

NOORCHAIN — Legal Architecture

Version 1.1

Last Updated: 2025-XX-XX

1. Purpose of this Document

The purpose of this Legal Architecture is to define a clear, transparent, and compliant legal structure for the NOORCHAIN blockchain ecosystem.

This document establishes:

- institutional roles
- separation of powers
- compliance boundaries
- governance responsibilities
- risk limitations
- interaction between on-chain and off-chain entities

Its objective is to ensure long-term regulatory safety, mission alignment, and structural integrity.

2. Legal Context (Switzerland – Legal Light Framework)

NOORCHAIN operates under Swiss association law (Articles 60–79 CC) and the **Legal Light CH** model, characterized by:

- non-profit orientation
- non-custodial architecture
- no investment offering
- no promised returns
- full transparency
- user self-custody

Under this framework, NOORCHAIN is **not** classified as:

- a financial intermediary
- a PSP
- a custodial provider
- an investment product

3. Institutional Architecture Overview

NOORCHAIN's legal structure includes four independent entities:

1. **NOORCHAIN Foundation** (non-profit governance)
2. **Multi-sig Committee (3/5)** (on-chain executive)
3. **Curators** (NGOs, schools, social actors)
4. **Noor Dev Saràl** (technical development unit)

Each entity has strict boundaries to preserve neutrality, safety, and Legal Light compliance.

4. NOORCHAIN Foundation (Non-Profit Association)

The Foundation is the legal anchor and guardian of the NOORCHAIN ecosystem.

Responsibilities:

- safeguard the mission and vision
- maintain Legal Light CH compliance
- manage the Foundation's 5% genesis allocation (non-custodially)
- supervise Curators
- publish governance and transparency reports
- represent NOORCHAIN in legal matters
- coordinate governance processes

Restrictions:

- no custody of user assets
- no exchange or conversion services
- no financial products
- no wallet management for third parties

The Foundation acts as steward and compliance guardian — not as a financial operator.

5. Multi-sig Committee (3/5)

The Multi-sig Committee serves as the **on-chain executive** of the Foundation.

Responsibilities:

- execute governance decisions
- manage the Foundation's on-chain address
- apply PoSS parameter updates
- approve technical upgrades
- perform emergency actions (pausing modules)
- maintain compliance boundaries

Restrictions:

- cannot custody user assets
- cannot modify fixed supply
- cannot bypass governance
- cannot operate commercially

All actions must be documented through public reports.

6. Curators (Social Validators)

Curators include NGOs, schools, community institutions, and verified social actors.

Roles:

- validate PoSS actions
- apply ethical and integrity standards
- support community programs
- participate in advisory governance consultations

Restrictions:

- no governance authority
- no financial responsibilities
- no custody of user funds
- no exploitation or reward farming

Curators receive **30% of PoSS rewards** (non-financial, protocol-driven) for validated actions.

7. Noor Dev Sàrl (Technical Development Unit)

This entity represents the development-side allocation (5%) defined at genesis.

Responsibilities:

- maintain the NOORCHAIN codebase
- implement protocol upgrades
- develop ecosystem applications (Pay, Hub, Studio)
- support technical documentation

Restrictions:

- no governance authority
- no control over supply
- no custody of user funds
- no role in financial activities

The Sàrl operates independently from the Foundation to preserve separation of powers.

8. Separation of Powers

NOORCHAIN enforces permanent separation to prevent conflicts of interest.

Entity	Authority	Limitations
Foundation	Governance, mission stewardship	No custody, no financial services
Multi-sig	On-chain execution	Cannot alter immutable rules
Curators	Validate PoSS actions	Advisory only, no governance
Noor Dev Sàrl	Technical development	No governance, no custody

9. On-Chain Governance Architecture

On-chain governance covers:

- parameter updates (PoSS, limits, module settings)
- technical upgrades
- community-driven proposals

Governance **cannot modify**:

- total supply
- the 70/30 PoSS split
- genesis allocations (5/5/5/5/80)

- Legal Light restrictions

Any action requires:

1. Proposal
2. Documentation
3. Review
4. Multi-sig approval
5. Public announcement

This ensures transparency and institutional safety.

10. Risk Boundaries & Compliance

10.1 Technical Risks

- vulnerabilities
 - exploits
 - network failures
- Mitigation:** audits, code reviews, emergency controls.

10.2 Legal Risks

- misclassification
 - custodial risk
 - speculative communication
- Mitigation:** strict boundaries and compliant documentation.

10.3 User Risks

- key loss
 - phishing
 - third-party misuse
- Mitigation:** education and non-custodial guidance.

10.4 Governance Risks

- centralization
 - misuse of authority
- Mitigation:** multi-sig requirements and public reporting.
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11. Interaction with External Entities

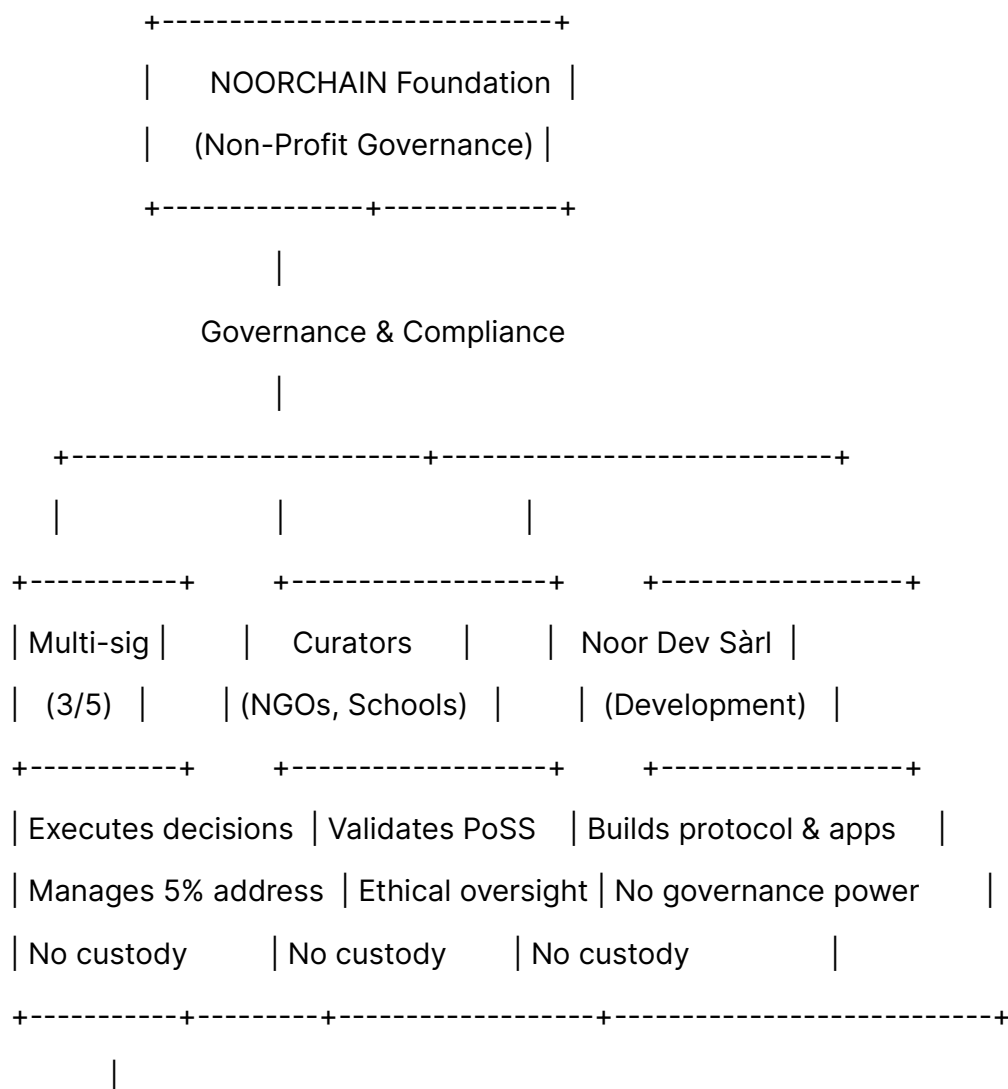
NOORCHAIN does **not**:

- provide financial services
- run PSP operations
- convert NUR ↔ fiat
- manage KYC/AML processes
- endorse external PSPs

Partners (NGOs, schools, etc.) must respect:

- ethical use
- transparency
- no financial exploitation

Diagram — Legal Architecture Overview



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| Users |
| (Self-cust) |
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13. Document Integration

This Legal Architecture is included in:

- Genesis Governance Pack
- Governance Charter (C2)
- Multi-sig Charter (C1)
- Legal Light Framework (D1)
- Compliance Framework (D3)
- Foundation Statutes
- Website Legal Section (Phase 6)

It is a core structural component of NOORCHAIN's legal framework.

14. Signature

Prepared by:

NOORCHAIN Foundation — Legal & Governance Division

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