ZoomieCoin (ZMC) White Paper

A community-driven, transparent charity token for cat welfare

Version 0.1 (Draft)

This document is an initial draft for community review.

January 24, 2026

Abstract

ZoomieCoin (ZMC) is a fixed-supply crypto token designed to:

1. support real-world cat welfare through transparent charitable spending,

2. offer holders a speculative asset they may choose to hold or trade, and

3. create and develop a fun, community-driven culture around cats.

ZMC is structured around multiple publicly visible pools (Charity, Liquidity, and Reserve) and a transparent, auditable monthly charity-sale mechanism that funds cat food, veterinary care, and related causes.

1 Core Principles

1. **Cat-first impact.** Proceeds from charity sales are used **in full** for cat welfare (including food, veterinary care, rescue support, and related needs).

2. **Fixed supply.** Total supply is fixed at **1,000,000,000 ZMC**. No additional minting. No burning.

3. **Transparency.** All pools are public on-chain and can be checked anytime. Receipts and charity logs are published online.

4. **Simplicity.** No buy/sell taxes or fees imposed by the token design itself.[1]

---

[1]Note: network or DEX fees may still apply depending on the blockchain and trading venue.

2 Token Overview

- **Token name:** ZoomieCoin
- **Ticker:** ZMC
- **Total supply:** 1,000,000,000 ZMC (fixed)
- **Burn:** None
- **Mint:** Disabled / not available
- **Transfer fees / taxes:** None at the token level
- **Blockchain:** Solana
- **Token standard:** SPL
- **Primary liquidity venue (planned):** Raydium (or other Solana DEX)

3 Pools and Initial Allocation

ZMC is organized into the pools shown in Table 1. Each pool is a wallet (or smart-contract-controlled address). All pools are publicly visible on-chain.

Pool	ZMC	Share	Purpose
[-]	[Million ZMC]	[%]	[-]
Charity	100	10%	Monthly sales to fund cat welfare (food, veterinary care, shelters)
Reserve	50	5%	Long-term support; annual transfer to the Charity Pool
Liquidity	700	70%	Market liquidity for public trading
Developer Allocation	0	0%	No developer-held allocation

Table 1: Initial allocation of the fixed 1,000,000,000 ZMC supply.

3.1 Pool Descriptions

Charity Pool (10%).   The Charity Pool starts with **100,000,000 ZMC**. A portion of these coins may be sold monthly to fund cat welfare. See Section 4.3 for detailed sale policy.

Reserve Pool (5%).   The Reserve Pool starts with **50,000,000 ZMC**. Each year on January 15th, **1,000,000 ZMC** is transferred from the Reserve Pool to the Charity Pool to replenish charitable capacity.

Creator Purchase Disclosure (15%). At launch, the project creator **did not retain a developer allocation**. Instead, the creator purchased approximately **15% of the total ZMC supply** on the open market under the same conditions as any other participant.

These purchases were executed transparently and are visible on-chain. Aside from the Charity, Reserve, and Liquidity pools described above, **all other wallets have remained untouched since launch**.

Liquidity Pool (70%). The Liquidity Pool starts with **700,000,000 ZMC**. The public can purchase ZMC through exchanges/DEXs using this liquidity.
Initial Liquidity Disclosure: Initial liquidity was provided by the project creator (approximately 10 SOL at launch) to enable early market activity. This liquidity does not constitute backing, a price floor, or a guarantee of value.

4 Charity-Sale Policy

Summary: ZMC charity sales are capped, price-aware, liquidity-aware, and may pause under stress.

4.1 Monthly Sale Cap

Selling ZoomieCoins transfers tokens from the Charity Pool into the Liquidity Pool and therefore exerts downward pressure on the token price. To avoid excessive volatility and abrupt market impact, large one-time sales are intentionally avoided. Instead, ZMC tokens are sold gradually according to a predefined, transparent, and liquidity-aware rule.

4.2 Price Reference and Sale Execution

For the purpose of monthly charity sales, the reference price of ZMC is defined as a rolling market average (e.g., a 30-day time-weighted average price) observed on the primary liquidity venue.

The methodology used to compute the reference price may be refined over time to reflect changes in market structure, liquidity conditions, or data availability, provided that any such changes are publicly disclosed in advance and applied prospectively.

Charity sales may be executed via decentralized exchanges or over-the-counter transactions, with the objective of minimizing market impact and excessive price slippage. Sales may be split over time, delayed, or reduced in size if market or liquidity conditions are unfavorable (see Section 4.3).

4.3 Monthly Token Sale Rule

This section defines the rule used to determine the number of ZoomieCoins (ZMC) sold from the Charity Pool each month. The objective is to provide predictable and transparent charitable funding while limiting market impact during periods of price stress or low liquidity.

4.3.1 Definitions

Liquidity refers to the amount of ZMC available in the primary trading pool (Liquidity Pool), not total circulating supply. Let L_t denote the estimated liquidity at month t, inferred from publicly observable on-chain balances and expressed in million ZMC.

Let:

- X_t be the size of the Charity Pool at month t (million ZMC),

- P_t be the reference ZMC price for month t,

- P_{t-1} be the reference price for the previous month,

- r_t be the monthly price return,

$$r_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - 1,$$

- B be the base monthly sale amount (million ZMC),

- $C(X_t, L_t)$ be the effective maximum monthly sale cap (million ZMC),

- γ be a drawdown sensitivity parameter.

Unless otherwise specified,

$$B = 0.75 \text{ million ZMC}, \qquad \gamma = 1.$$

4.3.2 Liquidity- and Reserve-Aware Sale Cap

The effective monthly sale cap $C(X_t, L_t)$ is determined jointly by:

- the available liquidity in the Liquidity Pool L_t, and

- the size of the Charity Pool X_t.

Two liquidity regimes are defined:

Low-liquidity regime ($L_t \leq 130$ million ZMC). When market liquidity is limited, the maximum sale cap depends only on available liquidity and is independent of price changes and Charity Pool size. The cap is defined by the stepwise schedule in Table 2. In this regime, monthly sales are constrained by available liquidity to avoid large price drops following charity pool sales.

High-liquidity regime ($L_t > 130$ million ZMC). When liquidity exceeds 130 million ZMC, the maximum sale cap becomes independent of liquidity and instead scales with the size of the Charity Pool X_t. This allows charitable activity to increase proportionally with available reserves while remaining bounded and predictable.

The high-liquidity sale cap is defined as:

$$C(X_t, L_t) = \begin{cases} 2 & X_t \leq 100, \\ 4 & 100 < X_t \leq 200, \\ 8 & 200 < X_t \leq 400, \quad \text{for } L_t > 130. \\ 16 & 400 < X_t \leq 600, \\ 32 & X_t > 600, \end{cases}$$

The selling formula is provided in Section 4.3.3. The resulting two-dimensional cap structure is illustrated in Figure 1.

Liquidity L_t (million ZMC)	Cap $C(L_t)$ (million ZMC / month)
≥ 130	2.00
120	1.80
110	1.60
100	1.50
90	1.30
80	1.20
70	1.00
60	0.90
50	0.75
40	0.60
30	0.45
20	0.30
10	0.15
9	0.14
8	0.12
7	0.11
6	0.10
5	0.08
4	0.06
3	0.05
2	0.03
1	0.02

Table 2: Liquidity-aware maximum monthly charity sale cap $C(L_t)$ as a function of estimated liquidity L_t.

4.3.3 Selling Formula

The number of ZMC sold in month t, denoted S_t, is computed as:

$$S_t = \text{clip}\Big(B + \big(C(X_t, L_t) - B \big) \cdot \max(0, r_t) \; - \; B \cdot \gamma \cdot \max(0, -r_t), \; 0, \; C(X_t, L_t) \Big),$$

where $\text{clip}(x, 0, C)$ restricts x to the interval $[0, C]$.

The selling rule behaves as follows:

- **Neutral markets $(r_t = 0)$:** the base amount B is sold.

- **Rising markets $(r_t > 0)$:** sales increase smoothly toward the maximum cap $C(X_t, L_t)$.

- **Declining markets $(r_t < 0)$:** sales are progressively reduced, reaching zero under sufficiently large drawdowns.

- **Liquidity protection:** when liquidity is low, the sale amount is capped strictly by liquidity and does not respond to price increases (see Section 4.3.2 in low-liquidity regime).
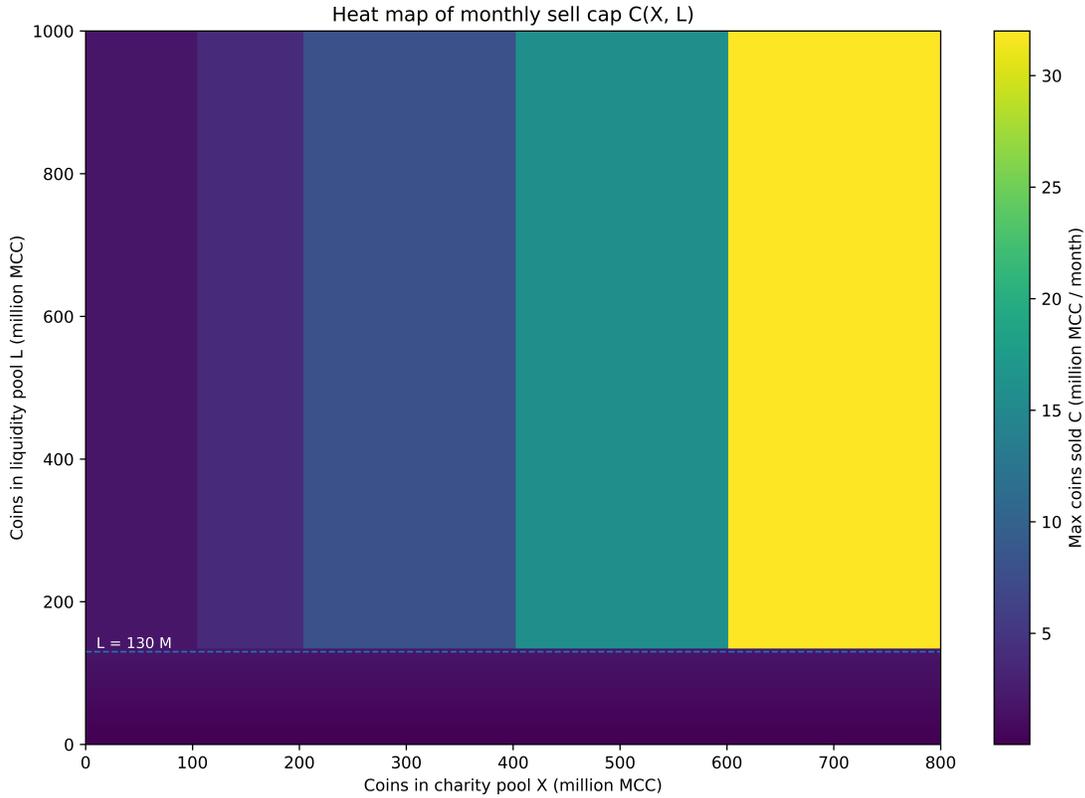
Figure 1: Heat map of maximum number of coins sold from the Charity Pool monthly

4.3.4 Parameter Review and Adjustments

The liquidity thresholds and sale cap parameters described in Section 4 are designed to reflect current market conditions and observed trading behavior. These parameters may be reviewed and adjusted over time in response to persistent changes in liquidity, volatility, market depth, or execution performance.

Any such adjustments will be:

- based on observed market behavior and historical execution data,

- applied prospectively (never retroactively),

- publicly disclosed in advance, and

- implemented in a manner consistent with the objectives of limiting market impact and preserving price stability.

4.3.5 Summary

The monthly sale rule provides:

- predictable baseline charitable funding,

- automatic scaling when liquidity and reserves are abundant,

- strong protection during drawdowns or low-liquidity conditions,

- explicit safeguards against excessive market impact.

The project reserves discretion to pause or delay sales under exceptional market conditions.

4.4 Operational Flow of Charity Sales

When ZMC are sold from the Charity Pool, proceeds are first received in the native trading asset of the liquidity venue (e.g., SOL). These assets may then be converted into fiat currency (USD or equivalent) to purchase goods and services such as cat food or veterinary care.

All conversions and expenditures are documented. Receipts and supporting evidence are published online for public verification.

4.5 Receipts and Public Reporting

For every charitable spend, the project will publish:

- A transaction record (sale date/time, amount of ZMC sold, receiving asset)

- A spending log (date, category, recipient/charity, amount)

- Receipts or invoices (with redactions for sensitive personal information if needed)

5 Project Goals and Value Proposition

5.1 Charitable Impact

ZMC is designed to route value to cat welfare in a transparent and accountable manner.

5.2 Speculation and Holding

ZMC is also a token that users may choose to hold or trade based on their personal market views.

5.3 Fun and Community

ZMC aims to create a lighthearted community identity centered on cats and positive social engagement.

6 No Token-Level Taxes or Fees

ZMC does not impose buy/sell/transfer taxes at the token level. Users should be aware that:

- Network fees may apply (gas / transaction fees).

- DEX or exchange fees may apply.

7 Risk Disclosure

- **Market risk:** ZMC price may be volatile and can decrease significantly.

- **Liquidity risk:** limited liquidity can increase slippage and price impact.

- **Operational risk:** websites, wallets, and reporting processes can fail if not maintained.

- **Smart contract risk:** any contract may contain bugs or vulnerabilities (if applicable).

- **Regulatory/tax risk:** rules vary by jurisdiction; users should seek professional advice.

- **No guarantee of charitable outcomes:** While all proceeds from charity sales are used for cat welfare, outcomes depend on external partners and real-world conditions.

8 Legal Disclaimer (Draft)

This white paper is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute financial, legal, or tax advice. ZMC is not an investment product and carries substantial risk. Nothing in this document is an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any security or financial instrument. Users are responsible for compliance with their local laws and regulations.