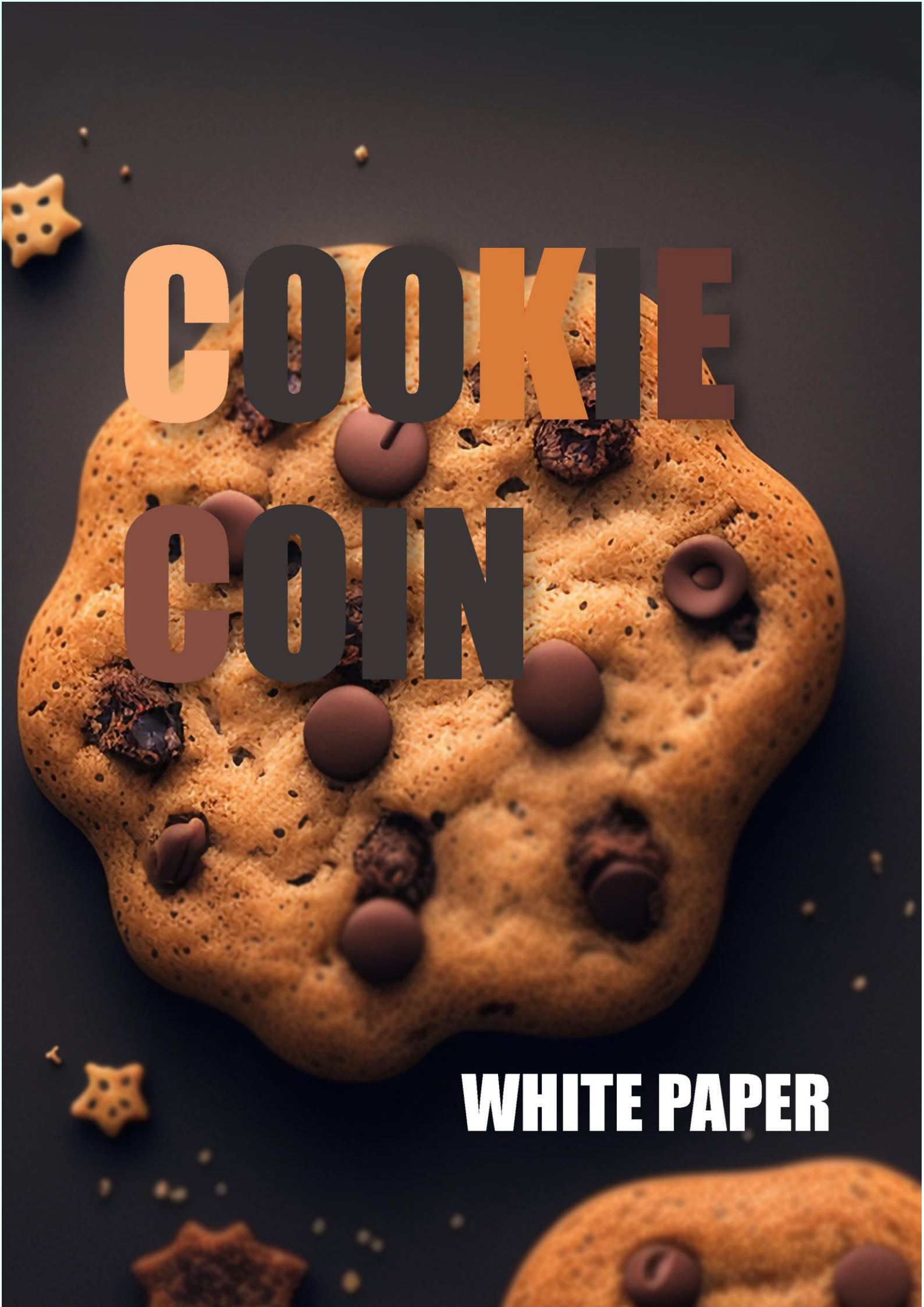
COOKIE
COIN
WHITE PAPER

COOKIECOIN – WHITE PAPER

1. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology and crypto assets approach reality and more and more companies plan and implement first blockchain projects. While crypto assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum are on the rise and blockchain technology is increasingly used by companies in the financial sector and in other sectors, an almost endless plethora of blockchain-based innovations is gaining in importance, such as decentralized finance (DeFi) applications, non-fungible tokens (NFTs), Metaverse, Web3, or potentially also central bank digital currencies (CBDCs).

The younger generations are growing up with all these technologies that cryptocurrencies rely on. The decentralized nature of cryptocurrencies thus makes sense as a viable option for these younger generations. This way, they avoid regulated, centralized institutions and instead invest in cryptocurrencies that do not benefit just one entity. Another thing that helps with the rapid growth of cryptocurrency's popularity is the multiple social media campaigns that advertise and promote the use of cryptocurrencies. Even tweets from influential individuals have the potential to affect the market price of Bitcoin BTC due to the predicted effect of their posts.

All this is to say that even those who weren't even planning on investing in crypto would be exposed to all these campaigns. This might even afflict others with FOMO ("Fear of missing out"), or the fear of missing out, something that the younger generations are well aware of.

What supports this is a study conducted by CNBC where it is reported that those within the age range of 18-34 years old, the Zoomers and

Millennials, are 17% more likely to base their investment decisions on information gathered from social media.

The bottom line is that the younger generations have an advantage over those older than them because of their early exposure to these developing technologies. With less to learn, it's easy to see why millennials and zoomers are choosing to invest their finances and time in cryptocurrencies.

With this advantage, we will most likely see more and more examples of youth who've made their fortune early on thanks to an early investment in cryptocurrencies. It may not be the traditional way to make money off of investments but cryptocurrencies and the blockchain are proving to be viable options for the youth.

Therefore, it is important to have a basic understanding with respect to Bitcoin, Ethereum, other crypto assets and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology will be a core technology for the next decades and will disrupt old fashioned finance — and much more.

CookieCoin is a new cryptocurrency that aims to make a positive impact on the world by fighting child hunger. A portion of the money generated from the sale and trade of **CookieCoin** will be invested in organizations and initiatives that work to provide food and nutrition to children in need. This white paper will explain the goals and features of **CookieCoin**, as well as the ways in which it will be used to make a difference in the lives of children.

Goals:

The primary goal of **CookieCoin** is to raise funds to combat child hunger. By investing in the currency, individuals and organizations can play a direct role in providing food and nutrition to children in need. Additionally, the transparency and decentralization of the blockchain technology used by **CookieCoin** ensures that the funds raised will be used efficiently and effectively.

2. DISCLAIMER

2.1 Eligibility

CookieCoin (hereinafter referred to as the "COOKIE") is a cryptographic token solution, developed by **Cookie** team, which operates on the Solana public blockchain platform.

To be eligible to use any of the **Cookie** services and products, you must be at least 18 years old, have capacity to enter into legally binding contracts and reside in a country in which the relevant **Cookie** services and products are accessible. The purchase of cryptocurrencies is legally forbidden, such as, but not limited to, China, Algeria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Morocco, and Pakistan, in addition to persons located in any of the jurisdictions blacklisted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations.

2.2 Legal disclosures

This White Paper provides information in connection to an opportunity for the acquisition of a cryptocurrency that will grant purchasers economic exposure to financial market. The cryptocurrency will not (i) provide legal ownership over the Issuer's shares or the Target Assets; (ii) represent debt owed by the issuer to the cryptocurrency owner; nor (iii) provide voting/governance/typical shareholding rights related to the Issuer.

This White Paper does not constitute a prospectus, an offering memorandum and/or other offering document relating to the Issuer and has not been reviewed or approved by any financial regulator or securities commission in any jurisdiction. Investing in cryptocurrency involves several risks.

There can be no assurance that cryptocurrency holders will be able to receive a payback of their capital or any positive returns on their purchase of cryptocurrency. Prior to investing in cryptocurrency, prospective purchasers should carefully consider the section “Risk Factors” of this White Paper, which despite not providing an exhaustive list or explanation of all the risks purchasers may face when investing in cryptocurrency, shall be used as guidance. Prospective purchasers should consider carefully whether a purchase of cryptocurrency is suitable for them considering the information herein and their personal legal and financial circumstances. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, all references in this White Paper to “Issuer”, “we”, “our”, “ours”, “us” or similar terms refer to the Issuer.

2.3 Forward-looking statements

This Whitepaper may contain estimates and forward-looking statements which are mainly based on the current expectations and estimates of future events and trends that affect or may affect the business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, prospects, and the envisaged valuation of the cryptocurrency. Although we believe that these estimates and forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, they are subject to many significant risks, uncertainties and are made. Considering the current available information. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we do not undertake the obligation to update publicly or to revise any forward-looking statements after we distribute this document because of new information, future events or other factors.

Considering the risks and uncertainties described above, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this document might not occur and future results may be materially different from those expressed in or suggested by these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual events or results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the estimates or the results implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, amongst others:

1. Changes in political, social, economic, and stock or cryptocurrency market conditions, and the regulatory environment in the countries in which the Issuer conducts its businesses and operations.

2. The risk that the Issuer may be unable to execute or implement its respective business strategy and plans.

3. Changes in interest rates and exchange rates of fiat currencies and cryptocurrencies.

4. Changes in the anticipated growth strategies and expected internal growth of the Issuer.

5. Changes in the availability and salaries of employees who are required by the Issuer to operate their respective businesses and operations.

6. Changes in competitive conditions under which the Issuer operates, and the ability of the Issuer to compete under such conditions.

7. Changes in the future capital needs of the Issuer and the availability of financing and capital to fund such needs.

8. War or acts of international or domestic terrorism.

9. Occurrences of catastrophic events, natural disasters and acts of God that affect the businesses and/or operations of the Issuer; and

other factors beyond the control of the Issuer. The Issuer disclaims any responsibility to update any of those forward-looking statements or publicly announce any revisions to those forward-looking statements to reflect future developments, events, or circumstances, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

This White Paper includes technical, market and industry information and forecasts that have been obtained from internal surveys, reports and studies, where appropriate, as well as market and academic research, publicly available information, and industry publications. Such surveys, reports, studies, market research, publicly available information and publications generally state that the information that they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such included information. Save for the Issuer and its respective directors, executive officers and/or other information attributed or perceived to be attributed to such person in connection there with in the White Paper and no representation, warranty or undertaking is or purported to be provided as to the accuracy or completeness of such information by such person, and such persons shall not be obliged to provide any updates on said information.

The Issuer has not conducted any independent review of the information extracted from third-party sources, verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, or ascertained the underlying assumptions relied upon therein. Consequently, the Issuer makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information and shall not be obliged to provide any updates on said information.

2.4 Terms used

To facilitate a better understanding of the cryptocurrency being offered for purchase by the Issuer, and the businesses and operations of the Issuer, certain technical terms, and abbreviations, as well as, in certain instances, their descriptions, have been used in the White Paper.

These descriptions and assigned meanings should not be treated as being definitive of their meanings and may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage. Words importing the singular shall, where applicable, include the plural and vice versa and words importing the masculine gender shall, where applicable, include the feminine and neuter genders and vice versa. References to persons shall include corporations.

2.5 No further information or update

No person has been or is authorized to give any information or representation not contained in the White Paper in connection with the Issuer and its business and operations or the cryptocurrency and, if given, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the Issuer. The continuing sale of cryptocurrency shall not, under any circumstances, constitute a continuing representation or create any suggestion or implication that there has been no change, or development reasonably likely to involve a material change in the affairs, conditions, and prospects of Issuer or in any statement of fact or information contained in the White Paper since the date hereof.

Statements made in the White Paper are based on the German law and practice in the Federal Republic of Germany current at the date it was issued. Those statements are therefore subject to change should that law or practice change. Under no circumstance does the delivery

of the White Paper or the sale of cryptocurrency imply or represent that the affairs of the Issuer have not changed since the date of the White Paper.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE MARKET AND THE PROBLEM

3.1 Cryptocurrency market

As we could see in October 2021, we did have an all-time high of 2,56 T$. It does represent ~20% of the total real estate market that shows us the strength of cryptocurrency market and the high potential of cryptocurrency market. It worth emphasizing that 2,56 T$ is equal to 60% of GDP of Germany (which is equal to 4,32 T$ in 2021). The acceptance of cryptocurrency across the world demonstrates a turning point in this industry. Even the recent slight decline in the cryptocurrency market did not lead to a significant decrease in the total market capitalization of the crypto market - since the market is constantly expanding due to the emergence of new issuers and successful projects.

The point of no return was crossed in Salvador, they are accepting cryptocurrency as a payment method: we can clearly say now that the future is for cryptocurrency. This observation is based on open-source information, tracking (mostly small) companies that either had a physical in-store ATM for cryptocurrency withdrawal or accepted cryptocurrencies for payment when a customer visits their shop in 2021. Brazil might see Bitcoin (BTC) and other cryptocurrencies adopted as a payment method in the near future after a group of congressmen introduced a bill recognizing them as such on June 10, 2022. Generally, there are now some 15,000 businesses that accept payment in cryptocurrency around the world, and more than 2,000 of them are in the United States. In other words, the United States is the hub where paying with crypto is in demand. Canada has always maintained a positive approach towards cryptocurrencies and has

already recognized it as a commodity by the Canada Revenue Agency. And, finally, Australia recently has declared cryptocurrencies legal similar to the US and Canada.

Figures on Bitcoin ATMs are available from several outlets - with this ranking attempting to list where these crypto ATMs or in-store payments can be found. Nearly 6,000 of the companies mentioned here are found in the United States, with only three other countries having over 1,000 entries in this list. In February 2021, Tesla announced it was considering accepting Bitcoin (BTC) as a direct payment method for their Model 3 car.

This was a big change, as some large firms used intermediary services up until that point. These services Offer solutions that convert crypto payments into U.S. dollar, which are then send to the receiving company. One example includes is Microsoft - Bitcoin payments are allowed on the Microsoft Store, which are then handled by a service called BitPay. BitPay was especially popular with prepaid or gift cards in 2020. Tesla was the first big company to openly stat it might accept BTC without an intermediary, as part of its plans to own more cryptocurrency. The electric and hydrogen car manufacture move sparked a Bitcoin price surge in the following weeks. But, in Mid-May we were in a bear market but now the market begins to stabilize specially with the Salvadorian and Brazilian move.

At the same time, it is important to state that the widespread use of crypto-assets without regulation could drive financial instability, market manipulation and financial crime.

3.2 Social and environmental positive impacts

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development across the world. To deal with

the consequences of climate change, innovative solutions are needed. Blockchain technology is one of them.

Blockchain is having an emerging role in sustainability by helping cultivate collaborations between consumers and producers, by assisting people in adopting more sustainable lifestyles, and by helping companies improve their sourcing and recycling practices. Another major benefit of blockchain technology is that it can ensure transparency. Put simply, blockchain provides a verifiable record as to who buys what from whom.

This means that companies' claims of being resource positive and reducing their environmental impacts can be counter-checked and verified. More and more customers demand sustainable practices in the choice of products they buy. Forbes notes that around 60% of consumers are more likely to buy products with clearly defined sustainability policies. This is most evident in the success of fashion brands like Allbirds and Veja, both of which are known for their sustainable business practices.

Crucial to sustainability is the concept of the circular economy and its three R's: reducing materials and waste, reusing products, and recycling materials. This paradigm ensures that products and services are traded in closed loops or cycles, meaning that nothing goes to waste so we can better preserve Earth's natural resources. Blockchain can help in this regard, too. Aside from transparency, the technology guarantees traceability. Together, transparency and traceability facilitate fast and easy provenance of items. Consequently, distinguishing authentic products from fake ones helps combat counterfeiting and the negative strain causes to our natural resources, not to mention fair work practices.

Finally, blockchain is streamlining the supply chain through immutable, time-based databases for every stage: production, collection, transportation, arrival, and even disposal.

3.3 What makes blockchain a powerful tool for driving social impact?

Blockchain has the power to drive positive impact at immense scale. Part of this power lies in the alignment of network value creation through participation. Unlike Facebook or Uber, where a very small number of shareholders control and benefit from the network's growth, blockchain enables an incentive system which can benefit the entire network.

The power of decentralized networks also lies in their transparency. On a blockchain, every transaction is verified by multiple parties and no one is able to edit the data without alerting the entire network. Unlike the algorithms of big tech – which are kept secret and constantly changing – blockchain contracts are public, as are the laws around who can change them and how. Thanks to these characteristics, applications built on blockchains have the potential to incentivize positive social and environmental impact. Add to the above, the power to incentivize a circular economy and revolutionize the distribution of charitable donations.

Blockchain technology is relevant to agriculture and food systems because transactions in these sectors are often faced with trust and information management problems. Thanks to built-in control mechanisms that ensure the integrity of recorded data, it is seen as a unique opportunity for efficient, transparent and traceable information exchange.

Various studies shows that blockchain technology can help improve transparency and accountability of both climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. Apart from monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, it can support farmers' adaptation to climate change by helping to track investments and outcomes of improved management practices.

3.4 Limitations of the cryptocurrency market

It should be noted, however, “that Bitcoin and other similar public blockchains have a huge flaw: they use an extremely large and growing amount of energy.” The way in which transactions are secured and trusted on the blockchain is highly energy intensive. In fact, blockchains currently account for 0.58% of global electricity consumption, whilst Bitcoin mining alone consumes almost as much energy as the entire U.S. federal government.

This means that today, when it comes to discussing sustainability and blockchain technology, you have to balance the longer term systemic benefits against today's urgent need to reduce fossil fuel consumption.

Today, we cannot afford to ignore blockchain’s growing carbon footprint. However, with ambitious changes to both the volume and the type of energy the technology uses, we could soon release a tool with the power to incentivize social and environmental progress at scale.

Cryptocurrency is estimated to use 127.24 kWh (kilowatt-hours), or the amount of electricity it uses annually. And to put this into perspective, the country of Chile uses on average 77.78 TWh which is an astonishingly large amount of energy consumption.

Cryptocurrency mining is performed by high-powered computers that solve complex computational math problems. These math problems are so complex that they cannot be solved by hand. They are complicated enough to tax even incredibly powerful computers connected to large networks that burn electricity beyond belief. For example: Bitcoin alone is currently responsible for 36.95 megatons of carbon emissions annually, comparable to that of New Zealand's annual carbon footprint.

The application of blockchain for climate change does not come without controversies:

- For instance, there are concerns that the energy consumption of certain types of blockchain technologies leads to increased CO2 emissions and adverse environmental impact Yet, blockchains are not considered a large threat to the climate today, partly because their energy consumption must be weighed out against the energy savings made through its digitization process. It is important to emphasize that blockchain is not the main element to reach carbon neutrality.

- As widely known, Bitcoin, which is the first application of blockchain, consumes a huge amount of energy and emits a considerable amount of CO_2 to maintain the network and validate transactions. “Bitcoin mining leaves a carbon footprint of 36.9 megatons, equating to carbon footprints left by countries like New Zealand.”

4. CRYPTOCURRENCY AND BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies provide novel opportunities for protecting user data through decentralized identity and other privacy mechanisms. These systems can allow users greater sovereignty through tools that enable them to own and control their own data.

Blockchain technology is secure as it is decentralized and distributed. There is no single point of failure, which makes it much harder to corrupt. Hacking into one part of the system cannot affect other parts.

The easiest way to understand blockchain technology is to remember it as a series of blocks that store data. Each of the blocks holds a unique hash number and a link that connects it to the previous block. Every

block is an important part of the sequence, and it cannot be changed. If there is any change, the hash sum would alter, and the block would longer be valid. This invariability is the foundation of blockchain' security along with three other aspects:

Cryptography - all blockchain transactions are secured by cryptography. Each block contains essentially a unique and private key that can be verified with a public key. If there is a change in transaction-related data, the block unique key becomes invalid. As a result, the block is discarded from the chain.

Decentralization - blockchain technology is secure as it is decentralized and distributed. There is no single point of failure, which makes it much harder to corrupt. Hacking into one part of the system cannot affect other parts. However, in the case of a private blockchain, this advantage is partially lost as they have a single point of control and a limited number of nodes. This restricts users from making changes to the ledger. Organizations operate these kinds of blockchains for their internal use, as it allows the company to control its own processes.

Consensus - all blockchain technology operates through a consensus model, which verifies that a transaction has taken place and legitimizes it. Most consensus models run on protocols that include proof of work, proof of stake, proof of authority, etc.

The cryptographic system makes transactions irreversible — in other words, a block once created on the chain cannot be modified. However, you can add information to it. This restricts people from being able to reverse any transaction that has already taken place.

The Bitcoin blockchain is public. While the words transparency and public do not sound safe, in the case of Bitcoin it is. Despite the anonymity of the user, all transactions on the network are accessible to the public, making it difficult to hack or cheat the system.

It is fully decentralized. Any cryptocurrency network is distributed and has thousands of nodes all over the world that keep track of all transactions happening on the system. This ensures that in case something goes wrong on one server, there are others to pick up the slack. Hacking into any one server is pointless.

This is not to say that it is foolproof or impossible to hack — but it certainly isn't easy either. With Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, you're more likely to suffer losses from bad investing, or be tricked into giving up your coins, than to have them hacked away from you.

5. DISTRIBUTION

5% - Marketing and promotion

20% - Main account airdrop

25% - Airdrop by chosen contributors

30% - Openbook trading

10% - Blockchain education

10% - Fight with famine of children

6. HOW THE RAISED FUNDS ARE GOING TO BE USED

Funds raised through the sale of our token are going to be used to secure and develop the **Cookie** community. These funds are going to be used also for different models of blockchain marketing and educational promotion among young generation. Additionally, a part of the raised funds will be used to fight famine of children all over the world.