OZNi TOKEN
Protocol White Paper

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Preface

Global New Energy Trends and Nickel Asset Opportunities

As the global energy system accelerates its transformation, electric vehicles (EV) and energy storage systems (ESS) are reshaping the entire industrial and capital landscape.

In this "new energy revolution," nickel is regarded as the "gold of electric energy." Its proportion in lithium-battery cathode materials continues to rise, becoming a key metal driving future growth.

Global trends are restructuring the value order

- Global EV sales increased from 3.2 million in 2020 and are expected to exceed 50 million by 2030;
- Battery demand reached 1 TWh in 2024, and continues to grow at 30% per year;
- A structural gap has emerged in global nickel supply, and Indonesia has become the only country with both large-scale reserves and capacity-expansion potential;
- Nickel prices have continued rising since 2020, increasing from USD 11,000/ton to over USD 25,000/ton, reflecting that "metal inflation in the new energy era" has already become a fixed trend.

OZNi: From traditional mining toward a global digital investment gateway

Global Trend & Nickel Thesis 01

1.0 "Electricity Gold" in the New Energy Era

The global energy system is shifting from being "fossil-fuel driven" to "electric-energy driven." Electric vehicles (EVs), energy storage systems (ESS), and renewable-energy grid upgrades are reshaping the industrial and capital landscape. The resources supporting this transition are no longer limited to traditional oil and gas, but a basket of critical metals—with nickel standing out. Due to its central role in high-energy-density batteries, nickel is increasingly regarded by the market as the "gold of electrification."

Within lithium-ion battery cathode material systems—especially high-nickel NMC and NCA chemistries—the proportion of nickel continues to rise. Higher nickel content enables longer driving range and lower cost per unit of energy, making it the preferred technological path for mainstream automakers and battery manufacturers in mid- to high-end models.

As global carbon-neutrality efforts accelerate, governments around the world are strengthening EV/ESS demand through subsidies, internal-combustion-engine (ICE) phase-out timelines, carbon taxes, and other policies. Nickel has therefore evolved from a "basic metal" into a "strategic new-energy metal." Its price, supply, and resource control have once again moved to the center of major-power competition and capital allocation.

1.1 Metal Inflation in the Energy Transition

The so-called "metal inflation" is not merely a general rise in prices. Instead, it refers to the structural increase in metal price floors driven by surging demand and constrained supply during the energy-transition cycle.

In traditional economic cycles, commodity prices typically fluctuate with overall economic conditions. However, in the new-energy transition cycle, long-term structural demand from electric vehicles, energy storage, and grid upgrades has created fundamentally different price dynamics for key metals such as copper, lithium, nickel, and cobalt. Their demand curves have shifted upward—supported by strong policy certainty and long-duration growth momentum.

For nickel, this "metal inflation" manifests through:

Demand side:

- EV penetration continues rising, with high-nickel batteries becoming the mainstream for mid-to-high-end models.
- ESS accounts for a growing share in grid regulation and renewable energy integration.
- Stainless steel and other traditional sectors still provide a stable fundamental demand base.

Supply side:

- New mining projects require long cycles, large capex, and strict approvals.
- Higher environmental, emissions, and ESG standards make low-cost expansion more difficult.
- High-grade deposits are scarce, and high-quality assets are increasingly concentrated in a few regions.

This mismatch between rapidly accelerating demand and sluggish supply creates a state of "**structural tight balance + high volatility**" for key metals such as nickel.

For investors, **this implies that nickel is no longer merely a cyclical commodity. It has become an inflation hedge and growth asset fundamentally linked to the long-term logic of the new-energy revolution.**

1.2 Nickel Demand Curve under the EV/ESS

EVs and ESS are the two core engines driving nickel demand.

- Global EV sales are expected to grow from about 3.2 million vehicles in 2020 to over 50 million units by 2030, with EVs moving from single-digit penetration to a mainstream share of total auto sales.
- Global power and storage battery demand has already approached the 1 TWh level in 2024 and is maintaining ~30% annual growth.
- Within this expansion, mid-to-high-end and long-range EV models that use high-nickel NMC/NCA systems are taking an increasing share, significantly raising nickel consumption per vehicle.

From the perspective of battery material structure:

High-nickel NMC (Nickel–Manganese–Cobalt) / NCA (Nickel–Cobalt–Aluminium) systems: The higher the nickel content, the higher the battery energy density and the longer the driving range. They are suitable for mid-to-high-end passenger vehicles, long-range models, and some high-end ESS applications.

LFP (Lithium Iron Phosphate) system:
Do not use nickel, and are mainly applied in entry-level vehicles and some ESS scenarios. Their share in high-end and long-range segments is limited.

This implies that even if LFP captures part of the market, high-nickel chemistries will continue to expand nickel demand in high-value use cases.

As ESS plays an increasingly important role in industrial and commercial storage, grid peak shaving, and power system flexibility, large-scale storage projects are also starting to adopt certain high-nickel systems—further enhancing total nickel demand elasticity.

Conclusion: EV/ESS is not a short-term theme but the core driver of global energy restructuring for the next 10–20 years. Nickel's demand curve is not only rising but also concentrating "high-quality demand" in high-nickel systems, creating a structural opportunity for mid-to-long-term allocation into nickel assets.

1.3 Global Nickel Supply Landscape & Indonesia's Advantage

As demand surges, nickel supply is highly geographically concentrated, and Indonesia has become the absolute core of global nickel supply.

Globally, nickel resources and production have these characteristics:

- Reserves and production capacity are highly concentrated in a few countries and regions.
- High-grade lateritic ore deposits are particularly abundant in Southeast Asia.
- From exploration and environmental assessments to actual production, new projects typically require several years, so supply expansion cannot fully keep pace with new energy demand growth.

Among them, Indonesia has become one of the most critical nickel supply bases in the current and next 10-20 years, thanks to its abundant laterite nickel ore resources and policy driven development

- Possesses huge lateritic nickel ore reserves, including both limonite and saprolite.
- Uses policy tools such as raw ore export restrictions and incentives for domestic smelting and deep processing to drive value-chain integration within the country.
- Attracts large amounts of Chinese and international capital to build smelters and integrated projects, forming "Mine + Smelter + Battery Materials" industrial clusters.

Within Indonesia's nickel map, regions such as Sulawesi have gradually become key belts for high-nickel resources and production. PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia (PT. OMI), which underpins OZNI, is deployed in precisely such a critical resource and industrial cluster. By combining long-term offtake contracts and stable shipping cadence, it converts resource endowment into verifiable cash flow and asset value.

For investors, this has three implications:

Resource side safety margin
The project is located in a region with large, mineable reserves and mature mining/logistics systems.

Industrial-chain synergy
There is stable downstream demand from smelters and long-term sales contracts, reducing the risk of "having ore but no buyers."

Geopolitics and Policy Dividends
Indonesia's rising bargaining power in global nickel pricing and supply is conducive to long-term margins and asset valuation.

1.4 Nickel Price History and Future Trend Outlook

In recent years, nickel has repeatedly displayed the characteristics of a "new energy metal": high volatility, yet with a significantly higher long-term price center.

- Since 2020, nickel prices have risen from around USD 11,000/ton and at times climbed to USD 20,000–25,000/ton and above.
- Short-term events such as post-pandemic recovery, supply disruptions, and financial incidents (e.g., short squeezes) have caused sharp price swings.
- But from a longer-term perspective, the price center has clearly shifted above levels seen in the "stainless steel era," as demand from new energy applications is now repricing this metal.

Key variables for the future trend of nickel prices include:

EV/ESS penetration and deployment pace

- If global EV penetration continues to rise and high-nickel chemistries remain the mainstream in mid-to-high-end vehicles, nickel use per vehicle will continue to climb.
- Large-scale ESS projects will further open a "second growth curve."

Capacity expansion and policy changes in Indonesia and other resource countries

- If new capacity comes online more slowly than expected, or if environmental/policy constraints intensify, the nickel price center is likely to move higher.
- If strategies continue to favor "restricting raw ore exports + increasing local smelting value-add," high-grade resources will gain a stronger premium.

Technology pathway evolution

- The advantages of high-nickel chemistries in energy density and cost position them with long-term competitiveness in high-end and long-range scenarios.
- Even with LFP expansion in some segments, high-nickel remains irreplaceable in its functional niche.

Our view on nickel prices:

Short term: Prices will remain highly volatile under the influence of macro, policy, and inventory factors.
Mid to long term: Underpinned by structural demand from new energy, nickel is likely to maintain a "new normal" price center higher than in previous cycles.

For RWA tokens, this implies:
Nickel price uptrend → Higher mining asset valuation → Higher net asset value backing OZNi. Even if nickel trades sideways at elevated levels, stable production and sales can still provide a solid cash flow foundation.

For OZNI, nickel price is not the only variable, but a critical factor determining the underlying asset's growth potential and inflation-hedging ability. When combined with token buy-back, burn, and PoR models, it forms a structure for participating in value that scales with both price and production.

1.5 Industry Chain Extension Outlook:

From Ore → Nickel → New Energy Battery Value Chain Integration. Building on current nickel mining and sales, Ni28 will progressively extend into new energy battery materials and industrial-grade storage in its future industrial strategy, creating a "vertically integrated value chain" from upstream ore to downstream end-use scenarios.

This path will unfold along the following directions:

(1) Intermediate Nickel Products

As annual processing capacity and sales scale expand, the project will be in a position to enter intermediate nickel product segments, such as:

- **Nickel ore → MHP (Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate)**
- **Lateritic nickel ore → Nickel sulfate**
- **Nickel intermediates → High-purity nickel materials (for precursors)**

These segments are among the fastest-growing tracks in global new energy, and their nickel intensity far exceeds that of consumer electronics batteries.

(2) Layout Industrial Grade Battery Business

Future strategic focus will include:

- **Large-scale ESS (Energy Storage Systems)**
- **Industrial and infrastructure-grade storage battery modules**
- **Storage solutions for mines, data centers, and C&I loads**
- **Battery supply for EV charging/swapping stations**

These products constitute the core upstream materials and system solutions for battery cathodes. They are high-value, relatively stable profit centers within the value chain.

Project Overview

OZNi — The World's First Physical Nickel RWA Token System

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2.1 Project Introduction

OZNi (Ni28) is the world's first RWA (Real World Asset) token system anchored on real nickel mining assets. It was jointly launched by Ni28, aiming to confirm, split, and circulate physical mining assets on chain, allowing global investors to directly participate in one of the most promising metal assets in the new energy era: nickel.

Unlike traditional mining investments, OZNi leverages PoR (Proof of Reserves) + blockchain smart contracts to transform what used to be a highly centralized, high-threshold, illiquid asset class into a Web3-native, transparent, and tradable structure that offers:

- **Transparent, verifiable assets**
- **Automated distribution of returns**
- **Tokens mapped directly to real production capacity**

OZNi's core vision: Give nickel the strategic new energy metal global liquidity.

2.2 Ozone Nickel Mining Complex - Key Data

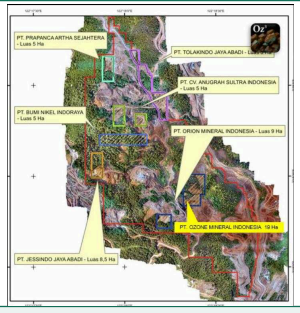
Project	Data	Project	Data
Total area of mining area	850 hectares (≈ 8500000 square meters)	**First-phase offtake contract volume**	2000000 tons (signed)
Total ore reserves	Approximately 5200000 tons (Lateritic Ore type)	**Contract unit price (valuation range)**	USD $25- $40/ton (Limonite ex factory price)
Average nickel grade	1.8% (high-grade laterite nickel ore)	**Total value of the first contract**	≈ USD $50,000,000
Annual processing capacity	2400000 tons of ore per year	**Expected gross profit (first phase)**	≈ USD $15,000,000
Metal recovery rate	99.2%	**Expected monthly shipment volume**	20000-50000 tons
Current nickel price (2025)	≈ USD 17, 000/ton (LME average price)	**Contract term**	Until 2026 (ongoing delivery)

All data come from PT. OMI's official mining reports, sales contracts, and progressively disclosed capacity data.

- Located at Northern Konawe Regency in Southeastern Province of Sulawesi Island.orthern Konawe Regency)
- Site Coordinate ±3°17'10.3"S 122°17'31.2"E
- Total mining site 226.51 hectares
- Total Estimated Deposit of 200 Million MT of Limonite & Saprolite ores
- Today's Value of Deposits ≈ USD$9 billion

Our Mining Operation

- Total 226.51 hectares (Ha) or 2,265,100 sqm
- New Contract signed for 2 million tonnes of Limonite sellable to China Smelter (worth USD$50,000,000)
- 1st Phase potential profit up to USD$15,000,000 (US$15 million)
- Production contract is being signed to deliver up to 2 million WMT until 2026



Our Project Site

- Preliminary work has been started since May 2025
- Heavy Equipment and Lorries have been provided on project site
- Sale Contract has been signed for 2,000,000 metric tonnes
- Expected to deliver up to 20,000–50,000 MTs per month

Our Pits

2.3 Reserves, Grade, Capacity and Sales Contracts

Reserves

The Ozone Nickel Mining Complex has approximately 5.2 million tons of lateritic nickel ore, including both limonite and saprolite.

At an average nickel grade of 1.8%, the extractable nickel metal is: 5,200,000 t × 1.8% × 99.2% ≈ 92,736 tons of nickel metal.

In the high-nickel era, this reserve scale places the project in the mid-to-high value tier in its region.

Nickel Grade

- A nickel grade of 1.8% lies in an attractive range for lateritic deposits
- Suitable for HPAL (hydrometallurgical) or ferronickel processes
- Enjoys stable market demand from stainless steel plants and high-nickel materials producers

Operational Capacity

Current capacity of PT. OMI:

- Annual ore processing: 2,400,000 tons
- Recovery rate: 99.2%

Equivalent to approximately:

- 43,200 tons of nickel metal per year (based on 1.8% grade)

Sales Contracts)

Signed with Chinese smelter(s):

- 2,000,000 tons export sales contract
- Unit price: USD 25–40/ton (limonite, FOB/EXW)
- Contract value: approximately USD 50,000,000
- Shipment pace: 20,000–50,000 tons per month
- Contract valid until 2026

This provides a stable cashflow basis for OZNi's PoR (Proof of Reserves) framework.

2.4 Nickel Mining Income, Cost and Profit Model

This is a standardized mining financial forecast model to help investors understand the mine's future cash-generation ability.

(A) Current price scenario (2025 average: USD 17,000/ton)

Project	Numerical values and explanations
Annual processing capacity	2400000 tons of ore
Average nickel grade	1.8% ≈ 43200 tons of nickel metal per year
Current average selling price	USD 17, 000/ton nickel metal
Estimated annual sales revenue	43200 t × 17000 USD=USD 73440000/year
Estimated nickel price in three years	USD 25, 000/ton (driven by new energy & EV industries)
Profit potential for future years	43200 t × 25000-480 M ≈ USD 600000000+/year
Life cycle benefits of mines (15 years)	Approximately USD 3.8-9 billion potential total profit

(B) Future upside scenario (nickel at USD 25,000/ton)

Assuming nickel prices trend higher to USD 25,000/ton driven by EV/ESS:

- **Annual income: 1080000000 USD**
- **Annual profit: ≈ 600000000 USD**

15 year lifecycle potential total profit:

$380-900 million (in neutral/optimistic scenario)

2.5 RWA → Token Value Mapping Logic

OZNi adopts an RWA structure that converts physical resources into on-chain value.

The mapping path is:

Reserves	• 5.2 million tons of laterite nickel ore reserves • 92736 tons of recoverable nickel metal	This is the underlying asset of OZNi.
Production	• Annual processing of 2.4 million tons of ore • Stable shipment to Chinese smelters • Generate predictable cash flow	This is OZNi's' Fundamental Cash Flow Source '.
Revenue	• Sales revenue and profit confirmed through audit • Return to Buy back Pool	This is the 'fuel' for token value growth.
Token	Revenue automatic execution • **Buy back → Burn** • **Stake → Mint (staking output)**	This is the 'fuel' for token value growth.
Value Accumulation	Token value is driven by three cores: 1. **Physical assets appreciate (nickel price rise)** 2. **Actual output increases (capacity expansion)** 3. **Deflationary intensity increases (more tokens are burned)**	Ultimately, it forms a: **RWA value flywheel of "asset growth → repurchase and Burn → scarcity appreciation"**

Why does traditional mining require tokenization

Traditional mining industry faces several industry pain points in the long term:

The threshold is extremely high, and ordinary investors cannot participate

- Requires capital of millions to tens of millions of dollars
- Professional review and exploration team required
- The investment threshold is monopolized by large institutions

The tokenization has turned mining into an asset that everyone can participate in.

Huge assets but extremely poor liquidity

Mining rights, reserves, and production capacity are all "heavy assets" that cannot:

- segmentation
- Circulation
- Instant Sale

OZNi turns mineral assets into freely transferable digital assets through tokens.

Information is opaque, making it difficult for investors to trust

Traditional mining disclosure:

- Difficult to verify reserves
- The contract cannot be made public
- Cost opacity

OZNi solves the problem through PoR (Proof of Reserve) and on chain storage:

Every ton of ore, every contract, and every profit can be verified.

The profit distribution mechanism is complex and opaque

Traditional mode:

- Centralized control by the decision-making level
- Diversified equity and opaque dividends
- Investors can only 'wait for dividends'

Tokenization automates distribution:

Profit → buy-back pool → automatic burn → directly reflected in token value.

Mining assets lack global liquidity

Tokens enable mining to have for the first time:

- Global market price discovery
- Decentralized Liquidity (DEX)
- Global Participation (Individual/Institution)

Summarize the core value of mining tokenization

Traditional mining is a "heavy asset, low liquidity, and closed" system; OZNi transforms it into a "transparent, liquid, and global" digital asset.

In the era of new energy, when nickel becomes a strategic metal and can digitize mineral assets, it is equivalent to opening up future energy assets to global investors in advance.

Ni28 Technical Foundation

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3.1 Introduction to Ni28

Ni28 is a blockchain protocol focused on the tokenization of Real World Asset (RWA) for nickel mines, aiming to present traditional nickel mine assets in a transparent, verifiable, and divisible manner in the Web3 world.

Ni28 is responsible for:

- Tokenization of nickel assets
- On-chain Proof of Reserves (PoR) and verifiable auditing
- Buy-back, burn, staking, and incentive economic system
- DAO governance and global community participation mechanism
- Full lifecycle management of the OZNi token

The core value of Ni28 lies in providing traditional mining assets with:

Transparency | Liquidity | Separability | Global Participation

3.2 PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia (PT. OMI)

is the real-world asset provider behind Ni28, responsible for supplying the nickel resources, supporting production capacity, and executing sales contracts that form the underlying fundamentals of the protocol.

Core Content

- Legally registered mining enterprises in Indonesia
- Provide audit and data disclosure of nickel ore reserves and sales contracts
- Sales profits are proportionally returned to the on chain repurchase pool
- Support the authentic source of PoR reserve proof system
- As the real asset anchoring foundation of OZNi

3.3 Blockchain as Mining Financial Infrastructure

There are three major structural problems in traditional mining:

Information Asymmetry

Reserves, production capacity, sales, and cash flow are difficult to verify.

High investment threshold&indivisible assets

Mining investment often amounts to millions of dollars.

Weak liquidity

Minerals cannot be traded freely like assets.

Ni28 uses blockchain to solve these problems:

Traditional mining industry faces several industry pain points in the long term:

Transparent
Verifiable data on chain

Fractionalized
Anyone can purchase OZNi

Automated
Buyback, destruction, and rewards are all executed by smart contracts

Auditable
PoR mechanism enhances credibility

Liquid
Can circulate on DEX/CEX/RWA platforms

Blockchain is the key foundation for NI28 to establish a global nickel mining financial system.

3.4 Main chain standard: BEP-20 → ERC-3643 upgrade path

OZNi adopts a two-stage on chain architecture:

Stage 1

BEP-20 (Current Main Chain)

Reasons for choosing BSC (Binance Smart Chain):

- Low transaction costs
- Fast execution speed
- Suitable for high-frequency interactions such as staking pools and incentive systems
- A friendly community environment is conducive to early market growth

Stage 2

ERC-3643 (Future compliance upgrade)

After upgrading, it can achieve:

- KYC/White List Management
- Identity permissions and asset security control
- Support institutional level participation (Custodian/Fund/RWA platform)
- Preparing for future securitization, equity mapping, and IPO

This upgrade path enables OZNi to move from "tokenized assets" to "regulated assets".

3.5 Why Does OZNi Need to Go On-Chain?

OZNi is not going on-chain in order to “issue a coin.” It is going on-chain to give nickel, a traditional heavy real-world asset, financial capabilities.

The value after being put on the chain is reflected in:

Transparency
Reserves, contracts, sales, buybacks, and burn records can all be verified on-chain.

Auditable
Third parties and users can verify reserves and asset flows.

Global Participation
Traditional mining is limited by geography, and once it is put on the chain, it can attract global users and funds.

Fractionalized Access
Nickel assets are split into tradable OZNi tokens, allowing global retail investors to participate.

Liquidity
OZNI can be freely traded on DEX / CEX / RWA platforms.

Summary | Putting OZNi on-chain is a necessary step to give nickel-mine assets transparency, auditability, fractionalization, and global liquidity.

Hybrid Consensus Architecture: PoR + PoW 04

OZNi adopts a hybrid consensus model combining PoR (Proof of Reserves) and PoW (Proof of Work based on community contribution). Together, they provide the dual driving force of real-world assets and global consensus for the entire RWA nickel mining system.

4.1 Why do we need PoR+PoW dual engines?

Traditional tokens usually rely on speculation and lack a real source of value. Traditional mining has real assets, but lacks liquidity, transparency, and a community network.

OZNi uses the dual engine architecture of PoR and PoW to solve two major industry pain points:

PoR **Resolving the trust issue**

Lets investors confirm that every OZNi token is backed by real assets.

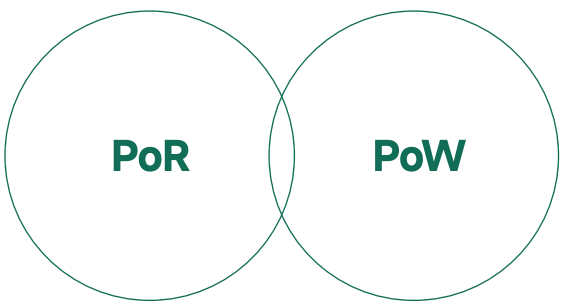
PoW **Addressing the 'growth issue'**

Enables ecosystem participants to drive market expansion through contributions. Contribution equals workload, and workload drives value growth.

After combining PoR and PoW

PoR=cornerstone of value (real asset)

PoW=Value Acceleration (Global Consensus)
This is the optimal model for RWA assets in Web3.



4.2 Proof of Reserves (PoR) mechanism

PoR is the foundation of OZNi's credibility. It ensures that assets truly exist, are truly produced, are truly sold, and can be verified on-chain.

PoR consists of four core elements:

Reserve Certification

PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia provides nickel ore reserves, production capacity, and sales data as the real asset anchor for OZNi.

SGS / Bureau Veritas

Reserve data, contracts, and outputs are regularly reviewed by international mining audit firms

- SGS
- Bureau Veritas
- Or other compliant third-party auditing units

The audit report is stored on-chain in hash form.

On-chain Contracts & Production

Sales contracts, delivery records, and repurchase funding sources are recorded on-chain through smart contracts.

Investors can verify:

- Contract Execution
- Delivery quantity
- Actual income
- Repurchase execution status

Verifiable Asset Backing

All PoR data is transparent to users and can be:

- Query reserve vouchers
- Query sales repurchase records
- Check the quantity of destruction
- Query quarterly asset proof

PoR endows OZNi with financial grade credibility.

4.3 PoW（Proof of Work – Community Contribution）

OZNi's PoW is not traditional computing-power mining. It is based on the contribution mechanism of "Human Workload." In the OZNi ecosystem, promotion, education, expansion, governance, and staking are all considered "workloads." The more you contribute, the more you earn.

Core Concepts of PoW:

Acquisition	Ground promotion/lectures/regional expansion → Drive user growth
Education	Explain RWA, nickel ore value, OZNi model to users → Enhance ecological awareness
Market Growth	Establish nodes and team structure (X1-X6) → Expand network scale
Staking & Participation	Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint → Enhance Ecological Vitality and Deflation Model
Governance	Participate in DAO proposal and voting → Build ecological future direction PoW=Market Growth Engine.

4.4 Collaborative Logic of PoR+PoW

This is the core value framework of Ni28:

Module	Functional Positioning	Deliver Value	Participant
PoR (Proof of Reserve)	Asset support	**Stability, safety, and credibility**	Investors/institutions/ long-term holders
PoW (Work Contribution)	Market expansion	**Activity level, dissemination power, growth momentum**	Community users/promoters

The two form a cycle:
PoR provides real value → PoW provides network value

- The more authentic the reserve, the more willing the community is to participate
- The stronger the community, the stronger the buyback and the greater the destruction
- The more destruction, the rarer the tokens become
- The rarer the token, the stronger its value
- The stronger the asset value, the more communities and institutions it attracts

This forms a two-way value flywheel between the real economy and the digital network.

4.5 OZNi: A Bi directional Value System of Real Resources and Digital Networks

OZNi is not only a mining token, and it is not only a community token.

It is a dual value system composed of real assets (nickel ore) and a global consensus community network.

Real value provided by PoR:

- Cadangan
- Keluaran
- Kontrak
- Laba penjualan
- Pembelian kembali dan penghancuran

Fusion of PoR + PoW

OZNi has become one of the first mining RWA models to truly achieve "entity support+consensus diffusion".

One sentence summary:
PoR gives OZNi real value. PoW makes OZNi valuable for growth.

OZNi Token Model Design

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5.1 Basic Information of Token

Token Name	OZNi（Ozone Nickel Token）
Total issuance	1000000000 pcs (Fixed Total Quantity)
Blockchain standards	BEP-20 (Binance Smart Chain) (Future upgrade to ERC-3643)
Asset anchoring	Nickel ore reserve certificate+export sales contract+right to profit distribution (PoR reserve certificate)
Token mechanism	RWA model+PoR+Burn&Mint deflation model+automatic repurchase system
functional positioning	Pledge income, node incentives, governance voting, RWA exchange, ecological applications
Value supported logic	Injecting PT. OMI nickel ore reserves and sales profits into the buyback and sales destruction pool, providing real cash flow support for OZNI
Circulation model	Initial internal staking → later DEX/CEX launch (Phased Liquidity Expansion)
Circulation model	Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint "automatic loop logic, both buying and selling and exiting trigger destruction
Ecosystem application scenarios	Node dividends, promotion rewards, DAO equity, mining revenue mapping, future equity exchange entrance

OZNi is one of the first RWA token models in the world anchored to physical nickel ore. It integrates PoR (asset confirmation) and PoW (community contribution) to achieve the dual-driven logic of “real asset support + consensus-value expansion.”

5.2 Token Issuance Logic: Digitization, Segmentation, Transparency

OZNi's issuance logic is not the traditional concept of minting a token. Its purpose is to give nickel ore a high-value physical resource with Web3 financial attributes.

Digitization	Nickel ore reserves, sales contracts, production records, and repurchase data are stored on the blockchain, executed and audited by smart contracts, providing verifiable proof of assets (PoR).
Fractionalization	The investment threshold for traditional mining is as high as millions of dollars. OZNi divides assets into freely tradable tokens, enabling global users to participate in large-scale mining systems with low entry barriers.
Transparency	All economic activities - repurchase, destruction, pledge, incentives, DAO decisions - are recorded on the entire chain, Eliminate the information black box problem in the mining industry chain. Through OZNi, nickel ore assets have become verifiable, tradable, and liquid for the first time.

5.2 OZNi Function Positioning and Application Scenarios

OZNi is a hybrid RWA token with practical real-world support. Its value comes from both mining operations and ecosystem usage.

Stake-to-Earn

Users can pledge OZNi to the mining pool to earn:

- Daily return rate (Corresponding to pool level)
- 80% OZNI+20% OUSD Reward
- Dynamic cycle returns
- Exit automatic destruction and strengthen deflation

Node Rewards

Be used for:

Nodes are the foundation and diffusion core of ecological governance.

- OX2/OX3/OX4 node dividends
- Performance evaluation and rewards
- Global Incentive Pool (GMI Pool) automatic settlement

Governance Voting

OZNi will be used for:

- Repurchase ratio voting
- Decision making on ecological upgrading proposals
- Partner Voting
- Destruction strategy adjustment

RWA Asset Participation&Future Equity Conversion

OZNi supports the future:

- RWA Mortgage Loan
- Token → Equity Equity Exchange (based on ERC-3643 compliant structure)
- Pre IPO stage equity certificate (Share Warranty NFT)
- Digital mapping of asset returns

Ecosystem Utility

including:

- Membership Benefits
- NFT access credentials
- DApp service consumption
- Offline mining and Web3 activity rights

OZNi's use cases will continue to expand with the growth of the NI28 ecosystem.

5.4 Burn & Mint Deflation Model

OZNi's long-term value grows primarily through burning, not inflation.

Burn: Continuous Reduction of Circulation

Destruction is triggered by multiple actions:

- Sell or early exit from the pledge pool
- Transaction tax burn (Tax Burn)
- Mining profit repurchase and destruction (RWA-backed buyback)

PT. OMI's mining profits are injected quarterly into the repurchase pool.
Funds → Buyback → Burn is the largest source of long-term deflation.

Mint: Linked to Ecological Contribution

Mint is only used for:

- Pledge rewards
- Promotion incentives (X1 – X6)
- Node incentive (OX2/3/4)
- Community task rewards

Mint is limited in total quantity and never enters the market for selling pressure.

Model Result: Positive Net Deflation

Source of Deflation>Source of Additional Issuance

→ Long term scarcity continues to increase
→ Drive prices and values to continue to rise

5.5 Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint Automatic Circulation System

OZNi's economic flywheel is fully automated by smart contracts.

Buy

User purchase=Funds enter the pledge pool&incentive pool → Formation of fund depth.

Stake

Automatically enter the mining pool to earn profits → increase lock up rate → reduce circulation volume.

Burn

Exiting, trading, and repurchasing will automatically destroy the token, enhancing long-term scarcity.

Mint

Only additional shares (staking, promotion, nodes) will be issued to contributors, and strict limit control will be implemented.

Flywheel formation:

Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint → Buy Again (Cycle)

This forms the core economic mechanism behind OZNi's long-term value growth.

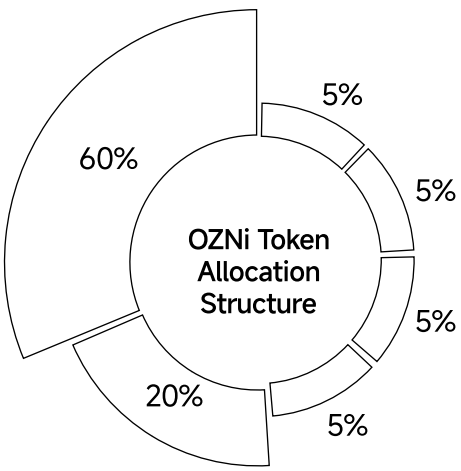
OZNi Token Allocation Structure

06

OZNi's token allocation model is designed around four principles: ecological growth, long-term sustainability, deflation-driven value, and future capitalization paths. Tokens are not released all at once. Some are minted gradually based on DAO governance, ecological needs, and PoR asset proof.

6.1 Token Allocation Table

Traditional tokens usually rely on market speculation and do not have a real source of value; Although traditional mining has real assets, it lacks liquidity, transparency, and community networks.



Initial Mint	60%	issued	Used for LP market making, market promotion, staking rewards, and promoting early network effects
Treasury	20%	Batch Mint	Used for ecological expansion, market promotion, institutional cooperation, long-term repurchase and destruction
Airdrop (Community Long Term Incentive)	5%	Locked for 36 months	Used for long-term binding of core contributors, nodes, and promoters
VC / Strategic Partners	5%	3-12 months linear release	Institutional investors, strategic partners, technology integration support providers
LP (Liquidity Pool)	5%	Assigned	Initial DEX (Pancake) and subsequent CEX liquidity market making
Reserve Reserve	5%	Release after DAO resolution	Used for capitalization stages such as cross chain, mergers and acquisitions, cryptocurrency reform, and future token to equity conversion

6.2 Explanation of Each Category

Initial Mint (60%) — Ecological Start and Early Flywheel Momentum

Be used for:

- PancakeSwap LP initial market making
- Staking rewards (Pool 1–4, Genesis Node)
- Promotion incentives (X1–X6)
- Internal liquidity support

Meaning:

- Establish initial consensus foundation
- Promote transaction, pledge, and incentive cycles
- Form the initial flywheel effect of Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint

Treasury (20%) — Core Budget for Repurchase and Ecological Expansion

Treasury fund usage:

- Global market expansion
- Institutional level cooperation, RWA compliance integration
- DApp R&D and infrastructure investment
- Repurchase → Deflation
- DAO Ecological Fund (Voting and Governance)

The Treasury is the value center of OZNI, determining long-term deflation intensity and ecological growth rate.

Airdrop (5%, locked for 36 months) — Long-Term Binding of Core Contributors

Allocation targets:

- Early community leaders
- Genesis Node
- Ecological Contributor (PoW)
- Overseas Market Expander

Lock the warehouse for three years to ensure:

- Eliminate short-term selling pressure
- Bind long-term contributors
- Form a stable consensus community (Core Community Layer)

VC / Strategic Partners (5%) — Institutional Cooperation and Future Support

Application scope:

- Strategic capital cooperation
- Exchange/market making cooperation
- Technical Service Partners
- Legal, auditing, and mining consulting firms

Release method:

- 3-12 months linear release
- Avoid market shocks
- Long term alignment between institutional interests and ecology

LP (5%) — Liquidity Support and Price Stability Mechanism

Funding uses:

- PancakeSwap Initial Pool
- Subsequent CEX (such as MEXC, Gate, Bybit) market making
- Price stability mechanism
- Prevent high slippage caused by insufficient depth

LP is small in proportion but essential as OZNi's market infrastructure.

Reserve (5%) — Capitalization and Cross-Chain Development Fund

Requires DAO multi-signature approval.

Can be used for:

- Token → Equity Equity Exchange Mechanism
- Mergers and acquisitions or cooperation with other RWA projects
- On chain upgrade (BSC → ERC-3643)
- Pre IPO/Capitalization Stage Requirements

The Reserve fund is a key strategic resource for OZNi's future IPO/STO path.

6.3 Allocation Design Logic

Traditional tokens rely heavily on speculation and lack real value. Traditional mining has real assets but lacks liquidity, transparency, and community networks. OZNi resolves these issues through its allocation strategy.

Ecosystem First

60% Initial Mint + 20% Treasury builds sufficient liquidity, staking rewards, and early incentives.

Advantage:
- **Quickly generate user growth**
- **Support global promotion network (X1-X6)**
- **Activate pledged mining pools (Pool 1-4)**

Long-term Commitment

Airdrop lock up for 36 months | VC lock up for 3-12 months

Effect:
- **Reduce short-term selling pressure**
- **Bind long-term contributors**
- **Maintain the stability of the governance layer (Nodes)**

Ecosystem First

The Treasury, repurchase pool, and destruction mechanism form OZNI's deflation engine.

The deflationary force comes from:
- **Repurchase and destruction (RWA sales profit)**
- **Early withdrawal from pledge → automatic destruction**
- **Burn of transaction fees (the more transactions, the more destruction)**

Positive Net Deflation

Future Capitalization

Reserve 5% for the future:

- **Token → Equity Conversion**
- **IPO/STO channel**
- **Cross chain migration to ERC-3643**
- **Strategic mergers and acquisitions**

Lay out a complete capital path for OZNI from RWA Token → equity assets → IPO.

6.4 Token Vesting

Suggested Vesting model:

Category	Cliff	Release cycle	pattern
VC / Strategic Partners	3 months	12 months	Linear release
Airdrop	12 months	36 months	Cliff + Linear
Treasury	none	DAO resolution to be executed in batches	Release according to demand
Reserve	DAO Unlock	DAO Decision	Strategic use

6.5 Initial Liquidity and Circulation Model

Industry standard initial circulation: 10%–15%

Initial composition:

- LP market making
- Staking rewards (first 30 days)
- Promotion incentives (X1–X3)
- Controlled mint release

Later circulation comes from:

- Pledge reward (daily linear)
- Promotion incentives
- DAO task rewards
- CEX circulation opening

Controlled release → Preventing disk smashing → Stable growth

OZNi's tokenomics follow "circulation, deflation, capitalization", ensuring steady value appreciation and paving the way for future equity conversion and long-term ecosystem expansion.

Capital Cycle & Value Support System

07

(Also known as the Automated Value Cycle System)

7.1 Four Value Drivers

OZNi's economic model is built upon four core value structures, forming a continuously compounding and self-enhancing value system.

RWA Real Asset Income

The actual production and sales profits from PT. OMI nickel ore are returned to the buyback pool on a quarterly basis for Buyback → Burn, forming OZNi's most critical 'underlying value anchor'.

Repurchase & Destruction Mechanism

Sales profit+handling fee tax → Buyback
Automatic destruction after repurchase leads to sustained deflation and reduces total supply.

Community Consensus

All promotion, education, expansion teams, and content output are considered as "workload", and rewards are released through incentive systems to drive global consensus expansion.

Ecological Incentives

The layered mining pool model (Pool1-4+Genesis Node) reduces market liquidity and improves supply and demand stability.

7.2 Repurchase Mechanism

OZNi's repurchase system is executed by smart contracts and is divided into two categories: automatic repurchase and manual repurchase.

Trigger Conditions

- Price falls below key support (e.g. TGE price x 0.9)
- Insufficient liquidity depth (LP below system threshold)
- Quarterly sales profit recorded
- DAO multi signature governance triggered
- Chainlink Anchor Price Feed Trigger (Future Expansion)

Core objective: Stable prices in weak markets, deflation in strong markets

Funding Sources

Source/Proportion/Explanation	
PT. OMI nickel ore sales profit Quarterly injection into repurchase pool (source of core value)	Handling fee tax (transaction tax) Each transaction's tax automatically enters the repurchase pool
Treasury Treasury Budget 40-60% of total tax revenue injected into repurchase	Promotion Supporting Activation Gold Part of the front-end supporting consumption is used for repurchase

Execution Methods	**A. Automatic repurchase** Intelligent contract execution cycle: Swap → Buy → Burn Transparent, traceable, and without human intervention	**B. Manual multi signature repurchase** DAO multi signature wallet executes large repurchases on a quarterly basis: • Destruction after repurchase (to enhance deflation) • Or join LP after repurchase (enhanced depth) **Bear Market: Destruction Maximization | Bull Market: LP Maximization**
Liquidity Injection	Partial repurchase funds will be injected into: • Pancake LP • In the future, CEX market making will enhance market depth and improve price stability.	
Transparency)	• All repurchases of TX can be queried on the chain • Contract Emission Event Record	• DAO Quarterly Repurchase Disclosure Report • PoR mapping sales profit and repurchase relationship

7.3 Deflation Mechanism

OZNi's deflation model is a multi-source burning system consisting of three forms:

Transaction Burn	Each transaction includes a fixed tax rate, for example: • 1000 USD activated with OZNI • Market price of 0.5 USD/piece → Destruction of equivalent 1000 USD=2000 OZNI pieces	(This process is executed by a smart contract)
Package Activation Burn	Automatically destroy OZNI when the user purchases the package.	Example • Matching amount: 1000 USD • Among them, 10% (100 USD) will enter the destruction pool • System purchases at market price → Burn immediately
Buy-back Burn	Sales profit → Buyback → Burn Forming a sustained entity driven deflation.	
Deflation Formula	Burn_t = TxFee_t + Buyback_t + PackageBurn_t The larger the three variables, the stronger the deflation.	

To ensure the sustainability and predictability of Ni28 buybacks, burns, and liquidity injections, the protocol introduces a Token Economic Cycle Model. This model allocates ecosystem revenue at fixed proportions into four core purposes, forming a positive flywheel that drives price appreciation, liquidity depth, and consensus growth.

Economic Cycle Structure

10% USDT → Injected into Pancake LP (Enhancing Liquidity Depth)

Continuously strengthens on-chain buying support, deepens the AMM liquidity pool, reduces price slippage, and improves overall market stability.

2% → Ni28 Buyback (Buyback → Burn)

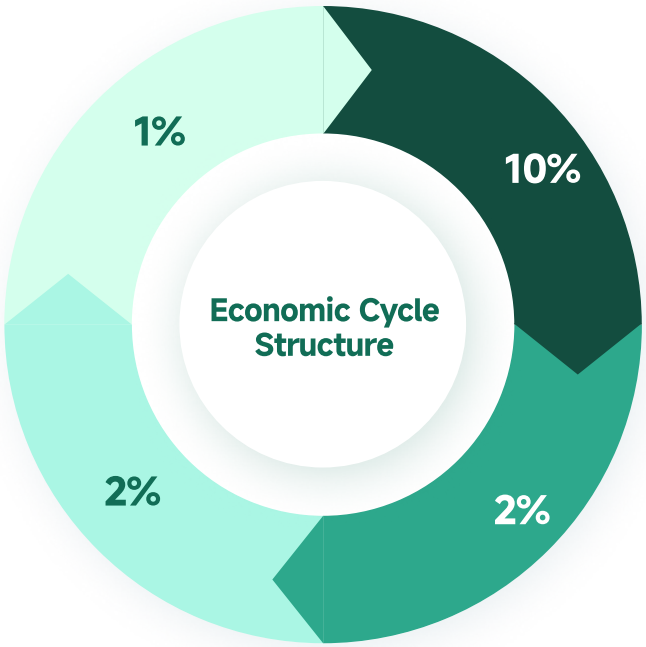
Periodic secondary-market buybacks are executed by smart contracts or the DAO, followed by token burns, creating a continuous deflationary mechanism.

2% → Platform Revenue

Used for technology development, compliance and security audits, operational expenses, and ecosystem expansion, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project.

1% → Node Quarterly Rewards

Distributed as quarterly dividends to long-term node contributors, strengthening community stickiness and participation.



Flywheel Effect

Revenue → Buyback → Burn → Reduced Circulating Supply → Deeper LP Liquidity → Higher Market Stability → Stronger Investor Confidence → More Revenue Flows Back

→ Enters the next cycle

7.4 Ecological Incentive Mechanism

OZNI's incentive model is based on **"Work = Value",** fully executed by smart contracts.

Stake-to-Earn Source: Reward Pool Treasury	**Pledge OZNI → Get rewards** **80% OZNi+20% OUSD (Example)**
Trade Mining Source: Tax Return Pool.	**Return 0.3% -0.5% per transaction**

Referral Rewards

Team level rewards (O1 – O6)

Direct Referral **10%** | Second Generation **5%**

Quest Rewards

Source: Reward Pool

Complete Task → NFT/OZNi

DAO Rewards

Participate in governance → Airdrop/point rewards

7.5 Layered Pledge Model

All pledge rewards are executed automatically by the value system.

Level	Pledge Quantity USDT	Daily Return	Multiplier
P1	100 – 2,000	0.3 – 0.5%	1.5
P2	2,001 – 4,000	0.5 – 0.8%	2
P3	4,001 – 10,000	0.8 – 1.1%	2.5
P4	Above 10001	1.1 – 1.3%	3
P5	Dynamic Nodes	Dynamic Returns	5

Promotion reward: **10% for the First Tier | 5% for the Second Tier**

Automated Value Cycle System)

Automated value cycle system = Buy → Stake → Earn → Burn → Mint → Stake

This forms a positive cycle and long-term value support.

Mechanism manifestation:

- Continuous lock up to reduce circulation
- Strengthen flywheel effects
- Promote long-term deflation
- Enhance value through automated buyback

7.6 Team Level Model (X1-X6)

Level	Personal Pledge	Total Performance	Team Bonus	Performance Dividend	Equal Level
X1	1,000	1,000	10%	-	20%
X2	5,000	20,000	20%	-	20%
X3	10,000	60,000	30%	2%	20%
X4	15,000	150,000	40%	3%	20%
X5	20,000	450,000	50%	4%	20%
X6	30,000	1,000,000	60%	5%	20%

Ground push=PoW workload contribution
All team payouts are automatically executed by smart contracts

7.7 Node Reward System (OX2/OX3/OX4)

Node	Entry Amount	Exit Multiplier	Assessment Cycle	Business Volume	Handling Fee Bonus
OX2	3000 U	3x	50天	100k	20%
OX3	5000 U	4x	50天	200k	30%
OX4	10000 U	5x	50天	300k	50%

Node rights include: governance rights, dividend rights, and ecosystem senior contributor privileges.

7.8 OZNi Value Cycle System

Real income (RWA) = → Repurchase → Destruction → Supply reduction → Price increase → Market attraction → Ground push expansion → Deposit pledge → reactivation of automated value cycle system → repurchase

This forms a sustainable, stable, and predictable economic system.

Compliance & Technical Framework

08

OZNi's compliance and technical architecture focuses on transparency, security, traceability, and legality. This section outlines the standards required for token issuance, audits, community governance, ecosystem operation, and the path to equity conversion (Token-to-Equity).

8.1 Main Chain Standards and Regulatory Compliance

Main chain architecture: BEP-20

- Efficient, low-cost, and highly compatible, suitable for RWA and large-scale trading environments;
- Smart contracts can automatically execute pledge, dividend, repurchase, and destruction logic;
- Beneficial for early community expansion and liquidity construction.

Upgrade Path: Plan to Upgrade to ERC-3643 RWA Standard

- Support asset tokenization, KYC/Whitelist authentication, and permission management;
- More compliant with RWA asset issuance standards;
- RWA financial products compatible with the Ethereum ecosystem, facilitating institutional level expansion and secondary market circulation.

Objectives:

- Realize cross chain evolution from 'ordinary on chain assets ' to' regulated RWA tokens',
- Lay a technical foundation for subsequent securitization /equity/capital market exit.

8.2 Compliance Elements: KYC/AML/Whitelist

OZNi aims to meet the regulatory requirements of global RWA projects, designing a transparent, secure, compliant, and legally operable framework.

KYC/AML verification mechanism

- Perform KYC (identity verification) and AML (anti money laundering) checks on all participants;
- Verify user identity, funding sources, and risk levels;
- Introduce third-party compliance services (such as Sumsub/Chainalysis) for verification;
- Adopt Enhanced Due Diligence (KYC) for nodes and institutional investors.

Whitelist authorization mechanism

All sensitive ecological interactions require whitelist approval.

- Staking
- Node participation and revenue collection (OX2/OX3/OX4)
- DAO Governance Voting
- Partial RWA/equity related functions (future)

Purpose:

Ensure the authenticity of participants' identities, compliance of funds, traceability of behavior, and compliance with regulatory requirements for participant identification and identity management.

Compliance reserve & custody mechanism

- Nickel ore assets and sales revenue are managed by PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia (PT. OMI);
- The repurchase funds and profit distribution are verified by both smart contracts and audit reports;
- Introduce local/international audit and legal advisory teams for asset custody and fund management.

OZNi follows an international standardized regulatory framework to ensure the legality and transparency of projects in the areas of RWA, digital assets, and cross-border investment.

8.3 Technical modules

To support OZNi's RWA structure and compliance upgrades, the system adopts a modularized architecture.

Module 1 — Smart On-Chain Revenue System

- Automatically execute pledge, profit calculation, repurchase, and destruction logic;
- All fund transfers are publicly recorded on the chain throughout the entire process;
- Ensure no human intervention, rules cannot be changed arbitrarily, and achieve programmatic governance.

Module 2 — Chainlink Data Oracle System (Future Upgrade)

- Plan to integrate mainstream oracle machines such as Chainlink;
- Linking global nickel price indices (LME/INSG, etc.);
- Used for:
  - Dynamically adjust the income model and repurchase ratio;
  - Build a more accurate RWA pricing and hedging system.

Module 3 — Storage and Certifying Layer

- Regularly verify the reserves and sales contracts of the mining area by a third-party auditing agency;
- Key data (reserves, production, sales contract number, revenue amount, etc.) are stored on the chain in hash form;
- Investors can verify:
  - Whether the physical assets truly exist;
  - Is there a one-to-one correspondence between sales and repurchases.

Module 4 — Identity and Permission Layer

- Contributor nodes (OX2 / OX3 / OX4) undergo strict KYC verification
- Provides permission-based access control
- Governance rights, dividend rights, and ecosystem access rights fully managed on-chain

Module 4 — Security and Audit Layer

- Continuous security audits by professional firms (e.g., CertiK, PeckShield)
- Multi-layer contract protection
- Real-time transaction monitoring
- Early-warning mechanism for abnormal transactions
- Strengthens ecosystem security and stability

8.4 Data Transparency and Traceability

OZNi achieves full transparency through a "public ledger," allowing all data to be traceable on-chain.

On chain behavior is verifiable
All of the following behaviors can be verified in real-time through blockchain browsers:

- Pledge and Unlock
- Dividends and incentive distribution
- Repurchase Execution Record
- Destruction quantity and time
- Node dividend distribution
- Usage of incentive pool

PoR Proof Upload Data Includes:

- Reserve Audit Report (Reserves, Grade, Capacity)
- Production data of mining area (output, mining progress)
- Export Sales Contract (Quantity, Price, Delivery Time)
- Repurchase funds and execution records

The above data is hashed and uploaded to the blockchain to prevent tampering, and can be cross verified with the official platform and the blockchain explorer.

Traceable path the entire process

From real asset production → real sales → real profit → real buyback → real burn, OZNi creates a verifiable RWA token model with complete accountability.
This is the core of Web3 real-asset finance.

Compliance RWA Certification & Token-To-Equity Path 09

This section explains how OZNI moved from **"RWA token" to "Equity Backed Token"** and even **"Capital Market Exit (IPO/M&A)"**.

9.1 Value Analysis: Why OZNi Can Move Toward Equity

OZNi is a token supported by real assets (PoR model)	→ Behind it are PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia's nickel ore reserves and sales contracts; → Its earnings and asset appreciation can be audited and verified on chain.
Token value is linked to enterprise operating income (not purely speculative tokens)	→ OZNi implements mechanisms for repurchase, destruction, and profit distribution, → Essentially, it has already participated in the mining profit structure and possesses a 'quasi equity attribute'.
Equity conversion rights can be designed through legal and smart contract structures	→ After the project matures (IPO/M&A/capitalization stage), → Qualified holders can be granted certain "equity exchange rights" or "warrant rights".

In other words, the token phase addresses liquidity and global participation; Realize capitalization and value realization in the equity stage. This is a path of 'tokenization first → securitization'.

9.2 Global Case Studies (Projects Already Approved by Regulators)

Project	Model	Implementation	Result
Sygnum Bank	Tokenized Equity	The tokenized version of the issued stock corresponds one-to-one with the actual stock	Obtained regulatory approval from Switzerland
INX	Security Token Offering	Tokenized equity, registered with SEC	Listed on NASDAQ
tZERO / Arca Labs	Equity + Token	Dual channel management of digital equity and traditional securities	Become a model of RWA compliance
SPiCE VC	Tokenized Fund	Fund share tokenization, convertible equity	Investors can exit through equity conversion

These cases prove that Tokenized Equity is already approved and operable in global capital markets.

9.3 Implementation Path of OZNI (Technology+Compliance+Capitalization)

Stage 1

RWA Token Stage (Current)

Model: PoR+PoW

Function: RWA asset ownership confirmation, income distribution, community diffusion
Core objective: Asset on chain and token circulation
Implementation: BEP-20 (subsequent transition to ERC-3643)

Stage 2

Hybrid Asset Token

Model: RWA+Equity Reservation Mechanism

Mechanism:

- Some OZNi holders can choose to lock their tokens in exchange for "NFT/SBT subscription certificates";
- Record their future equity exchange eligibility through SBT.

Legal Structure:

- Issuance of corresponding equity certificates by PT. OMI or upper level holding companies (such as Singapore holding companies);
- Comply with local company laws and securities regulatory requirements.

Stage 3

Equity Exchange / IPO

Model: Token to Equity Conversion

Execution path:

1. Establish a holding parent company (such as Ozone Holdings/Singapore);
2. Open exchange windows for eligible holders during the IPO or Pre IPO stage;
3. The exchange ratio is determined by DAO governance (for example: every X OZNI=1 share of subscription certificate);
4. OZNI that has completed the exchange will be permanently burned to prevent double counting.

Stage 4

Capital Market Exit

The exit methods include:

- IPO listing (mining or main board exchanges in Indonesia/Singapore/Canada, etc.);
- Strategic mergers and acquisitions (acquired by large resource funds or listed mining groups);
- RWA collateralized lending (Token collateralization for equity financing or asset loans).

9.4 Valuation and Exit Mechanism

Valuation Basis

- The initial valuation of OZNi is based on the verified nickel ore reserves of PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia (PT. OMI) and its signed sales contracts.
- The current total asset valuation is approximately USD 900,000 (subject to audit).
- Future valuation will increase with nickel price growth, production expansion, and sales profit growth.

Exit Mechanism

Liquidity exchange

OZNi provides decentralized liquidity trading on platforms such as PancakeSwap.

Repurchase and Destruction

Mining sales revenue is injected into the repurchase pool on a quarterly basis, with the DAO determining the repurchase ratio and pace;

Centralized exchange listing

Plan to apply for listing on compliant exchanges such as Binance, OKX, Bybit, etc;

RWA Pledge and Lending

Users can pledge OZNi to obtain USDT or fiat-backed loans. This achieves asset circulation and leveraged utility.

Equity conversion channel

When Ni28/OzoneX Group enters the IPO or capitalization stage, joint venture holders may choose to exchange OZNi for corresponding equity certificates (Share Warranty/Equity Token). The specific ratio will be executed after DAO governance proposal and audit confirmation. The exchanged OZNi will be automatically destroyed to prevent double counting.

Summary of Value Growth Logic

- Nickel prices rise → mining asset valuation increases;
- Profit from physical sales → Injection into repurchase and destruction pools → Increased deflation;
- OZNi circulation continues to decline → scarcity increases;
- Listing/M&A → Equity appreciation income → Feedback to early holders.

OZNi is not just a token. It acts as a bridge to the capital market, completing the evolution from asset digitization → equity securitization → capital market exit in the Web3 era.

9.5 Summary of this chapter

OZNi achieves this by:

- BEP-20+ERC-3643 standardized architecture,
- Combining KYC/AML compliance mechanisms with PoR reserve certification system,
- Overlay automated value cycle system (repurchase+destruction+pledge+incentive),
- In addition, with the Token to Equity equity path and capital market exit design,

OZNi has established a secure, compliant, transparent, and capital-ready global mining token ecosystem. Compliance ensures trust, technology ensures transparency, and capital pathways multiply value. OZNI enables real-world mining assets to complete the transformation from “resources” to “capital” in Web3.

Roadmap 10

OZNi's development follows a six-phase strategic path driven by **asset verification → ecosystem growth → regulatory compliance → capital expansion**. Each phase is tightly integrated with real-world assets (RWA), the PoR + PoW architecture, and the long-term capital-market trajectory.

2025 Q4

Prase 1

DApp Launch & Genesis Node Activation

Key Deliverables

1. Official launch of the OZNi DApp (Web + Mobile)
2. Activation of the internal economic system:
   - Buy → Stake → Burn → Mint automated value cycle Cycle System Launch
   - Deployment of five-tier staking pools (Pool 1–Pool 4)
   - Limited release of Genesis Nodes
3. Launch of the global X1–X6 community expansion program
4. Deployment of core smart contract modules: **Staking pool, Incentive pool, Buyback Pool and Burn Module**
5. Publication of the Whitepaper V1 and the Tokenomics V1

Phase Objective Construct the core economic model of OZNi ecosystem, establish early market consensus and basic network effects.

2026 Q1

Prase 2

DEX liquidity opening & RWA mortgage mechanism launched

Key Deliverables

1. Add OZNi flow pool (LP) in PancakeSwap
2. Open on chain transactions (Swap/Liquidity)
3. Implement RWA collateral logic:
   - Nickel ore PoR data on chain
   - RWA mortgage proof and lock model activation
4. Introducing Oracle Pricing (Chainlink/Pyth)
5. Smart Contract Upgrade: Open automatic execution of repurchase and destruction

Phase Objective OZNi has transitioned from the internal market to the external public market, achieving free flow of tokens and on chain verification.

2026 Q3 - Q4

Prase 3

Global Market Expansion & DAO Governance Launch

Key Deliverables

1. Launch global promotion plan for target markets in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Middle East
2. KOL/Community Leader/Node Plan Upgrade
3. DAO governance module launched:
   - Proposal System
   - Voting
   - DAO Treasury Management
4. Release RWA audit data (reserves, production, contracts)
5. Launch node governance rights (OX2/OX3/OX4)

Phase Objective OZNI transitions from the internal ecosystem to the external public market, enabling free token circulation and complete on-chain verification.

2027

Prase 4

Global Market Expansion & DAO Governance Launch

Core Achievements

1. Through external security audits (CertiK/PeckShield)
2. Publish compliance reports (KYC/AML/Whitelist)
3. Coordinate with first and second level mining audit institutions (SGS/BV)
4. Formally apply for mainstream CEX listings (Binance/OKX/Bybit)
5. Release the upgrade roadmap for ERC-3643 RWA standard
6. Launch the "Global Reserve Proof PoR Publicity Platform"

Phase Objective Complete OZNI's financial-grade compliance foundation and prepare for the next stage: securitization and capital market access.

2027

Prase 5

Equity Process

Key Deliverables

1. Establish Ozone Holdings (Singapore or other capital market friendly regions)
2. Publish Equity Tokenization Framework white paper
3. Launch NFT/SBT (Share Warranty) stock subscription vouchers
4. OZNi holders can choose:
   - Lock OZNi → Obtain equity certificate
   - The exchange rate is confirmed by DAO and audit
5. The exchanged OZNi is permanently destroyed (Burn)
6. Establish a conversion channel from "Token" to "Equity"

Phase Objective OZNI transitions from the internal Web3 ecosystem to the equity conversion phase, enabling regulated participation in capital markets.

2028+

Prase 6

IPO/Strategic M&A Exit

Core Achievements

1. Ni28/Ozone Holdings enters IPO preparation process
2. Can be listed on mining markets such as Indonesia IDX, Singapore SGX, Canada TSX, etc
3. Or introduce large mining groups and energy funds for strategic mergers and acquisitions
4. Capital market exit path officially opened:
   - IPO
   - Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A)
   - Pre IPO Private Equity
   - Equity dividend return
5. OZNi holders (converted equity) receive:
   - Value appreciation of equity
   - takeover premium
   - Dividends from physical mining industry

Phase Objective Achieve the full cycle from tokenization → securitization → capitalization → IPO. OZNI becomes one of the first global RWA projects capable of completing this transformation.

Summary of Chapter 10

The OZNi roadmap consists of six progressive stages:

2025 Q4

Phase 1
DApp+internal drive+genesis node
Build foundational economic system

2026 Q1

Phase 2
DEX+RWA mortgage
Complete liquidity and transparency

2026 Q2

Phase 3:
Global Expansion+DAO
Expand the consensus network

2026 Q3 - Q4

Phase 4
Compliance Audit+CEX Listing
Gain trust at the level of financial institutions

2027

Phase 5
Equity Channel
The token enters the securitization stage

2028

Phase 6
IPO/M&A
Complete the exit from the capital market

OZNi is not just a token, but a digital bridge connecting real mining assets with the global capital market.

Risk & Disclaimer 11

OZNi is a tokenized RWA project backed by real nickel mining assets. While the project emphasizes transparency, verifiability, and fair value distribution, participation in digital asset markets naturally involves risks.

11.1 Market Risk

Digital asset prices may fluctuate due to macroeconomic conditions, liquidity cycles, and overall market sentiment.

Mitigation measures include:

- Real-world nickel assets as the fundamental value base
- Buy-back and burn mechanisms that stabilize long-term value
- Real mining revenue reducing volatility compared to purely speculative tokens

OZNi carries significantly lower risk than non-asset-backed tokens.

11.2 Regulatory Risks

Different jurisdictions impose varying rules on digital assets and RWA products.

OZNi reduces this risk through:

- KYC / AML compliance
- Upgrade path from BEP-20 → ERC-3643, the global RWA standard
- On-chain transparency of data and fund flows
- Audits and standardized reporting

A "compliance + audit + transparency" framework ensures long-term sustainability.

11.3 Technology Risk

Blockchain networks may face congestion, contract vulnerabilities, or external attacks.

Mitigation:

- Third-party smart contract audits
- Multi-tier permission and security controls
- Fully on-chain execution of buyback, staking, and burn mechanisms
- Continuous system maintenance and upgrades

OZNi follows industry-grade security standards.

11.4 Audit & Data Update Risks

Mining operations involve periodic updates of reserves, production data, and contract confirmation.

To ensure transparency:

- Independent reserve and sales data verification by SGS / BV
- Scheduled PoR updates with on-chain proofs
- Fully traceable buyback, burn, and revenue records

Industrial-grade audits + blockchain traceability provide a strong trust foundation.

11.5 Ecological Participation Risks

Any blockchain ecosystem depends on user engagement and community contribution.

OZNi strengthens ecosystem sustainability through:

- Clear incentive structures
- Real-asset-driven value model
- Multiple utility applications
- Long-term buyback and burn mechanisms

Provide a non speculative and sustainable growth foundation for the ecosystem.

Value creation comes from real revenue, not speculation.

11.6 Non Securities Disclaimer

OZNi Token:

- Does not represent equity
- Does not represent ownership
- Does not guarantee fixed returns
- Is not a security or investment contract

Value depends on mining revenue, buyback & burn, and market supply/demand. If a future Token-to-Equity conversion occurs, it will be executed via a legally distinct mechanism under proper regulations.

11.7 Investor Responsibility Tips

Participants should:

- Understand the volatility of digital assets
- Assess personal risk tolerance
- Follow official updates and audit disclosures

OZNi maintains transparency but does not guarantee individual investment outcomes.

11.8 General Disclaimer

This whitepaper is intended to describe the project's technology, business structure, and overall vision. It does not constitute:

Does not constitute:

- Investment advice
- Securities issuance
- Legal or tax opinion or any form of fundraising solicitation

Project details may adjust according to market conditions or regulatory requirements. Any major changes will be communicated publicly to the community in advance.

Investor-Friendly Summary

The goal of OZNi is to make real-world assets transparent, accessible, tradable, and growth-driven.

We achieve this through:

- Real asset backing
- On-chain Proof of Reserves
- Buyback and burn mechanisms
- Compliance Framework
- Audits and disclosures

Ni28

Ni28 Labs | PT. Ozone Mineral Indonesia | OzoneHub