

Black United Digital Asset (BUDA)

Technical & Economic White Paper

Ticker: BUDA

Name: Black United Digital Asset

Maximum and Total Supply: 999,999,999.81 BUDA

Auction Launch: October 1, 2026, at 12:00 a.m.

Auction Close: October 8, 2026, at 12:00 a.m.

Blockchain Transaction/History Address:

0x2fd0C8363C045E57c85eF524b8231fa1a14BAbD2

Transparency / Owner Wallet: 0x069D977d10f0921Dc08f71Aed2ab12Fab090cD8F

Official Website: <https://blackuniteddigitalasset.com/>

Version: 1.0 — September 2026

Important Notice

This White Paper describes the intended design, economics, utility, and development vision of Black United Digital Asset (“BUDA”).

BUDA is a digital asset operating on blockchain infrastructure. This document is intended to explain the project to prospective users, community participants, developers, businesses, and other interested parties.

Nothing in this White Paper constitutes legal, tax, investment, accounting, financial, or other professional advice.

The purchase, holding, transfer, or use of BUDA involves substantial risks, including the possible loss of some or all of the value paid for the asset. Digital-asset markets can be highly volatile, and there is no guarantee that BUDA will increase in value, maintain a particular price, achieve broad adoption, or provide any financial return.

No statement in this White Paper should be interpreted as a promise or guarantee of appreciation, profit, income, dividends, interest, redemption value, liquidity, or future market price.

Before launch, the project should obtain an independent legal and regulatory review covering the applicable federal and state laws and the precise operation of the smart contract, auction, reflection mechanism, marketing materials, and any future ecosystem activities.

1. Executive Summary

Black United Digital Asset (BUDA) is a blockchain-based digital asset designed around a community-economic vision: creating an open, transparent, verifiable digital medium through which participating individuals, businesses, organizations, and community institutions may voluntarily exchange value.

BUDA's underlying philosophy is that communities should have greater ability to organize economic activity among themselves and create networks of commerce that do not depend exclusively on outside financial institutions, corporations, governmental programs, or other external sources of capital.

The project seeks to establish an on-chain asset that can potentially be utilized by participating members of Black and Brown communities and their allies for voluntary exchange involving goods and services.

Potential participants may include:

- Individuals
- Local businesses
- Small-business owners
- Farmers and agricultural producers
- Nonprofit organizations
- Schools and educational organizations
- Healthcare organizations
- Financial institutions, where legally and operationally permitted
- Community organizations
- Service providers
- Merchants and independent professionals

BUDA is intended to provide an auditable blockchain-based record of transactions while allowing participants to decide independently whether, when, and how to acquire, hold, transfer, sell, or use the asset.

The project does **not** guarantee that businesses or institutions will accept BUDA, that a particular community will adopt BUDA, or that BUDA will appreciate value.

Its fundamental proposition is participation: build an open economic network and allow adoption to emerge through voluntary use.

2. Vision

Building Community Economic Infrastructure

BUDA is founded on a broader concept of **community economic architecture**.

Historically, communities have frequently depended on external sources of financing, banking relationships, corporations, government programs, philanthropic institutions, and other outside economic structures.

BUDA proposes an additional layer: a transparent digital asset that participating members can potentially use within their own economic networks.

The objective is not to eliminate traditional financial institutions or prevent individuals from using banks, corporations, governments, or other financial services.

Rather, the objective is to create an additional option.

BUDA's long-term vision is a network in which participating individuals and organizations can voluntarily exchange value with one another using a blockchain-based asset whose supply and transaction history can be independently verified.

3. The Core Idea

BUDA is built around five principles:

3.1 Fixed Supply

The project specifies a total supply of:

999,999,999.81 BUDA

No additional BUDA tokens are intended to be minted.

3.2 No Token Burns

The project does not intend to conduct token burns.

Accordingly, BUDA is designed around a fixed-supply model rather than a supply-reduction model.

3.3 Transparency

Blockchain transactions can be independently examined using the designated blockchain address provided by the project.

3.4 Voluntary Economic Participation

Individuals and organizations determine for themselves whether BUDA is useful to them.

3.5 Community Utility

The long-term objective is to encourage real-world economic use through voluntary participation by consumers, merchants, entrepreneurs, community organizations, and institutions.

4. BUDA Token Overview

Attribute	BUDA
Project Name	Black United Digital Asset
Symbol	BUDA
Total Supply	999,999,999.81
Additional Minting	None intended
Token Burns	None intended
Transaction Tax	5%
Holder Reflection	3%
No-Fee Portion	92%
Auction Opens	October 1, 2026, 12:00 a.m.
Auction Closes	October 8, 2026, 12:00 a.m.
Price Discovery	Auction
Blockchain History	0x2fd0C8363C045E57c85eF524b8231fa1a14BAbD2
Transparency Wallet	0x069D977d10f0921Dc08f71Aed2ab12Fab090cD8F

Important implementation note: The published economics currently identify a 5% transaction tax, 3% reflection, and 92% no-fee portion. These figures total 100%, but the project should expressly document in the smart-contract specification whether the 3% reflection is a component of the 5% tax or a separate deduction, and precisely how the remaining mechanics operate. The final contract documentation should be mathematically identical to the published tokenomics.

5. Fixed Supply Architecture

BUDA is designed with a fixed maximum supply of:

999,999,999.81 BUDA

The project's stated monetary policy is:

- No future minting of BUDA.
- No future expansion of the maximum supply.
- No discretionary creation of additional BUDA.
- No BUDA token-burning program.

This approach is intended to make the supply schedule straightforward for participants to understand and independently verify.

The fixed supply does **not**, however, mean that BUDA's market price is fixed.

Supply scarcity alone does not guarantee value.

The market value of BUDA, if any, will depend on factors including supply and demand, liquidity, adoption, utility, market conditions, participant behavior, regulation, technology, and broader cryptocurrency-market conditions.

6. Token Economics

BUDA utilizes a transaction-fee model.

Published Distribution

5% — Transaction Tax

A total transaction tax of 5% is specified for applicable BUDA transactions.

3% — Holder Reflection

The project specifies a 3% reflection mechanism intended to distribute a portion of applicable transaction activity to eligible BUDA holders.

The reflection mechanism is intended to reward continued participation in the ecosystem through automatic on-chain distribution mechanics, subject to the actual smart-contract implementation.

The reflection mechanism should not be represented as guaranteed interest or guaranteed investment income.

The amount received by an individual holder may depend on factors including:

- The amount of BUDA held.
- The number and size of qualifying transactions.
- Wallet eligibility.
- Contract rules.
- The holder's holding period.
- Network conditions.
- Other smart-contract parameters.

There is no guarantee of a particular reflection amount.

92% — No-Fee Portion

The remaining 92% of the transaction is intended to remain free of the stated BUDA transaction fee.

The exact treatment of every transaction type—including buys, sells, transfers, exempt addresses, liquidity operations, and administrative transactions—should be documented in the final smart-contract specification.

7. Reflection Mechanism

The reflection concept is designed to create an economic relationship between transaction activity and eligible holders.

Rather than requiring holders to manually claim a distribution, the smart contract may implement an automated accounting mechanism in which qualifying transaction fees are reflected through the token's balance/accounting system.

The exact implementation must be verified through the deployed contract.

For avoidance of doubt:

BUDA does not guarantee interest, yield, dividends, profit, or appreciation.

The term "reflection" refers to the intended tokenomic mechanism and should not be interpreted as a promise of investment return.

8. Live Auction

Auction Period

The BUDA launch is scheduled as follows:

Opening: October 1, 2026 at 12:00 a.m.

Closing: October 8, 2026 at 12:00 a.m.

This represents a seven-day auction period.

The applicable time zone should be clearly published on the official launch page and incorporated consistently into the auction smart contract or auction platform.

Official project updates will be published through:

<https://blackuniteddigitalasset.com/>

9. Auction-Based Price Discovery

BUDA's initial price is intended to be determined through the auction process rather than through a predetermined fixed launch price.

Accordingly, prospective participants should understand that BUDA may experience significant price volatility during the auction period.

During the auction:

- Market participants may place purchases according to the rules of the auction.
- Demand may change rapidly.

- The implied price may change during the auction.
- There may be periods of high or low liquidity.
- Participants may pay different effective prices depending on auction mechanics and timing.
- The final auction result may differ materially from prices observed during the auction.

The project's stated initial market price will be determined at the conclusion of the auction on:

October 8, 2026 at 12:00 a.m.

The exact formula used to determine the final clearing price must be publicly documented before launch.

10. Auction Transparency

To promote confidence in the launch, the project should publish, before the auction opens:

- The complete auction rules.
- The applicable time zone.
- Minimum and maximum purchase rules, if any.
- Eligibility requirements, if any.
- Accepted payment assets.
- Wallet restrictions.
- Final-price methodology.
- Treatment of failed transactions.
- Treatment of refunds, if applicable.
- Treatment of unsold inventory, if applicable.
- Treatment of excess demand, if applicable.
- Contract addresses.

- Smart-contract verification information.
- Applicable geographic restrictions.
- Any applicable participant identity or compliance requirements.

The final auction rules should be considered part of the project's official launch documentation.

11. Blockchain Transparency

BUDA is intended to provide a transparent on-chain record of activity.

The project has designated the following address for viewing BUDA transactions and history:

0x2fd0C8363C045E57c85eF524b8231fa1a14BAbD2

Participants should independently verify that they are interacting with the correct contract and blockchain address before sending funds or tokens.

Blockchain explorers provide a public record of transactions, but users remain responsible for verifying addresses and transaction details before approving transactions.

A blockchain transaction is generally irreversible once confirmed.

12. Owner Wallet Transparency

The project has designated the following wallet address for transparency:

0x069D977d10f0921Dc08f71Aed2ab12Fab090cD8F

The purpose of publishing this address is to allow the community and other observers to monitor blockchain activity associated with the designated owner wallet.

Publishing a wallet address does not, by itself, establish the legal identity of the person or entity controlling that wallet.

For enhanced transparency, the project should consider publishing a continuing disclosure page identifying:

- Wallet addresses.
- Their intended purposes.

- Contract-owner privileges.
- Treasury addresses, if any.
- Liquidity addresses, if any.
- Auction addresses.
- Administrative addresses.
- Any multisignature wallets.
- Any changes in wallet control.

13. Smart-Contract Governance and Administrative Powers

Before public launch, the project should disclose whether the deployed smart contract gives an owner, administrator, multisignature wallet, or other party the ability to:

- Change transaction fees.
- Exclude wallets from fees.
- Exclude wallets from reflection.
- Pause transfers.
- Blacklist addresses.
- Modify limits.
- Change trading status.
- Change router/liquidity settings.
- Upgrade the contract.
- Transfer ownership.
- Renounce ownership.
- Recover tokens.
- Modify anti-bot parameters.

These powers can materially affect the risk profile of a token.

Accordingly, they should be disclosed in plain language before participants purchase BUDA.

If the contract contains immutable parameters, that should also be clearly stated.

14. Anti-Bot and Market-Manipulation Controls

BUDA is intended to include protections against automated trading behavior designed to disrupt the launch or manipulate market conditions.

The objective of these controls is to protect the integrity of the launch rather than to guarantee a particular market price.

Potential controls may include, where technically and legally appropriate:

- Automated transaction-rate limits.
- Maximum transaction limits during launch.
- Maximum wallet limits during specified launch periods.
- Trading cooldown periods.
- Detection of rapid repetitive transactions.
- Temporary restrictions on certain automated activity.
- Contract-level restrictions designed to prevent launch sniping.
- Monitoring for abnormal transaction patterns.
- Address restrictions consistent with published rules.

Any such mechanisms must be explicitly disclosed before deployment.

Anti-Manipulation Principle

The project does not intend to facilitate artificial volume, wash trading, coordinated price manipulation, deceptive market activity, or other conduct intended to create a misleading appearance of market demand.

Anti-bot controls should be implemented in a way that is transparent, consistently applied, and documented.

They should not be represented as a guarantee that market manipulation cannot occur.

No technological control can eliminate all forms of market manipulation.

15. Community Economic Architecture

BUDA's most important distinction is its intended community-economic use case.

The project envisions a voluntary network in which participating community members can exchange BUDA for goods and services.

Potential participants may include:

- Consumers.
- Entrepreneurs.
- Local merchants.
- Restaurants.
- Farmers.
- Contractors.
- Professionals.
- Nonprofits.
- Schools.
- Community organizations.
- Healthcare providers.
- Financial institutions.
- Other participating enterprises.

The objective is to create an environment where economic value can circulate among participating members instead of immediately leaving the community through every transaction.

This is an objective and long-term vision—not a guarantee that BUDA will accomplish that outcome.

16. Community Commerce

A future BUDA ecosystem could potentially support transactions such as:

Consumer → Local Business

A consumer purchases goods or services from a participating business using BUDA.

Business → Supplier

A participating business uses BUDA to purchase qualifying goods or services from another participating business.

Business → Farmer

A local merchant may voluntarily use BUDA to purchase agricultural products from a participating farmer.

Community Organization → Service Provider

A nonprofit or community organization may use BUDA for eligible services where the parties agree to accept it.

Person → Person

Individuals may voluntarily transfer BUDA directly to one another.

These examples describe potential uses only.

No business, school, hospital, bank, nonprofit, farmer, government agency, or other institution is obligated to accept BUDA unless it independently chooses to do so and is legally permitted to do so.

17. Economic Circulation

The project's economic thesis is based on the possibility of repeated circulation.

For example:

1. A community member acquires BUDA.
2. The member uses BUDA to purchase a product.
3. The merchant receives BUDA.
4. The merchant uses BUDA with another participating business.
5. That business uses BUDA with a supplier.

6. Participants continue exchanging value through the network.

If adoption grows, the same digital asset could potentially participate in multiple layers of local commerce.

This creates the possibility of an interconnected economic network rather than isolated individual token transactions.

The project does not claim that circulation automatically creates wealth.

Economic value still depends on the production of real goods and services, voluntary exchange, market demand, productivity, trust, and sustainable participation.

18. Community Participation

BUDA is intended to be open to individuals who voluntarily choose to participate, subject to applicable laws, platform rules, and geographic or eligibility restrictions.

The project's community vision emphasizes economic participation among historically underserved communities, particularly Black and Brown Americans.

This vision should be pursued consistently with applicable federal, state, and local laws governing commerce, financial services, consumer protection, discrimination, securities, money transmission, taxation, and digital assets.

Nothing in this White Paper should be interpreted as creating a legal entitlement for any person or group to receive BUDA, financial assistance, business financing, employment, credit, government benefits, or other economic benefits.

19. Community Ownership vs. Token Ownership

BUDA ownership should not automatically be described as ownership of a company, business, bank, school, hospital, farm, nonprofit, or other institution.

Unless separately established by legally binding documentation:

Owning BUDA does not, by itself, constitute ownership of the BUDA project or any participating business.

Likewise, holding BUDA should not automatically be represented as:

- Corporate stock.

- Equity.
- A voting share.
- A partnership interest.
- A claim on project revenues.
- A claim on project assets.
- A right to company profits.
- A debt instrument.
- A guaranteed income stream.

If the project later creates a formal governance organization, cooperative, corporation, DAO, foundation, or other legal entity that provides holders with additional rights, those rights should be established through separate legal documentation.

20. Decentralized Economic Participation

The long-term vision is to move progressively toward broader community participation in ecosystem decisions and development.

Potential areas of community participation may include:

- Merchant adoption.
- Community partnerships.
- Educational initiatives.
- Developer programs.
- Local economic initiatives.
- Ecosystem standards.
- Technology development.
- Community outreach.
- Transparency reporting.

Governance should be developed carefully so that token ownership is not inaccurately represented as legal ownership or corporate voting rights.

21. Technology Architecture

BUDA relies on blockchain technology to record ownership and transactions.

The blockchain provides several potential benefits:

- Public transaction history.
- Verifiable balances.
- Programmable transaction rules.
- Transparent token supply.
- Wallet-based ownership.
- Automated fee mechanisms.
- Automated reflection accounting.
- Permissionless transfer, subject to applicable contract restrictions.

The security of the ecosystem depends on both blockchain infrastructure and the BUDA smart contract.

A technically functioning blockchain does not eliminate smart-contract risk.

22. Smart-Contract Security

Before launch, the project should pursue an independent smart-contract security review.

The review should examine, where applicable:

- Token-transfer logic.
- Reflection calculations.
- Fee calculations.
- Ownership controls.
- Administrative functions.
- Anti-bot mechanisms.
- Wallet exclusions.

- Arithmetic and precision.
- Reentrancy risks.
- Access-control risks.
- Upgradeability.
- Emergency controls.
- Router integrations.
- Liquidity interactions.
- Auction interactions.

Any material audit findings should be disclosed together with whether and how they were addressed.

An audit should not be represented as a guarantee that the contract is completely secure.

23. Security Responsibilities of Users

Participants are responsible for protecting their own wallets and private keys.

Users should:

- Verify the official contract address.
- Verify the official website.
- Verify transaction details.
- Use reputable wallet software.
- Never disclose private keys or seed phrases.
- Be cautious of impersonators.
- Be cautious of fraudulent websites.
- Confirm contract addresses before interacting.
- Understand that blockchain transfers may be irreversible.

BUDA personnel should never require a participant to disclose a private key or seed phrase.

24. Regulatory Considerations

Digital assets can implicate multiple areas of law depending on how they are structured, marketed, sold, transferred, and used.

The legal characterization of BUDA cannot be established solely by calling it a "digital asset," "currency," "utility token," or "community asset."

In the United States, the SEC has explained that some crypto assets can be involved in transactions subject to federal securities laws depending on the circumstances, and the SEC's 2026 materials provide updated guidance concerning crypto assets and investment contracts.

Accordingly, the project's legal counsel should analyze:

- The token itself.
- The auction.
- Marketing statements.
- The reflection mechanism.
- The project's role in development.
- Any promises concerning future value.
- Secondary-market activity.
- Governance rights.
- Any revenue or profit rights.
- The identity and activities of project operators.
- Applicable exemptions or registration requirements.

The project should not state that BUDA is definitively "not a security" unless qualified legal counsel has completed and documented an appropriate analysis.

25. Money Transmission and Financial Regulation

Activities involving virtual currency can also implicate money-transmission laws depending on the business model.

FinCEN has distinguished between users who obtain virtual currency for their own use and businesses that administer or exchange virtual currency, with the regulatory analysis depending on the facts and circumstances of the activity.

Consequently, the project should obtain legal advice before operating any service involving:

25. Money Transmission and Financial Regulation

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Consequently, the project should obtain legal advice before operating any service involving:

- Custody of customer assets.
- Exchange services.
- Brokerage.
- Conversion between BUDA and fiat currency.
- Conversion between BUDA and other digital assets.
- Payment processing.
- Transfers conducted on behalf of customers.
- Hosted wallets.
- Remittance services.

The legal classification of an activity depends on what the project actually does, not merely what the service is called.

26. Tax Considerations

Participants are responsible for determining and satisfying their own tax obligations.

For U.S. taxpayers, the IRS generally treats digital assets as property for federal tax purposes, and transactions involving digital assets—including sales, exchanges, and certain payments for goods and services—may create reporting obligations.

The IRS's 2026 Form 1099-DA instructions also establish digital-asset reporting requirements applicable to brokers for transactions occurring after 2025, subject to the applicable rules.

Participants should consult their own tax professionals regarding:

- Purchases.
- Sales.
- Exchanges.
- Reflection distributions.
- Payments for goods and services.
- Capital gains and losses.
- Business income.
- Cost basis.
- Recordkeeping.

27. Risk Factors

27.1 Market Volatility

BUDA may experience substantial price volatility.

Participants may lose some or all the value they paid for BUDA.

The auction period may involve particularly high volatility because price discovery is occurring.

27.2 No Guaranteed Market

There is no guarantee that a liquid secondary market will develop.

A holder may not always be able to sell BUDA at a desired price or at all.

27.3 Adoption Risk

The success of BUDA's community-economic vision depends on voluntary adoption.

Businesses and individuals may choose not to accept BUDA.

27.4 Technology Risk

Blockchain networks and smart contracts can experience:

- Bugs.
- Exploits.
- Congestion.
- Network failures.
- Oracle failures.
- Wallet failures.
- Infrastructure outages.
- Cybersecurity attacks.

27.5 Smart-Contract Risk

A programming error could result in loss, incorrect balances, incorrect fee calculations, unintended transfers, or other adverse consequences.

27.6 Regulatory Risk

Government authorities may change or clarify laws governing digital assets, securities, taxation, money transmission, consumer protection, financial services, and related activities.

Changes in law could materially affect BUDA.

27.7 Liquidity Risk

A token may have a quoted market price without sufficient liquidity to execute a large transaction at or near that price.

27.8 Reflection Risk

Reflection distributions depend on actual transaction activity and smart-contract implementation.

There is no guaranteed rate of reflection.

27.9 Auction Risk

Auction participants may experience:

- Rapid price changes.
- Transaction delays.
- Network congestion.
- Failed transactions.
- Slippage.
- Unexpected demand.
- Insufficient liquidity.
- Technical interruptions.

27.10 Wallet and Key Risk

Loss or compromise of a private key can result in permanent loss of access to BUDA.

27.11 Competition

BUDA operates in a large and rapidly evolving digital-asset environment.

Other cryptocurrencies, payment systems, community currencies, stablecoins, financial applications, and traditional financial services may compete with some or all of BUDA's intended use cases.

27.12 Regulatory Restrictions

The project may restrict participation in certain jurisdictions or by certain categories of persons if required by law or advised by counsel.

27.13 No Guaranteed Economic Transformation

BUDA's broader community-economic objective is an aspiration.

There is no guarantee that BUDA will generate economic independence, increase community wealth, reduce reliance on banks, create businesses, create employment, or achieve any particular social or economic result.

28. Responsible Participation

Prospective participants should evaluate BUDA based on their own circumstances and risk tolerance.

Participants should not purchase BUDA with money they cannot afford to lose.

Participants should independently investigate:

- The smart contract.
- The blockchain.
- The token supply.
- The auction rules.
- The fee mechanism.
- The reflection mechanism.
- The project's legal structure.
- The project's disclosures.
- The applicable risks.

No participant should rely solely on social-media statements, promotional materials, influencers, third parties, or community commentary when deciding whether to participate.

29. Transparency Commitment

The project intends to make transparency a central operating principle.

Transparency may include publication of:

- Token contract information.
- Transaction history.
- Owner wallet information.
- Auction information.
- Token supply information.
- Smart-contract documentation.
- Security reviews.
- Material contract changes.
- Material project announcements.
- Community updates.
- Development milestones.

Official project communications should be distributed through the project's official website and other verified official channels.

30. Official Project Website

The official website for BUDA information, auction updates, and project announcements is:

<https://blackuniteddigitalasset.com/>

Participants should verify that communications claiming to represent BUDA originate from official project channels.

31. Roadmap

Phase I — Foundation

Target: Pre-Launch 2026

Objectives:

- Finalize token architecture.
- Finalize smart contract.
- Verify token supply.
- Verify fee/reflection mechanics.
- Establish transparency wallets.
- Publish official contract information.
- Complete legal review.
- Complete smart-contract security review.
- Publish auction rules.
- Publish risk disclosures.
- Establish official communication channels.

Phase II — Auction Launch

October 1–8, 2026

Objectives:

- Open the BUDA auction.
- Provide transparent access to auction information.
- Monitor blockchain activity.
- Monitor technical performance.
- Apply published anti-bot controls.

- Provide public project updates.
- Complete price discovery.

Auction close: October 8, 2026 at 12:00 a.m.

Phase III — Post-Auction Stabilization

Q4 2026

Objectives:

- Publish auction results.
- Publish final supply/accounting information.
- Publish applicable wallet and transaction disclosures.
- Continue security monitoring.
- Begin merchant and community outreach.
- Develop educational materials.
- Begin development of community-use infrastructure.

Phase IV — Merchant & Community Adoption

2027

Potential objectives:

- Recruit participating merchants.
- Develop merchant education.
- Establish community partnerships.
- Develop payment and point-of-sale concepts.
- Develop business onboarding materials.
- Establish community ambassador programs.
- Create educational initiatives for digital-asset literacy.

Adoption will remain voluntary and subject to applicable laws.

Phase V — Economic Network Development

2027–2028

Potential objectives:

- Expand participating businesses.
- Develop local economic networks.
- Explore merchant payment tools.
- Explore community marketplaces.
- Develop nonprofit and community-organization partnerships.
- Develop agricultural and small-business use cases.
- Improve transaction infrastructure.
- Explore compliant financial-service integrations.

Phase VI — Community Governance & Ecosystem Expansion

Long-Term

Potential objectives:

- Expand community participation.
- Develop transparent governance mechanisms.
- Establish formal ecosystem standards.
- Expand merchant networks.
- Support community entrepreneurs.
- Develop educational programs.
- Explore compliant institutional partnerships.
- Continue improving technical infrastructure.

Specific governance rights will only be created through appropriate legal and technical documentation.

32. Success Metrics

The project's progress should be measured through adoption and utility rather than solely through token price.

Potential metrics include:

- Number of participating businesses.
- Number of active wallets.
- Number of recurring users.
- Number of participating communities.
- Number of transactions.
- Transaction volume.
- Number of participating nonprofits.
- Number of participating farmers.
- Merchant retention.
- Geographic expansion.
- Developer participation.
- Security milestones.
- Transparency milestones.

These metrics do not guarantee token appreciation.

33. Long-Term Vision

The long-term vision for BUDA extends beyond a tradable token.

The objective is to develop an economic network.

A mature BUDA ecosystem could potentially connect:

People → Businesses → Farmers → Service Providers → Nonprofits → Community Organizations → Consumers

through a common blockchain-based medium of exchange.

The project's fundamental thesis is that economic infrastructure can be strengthened when people have additional mechanisms through which they can organize voluntary commerce among themselves.

BUDA seeks to provide one such mechanism.

34. Principles of the BUDA Economy

The proposed ecosystem is guided by several principles:

Transparency

Transactions should be verifiable.

Voluntary Participation

No person or business is required to use BUDA unless legally obligated or contractually committed through a separate agreement.

Economic Inclusion

The project seeks to create opportunities for participation by communities historically underserved by traditional financial systems.

Local Circulation

The project encourages participating communities to explore ways of keeping economic activity within their networks.

Entrepreneurial Empowerment

Small businesses and independent entrepreneurs should be able to participate in the ecosystem on transparent terms.

Technological Accessibility

The project seeks to make blockchain-based economic participation increasingly accessible to ordinary users.

Accountability

Project operators should maintain transparent records of material wallets, contracts, changes, and project developments.

35. What BUDA Is Not

Unless separately established by legal documentation, BUDA is not:

- A government-issued currency.
- Legal tender.
- A bank account.
- A deposit account.
- A guaranteed store of purchasing power.
- A guaranteed investment.
- A guaranteed source of income.
- A guaranteed interest-bearing instrument.
- A guaranteed dividend.
- Corporate stock.
- A promise of ownership in participating businesses.
- A guarantee of financial independence.
- A guarantee of appreciation.

BUDA is a blockchain-based digital asset whose utility and value depend on actual market participation and adoption.

36. Conclusion

Black United Digital Asset (BUDA) represents an attempt to combine blockchain transparency with a broader community-economic vision.

Its fixed-supply architecture, public transaction history, transaction-fee model, holder-reflection mechanism, auction-based initial price discovery, and anti-bot objectives are

intended to establish the foundation for a digital asset that can participate in a wider economic ecosystem.

The project's ultimate ambition is larger than token trading.

It is to explore whether a transparent digital asset can become part of a network connecting individuals, entrepreneurs, merchants, farmers, nonprofit organizations, schools, healthcare organizations, and other participating institutions.

The project recognizes that technology alone cannot create economic prosperity.

Economic prosperity requires productive businesses, consumers, entrepreneurs, trust, education, responsible financial behavior, infrastructure, legal compliance, and sustained community participation.

BUDA therefore should be viewed not as a promise of guaranteed wealth, but as an experiment in **community economic architecture**.

Its success will ultimately be measured not only by blockchain activity, but by whether real people and real organizations voluntarily find the asset useful enough to incorporate into legitimate economic activity.

37. Final Participant Disclosure

Participation in BUDA involves substantial risk.

The value of BUDA may decline substantially or become negligible.

Participants should conduct their own research and obtain independent professional advice where appropriate.

Nothing in this White Paper guarantees:

- Profit.
- Appreciation.
- Liquidity.
- Adoption.
- Exchange listings.
- Merchant acceptance.

- Reflection income.
- Financial independence.
- Community economic growth.
- A particular auction price.
- A particular post-auction price.

The auction is intended to establish initial price discovery, and BUDA may be highly volatile during the auction period.

Participants should only participate after understanding the technology, economics, auction rules, applicable law, and risks.

38. Official References

Official Website:

<https://blackuniteddigitalasset.com/>

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Auction Opening:

October 1, 2026 — 12:00 a.m.

Auction Closing:

October 8, 2026 — 12:00 a.m.

Total Supply:

999,999,999.81 BUDA