

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO Ecosystem Whitepaper

An English Web3 ecosystem whitepaper for a Chinese Meme community portal built around community nodes, market lock-up, ecosystem allocation, OTC circulation and DAO governance.

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Important notice: this whitepaper is for ecosystem introduction and rule explanation only. It does not constitute investment advice, a return promise, a principal protection promise, a repurchase undertaking or a securities offering document.

Important Statement and Reading Notice

This whitepaper explains the positioning, token model, market lock-up mechanism, community node system, distributable ecosystem operating net profit rules, OTC module, DAO governance process, technical architecture, security framework, community model and future development direction of Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO.

All descriptions are provided for informational and ecosystem planning purposes only. Any reference to token release, scenario calculation, exchange planning, OTC circulation or DAO voting must not be interpreted as fixed income, guaranteed return, price commitment, platform redemption, underwriting, financing solicitation, securities offering, fund raising document or legal, tax or financial advice.

Crypto assets are highly volatile and uncertain. Users should fully understand market, liquidity, smart contract, platform, compliance and operational risks before participating in any token transaction, node activity, OTC transaction, DAO vote or related ecosystem activity. If this document differs from later official announcements, DApp displays, on-chain records or third-party platform notices, the later public information shall prevail.

Chapter 1 Project Summary

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO is a Chinese Web3 Meme ecosystem portal built around the Yi Ye Bao Fu token. The project uses a highly memorable Chinese cultural expression as its narrative entry point and combines community consensus, on-chain assets, node organization, market lock-up, monthly release, ecosystem allocation, OTC circulation and DAO governance into an expandable community system.

The Yi Ye Bao Fu token is deployed on BSC / BNB Smart Chain as a BEP-20 token. The contract address is 0xf0d978ef1c40ee8deb493e59e732f56a847e4444. According to the current project-side description, the total supply is 1,000,000,000 tokens. Among them, 158,000,000 tokens have been burned, 100,000,000 tokens are held for market value construction, 546,000,000 tokens are used for market lock-up, and 196,000,000 tokens are reserved for other circulation and ecosystem purposes.

The DAO portal is the unified entry point of the ecosystem. Users may use it to review project information, participate in dividend nodes, check market lock-up and monthly release status, view ecosystem allocation data, use OTC functions, participate in governance voting, manage ecosystem identity and inspect related data.

The node system has three levels: Dividend Node, Dividend Community and Super Node. One

Dividend Node corresponds to 3,000,000 Yi Ye Bao Fu tokens. The monthly release ratio is 3%, equal to 90,000 tokens per node per month. A Dividend Node has 1 governance vote, a Dividend Community has 2 votes, and a Super Node has 3 votes.

The project plans to allocate distributable ecosystem operating net profit according to a 10% / 10% / 20% / 60% model: 10% for marketing, 10% for the Super Node pool, 20% for the Dividend Community pool, and 60% for the user Dividend Node pool. This model is conditional on actual distributable net profit and does not represent fixed income or guaranteed distribution.

Chapter 2 Project Background and Market Opportunity

Meme tokens originally represented internet culture, emotional expression, community consensus and attention economy. As Web3 wallets, on-chain trading tools, data infrastructure and governance tooling mature, some Meme projects are evolving from symbolic assets into community organizations, liquidity networks, user portals and governance experiments.

Chinese Web3 users have strong social communication patterns, fast community distribution, clear cultural recognition and strong emotional resonance. Users often prefer localized narratives, simple names, understandable participation paths, community belonging, on-chain transparency and interactive governance. “Yi Ye Bao Fu” should not be understood as a profit promise; it is a cultural symbol for opportunity, participation, consensus and community energy.

The market opportunity of Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO is to connect Chinese Meme communication power with a real Web3 portal product. Instead of only making users remember a token name, the DAO DApp gives users structured access to nodes, lock-up records, release schedules, OTC circulation, voting and ecosystem data.

Many Web3 projects face three problems: narratives are easily copied, token circulation is disconnected from community incentives, and governance lacks real processes. Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO attempts to address these problems through node identity, ecosystem allocation, OTC functionality and DAO governance.

Chapter 3 Project Positioning and Core Value

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO is positioned as a Web3 comprehensive portal that uses the Yi Ye Bao Fu token as the ecosystem asset, Chinese Meme culture as the communication entry, market lock-up and dividend nodes as the participation base, distributable ecosystem net profit as the incentive connection, OTC trading as a circulation supplement, DAO governance as the long-term direction, and SpringOpen as the technical foundation.

For users, the DAO portal reduces information fragmentation. Users can check token information, node status, release records, governance items, OTC orders and ecosystem announcements in one place. A portal experience helps users understand participation identity, asset status, rights boundaries and risk conditions.

For the community, the project provides an organizational structure. Dividend Nodes represent basic participation, Dividend Communities represent community organization and expansion, and Super Nodes represent advanced coordination, resource connection, governance proposals and ecosystem growth.

For the ecosystem, the model creates a cycle: market lock-up supports long-term participation, monthly release creates predictable rhythm, OTC adds internal circulation, secondary market development provides external liquidity, ecosystem allocation connects operating results with community nodes, and DAO governance makes key rules discussable and adjustable.

Chapter 4 Token Information and Economic Model

The Yi Ye Bao Fu token is the core asset of the DAO ecosystem. It is used for node participation, market lock-up, monthly release, OTC circulation, governance voting, community incentives and ecosystem data anchoring. It is deployed on BSC / BNB Smart Chain and follows the BEP-20 standard.

The total supply is 1,000,000,000 tokens. Based on current project-side figures, burned tokens account for 158,000,000 tokens or 15.8%; market value holdings account for 100,000,000 tokens or 10%; market lock-up accounts for 546,000,000 tokens or 54.6%; and other circulation / ecosystem portions account for 196,000,000 tokens or 19.6%.

The burned portion reduces long-term circulating supply. The market value holding portion may be used for market construction, liquidity support, branding, exchange cooperation and long-term ecosystem development. The market lock-up portion is the foundation for node participation, release mechanism and community identity. Other circulation and ecosystem portions may support community incentives, market circulation, liquidity and project development.

The model focuses on explainable supply structure, traceable release rhythm and meaningful ecosystem use cases. If the 546,000,000 locked tokens are divided by 3,000,000 tokens per node, they theoretically correspond to 182 node units. If fully released under the 3% monthly release rule, the theoretical monthly release amount would be 16,380,000 tokens. This is a mathematical calculation only and does not represent actual open nodes, sale price or liquidity.

Chapter 5 Market Lock-Up and Dividend Node Mechanism

A Dividend Node is the basic participation unit of Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO. By participating in a node, a user places the corresponding amount of Yi Ye Bao Fu tokens into the market lock-up system and may obtain monthly release eligibility, ecosystem allocation eligibility and basic governance participation rights according to ecosystem rules.

One Dividend Node corresponds to 3,000,000 Yi Ye Bao Fu tokens. The monthly release ratio is 3%, which means each node releases 90,000 tokens per month. Released tokens may be held, traded on secondary markets, sold through OTC functions or used in governance scenarios according to user decisions and platform rules.

The market lock-up mechanism connects community participation with longer-term ecosystem construction. Lock-up can reduce short-term disorderly circulation, while monthly release gives node users a transparent schedule. Release quantity is a token amount only; it is not fiat income and does not guarantee that the tokens can be sold at any specific price.

The DAO portal should maintain complete node records, including node ID, participation time, locked amount, release ratio, released amount, remaining amount, release status, referral relationship, governance weight and allocation eligibility. For abnormal cases such as address change, mistaken operation, duplicated participation, eligibility dispute or risk freeze, the platform should provide review, appeal and audit processes.

Chapter 6 Community Level System and Coordination

The community identity system includes Dividend Node, Dividend Community and Super Node. A user who participates in one Dividend Node becomes a basic ecosystem participant. A user who directly recommends three Dividend Nodes may become a Dividend Community. A user who recommends three Dividend Communities may become a Super Node.

This tiered system is not designed to create separation. It is designed to recognize different types of contribution. Dividend Nodes provide participation depth. Dividend Communities provide organization and growth. Super Nodes provide coordination, external resources, governance proposals and long-term ecosystem support.

Governance voting weights are 1 vote for a Dividend Node, 2 votes for a Dividend Community and 3 votes for a Super Node. The design reflects different responsibilities, but governance still requires transparent processes to avoid abuse. The project may introduce proposal thresholds, discussion periods, voting windows, minimum participation rates, execution feedback and public disclosure.

The portal may include community data dashboards showing node count, community count, super node count, active addresses, release records, governance participation, proposal status, OTC statistics and community activities. Data transparency is important not only for displaying progress but also for helping the community identify issues.

Chapter 7 Distributable Ecosystem Operating Net Profit

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO plans to allocate distributable ecosystem operating net profit to marketing, Super Nodes, Dividend Communities and user Dividend Nodes. The term “distributable ecosystem operating net profit” means the amount that may be distributed in a specific cycle after necessary costs, expenses, reserves and risk provisions are deducted under project rules.

The allocation model is: 10% for marketing, 10% for the Super Node pool, 20% for the Dividend Community pool and 60% for the user Dividend Node pool. Marketing may be used for brand communication, market campaigns, exchange activities, community promotion, ecosystem exposure and user education.

If the distributable amount in a cycle is P, marketing receives $P \times 10\%$; the Super Node pool receives $P \times 10\%$; the Dividend Community pool receives $P \times 20\%$; and the user Dividend Node pool receives $P \times 60\%$. If the distributable amount is 10,000,000 USD, then under an equal allocation example, one Super Node among 20 would receive 50,000 USD, one Dividend Community among 60 would receive about 33,333.33 USD, and one user node among 200 would receive 30,000 USD.

The above figures are examples only. They do not indicate that the project will generate such profit, distribute every cycle, or guarantee any amount. Future transparency may include settlement explanations, cost deduction principles, eligibility snapshots, public allocation records, multi-signature treasury records and third-party audit summaries when conditions permit.

Chapter 8 OTC Trading Module

The OTC module is a circulation supplement inside the Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO portal. Users who hold or receive released Yi Ye Bao Fu tokens may publish sell intentions or participate in peer-to-peer transactions according to platform rules. OTC adds flexibility and gives the portal a broader role

beyond node management.

OTC must follow the principles of voluntary participation, user risk responsibility, transparent rules and traceable process. The platform should not describe OTC as repurchase, redemption, guaranteed price or guaranteed execution. Users must understand counterparty risk, price volatility, liquidity risk, settlement risk, dispute risk, fraud risk, wrong address risk and compliance risk.

Product flow may include listing, matching, locking, payment confirmation, on-chain transfer, settlement completion, dispute handling and reputation records. Risk controls may include order expiry, price deviation warnings, limits, KYC or wallet reputation, abnormal frequency monitoring, sensitive address monitoring, manual review and temporary risk freeze.

In the future, OTC can be linked with node release records, user identity level, governance reputation, on-chain balance verification and risk models. This would make OTC not only a trading feature but also an application scenario for ecosystem credit and governance rules.

Chapter 9 DAO Governance Mechanism

DAO governance is a long-term direction of the ecosystem. It allows community members to express views on ecosystem rules, node mechanisms, OTC modules, marketing activities, technical optimization, community development and major issues through structured proposals and voting.

Governance may include proposal creation, preliminary review, public discussion, formal voting, result calculation, execution confirmation and progress feedback. A proposal should explain background, goals, impact, required resources, risk evaluation and execution plan. Discussion periods allow the community to ask questions and suggest revisions.

Proposal categories may have different thresholds. General operational proposals may include community activities, content campaigns or page optimization. Important parameter proposals may include node rules, release rhythm, allocation ratio, OTC fee rate, reserve rules or voting weights. Major ecosystem proposals may require multi-stage voting and stricter disclosure.

Governance rights represent ecosystem participation and rule suggestion rights only. They do not represent company equity, securities interest, creditor rights, statutory profit distribution rights or ownership of project assets.

Chapter 10 DApp Technical Architecture

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO DApp uses the self-developed SpringOpen framework as its engineering foundation. SpringOpen provides modular and extensible development capabilities for Java applications while keeping Spring Boot's standard model, type safety and production-grade features.

The system may be divided into user entry layer, business service layer, Web3 capability layer, permission and security layer, data service layer and extension layer. User entry includes PC, H5, App and admin interfaces. Business services include node participation, market lock-up, monthly release, allocation, OTC orders, proposals, voting and announcements.

The Web3 capability layer supports wallet signature verification, address validation, ERC-20 information reading, balance query, authorization status, transaction confirmation, Transfer event scanning and on-chain data display. The security layer covers unified accounts, token authentication, RBAC, rate limiting, operation audit, sensitive information masking and admin behavior tracking.

Wallet login is a core Web3 portal capability. Users may complete login through a challenge and wallet-signature flow. After verification, wallet addresses can be linked with platform accounts, node identities, governance weights and audit records.

Security is the baseline. The project should avoid exposing real private keys, secrets, tokens, certificates and sensitive configuration in code, documentation, logs or front-end pages. Critical operations should have permission checks, secondary confirmation, logs and traceable audit chains.

Chapter 11 Security, Risk Control and Compliance Framework

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO should build security and risk control across technical security, asset security, transaction security, account security, operational security and compliance disclosure. Web3 risks often come from a combination of contracts, wallets, user behavior, platform permissions, counterparties, third-party services and market volatility.

Technical security should include code review, dependency scanning, configuration checks, log masking, rate limiting, alerting, backup, recovery and incident response. On-chain modules should verify addresses, precision, transaction hash, confirmation blocks, duplicate deposits, event replay and RPC abnormalities.

Asset and transaction security should avoid single-point private-key control where possible. Multi-signature, hot/cold separation, layered permissions and approval flows should be considered. OTC and distribution operations should have settlement basis, review records, execution signatures and user query access.

Compliance requirements vary by jurisdiction. The project should avoid describing nodes, releases, allocations or scenario calculations as fixed income, guaranteed return, principal protection or redemption. User-facing pages, announcements and marketing materials should use cautious language and clear risk notices.

Chapter 12 Secondary Market, Liquidity and Exchange Planning

Secondary markets and exchange cooperation may help expand user reach, increase visibility and improve liquidity. According to the project-side description, Yi Ye Bao Fu has promoted MGBX spot trading and may continue exploring further exchange cooperation.

Exchange planning must be expressed carefully. Listing depends on platform review, market conditions, compliance requirements, technical integration, liquidity conditions and operational decisions. Any actual progress should be based on official exchange announcements, project announcements, on-chain records and DApp displays.

Liquidity construction is not a price promise. A healthy liquidity system should balance trading depth, user distribution, market education, risk disclosure and long-term ecosystem value. The project may use official announcements, dashboards, AMAs, tutorials and user education to help users understand market rules.

If the ecosystem explores futures, derivatives or leveraged trading scenarios in the future, additional risk education is required. Such activities involve liquidation risk, leverage risk, platform rule risk and regulatory uncertainty.

Chapter 13 Community-Driven Ecosystem and Branding

The long-term value of Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO depends on community. Community is not only a promotional channel; it is the carrier of consensus, user education, product feedback, governance participation, risk alerts and ecosystem expansion.

Brand building should focus on clarity, trust and participation. Clarity means project information, token details, node rules, risks and participation flow are understandable. Trust means the project uses on-chain records, DApp data, public announcements and audit processes to reduce information asymmetry. Participation means users can join nodes, governance, content creation, activities and feedback, rather than only trade tokens.

Community operations may include content distribution, user education, node expansion, activity organization, governance discussion and safety reminders. Different community roles can take different responsibilities, creating a clearer operating system.

The project may build a community contribution system for high-quality content, tutorials, events, risk reminders, technical suggestions, proposals, translation support and partnership introductions. Contribution records may support community recognition or activity eligibility, but should not be presented as guaranteed income.

Chapter 14 Future Planning and Development Direction

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO should evolve from a token project into an integrated system of community portal, on-chain data, governance network and ecosystem services. Future development should not focus only on trading price, but on product capability, community organization, technical security, ecosystem cooperation, governance maturity and brand influence.

The first stage is foundation improvement. The project should improve the DAO portal, node participation flow, lock-up and release data display, announcement center, wallet login, risk notice language and admin tools. The goal is to make the ecosystem understandable, accessible and stable.

The second stage is node ecosystem deepening. The project should refine Dividend Node, Dividend Community and Super Node identities, referral data dashboards, eligibility snapshots, release records, allocation eligibility and governance weight calculation. A node center may show personal node status, community expansion, release progress, governance history and risk reminders.

The third stage is OTC and circulation service construction. The project should improve listings, matching, order status, payment confirmation, on-chain transfer, dispute handling, risk restrictions and statistics. OTC reputation may include completion rate, dispute rate, cancellation rate, abnormal addresses and user levels.

The fourth stage is DAO governance maturity. The project should improve proposal systems, voting systems, governance weights, proposal categories, discussion areas, result disclosure and execution feedback. Governance should start with low-risk matters and gradually expand to more important ecosystem parameters.

The fifth stage is on-chain data and risk-control upgrade. The project may add balance queries, authorization checks, transaction confirmation tracking, Transfer event scanning, address risk identification, RPC health monitoring, abnormal behavior alerts and security audit dashboards.

The sixth stage is ecosystem cooperation. The project may explore cooperation with exchanges, wallets, media, communities, Web3 tools, data providers, audit institutions and other Meme ecosystems through campaigns, AMAs, content, data display, technical integration and cross-community governance exchange.

The seventh stage is multi-end and international exploration. After the Chinese community foundation is stable, the project may improve PC, H5, App and admin experiences, and explore English or multilingual content, overseas community entries and multi-chain ecosystem data display.

The eighth stage is long-term governance and treasury exploration. As the community grows, the project may study multi-signature treasury, budget proposals, ecosystem funds, public goods support, contribution incentives and public audits. Treasury-related matters require clear permissions, budget rules, approval procedures, disclosure and audit systems.

Chapter 15 Phased Roadmap

In the first phase of 2026, the project focuses on unified materials, DAO portal optimization, node rule display, enhanced risk notices, wallet login and community entry integration. The key deliverable is that users can understand, access and query the ecosystem.

In the second phase of 2026, the project focuses on node ecosystem operations, including Dividend Node participation, Dividend Community upgrade, Super Node identification, referral data, release progress and governance weights. The goal is to make participation recordable and measurable.

In the third phase of 2026, the project focuses on OTC, announcements, activities and basic governance modules. OTC supplements ecosystem circulation, announcements unify information distribution, and governance modules support proposals and voting.

In the fourth phase of 2026, the project focuses on security risk control, on-chain data, operation backend and exchange progress disclosure. Chain event scanning, wallet validation, abnormal order monitoring, admin permission audit and data dashboards may be introduced.

From 2027 onward, the project may explore multi-end applications, international community, cross-ecosystem cooperation, multi-chain data display, treasury governance, community contribution systems and open APIs. Long-term plans should be adjusted according to market, technology, compliance and community governance conditions.

Chapter 16 Risk Notice

Market risk: crypto asset prices are highly volatile. Yi Ye Bao Fu token prices may be affected by market conditions, liquidity, trading depth, community sentiment, macro environment, policy changes, third-party platform rules and unexpected events.

Node release risk: monthly node release represents only token quantity under the release rule. It does not represent fixed income, fiat income, guaranteed sale price or price appreciation.

Ecosystem net profit allocation risk: distributable net profit depends on actual operations, costs, settlement cycle, node eligibility, platform rules and compliance requirements. The project does not guarantee profit or distribution in any cycle.

OTC risk: OTC transactions involve counterparty risk, price risk, settlement risk, dispute risk, liquidity

risk, fraud risk, wrong address risk and compliance risk. Platform functions do not equal redemption, repurchase, price guarantee or guaranteed execution.

Governance risk: DAO governance may be affected by participation rate, voting weights, community disagreement, technical feasibility, compliance conditions, execution resources and market changes. A passed proposal may still require execution assessment.

Technical risk: DApp, servers, databases, wallet signatures, smart contracts, RPC nodes, third-party services, front-end pages, admin permissions and operation processes may all contain technical risks.

Compliance risk: regulation of crypto assets, OTC, exchanges, derivatives, allocation models and DAO governance differs across jurisdictions. Users should understand local laws and regulations by themselves.

Chapter 17 Disclaimer and Closing

This whitepaper is only for project ecosystem introduction and rule explanation. It does not constitute investment advice, legal advice, tax advice, financial advice, wealth management product description, securities offering document or return promise.

Any user participating in Yi Ye Bao Fu token trading, dividend nodes, OTC transactions, DAO governance, derivatives or other ecosystem activities should independently evaluate risks and bear all related consequences. The project team, community members, node participants and whitepaper authors do not guarantee market price, trading results, profit allocation, platform listing, liquidity or user income.

Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO uses the Yi Ye Bao Fu token as its core asset, Chinese Meme culture as its communication entry, community as its organization model, market lock-up and node release as its base mechanism, distributable ecosystem net profit as an incentive connection, OTC trading as a circulation supplement, DAO governance as its long-term direction and SpringOpen as its technical framework.

The future goal is to continuously improve product experience, community collaboration, on-chain transparency, technical security, risk boundaries and governance maturity, so that Yi Ye Bao Fu can evolve from a single token narrative into a Web3 ecosystem with community consensus, ecosystem scenarios and long-term governance capability.

Appendix A Key Calculation Basis

Burned ratio: $158,000,000 \div 1,000,000,000 = 15.8\%$. Market value holding ratio: $100,000,000 \div 1,000,000,000 = 10\%$. Market lock-up ratio: $546,000,000 \div 1,000,000,000 = 54.6\%$. Other circulation / ecosystem ratio: $196,000,000 \div 1,000,000,000 = 19.6\%$.

Burned tokens, market value holdings and market lock-up together equal 804,000,000 tokens, or 80.4% of total supply. Single node monthly release: $3,000,000 \times 3\% = 90,000$ tokens per month. Theoretical node units in market lock-up: $546,000,000 \div 3,000,000 = 182$. Theoretical full monthly release: $546,000,000 \times 3\% = 16,380,000$ tokens per month.

Under a 0.05 USD scenario, one node's monthly released token book value would be $90,000 \times 0.05 = 4,500$ USD per month. This is a calculation example only and does not constitute a price forecast or investment advice.

Appendix B Basic Information Index

Project name: Yi Ye Bao Fu DAO. Token name: Yi Ye Bao Fu. Chain: BSC / BNB Smart Chain. Token standard: BEP-20. Contract address: 0xf0d978ef1c40ee8deb493e59e732f56a847e4444.

Official website: [www.NYr\[1\].com](http://www.NYr[1].com). DAO portal: <https://dao.novexus.cc>. Official X: @yiyebaofuBN. DApp technical framework: SpringOpen self-developed framework.

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