at the Official OXN Pool level

1 Problem and Solution

1.1 The Problem

Businesses constantly need new audiences. Today, they largely have to acquire them through ad platforms, aggregators, and affiliate networks. Competition for attention drives up acquisition costs, while discounts and promotions cut into margins.

To attract, retain, and win back customers, businesses use cashback, bonuses, and referral programs. But traditional loyalty infrastructure requires its own accounting, payout, and integration systems. Earned bonuses usually stay locked within a single company or platform.

For the user, this means limited choice: the reward is tied to a specific brand, its terms, and its rules of use.

For the miner, issuing crypto assets through Proof-of-Work does not guarantee their economic value: spending on electricity and hardware alone does not mean the mined token will find a buyer or generate income. At the same time, the link between mining, real demand, and everyday consumer scenarios often remains limited.

1.2 The Solution

OXN brings businesses, users, and miners together in a single economic model, where each participant plays its own role.

For business

OXN is a tool for attracting and engaging an audience. Businesses acquire tokens and use them for cashback, referral payouts, and other rewards, directing part of their marketing budget straight to customers. At the same time, batch transactions at the smart-contract level allow rewards to be distributed to large numbers of users at lower transaction cost.

For the user

Instead of spending advertising budgets on promotion, network partners direct that spend straight to customers as OXN rewards for target actions — from purchases to likes, reviews, and other micro-activities. Users get real value from engaging with brands, rather than simply seeing their ads. OXN is not a bonus point locked to one company, but a transferable on-chain asset that can be accumulated, used across different partners in the network, or exchanged on a DEX.

For the miner

New OXN is issued through Proof-of-Work. Miners receive tokens for verified computational work, while demand from businesses is generated by their purchases of OXN for partner programs and rewards.

OXN thus delivers a sustainable economic model: businesses get a tool for engaging their audience, users get a reward usable in unlimited scenarios, and miners get a token that is used within the partner-network economy. As new partners join, OXN's use cases expand and generate additional demand for the token.

2 Token Design and OXN Tokenomics

2.1 Emission and Fair Launch

Issuance mechanism: exclusively Proof-of-Work (PoW) mining. Discretionary additional emission is technically impossible.

Fair Launch: no pre-mining, airdrop, or hidden allocations.

Maximum supply: 8,000,000,000 OXN, hard-capped at the smart-contract level. Initial supply — 0 OXN.

Emission schedule: the mining reward decreases smoothly along a geometric curve, producing an effect similar to halving but without sharp steps. Cumulative emission asymptotically approaches 8 billion OXN and cannot exceed this cap.

Accrual: the reward is generated based on mining results. Tokens are created on-chain when the user claims them.

Stable emission pace: mining-difficulty adjustment is built into the smart-contract logic and targets the release of a new token roughly once every 10 minutes.

2.2 Economic Model

2.2.1 Mining and Issuance

New OXN is mined by miners on real hardware. Mining is the sole mechanism for creating new tokens.

2.2.2 Distribution and Circulation

Oxano acts as the technology provider for the mining and ecosystem infrastructure. Partners purchase OXN on the open market to reward users and settle within the network. No separate emission is provided for partners' or holders' operating costs.

2.2.3 Token Use

OXN serves several functions within the ecosystem:

- rewarding users for target actions;
- paying for partners' goods and services;
- free transfer, exchange, sale, and P2P transactions;
- accumulation as a transferable digital asset.

2.2.4 Demand and Supply Scarcity

OXN's supply is capped at 8 billion tokens, and the rate of new token issuance gradually declines.

Demand is generated by partners purchasing OXN to attract and engage an audience, and by users spending the token on goods and services.

As the partner network and use cases expand, potential demand for the token grows, while its supply remains bounded by the emission rules.

2.2.5 Token Acquisition by Partners

No pre-mine, special reserves, or separate emission are provided for partner programs. OXN for rewards must either be mined or purchased by partners on the open market.

Partner-program funding therefore depends on the volume of OXN already issued and being mined.

2.3 The Official OXN Pool and Service Fee

At launch, mining is carried out through the Official OXN Pool. To support this infrastructure, a 2% technical reserve fee applies.

The 2% fee:

- is not a pre-mine, hidden allocation, transfer tax, or additional emission;
- is calculated at the pool level when distributing mined OXN;
- is directed to a technical reserve supporting and developing the Oxano ecosystem.

Purpose of the technical reserve: supporting and developing infrastructure, providing the token's initial and technical liquidity, strengthening the project's resilience and security, and creating the conditions for its long-term development and scaling.

3 PoW Emission Economics and OXN Architecture

3.1 The Economic Basis of Proof-of-Work

OXN's emission is based on Proof-of-Work (PoW): issuing each new token requires verifiable computational work on physical hardware and real energy expenditure. Unlike tokens whose issuance is set by an administrative decision of the team, OXN's emission is conditioned on meeting the protocol's requirements.

The PoW economic model has three elements:

Resource basis. Producing OXN requires electricity, computing hardware, and the operating costs of running it.

Cost basis. Mining cost is shaped by electricity prices, hardware depreciation, and infrastructure operating expenses. This creates real economic costs of issuance but does not guarantee the token's market price or that price matching cost.

Emission independent of demand. Rising demand does not let the team increase issuance. The mining reward decreases along a fixed geometric curve, and issuance is governed by protocol rules and verified work.

3.2 Technological Limits on Emission

OXN issuance is bounded by the smart contract's programmed conditions and the PoW mechanism.

- **Verification:** issuance is only possible upon presenting a valid PoW proof.
- **Access control:** the emission function is available only to holders of the MINTER_ROLE, subject to verification conditions.
- **No discretionary issuance:** the contract's architecture provides no administrative free-minting function and no way to bypass PoW verification.

In other words, the technical authority to call the issuance function does not, by itself, allow OXN to be created without verified computational work.

3.3 Accessibility of Mining

OXN mining is aimed at mass-market users and offers simple entry through software that requires no special technical skills. Participation does not require purchasing expensive hardware, ASIC farms, or setting up industrial infrastructure on one's own. The core principle is installing and launching the program in a few clicks, without complex setup or the need to configure pool connections manually.

The core participation scenario:

- launching mining through user software without manually configuring nodes, smart contracts, or pool connections;
- tracking the mining process and accumulated rewards through the user interface;
- receiving accrued OXN through the claim mechanism.

A simple user interface lowers the technical barrier to entry while preserving the core issuance principle: new OXN is issued solely within the PoW mechanism.

3.4 An Organic Scarcity Model

OXN's scarcity is created by capped emission and a declining issuance rate, not by artificial token burning.

Core mechanisms:

- new OXN must be mined via PoW — an arbitrary increase in supply to meet rising demand is not possible;
- the issuance reward steadily decreases along a geometric curve;
- mining difficulty adapts to the network's actual computing power in either direction and does not fall below the minimum floor set at deployment;
- the token's applicability expands as partners and new use cases are added.

The economic model combines a capped supply, adjustable mining difficulty, a declining issuance reward, and growing demand driven by the expansion of the partner network and the token's use cases.

3.5 Architectural Safeguards Against Manipulation

OXN's distribution model rules out several sources of privileged token concentration at the project's outset.

Mechanism	Economic consequence
No early investors with token allocations	No obligations to secure an exit for funds that received tokens on special terms.
No pre-mine	The team receives no pre-reserved share of emission before public launch.

OXN enters circulation through mining, purchases on the open market, or rewards for participating in partner programs.

These mechanisms reduce the risks of manipulation associated with privileged allocations and token concentration among early participants. They do not rule out market concentration further down the line, and they do not eliminate volatility, low liquidity, and other risks characteristic of crypto assets (see Section 12).

3.6 Micro-Divisibility and Micropayments

OXN's minimum unit is 0.000000000000000001 OXN (10^{-18}) — one quintillionth of a token. For comparison, bitcoin divides only down to 0.00000001 BTC — OXN is 10 billion times finer.

Divisibility alone does not make micropayments economical: if every accrual were a separate transaction, the network fee could exceed the reward itself. That is why OXN's micro-divisibility works together with batch settlement:

- **precise accounting** — accruals are recorded down to 10^{-18} OXN per second, action, or interaction;
- **accumulation** — accruals are summed per recipient over a settlement period;
- **batch settlement** — final amounts for many recipients are settled in a single batch transaction, so the fee is shared across all participants in the batch and, per recipient, falls as the number of recipients grows (see Section 7.5).

This combination makes economically viable scenarios that are poorly suited to banking systems and one-off on-chain transfers:

- Pay-per-second — paying for seconds of digital-service consumption;
- micro-tips and rewards for likes, reviews, and other actions;
- accruals for individual steps, interactions, and micro-activities.

This expands OXN's usability in partner loyalty programs and digital services with frequent transactions and small reward sizes.

4 Use Cases

OXN is a standard ERC-20 token on the BNB Smart Chain. It can be used within existing EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) products and payment infrastructure without issuing a separate token.

Scenario	How it works
Paying for goods and services	Settlement in OXN within partner services.
Mass payouts	Batch transactions for accruing OXN to large numbers of recipients at once.
Rewards and cashback	OXN accrued for purchases, referrals, and other target actions.
Referral programs	Rewarding users for bringing in new customers.
Exchange and transfer	Transferring OXN between users and exchanging it for other assets through supported infrastructure.
Partner offers	Discounts, special terms, and other incentive mechanics tied to using OXN.
Payment solutions	Accepting OXN via crypto processing and other integrations.
Mining	Earning OXN through Proof-of-Work without necessarily buying specialized hardware.
Card payments (planned)	Integrating OXN with physical cards through payment partners.

OXN can thus be used both to attract and reward users and directly for settlement. The specific Terms of Use are set by the partner.

5 B2B Ecosystem and Value for Partners

5.1 Value for Business

OXN is a ready-made settlement and reward tool for attracting, engaging, and retaining customers. Partners use a single token for cashback, referral programs, activity incentives, and payment for goods and services — without issuing their own token or building separate loyalty infrastructure.

A transferable reward instead of closed points. The partner directs marketing budget straight to rewarding customers in OXN for target actions — from purchases and referrals to activity and micro-interactions. The user receives an asset usable across other services in the ecosystem, not just with the company that awarded it.

For business, this means:

- reallocating advertising budget toward direct customer rewards;
- access to an audience of OXN holders and miners already familiar with digital assets;
- additional scenarios for acquisition, repeat purchases, and customer retention;
- mass accruals via batch transactions without building a proprietary points system.

5.2 Integration and How It Works

OXN is built on the ERC-20 standard and compatible blockchain infrastructure. Partners can integrate the token through standard interfaces or crypto-payment solutions, without issuing their own asset.

Typical workflow:

1. **The partner sets the terms.** It chooses the target action and reward size: a purchase, referral, subscription renewal, review, or other activity.
2. **It acquires and accrues OXN.** It buys tokens on the open market and distributes them to customers, including via batch transactions.
3. **The user receives OXN.** Tokens arrive at the user's address and belong to them regardless of further participation in the partner's program.
4. **The reward is used within the network.** The user pays for goods and services, gets discounts and special offers from other partners, or transfers or exchanges the tokens.

The ecosystem's partner showcase provides an additional channel for listing offers and attracting an audience. OXN serves as the settlement instrument, while specific discounts, terms, and the availability of goods or services are set by the partners themselves.

5.3 Benefits for the User

In traditional loyalty programs, points are tied to a specific service, and their use, expiry, and exchange rate are set by the company. OXN changes this model:

Traditional points	OXN
Usable within a single program	Usable across different partners accepting OXN
Rules and terms set by the program issuer	Token belongs to the user on-chain
Can expire and terms can change	The token itself has no built-in expiry
Reward limited to one company's offers	Exchange, transfer, and varied use cases are available

OXN can have a market rate and be exchanged for other digital assets through supported platforms. However, market value, liquidity, and the ability to convert to fiat depend on the existence of the relevant markets and services and are not guaranteed by the protocol.

Even if an individual partner stops operating, the user retains control of their tokens, but the availability of that partner's specific goods, discounts, and services ends in accordance with that partner's own terms.

5.4 Key Application Areas

E-commerce and SaaS. Cashback on purchases, referral rewards, subscription payments, access renewals, and upgrades.

Travel and Ticketing. Rewards for bookings, transfer payments, ticket discounts, and partners' special offers.

Web3 Games and Gamification. Payouts for tournaments, achievements, in-game activities, and cross-project rewards.

Payments and Digital Services. Accepting OXN via crypto-payment gateways, paying for premium features, service fees, and digital goods.

Mining and Reward Distribution. Connecting to mining through accessible interfaces and mass-accruing OXN for user actions.

Bank Card Payments. Integration with crypto cards and payment providers is being explored for the future, enabling OXN to be used for offline purchases.

6 Liquidity and Compatibility

OXN is issued as a standard ERC-20 token on the BNB Smart Chain. Once tokens appear on the market, participants can create OXN trading pairs with other assets and provide liquidity through BSC's AMM protocols. The project makes no provision for a pre-mine or a separate token allocation for market-making.

Wallet Compatibility

EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) compatibility allows OXN to be used with wallets that support the BNB Smart Chain, such as MetaMask, Trust Wallet, Coinbase Wallet, Binance Web3 Wallet, SafePal, Ledger, Trezor, and others, and to be integrated into custodial solutions and payment services. Specific support depends on the provider and on the token being added to its interface.

OXN therefore requires no separate infrastructure standard: basic token operations — holding, transferring, exchanging, and connecting to compatible services — run over existing EVM infrastructure.

7 Technology Architecture

7.1 Blockchain Network

OXN operates on the BNB Smart Chain (BSC), one of the largest EVM-compatible blockchain networks. BSC was chosen for its low fees, high throughput, fast finality, and broad infrastructure support. The token is implemented under the ERC-20 standard, ensuring compatibility with Web3 wallets, DEX/CEX platforms, and a wide range of applications on the BNB network.

7.2 Technology Stack

Component	Solution	Purpose
Network	BNB Smart Chain	High-speed EVM blockchain
Token standard	ERC-20	Compatibility with wallets and DEX/CEX
Contract language	Solidity 0.8.35	Implementation of token and mining logic
Libraries	OpenZeppelin	Audited security standards and role-based access
Gasless approvals	ERC-20 Permit (EIP-2612)	Signed off-chain approvals without a separate approve transaction
Zero-Knowledge proofs	Groth16 (BN254)	Efficient ZK proofs for batch payouts
Development framework	Foundry	Testing, fuzzing, and contract deployment

The smart contract is implemented in Solidity using audited OpenZeppelin libraries. The protocol follows a modular architecture with separation of responsibilities and relies on a role-based access model with two roles — administrator (DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE) and minter (MINTER_ROLE). The contract is non-upgradeable — its logic is fixed once deployed.

7.3 Contract Architecture

The protocol consists of four independent but coordinated components:

- **OXN-coin** — the core token contract: an ERC-20 implementation combined with Proof-of-Work emission logic in a single contract. Issuing new tokens is available only to holders of the relevant role and only occurs upon verified computational work.

- **Production Vault** — the reward-distribution contract, with isolated accounting per pool. It stores payout state and verifies ZK proofs on-chain; a ring buffer of roots limits the attack surface on historical states.
- **Verifier** — an auto-generated ZK verifier (Groth16/BN254). Used solely to verify proofs and contains no mutable business logic.
- **Batch Verifier** — an auto-generated batch-proof verifier (Groth16/BN254). An immutable dependency of ProductionVault: without it, the batch payout mode described in Section 7.5 is unavailable.

This modularity architecturally allows connecting partner reward pools without touching the token contract itself, while also guaranteeing OXN's portability between services. At launch, this capability is not yet offered: only the Official OXN Pool operates.

7.4 Contract Guarantees

- New tokens are created solely as a result of miners' verified computational work (PoW); discretionary emission is not possible.
- The transfer, balanceOf, and allowance functions conform to the ERC-20 standard; there are no hidden functions for mass withdrawal of funds.
- The contract logic does not allow holders' funds to be unilaterally frozen.

7.5 Two-Layer Payout Delivery

Reward delivery is split into Settlement (on-chain execution of a payout) and Data Availability (publication of the source snapshot).

Settlement — permissionless. Any address holding a valid Groth16 proof can settle a payout to itself or to a third-party recipient. The on-chain verifier makes no discretionary decisions.

Data Availability — a project commitment. The snapshot and the overall batch are published regularly for all addresses entitled to a payout; the submission can be carried out by any third party.

Modes. Single — a proof for one address, where submission can be carried out by a third party without the recipient's private key ever changing hands. Batch — a single proof settles many recipients in one transaction: total cost grows sublinearly, so per-recipient cost falls as N grows large.

Regulatory implication. Pool operators, aggregators, and front-ends that initiate submission never receive or hold the recipient's crypto assets — funds are issued directly to the address specified in the proof: the vault triggers a mint of the token to that address, while the verifier only checks the proof and never controls the funds. This non-custodial model may reduce risks tied to custody and licensing, depending on jurisdiction and the operator's model.

8 Security and Audit

The security of user funds is the project's priority. It follows a Defense in Depth strategy: cryptographic guarantees, verifiable code, and independent contract review.

Internal Verification

A multi-layer code-analysis stack is applied: static analysis (Slither), invariant and fuzz testing (Foundry, Echidna), and symbolic verification of key properties (Halmos). Mutation testing (Gambit) is running as a pilot and is not yet part of the mandatory checks. This allows defects to be caught before going on-chain and keeps codebase quality stable between releases.

External Audit

An independent audit of the critical components was performed by Hexens in August 2026.

Critical	High	Medium	Low
0	0	2	2

All vulnerabilities found by the audit were fixed before the contracts were deployed. The source code is verified on the block explorer, allowing anyone to independently check the deployed bytecode against the public codebase.

Rug Pull Protection Architecture

- **Capped emission** — only through PoW; arbitrary token creation is excluded.
- **No backdoors** — there are no hidden administrative functions for bypassing the rules.
- **Role-based access model** — two roles are used: the administrator assigns and revokes roles, while the minter submits mining results. The administrator cannot change the reward curve, the emission cap, or issue OXN outside the protocol's rules.
- **Inherited BSC security** — block finality is provided by the BSC network.
- **Deterministic payout execution** — the payout amount is determined by the published pool root and the amount already received; the contract cannot pay out more than has been allocated to the pool.
- **One-time on-chain payouts** — the smart contract's state prevents the same claim from being executed twice; each reward can be paid out exactly once.
- **Cryptographic payout verification** — mass claim operations are confirmed by ZK proofs verified on-chain; the set of recipients cannot be forged or altered outside the published root.

9 About the Project

OXN brings together years of experience in the digital-asset industry, proprietary technology, and industrial mining infrastructure.

9.1 Experience and Expertise

The team has worked in the digital-asset and mining industry since 2011. Over this time, it has built practical experience developing and operating industrial-scale mining infrastructure.

9.2 Proprietary Technology

The project relies on its own technology stack and deep R&D expertise in blockchain, cryptography, and industrial mining. This allows the team to develop key system components independently and reduce dependence on external technology providers.

9.3 Operational Infrastructure

OXN is powered by distributed mining infrastructure built on real computing capacity. A proprietary technology and production base gives the team control over mining processes, operating costs, and the conditions of PoW emission.

OXN is built on a combination of years of industry experience, proprietary technology, and operating industrial infrastructure.

10 Roadmap

Milestone 0 — Foundation

Status: *Completed*

Goal: Build the project's technological, operational, and legal foundation.

- Assembled a core team with expertise in blockchain, Solidity/ZK, PoW mining, B2B partnerships, product, and legal support.
- Carried out R&D on key ecosystem components and selected OXN's architecture.
- Developed the key smart contracts: PoW emission, reward accounting, claim mechanics, and vault infrastructure.
- Designed the emission model with no pre-mining, airdrop, or hidden allocations.
- Established the project's legal and IP foundation.
- Conducted an initial architecture review and legal assessment of the reward/loyalty mechanics.
- Prepared the base infrastructure for public launch.

Milestone 1 — Genesis Launch

Status: *Current stage*

Goal: Publicly launch OXN, mining, and the ecosystem's base infrastructure.

- Completed an independent external audit of the critical smart contracts (Hexens, August 2026); identified vulnerabilities were fixed prior to deployment.
- Deploy and verify the smart contracts on the BNB Smart Chain.
- Publish contract addresses, the repository, and technical documentation.
- Launch the server-side mining infrastructure and the user-facing mining interface.
- Launch the Official OXN Pool.
- Launch the miner access layer for connecting to mining, monitoring accruals, and claiming OXN.
- Launch a dashboard showing pool statistics, accruals, and infrastructure status.
- Introduce monitoring, anti-fraud mechanisms, redundancy, and baseline incident-response procedures.
- Perform load testing and verify the resilience of the mining infrastructure.
- Launch the Fair Launch with no pre-mining or hidden allocations.

- Create conditions for initial AMM liquidity on a DEX.
- Launch the official website and public communication channels.

Milestone 2 — Ecosystem Readiness

Status: *Planned*

Goal: Prepare OXN for use beyond mining — in reward programs, B2B integrations, and the first payment scenarios.

- Improve the user journey for obtaining, holding, and using OXN.
- Prepare B2B tools for accruing OXN for purchases, referrals, activity, and other target actions.
- Release documentation and integration materials for partners.
- Prepare legal and compliance materials for B2B integrations.
- Prepare infrastructure for onboarding additional pool operators.
- Scale batch mechanics for mass distribution of OXN.
- Establish and launch the first partner integrations in e-commerce, SaaS, gaming, travel, and loyalty.

Milestone 3 — Partner Network Expansion

Status: *Planned*

Goal: Build a network of partners using OXN for rewards, acquisition, and user settlements.

- Onboard B2B partners using OXN for cashback, referral, and loyalty programs.
- Launch a partner showcase of goods and services.
- Expand the number of services accepting OXN as payment.
- Onboard e-commerce, SaaS, gaming, travel, and digital-service platforms.
- Expand the mining network and onboard additional pool operators, subject to security requirements.
- Integrate OXN with crypto processing, billing, and payment gateway providers.
- Develop mass-accrual and distribution mechanics for rewards.
- Launch joint acquisition and marketing programs with partners.

Milestone 4 — Applicability Network Scaling

Status: *Planned*

Goal: Scale OXN as a portable instrument for rewards and settlement across different partner ecosystems.

- Expand the number of partners accepting OXN and using it for rewards.
- Increase the number of use cases: purchases, subscriptions, cashback, referrals, rewards, and digital services.
- Onboard new points of acceptance for OXN through external services and payment infrastructure.
- Expand access to mining through lightweight interfaces once their technical, economic, and security feasibility is confirmed.
- Scale the user base through community- and partner-led acquisition.
- Develop joint programs to encourage OXN usage.
- Consider integrations with aggregators and centralized platforms as the necessary infrastructure and market conditions are met.

Milestone 5 — Payment Utility Expansion

Status: *Forward-looking direction*

Goal: Expand OXN's use in payment scenarios where the technical, legal, and economic conditions allow.

- Scale payments for goods and services within partner ecosystems.
- Expand integrations with crypto-processing and payment gateway providers.
- Integrate OXN with external payment infrastructure.
- Explore the possibility of using OXN through crypto-card infrastructure for offline payments.
- Hold negotiations with card issuers, Banking-as-a-Service providers, and crypto-card providers.
- Assess KYC/AML requirements, custody, off-ramp, jurisdictional restrictions, and unit economics.
- Launch a card pilot only once legal, technical, and economic feasibility is confirmed.

11 Legal Status

OXN is designed and offered as a utility token, not as a security, investment contract, or financial instrument. This classification takes into account the criteria of MiCA (Regulation (EU) 2023/1114) and the Howey Test (SEC). The Fair Launch architecture and the absence of a pre-mine rule out profit derived from the managerial efforts of third parties, which excludes OXN from qualifying as an "investment contract" or a transferable security.

12 Risks and Disclaimer

OXN is not an investment instrument. The project provides technology: the team holds no pre-mine, pre-allocation, or reserved share of emission — every OXN is created only through mining. The project may accumulate OXN operationally solely through the disclosed 2% Official OXN Pool fee, not through a hidden allocation. The smart contract and related services are provided "as is," with no guarantees of returns, price appreciation, or liquidity.

Category	Description
Smart contract	Code errors, exploits, and the fact that logic is immutable once deployed.
Regulatory	Changes in legislation or reclassification of the token; restrictions or bans in specific jurisdictions.
Market	Price volatility, no guarantees of liquidity or future value.
Operational	Unavailability of third-party wallets, exchanges, or partner services.
Consensus	Inherited from BSC; network-level failures or attacks.

The security of the BSC network is not guaranteed by the project. Partner services are not part of the protocol. Holders are solely responsible for complying with the laws of their own jurisdiction.

13 FAQ

Token and Emission

What is OXN?

OXN is an on-chain token used for rewards, settlements, referral payouts, and loyalty programs within the partner ecosystem. The token is issued through Proof-of-Work and can be transferred between users.

How is new OXN issued?

New OXN is issued exclusively through Proof-of-Work mining. Issuance requires verified computational work; discretionary emission by team decision is not provided for.

What is OXN's maximum supply?

Maximum supply is capped at 8,000,000,000 OXN. Initial supply is zero, and the issuance rate gradually declines along a set geometric curve.

Who owns OXN before it is mined?

No one. Tokens do not exist before issuance. There is no pre-mine, no private sales, and no pre-allocations. A portion of the already-mined reward — 2% — is directed to the Official OXN Pool's technical reserve, in line with the disclosed fee mechanics.

Can additional OXN be created outside of mining?

No. Discretionary minting is not provided for in the architecture. New tokens can only be issued when the conditions of the PoW mechanism are met.

Why is emission based on Proof-of-Work?

PoW ties token issuance to verifiable computational work and real resource costs. At the same time, the pace of emission cannot simply be increased to track rising demand.

Using OXN

Where can OXN be used?

OXN is intended for use with ecosystem partners: paying for goods and services, cashback, referral rewards, loyalty programs, and other user-incentive scenarios.

How does OXN differ from ordinary bonus points?

Bonus points are usually tied to a specific company and its rules. OXN is a transferable on-chain asset: the user controls the tokens they receive and can use them across different partners, accept, transfer, or exchange them.

Does OXN expire like bonus points?

The token itself has no built-in mechanism for automatic expiry. That said, specific expiry dates or terms for individual partner offers may be set by the partner concerned.

Can OXN be transferred to another user?

Yes. OXN is a transferable token and can be used for P2P transfers, exchange, and other supported on-chain operations.

Can OXN be exchanged for other assets?

Technically, OXN can be used on supported exchange and trading services. The actual availability of markets, liquidity, and the ability to convert to fiat depend on specific platforms and providers and are not guaranteed by the protocol.

For Partners

How can a company integrate OXN?

Through the token's standard interface on EVM-compatible infrastructure. A partner can use OXN to accrue cashback, referral rewards, activity incentives, and settlements.

Does a partner need to issue its own token?

No. The partner uses the existing OXN and does not need to create its own token or a separate blockchain infrastructure for reward mechanics.

Where does a partner get OXN for rewards?

The partner purchases OXN on the open market or uses the volume of tokens available to it. No separate emission of OXN for partners is provided.

What does a user get for interacting with a partner?

A user may receive OXN for target actions: purchases, referrals, subscription renewals, activity, reviews, micro-activities, and other actions defined by the partner.

Mining

Do you need to buy expensive hardware to mine OXN?

No, participation does not necessarily require buying your own ASIC hardware or industrial infrastructure. The project's user layer is designed for simplified access to mining through available interfaces and a pool.

What is the Official OXN Pool?

It is the official pool for mining OXN, through which, at launch, user connections and the distribution of mined rewards are organized. Of the pool's reward, 2% is directed to the technical reserve and 98% to pool participants.

Security and Risks

Has OXN's code been audited?

Yes. An independent audit of the critical smart contracts was carried out by Hexens in August 2026: 0 critical, 0 high, 2 medium, and 2 low findings. All identified vulnerabilities were fixed before the contracts were deployed. See Section 8 for details.

Does OXN guarantee an increase in value?

No. OXN does not guarantee returns or growth in market value. Price, liquidity, and demand are set by the market and depend on the number of users and partners, the available use cases, and market conditions.

Glossary

Term	Definition
AML / CTF	Measures and procedures for countering money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
AMM	Automated Market Maker — a mechanism for automatically forming a market and exchanging tokens through liquidity pools.
Batch Transaction	An operation that allows a large number of transfers or accruals to be carried out within a single transaction or batch operation.
BSC	BNB Smart Chain — the EVM-compatible blockchain on which OXN is deployed.
Claim	The mechanism by which a user receives accrued OXN to their own on-chain address.
DEX	Decentralized Exchange — a decentralized exchange for trading digital assets without a classic centralized intermediary.
ERC-20	The interface standard for fungible tokens on EVM-compatible networks. OXN uses an ERC-20-compatible interface on the BNB Smart Chain.
EVM	Ethereum Virtual Machine — the smart-contract execution environment with which the BNB Smart Chain is compatible.
Fair Launch	Launching a token with no pre-issuance for the team or investors, no pre-mining, and no hidden allocations.
Liquidity Pool	A pool of tokens used to enable exchanges on decentralized trading platforms.
MiCA	Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU 2023/1114) — the European Union's regulatory framework for crypto assets.
On-chain	An action or data that is recorded and verified directly on the blockchain.
PoW	Proof-of-Work — an issuance mechanism in which creating new OXN is tied to verified computational work. Consensus for the network itself is provided by BSC.
Pre-mining	Issuing tokens ahead of the public start of the main emission mechanism.
P2P	Peer-to-peer — direct interaction or transfer of assets between users without the need for a centralized intermediary.
Utility Token	A token designed primarily for use within specific products, services, settlements, or reward programs.

Term	Definition
Vault	A smart contract or infrastructure component for holding and distributing assets according to defined rules.
ZK / Zero-Knowledge	A cryptographic approach that allows a statement to be proven correct without revealing the underlying data.

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