



FIBON WHITEPAPER

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0. LEGAL NOTICE AND JURISDICTION STATEMENT

The Fibon project is operated and maintained by Global Alliance A.Ş., a legally registered corporation responsible for the development, management, legal representation, and operation of Fibon-related technologies, platforms, and services.

This whitepaper is provided solely for informational purposes. It does not constitute a prospectus, an offer of securities, a solicitation to invest, or a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold any asset in any jurisdiction where such activity would be unlawful or require specific registration, licensing, or approval.

FIBON is intended to function as a utility-oriented digital token within the Fibon ecosystem and related infrastructure described in this document. Holding or using FIBON does not grant any equity interest, ownership right, debt claim, revenue share, dividend entitlement, or other comparable financial or governance right in Global Alliance A.Ş. or in the Fibon project, unless explicitly stated in a separate legally binding agreement.

Any acquisition, holding, transfer, use, or trading of FIBON may be subject to applicable laws, exchange rules, regulatory requirements, and jurisdiction-specific restrictions. Persons accessing this whitepaper or interacting with FIBON are solely responsible for understanding and complying with the laws and regulations applicable in their own jurisdiction.

No statement in this whitepaper should be interpreted as a promise of profitability, guaranteed return, capital appreciation, or regulatory approval. The development, availability, and use of the Fibon ecosystem, its products, and its token-related functions may change due to technical, operational, legal, compliance, market, or strategic considerations.

Fibon's infrastructure and operational design are developed with reference to internationally recognized information security and control principles, including ISO 27001 and SOC 2-aligned practices, particularly in the areas of data integrity, access control, encryption, monitoring, and risk management. Such references do not, by themselves, constitute a certification, representation, or warranty unless expressly stated elsewhere in official documentation.

All users, counterparties, partners, and participants should conduct their own legal, financial, technical, and regulatory assessment before relying on this document or engaging with the Fibon ecosystem.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fibon is a digital infrastructure project focused on verifiable identity, compliance-enabling workflows, and reusable trust across digital ecosystems. Its purpose is not to replicate generic blockchain narratives, but to solve a persistent operational problem: identity verification, compliance checks, and trust transfer remain fragmented, repetitive, costly, and increasingly vulnerable to fraud.

The market environment has changed significantly in recent years. The rise of AI-assisted fraud, document manipulation, synthetic identities, and deepfake-driven impersonation has increased the cost and complexity of trust. At the same time, digital identity standards and wallet-based credential frameworks have become more mature, creating a stronger foundation for portable, privacy-aware, and machine-verifiable identity systems. Member States in the European Union are expected to make European Digital Identity wallets available by the end of 2026, and W3C Verifiable Credentials Data Model v2.0 became a formal Recommendation in May 2025. This makes Fibon's core direction more relevant today than a few years ago, not less.

Fibon is being positioned as an AI-assisted verifiable identity infrastructure supported by modular blockchain-based trust components. In this structure, blockchain is not treated as the entire product, but as a selective trust layer used where auditability, attestation, tamper evidence, and interoperable verification are valuable. This distinction is critical. Systems that attempt to place all business logic and feature growth directly on-chain become difficult to govern, costly to update, and harder to align with real-world compliance and user experience needs.

For this reason, Fibon's development path separates the auditable token and smart contract core from fast-evolving AI and verification extensions. The core contract layer remains focused, controlled, and subject to security review, while AI-assisted verification capabilities can evolve in modular form without unnecessarily expanding the risk surface of the primary token architecture. This is a deliberate design choice aimed at scalability, governance clarity, and operational resilience.

Within this framework, Fibon aims to support:
reusable identity and credential workflows,
privacy-aware verification,
compliance-oriented integration paths,
auditable activity records,
and trust transfer across counterparties, platforms, and service environments.

FIBON is designed as a utility-oriented digital token within this broader ecosystem. It does not represent equity, debt, dividend entitlement, profit share, or ownership rights. Its role is tied to ecosystem functionality, infrastructure participation, and token-enabled access or operational logic as defined by the evolving architecture and legally applicable framework.

This document presents Fibon as a project entering a new stage of refinement: more focused than its earlier broad narrative, more realistic in its technical boundaries, and more aligned with today's digital identity, fraud, and

compliance landscape. The objective is not to claim that blockchain alone solves identity. The objective is to build an adaptable trust infrastructure where verifiable credentials, modular verification, and controlled token design can operate together in a commercially and technically viable way.

2. MARKET PROBLEM AND TIMING

Digital identity, compliance, and onboarding systems remain structurally inefficient. Across financial services, digital platforms, regulated sectors, and crypto-related environments, organizations still spend significant time and cost on repeated identity checks, manual review processes, fragmented document validation, and duplicated compliance work. The user experience is poor, portability of verified credentials is weak, and trust often has to be rebuilt from scratch in each new relationship.

At the same time, fraud pressure is increasing. Identity abuse is no longer limited to static forgery or basic document mismatch. AI-assisted impersonation, forged media, synthetic profiles, and manipulated onboarding flows are raising the bar for verification systems. NIST's current digital identity guidance explicitly expands fraud requirements and includes controls addressing injection attacks and forged media such as deepfakes, reflecting how serious this shift has become.

This creates a two-sided market problem:

First, institutions need stronger and more adaptive verification systems.

Second, users and counterparties need portable, privacy-aware, reusable trust artifacts instead of repeating full verification cycles every time they interact with a new service.

Historically, many blockchain projects tried to address trust by making "blockchain" itself the headline. That is no longer enough. A generic "blockchain KYC project" is too broad, too undifferentiated, and too easy to dismiss. The market has matured. The real opportunity now lies in combining several layers more intelligently:

verifiable credentials,
selective disclosure and privacy-aware proofs,
reusable identity and attestation flows,
modular risk analysis,
and auditable trust infrastructure.

This is where the timing becomes important. The broader digital identity ecosystem is no longer early-stage in the same way it was a few years ago. The European Digital Identity framework is moving into implementation, with wallets expected across Member States by the end of 2026, while W3C's Verifiable Credentials Data Model v2.0 now provides a recognized standards base for machine-verifiable digital credentials. These developments do not automatically validate every identity project, but they do confirm that the underlying direction—portable, cryptographically verifiable digital trust—is now institutionally

and technically more credible than before.

Fibon's relevance must therefore be understood in a narrower and more disciplined way than in earlier versions of its narrative. The opportunity is not to be "another blockchain platform." The opportunity is to provide an infrastructure layer for:

verifiable identity workflows,
credential portability,
compliance-enabling coordination,
fraud-aware verification,
and auditable trust relationships.

That is the market problem. That is also why the timing is still valid.

3. FIBON VALUE PROPOSITION

Fibon is designed to address a growing need for portable trust, verifiable identity, and compliance-enabling digital infrastructure across modern digital ecosystems.

Its value proposition is based on a simple observation: identity verification, onboarding, and trust establishment are still too fragmented, repetitive, expensive, and vulnerable to fraud. Organizations often repeat the same verification procedures across disconnected systems, while users remain dependent on inefficient and opaque processes that provide limited control over their own credentials and data.

Fibon aims to reduce this friction by combining verifiable identity workflows, privacy-aware credential logic, and auditable digital infrastructure in a modular and scalable framework. Rather than positioning blockchain as an end in itself, Fibon uses blockchain selectively where it provides clear value—such as tamper evidence, attestation, auditability, and interoperable trust anchoring.

In this model, Fibon is not intended to function as a generic cryptocurrency project or a speculative trading narrative. Its objective is to support real infrastructure needs, including:

reusable identity and credential verification,
compliance-oriented process enablement,
fraud-aware digital trust mechanisms,
and controlled interoperability across participants, platforms, and service environments.

As digital identity standards mature and AI-driven fraud becomes more sophisticated, the need for secure and adaptable trust infrastructure becomes more urgent. Fibon is being developed to respond to that need with a focused architecture that separates auditable core components from modular extensions, allowing the ecosystem to evolve without compromising governance clarity or technical discipline.

The value of Fibon therefore lies not in broad blockchain ambition, but in building a practical layer for verification, trust portability, and digitally native compliance support.

4. PRODUCT SCOPE AND STRATEGIC POSITIONING

INTRODUCTION

Digital systems are becoming faster, more connected, and more automated. Yet trust, identity verification, and compliance processes remain fragmented, repetitive, and costly. Across digital platforms, regulated industries, and blockchain-based environments, organizations still face inefficient onboarding, duplicated verification workflows, poor portability of trusted credentials, and increasing fraud exposure.

At the same time, the surrounding technological environment has changed. Artificial intelligence is improving automation, user experience, and decision support, but it is also increasing the sophistication of identity fraud, impersonation, and document manipulation. This makes trust infrastructure more important, not less.

Fibon is being developed in response to this shift. Its objective is not to rely on generic blockchain narratives or speculative token culture, but to build a modular infrastructure for verifiable identity, auditable trust, and compliance-enabling digital interactions.

The project is grounded in a practical view of how technology should be used. Blockchain is not treated as a universal answer to every workflow. Instead, it is used selectively where it provides tangible advantages such as tamper evidence, attestation, auditability, interoperability, and programmable control. In parallel, off-chain and modular components can support faster product iteration, privacy-aware logic, and AI-assisted verification capabilities without unnecessarily increasing the complexity of the core smart contract layer.

Fibon therefore sits at the intersection of several ongoing market needs:

trusted digital identity,
reusable credentials,
privacy-aware verification,
compliance-oriented workflow support,
and auditable interactions across digital ecosystems.

As standards for digital identity mature and fraud pressure continues to increase, the need for adaptable trust infrastructure becomes more urgent. Fibon aims to contribute to that infrastructure through a focused, technically disciplined, and commercially relevant approach.

FIBON ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

Fibon is a modular digital infrastructure project designed to support verifiable identity, credential-based trust, compliance-enabling workflows, and auditable ecosystem interactions.

At its core, Fibon combines blockchain-based trust mechanisms with modular application logic to help reduce friction in identity verification, onboarding, permissions, and related compliance processes. The purpose is to create a system in which trusted information can be verified, reused, and exchanged more efficiently across participants without forcing each interaction to restart from zero.

Core Design Principles

Fibon's architecture is guided by the following principles:

Decentralization

to reduce unnecessary dependency on single points of control where distributed trust is more appropriate;

Self-sovereign identity logic

to support greater user control over credentials, permissions, and identity-related data flows;

Transparency and auditability

to make relevant actions, attestations, and system events verifiable where required;

Immutability where appropriate

to preserve critical records and trust anchors against unauthorized alteration;

Automation

to reduce manual friction and enable programmable, rules-based workflows.

These principles are not applied as abstract ideology. They are used to support practical integration across digital ecosystems where trust, verification, and accountability matter.

Role of Blockchain and Data Infrastructure

Fibon uses blockchain-related infrastructure, APIs, and smart contract logic to support activities such as:

auditable transaction records,
credential-linked workflow execution,
trust anchoring,
verification support,
and controlled ecosystem interactions.

Blockchain APIs may also contribute analytical and contextual inputs that support identity-related and compliance-related functions in a structured and automated

manner.

At the same time, Fibon is not designed as a system in which every product function must live entirely on-chain. Its architecture is intended to remain modular so that security-sensitive core functions can remain controlled and auditable, while faster-evolving modules—including advanced verification and AI-assisted capabilities—can develop without unnecessarily expanding the risk surface of the primary contract layer.

FIBON Token Functionality

FIBON is a utility-oriented digital token intended to support operational functions within the Fibon ecosystem.

Depending on the applicable product design, ecosystem structure, and legal framework, FIBON may be used for functions such as:

transaction-related network operations,
access to specific modules or services,
credential and verification-related workflows,
ecosystem participation mechanics,
and other operational logic defined within the evolving Fibon architecture.

Holding FIBON does not, by itself, grant equity, ownership, dividend entitlement, revenue share, or similar financial rights in the project or in Global Alliance A.Ş.

End-User and Ecosystem Benefits

Fibon is being designed to support end-users and ecosystem participants through capabilities such as:

management of digital identity and credential-related interactions,
privacy-aware access and verification logic,
interaction with trusted third-party service providers,
auditable and programmable workflow support,
and infrastructure for more efficient trust transfer across counterparties.

Strategic Direction

Fibon's strategic direction is to build a secure, scalable, and compliance-aware trust infrastructure rather than a generic cryptocurrency environment.

Its long-term goal is to enable:

stronger digital identity workflows,
reusable and verifiable credentials,
adaptable compliance support,
modular trust services,

and broader interoperability across institutions, platforms, and digital business environments.

In this sense, Fibon should be understood not as a pure token narrative, but as a digital infrastructure layer for verification, trust portability, and controlled ecosystem coordination.

COMMON INDUSTRY CHALLENGES AND FIBON'S SOLUTIONS

1. Blockchain Incidents and Data Loss

Problem: Data breaches and irreversible loss of information discourage enterprises from blockchain adoption.

Solution: Fibon APIs enable secure integration with existing enterprise data systems. All interactions are encrypted using robust cryptographic protocols to ensure compliance and minimize operational risk. We adhere to modern data security standards and allow controlled interoperability between off-chain and on-chain storage when needed.

2. Scalability Limitations

Problem: Major blockchain networks lack the transaction speed required for public sector and enterprise-level operations. Visa, for example, processes over 2,000 transactions per second, while most public chains manage fewer than 50.

Solution: Fibon's architecture minimizes intermediaries and facilitates direct peer-to-peer financial operations. While we acknowledge that speed alone is not the benchmark of safety, our protocol is being optimized for scalable performance without compromising decentralization or privacy. The Fibon team is actively developing new high-speed settlement layers for future releases.

3. Lack of Interoperability

Problem: Over 10,000 blockchain projects operate on different protocols, consensus mechanisms, and privacy models, making cross-chain communication inefficient or impossible.

Solution: Fibon supports full interoperability with leading public chains through its Blockchain Transmission Protocol. This protocol connects independent blockchain environments securely, allowing trustless asset and data exchange without compromising autonomy or performance.

Fibon is a stand-alone blockchain platform that runs autonomously but supports bridges with interoperable networks such as:

Ethereum

Polygon

Binance Smart Chain

and other EVM-compatible networks

This cross-compatibility ensures that Fibon is future-proofed for broader DeFi, enterprise, and regulatory integration use cases.

5-REGULATORY CONTEXT AND COMPLIANCE POSITIONING

Fibon is being developed with the view that digital identity, compliance, and trust infrastructure must operate in a legally aware and operationally realistic manner.

The regulatory environment surrounding digital assets, identity verification, data handling, and cross-border digital services continues to evolve across jurisdictions. As a result, Fibon is not positioned as a substitute for regulated financial institutions, licensed compliance providers, or public authorities. Instead, it is designed as an infrastructure layer that can support compliance-oriented workflows, verifiable identity processes, credential-based interactions, and auditable digital records within legally applicable frameworks.

Fibon's approach is based on several principles:

Compliance-enabling design

Fibon aims to support use cases where identity verification, credential validation, auditability, and trust transfer are operationally important.

Privacy-aware architecture

The project is being structured to support user control, selective disclosure logic, and privacy-conscious handling of identity-related data and credentials.

Modular integration with external service providers

Fibon may interact with or support integrations involving regulated or specialized third-party providers, including identity, compliance, analytics, or verification services, where relevant.

Jurisdiction-sensitive deployment

The availability, structure, and use of specific Fibon features may vary depending on applicable laws, exchange rules, product scope, technical readiness, and commercial strategy in the relevant jurisdiction.

Auditability and controlled trust infrastructure

Fibon uses blockchain and related technologies selectively where tamper evidence, attestation, record integrity, and verifiable process logic provide clear value.

The project also recognizes a continuing market need for more efficient onboarding, reduced duplication in verification procedures, better portability of trusted credentials, and stronger resistance to fraud and manipulated identity flows. Fibon's broader direction is intended to respond to these needs through verifiable credentials, modular verification logic, auditable infrastructure, and ecosystem-level trust coordination.

Where applicable, Fibon's operational design references internationally recognized information security and control principles, including ISO 27001 and SOC 2-aligned practices, particularly in the areas of access control, monitoring, encryption, integrity, and risk management. Such references should be understood as design and operational alignment statements unless otherwise confirmed in separate official documentation.

Fibon should therefore be understood as a trust and verification infrastructure project being developed with legal awareness, technical modularity, and ecosystem interoperability in mind — not as a claim to replace legal, regulatory, or institutional oversight.

6. HOUSE OF FIBON

A Modular Trust Infrastructure Framework

Fibon is not being developed as a standalone token narrative. It is being structured as a modular trust infrastructure designed to support verifiable identity, auditable workflows, ecosystem coordination, and selected blockchain-enabled business functions.

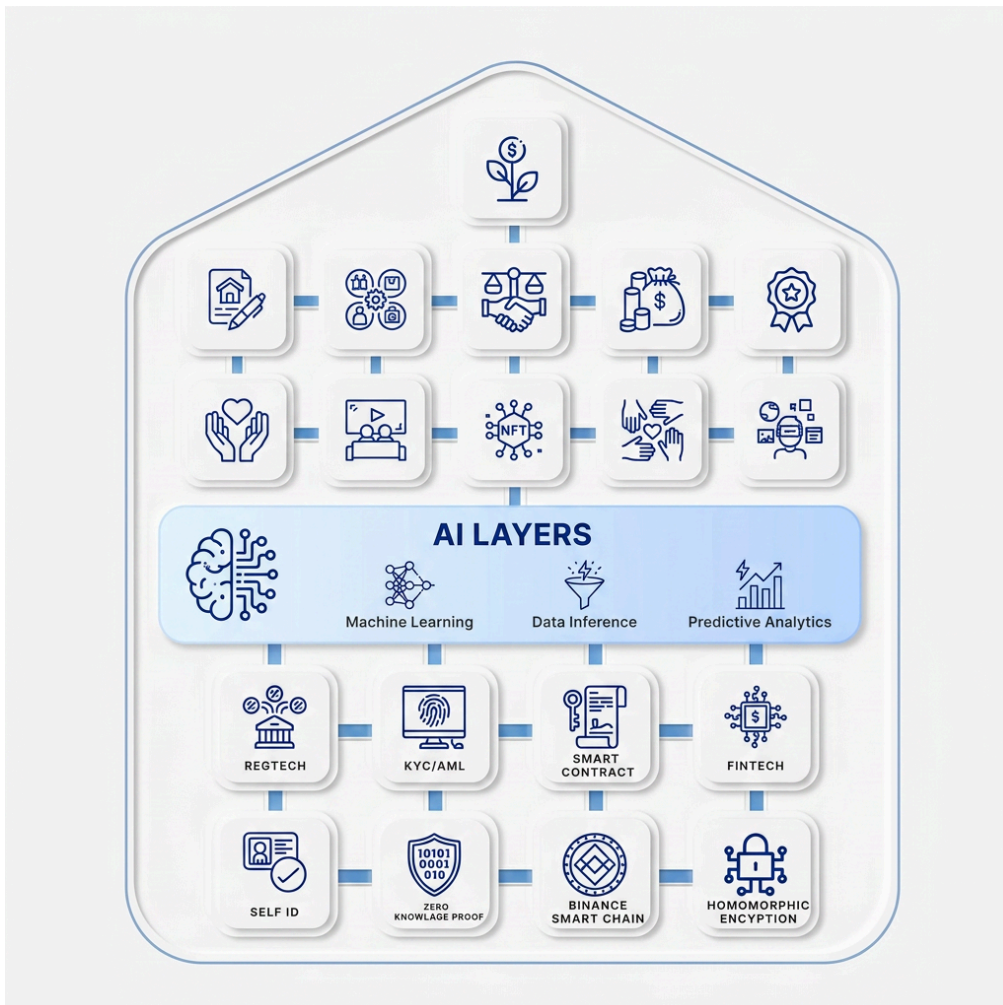
Its broader architecture can be understood through four strategic pillars:

A. Identity, Verification, and Credential Infrastructure

Fibon is designed to support identity-related and trust-related workflows through:

- verifiable credential logic,
- privacy-aware identity handling,
- reusable verification processes,
- and selective, auditable trust transfer across participants.

This pillar reflects Fibon's core direction: reducing friction in digital identity, onboarding, permissions, and related compliance-sensitive interactions.



B. Compliance-Enabling and Risk-Aware Infrastructure

Fibon is intended to support environments where auditability, verification, and process accountability matter. Depending on the deployment model and applicable legal framework, this may include:

integration paths with third-party RegTech or verification providers,
workflow support for onboarding and due diligence processes,
auditable event records,
and modular risk-related assessment or monitoring logic.

The objective is not to replace legal or regulatory institutions, but to provide infrastructure that can support more efficient and structured compliance-oriented operations.

C. Token-Enabled Ecosystem Operations

FIBON is intended to function as a utility-oriented digital token within the ecosystem. In an operational context, token-enabled logic may support:

access to selected services or modules,
ecosystem participation mechanics,
transaction-related operational flows,
and infrastructure-level coordination across users, partners, or service environments.

This pillar is not centered on speculative trading. Its purpose is to align token usage with ecosystem functionality and operational design.

D. Expandable Business and Integration Layer

Fibon is designed with a modular structure that allows future expansion into selected business and institutional use cases where trust, verification, and programmable coordination are relevant.

Depending on technical readiness, legal feasibility, and strategic focus, such use cases may include:

enterprise workflow integrations,
auditable B2B coordination,
digital record verification,
selected token-enabled service environments,
and sector-specific implementations where verifiable trust infrastructure provides real operational value.

This layer should be understood as expandable, not unlimited. Fibon's strategic discipline depends on prioritizing commercially and technically defensible use cases rather than trying to serve every possible blockchain narrative at once.

Integrated Through a Unified Design Logic

These pillars are intended to operate through a unified design approach centered on:

legal and operational awareness,
technical modularity,
security-oriented architecture,
interoperability,
and practical ecosystem utility.

Fibon's goal is not to imitate generic cryptocurrency models, but to build a framework where identity, trust, verification, and token-enabled coordination can work together in a more structured and usable way across digital ecosystems.

7. FIBON USE CASES

This section outlines the primary use cases that reflect Fibon's current strategic direction. These use cases are centered on verifiable identity, auditable workflows, compliance-enabling coordination, and trust-based digital interactions rather than broad, unfocused blockchain experimentation.

A. Identity Verification and Reusable Credential Workflows

One of Fibon's core use cases is to support digital identity and credential-related processes in a more structured, portable, and privacy-aware way.

In many environments, identity verification must be repeated across multiple institutions, service providers, or counterparties, even when substantially similar checks have already been completed elsewhere. This creates friction, cost, delay, and poor user experience.

Fibon is intended to support workflows in which verified credentials, attestations, and related trust artifacts can be managed and reused more efficiently, subject to the applicable legal, technical, and operational framework. This includes:

digital identity and credential registration,
verifiable presentation and validation flows,
privacy-aware sharing and selective disclosure,
and auditable trust transfer between relevant participants.



B. Compliance-Enabling Onboarding and Verification Support

Fibon is also designed to support onboarding and verification-sensitive workflows where traceability, structured review, and programmable process logic are valuable.

This may include infrastructure support for:
customer or user onboarding flows,
verification-linked approvals,
credential-based access control,
modular due diligence support,
and auditable event records that can improve transparency and reduce repeated manual work.

The project is not positioned as a replacement for regulated institutions or licensed compliance providers. Its value lies in enabling more efficient and interoperable process infrastructure around verification and trust.

C. Auditability, Record Integrity, and Tamper-Evident Processes

A further use case for Fibon lies in environments where a record must be verifiable, time-linked, and resistant to unauthorized alteration.

Blockchain-based trust components can be used selectively to support:
immutable or tamper-evident event records,
timestamped attestations,
process integrity checks,
and auditable logs for selected operational or compliance-relevant activities.

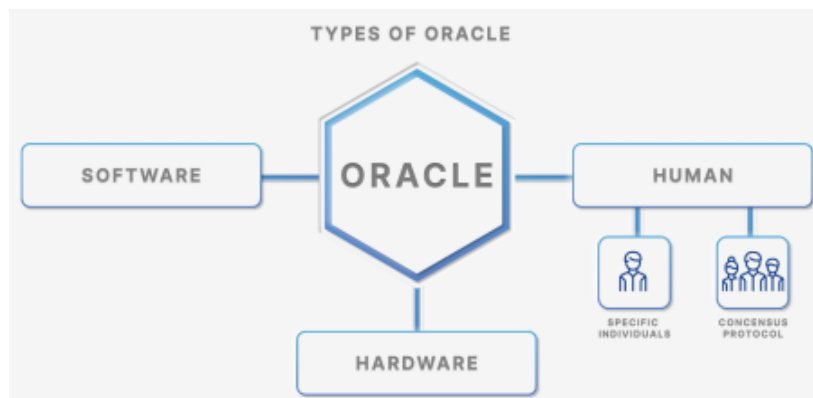
This is especially relevant where digital interactions require stronger evidence, traceability, or dispute-resistant verification.

D. Token-Enabled Operational Coordination

FIBON may support selected operational functions inside the ecosystem, including:

access to defined services or modules,
transaction-related infrastructure logic,
coordination between ecosystem participants,
and token-based operational mechanics aligned with the broader product design.

This use case should be understood in functional terms. The role of the token is to support ecosystem operations and infrastructure logic, not to serve as a standalone speculative narrative.



E. Expandable Enterprise and Sector Integrations

Beyond the initial focus areas, Fibon’s architecture is intended to remain expandable into additional environments where verifiable trust, programmable coordination, and auditable digital workflows may provide practical value.

Depending on legal feasibility, commercial demand, and technical readiness, such extensions may include:

enterprise workflow integrations,
 selected B2B process automation,
 auditable records for business coordination,
 and other sector-specific trust infrastructure use cases.

These opportunities should be approached selectively. Fibon’s strength depends on disciplined prioritization, not on attempting to pursue every possible blockchain application at once.

8- AI-ASSISTED VERIFICATION AND MODULAR EXPANSION

Fibon is being developed with the recognition that identity, verification, and trust systems can no longer rely only on static workflows or traditional rule-based review. The increasing sophistication of digital fraud, document manipulation, and synthetic identity activity requires more adaptive verification logic and more flexible infrastructure design.

For this reason, Fibon’s product direction includes AI-assisted verification capabilities as part of its broader trust and identity architecture. These capabilities are intended to strengthen selected workflows such as:

identity-related review and validation,
 fraud-aware verification support,
 credential analysis and consistency checks,
 document and interaction assessment,
 and other modular verification functions that may improve trust, efficiency, and operational accuracy.

The role of AI within Fibon is not to replace legal judgment, institutional

responsibility, or regulated review processes. Instead, AI is intended to function as an assistive layer that can improve speed, pattern recognition, signal detection, and decision-support quality within defined workflow boundaries.

Why Modular Expansion Matters

A critical design principle of Fibon is that fast-evolving product logic should not automatically be embedded into the primary smart contract layer.

AI-related components, especially those that may evolve rapidly or require iteration, are better managed through a modular architecture. This approach allows Fibon to:

- preserve a more controlled and auditable core contract layer,
- reduce unnecessary smart contract complexity,
- support faster product iteration,
- and expand verification capabilities without continuously increasing the governance and security burden of the token core.

In this model, the auditable smart contract core and the AI-assisted feature layer are intentionally separated where appropriate.

This separation is not a limitation. It is a technical and governance decision designed to improve:

- flexibility,
- upgrade capacity,
- security discipline,
- and long-term maintainability.

Strategic Relevance

The inclusion of AI-assisted verification is part of Fibon's transition from a broad blockchain narrative toward a more focused digital trust infrastructure model.

As the verification environment becomes more dynamic, systems that remain static become easier to bypass, slower to improve, and less commercially relevant. Fibon's modular design is intended to avoid that trap by allowing identity and verification capabilities to evolve in response to:

- new fraud patterns,
- changing user expectations,
- technical advances,
- and operational requirements across digital ecosystems.

Accordingly, AI within Fibon should be understood as a supporting intelligence layer attached to a broader framework of verifiable credentials, trust infrastructure, auditable workflows, and ecosystem coordination.

9- BLOCKCHAIN ROLE AND POLYGON INFRASTRUCTURE

Fibon does not treat blockchain as a universal solution for every product function. Instead, blockchain is used selectively where it provides clear

infrastructure value.

Within the Fibon architecture, blockchain is intended to support functions such as:

attestation and trust anchoring,
auditable and tamper-evident records,
programmable transaction and coordination logic,
verifiable process flows,
and ecosystem-level integrity where distributed trust is beneficial.

This is an important distinction. A product that attempts to place all application logic, verification features, and operational workflows directly on-chain often becomes harder to govern, more expensive to update, and less adaptable to real-world compliance and product requirements. Fibon's design therefore aims to keep blockchain in the role where it is strongest: trust infrastructure, not unnecessary application overload.

Why Polygon

Fibon's infrastructure direction includes the use of Polygon as a practical blockchain environment for selected ecosystem functions.

Polygon offers several advantages relevant to Fibon's design priorities:

EVM compatibility,
lower transaction costs relative to more congested environments,
faster execution for selected operational flows,
and broader compatibility with existing blockchain tooling and wallet infrastructure.

These characteristics make Polygon a suitable environment for a project that seeks to balance:

scalability,
technical accessibility,
interoperability,
and operational efficiency.

Blockchain as Trust Layer, Not Product Slogan

In Fibon's architecture, blockchain should be understood as a trust layer rather than a branding slogan.

Its purpose is to provide structure where record integrity, timestamping, verification logic, and coordination transparency matter. It is not intended to force every user interaction or product feature into an on-chain format.

This is why Fibon's broader design separates:

core contract and token logic, which require tighter governance and audit discipline,
from
faster-moving functional modules, which may evolve more dynamically outside the primary contract layer.

Practical Design Outcome

By using blockchain in a selective and disciplined way, Fibon aims to achieve a more balanced infrastructure model:

auditable where auditability matters,
programmable where coordination benefits from logic enforcement,
modular where iteration speed matters,
and interoperable where ecosystem participation requires flexibility.

This approach is intended to make Fibon more technically credible, more commercially usable, and more resilient than a system that relies on blockchain maximalism as its main design philosophy.

10- FIBON TOKEN OVERVIEW

FIBON is a utility-oriented digital token designed to support selected functions within the Fibon ecosystem and its related infrastructure.

The token should be understood as part of a broader system that combines verifiable identity, auditable workflows, trust-based coordination, and modular digital services. Its role is not to represent equity, debt, ownership, dividend entitlement, profit share, or any comparable claim over Global Alliance A.Ş. or the Fibon project, unless otherwise defined in a separate legally binding agreement.

Within the ecosystem, FIBON may be used to support operational logic such as:

access to selected modules or services,
transaction-related infrastructure functions,
ecosystem participation and coordination,
credential-linked or verification-linked flows,
and other token-enabled interactions defined by the applicable product structure.

FIBON should therefore be viewed as an infrastructure-linked utility token rather than as a standalone financial product narrative.

Its function is tied to ecosystem design, technical implementation, and legally applicable usage conditions.

TOKEN UTILITY AND ECOSYSTEM LOGIC

The utility of FIBON is based on enabling and coordinating selected activities within the Fibon ecosystem.

Depending on the relevant product layer, deployment model, and legal framework, FIBON may support functions such as:

Access and Participation

FIBON may be used as a utility mechanism for accessing defined services, modules, workflows, or ecosystem features. This can include token-enabled access rights, participation thresholds, or operational eligibility within selected parts of the Fibon environment.

Transaction-Related Infrastructure Logic

FIBON may support transaction-linked infrastructure logic inside the ecosystem, including selected network actions, programmable flows, and other interactions where token-based coordination provides functional value.

Verification and Credential-Linked Processes

As Fibon develops its identity and trust infrastructure, token-enabled logic may also be associated with processes involving:

verification support,
credential issuance or interaction flows,
permissioned access,
and ecosystem-level trust coordination.
Ecosystem Coordination and Incentive Design

FIBON may be used to support ecosystem participation mechanics, contribution structures, usage-linked incentives, or operational coordination models, where such mechanisms are aligned with the project's technical, legal, and commercial framework.

Any such structure should be understood as ecosystem logic, not as a guarantee of financial return.

Utility Boundaries

The precise utility of FIBON may evolve over time based on:

technical implementation,
compliance requirements,
exchange conditions,
product development priorities,
and jurisdiction-specific constraints.

Accordingly, no single feature, utility pathway, or token interaction described in this document should be interpreted as permanently fixed unless confirmed in the applicable live product environment or in binding legal documentation.

FIBON's intended role is to support a usable and interoperable ecosystem architecture — not to rely on speculative positioning alone.

TOKEN DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The design of FIBON is guided by several core principles:

Utility orientation

The token is intended to serve ecosystem functionality rather than represent corporate ownership or financial entitlement.

Infrastructure alignment

Token use is intended to reflect actual product logic, user interaction, and operational flows inside the Fibon ecosystem.

Modularity

Token utility may expand or be refined as the ecosystem develops, provided such changes remain aligned with technical feasibility, governance requirements, and applicable law.

Compliance awareness

Token-related functions may be adapted, restricted, or structured differently depending on the legal and regulatory context in which they are deployed or accessed.

Operational credibility

Token design should support real system interactions and practical ecosystem coordination rather than abstract or inflated claims.

TOKEN QUALIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION

FIBON is presented as a utility-oriented token within the Fibon ecosystem. It is not intended, by default, to represent:

equity,
debt,
ownership rights,
guaranteed yield,
dividend entitlement,
profit participation,
or any other comparable financial claim.

Nothing in this document should be interpreted as a promise of appreciation, return, profitability, or regulatory recognition in any jurisdiction.

The legal treatment, transferability, availability, and permitted use of FIBON may vary depending on the jurisdiction, applicable law, exchange framework, and evolving regulatory interpretation. Any person interacting with FIBON is responsible for understanding the legal consequences and restrictions applicable in their own jurisdiction.

TRANSITION NOTE FOR LEGACY TOKEN LANGUAGE

Earlier project materials may have described FIBON using narrower or jurisdiction-specific language shaped by prior legal, market, or product assumptions.

As the project evolves, token-related descriptions may be refined to reflect:

updated ecosystem design,
changes in product architecture,
listing-related considerations,
modular infrastructure development,
and revised legal documentation strategy across different jurisdictions.

Where such updates occur, the most current official documentation, exchange disclosures, and applicable legal materials should be treated as the relevant reference point.

TOKEN SUPPLY

FIBON has a defined maximum token supply of 5,882,000,000. Within this structure, 972,410,000 tokens are categorized as unlocked and 4,909,590,000 tokens are categorized as locked. This means that approximately 17.00% of the total supply is currently allocated to the unlocked structure and 83.00% remains under locked supply controls.

The supply model is intended to balance ecosystem development, launch readiness, strategic growth, liquidity planning, and treasury discipline. The objective is not merely to define a total token number, but to ensure that token availability is aligned with actual product stages, operational requirements, and controlled release logic.

All supply-side planning should therefore be read together with the allocation, vesting, treasury, and governance framework described below.



Total FIBON Token Supply: 5,882,000,000
Unlocked Coins: 972,410,000
Locked Coins: 4,909,590,000

ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION LOGIC

The allocation of FIBON is intended to reflect the operational needs of the ecosystem rather than an abstract distribution model detached from actual execution.

Token allocations may include categories such as:

- ecosystem and product development,
- strategic backers or early supporters,
- market access and listing-related needs,

marketing and community growth,
liquidity and market support,
treasury reserves,
team and contributor incentives,
and partner or integration-related allocations.

Each allocation category serves a distinct purpose inside the broader Fibon strategy. The objective is to ensure that tokens are not only distributed, but distributed with a defined operational rationale.

Allocation Principles

The allocation model is guided by the following principles:

Execution alignment

Allocations should correspond to real project needs such as development, launch readiness, liquidity, governance, or ecosystem support.

Controlled release discipline

Not all allocated tokens should become liquid or operationally available at the same time.

Transparency of allocation purpose

Each major category should be explainable in terms of why it exists and what function it serves.

Protection against unnecessary concentration pressure

Distribution logic should avoid creating preventable timing risks or operational fragility.

FIBON TOKEN ALLOCATION

Detailed breakdown of unlocked coins



UNLOCKED COINS	NUMBER OF TOKENS	% OUT OF TOTAL TOKEN SUPPLY	% OUT OF UNLOCKED COINS	CLIFF PERIOD (MONTHS)	VESTING PERIOD (MONTHS)
Shareholders	268,700,000.00	4.57%	27.63%	0	36
P.Launch Partners	58,820,000.00	1.00%	6.05%	3	3
ICO 1	58,820,000.00	1.00%	6.05%	0	0
Bonus for ICO 1	26,424,000.00	0.45%	2.72%	3	12
ICO 2	44,000,000.00	0.75%	4.52%	0	0
Bonus for ICO 2	17,420,000.00	0.30%	1.79%	6	12
ICO 3	25,176,000.00	0.43%	2.59%	0	0
Bonus for ICO 3	11,000,000.00	0.19%	1.13%	12	12
Liquidity Provision and DEX	346,550,000.00	5.89%	35.64%	0	24
Marketing	44,000,000.00	0.75%	4.52%	0	36
Research & Development	50,000,000.00	0.85%	5.14%	0	6
Strategic Partnerships	21,500,000.00	0.37%	2.21%	6	24
TOTAL	972,410,000.00	16.53%	100.00%	-	-

Revised Edition, 20.04.2026

VESTING, RELEASE, AND TREASURY CONTROLS

FIBON's release model is intended to reduce sudden supply pressure, protect ecosystem stability, and align token availability with the project's actual growth stages.

For this reason, certain allocations may be subject to:
lock-up periods,
release schedules,
milestone-linked release conditions,
vesting contracts,
or treasury-level governance controls.

The purpose of these mechanisms is to provide greater discipline in how tokens enter operational circulation.

Vesting Logic

Vesting is designed to align medium- and long-term stakeholders with the health of the ecosystem rather than short-term extraction. Depending on category, vesting structures may differ across:
strategic stakeholders,
early backers,
team or contributor allocations,
ecosystem development reserves,
and partner-related allocations.

Treasury Controls


Treasury-held tokens and controlled reserves should be governed under a disciplined operational structure. This may include:
multi-signature approval logic,
controlled transfer authorization,
designated treasury wallets,
auditable movement records,
and internal governance procedures for sensitive token actions.

Treasury discipline is especially important in areas such as:

exchange preparation,
liquidity support,
market stabilization planning,
ecosystem grants or incentives,
and long-term operational contingency.

Where relevant, treasury and vesting contracts should be read together with the smart contract governance and audit sections of this document.

ICO PHASES




FIBON ICO PHASES OVERVIEW

Detailed breakdown of token allocation by ICO phases

ICO 1							
ICO PHASES	NUMBER OF TOKENS	% OUT OF TOTAL TOKEN SUPPLY	BONUS %	PRICE PER TOKEN (IN USD)	CLIFF PERIOD (MONTHS)	VESTING PERIOD (MONTHS)	DATE
ICO 1	58,820,000.00	1.00%	-	TBA	0	0	TBA
Bonus for ICO 1	26,420,000.00	0.45%	44.92%	-	3	12	-
TOTAL ICO 1	85,244,000.00	1.45%	-	-	-	-	-

ICO 2							
ICO PHASES	NUMBER OF TOKENS	% OUT OF TOTAL TOKEN SUPPLY	BONUS %	PRICE PER TOKEN (IN USD)	CLIFF PERIOD (MONTHS)	VESTING PERIOD (MONTHS)	DATE
ICO 2	44,000,000.00	0.75%	-	TBA	0	0	TBA
Bonus for ICO 2	17,420,000.00	0.30%	39.59%	-	6	12	-
TOTAL ICO 2	61,420,000.00	1.04%	-	-	-	-	-

ICO 3							
ICO PHASES	NUMBER OF TOKENS	% OUT OF TOTAL TOKEN SUPPLY	BONUS %	PRICE PER TOKEN (IN USD)	CLIFF PERIOD (MONTHS)	VESTING PERIOD (MONTHS)	DATE
ICO 3	25,176,000.00	0.43%	-	TBA	0	0	TBA
Bonus for ICO 3	11,000,000.00	0.19%	43.69%	-	12	12	-
TOTAL ICO 3	36,176,000.00	0.62%	-	-	-	-	-

	TOTAL ICO COIN ALLOCATION (INCLUDING BONUSES)	182,840,000
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DEX Listings: Tokens allocated to liquidity pools (LPs) for decentralized exchange (DEX) participation. The listing of Fibon Tokens on any exchange does not imply or guarantee investment returns, and should not be interpreted as such under Turkish Capital Markets Law.

Early Backers: Allocations granted before the Token Generation Event (TGE) are limited, locked, and disclosed publicly. These do not guarantee profit and are subject to strict vesting periods.

Marketing & Community Incentives: Tokens designated for promotional campaigns, educational initiatives, and contributor rewards based on verified engagement—not investment performance.

Shareholders / Strategic Stakeholders: Tokens reserved for ecosystem-aligned institutions, board members, or legal stakeholders. Allocation subject to long-term vesting and governance approval.

Research & Development: Token pool for internal and external developers contributing to the maintenance and innovation of the Fibon ecosystem.

Partners & Integrators: Allocations to vetted companies who integrate or deploy Fibon's infrastructure, under commercial collaboration agreements.

TOKEN INTERACTION AND OPERATIONAL FLOWS

FIBON is intended to function inside an operational ecosystem, not as an isolated static token. Its relevance depends on how it interacts with users, services, workflows, and infrastructure components.

Depending on the implemented product scope, token interaction may include:

- ecosystem access flows,
- service or module activation,
- network or transaction-related functions,
- token-enabled operational coordination,
- verification-linked ecosystem interactions,
- and other utility logic embedded in the live product design.

Interaction Categories

For clarity, token interactions can be viewed in several broad categories:

A. User-Facing Interactions

These may include access, participation, or workflow-related actions performed by end users inside the ecosystem.

B. System or Infrastructure Interactions

These may include logic that supports internal coordination, transaction processing, selected service execution, or ecosystem-level operational behavior.

C. Partner or Service-Linked Interactions

These may include token-linked processes associated with approved service environments, integrations, or ecosystem counterparties.

Important Interpretation

Token interaction descriptions should be read as ecosystem logic, not as a guarantee that every listed interaction is available in every jurisdiction, product version, or release phase.

The specific scope of live interactions may evolve based on:
technical implementation,
compliance review,
exchange framework,
product rollout sequence,
and operational readiness.

TOKEN RISKS AND IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

Any token-based ecosystem involves technical, operational, legal, market, and execution-related risks. FIBON should be understood within that context.

Important considerations include:
the availability and scope of token utility may evolve over time;
certain features may be delayed, revised, expanded, or removed;
token access, transfer, or trading may be restricted in some jurisdictions or under certain exchange or legal conditions;
market conditions, liquidity conditions, and ecosystem adoption may differ materially from expectations;
technical architecture, integrations, and modular features may develop in stages rather than simultaneously;
and governance or treasury decisions may affect the timing and structure of token availability.

Nothing in this section or in this document should be interpreted as:
a guarantee of token appreciation,
a promise of liquidity,
a commitment to uninterrupted feature delivery,
or a guarantee of ecosystem adoption at any specific pace.
Practical Reading of Token Design

FIBON should be assessed as a utility-oriented component within a developing ecosystem architecture.

Its role and relevance depend on:
product execution,
infrastructure readiness,
legal structuring,
market rollout discipline,

and sustained ecosystem development.

USE OF FUNDS

This section outlines the indicative allocation of funds collected through private sales (early backers) and public sales (ICO/IDO). All fund usage plans are based on current strategic expectations and may evolve based on actual market conditions, legal compliance requirements, and user adoption metrics.

Indicative Allocation Structure;



The image shows a slide titled "TOKEN ALLOCATION OVERVIEW" with the Fibon logo in the top right corner. The slide contains a table with four rows of allocation data. At the bottom left of the slide, it says "Revised Edition, 20.04.2026".

ALLOCATION AREA	% ALLOCATION	PURPOSE
Product Development	60%	R&D, hiring blockchain engineers, smart contract design & testing
Corporate Operations	15%	Company setup, legal consulting, strategic partnerships
Marketing & Communication	15%	Community growth, public awareness, educational outreach
Reserve & Liquidity Buffer	10%	Maintaining operational liquidity and treasury risk management

Strategic Pillars Guiding Resource Allocation

Fibon’s development and financial planning are guided by three foundational principles:

Security – Protection of user assets and platform data from fraud or unauthorized access (aligned with ISO 27001).

Convenience – User-centric product design emphasizing simplicity and efficiency.

Efficiency – Optimization of resource use and minimal system overhead, improving scalability and performance.

All allocations below are indicative and do not constitute investment advice or financial guarantees. They may be revised at any time for compliance or operational efficiency.

Funds are custodied in secure multi-signature wallets, with detailed usage tracked via internal governance structures. The Fibon Token does not function as an investment product or yield-bearing asset.

FIBON TOKEN (SECTION SUMMARY)

Taken together, FIBON's supply, allocation, vesting, and interaction model is intended to support a disciplined and functional ecosystem structure. The token is not presented as an isolated speculative instrument, but as a utility-oriented component of a broader infrastructure designed around verification, trust coordination, modular services, and operational scalability.

11. ROADMAP

The roadmap below outlines the phased development and rollout of the Fibon ecosystem and related infrastructure. Each phase reflects a structured progression in product readiness, token deployment, ecosystem growth, and operational expansion.

All phases remain subject to change depending on technical readiness, legal and regulatory requirements, market conditions, exchange requirements, partner coordination, and product priorities.

PHASE 1 – FOUNDATION

- Fibon documentation and ecosystem structure refinement
- Core smart contract preparation and security review
- Token utility, allocation, and treasury structure confirmation
- Identity and verification architecture definition
- Operational and compliance framework preparation

PHASE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS

- Completion of core smart contract audit and launch preparation
- Finalization of token-related infrastructure and governance controls
- Treasury, liquidity, and operational planning
- Alignment of ecosystem modules with launch requirements
- Readiness of investor, legal, and ecosystem documentation

PHASE 3 – PRIVATE PARTICIPATION AND EARLY SUPPORT

- Early Backer onboarding
- Strategic early-stage participation and ecosystem alignment
- Controlled private entry under the defined token structure
- Final pre-launch coordination across product, legal, and token operations

(at the time of writing, this phase is expected to include early-backer participation in the range of approximately USD 100,000, subject to change)

PHASE 4 – PUBLIC TOKEN LAUNCH

- Public launch of FIBON on a DEX / exchange platform
- Launch-phase token access and ecosystem visibility

Listing-related operational execution
Liquidity and market-entry support
Public communication aligned with ecosystem rollout

(at the time of writing, a public launch through an exchange platform such as MEXC is among the actively considered paths, subject to change)

PHASE 5 – POST-LAUNCH ECOSYSTEM SUPPORT

Post-launch market and ecosystem support
Token visibility, communication, and community coordination
Liquidity and operational follow-through
Ongoing ecosystem stabilization and launch-phase monitoring
Structured support for growth and user engagement

PHASE 6 – PRODUCT EXPANSION

Expansion of identity, credential, and verification-related workflows
Rollout of modular AI-assisted verification capabilities
Development of selected user-facing and ecosystem-facing modules
Strengthening of Fibon’s trust infrastructure and operational utility

PHASE 7 – STRATEGIC INTEGRATIONS AND SCALE-UP

Expansion into selected ecosystem and enterprise integrations
Development of additional token-enabled and trust-based service flows
Progressive scaling of infrastructure, interoperability, and ecosystem use cases
Prioritized growth based on product readiness, market demand, and strategic fit

ROADMAP NOTE:

This roadmap is provided for planning and informational purposes only. Features, sequence, deployment timing, and scope may be revised, expanded, delayed, or removed as the project evolves.

12. GOVERNANCE, SMART CONTRACTS, AND AUDIT STATUS

Fibon’s smart contract and governance framework is designed to support operational control, security discipline, and auditable administration across the core token and related contract environment.

The current smart contract structure is intended to combine token functionality, allocation logic, vesting controls, and governed administrative actions within a controlled architecture. Publicly available project materials indicate that the repository includes dedicated contract and test components, while the current test scope covers token functionality, ICO behavior, vesting implementation, multi-signature operations, and blacklist logic.

Smart Contract Governance Approach

Fibon's governance model is based on the principle that sensitive smart contract functions should not be executable by a single actor without structured authorization.

Accordingly, critical actions are designed to operate under a multi-signature control framework. This approach is intended to reduce unilateral control risk and introduce stronger operational discipline over functions that may affect supply, permissions, emergency controls, or other protected contract parameters. The purpose of this structure is to improve resilience, transparency, and governance accountability across the core contract environment.

Controlled Privileges and Administrative Functions

Current project documentation indicates that certain privileged contract functions have been intentionally retained for operational protection and ecosystem stability. These include functions such as:

supply-related controls,
blacklist-related controls,
governed transfer fee adjustments,
and contract-level administrative actions where system protection may require intervention.

These functions are not described as discretionary or individually controlled rights. Instead, they are positioned within a governed administrative structure intended for:

emergency response,
controlled ecosystem management,
risk mitigation,
and technical continuity.
Supply and Fee Governance

The documented contract model allows governed flexibility in areas such as supply management and transfer fee adjustment. This means the token architecture is not presented as rigidly static in every parameter.

At the same time, the project materials state that such actions are subject to controlled authorization under the multi-signature framework, rather than being executable arbitrarily. This is important because operational flexibility without governance discipline would weaken confidence; governed flexibility, by contrast, allows the system to respond to ecosystem and technical needs while preserving oversight.

Vesting Contract Integrity

The current documentation also describes a vesting structure in which:

unvested tokens may be recoverable if a vesting schedule is disabled under defined conditions,

while vested tokens remain protected from retroactive alteration once vested.

This distinction is important because it separates controllable pre-vesting administration from post-vesting finality. In governance terms, it means the project aims to preserve both:

operational control where required before vesting completion, and stronger certainty after vesting rights have matured.

Emergency Governance Controls

Fibon's smart contract administration is also described as including emergency governance controls across token, ICO, and vesting-related layers. These controls are framed as risk-management mechanisms rather than open-ended management rights. Their purpose is to support:

contract-level protection,

system continuity,

incident response,

and controlled intervention in exceptional situations.

This is a more credible position than pretending no emergency controls exist. A live token ecosystem without controlled emergency logic is often weaker, not stronger.

Audit Status

According to the current project documentation, the Fibon Token and related smart contracts were audited by 0xGuard, with the referenced audit dated March 2025. The audit summary provided in the documentation states that the reviewed structure included strict multi-signature-controlled mechanisms and governance protections aligned with the project's security and administration model.

The public audit reference is also linked through the 0xGuard repository.

Governance Interpretation

Fibon's governance and smart contract framework should be understood as a controlled infrastructure model rather than a promise of decentralization without administration.

In practical terms, the architecture is intended to balance:
token and treasury discipline,
administrative safety,
vesting reliability,
and governed operational flexibility.

These governance functions do not, by themselves, create equity rights, shareholding rights, profit participation, or corporate ownership claims. Rather, they are part of the technical and administrative structure required to operate and protect the ecosystem in a disciplined manner.

Current Positioning

Taken together, the current smart contract and governance structure reflects a model based on:
controlled privileges rather than unrestricted control,
multi-signature governance rather than single-actor dependence,
vesting discipline rather than unstructured release,
and audit-linked technical oversight rather than undocumented token administration.

This framework is intended to support launch readiness, operational trust, and longer-term ecosystem credibility.

13. RISK FACTORS

Any participation in, interaction with, acquisition of, holding of, or reliance upon the Fibon ecosystem or FIBON token involves risk. The project, its infrastructure, its token-related functions, and its broader ecosystem development are subject to technical, legal, operational, market, commercial, and strategic uncertainties.

The following risk factors should be considered together with the rest of this document. They are not exhaustive, and additional risks may arise over time.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

The legal and regulatory treatment of digital assets, token-based ecosystems, digital identity infrastructure, blockchain-enabled services, and AI-assisted verification continues to evolve across jurisdictions.

As a result:

the availability, transferability, or use of FIBON may be restricted, limited, or treated differently depending on applicable law;

exchange access, listing conditions, and user participation may vary by jurisdiction;

legal interpretations relevant to token utility, digital identity, privacy, or compliance-related workflows may change over time;

and certain features or business models may require revision, restructuring, limitation, or removal in order to remain consistent with applicable legal frameworks.

No assurance can be given that the project's current structure will remain unaffected by future regulatory developments.

Token Utility and Ecosystem Risk

The value of FIBON as a utility-oriented token depends on the existence, growth, and operational relevance of the broader ecosystem.

Accordingly:

token utility may change as the ecosystem evolves;

some intended functions may be delayed, narrowed, expanded, or removed;

ecosystem participation may develop more slowly than expected;

and real-world usage of token-enabled services may differ from initial plans or assumptions.

FIBON should not be evaluated as if utility were guaranteed merely because it is described in this document.

Market and Liquidity Risk

If FIBON becomes available on exchange or trading environments, market conditions may be volatile, unpredictable, and influenced by factors outside the control of the project.

These may include:

limited liquidity,

price volatility,

market concentration,

external trading behavior,

adverse macro market conditions,

exchange-specific events,

and reduced demand or reduced visibility.

No statement in this document should be interpreted as a guarantee of liquidity, price stability, trading continuity, or market appreciation.

Technology and Smart Contract Risk

Blockchain-based systems, smart contracts, wallets, token infrastructures, bridges, APIs, and connected software environments inherently carry technical risk.

Such risks may include:

- coding errors,
- implementation flaws,
- security vulnerabilities,
- infrastructure outages,
- integration failures,
- unexpected contract behavior,
- third-party dependency failures,
- or limitations in scalability and performance under real-world conditions.

Although Fibon may use testing, audit, governance controls, and modular design to reduce risk, no technical system can be guaranteed to be fully free from defects, exploits, or operational failure.

Audit and Security Review Limitations

Smart contract audits, code reviews, testing procedures, and security assessments are important risk-reduction tools, but they do not eliminate risk.

An audit should not be interpreted as:
a guarantee that no vulnerability exists,
a guarantee against future exploit or failure,
or a guarantee of uninterrupted performance.

New risks may arise after an audit due to code changes, deployment conditions, integration complexity, governance decisions, or external infrastructure dependencies.

Governance and Administrative Control Risk

Fibon's contract and treasury environment may include governed administrative functions, including multi-signature-based controls and protected operational privileges.

While these mechanisms are intended to improve security, risk management, and controlled administration, they also introduce governance-related risks,

including:

concentration of operational authority,
execution dependency on designated signers or governance participants,
delays or disputes in administrative decision-making,
and the possibility of errors in controlled interventions.

Governance controls may reduce certain risks while creating others. Participants should not assume that administrative frameworks eliminate operational uncertainty.

Treasury, Vesting, and Supply Release Risk

The practical behavior of a token ecosystem may be affected by treasury decisions, vesting schedules, allocation timing, release conditions, and market-entry sequencing.

Risks include:

perceived or actual supply pressure,
token release timing affecting market conditions,
treasury management decisions influencing confidence,
and stakeholder expectations diverging from actual release mechanics.

Even where token release is structured through vesting, cliff periods, or internal controls, such structures do not eliminate market or execution risk

Product Execution Risk

The project's success depends significantly on execution quality.

This includes:

delivery of planned features,
coordination across legal, technical, and operational workstreams,
successful integration of modular components,
maintenance of clear product-market positioning,
and consistent ecosystem development after launch.

There is a risk that product development may be delayed, reprioritized, partially delivered, commercially ineffective, or technically more limited than initially expected.

Adoption and Commercial Risk

Fibon may fail to achieve meaningful user adoption, partner traction, ecosystem growth, or commercial relevance.

This may occur for many reasons, including:
weak market demand,

stronger competitors,
limited integration uptake,
poor communication or positioning,
insufficient ecosystem incentives,
regulatory friction,
or failure to convert technical capability into usable adoption.

A technically functioning system does not automatically create a commercially successful ecosystem.

AI and Verification Risk

Where AI-assisted verification or related modular intelligence components are used, such systems may carry additional risks.

These may include:

false positives,
false negatives,
model limitations,
bias,
insufficient training context,
adversarial inputs,
document manipulation,
and reliance on outputs that may require human review or institutional oversight.

AI-assisted logic should not be interpreted as infallible, final, or legally determinative by default. It is best understood as a supporting infrastructure layer, not an absolute decision-maker.

Privacy and Data Handling Risk

Digital identity, credential workflows, verification-related logic, and compliance-oriented interactions may involve sensitive information, regulated data, or operational privacy obligations.

Risks in this area may include:

unauthorized access,
misconfiguration,
data handling failures,
jurisdiction-specific data protection conflicts,
integration-related exposure,
and the challenge of balancing auditability with privacy.

Even where privacy-aware architecture is used, no system can guarantee zero data risk.

Dependency and Third-Party Risk

Fibon may depend on third-party infrastructure, software libraries, wallet environments, analytics providers, hosting systems, exchange platforms, service partners, or external verification providers.

As a result, the project may be affected by:
external service interruption,
policy changes,
API limitations,
vendor failure,
exchange decisions,
infrastructure deprecation,
or reputational and commercial issues originating outside the direct control of the project.

Strategic and Roadmap Risk

Roadmaps are planning tools, not guarantees.

The timing, order, availability, and scope of features, launches, integrations, and ecosystem phases may change because of:

technical readiness,
regulatory conditions,
funding availability,
partner execution,
security findings,
market conditions,
or strategic reprioritization.

Participants should not rely on roadmap language as a legally binding commitment to deliver any feature or milestone within a fixed timeframe.

No Return, No Guarantee, No Assurance of Success

Nothing in this document should be interpreted as:
a promise of return,
a guarantee of value appreciation,
a guarantee of profitability,
a guarantee of exchange listing,
a guarantee of liquidity,
or a guarantee of ecosystem success.

The Fibon ecosystem may evolve in ways that differ materially from expectations, and the project may face setbacks, delays, limitations, or adverse outcomes at any stage.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain statements regarding future plans, intended product features, ecosystem growth, market direction, integration goals, token functions, strategic positioning, or expected development paths.

Such statements are inherently uncertain and should not be relied upon as guarantees of future performance or outcomes. Actual results may differ materially from any forward-looking statement due to numerous known and unknown risks.

Risk Acknowledgment

Any person reviewing this document or engaging with the Fibon ecosystem should do so with the understanding that:
digital asset ecosystems are inherently risky,
infrastructure development is uncertain,
legal treatment may change,
technical systems may fail,
and commercial adoption is never guaranteed.

Participants are responsible for conducting their own legal, financial, technical, and strategic assessment before making any decision related to Fibon or FIBON.

14-TEAM AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

All legal representations, contractual responsibilities, and regulatory filings related to the Fibon Project shall be exclusively managed and executed by Global Alliance A.Ş., a Turkish corporation duly established and governed under the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code (TTK) and applicable financial services regulations, including but not limited to:

Law No. 6102 (Turkish Commercial Code)

Law No. 6362 (Capital Market Law)

Tax Procedure Law (VUK)

Relevant SPK (Capital Markets Board of Turkey) communiqués and guidelines

Global Alliance A.Ş. assumes full corporate accountability for the operational, legal, and regulatory aspects of the Fibon ecosystem, including:

Execution and management of investor documentation

Platform-related service contracts

Compliance and audit correspondence

Authorized representation before public institutions and regulatory bodies

Information disclosures required under local or international legal obligations

The executive team and advisors involved in the Fibon project act under the full authority and supervision of Global Alliance A.Ş. and do not bear personal legal liability unless explicitly disclosed by contract.

Duke A.
Equity and Investment

Director

Vladimir Prelevic
Business Development Officer

Corporate finance & business strategy

Orhan S. Dayıođlugil
Chief Operation Officer

COO, Innovative solutions Designer / Project Maker / Team Leader. Consultant for major VCs and top e-business and digital projects.

Ahmet akmak
Chief Technology Officer

CTO, Information Security and Blockchain Engineer, Applied Cryptography, and Security Protocols. Currently working on DAO at an international company in *Silicon Valley*.

Elifcan Cetin
Financial Crime Prevention And QC (EU)

As a Financial Crime Prevention (KYC) Senior Expert with 15+ years of experience (ING Belgium, Akbank, Finansbank) She work bridges deep regulatory expertise (including EU AML developments) with hands-on process design, enabling teams to work smarter while staying fully aligned with evolving expectations.

Yasemin GÜLEÇYÜZ
Mehmet TEKÇE
Market Making & Listing Operations

As a market making and listing team they work on this topics, team building and training in the market maker field, creation of market maker algorithms, unification and management of all exchanges in a single panel (project management and development), design and management of treasury, risk management, and monitoring screens, etc

Ömer Faruk Zorlu
Fullstack Blockchain Developer/ R&D Team Leader

CPO, Participated in *NATO's Information Technology* development projects during the period between 2013 and 2016. Experienced in highly complicated full-stack development with a proven track record in designing and developing websites, blockchain programming, embedded systems, networking, and

managing databases. Currently working with IBM, Redhat, and top technology brands worldwide especially based in Silicon Valley.

Nathan Boomsma

Head of Design - UX Lead

A visionary professional who is adept at combining marketing initiatives with design technologies. Performed re-design works for *Microsoft, Apple, Mercedes, and Porsche*.

Bünyamin Atik

BC Development Team Lead

Engineering graduate and Product Development manager in the High-Tech industry, Telecom, and Financial technology sector.

Cem Başgül

Marketing Director

Ex-CMO of Vesbo France, International Business Development & CCM

Zeynep Altınok

DeFi Advisor

Founder of DigiFox and the DataDash YouTube Channel with over 473.000 Subscribers, Paratica brand ambassador.

15 - CONCLUSION

Fibon is being developed as a technology-driven infrastructure project focused on verifiable identity, auditable trust, modular digital services, and ecosystem coordination.

Its objective is not to rely on generic blockchain narratives or speculative positioning, but to contribute to a more practical and resilient digital environment where identity, verification, and trust can be managed more effectively across users, platforms, counterparties, and service providers.

By combining blockchain-based trust mechanisms with modular architecture and evolving verification capabilities, Fibon aims to support digital interactions that are more transparent, more efficient, and better aligned with the operational realities of modern digital ecosystems.

The project is being structured with emphasis on:
security-conscious design,
interoperability,
controlled governance,
scalable ecosystem logic,
and user-oriented trust infrastructure.

Fibon does not present itself as a financial instrument, a source of guaranteed

returns, or a yield-bearing product. Instead, it is intended to function as a utility-oriented ecosystem supported by infrastructure that can evolve over time in response to legal, technical, and commercial realities.

As digital identity, compliance, and trust requirements continue to grow in complexity, Fibon's ambition is to build a framework that remains adaptable, auditable, and relevant — one that supports real digital coordination rather than abstract blockchain symbolism.

In that sense, Fibon should be understood not simply as a token project, but as a broader infrastructure initiative designed to support verification, trust portability, and modular ecosystem growth.

The proportion was found.

Welcome to the House of Fibon.

The path to nature's secret code.

16- APPENDIX - AUDIT REFERENCE

OXGuard Audit Report

Security and Governance Considerations

Audit Conducted by: 0xGuard

<https://github.com/0xGuard-com/audit-reports/blob/master/Fibon/Fibon.pdf>

Date: March 2025

The Fibon Token and related smart contracts were subject to a comprehensive audit conducted by 0xGuard. The audit confirmed the presence of strict, multi-signature-controlled mechanisms aligned with current best practices in smart contract governance and emergency response standards.

9.1 Controlled Privileges and Multi-Sig Authorization

Core contract functionalities such as minting and blacklisting have been intentionally retained to allow emergency intervention and platform stability. However, these functions are fully restricted through multi-signature control, which requires approval from a predefined group of trusted entities. No single actor can unilaterally modify critical parameters.

9.2 Supply Management without Hard Cap

FibonToken does not implement a hard cap on supply. This decision supports future adaptability for strategic requirements. Any supply expansion is strictly regulated by multi-signature consensus, preserving transparency and security over token inflation risks.

9.3 Dynamic Transfer Fee Adjustment

The system retains the capacity to modify transfer fees to adapt to ecosystem

needs. Fee changes are restricted by multi-signature authorization, ensuring they are not executed arbitrarily and follow defined governance rules.

9.4 Vesting Contract Integrity

Within the FibonVesting contract:

Unvested tokens may be reclaimed if a vesting schedule is disabled (e.g., due to a breach or compliance issue).

Vested tokens, however, are immutable and cannot be altered post-vesting. This guarantees investors that vested rights are irrevocable, in compliance with trust-based vesting mechanisms.

9.5 Emergency Governance Controls

Emergency administrative actions across the token, ICO, and vesting layers are secured via multi-signature wallets. These mechanisms are designed solely for risk mitigation and system protection—not for discretionary intervention—and are in line with ISO 27001 standards for access control (Annex A.9) and SOC 2 principles related to system integrity.

9.6 Governance and Smart Contract Authorities

Smart contract functionalities such as supply control, fee adjustment, and contract upgrades are executed under an auditable multi-signature governance framework. This design provides resilience and transparency while minimizing centralization risk.

These governance functions do not convey any voting rights, shareholding, or profit participation.

They do not meet the criteria of a security or capital market instrument as per SPK Law No. 6362, Article 3.

The system is designed in accordance with best practices for decentralized administration and includes verifiable logging, controlled access, and change management consistent with ISO 27001 and SOC 2 requirements.