$CLAI Token Whitepaper

Powering the Infrastructure Layer for AI Compute

Version 1.0

1. Executive Summary

Artificial intelligence workloads are growing faster than the infrastructure built to serve them. Training and inference at scale depend on access to high-performance GPU compute, yet that compute remains expensive, fragmented, and difficult for many builders to secure reliably. Clichmont AI addresses this gap as a direct owner and operator of GPU infrastructure, providing dependable, enterprise-grade compute today while building toward a more open, decentralized marketplace over time.

The $CLAI token sits at the center of the Clichmont ecosystem. It is a fixed-supply utility token that anchors participation, aligns long-term stakeholders, and unlocks discounted access to compute through the platform's staking mechanism. Compute itself is priced and settled in USD-denominated stablecoin, keeping costs predictable for customers while $CLAI captures value through utility, staking, and a structured buyback-and-burn mechanism.

This document introduces Clichmont AI's infrastructure model, the design and utility of $CLAI and its companion access token βCLAI, the mechanics that govern supply and long-term value alignment, and the regulatory framework under which the token is structured.

2. The AI Compute Challenge

The demand for GPU compute has outpaced supply across nearly every segment of the AI industry. Startups building foundation models, enterprises fine-tuning domain-specific systems, and researchers running large-scale experiments all compete for a limited pool of high-performance hardware.

This has produced a set of recurring problems for builders:

- Long wait times and limited availability for high-end GPU clusters
- Opaque and inconsistent pricing across providers
- Vendor lock-in with major cloud providers, limiting flexibility
- Underutilized compute sitting idle across smaller providers with no efficient way to reach it

Decentralized compute marketplaces have emerged as one response to this problem, aggregating spare capacity from independent node operators. This peer-to-peer model improves access but introduces its own trade-offs: variable reliability, inconsistent

hardware quality, and less predictable performance for workloads that require guaranteed uptime.

3. The Clichmont Solution

Clichmont AI takes a different starting point. Rather than aggregating third-party capacity, Clichmont directly owns and operates its data centers and GPU infrastructure. This gives customers a dependable foundation: consistent hardware, predictable performance, and enterprise-grade reliability from day one.

This distinguishes Clichmont from peer-to-peer GPU rental networks such as io.net and Akash Network. Those platforms coordinate compute supplied by independent, third-party operators, which allows for rapid scaling of listed capacity but places reliability and quality controls outside a single owner's direct control. Clichmont's ownership model inverts that trade-off: it starts from a smaller, controlled, and verifiably reliable base of infrastructure.

Clichmont's roadmap extends this foundation over time toward a broader decentralized marketplace, where third-party capacity can be incorporated under the platform's quality and routing standards. The result is a network designed to grow from a position of reliability, rather than aggregate first and manage quality later.

4. Real-World Infrastructure

Clichmont AI's foundation is physical, not just contractual. The platform is built on data centers and GPU hardware that Clichmont directly owns and operates, giving customers a compute provider whose capacity is verifiable rather than aggregated from third parties on an as-available basis.

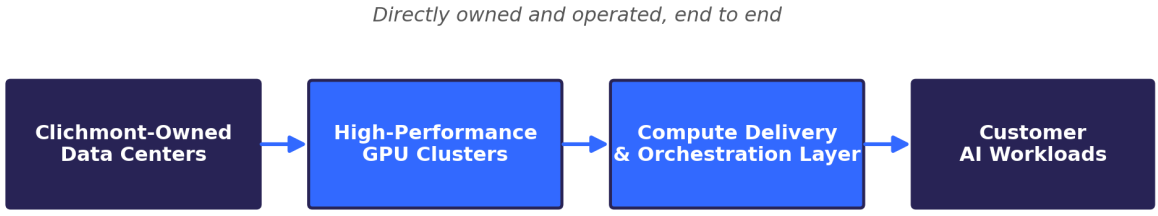


Figure 1: Clichmont's owned infrastructure stack, from facility to workload

This owned-infrastructure footprint currently spans multiple facilities across Europe with several more planned, housing high-performance GPUs like the NVIDIA H100 / H200 class accelerators. Facilities are built to industrial grade standards, with dedicated power, cooling, and networking infrastructure sized for sustained, high-density AI training and inference workloads.

Because Clichmont owns the underlying hardware, it can guarantee capacity, enforce consistent performance and security standards, and provide the uptime commitments that peer-to-peer compute networks, which coordinate independently owned and operated nodes, are structurally less able to guarantee. This owned base is the foundation onto which Clichmont's decentralized marketplace roadmap will later be built.

5. Market Opportunity

Global demand for AI compute spans model training, fine-tuning, and inference, and continues to expand as more industries adopt AI-driven products and services. Enterprises increasingly need compute that is not only affordable but auditable, reliable, and available on demand, characteristics that are difficult to guarantee across loosely coordinated peer-to-peer networks.

Clichmont AI is positioned to serve this demand directly, offering a compute provider that combines owned infrastructure with the efficiency and composability benefits of a token-based access and rewards layer.

6. Token Overview

6.1 $CLAI

$CLAI is the primary token of the Clichmont ecosystem, issued with a fixed total supply of 650,000,000 tokens through a dedicated Token SPV incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. $CLAI is designed as a utility and access token: it is not the currency used to settle compute purchases. Instead, compute on the Clichmont platform is priced and paid for in USD-denominated stablecoin, giving customers stable, predictable costs regardless of token price movement.

Holding and staking $CLAI unlocks discounted access to compute purchases and other platform benefits. This design keeps day-to-day platform economics stable while giving $CLAI holders a direct, ongoing reason to participate in the ecosystem.

6.2 βCLAI

Staking $CLAI creates βCLAI, a non-transferable, non-tradeable unit used to measure and access compute on the Clichmont platform. $CLAI itself cannot currently be used to pay for compute directly; instead, staking it generates βCLAI, which is what customers actually spend to mine compute. βCLAI expires 60 days after being earned if it goes unused, which keeps the credit tied to active platform usage rather than functioning as a passive store of value.

Staking $CLAI produces rewards through two channels: using βCLAI for compute and expensing it, and, for larger stakers, preferential routing during periods of network congestion. Because βCLAI is non-transferable, it is earned through genuine participation rather than acquired on the open market, reinforcing that platform benefits flow to active stakers rather than passive holders.

6.3 Compute Validators

Alongside customer-side staking, $CLAI also supports a supply-side staking mechanism: compute validators stake $CLAI to sell compute capacity through Clichmont's servers. This allocation is the mechanism by which third-party compute capacity will eventually be brought onto the network under Clichmont's quality and routing standards, the same transition described in the roadmap toward a broader decentralized marketplace.

7. Tokenomics

7.1 Supply and Allocation

$CLAI has a fixed total supply of 650,000,000 tokens. No further tokens will be minted beyond this cap. Distribution across ecosystem participants follows a structured vesting schedule designed to align long-term incentives and avoid concentrated early unlocks.

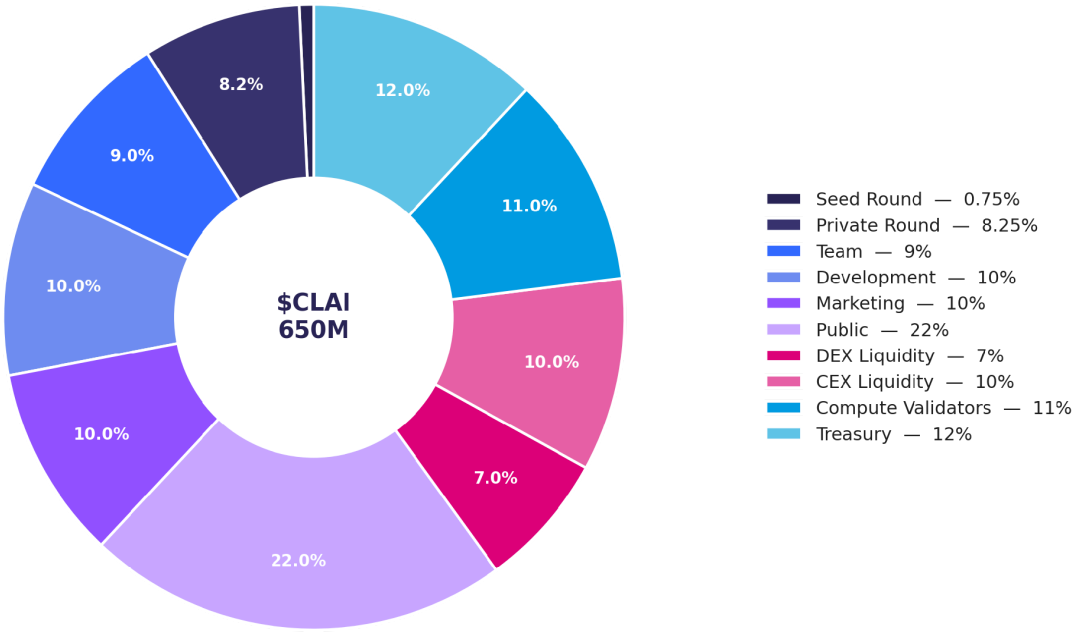


Figure 2: $CLAI allocation breakdown across ten buckets

Allocation	% of Supply	Tokens ($CLAI)	Cliff (mo)	Vesting (mo)	TGE Unlock
Seed Round	0.75%	4,875,000	6	18	0%
Private Round	8.25%	53,625,000	6	18	0%
Team	9%	58,500,000	18	24	0%
Development	10%	65,000,000	12	36	0%
Marketing	10%	65,000,000	0	36	0%
Public	22%	143,000,000	3	—	100%*
DEX Liquidity	7%	45,500,000	0	0	100%
CEX Liquidity	10%	65,000,000	6	12	100%*

Allocation	% of Supply	Tokens ($CLAI)	Cliff (mo)	Vesting (mo)	TGE Unlock
Compute Validators	11%	71,500,000	0	60	10%
Treasury	12%	78,000,000	12	60	0%

Table 3: Full allocation and vesting schedule, from the confirmed tokenomics model

**Public and CEX Liquidity are structured as single cliff unlocks rather than gradual linear releases: Public unlocks in full at month 3, and CEX Liquidity unlocks in full at month 6. [The CEX Liquidity bucket's cliff/vesting fields in the source model list a 6-month cliff with a further 12-month linear vesting period, but the underlying month-by-month schedule shows the full allocation released in one step at month 6 rather than gradually through month 18. This inconsistency exists in the source tokenomics model itself and needs to be resolved and confirmed before publication.]*

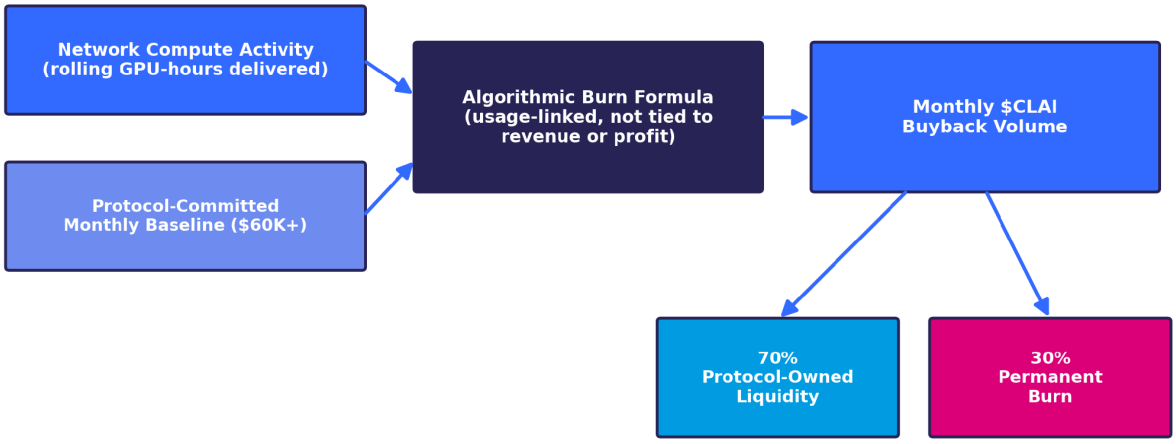
7.2 Buyback and Burn Mechanism

Clichmont AI operates a protocol-committed monthly baseline buyback of $CLAI, with buybacks of $60,000 and above considered on a month-on-month basis. This baseline is set to grow in line with Clichmont's internal projections as platform usage scales. It is not a legal guarantee to purchasers or a promise of investment return; it is an operational commitment executed by the Token SPV from a dedicated treasury reserve set aside at token generation, independent of any single revenue stream. [The exact size and funding source of this reserve, and whether any portion of proceeds raised is earmarked to replenish it over time, is pending confirmation and should be specified before publication.]

Tokens acquired through the buyback are allocated 70% to protocol-owned liquidity and 30% to permanent burn, steadily reducing circulating supply over time while deepening the token's on-chain liquidity base. Execution is carried out by the Token SPV according to a fixed formula rather than a discretionary decision made cycle to cycle. Any future change to the formula's parameters would fall under Clichmont's broader governance process described in Section 9. [The specific mechanism for approving and disclosing any formula change, for example a timelocked multisig or a documented SPV approval and disclosure process, is pending confirmation and should be specified before publication.]

On top of this baseline, the burn component scales algorithmically with a rolling measure of network compute activity, such as aggregate GPU-hours delivered or compute units settled on the platform, rather than with platform revenue or profit. As real-world usage of Clichmont's infrastructure rises, the formula increases the pace of buyback and burn; as

usage moderates, it reverts toward the baseline. The formula itself, not a discretionary decision, determines the outcome each cycle.



Baseline of $60K+ per month, scaling with usage rather than company revenue, consistent with BNB Auto-Burn and EIP-1559-style activity-linked burn precedents

Figure 3: Algorithmic, usage-linked buyback and burn flow

Anchoring the variable component to a usage metric, compute activity, rather than a financial metric, revenue or profit, is a deliberate choice. It keeps the mechanism in line with established activity-linked burn precedents, such as BNB's Auto-Burn and the usage-driven fee burn introduced by Ethereum's EIP-1559, and supports $CLAI's positioning as a utility and access token rather than an instrument tied to Clichmont's earnings.

[The precise compute-activity index, formula parameters, and thresholds are being finalized with the modeling and legal teams and should not be treated as final until that review is complete.]

7.3 Token Unlock Schedule

The chart below shows the confirmed cumulative unlock schedule across all ten allocation buckets, from token generation through month 60. It reflects gross vesting only; it does not net out any tokens removed through the buyback and burn mechanism described above, which reduces circulating supply independently of this schedule.

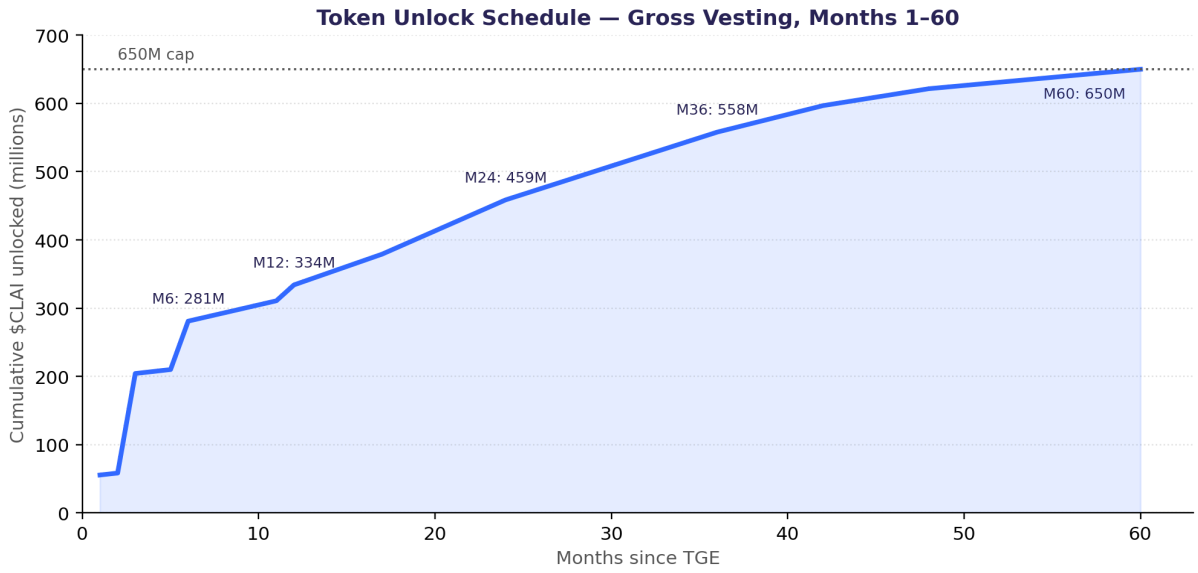


Figure 4: Cumulative $CLAI unlocked across all buckets, months 1–60

Because Public and DEX Liquidity unlock early and in large single steps, roughly 281 million $CLAI, 43% of total supply, is already in circulation by month 6. This concentration is the largest identified source of early sell-pressure risk.

7.4 Staking

Staking $CLAI is the mechanism through which holders earn βCLAI and unlock discounted access to compute.

8. Utility Summary

Function	$CLAI	βCLAI
Compute discount access	Indirect, via staking	Direct
Marketplace access	—	Yes
Validation / routing	—	Yes
Transferable	Yes	No
Earned via staking	—	Yes
Buyback / burn eligible	Yes	—

Table 1: Division of utility between $CLAI and βCLAI

9. Governance

Clichmont AI's governance approach is designed to evolve alongside the platform's transition from a centrally owned infrastructure model toward a broader decentralized marketplace. Early-stage governance decisions, including infrastructure investment, partner onboarding, and platform standards, are managed directly by Clichmont to ensure quality and reliability during the network's foundational phase.

As the marketplace expands, governance is intended to incorporate broader participation from staked $CLAI holders, with further detail on scope and mechanics to follow as this phase of the roadmap is finalized.

10. Regulatory and Compliance Framework

10.1 Regulatory Structure

Clichmont AI has structured $CLAI with regulatory positioning as a foundational design consideration rather than an afterthought. The Token SPV is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and the token program is designed with reference to the BVI Virtual Assets Service Providers Act 2022, oversight by the BVI Financial Services Commission, the Financial Investigation Agency, the Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Act, applicable Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, FATF virtual asset guidance, and the Securities and Investment Business Act.

10.2 Utility Design and Securities Classification Risk

A central design principle follows from this framework: $CLAI cannot currently be used to pay directly for compute. This is a deliberate regulatory design choice, not a technical limitation. By keeping compute settlement in USD-denominated stablecoin and confining $CLAI's role to discounted access and staking utility, the structure is designed to reduce the risk that the token is classified as a security under a Howey-style analysis. This same reasoning underpins the algorithmic, usage-linked structure of the buyback and burn mechanism described in Section 7.2.

10.3 Jurisdictional Scope and Access Restrictions

Clichmont AI follows an offshore-first, geo-restricted approach to distribution. At launch, $CLAI is not offered, sold, marketed, or made available to US Persons, as defined under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, or to persons in any other Restricted Jurisdiction. Access is gated through KYC and geolocation controls administered under

the Token SPV's AML/KYC Policy, and eligibility is reassessed as the regulatory position in each jurisdiction becomes clearer.

This posture is consistent with the approach taken by other digital asset platforms operating under evolving regulatory regimes, including Hyperliquid, which currently restricts US user access to its platform while separately pursuing formal engagement with US regulators, including the CFTC, toward a compliant domestic pathway. Clichmont intends to follow a similarly staged approach: launch under clear jurisdictional restrictions, then expand access only as formal legal opinions and, where applicable, registrations are obtained for specific markets.

10.4 Ongoing Compliance Commitments

Clichmont AI intends to obtain formal legal opinions on $CLAI's utility token classification in each jurisdiction where it is offered, and will finalize exchange listing considerations in line with the VASP Act 2022 and SIBA prior to any public distribution.

11. Roadmap

Phase	Focus
Phase 1	Owned infrastructure buildout and initial compute product launch
Phase 2	$CLAI and βCLAI utility rollout, staking activation, buyback and burn engine live
Phase 3	Expansion of compute capacity and enterprise partnerships
Phase 4	Introduction of third-party capacity under Clichmont's quality and routing standards
Phase 5	Transition toward a broader decentralized marketplace model

Table 2: Indicative roadmap phases, subject to change

12. Team & Advisors

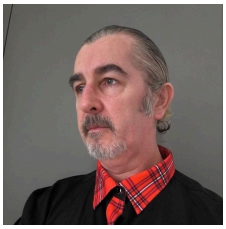
Clichmont AI is led by a small, cross-disciplinary founding team with direct experience across technology, software development, operations, and workplace health, supported by established external advisors on legal and audit matters.

12.1 Leadership Team

Alexis Cathalifaud

Founder & Chief Executive Officer

A mathematician and statistician by training, Alexis began coding in the late 1980s and went on to build a career spanning technology, entrepreneurship, and international business. He founded Clichmont in 2022 with the ambition of building a company that combines advanced computing infrastructure, artificial intelligence, and a scalable global business model. As Founder and CEO, he leads Clichmont's vision and international development.



Stéphane Desmaretz

Chief Technology Officer

A self-taught developer with experience spanning video games, cryptocurrencies, websites, and complex digital systems, Stéphane brings a hands-on builder's mindset and a researcher's curiosity to every project he takes on. That drive to understand how technologies work and turn ideas into working solutions made him a natural fit for Clichmont. As CTO, he leads Clichmont's technological development.

Sabina Kasimova
Chief Health Officer

A Moscow-based radiologist, Sabina brings a medical perspective to Clichmont's technology-driven environment, with a particular focus on occupational health in technology-intensive workplaces. As Chief Health Officer, she helps the company identify and manage workplace health factors, including lighting, screen exposure, ergonomics, and electromagnetic-field considerations, supporting the long-term well-being and performance of Clichmont's teams.

Naki Akcan
Chief Operating Officer

With extensive hands-on experience across logistics, construction, and on-site operations, Naki brings a practical, solutions-oriented approach to Clichmont's real-world execution. As COO, he plays a key role in turning Clichmont's ambitions into reality, ensuring projects move efficiently from planning through to execution.

Ashish S Homkar
Director, Crypto & Compute

Ashish brings over seven years of specialized experience at the intersection of crypto, financial markets, and regulatory compliance, having advised and operated across more than 20 Web3 ventures in strategic and operational leadership capacities. As Founder of Blockphrase, an institutional digital asset advisory firm. As Director, Crypto & Compute Economics, he directs Clichmont's token strategy, shaping the economic backbone that aligns the platform's growth with the emerging compute economy.

12.2 Advisors

Clichmont AI works with established external advisors on tokenomics, legal, and audit matters:

Blockphrase - Tokenomics & Strategy Advisory. An institutional digital asset advisory firm providing tokenomics design, regulatory structuring, and strategic guidance for the $CLAI program.

Pellicer & Heredia - Legal Advisor. A Spain-based law firm with a multidisciplinary international practice spanning corporate, tax, and regulatory matters.

BDO - Audit & Assurance Advisor. A global accounting and advisory network providing audit, tax, and assurance services

12.3 Partnerships

13. Conclusion

Clichmont AI is building the infrastructure layer that AI development increasingly depends on: reliable, owned GPU compute, backed by a token structure designed for durability rather than speculation. $CLAI and βCLAI work together to align long-term participants with the platform's growth, while a disciplined regulatory and buyback framework is designed to support the ecosystem's integrity as it scales from a centralized foundation toward a broader, more open marketplace.

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Participation in the Clichmont AI ecosystem and the $CLAI token involves risk, including but not limited to regulatory uncertainty, early sell-pressure from scheduled unlocks, dependence on Clichmont's continued operating capacity, execution risk on infrastructure and roadmap milestones, and the general volatility and security risks inherent to digital assets. Prospective participants should carefully evaluate these factors before engaging with the platform.

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