

The Architecture Behind GFC

This whitepaper describes the current GFC Token / Economic Layer on Base as GFC's primary product and the technical, economic and organizational architecture supporting its presale and mainnet readiness. It explicitly separates the current development state and public Base Sepolia PoC from planned production functionality and from the broader GFC system intended to expand from Q2 2027 and, over the longer term, into Accountability Infrastructure.

Version 4.3 EN

Updated: 26 August 2026

Development and verification phase

Production target: Base Mainnet • Chain ID 8453

Status notice: There is currently neither a production GFC token nor a public presale contract, purchase process or production contribution address active on Base Mainnet. GFC is not currently selling tokens. Publicly identified Base Sepolia contracts form only the public PoC for testing, piloting and technical verification — they are not purchase addresses and they are not the production GFC token.

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Verification rule: A claim is not evidence. Ask: What is visible? What does it prove? What remains unproven?

1. Executive Summary

Global Foundation Coin (GFC) is currently developing the GFC Token / Economic Layer on Base. Through Q1 2027, operational work is focused on robust presale and mainnet readiness of this product. Transparency, Governance, Verification, Testing, Security, Smart Contracts, Legal, Website, Marketing, Partnerships and Funding support that focus. From Q2 2027, development is intended to expand progressively toward the broader GFC system and, over the longer term, Accountability Infrastructure around the token and potentially beyond it. This longer-term direction is a roadmap, not a representation of currently active functionality.

The objective is not to replace trust with marketing, but to make as many verifiable elements as possible publicly accessible: technical rules, contract versions, wallet roles, governance decisions, financial movements and – where realistic – supporting evidence of real-world impact.

The Core Model

GFC views transparency as a chain: **rule** → **decision** → **financial execution** → **evidence** → **reported impact**. Depending on the process, different parts of this chain can be verified technically or through documentation.

Verification discipline: A claim is not evidence. For any material claim, ask: **What is visible? What does it prove? What remains unproven?**

2. The Problem

In charity, impact and publicly communicated funding projects, information is often distributed across separate systems, documents and channels. As a result, it may be visible *that* money was moved without it being equally clear *why* a decision was made, *who* authorized it and *which* evidence is later available for the result.

Fragmented Information

Wallets, decisions, project reports, contract rules and legal information can be difficult to connect with one another.

Unclear Control

Percentages or public promises alone do not reveal who can actually move assets or change rules.

On-Chain Without Context

A transaction can be publicly visible without explaining the reason for the decision, its purpose or the subsequent off-chain process.

Impact Without an Evidence Chain

A results report is not automatically verified merely because the preceding payment took place on a blockchain.

3. The GFC Approach

GFC separates four layers that are intended to create a more traceable public overall picture when combined.

1. Financial Execution

Which assets were moved, when, in what amount and between which public addresses?

2. Governance Evidence

Which rule, decision or approval legitimized the action, and which roles were involved?

3. Supporting Evidence

Which documents, invoices, delivery or recipient confirmations, project records, measurable milestones or independent reviews support the subsequent use?

4. Impact Verification

What specific impact is being claimed, which metrics apply, and is the evidence status verified, pending, incomplete or not verified?

Evidence chain: A visible transaction is the beginning of an evidence chain — not its end.

4. What Blockchain Can Verify – and What It Cannot

Technically Verifiable

- transactions and timestamps;
- wallet addresses and token movements;
- published smart contract code;
- certain programmed rules and roles;
- certain governance actions, where executed on-chain.

Not Automatically Verifiable

- whether a real-world project was implemented as claimed;
- whether a document is factually true;
- whether an organization operates efficiently;
- whether a payment produced the claimed social impact;
- whether off-chain data is complete or unaltered.

GFC therefore treats blockchain as a **verification layer**, not as a universal truth machine. Real-world impact requires additional evidence and, where appropriate, independent review.

Visible ≠ verified ≠ fully proven. The strength of a conclusion depends on the specific claim and the evidence required for that claim.

5. Current Development Status

GFC consistently distinguishes between **specified**, **in development**, **testnet/pilot**, **planned** and **production active**.

Through Q1 2027, the GFC Token / Economic Layer is the primary product. The operational focus is robust presale and mainnet readiness; supporting system areas are presented as current only where they are actually published, specified or available in test/pilot form.

Component	Status	Meaning
GFC Token / Economic Layer	primary focus	Primary product through Q1 2027; presale and mainnet readiness in progress.
Public Base Sepolia PoC / pilot contracts	Testnet / Pilot	Public development, testing and transparency references; not assets for purchase.
Transparency portal	published / expanding	Central public status and verification reference.
Production GFC token	not deployed	Currently not active on Base Mainnet.
Public presale	not active	No production purchase process and no contribution address.
Staking	planned	Mechanism and final parameters are not yet in production.
Extended accountability / impact layer	from Q2 2027 / long term	Progressive expansion from Q2 2027; long-term Accountability Infrastructure around the token and potentially beyond it.

The public Base Sepolia PoC creates development evidence. Testnet deployments are not production products, not purchase addresses and not the production GFC token. The Transparency Portal is authoritative for current production status, official addresses and versioned references.

6. GFC Token / Economic Layer and Utility

The GFC Token / Economic Layer is currently GFC's primary product. Technically, GFC is planned as an ERC-20 token on Base Mainnet; "coin" is the project and brand term and does not refer to a separate native blockchain. Through Q1 2027, the operational focus is robust presale/mainnet readiness. A function should only be described as implemented utility when its mechanism, eligibility, timing, limits, change authority and production status are publicly defined and verifiable.

Product status	GFC's primary product through Q1 2027; production deployment still pending.
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Network	Base Mainnet planned
Standard	ERC-20, 18 decimals planned
Total supply	1,000,000,000 GFC
Additional minting	Not intended after production deployment
Buy fee	0% planned
Sell fee	1% planned; final technical definition required before activation

Operational Role of the Token

Within defined GFC mechanisms, the coin is intended to serve as a transferable digital asset and later for selected participation or ecosystem functions.

No Rhetorical Utility

Terms such as “access,” “governance” or “participation” only qualify as concrete utility once the mechanism, eligibility, timing and limitations have been published.

7. Tokenomics and Allocations

The planned fixed total supply is **1,000,000,000 GFC**. Allocation is a governance decision, not merely a percentage chart: it distributes access, liquidity, incentives and potential influence. Each allocation therefore needs **purpose, control, restrictions and time logic**.

Allocation	Share	Amount	Primary purpose
Impact Vault	25%	250,000,000 GFC	Long-term charity and impact allocation.
Guardian Growth Fund	20%	200,000,000 GFC	Community, Guardians, campaigns and participation.
Presale	15%	150,000,000 GFC	Planned public presale allocation.
Treasury Reserve	15%	150,000,000 GFC	Development, operations, security and expansion.
Liquidity Reserve	15%	150,000,000 GFC	Future liquidity and market-access measures.
Ecosystem Growth	5%	50,000,000 GFC	Integrations, tools and ecosystem development.
Core Team	5%	50,000,000 GFC	Planned linear vesting over 19 years.

Percentages alone are not evidence of governance. Final wallets, contract addresses, beneficiaries, release rules and administrative rights must be published separately and made technically verifiable.

8. Locking and Vesting

Duration alone is not evidence of protection. A 50-year lock or 19-year vesting claim becomes credible only when the start event, release logic, privileged roles, amendment rights and any emergency paths are technically and publicly verifiable.

Impact Vault

250,000,000 GFC are allocated to a long-term impact structure. A 50-year commitment is intended from a start event that must be bindingly defined before production deployment.

Core Team

Linear vesting over 19 years is planned for 50,000,000 GFC. The start event, release interval, possible cliff rules and treatment of unvested tokens must be defined in the final contract.

To Be Disclosed Before Production Activation

- start event and exact time logic;

- release intervals and maximum releases;
- whether a protection period can only be extended — and cannot be shortened — where extension-only protection is part of the final design;
- beneficiaries and controlling roles;
- amendment, extension and emergency rights;
- treatment of unused or unvested tokens;
- public contract and wallet references.
- all production locking and vesting rules must be publicly mapped to the deployed contract version and controlling roles before activation.

9. Governance and Distribution of Power

At GFC, governance initially does not mean “every token is one vote,” but the precise definition of technical and organizational decision-making authority.

Control area	Objective	Required disclosure
Treasury	Multi-party control of critical transfers	Signers, threshold, roles and exceptions
Contract changes	No hidden or unlimited upgrade paths	Upgrade rights, timelock and immutable limits
Vault releases	Rule-bound, traceable releases	Purpose, limits, approval and evidence
Emergency measures	Narrowly limited security responses	Triggers, duration, roles and return to normal operations
Future community governance	Only for clearly authorized decision areas	Quorum, voting weight, delegation and safeguards

Control caveat: A multisig can distribute signatures without guaranteeing independent decision-making. Several signers may still answer to the same organization, so signer identity, affiliation, threshold and conflicts of interest matter.

10. Governance Constraints

Principle: Relevant authority should be visible, limited, rule-bound and reviewable. The same standard must ultimately apply to GFC itself.

Explicit Authority

Every critical administrative authority should be named and publicly traceable.

Separation of Roles

Critical functions should not be unnecessarily concentrated in a single wallet or role.

Limited Upgradeability

Changes must not make it possible to arbitrarily remove essential protection commitments after the fact.

Predictable Exceptions

Emergency and exception paths must be defined in advance and publicly documented afterward.

Timelocks

Critical changes should – where technically and from a security perspective appropriate – not become effective invisibly and immediately.

Extension-Only, Where Appropriate

Long-term protection or lock periods should, where the model provides for it, be extendable rather than retrospectively reducible.

11. Transparency Architecture

The whitepaper describes **how** transparency is intended to work. The transparency portal shows **which specific data, contracts, status information and evidence are currently available**.

Status

Components are labeled as planned, in development, testnet/pilot, production, replaced or decommissioned.

References

Contracts, wallets, source code, explorer links and reports should point to clearly identified versions.

Change History

Material changes should identify the date, reason, responsible decision or authority, affected reference/version and resulting status so that history remains reviewable rather than silently overwritten.

12. Technical Architecture

GFC is initially planned as Ethereum-compatible infrastructure on Base. A proprietary blockchain is not part of the launch model.

Simplified data and verification flow:

1. **User / public interface** – status and interactions.
2. **GFC Smart Contracts** – defined on-chain rules.
3. **Base** – public execution and transaction history.
4. **Registry / reference layer** – mapping of official components and versions.
5. **Evidence layer** – off-chain documents, reports and confirmations.
6. **Transparency portal** – consolidated public presentation.

13. Smart Contract Principles

Smart contracts do not automatically solve governance. Their value lies in making certain rules technically enforceable and more clearly limiting the remaining scope for human discretion.

- fixed or clearly limited token rules instead of hidden special rights;
- public source-code verification of production contracts;
- explicit roles and permissions;
- audit report, audit scope, exact reviewed code version/commit and the associated production address must be publicly and unambiguously matchable;
- critical exceptions and pause functions must be documented;
- production addresses are published exclusively through official references.

14. Presale Architecture

The planned presale is a funding mechanism within the GFC Token / Economic Layer, currently GFC's primary product. It is not active. Through Q1 2027, the operational focus is robust presale and mainnet readiness. Operational participation, binding terms, official production references and any later purchase guide belong on the separate Presale page and Transparency Portal.

Allocation	150,000,000 GFC
Price	€0.05 per GFC
Planned duration	8 weeks
Soft Cap	€250,000
Monetary hard cap	No separate hard cap planned; limited by the token allocation.
Planned payment assets	ETH, USDC and DAI on Base.
Contract model	Immutable presale contract planned; binding only once the production version has been published, verified and unambiguously mapped to the final participation terms.

Distribution	Immediate token allocation through the final presale contract is planned.
Failure to reach soft cap	Refund intended; the exact treatment of already allocated GFC must be bindingly published and verified before activation.
Current status	not active

Because the current specification also intends immediate token distribution, the treatment of already allocated GFC if the soft cap is not reached must be defined before activation. This includes transferability before the presale closes, refund eligibility after token allocation, and the technical return, burn, escrow or claim logic. The specific solution remains open and must be published and verifiable before participation becomes possible.

Required Before Activation

1. binding refund and unwind logic for GFC already allocated immediately;
2. final technical and legal terms;
3. frozen production contract version for review;
4. independent review of critical production contracts;
5. remediation or disclosure of relevant findings;
6. publication of report, address and source-code reference;
7. public activation only afterward.

15. Staking

A hybrid, non-inflationary staking model is planned as part of the long-term token architecture, but it is currently not active. There is no guaranteed return and no final published APY.

- the reward source must be fully disclosed before activation;
- rewards must not require additional token inflation;
- lock periods and payout rules must be technically defined;
- governance or community benefits must be described concretely rather than rhetorically;
- smart contract, liquidity and market-price risks remain;
- slashing is currently not a confirmed component of the model.

16. Expansion from Q2 2027: Protocol and Impact Layer

From Q2 2027, GFC is intended to expand progressively into the broader system around the token. This includes more deeply integrated transparency, governance, verification and impact structures. Over the longer term, the development direction is Accountability Infrastructure around the token and potentially beyond it. This expansion is not a launch promise and does not represent currently active functionality.

Project and Evidence Structures

Standardized submission, documentation, status history and evidence are intended to become more comparable and traceable.

GFC Verified

A possible documented review status must not be presented as government approval or as a guarantee of integrity, security, impact or economic success.

Criteria, review scope, conflicts of interest, evidence classes, verification status, revocation, updates and validity period must be fully published before any public use of such a status. A "GFC Verified" label would not be government approval and would not guarantee integrity, security, impact or economic success.

17. Security

- internal testing before production deployment;
- an audit should only be treated as publicly and unambiguously mapped when the audit report, audit scope, exact reviewed code version/commit and the associated production address can be publicly matched to one another;
- independent review of final critical production contracts;

- public source-code verification;
- separation of critical operational roles;
- multi-party approval where appropriate;
- documented emergency and recovery procedures;
- clear rules for official links, wallets and contract addresses;
- responsible disclosure process for security reports.

An audit is not a security guarantee. Key management, frontend integrity, governance, third parties and user behavior remain independent areas of risk.

18. Risks and Non-Goals

This whitepaper is a project information document. It does not constitute investment, financial, legal, tax or purchase advice.

Material Risks

- development and execution risk;
- smart contract and infrastructure failures;
- key and governance risks;
- regulatory changes;
- market, liquidity and loss-of-value risks;
- incomplete or incorrect off-chain evidence;
- dependencies on third parties.

GFC Is Not Designed To ...

- fully replace charity organizations;
- “prove” real-world impact through blockchain alone;
- fully eliminate human governance;
- guarantee returns or price appreciation;
- store every piece of information publicly on-chain;
- unnecessarily disclose sensitive personal data permanently.

19. Development Roadmap

The roadmap describes technical maturity stages rather than speculative market targets.

Current position and timing: GFC is in Phase 2 (public Base Sepolia PoC/testing) with preparation for Phase 3 (hardening). Through Q1 2027, operational work is focused on robust presale and mainnet readiness of the GFC Token / Economic Layer. From Q2 2027, development is intended to expand transparency, governance, verification and other system components around the token. Over the longer term, Accountability Infrastructure around the token and potentially beyond it is the development direction. Phase 4 and all later production steps remain conditional on technical, legal, operational and security readiness.

Phase 1 — Specify

Consolidate terminology, non-goals, token model, governance constraints and architecture.

Phase 2 — Test

Test Base Sepolia contracts, public references and verification processes.

Phase 3 — Harden

Freeze, test, review and document production contracts; prepare robust presale and mainnet readiness.

Phase 4 — Production Activation: Mainnet & Presale

Only after technical, legal, operational and security conditions have been met.

Phase 5 — Broader GFC System from Q2 2027

Integrate transparency, governance, verification, treasury, vesting and evidence structures around the token more deeply.

Phase 6 — Long Term: Accountability Infrastructure

Long-term expansion of standardized project, evidence, governance and verification mechanisms around the token and potentially beyond it.

20. Documentation Hierarchy and Changelog

Not every piece of information belongs at the same level. GFC deliberately distinguishes between accessible overall documentation, normative specifications, technical implementation and current verification data.

Whitepaper

Explains the problem, principles, system architecture, token model, governance, limitations, risks and development direction.

Technical Specifications

The current internal specification set covers the glossary, non-goals, architecture, governance constraints, transparency and presale requirements, as well as dedicated token and allocation specifications. A specification becomes a public canonical reference only once an unambiguous versioned release or commit reference has been published and linked here.

Smart Contracts & Source Code

Show the actual technical implementation of a specifically identified version.

Transparency portal

Shows the current public status, official references, contract versions and available verification data.

Normative Documents

- `specs/README.md` — specification index, status model and release rules
- `specs/glossary.md` — shared terminology
- `specs/non-goals.md` — intentional exclusions and unsupported interpretations
- `specs/architecture.md` — high-level architecture and constraints
- `specs/governance-constraints.md` — governance and authority constraints
- `specs/transparency-model.md` — evidence, verification and disclosure requirements
- `specs/presale.md` — presale rules and participant protections
- `specs/token.md` — token model, fixed-supply logic and technical token requirements
- `specs/allocations.md` — allocations, purpose restrictions, constraints and time logic

Repository-Level Documents

- `SECURITY.md` — security reporting guidance
- `CHANGELOG.md` — repository-level change history

The file names below describe the project's current internal specification set. They are not currently linked on this website as public versioned repository references. Only a published, unambiguous release or commit reference makes a specification a publicly canonical technical source. Potential future specifications — including dedicated treasury, vesting, staking or impact-methodology specifications — must not be presented as existing until they have been created and versioned.

Changelog

- **26 August 2026 — Version 4.3 EN:** Product priority and Q1/Q2 2027 timing updated; public Base Sepolia PoC clarified; presale contract and refund open points added; specification references clarified; HTML, metadata and PDF export synchronized.
- **August 18, 2026 — Version 4.2 EN:** Documentation hierarchy expanded to include the existing token and allocation specifications; audit mapping standardized; version and status information updated; PDF export synchronized to the same document version v4.2 EN dated August 18, 2026.

- **August 13, 2026 — Version 4.1 EN:** Verification motifs aligned with Crypto Explained and the Transparency Portal; status notice and testnet/mainnet separation strengthened; utility, allocation, locking, governance, audit and impact-evidence language sharpened; roadmap position clarified; current specification hierarchy corrected; mobile contents and versioned PDF download added.
- **August 8, 2026 — Version 4.0 EN:** Whitepaper structurally reorganized; verification limits, coin utility, governance constraints, technical architecture, non-goals and documentation hierarchy added as dedicated core sections. Some detailed content was moved into technical modals.
- **August 5, 2026 — Version 3.2 EN:** Testnet/mainnet separation, controls, treasury, vesting, presale, security and impact evidence clarified.
- **July 12, 2026 — Version 3.1 EN:** Wording regarding the inactive presale and project status standardized.
- **July 5, 2026:** Current allocation model of 25% / 20% / 15% / 15% / 15% / 5% / 5% adopted.