

□ A MEME PROJECT FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO UNDERSTAND CRYPTO

REWARDING LEARNING, NOT LUCK.

**Come for the meme.
Stay for the
knowledge.**

A free crypto school with a community token attached — and tokenomics built so the meme can't be used to fleece the people it's meant to protect.



777M FIXED SUPPLY

0% TEAM

0% TAX

NO MINT

NO PROFIT PROMISES

VERIFY EVERYTHING

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Learn → Verify → Decide · Not financial, legal or tax advice · No regulator has reviewed or approved this paper.

SUMMARY / NEWBEE

The short version

Read this first. NEWBEE is a meme token and a free crypto school. It is not an investment, it gives you no rights to profits or to any company, and it may end up worth nothing. Nothing in this paper is financial, legal or tax advice. No regulator anywhere has reviewed or approved it. The buy link on our website stays switched off until the chain, contract address and liquidity are published and you can check them yourself.

NEWBEE is a meme token with a job: getting crypto newcomers to understand what they are doing before they do it. All **777,000,000 NEWBEE** are created once, at launch, and no more can ever be made. The contract has no owner, no tax and no off-switch, and **0% goes to the team**. Most of the supply, **543,900,000 NEWBEE (70%)**, is not dumped into the market on day one. It is handed out slowly, over seven shrinking "seasons", to real people who finish the six levels of NEWBEE School. We call that **proof of learning**. Rewards drip out over 21 weeks instead of landing all at once. Anyone who walks away early leaves the rest behind for future learners, and a slice of every season is held back so bots can be found and removed before payout. Launch liquidity (20%) is set by a public auction rather than a race that bots win, then burned or locked so nobody can pull it. The treasury (7%) and security fund (3%) sit in public multi-signature wallets with independent signers, a time delay on every move, and community votes. This paper explains each piece in plain English, shows where the ideas come from, admits what we still have not decided, and lists the checks you can do yourself. It makes no promise about price, and you shouldn't trust anyone who does.

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Why NEWBEE exists: most new tokens are traps

If you are new to crypto, the odds are stacked against you. Chainalysis found that **more than 2 million tokens launched in 2024, and only 1.7% were still actively traded 30 days later**. In 94% of the pump-and-dump pools it identified, the token's own creators were the ones manipulating the price ([Tekedia, summarising Chainalysis](#)). On Pump.fun, Solidus Labs judged **98.6% of more than 7 million tokens** to be scams or to show fraudulent trading ([BeInCrypto](#)). On Base, the network we plan to use, one security firm measured an **average daily rug-pull rate of about 34%** across a sample of 31,000 contracts ([Webacy](#)). (A "rug pull" is when insiders pull the money out from under buyers.)

We don't think newcomers should be scared off crypto altogether. We think they need to learn to read a token before they touch one. That is why NEWBEE exists. The meme brings people in, the school teaches them, and the token's design is meant to be a working example of what "checkable" looks like.

Our three pillars, **Learn 7 · Verify 7 · Protect 7**, run through this whole paper. Wherever the number seven appears in the design, it marks a real rule, not decoration.

NEWBEE School is the product. The token is the badge on your jacket

The website is where the learning happens. **NEWBEE School** has six levels:

LEVEL	NAME	WHAT YOU LEARN
01	The Basics	Bitcoin, Ethereum, blockchains, coins vs tokens
02	Wallet Brain	Keys, seed phrases, addresses, networks
03	Exchange World	Centralised vs decentralised exchanges (CEX vs DEX), custody, swaps, fees
04	Crypto Universe	DeFi, NFTs, staking, layer 2s, bridges
05	Security Mode	Phishing, rug pulls, wallet approvals, privacy
06	The Future	Quantum risk, post-quantum cryptography, zero-knowledge proofs, new architectures

Around the levels sit the **CEX vs DEX explainer**, a tap-through **transaction explainer**, the **Trap Detector** (real-world scam scenarios you learn to spot), the **Crypto Atlas** A–Z glossary, and our **Four rules before you sign**:

1. Your seed phrase is the master key. Never share it, and never type it into a website.
2. Check the address, the network, the amount and the permission you are granting.
3. Send a small test transfer first.
4. Keep money you can't afford to lose away from risky experiments.

You don't need a single token to use any of this. The school is free and always will be. The NEWBEE token is your community identity, a way of saying "I'm part of the hive that learns before it leaps." It is not a key to the content.

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All 777,000,000 tokens are accounted for, with nothing for the team

The token is a plain **ERC-20** (the standard token format on Ethereum-style networks):

PROPERTY	VALUE
Name / symbol	NEWBEE / NEWBEE
Total supply	777,000,000 (fixed for ever)
Decimals	18
Tax on buys, sells or transfers	0%
Team allocation	0%
Minting after deployment	Impossible: no mint function exists
Owner / admin powers	None

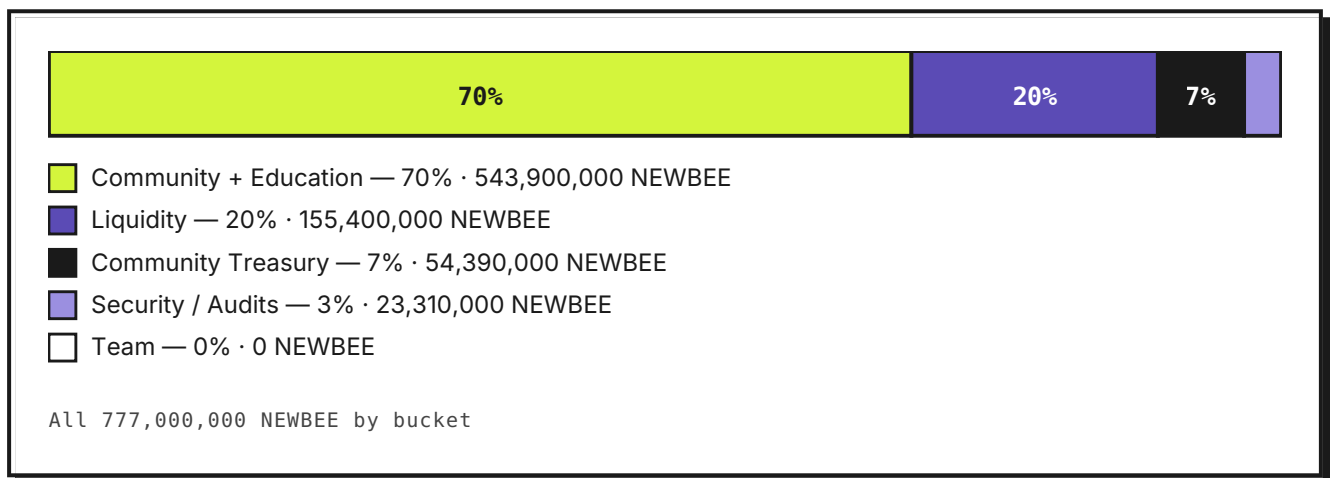
Every token is created in a single deployment transaction and sent straight to five separate public wallets, one for each bucket below. Nothing goes to a founder's wallet.

The full allocation, down to the last token

BUCKET	SUB-ALLOCATION	NEWBEE	SHARE OF SUPPLY
Community + Education (70%)	Proof-of-Learning Seasons 1–7	435,120,000	56.00%
	Safety Scouts (scam-spotting & bug reports)	38,073,000	4.90%
	Creator & Translator grants	38,073,000	4.90%
	Long-Tail Reserve (Season 8 onwards)	32,634,000	4.20%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>543,900,000</i>	<i>70.00%</i>
Liquidity (20%)	Price-discovery auction supply	77,700,000	10.00%
	Pool pairing (matched with auction proceeds)	62,160,000	8.00%
	Staged liquidity reserve (time-locked)	15,540,000	2.00%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>155,400,000</i>	<i>20.00%</i>
Community Treasury (7%)	Seven equal categories × 7,770,000 (see §7)	54,390,000	7.00%

BUCKET	SUB-ALLOCATION	NEWBEE	SHARE OF SUPPLY
Security / Audits (3%)	Independent audits	9,324,000	1.20%
	Bug bounty	9,324,000	1.20%
	Monitoring & incident response	4,662,000	0.60%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>23,310,000</i>	<i>3.00%</i>
Team	—	0	0.00%
Total		777,000,000	100.00%

Check the sums: 543,900,000 + 155,400,000 + 54,390,000 + 23,310,000 + 0 = **777,000,000**.



A note on the large community share. Seventy per cent is unusually big, the same scale as BONK, which airdropped half its supply to the Solana community in one go ([Trust Wallet](#)). The difference is in how it goes out. Research on nine big airdrops found that recipients sent a large share straight to exchanges, often within 24 hours: **48% for Optimism** and **59% for 1inch** ([arXiv 2312.02752](#)). So NEWBEE does the opposite of a big one-off drop. The tokens are earned, verified, streamed and spread over years.

Proof of learning: how the 70% pool reaches real people

This is the heart of NEWBEE and the part that is most our own. The principles come from what has and hasn't worked in other programmes. Exchange-run "learn and earn" schemes such as Coinbase Earn paid small, capped amounts to verified account holders ([The Block](#)). Open quest platforms reached millions of wallets but published little on whether people stuck around ([Arbitrum forum](#)). Pure "play-to-earn" rewards tended to fade within a week or two, as players "simply sell incentives and exit" ([arXiv 2602.13882](#)). Our answer is to reward finished learning, from verified humans, slowly.

Seven seasons with shrinking budgets

The 435,120,000 NEWBEE for school rewards is split into **seven seasons**, and each season's budget is smaller than the one before. Seasons are roughly six months long, but we will not tie them to calendar dates. A new season opens only when the previous one has closed and its bot review is done.

SEASON	SHARE OF SEASON POOL	SEASON BUDGET	7% BOT-REVIEW HOLD-BACK	AVAILABLE FOR REWARDS
1	22%	95,726,400	6,700,848	89,025,552
2	19%	82,672,800	5,787,096	76,885,704
3	16%	69,619,200	4,873,344	64,745,856
4	13%	56,565,600	3,959,592	52,606,008
5	11%	47,863,200	3,350,424	44,512,776
6	10%	43,512,000	3,045,840	40,466,160
7	9%	39,160,800	2,741,256	36,419,544
Total	100%	435,120,000	30,458,400	404,661,600



Why shrinking budgets? Because a fixed pool that pays as much as people can grab runs dry fast, and the cuts then come in a panic. DEGEN on Base cut its tipping allowances to **15% of February levels within about two months** ([Aleph FAQ](#)). Jupiter's final seasonal airdrop was cut to 400M JUP from a planned 700M ([MadeOnSol](#)). Publishing the whole decline up front means nobody gets surprised.

Seven steps per learner, at a fixed reward

Each person can earn each level **once, ever**. Six levels plus a **Hive Graduate** step makes seven. To graduate, you finish all six levels and pass a final Trap Detector challenge built around the Four rules. Rewards are fixed amounts, so there is no speed race, and they depend on how strongly you have shown you are a real, unique person (see the next section).

Season 1 reward table (NEWBEE per verified person):

STEP	BASIC CHECK	STRONG CHECK
Each of Levels 01–06	300 ($\times 6 = 1,800$)	1,000 ($\times 6 = 6,000$)
Hive Graduate	790	1,770
Maximum per person	2,590	7,770

In later seasons the whole table is scaled down by the same ratio as the budget (Season 2 is 19/22 of Season 1, and so on, until Season 7 is 9/22 of Season 1). Each table is rounded down and published before its season opens. At full Season 1 rates the budget covers about **11,457 strong-check graduates or about 34,372 basic-check graduates**, or a mix of the two. If more people finish than the budget can cover, every reward in that season is reduced in proportion at the season's close. Nobody gets nothing just because they were slower. If fewer people finish, the unused budget goes to the Long-Tail Reserve and is not handed out as extra.

Tokens are never paid simply for clicking through. Each level ends with a quiz, and we will reward spaced-out learning over speed-running. The paid quizzes contain no buying steps and no "connect and swap" tasks. You never have to buy anything to take part (see §9 on why that matters legally).

Tiered human checks: small reward for a light check, bigger for a strong one

Without a "one person, one account" check, a single farmer can run thousands of wallets. One zkSync farmer reportedly ran more than 20,000 ([arXiv 2312.02752](#)). One researcher estimated that **about 21.8% of the Arbitrum airdrop went to sybil (fake-identity) addresses** ([crypto.news](#)). No single tool solves this, so NEWBEE uses layers:

- **Basic check:** a Human Passport score of 20 or more. Human Passport is a free score built from "stamps" such as linked accounts. Its own docs describe a threshold of 20 as effective with low risk of shutting out real users, and admit it "is not a perfect system" ([Human Passport docs](#)).
- **Strong check:** an on-chain attestation, such as a **Coinbase Verified Account** attestation published on Base through the Ethereum Attestation Service. Anyone can look these up ([Coinbase CDP docs](#)). NEWBEE never sees your ID documents. We only read a yes/no attestation that already exists.

We deliberately **do not require biometrics**. Iris-scanning ID schemes are optional elsewhere in crypto and have run into regulators in Hong Kong, Kenya, Brazil, Spain and South Korea ([Decrypt](#)). Any further strong-check options will be put to a community vote before they are added.

An honest trade-off: newcomers often have empty wallets, and on-chain history scores can mistake them for bots. That is why the basic tier exists and why the hold-back below includes an appeals process.

The 7% hold-back: find the bots before the money moves

Each season, **7% of the budget is held back** until a published bot review is finished. The review looks for clusters of wallets funded from the same source, batch behaviour and similar patterns. Optimism did this after its first airdrop, removing **17,000 of roughly 250,000** addresses and sharing their tokens among the remaining users ([The Block](#)). Our version works like this:

- Rewards withdrawn from removed bot clusters go to the **Long-Tail Reserve**.
- Real people wrongly flagged can appeal, and successful appeals are paid from the hold-back.
- Whatever is left of the hold-back is shared pro rata among verified learners from that season.

Rewards stream over 21 weeks. Leave early, and the rest goes back to the pool

Rewards are **streamed in a straight line over 21 weeks (3 × 7)**, rather than dropped all at once. Existing tools already do exactly this: Sablier's "variable claim" airdrops let people claim early but send the unvested amount back to the campaign ([Sablier docs](#)), and Hedgey supports streamed claims for hundreds of thousands of recipients ([ZKnation forum](#)). You can collect whatever has unlocked at any time. If you close your stream early, you keep what has unlocked and the rest **returns to the Long-Tail Reserve** for future learners. No independent study yet proves that streaming reduces selling (we looked and didn't find one), but it does make an instant dump impossible.

Claim deadline: 77 days, then tokens are recycled

Once a season's final reward list is published, you have **77 days to start your claim**. Unclaimed rewards go to the Long-Tail Reserve, following the ENS approach of returning unclaimed tokens to the community rather than to the team ([ENS](#)).

Level badges that can't be sold

Every level you finish also gives you a **non-transferable badge**, a "soulbound" on-chain record that can't be sold or moved, issued as an attestation on Base. Badges are free, and your wallet's network fee is covered wherever our setup allows. They are your learning record, and they also feed into the badge-holder vote (§8). We are clear about the evidence: badges are widely used (Layer3's CUBEs, BNB's "Liquid Staking Veteran" badge), but we found no rigorous study showing badges keep people engaged better than tokens ([The Block](#); [BNB Chain](#)). We are also aware that badges can attract farmers hoping for a future airdrop. We make no promise that badges will earn tokens beyond the published tables.

Safety Scouts: 38,073,000 NEWBEE for spotting scams and reporting bugs

Learning to spot traps is the point of the school, so we pay people for doing it in the real world. **Safety Scouts** grants reward:

- submitting a new, real scam pattern that becomes a Trap Detector scenario
- reporting bugs or mistakes in the website or lessons
- writing clear public warnings about live scams

Grants follow a published fixed schedule. Payouts go through the same 21-week stream and need at least a basic human check. Serious security vulnerabilities in contracts are handled separately by the bug bounty (\$7).

Creator & Translator grants: 38,073,000 NEWBEE

New lessons, videos, Crypto Atlas entries and translations, including into te reo Māori and the Pacific languages of our home region, can be funded by **community-voted grants**. Each grant is announced publicly, paid as a stream and tied to delivered work.

Long-Tail Reserve: why the pool never just runs out

The **Long-Tail Reserve** starts with 32,634,000 NEWBEE and grows with every forfeited stream, unclaimed reward, unused season budget and removed bot reward. After Season 7, NEWBEE School keeps running on "evergreen" seasons, each limited to **no more than 7% of the Reserve's balance at that time**. Because each season can only take a fraction of what is left, the Reserve shrinks gradually and never empties in a single season. That means newcomers in years to come can still learn and earn a badge with a small reward attached.

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Launch: a fair auction on Base, with liquidity nobody can pull

Why Base, and what's not ideal about it

We plan to launch on **Base**, an Ethereum layer 2 network (a cheaper network that settles back to Ethereum). Three reasons:

- Fees are low enough for small claims.
- Coinbase Smart Wallet lets beginners use passkeys instead of a seed phrase, with network fees that apps can sponsor ([Eco support](#); [The Block](#)).
- The human-check attestations we use already live on Base.

Here is the honest part, as rated by the independent site L2BEAT. Base has a **single sequencer** (the computer that orders transactions), and it is run under Base's control. It can delay transactions, and users can force them through Ethereum only **after up to 12 hours**. Base's contracts **can be upgraded with no delay** by a multisig that includes an appointed 8-of-11 Security Council, so there is no window to exit before an upgrade. L2BEAT notes that a malicious upgrade could put funds at risk ([L2BEAT – Base](#)). By comparison, Arbitrum gives about a **10-day exit window** for normal upgrades ([L2BEAT – Arbitrum](#)). Ethereum mainnet is more neutral but too expensive for small education rewards, and Solana uses a different token standard. We think Base's beginner tools outweigh these drawbacks for a school, but the trade-off is real and the final decision is still open (§11). There is a lesson for passkey wallets too: if you lose every device holding your passkey and haven't set a backup, there is no way to recover the wallet. Level 02 will teach this.

Price discovery by auction, not a sniper race

Most rug pulls start with a launch where bots or insiders buy in the first seconds. On Base, **about 72% of confirmed rugs involved at least two "sniper" wallets** ([Webacy](#)). In the HAWK collapse, one sniper took 17.5% of supply within seconds ([Halborn](#)).

NEWBEE plans to launch through a **public price-discovery auction**. Our first choice is **Uniswap's Continuous Clearing Auction (CCA)**. Bidders set the most they are willing to pay, each block clears at a single price for everyone, and when demand exceeds supply, orders are filled in proportion. The design "reduces sniping, encourages early participation" ([The Block](#)). When the auction ends, **the proceeds automatically seed a new Uniswap v4 pool at the final auction price**, spread across the full price range ([Uniswap Support](#)). Our fallback is **Doppler**, which runs price-discovery auctions on Base with a launch fee that starts high and decays, to discourage bots ([Doppler docs](#)).

This answers an obvious question: **with 0% team allocation and no team money, what is the token paired with?** The answer is the auction itself. NEWBEE has no secret ETH or USDC from insiders. The ETH or USDC that bidders pay becomes the other half of the pool, so **every unit raised goes into the pool and none goes to a team wallet**. We are not going to guess how deep that pool will be, because it depends entirely on how many people bid, and we found no reliable benchmark for launches of this size. The 77,700,000 auction tokens and up to 62,160,000 pairing tokens are maximums. The exact split

follows the auction tool's settings, which will be published before launch, and any tokens not used go into the time-locked staged reserve.

Bot protection is handled by the **auction, not the token contract**. Many tokens add "anti-bot" code such as wallet limits, trading delays or blacklists. Security scanners flag those features as risks because whoever controls them can also trap holders ([GoPlus](#)). NEWBEE's token stays plain.

The pool is burned or locked

Once the pool is seeded, the position will be **burned** (sent to an address nobody controls, so the liquidity is permanent) or **locked in an immutable on-chain timelock** whose unlock date anyone can read. PEPE burned its launch liquidity, so it is "permanent and unwithdrawable by any party" ([Blockworks](#)). We will not use third-party lockers whose operators keep admin powers. An OpenZeppelin audit of one popular locker noted the system "relies on UNCX controlling all of these roles" ([OpenZeppelin](#)). Burning is the simplest to verify, but it also means the pool's trading fees can never be collected. Whether a fee-only lock is worth the extra complexity is an open decision. The **15,540,000 staged reserve** can only be added to liquidity by community vote, through the time-delayed Liquidity Safe, and is published in advance.

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A token contract with nothing to trust

The whole contract fits in a few lines of standard OpenZeppelin code:

```
contract NEWBEE is ERC20 {
    constructor(address community, address liquidity, address treasury, address security)
        ERC20("NEWBEE", "NEWBEE")
    {
        _mint(community, 543_900_000e18);
        _mint(liquidity, 155_400_000e18);
        _mint(treasury, 54_390_000e18);
        _mint(security, 23_310_000e18);
    }
}
```

It has no `Ownable`, no admin roles, no proxy (so it can't be swapped for different code), no pause, no blacklist, no tax and no mint function after deployment. "Renounced ownership" is weaker than **never having an owner**, because scanners look for hidden owners and for ways to take back control ([GoPlus](#)). NEWBEE never has one.

Verify it yourself: the NEWBEE checklist

Once the contract address is published, you can check all of this without trusting us:

#	WHAT TO CHECK	WHERE	WHAT YOU SHOULD SEE
1	Source code is verified	Basescan "Contract" tab	Green tick, code matches this paper
2	No proxy, no owner	Basescan; GoPlus <code>is_proxy</code> , <code>owner_address</code>	No proxy; no owner address
3	Supply is fixed	Basescan; GoPlus <code>is_mintable</code>	Total supply 777,000,000; not mintable
4	No tax, no traps	GoPlus <code>buy_tax</code> , <code>sell_tax</code> , <code>transfer_pausable</code> , <code>is_blacklisted</code> , <code>trading_cooldown</code>	0% tax; no flags
5	You can sell	Honeypot.is	Buy and sell simulation pass
6	Liquidity can't be pulled	GoPlus LP holders; pool position	Burned (dead address) or locked with a visible date
7	Top holders are the published wallets	Basescan "Holders"	The labelled NEWBEE Safes, not unknown wallets
8	Wallet signers and thresholds	Safe app	Signer count and threshold match \$7

Honeypot.is carries its own warning: a token that passes today "could change behavior later" ([QuickNode](#)). That is why owner functions matter, and why NEWBEE has none. We will also run a public dashboard showing the top-10 holder share, **with our own labelled wallets, the pool and burn addresses listed separately**, so you can see how much supply is spread among real people. As a rough industry guide, a top-10 share (excluding pools) under about 30% is considered healthy and over 50% is a red flag ([Mobula](#)). That is a vendor rule of thumb, not a law of nature.

The treasury and security fund: public wallets, independent signers, slow by design

Lessons from PEPE: a shared wallet is only as safe as its threshold

PEPE is a "clean" meme token that still had a wallet problem. In August 2023 three signers **lowered the team multisig's threshold from 5-of-8 to 2-of-8**, then moved about 3.8% of supply to exchanges, and the price fell 12–16% ([Blockworks](#)). The lesson for NEWBEE: zero team allocation means little if a pooled wallet can quietly turn into one.

How NEWBEE's wallets are set up

We follow the Security Alliance (SEAL) multisig guidance ([SEAL Frameworks](#)). A multisig, or "Safe", is a wallet that needs several people to approve each transaction.

- **Separate Safes for each bucket.** Community + Education, Liquidity, Treasury and Security each hold their tokens in a separate, publicly labelled Safe on Base.
- **4-of-7 signers** on the Treasury and Community Safes, with **at least three signers from outside the core team**. SEAL recommends at least 3 signers, a threshold of at least 50%, and 7 or more signers for large wallets.
- **Hardware wallets for every signer**, mixed brands, different locations, and a dedicated address for each Safe.
- **Every transaction is checked against its raw data** before signing, following a written guide. Large transfers are confirmed character by character over a video call.
- **A 7-day public delay on every transaction**, including any change to signers or the threshold. SEAL calls for "a mandatory delay between the approval of a transaction and its execution." A 7-day window means nothing like the PEPE threshold change could happen quietly. We also commit that the threshold will never go below 4-of-7. Exactly how this is wired up (for example a Zodiac Delay module or a TimelockController) will be audited and published before launch.
- **Automatic alerts** on any Safe activity, posted publicly.

Signer names, or long-standing pseudonyms with a track record, will be published before launch.

The 7% Community Treasury: seven categories of 7,770,000

CATEGORY	NEWBEE
1. School operations (hosting, content upkeep, tooling)	7,770,000
2. Open community grants	7,770,000
3. Accessibility & translation	7,770,000
4. Legal, compliance & tax advice	7,770,000
5. Meetups & community education events	7,770,000

CATEGORY	NEWBEE
6. Contributor grants (people building NEWBEE, paid by vote)	7,770,000
7. Emergency reserve	7,770,000
Total	54,390,000

No more than **7,770,000 NEWBEE** may leave the Treasury in any quarter. Each quarter starts with a published budget, and every payment links its transaction hash back to the vote that approved it.

The 3% Security fund: audits and a bug bounty

The 23,310,000 NEWBEE security fund pays for:

- **independent audits** (9,324,000), aimed at the code that actually holds risk, meaning the distributor, streaming setup and timelock wiring, rather than the tiny token contract
- a **public bug bounty** (9,324,000), with bounty payouts on a pre-approved schedule
- **monitoring and incident response** (4,662,000)

One audit vendor quotes **\$5,000–\$20,000 for a simple ERC-20 audit**, with re-reviews costing about the same again ([Sherlock](#)). That is a vendor's own figure. Auditors usually want payment in stablecoins rather than a new meme token, so the security fund may not cover real audit bills by itself (see §8 and §11). An audit lowers risk. It does not mean "safe", and we will publish every audit report in full, including its scope.

Paying for it all with no team tokens

Zero team allocation is a promise people can check, but the work still has to be paid for. Projects that don't solve this end up like WIF: its creator holds nothing, which is admirable, and **there is no ongoing development** ([Blockworks](#)). Our approach borrows from projects that have worked:

- **Voted treasury grants.** Contributors who build the school, write lessons or run the Safes can apply for grants from Treasury category 6. Each grant is public, voted on, streamed over time and reported. Contributors are paid like anyone else in the community. There is no hidden team bag. The Dogecoin Core developer fund works in a similar way, with a 3-of-5 multisig, named custodians and a public payment for each release ([Cointelegraph](#)).
- **Donations and disclosed sponsorships** in ETH or stablecoins, received into the Treasury Safe and reported. These help with costs such as audits that NEWBEE tokens can't cover.
- **A quarterly public report:** balances, spending, grants and the holder-concentration dashboard.

Votes use **two houses**. Treasury spending must pass both a token-weighted Snapshot vote and a vote of **level-badge holders (one verified person, one vote)**. The idea is that whales can't push spending through on their own, and neither can a crowd of fake accounts. As far as we know this design hasn't been tested elsewhere, and we will adjust it in the open if it doesn't work. Later, an on-chain execution tool such as oSnap, where a passed Snapshot vote is carried out by the Safe after a challenge window, could link votes directly to spending ([UMA](#)). We have not confirmed that it is available on Base, and new communities need minimum turnout (quorum) rules so that a few voters can't capture a low-turnout vote.

We won't run buybacks, "burns to support the price", staking with rewards, or revenue sharing for holders. These are common in other projects. We leave them out because they turn a meme into something people hold expecting profit, which is what regulators look for (§10).

Why this isn't a pump-and-dump, and what it can't promise

Researchers keep finding the same warning signs in pump-and-dumps and rug pulls. Here is how NEWBEE compares on each:

WARNING SIGN SEEN IN FAILED TOKENS	EVIDENCE	NEWBEE
A few wallets hold almost everything at launch	On Base, when the top 5 wallets held ≥90% of supply and hidden mint logic existed, the rug rate exceeded 93% (Webacy)	Supply sits in labelled public Safes, and 70% goes out slowly to verified people
Liquidity that can be withdrawn	LIBRA insiders withdrew about \$99M of liquidity; 86% of traders lost money (Benzinga ; Buenos Aires Times)	Pool burned or immutably locked
Hidden mint or admin powers	Hidden mint or supply manipulation made up 10.2% of exploit families found on Base (Webacy)	No owner, no mint, verified source
Insider and sniper buying at launch	In HAWK, ten wallets held about 97% at the start (Halborn)	Auction with one clearing price per block; no presale; no team tokens
Everything happens on day one	95.7% of a rug token's activity happened on day one, versus 3.4% for legitimate tokens (arXiv 2603.24625)	Rewards spread over seven seasons and streamed over 21 weeks
A pooled wallet that turns into a team bag	PEPE threshold cut from 5-of-8 to 2-of-8 (Blockworks)	4-of-7 floor, external signers, 7-day delay on every change

The meme tokens that have lasted share several of these traits. PEPE burned its liquidity and has a fixed supply, WIF had no presale and no team tokens, and BONK spread half its supply to its community ([Blockworks: PEPE](#); [Blockworks: WIF](#); [Trust Wallet](#)). But **lasting is not the same as holding value**. By mid-2026, DOGE, SHIB and PEPE were each **roughly 90–95% below their all-time highs** ([KuCoin News](#)), and the meme sector as a whole lost about 66% of its market value in 2025 ([Cointelegraph](#)). A clean structure lowers the risk of being cheated. It does nothing to protect you from the price going down. NEWBEE may go to zero, and the design doesn't change that.

Governance, risks and legal notes in plain English

What could go wrong

- **You could lose everything.** Meme tokens are extremely volatile, and NEWBEE could become worthless.
- **You may not be able to sell.** There may be few or no buyers, and NEWBEE may never be listed on any exchange.
- **No protection scheme.** NEWBEE is not covered by any bank, government guarantee or compensation scheme.
- **No rights.** Holding NEWBEE gives you no claim on profits, assets, the team or any company, and no right to redeem it for anything.
- **Technology can fail.** Smart contracts, the auction, the streaming tools, wallets and Base itself (see \$5 on its sequencer and upgrade keys) can have bugs or be attacked. If you lose your keys or passkeys, the tokens are gone.
- **Third parties.** Exchanges, wallets, scanners and human-check providers are outside our control.
- **Human-check errors.** Real people may be wrongly flagged, and some bots may get through.
- **Rules can change.** Crypto law is changing quickly in New Zealand, the US, the EU and elsewhere, and future changes could restrict NEWBEE.
- **Forward-looking statements.** The plans in this paper may change or not happen at all.

New Zealand

New Zealand has no special law for token launches. The Financial Markets Authority regulates a crypto-asset only if it fits a financial product category, such as debt, equity, a managed investment scheme or a derivative ([FMA](#)). NEWBEE is designed without any of those features, but that is our view, not a ruling. Whatever the category, NZ's fair dealing rules and the Fair Trading Act prohibit "misleading conduct or ... false, deceptive or unsubstantiated statements" ([FMA](#)). That is why this paper avoids price talk and hype. The Department of Internal Affairs became the sole AML/CFT supervisor on 1 July 2026, and crypto reporting to Inland Revenue under the OECD's CARF began on 1 April 2026 ([Chambers 2026](#)). Whether running the reward distributor makes us a reporting entity is a question for counsel.

United States

In March 2026 the SEC, with the CFTC, issued an interpretation that generally treats meme coins as "digital collectibles" rather than securities. It stresses that **what the issuer says and promises**, such as business plans, milestones, timelines and personnel, can create an expectation of profit ([Gibson Dunn; Sidley](#)). That is why our roadmap has no price or listing milestones. The same release says a free airdrop is not a sale, but when recipients must "perform tasks" after the announcement, the "investment of money" test can be met. **Whether finishing school levels counts as performing tasks is an open ques-**

tion we have referred to US counsel. This guidance is interpretive and could change. It is not a guarantee.

European Union

MiCA, the EU's crypto rulebook, requires a formal white paper for most public offers, but exempts crypto-assets "offered for free" and offers raising no more than **EUR 1,000,000 over 12 months** ([EUR-Lex](#)). Two points are with counsel. First, MiCA reportedly does not treat an offer as "free" if people must hand over personal data, and our human checks touch on that, although NEWBEE itself only reads yes/no attestations. Second, the launch auction is a sale, so EU participation may need to be limited or a formal MiCA white paper filed. This document is **not** a MiCA white paper and has not been notified to or approved by any EU authority. We borrow MiCA's risk warnings because they are good practice.

Tax

NEWBEE rewards may be taxable. In New Zealand, Inland Revenue treats an airdrop as taxable on receipt if you "provided services to receive the airdrop" ([IRD](#)), and finishing lessons may count. In the US, rewards are generally treated as ordinary income at market value when you gain control of them ([Kraken tax guide](#)). Selling later may also be taxable. Get independent tax advice.

Our language rules

You won't find NEWBEE describing the token as an investment, promising returns, offering income or yield, calling anything "safe", or claiming that anything supports the price. If you see anyone, including someone claiming to be on the team, using that language about NEWBEE, treat it as a red flag and tell us at [@newbeetokens](#).

Roadmap in phases, with no dates and no price targets

- **Phase 0 · Build and verify.** NEWBEE School is live (it already is). Contracts are deployed and tested on a test network, audits are done, legal reviews are complete, and signers are confirmed. The buy link stays off.
- **Phase 1 · Genesis.** The token is deployed, all Safe addresses and signers are published, and the source code is verified. The price-discovery auction runs, then the pool is seeded and burned or locked. The checklist in §6 goes live.
- **Phase 2 · Season 1.** Proof-of-learning rewards, level badges, Safety Scouts and the first Creator grants begin. The first bot review and the first quarterly report are published.
- **Phase 3 · Seasons 2–7.** Shrinking budgets, new Level 06 content as technology changes, more translations and two-house governance.
- **Phase 4 · The long tail.** Evergreen seasons funded by the Long-Tail Reserve. Above all, the school keeps teaching.

Open decisions before launch

We would rather show you what we haven't settled than cover it up. These must be confirmed and published before the buy link is switched on:

1. **Final chain.** Base is our recommendation, but we will publish a final comparison with Arbitrum before deploying.
2. **Auction tool.** We have not confirmed from a primary source that Uniswap CCA is live on Base. Doppler is the fallback, and it takes 5% of trading fees as a protocol fee ([Doppler](#)). The final auction settings, including floor price, duration, the auction-versus-pairing split and any geographic restrictions, are not set yet.
3. **Burn or lock.** Burning the pool is permanent and gives up trading fees. An immutable fee-only lock keeps those fees but is harder to verify.
4. **Signers.** Names or pseudonyms for all seven signers per Safe, including at least three outside the core team.
5. **Timelock wiring.** Exactly how the 7-day delay and the 4-of-7 floor are enforced, which must be audited.
6. **Streaming and claim tools.** Sablier or Hedgey, and whether the parameters can be locked so they can't be changed.
7. **Human-check settings.** Human Passport thresholds and stamps, any strong-check options beyond Coinbase Verified Account, and the appeals process. We found no independent data on how often real newcomers are wrongly flagged.
8. **Legal review.** NZ counsel (FMC Act, Fair Trading Act, AML/CFT), US counsel (whether "perform tasks" applies to proof of learning), EU counsel (personal data and the free-offer exemption, and the auction as a sale), plus tax guidance for recipients.
9. **Audit funding in stablecoins.** Where the cash for audits comes from if auditors won't take NEWBEE.
10. **Governance details.** Quorum levels, the two-house vote mechanics, and whether oSnap is available on Base.

NEWBEE

Conclusion: a token that is boring to cheat

The most distinctive thing about NEWBEE is not the meme. It's that the token's rules are meant to be **boring to cheat and easy to check**. Bots get a fixed reward, an identity check, a hold-back and a slow stream, so the season pool offers them little. Insiders have no team tokens to sell and no admin key to abuse. Snipers face a single clearing price instead of a race. What's left is a meme that pays people, a little at a time, for becoming harder to scam.

The second idea is that the design itself is teaching material. Every rule here, from verifying the source code and checking the liquidity to watching the multisig threshold and distrusting price promises, is a lesson from Levels 03 and 05 in practice. If NEWBEE does its job, a learner who finishes the school will be able to audit this whitepaper, and will be just as ready to spot the next token that doesn't meet the same standard.

Learn → Verify → Decide. Not financial, legal or tax advice. NEWBEE makes no promises about price, profit, listings or returns.