

Trading intelligence. Built together.

A modular research and development platform for community strategies, human-guided AI and automated execution across crypto and US securities.



Community Intelligence Edition

Phase II · September 2026

From a fixed trading model to a shared environment for developing, testing and improving systematic strategies.

A platform that can learn from its community.

The next step in trading automation is a better development process: explicit rules, observable execution and a disciplined route from evidence to revision.

CoinRobot.AI connects three activities that are often separated: developing a trading strategy, running it on a real venue and investigating what happened. Community members can create and share strategies; users choose the rules and capital they wish to deploy; the platform records execution and supports subsequent analysis.

The Community Intelligence Edition defines Phase II of the platform. It retains Phase I's focus on automated, strategy-driven trading while replacing a fixed allocation model with independently configured Plans. Each Plan combines an external account or DEX integration, a strategy, selected instruments and risk settings.

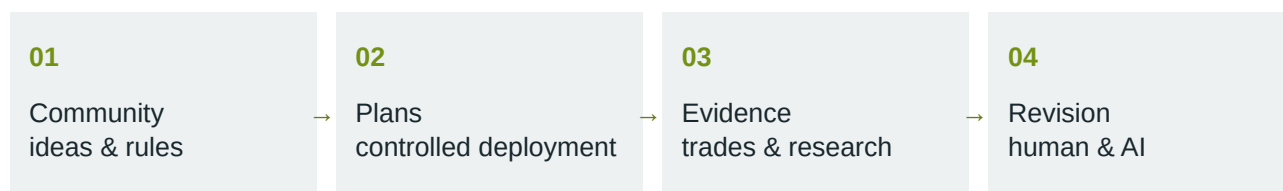


Figure 1. The improvement loop. Each revision is a new hypothesis; evidence is required to judge it.

Why this matters

Reusable strategy definitions make ideas inspectable. Modular Connectors make the execution environment explicit. Versioning and optional AI overlays help users control change. Research reports turn operational records into explanations that can be examined beyond a single dashboard.

The long-term opportunity is a community that compounds useful knowledge: more inspectable strategies, better feedback and more capable integrations.

The COINROBOT token has belonged to the project since Phase I and remains part of the Phase II direction. The planned utility is preferential access to platform resources: alongside USDC-funded credits, users should be able to obtain usage capacity through COINROBOT on more favorable terms. The mechanics require separate implementation and publication before they become available.

This whitepaper is the project's professional direction of travel: a durable framework for research, product decisions and future delivery—not a substitute for the continuously updated user documentation.

Edition date: September 2026. Capabilities described as current reflect project documentation and repository implementation available for this edition; forward-looking statements describe objectives, not guaranteed delivery or financial returns.

Developed since 2021. Progress in two phases.

The original whitepaper framed COINROBOT around a working trading product. That utility-first ambition remains the foundation of the project.

Milestone	Historical record
2021	Project development began with the goal of building an automated, intelligent crypto trading robot.
August 2022	Beta testing began; the original paper reports participation by more than 70 real traders.
March–August 2023	Phase I trading logic was completed, COINROBOT was issued on BNB Smart Chain and the first whitepaper was published.
Spring 2025	Development of Phase II began, broadening the project from a fixed robot model into a community strategy platform.
June 2026	The Community Intelligence platform became publicly accessible.
September 2026	This Phase II whitepaper sets the continuing product, research and utility direction.

2021–2023 milestones are reported in the August 2023 whitepaper, “The Project,” printed pages 2–4. Its planned 15 October 2023 go-to-market date is a historical schedule, not evidence here of an actual launch on that date.

The idea that carries forward

The first robot explored relative price movements between selected crypto assets, aiming to increase the quantity of assets a user chose to hold. It combined BUY/SELL activity with rotation and emphasized understandable automation without constant manual adjustment. Phase II preserves and advances this rotation idea through CONVERT, while allowing users to choose other strategies and allocations.

Utility and user control

The original token thesis was that a token needs a practical purpose in a functioning ecosystem. The original operating model also emphasized trading access without withdrawal permissions and visibility into configuration and statistics. These principles carry forward through explicit Plan settings, narrowly scoped exchange access and constrained DEX Vault automation. The no-airdrop direction is also retained.

Utility remains a continuous objective. Phase I introduced the project token as part of the ecosystem. Phase II is intended to make that relationship practical by adding a COINROBOT route to platform resources with advantages over the standard USDC route.

Earlier token mechanics are historical unless separately reintroduced through current, implemented terms. Token integration described here is a development objective.

From one robot model to many strategy choices.

Phase II changes who can shape the trading logic, how capital is assigned and how improvements reach users.

Phase I: the first operating model

CoinRobot began with an automated model combining BUY/SELL trading and asset rotation. Phase I assigned approximately one third to BUY/SELL and two thirds to CONVERT. Its separate TakeProfit and ReInvest controls belonged to that earlier product design.

Existing Phase I robots continue to operate; starting another is available only by special request. The legacy whitepaper remains historical material rather than the current platform specification.

The Community Intelligence Edition

Design dimension	Phase II approach
Capital allocation	Users choose the number, type and capital allocation of their Plans.
Strategy development	Community-created public or private, inspectable and reusable strategy rules.
Change management	Strategy versions and a separately selectable AI optimization layer.
Execution scope	CEX, DEX and US securities through distinct integrations.
Feedback	Backtests, execution records, stronger reports, statistics and research publications.
Participation	Credit-based recognition of qualifying referrals and strategy usage.

A continuation, with a different architecture

User feedback, changing market conditions and an evolving legal environment all favored a less prescriptive architecture. A user need not accept one fixed strategy mix: a portfolio of Plans can represent different instruments, modes and hypotheses, with stronger StopLoss, drawdown, reporting and transparency controls supporting the user's own decision.

Community Intelligence Edition is the name of Phase II. It is a continuation of the same project and token, with a more robust and modular platform.

Three building blocks. One operating model.

Connector + Strategy + Plan: an understandable separation between access, decision rules and deployment.

Connector: where execution happens

A Connector stores the integration settings for an external trading account or supported DEX Vault. A common interface coordinates execution, while each adapter retains venue-specific rules. New interfaces can be attached without opening the trading core: the platform calculates its own indicators and accepts only explicitly supported assets and operations.

Strategy: how a decision is made

A Strategy combines market indicators through supported calculators and logical operators into separate BUY, SELL and StopLoss formulas. This makes simple rules approachable while allowing experienced authors to construct substantially richer logic. Strategies may be public for community use or private for an individual or managed portfolio.

Plan: what the user authorizes

A Plan selects a Connector, supported symbols, strategy and mode, then applies capital and execution settings. The user decides whether the Plan uses BUY, SELL and StopLoss behavior and may enable portfolio drawdown protection as a further safety layer. Version-following and AI-optimized formulas remain independent choices.

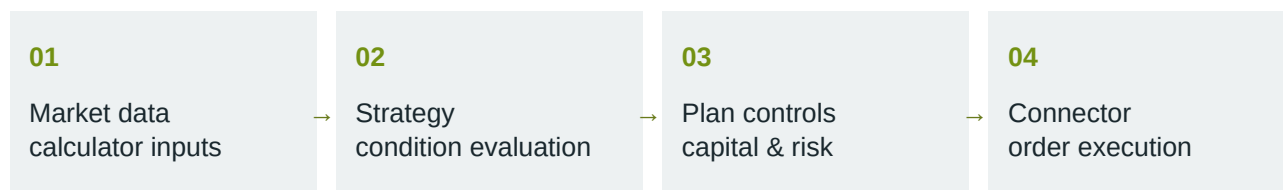


Figure 2. Conceptual decision path. Venue responses and observed balances feed the next evaluation.

Execution is a process, not a Boolean

An order request and a confirmed fill are different events. External platforms can reject, delay or partially execute an order. The integration layer must interpret status, actual quantity, price and fees before the resulting state can be understood. Market hours, minimum order sizes, available cash and network fees remain venue-dependent.

Strategy creation, validation and backtesting belong in the same environment. A beginner can select an existing strategy and use AI to understand it; an advanced user can author, simulate and refine complex formulas before controlled deployment. Backtests organize historical evidence, but do not predict future execution.

Make the hypothesis visible and testable.

A strategy should explain the circumstances in which capital enters, leaves or rotates between assets.

BUY/SELL

This mode opens and closes positions against the Plan's fiat or stablecoin side. Entry and exit formulas operate alongside Plan constraints. It is useful when the trading hypothesis can be expressed as holding a selected asset during qualifying conditions and returning to the cash side when exit conditions apply.

CONVERT

CONVERT is a core CoinRobot innovation: it rotates capital between selected assets instead of treating stablecoin exit as the only response. The engine evaluates the current holding and alternatives, then moves toward the selected target. Historical project experience indicates that disciplined rotation, especially when combined with an appropriate StopLoss policy, can materially improve the opportunity set; each strategy still requires backtesting and live validation.

Two dimensions of progress.

CONVERT can target asset-quantity growth while BUY/SELL reports portfolio-value outcomes. Reading both gives the community a richer view than either metric alone.

Version selection is a risk decision

Following the latest version allows an author's later changes to reach a Plan. A fixed-version Plan remains tied to its selection. Neither policy is universally preferable: one favors adoption of changes, the other stability of the tested definition. Users should understand who can change the rules they follow.

From idea to deployment

1. State a hypothesis: which observable market behavior should justify a trade?
2. Translate it into supported calculators and explicit BUY, SELL and StopLoss conditions.
3. Validate the formulas and inspect historical simulations and execution assumptions.
4. Start with a controlled allocation; compare actual fills and behavior with expectations.
5. Publish or revise the strategy with a clear explanation of what changed.

Quantity growth is not the same as capital-value growth. StopLoss and drawdown controls are execution instructions, not guaranteed loss limits; gaps, delayed data, thin liquidity and outages can change realized outcomes.

Human judgment. AI where it adds value.

AI is an analytical and creative partner—not an unaccountable authority over capital.

Community development is the defining shift of Phase II. A public strategy becomes a shared object that others inspect, run, copy and improve; a private strategy supports proprietary decision-making. Authors contribute hypotheses, users contribute experience and the research process turns observations into structured evidence.

How adaptive refinement fits

The adaptive workflow analyzes trading events associated with the active formula revision and may propose changes to entry, exit or StopLoss conditions. Analysis windows and record caps bound the available evidence. Summary aggregates provide context, but a nominal 90-day lookback does not establish 90 days of usable observations for every revision.

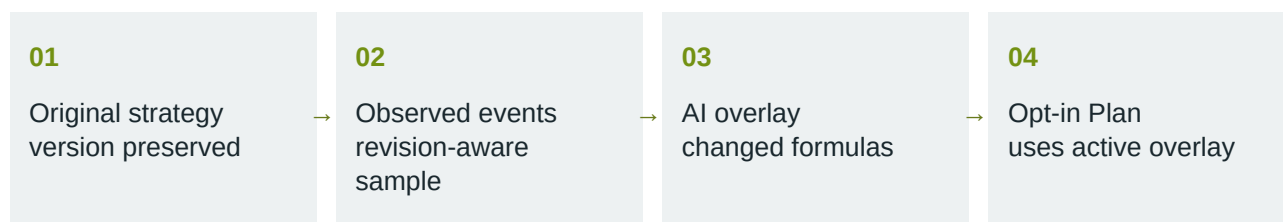


Figure 3. AI refinement does not overwrite the original strategy definition.

Only Plans with AI optimization enabled use an applicable active overlay. Authors receive before-and-after formulas and rationale so a human can compare, validate and backtest the proposal before deliberately adopting it. An overlay on an old version is not automatically transferred to a new one.

Two independent permissions

Setting	What it authorizes
Follow latest version	Accept later versions within the selected strategy family.
Use AI-optimized version	Use the applicable active AI layer for the selected version.

Evidence over authority

AI can lower the learning curve, explain unfamiliar formulas, surface patterns and accelerate analysis. Human responsibility remains central to validation, portfolio context and the decision to deploy. The defensible advantage is a transparent human-machine process that improves with evidence, not a claim that AI consistently predicts prices.

Broader coverage. One controlled core.

CEX, DEX and securities interfaces pursue speed, cost efficiency and reliability without surrendering platform control.

Integration	Documented capability	Key operating boundary
Binance / OKX	Crypto trading through exchange API connections.	Exchange custody, API permissions, symbols and account restrictions.
Arbitrum	User-owned Vault with approved-router swaps.	Contract permissions, allowlists, liquidity and native ETH fees.
Solana	Vault Program and Jupiter swap execution.	Program constraints, permitted mints, route validity and SOL fees.
Alpaca	US stocks and ETFs; Live and Paper integrations.	Broker eligibility, market hours, settled cash and instrument availability.

Crypto exchange access

The user connects an existing exchange account. The exchange remains responsible for its account, custody and trading services. Grant the narrowest API permissions needed for the supported workflow; withdrawal permissions are not required. Trading-only access still carries risk because an authorized strategy can make losing trades.

US securities access

Alpaca is a broker providing access to supported US-listed stocks and ETFs, not simply a single exchange. Cash and securities remain in the user's Alpaca account. Paper credentials and Live credentials serve different environments. The documented CoinRobot usage is cash-funded, non-leveraged trading; the Connector itself does not prevent the use of margin.

Easy to extend, deliberately closed

Adapters expose a defined contract for orders, balances, token metadata, fees and reconciliation. This makes new venues comparatively easy to add, while keeping indicator calculation, supported-asset approval and strategy execution inside a controlled platform model. Common orchestration respects the differences between EVM addresses, Solana mints and broker sessions.

Compliance at the execution venue

The non-custodial direction is to avoid becoming another layer that holds customer funds or duplicates venue administration. Account onboarding, identity checks and jurisdiction-specific eligibility should remain with the executing exchange, broker or wallet infrastructure wherever the legal framework permits. CoinRobot supplies strategy and automation; users remain subject to each venue's rules.

Automate trading. Constrain authority.

Security starts by avoiding custody and granting only the permissions that execution actually needs.

CEX: trade without withdrawal

Centralized-exchange Connectors are designed for trading permissions without withdrawal authority. Assets remain in the user's exchange account and the venue retains its own security and compliance controls. A compromised trading key can still create losses, which is why narrow permissions and Plan-level limits matter.

Arbitrum: owner-controlled Vault

Trading capital resides in a user-owned smart contract. A separate bot-wallet submits automated trade calls and pays ETH transaction fees. The Vault constrains swaps through token and router allowlists, input-spend checks and minimum output. The documented router set includes 1inch, 0x and KyberSwap, subject to the owner's configuration.

Solana: Vault Program and token accounts

The Solana integration uses a Vault Program account and program-derived authority for trading token accounts. Jupiter supplies the approved swap route. The bot-wallet signs transactions and pays SOL fees. Trading USDC belongs in the displayed Vault USDC deposit token account, not in the Vault state account.

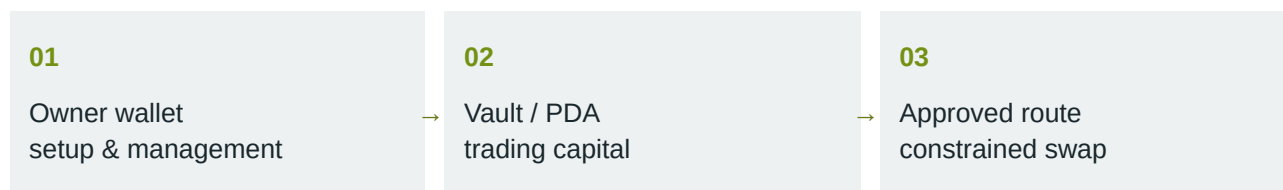


Figure 4. Capital path. A separate bot-wallet initiates automation and funds transaction fees.

DEX: owner authority remains separate

The owner private key is not required by CoinRobot. On both integrations, supported aggregate withdrawal can be initiated by the bot but returns assets only to the recorded owner. Owner-authorized targeted withdrawals and management remain separate. The contracts also permit the owner to invoke the supported trading path directly.

The bot-wallet should contain only the fee reserve needed for execution. Together, CEX no-withdrawal access and owner-controlled DEX Vaults express one principle: automation may act, but should not receive unrestricted custody.

Restricted authority reduces some risks; it does not remove contract, program, router, credential, data, liquidity or execution risk. Inspectability is not equivalent to an independent audit.

Turn execution records into a shared learning resource.

Research closes the loop between running strategies and understanding their behavior.

CoinRobot.AI is an ongoing research and development project. Its workflow combines strategy-level observations, adaptive analysis and publication. Reports can be distributed as HTML and PDF, supported by newsletters, social material and later video publication.

What the workflow contributes

Recorded trades provide evidence of what the configured system did. Analysis compares behavior, exits, rotations and revisions; publication makes the interpretation available to both beginners learning the concepts and professionals examining the details.

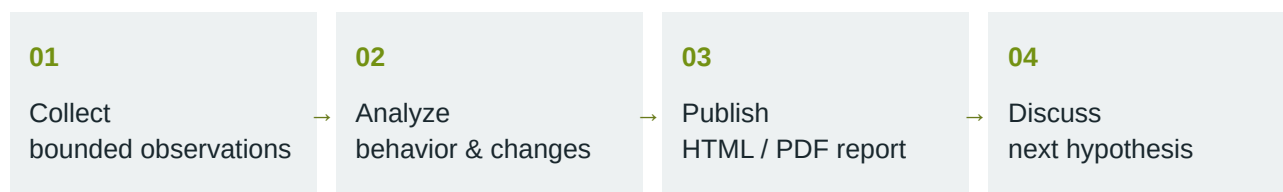


Figure 5. Research is an interpretation of evidence, not a forecast or a performance certification.

Read the sample before the conclusion

A report's period, included strategies, revision boundaries, available trade history and loading limits determine what it can support. A trade count is not necessarily a count of independent bets. Several strategies may share assets and market exposure, so agreement between them does not establish independent confirmation.

Separate measurement types

Live execution, historical backtests, unrealized portfolio changes and quantity-oriented CONVERT statistics answer different questions. Fees, spread, slippage, fill timing and capital allocation can materially change an apparent result. Results should be interpreted with their units and assumptions intact.

From individual learning to professional use

The same modularity can support investment firms that need private strategies and flexible portfolio configurations, subject to their own governance and venue obligations. The research direction is to strengthen evaluation across market conditions, revision comparison, out-of-sample testing and explicit downside analysis.

Current reports are available from coinrobot.ai/research/. Individual findings remain bounded by the evidence stated in each report.

Reward useful activity. Keep accounting explicit.

The current operating economy uses credits for usage and qualifying community contribution.

Why credits exist

Live execution and historical simulations generate platform load. Credits account for usage, with base costs and applicable multipliers recorded in the user's ledger. The model provides free starting access and ways to earn or obtain additional credits, rather than prescribing a single fixed monthly subscription for every user.

Community contribution

Eligible referrals can earn credit rewards, and qualifying use of a public strategy by another user can reward its author. Self-use does not create the public-strategy owner reward. Referrals and strategy usage can combine under the current rules, but the amounts depend on configured terms and actual chargeable activity.

Credit origin	Current documented treatment
Starting, coupon and promotional credits	Platform usage; not returnable as USDC.
USDC-backed support credits	Usage credit with any unused return governed by current Account rules.
Referral and strategy-owner rewards	Preserve the free or USDC-backed origin of the consumed credits.

An incentive to contribute, with limits

A strategy author can benefit when others choose to use the strategy. That creates an incentive to publish useful work, but usage is not proof of quality. High turnover can consume more credits without improving the user's net outcome. Users should evaluate performance after costs and consider risk, not only activity or popularity.

Credits today, broader access tomorrow

The internal credit ledger currently measures platform usage. Phase II plans to add COINROBOT as an alternative route to obtain platform resources alongside USDC, with preferential treatment intended to make participation more attractive to community members. The conversion model, rates, eligibility and rollout still require implementation and current published terms.

The existing ledger provides the accounting foundation for that utility. It is not an already implemented token payment, revenue-sharing or automatic token-reward model.

One project token. Three network representations.

COINROBOT originated on BNB Smart Chain; Wormhole-wrapped representations extend its presence to Arbitrum and Solana.

BNB Smart Chain · original token

0x3fd230b77ad19aaf6330da7854ec76d5aeb49ead

Arbitrum · Wormhole representation

0xD6001210231082E02d2348C3b002bA648E180095

Solana · Wormhole representation

7VH4JhZvPRQJuo1T5PbDwrSuYNdXe5dP7kvdfQqymxDjv

Addresses match the project's public landing-page configuration at this edition's cutoff. Verify the selected network and address through current official project channels before transacting.

The intended Phase II role

The project intends to let community members swap COINROBOT for platform usage capacity on terms more favorable than the standard USDC purchase route. This links token utility to real research, backtesting and execution resources rather than to passive distribution. Airdrop-led distribution is not the project's objective.

What is current, and what is still a design objective

Multichain token representations and the credit-based platform are current; the preferential resource route is planned. Its exchange method, pricing, limits and availability require explicit published rules and working implementation before users can rely on them.

Multichain availability is not independent value creation

A wrapped representation introduces dependencies on the bridge and its underlying asset relationship. It should not be treated as a new independent token economy. Liquidity and trading conditions can differ by network, and bridge or market disruption can impair transfers, pricing and exit capacity.

Token utility does not establish a price, yield, revenue share or voting right. Network representations depend on bridge, liquidity and market conditions; verify current addresses and disclosures before transacting.

Accessible at first. Powerful in depth.

The long-term opportunity is a platform where different levels of expertise strengthen the same knowledge loop.

Who the platform is for

Beginners can select community strategies, backtest them and ask AI to explain the logic. Experienced traders can assemble detailed formulas, isolate versions and inspect execution evidence. Strategy authors can publish useful work; professional teams can keep proprietary strategies and portfolio configurations private.

This range matters because simplicity and sophistication do not need separate systems. A controlled calculator and interface model can present an approachable surface while preserving the depth needed for serious research.

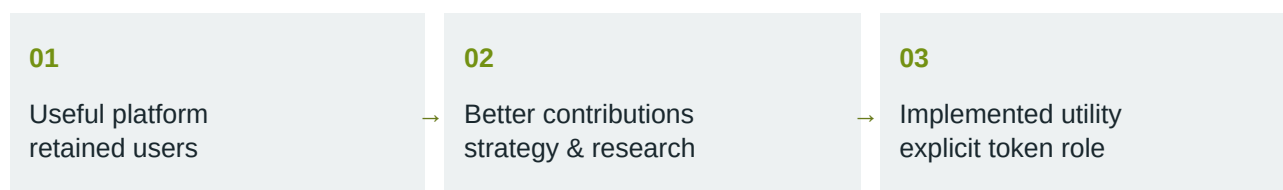


Figure 6. Strategic hypothesis, not a guaranteed value-accrual mechanism. The final link requires further delivery.

What a long-term observer should monitor

- **Community value:** useful public strategies, constructive feedback and accessible research.
- **Strategy quality:** robustness after costs and across changing markets, not isolated winning periods.
- **Market reach:** reliable, economical integration across CEX, DEX and further supported venues.
- **Operational quality:** transparent reconciliation, understandable failures and constrained authority.
- **Token utility:** implemented resource access that community members actually use.

The compounding opportunity is practical: more contributors create more testable ideas; stronger evidence improves decisions; better interfaces extend where those decisions can be executed.

Holding COINROBOT is exposure to a risky crypto asset and an evolving project. It is not ownership of a trading account, an equity interest established by this paper or a claim on strategy profits.

Research continuously. Deliver deliberately.

CoinRobot.AI advances as an agile R&D project: evidence, community feedback, market conditions and legal change shape what comes next.

Priority	Direction	Evidence of progress to look for
Human-guided AI	Make AI more useful in explanation, analysis and validated refinement.	Traceable proposals, stronger tests and deliberate human adoption.
Blockchain reach	Broaden CEX and DEX coverage while improving speed, cost and reliability.	New controlled interfaces, robust routing and clear reconciliation.
Strategy & research	Deepen backtesting, reporting and community learning.	Transparent revisions, comparable evidence and actionable publications.
Security & compliance	Preserve non-custodial boundaries and venue-led administration.	Narrow permissions, owner control and integration with compliant execution venues.
Token utility	Add preferential COINROBOT access to platform resources.	Published mechanics, functioning conversion and actual community use.

Dependencies shape the order

Faster decisions are useful only if the data and execution path are dependable. More news is useful only if relevance and provenance can be assessed. More strategies are useful only if users can distinguish a robust idea from a curve-fit result. Development should improve these foundations together.

A foundation designed to evolve

Community strategies, Plan-level choices, AI overlays, backtesting, modular venue adapters, DEX Vault execution, credit accounting and research distribution already provide the foundation. The roadmap expands their usefulness instead of replacing them with disconnected promises.

No artificial timetable

Continuous development does not benefit from date pressure or speculative feature lists. Priorities are reviewed against achieved results, user feedback, technical findings, market structure, resources and legal conditions. This keeps the direction consistent while allowing the route to adapt.

A credible vision needs clear limits.

Transparency includes what the platform cannot guarantee and what a reader should verify independently.

Principal risks

Market and strategy risk. Asset prices can fall sharply. A strategy can fail after a favorable backtest; AI tuning can overfit; correlated Plans can amplify losses. StopLoss settings cannot guarantee an exit price.

Execution and infrastructure risk. APIs, data feeds, servers, networks and external venues can fail. Partial fills, slippage, fees, settlement restrictions and depleted fee wallets can change outcomes.

Security and dependency risk. Credentials, bot-wallets, contracts, programs, routers and bridges are potential failure points. Restricted permissions and inspectable code do not establish immunity from exploits or operational mistakes.

Token and regulatory risk. COINROBOT can lose some or all market value. Liquidity may be insufficient. Planned utility may change or not arrive. Laws, venue eligibility and tax obligations differ by jurisdiction.

Read alongside this paper

1. [August 2023 Phase I whitepaper](#) — historical source, now prefaced by an obsolescence notice.
2. [Platform documentation](#) — current system behavior, Plans, strategies, terms and risks.
3. [Phase I to Phase II](#) — allocation changes and Profit/CONVERT distinctions.
4. [Credits](#) — usage accounting and contribution rewards.
5. [Arbitrum Vault](#) and [Solana Vault](#) — capital paths and permission boundaries.
6. [Alpaca](#), [Binance](#) and [OKX](#) — integration guidance.
7. [Research archive](#) and [official project website](#) — ongoing publications and token addresses.

Editorial basis: the August 2023 Phase I whitepaper, project documentation and implementation, plus the project maintainer's Phase II direction. Edition date and product-information cutoff: September 2026. External service terms and live documentation may change after publication.

This professional whitepaper sets technology and development direction. It is not personalized investment advice, a performance guarantee, a security audit or a grant of legal or financial rights. Readers should assess suitability, jurisdictional obligations and current disclosures independently.

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