HMX TOKEN WHITEPAPER

HumanX

An Open Collaboration Network
for Humanoid Robots

HMX Token Issuance Whitepaper

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Connecting real-world tasks, trusted payments,
authorized data, and joint development.

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01 Executive Summary

HumanX is committed to building an open collaboration network that accelerates the commercialization of humanoid robots, enabling customers, robot operators, developers, data contributors, and verification organizations to conduct business under shared rules.

The network starts with real-world tasks and establishes a complete process:

Task Release → Task Execution → Proof Verification → Commercial Settlement → Contribution Authorization → Capability Reuse.

HMX is the native protocol asset of this network, with three core responsibilities:

- **Role Commitment:** Commit to participating in HMX for specific public responsibilities and be held accountable for violations of the verifiable protocol.
- **Contribution Incentives:** Through a capped supply and a results-based budget, support public data, compatible tools, evaluation frameworks, and standards development.
- **Shared Governance:** Participants jointly decide on public budgets, protocol standards, and key network parameters in accordance with the governance rules.

Task payments from customers support service delivery, data licensing revenue enables the supply of compliant data, and the public budget funds the development of reusable infrastructure. HMX connects the contributions, responsibilities, and protocol participation across these activities to align value and incentives.

The core objective of the project is to create opportunities for network builders to capture network value, to ensure that those who take on public responsibilities are bound by clear, verifiable commitments, and to enable the network's public capabilities to grow and compound sustainably.

02 Industry Background: From Equipment Capability to Scalable Services

Humanoid robots are being deployed at scale across a wide range of real-world applications, bringing significant challenges such as high hardware costs, technical complexity, energy efficiency, safety, and the quality of training data. Collecting the real interaction data that robots need is costly and time-consuming, and it is difficult to fully recreate real-world environments.

These challenges involve two interrelated dimensions.

The first is engineering capability: robots must reliably, safely, and cost-effectively complete tasks. This requires continuous progress in hardware, control, models, and system engineering.

The second is business collaboration: how different stakeholders define tasks, confirm completion, distribute revenue, authorize data, maintain tools, and share responsibility.

HMX focuses on the second dimension, and also supports the first dimension through data and a public developer ecosystem.

Key Challenge	HMX's Response Mechanism	The Role of HMX
Inconsistent cross-scenario task standards	Unified task templates, verification protocols, and version management	Support the establishment and governance of public standards
Difficulty in comparing task delivery results	Clear acceptance criteria and verifiable proofs	Define and uphold the verification role for public responsibilities
High cost of acquiring real-world data	On-demand data collection with quality verification	Incentivize the provision of valuable public contributions
Repeated development for device integration	Public adapters and compatibility testing	Provide a budget for instrument payments and ongoing maintenance
High cost and low efficiency in public outcomes	Public project procurement and milestone-based payments	Coordinate public infrastructure development among stakeholders
Network governance controlled by a single party	Phase-based governance proposals and decision-making	Provide protocol-level tools for community governance participation

Table 02-1 Key Challenges in the Industry Background and HMX's Response

03 Project Vision and Initial Launch

HMX's long-term vision is to build a collaborative network for the robotics industry that brings together operators, equipment providers, and cross-disciplinary development teams.

A phased launch will roll out standardized physical task scenarios within a limited region, prioritizing service operators that already have equipment, on-site management capabilities, and real customer operations.

The initial task requirements include:

- Clearly defined start and end points, as well as the scope of work;
- Verifiable physical items, batch counts, or quantities;
- Clear completion criteria and exception standards;
- Available customer acceptance personnel or business interfaces;
- Required safety management and basic AI operational capabilities.

Task standards will specify the deliverables and constraints, without mandating any specific equipment model. The project will focus on real-world robotic applications while maintaining appropriate equipment compatibility.

The initial product scope includes service contracts, identity registration, proof-of-work submission, acceptance workbench, settlement and reconciliation, and operation records.

The data marketplaze, independent verification network, and public governance will be rolled out in phases based on demand and capability maturity.

04 Why HMX?

A single robot order can typically cover the costs of operating the equipment and on-site services, but it may not be able to fund all public contributions.

An adapter can be reused across multiple operators; an evaluation toolkit can support procurement for multiple customers; and high-quality data collection can serve different development teams. When the benefits are distributed, it is recommended that costs be concentrated on a smaller group of participants who contribute.

HumanX uses these public deliverables to build a shared budget, a verification process, and a contribution incentive mechanism.

The design of a native token (HMX) enables multiple independent entities to co-own the same protocol asset:

- Make public role commitments enforceable;
- Earn rewards for verifiable public contributions;
- Participate in a transparent process for public budgets and protocol governance;
- Transfer or exit the associated rights to other assets under defined conditions.

Tokens can be used for payments, staking, and security deposits; members can use them to maintain standards; and contracts can also define responsibilities. The value of HMX lies in integrating participation incentives, role commitments, and public contribution budgets into a single, open protocol.

05 Network Participants and Value Exchange

Participant	Key Contribution	Business Revenue or Benefits	Relationship to HMX
Enterprise Customer	Real task orders, acceptance feedback, and optional authorization	Receive task services	Participate under applicable standards and pay with fiat or designated tokens
Service Operator	Provide equipment, on-site execution, and integration	Customer service fees	Take on a public role commitment and earn rewards for qualified public contributions
Verification Organization	Independent review and interpretable validation reports	Verification service fees	Role authorization, compliance with rules, and governance participation
Data Rights Holder	Legally authorized data	Data licensing revenue	Rewards for qualified contributions to the public data program
Developer	Adaptors, tools, and public software	Development and maintenance rewards	Participate in outcome incentives, technical proposals, and governance
Protocol Maintainer	Standards, infrastructure, and governance processes	Rewards for approved service provision	Budget oversight and protocol responsibilities

Table 05-1 Network Participants, Contributions, and the Relationship to HMX

06 Product and Technical Architecture

The network consists of six modules.

Task Module

Records the scope of services, pricing, timelines, acceptance criteria, AI intervention rules, and dispute resolution procedures. Major changes require a new contract version.

Identity and Capability Module

Distinguishes equipment, operators, authorization relationships, and signature credentials, supporting switching, revocation, and recovery.

Capability records include vendor declarations, simulation results, test results, and on-site customer performance. Equipment identity does not automatically prove intellectual property ownership, and the number of tokens does not directly represent capability fulfillment.

Evidence Module

Links task versions, execution events, quantities, exceptions, AI intervention, customer acceptance, and the integrity of attachments.

Integrity proofs can only demonstrate whether a record has been altered; they cannot independently prove that the real-world physical event actually occurred.

Verification and Dispute Resolution Module

Supports full acceptance, partial acceptance, additional evidence, and dispute handling, and retains decision records and appeal channels.

Settlement Module

Interfaces with applicable fiat, stablecoin, and enterprise financial systems to process contract reconciliation, fees, refunds, and actual payments.

Protocol Module

Implements HMX token distribution, vesting and release, role binding, public budgets, and governance processes.

Robots, real-time control, and the safety system operate independently. A disruption on the blockchain must not cause an emergency stop, on-site intervention, or any required safety operations.

Original videos, customer contracts, detailed logs, and personal information are stored in a trusted environment off-chain. Only the necessary records are written to the blockchain, and only after going through a privacy assessment to confirm their status and commitments.

07 HMX's Three Core Use Cases

Use Case 1: Protocol Role Locking

HMX locking requirements apply to specific roles in public verification and maintenance of public ledgers.

Role admission considers professional qualifications, independence, actual service capabilities, and historical records. Locking does not replace these requirements.

The locking rules include:

- Responsibilities and permissions;
- Locking amount and calculation method;
- Scope of services;
- Types of violations and evidentiary standards;
- Appeal procedures;
- Exit and waiting periods;
- Handling of unresolved cases.

A standard exit waiting period of 30 days is recommended. Any portion associated with an ongoing dispute will remain locked in accordance with the published rules. This parameter must be validated against actual service cycles before launch.

Penalties apply only to protocol violations that are predefined and verifiable. Ordinary failures, reasonable judgment calls, and insufficient evidence do not automatically constitute misconduct.

Customer loss protection should be provided through appropriate contracts, deposits, and insurance coverage. HMX locking is not intended to serve as the sole source of compensation.

Use Case 2: Public Contribution Rewards

Public programs prioritize supporting:

- Reusable adapters;
- Task and evidentiary standards;
- Authorized datasets for clearly defined needs;
- Independent testing and evaluation tools;
- Maintenance of public infrastructure.

Each initiative should publish a budget, verification standards, milestone payouts, and fund allocation plan at the outset.

Rewards are issued based on verified results, not on upload volume, number of device registrations, or transaction frequency.

Public software budgets should cover a sufficient support period to avoid issues caused by rewards being released too early without follow-up maintenance.

Use Case 3: Protocol Governance

Governance covers public budgets, standard versions, partial role rules, and authorized network parameters.

Tokens do not grant the following rights:

- To withdraw customer funds;
- To force the disclosure of customer data;
- To unilaterally change existing commercial contracts;
- To control the physical operation of robots;
- To revoke legally acquired data rights.

08 How Tasks, Data, and Development Form a Flywheel

Robots require dedicated perception, action, and real-world interaction data. High-quality, real-world data is critical to improving reliability and generalization.

HMX's data workflow is:

Submit a need → Confirm rights → Launch data collection → Quality verification → Licensing and payment → Evaluation and usage.

Each data project must specify the scene scope, format, labeling tolerance, intended use, re-licensing conditions, and retention period.

Commercial revenue from data licensing is paid to the party that holds the agreed-upon rights under the contract. For data from public contribution programs, the contribution can also be eligible for a limited HMX reward.

The network does not create data; it assumes the platform has the right to sell the data. Participation in tasks does not grant consent to use such data for model training.

Developers can improve tools or adapters using approved data and then determine adoption through testing and real-world evaluation.

The goal of this flywheel is:

Real-world delivery generates authorized and usable experience data. Validated experience supports tool improvements, and reusable tools help reduce the cost and effort of future integrations and service delivery.

09 A Complete Example of a Business Flow

The following is a simplified example used to illustrate the process.

A factory purchases a material handling service for a total of RMB 100,000.

- The factory and the operator confirm the task details and sign a service contract.
- The operator executes the task and submits the required evidence.
- The verification body reviews the deliverables against the service scope, and its public role is subject to HMX locking rules.
- After acceptance, the factory makes the payment to the operator, and each service party receives its contract fee.
- With explicit authorization, part of the on-site data from exceptions is recorded as an approved data project.
- After the data passes quality verification, the data rights holder receives licensing revenue, and the public contribution also qualifies for an HMX reward.
- The developer submits improvements to an adapter, and the public budget covers testing, adoption, and maintenance milestone payments.
- Participants in governance decide whether to expand public support for this type of tool.

The same business can include commercial payments and public infrastructure funding, but the two are accounted for in separate ledgers.

Task payments from customers are not automatically converted into token purchases, and public rewards are not counted as the customer's revenue.

10 Business Model and Sustainable Funding Sources

The platform's revenue sources include:

- Enterprise software subscriptions;
- Integration and deployment services;
- Verification services;
- Settlement and coordination services for actual deliveries;
- Authorized data licensing services.

Revenue from task transactions, platform income, contribution gross margin, and profit sharing with partner companies are all disclosed.

The project company's equity returns and the protocol treasury are accounted for separately. HMX does not automatically entitle any individual to a share of the company's profits.

The public network's long-term funding sources include:

- Protocol service fees specified by public rules;
- Approved corporate contributions;
- Public project grants;
- Cooperative budgets for designated use cases.

The fees for specific services must be disclosed in advance and cannot be increased through governance retroactively.

11 HMX Usage Needs *and Economic Constraints*

As the network grows, HMX usage needs may arise through three main paths:

Business Change	Corresponding Need	Conditions for Activation
More institutions take on public responstibilities	Role locking	Real responsibilities and reasonable locking requirements
More public projects require decisions	Governance participation	Real rights and authority, and a budget with a specific use
More contributors participate in development and build-out	Earning rewards and ongoing participation	Useful results, with participants willing to continue contributing

Table 11-1 HMX Usage Needs Arising from Network Growth

12 Supply and Allocation Proposal

This proposal includes:

- Name: HMX
- Maximum supply: 1,000,000,000 tokens
- Supply mechanism: one-time mint, allocated to the treasury and a release contract
- Future increases: not planned
- Cross-network bridging: does not increase the total supply and must follow locking or burning mechanisms

Allocation Category	Share	Amount	Purpose
Public Contribution and Ecosystem Build-out	35%	350,000,000	Data, tools, standards, and infrastructure maintenance
Protocol Treasury	20%	200,000,000	Approved public network operations and reserves
Core Team	18%	180,000,000	Long-term development and ongoing services
Early Investors	12%	120,000,000	Capital injection corresponding to actual funding, with a clear vesting schedule
Community Initiatives	8%	80,000,000	Limited, real participation and community programs
Initial Liquidity Provision	5%	50,000,000	Liquidity deployment at launch
Special Research and Strategic Partnerships	2%	20,000,000	Dedicated projects executed based on results
Total	**100%**	**1,000,000,000**	

Table 12-1 HMX Token Supply and Allocation Proposal



Figure 12-1 HMX Token Supply and Allocation

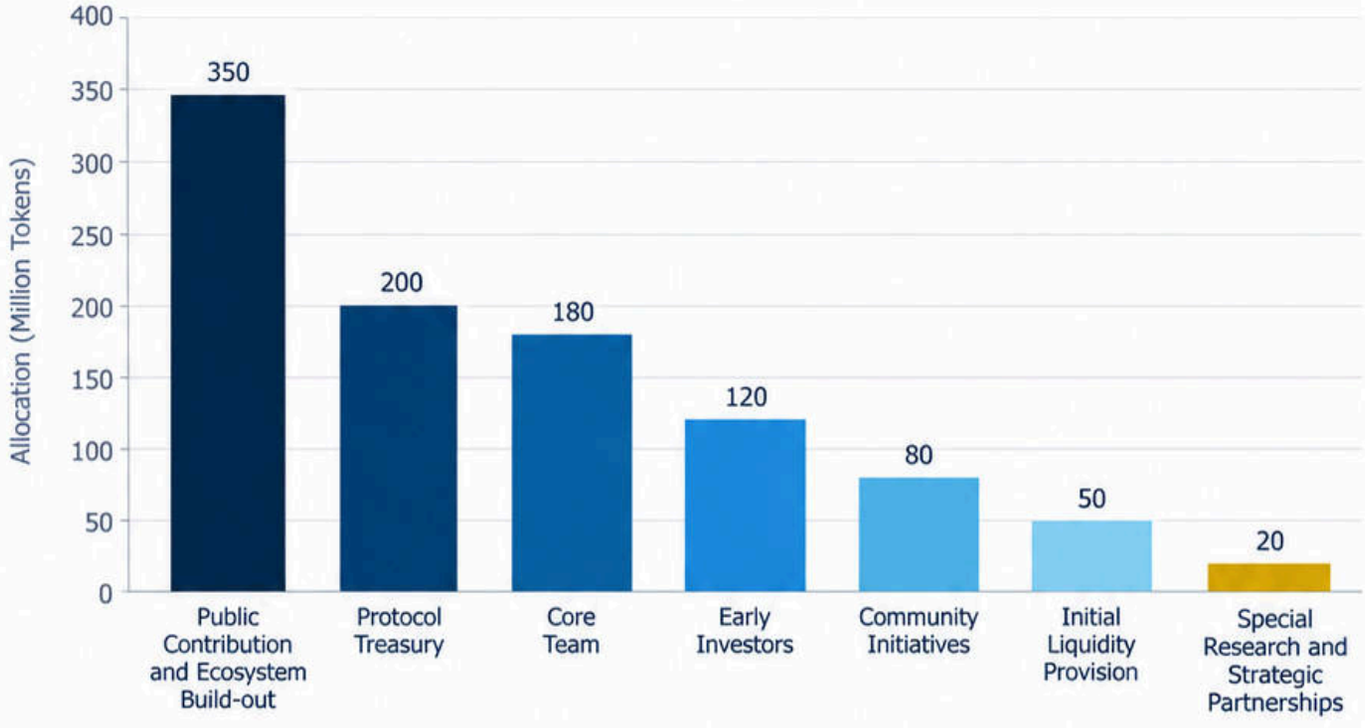


Figure 12-2 Allocation Amounts by Category (Unit: Million Tokens)

13 Incentives, Anti-Fraud, and Economic Security

Community and ecosystem incentives are not intended to be perpetually active.

Key areas of project review include:

- Genuine demand and actual usage;
- Identification of related parties;
- Verification of results and detection of duplicate data;
- Self-dealing;
- Sybil (multi-account) activities;
- Verifier and submitter collusion;
- Unreasonable budget share for low-quality submissions.

Generated transaction fees must not be treated as the sole indicator of task authenticity. Malicious actors may attempt to inflate transaction fees through related-party trading.

Rewards will be released in phases, with necessary verification and monitoring in place. Disbursed cash, tokens, and any yet-to-vest amounts will be managed separately.

Protocol evaluation criteria include: attainable returns for attackers, probability of detection, enforceable penalties, and the scale of on-chain appeals. If the potential return clearly exceeds the potential loss, only strengthening audit and signing controls is insufficient for effective protection.

HMX is expected to experience significant volatility. The onboarding of roles and the continuity of services should follow a predefined process, and additional requirements must not be imposed retroactively without evaluation to compel participants to sell or transfer their assets.

14 Governance and Delegation of Authority

Governance will be implemented in three phases.

Phase 1: Transparent Operations

The project will be led by the core team, based on a product and customer contract, with public disclosure of allocation, permissions, budgets, and major changes. During this phase, it must not be promoted as fully decentralized if that has not yet been achieved.

Phase 2: Joint Budgeting and Standards

Clients, operators, developers, and verification institutions will participate in setting standards, and in validating and accepting public projects. Any conflict of interest must be disclosed, and no party may independently verify its own payments.

Phase 3: Limited Protocol-Based Governance

Hand over clearly defined items to on-chain governance, including public budgets, standard versions, and designated parameters.

Process:

Proposal → Public Discussion → Impact Review → Voting → Implementation (with a delay) → Report.

Major technical or business rules should be combined with on-chain voting and subject to review involving affected parties. Both supporting and opposing opinions, as well as the final decision, must be publicly disclosed to prevent the formation of opaque controllers.

It is recommended that any major change include an execution delay of at least 7 days. In the case of an emergency suspension due to a defined fault or security incident, clear limits, notifications, and post-incident review are required.

Treasury spending will not be allocated equally among token holders; it is intended to support approved public-use purposes (public goods).

15 Disputes, Liability, and Exit

Dispute resolution will rely on:

- Supplementary documentation and negotiation;
- Independent evidence verification;
- Standardized procedures defined in the contract;
- Arbitration, litigation, or other effective remedies as applicable.

In the event of a factual dispute, the case should be resolved based not only on non-repudiable on-chain logic.

Reputation records may reflect task types, sample size, acceptance results, disputes, and recent performance. Purchasing HMX does not guarantee or improve historical contract performance.

When a participant exits, any incomplete tasks, unsettled items, unresolved disputes, data transfers, and evidence retention must be properly handled.

The platform should support the export of applicable data and fulfillment evidence to honor contractual commitments, and avoid putting clients at risk of being unable to continue using the records.

16 Implementation Roadmap and Acceptance Criteria

Phase	Key Deliverables	Acceptance Criteria
Use Case Validation	Contract templates, customer onboarding, and pilot payment setup	Verified real demand and payment capability
Initial Product Release	Tasks, evidence, acceptance, and settlement	Net positive customer ROI and real-world usage
Operator Onboarding	Adapters, standard versions, and comparable records	Increased number of operators and lower onboarding costs
Public Contribution Program	Datasets or tooling projects with independent verification	Outcomes adopted in practice
Protocol Role Trial	Locked templates, dispute resolution, and exit drill	Feasible cost, enforcement, and service continuity
Token Launch	Issuance materials, contracts, release, and governance	Auditable entitlements and permissions
Governance Expansion	Public budget and transfer of standardized authority	Independent participation and decision-making by multiple stakeholders

Table 18-1 Implementation Roadmap and Acceptance Criteria

17 Key Metrics for Public Disclosure

Business Metrics: paying clients, contract value, platform revenue, direct payment costs, and client implementation costs.

Delivery Metrics: task acceptance rate, dispute rate, settlement time, manual intervention rate, and cost of repeated integration.

Contribution Metrics: verified public outputs, independently adopted use cases, maintenance sustainability, and real-world use of authorized data.

Protocol Metrics: identified service providers, governance participation, treasury spending, reward distributions, and future unlock plans.

Dependency Metrics: revenue share of the top clients, the portion of related-party transactions, the share of clients verified by leading institutions, and the balance retained after subsidies and exits.

The definitions and calculation methods for these metrics should be publicly disclosed, including the counting scope and sampling constraints. Device registrations, wallet balances, and transaction volumes alone cannot be used to prove real network effectiveness.

18 Major Risks and Mitigation Principles

Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Principle
Insufficient robot capability or economic viability	Clients may be unwilling to continue purchasing	Run limited pilots in specific scenarios and compare viable alternatives
No real use case for the token	Lack of long-term holding and participation intent	Validate with real entitlements and role-based demand
Price and liquidity volatility	Uncertain participation costs and exit values	Stabilize commercial payments in fiat and make rules lockable and predictable
Reward abuse	Budget leakage and invalid metrics	Conduct demand review, independent verification, and delayed disbursement
Verification appeals	Settlement errors and reputational damage	Manage conflicts of interest, enable re-verification, and enforce limited authority
Unclear data ownership	Inability to use data or assume responsibility	Define permissions first, then grant access with consent, and keep rights records
Contract or permission flaws	Asset losses and service disruption	Independent review, phased rollout, and transparent permission settings
Governance centralization	A small number of actors control public rules	Use delegated authority, transparency, execution delays, and an appeals process
Changes in legal classification	Restrictions on issuance, transfer, or service provision	Conduct assessments and make adjustments based on local regulations

Table 20-1 Major Risks and Mitigation Principles

19 Long-Term Vision: Building Compounding Capability Through Repeated Payments

HumanX's long-term goal is to enable the distributed robot services across different companies, devices, and scenarios to build compounding capability through common standards and collaborative operation.

In this network, each task first produces a real-world result that meets customer needs. Provided that ownership is clear, quality is qualified, and there is proven demand, it can also generate:

- Verifiable records of subsequent purchases;
- Reusable task templates for other operators;
- Authorized data for developers to use;
- Certified device adapters to lower integration costs;
- Evaluation tools to improve acceptance consistency.

These outcomes will not only be reflected in the network's growth in the number of devices and orders, but also in lower costs for future participants, clearer rules, and more extensive evidence to support their operations.

HMX is designed to advance the reuse of capability through repeated practice, and to foster multi-party collaboration and co-maintenance through rule-making by multiple stakeholders.

20 The Core Role of HMX: Connecting Contributions, Accountability, and Collective Decision-Making

The importance of HMX in the network comes from the specific rights and responsibilities it undertakes.

For participants who assume responsibilities, HMX is part of the commitment in the protocol.

Verification institutions and other designated public roles will lock assets and provide services according to the rules, and will be accountable for the consequences of verifiable violations. These locked assets, compliance reviews, task records, and contract obligations work together.

For contributors who help build public capabilities, HMX is part of the contribution budget.

Rewards can be earned for verified data, tools, standards, and maintenance work under the public program. Rewards support real, in-demand outcomes and are not paid for inactive or hypothetical work.

For participants who jointly maintain the network, HMX is a governance participation tool.

Within a clearly defined scope of delegated authority, participants can influence the public budget, protocol standards, and applicable parameters, and can oversee execution results.

Therefore, HMX connects three key questions:

Who creates value for the network? Who takes responsibility for the network? Who can participate in and decide on the network's public matters?

This is also the core rationale for the project to use on-chain assets under the original protocol.

21 Project Commitments and Value Verification

HumanX will guide implementation and disclosure based on the following principles.

21.1 Use Real Payment Proof for Verification

Distinguish testing, demonstrations, paid pilots, and ongoing commercial operations, and do not treat activities such as device registrations, letters of intent for cooperation, or subsidized transactions as verified market demand.

21.2 Use Actual Adoption to Verify Contributions

The public budget will prioritize support for outcomes that are actually used, reused, and maintained. Whether a project is completed will be determined based on publicly disclosed verification criteria, not at the sole discretion of the beneficiary.

21.3 Use Clear Authorization to Validate Governance

Continuously disclose which items are the responsibility of the project entity, which items have been transferred to collective governance, which emergency authorities remain, and what constraints apply to those authorities.

21.4 Use Complete Accounts to Explain the Token Economy

Disclose rewards, lockups, unlocks, treasury spending, and related-party arrangements at the same time, presenting not only the demand side for the token but also its supply and distribution.

21.5 Use Long-Term Operations to Support Network Development

Commercial revenue, the public budget, and token reserves will be managed separately. Customer funds will not be used for token market operations. Token rewards will not be counted as product revenue, and market price will not be used as a substitute for indicators of operational success.

22 Participating in Network Development

Based on product maturity and real business needs, HumanX will progressively open the following participation paths:

Participant	Priority Areas for Participation
Enterprise customers	Propose real-world tasks and participate in setting payment pilots and acceptance standards
Robot operators	Onboard devices and services and validate cross-scenario payment workflows
Device and software partners	Develop certified adapters and participate in compatibility and version maintenance
Developers	Build and contribute open tools, interfaces, and sample projects
Data rights holders	Join clearly defined, properly authorized data rights projects for specific use cases
Verification institutions	Participate in independent reviews, conflict-of-interest management, and the construction of dispute resolution procedures
Protocol participants	Participate in the supervision and governance of the public budget in accordance with the rules

Table 24-1 Participation Paths and Priority Areas

23 Conclusion: Building Sustainable Collective Capability

The commercial value of humanoid robots ultimately depends on whether they can reliably complete real work and whether customers are willing to pay for ongoing results.

When robot services span different companies and device ecosystems, it is also necessary to maintain interfaces, keep organizational records, provide verification, authorize data access, and update common standards. These efforts determine whether the experience from a single project can be turned into reusable capability for other participants.

HumanX establishes shared rules for this collaboration.

HMX fulfills the protocol responsibilities within it: linking participation commitments, outcome incentives, and public governance to give network builders a clear path to participate, and to place effective constraints on those who assume responsibilities.

The long-term value of HMX should come from real-world adoption, the sustained creation of public results, and a network that is independently maintained by its participants.

Projects will start with limited, verifiable payments and gradually expand the scope of collaboration. Each step of the expansion will be based on real demand, effective mechanisms, and clearly defined responsibilities.

Turn real work into real revenue.

Let qualified contributions compound into capability.

Enable collaboration through shared rules.

HumanX—building the future of open collaboration for robot services.