Raster Litepaper

The AI Quant Desk for Digital Asset Portfolios

JUNE 2026

01 Executive Summary

The AI Quant Desk for Digital Asset Portfolios

As billions of dollars of capital move on-chain, portfolio complexity is increasing faster than multi-user management teams can humanly scale. Traditional finance handles this complexity through multi-million dollar infrastructure investments: portfolio accounting, risk engines, analysts, and formal investment committees.

In contrast, the digital asset ecosystem offers direct transactional access without a coordinated framework to turn raw activity into context. The result is a broken operating model where assets are scattered across chains, protocols, and derivatives venues, while decision-support workflows are left dependent on disconnected software tools that cannot see the full portfolio state.

Raster compresses this institutional-grade portfolio workflow into a unified software environment.

The Agentic Committee Architecture

Generic language models frequently fail in asset management because they reason from incomplete facts. A standard language model can speak fluently about a token narrative, but it cannot intrinsically know what an allocator owns, how a position was structurally built, or whether a prospective setup fits the live portfolio's risk budget. When forced to reason across this missing infrastructure layer, generic AI fabricates portfolio state.

Raster resolves this structural breakdown through a closed-loop, five-stage architecture that enforces truth before interpretation can begin:

Canonical Portfolio Truth	The system bypasses the language model entirely to programmatically reconstruct wallet, account, protocol, and derivatives activity into a unified, auditable asset ledger.
Quant Analysis	Advanced quantitative mathematical engines process the normalised ledger to compute live exposures, concentration indices, volatility benchmarks, and downside drawdown risks.
Governed Decision Intelligence	Natural language queries are transformed into structured contracts and routed through a parallel committee of specialised analyst nodes, isolating core uncertainty vectors before synthesizing an active decision brief.

Active Memory	The platform logs cross-session strategic theses, risk constraints, and previous choices to maintain continuous advisory context without mutating core transactional data.
AI Market Mapping	External opportunities, token candidates, macroeconomic indicators, and technical indicators are actively filtered through live holdings and automatically plotted directly onto native chart coordinates.

This self-reinforcing flywheel ensures the platform becomes structurally more defensive as utilization scales: cleaner data attributions yield more accurate risk analyses, which seed sharper decision records to compound active workspace memory.

Conclusion

Raster exists because borderless finance requires more than raw transactional access; it requires a disciplined system to prove what is true, calculate what matters, and preserve what has been learned over time.

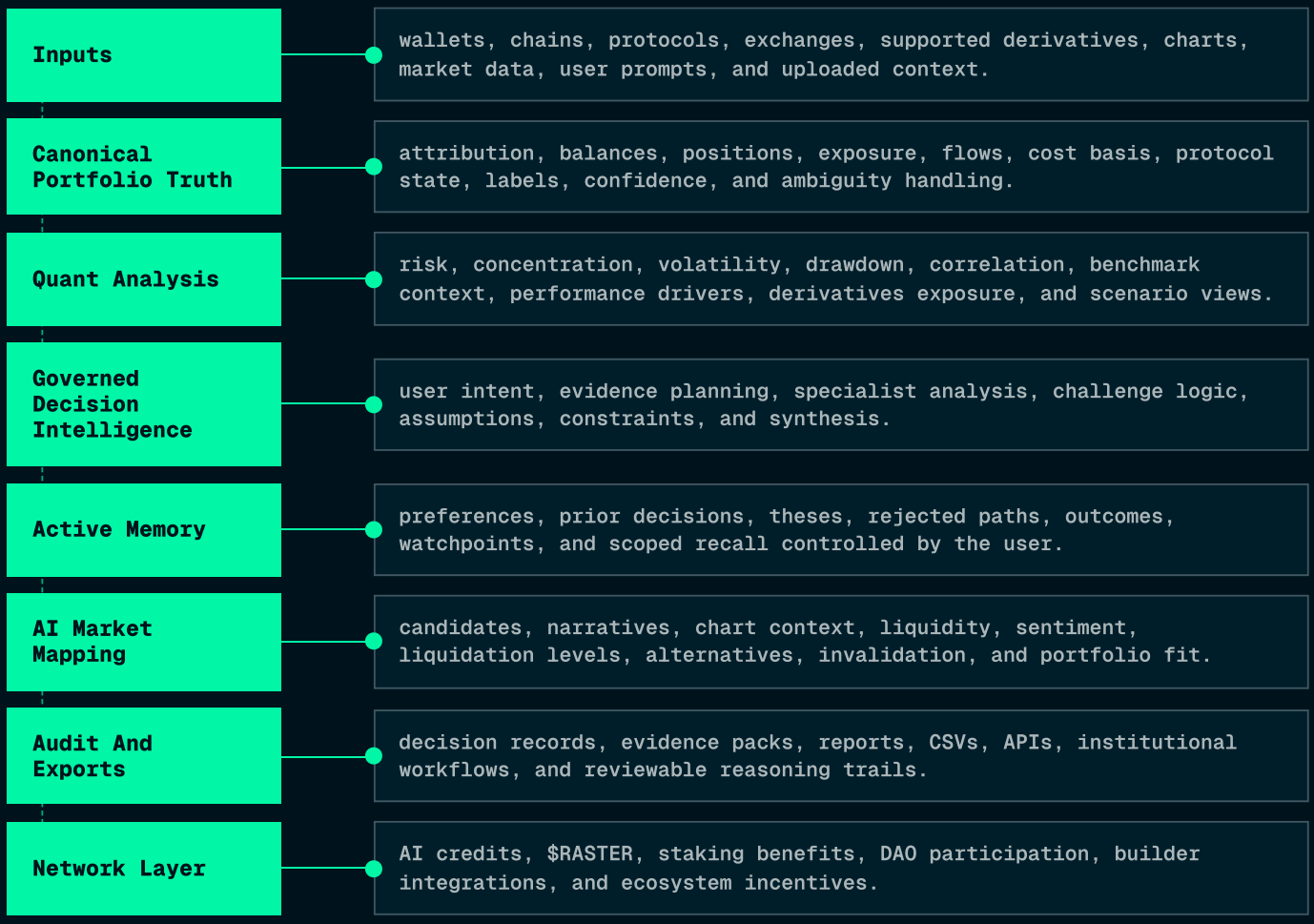
For individual allocators, the platform democratises sophisticated, institutional-grade risk infrastructure.

For corporate entities, funds, and decentralised treasuries, it strips away the massive operational drag of manual data reconciliation, spreadsheet dependencies, and decision-making bottlenecks.

By separating deterministic calculation from interpretive reasoning, Raster establishes an entirely new category of portfolio infrastructure: an AI-native Quant Desk explicitly engineered to turn fragmented on-chain activity into enduring, compoundable strategic value.

The outcome is an AI-native Quant Desk for digital asset portfolios: faster than traditional workflows, more grounded than generic AI, and designed to compound as every review, decision, memory, and export strengthens the next one.

System Map



02 Scope

Raster is building the intelligence layer for borderless finance.

Mission

Building a world without financial barriers:
Borderless Finance.

Foundational Belief

Blockchain gives finance open rails, global settlement, programmable assets, and direct ownership. But open rails are not enough. If the future of finance runs through blockchain, users and institutions need a system that can turn fragmented activity into financial reality.

Today that reality is scattered across wallets, chains, protocols, venues, positions, swaps, bridges, collateral, liquidity, staking, lending, derivatives, charts, dashboards, and market narratives. The result is not a lack of information. It is a lack of coordinated intelligence.

The Missing Operating Layer

Traditional finance solves this with expensive infrastructure: portfolio accounting, risk engines, analysts, research workflows, quant tooling, reporting systems, and investment committees. Crypto has access without the same operating layer. Raster compresses that institutional-grade workflow into software.

The purpose is not to make every user behave like a fund. It is to give users, teams, builders, DAOs, funds, and institutions a single, clear way to understand portfolio state, diagnose risk, review performance, evaluate opportunities, and preserve decision context across time.

This document functions as core financial infrastructure and is intentionally deeper than the platform website or pitch deck, demonstrating exactly how the Raster network layer ingests, structures, and applies portfolio truth.

Targeted Institutional and Market Verticals

Raster is built for active users, traders, DeFi participants, long-term holders, DAOs, funds, treasury teams, institutions, builders, researchers, and partners operating across wallets, chains, protocols, spot markets, and supported derivatives.

The common need is not more tabs. It is a reliable operating layer for digital asset decisions: what is true, what changed, what risk is being carried, what decision was made, what evidence supported it, and what should be reviewed next.

03 Founding Team

Raster is being built by a founding team shaped around the problem itself: systems, traceability, institutional execution, Web3 operations, and

product experience.

Founding Team Overview

Raster sits at the intersection of crypto, AI, data infrastructure, portfolio intelligence, and financial workflows. Building it requires more than technical execution. It requires judgment about how fragmented systems behave, how financial information becomes trustworthy, how institutions evaluate risk, and how complex tools become usable.

The founding team brings that mix across infrastructure, financial traceability, blockchain operations, market expansion, and product design.

Jacob Camilleri

Jacob brings the systems and infrastructure lens behind Raster. His background spans more than a decade delivering large-scale infrastructure, urban planning, sustainability-linked initiatives, and regulated civil governance, alongside work across GIS, transportation, TradFi, fintech, blockchain, platform development, and digital asset education.

That background maps directly to Raster's core problem: fragmented systems need structure before they become useful. Jacob's perspective gives Raster its bias toward verified state, accountability, long-term architecture, and decision infrastructure for blockchain finance.

Michael Wood

Michael brings the traceability and capital movement lens. His background includes more than 15 years building financial traceability systems for global commodity markets, designing transparent frameworks for capital movement, and developing blockchain-based enterprise resource management systems for public-private supply chains. He also brings experience in international nonprofit leadership and high-impact programs across Asia and Latin America.

That experience maps directly to Raster's truth layer. Raster depends on making movement, ownership, process, exposure, and accountability legible across messy financial systems. Michael strengthens the company's focus on verifiable state, governance, ethical frameworks, and institutional trust.

Iwan Spillebeen

Iwan brings operational scale, market expansion, and Web3 execution. His background includes more than 30 years of executive leadership across APAC and global markets, with senior experience across fintech, medical technology, global distribution, startups, blockchain, Web3, and AI advisory work. He has been active in crypto since 2012 and AI since 2009.

That experience supports Raster's path from product to network. Raster has to serve users, institutions, builders, partners, token participants, and DAO-aligned contributors. Iwan adds the operating discipline needed for partnerships, commercial expansion, market readiness, and execution beyond the interface.

Cristiano Troffei

Cristiano brings the product and user experience layer. His background spans more than 20 years building award-winning digital products, mobile applications, and user experiences used at scale, including products recognized by major app ecosystems, App Store chart performance, Best App of the Year recognition, and multiple Editor's Choice features.

That experience matters because Raster's depth only matters if people can use it. The product must make portfolio truth, risk, AI reasoning, charts, tools, and workflows understandable without turning into another overloaded crypto dashboard. Cristiano gives Raster the product discipline to make complex intelligence usable.

Why This Team Fits Raster

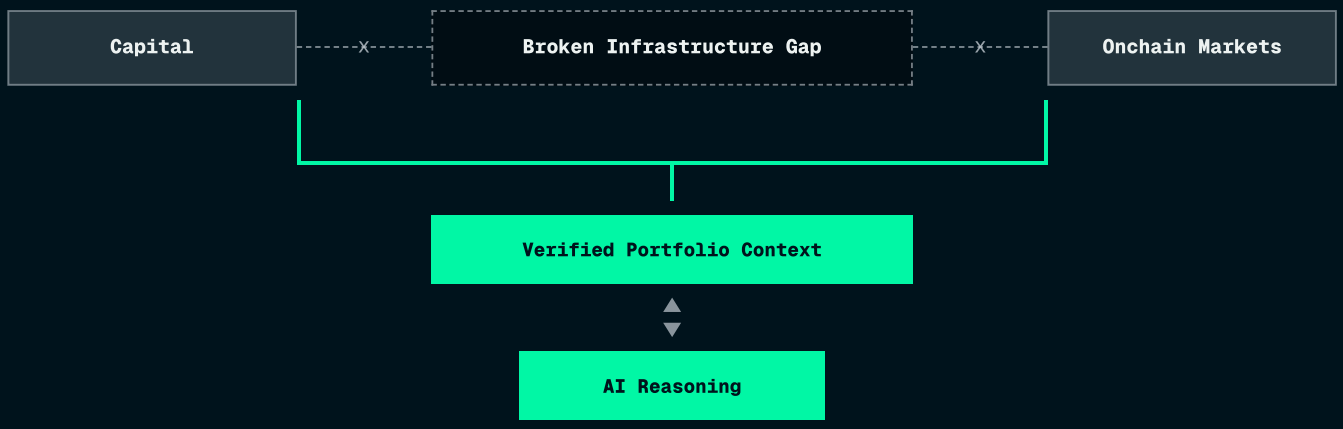
Raster requires four capabilities at once: systems thinking, verifiable financial truth, operating execution, and product clarity. The founding team maps to those requirements.

Jacob brings infrastructure, regulation, systems, and digital asset strategy. Michael brings traceability, capital movement, governance, and accountability. Iwan brings enterprise execution, Web3 operations, partnerships, and market expansion. Cristiano brings product clarity and user experience at scale.

Together, they match the shape of Raster: verified truth, disciplined systems, execution at scale, and usable intelligence.

04 The Problem

Digital asset allocators lack the unified infrastructure required to turn fragmented on-chain data into disciplined portfolio decisions



Portfolio management still requires a multimillion-dollar investment committee. Most digital asset users and teams cannot afford one. Digital asset users do not lack access; they lack **verified context**. This section defines the gap Raster is built to close.

The problem is not that users lack dashboards, data feeds, wallets, exchanges, or AI tools. The problem is that those surfaces do not form a verified decision system around the portfolio.

The result is a market where access has expanded faster than context. Users can interact with more financial rails than ever, but they still lack the infrastructure to turn fragmented activity into truth, truth into analysis, and analysis into disciplined decisions.

Access Is Not Intelligence

> Direct blockchain access provides raw transactional capability but fails to deliver coordinated financial insights.

Crypto opened financial markets to a global user base. Wallets, exchanges, onchain protocols, perpetual venues, bridges, staking systems, lending markets, liquidity pools, token launches, and derivatives platforms now give individuals and institutions direct access to financial activity that was previously fragmented

behind brokers, custodians, funds, and banks. This access is the foundation of Borderless Finance, but access alone does not create intelligence.

Institutional Management Constraints

> Professional risk management relies on specialized, high-cost infrastructure that most digital asset teams cannot afford.

The core problem is that digital asset portfolio management still requires the kind of operating layer that only sophisticated investment teams can usually afford. In traditional finance, serious portfolio decisions are supported by portfolio accounting, risk systems, research analysts, performance attribution, compliance review, investment committees, and governance processes.

That infrastructure is expensive, specialized, and built around persistent institutional context. Most crypto users, DAOs, funds, treasury teams, founders, and active traders do not have a multimillion-dollar investment committee around every decision.

The Fragmented Terminal Dilemma

> Assembling market context across isolated software interfaces leaves allocators with severe operational blind spots.

Instead of working within a unified system, operators are forced to assemble judgment from disconnected surfaces.

A wallet shows balances. An exchange shows positions. A block explorer shows transactions. A charting tool shows price action. A DeFi dashboard may show protocol exposure. A perpetuals venue may show leverage, funding, and liquidation data. Research feeds show narratives and token discovery. AI chat interfaces can summarize public information.

None of these surfaces, on their own, knows the full portfolio state, the history behind it, the risk being carried, the user's prior decisions, or whether a new opportunity actually improves the portfolio.

The Analytical Deficit Between Data and Allocation

> Raw blockchain data flows are entirely too low-level to automatically compile a reliable, integrated asset ledger.

The result is a dangerous gap between information and decision-making. Users may see more data than ever, but the data is not normalized into truth. Positions can be spread across chains, venues, and wallets.

Activity can include swaps, bridges, LP positions, staking, debt, collateral, derivatives, funding, fees, transfers, and realized or unrealized components that are easy to misread.

Portfolio exposure can change without a clean mental model of concentration, liquidity, volatility, correlation, benchmark drift, or drawdown contribution. Decisions are often made from partial context, stale assumptions, or whatever interface happens to be open at the time.

The Structural Failure of Generic Artificial Intelligence

> Mainstream language models invent financial facts because they reason without a deterministic portfolio truth layer.

Because of this unanchored data layer, generic AI hallucinates in portfolio contexts. The issue is not only that models can be wrong; it is that the chain of verified financial infrastructure is broken in the middle.

Raw activity does not automatically become canonical portfolio state. Portfolio state does not automatically become risk context. Risk context does not automatically become a decision brief.

When AI is asked to reason across that missing middle layer, it is forced to infer the facts it should have been given. A model can explain a token, summarize a market narrative, or produce plausible-sounding analysis, but without **verified portfolio context** it cannot know what the user owns, where the risk sits, what changed since the last review, what constraints matter, or which facts are uncertain.

In financial decision-making, fluency without truth is not intelligence. It can increase confidence while hiding the very uncertainty that should shape the decision.

The Capital Management Vacuum

> Decentralized finance lacks a persistent portfolio intelligence protocol to guide disciplined asset allocation.

To address these systemic structural deficits, the missing layer is not another dashboard, another market feed, or another chatbot. The missing layer is persistent portfolio intelligence: a system that can reconstruct portfolio truth, analyse risk, challenge weak assumptions, remember prior decisions, map the market against the actual portfolio, and help users move from evidence to action without pretending that uncertainty has disappeared.

Raster exists because the next stage of Borderless Finance requires more than access. It requires a decision layer that makes fragmented financial activity understandable, reviewable, and governable. The opportunity is not to replace human judgment. The opportunity is to give every serious digital asset participant the analytical context, memory, and decision discipline that previously belonged only to institutional desks.

05 Raster's Solution

Raster structures an integrated, five-step pipeline that bridges the operational gap between raw chain activity and governed portfolio logic.

The system starts by establishing truth, then uses quant systems, governed AI, memory, and market mapping to help users understand what matters and why.

Fragmented Activity		
v		
Layer	**What it does**	**What it represents**
v		
1. Canonical Truth	--> Reconstructs balances, flows, and protocol states deterministically	Establishes exactly what exists.
v		
2. Quant Analysis	--> Calculates risk, volatility, drawdown, and correlation matrices	Exposes how allocations behave.
v		
3. Governed AI	--> Routes data through multi-specialist committee check	Enforces operational balance.
v		
4. Active Memory	--> Retains cross-session theses, constraints, and past choices	Preserves what has been learned.
v		
5. Market Mapping	--> Filters outside opportunities directly against your live portfolio	Captures clear execution timing.

The AI Quant Desk

> The platform operates as an integrated companion that normalises fragmented wallet, account, and protocol history into a single analytical environment.

Raster solves the broken middle layer between raw digital asset activity and high-quality portfolio decisions. It is not another dashboard that only displays data, and it is not a generic AI chatbot that guesses across missing context. Raster is designed as an AI Quant Desk: a governed intelligence layer that turns fragmented portfolio activity into verified state, analysis, decision support, memory, and market mapping.

Truth Before Interpretation

> Reconstructing asset allocations outside the language model eliminates data fabrication and anchors all analysis to verified transactions.

To guarantee structural auditability, the platform operates on the rule that financial truth must be computed before interpretation can begin.

Raw wallet, account, protocol, market, and supported derivatives activity must first become canonical portfolio state. That state includes what the user holds, how exposure is distributed, what changed, where risk may sit, and where the data has limits.

AI does not invent this layer; it receives it.

Analysis Before Decision-Support Output

> Processing mathematical portfolio risks first provides the statistical evidence needed to guide agentic reasoning.

Reliable portfolio management mandates mathematical calculation over simple text prediction. Raster's quant framework converts portfolio state into exposure, concentration, volatility, drawdown, benchmark, performance, stress, and portfolio-fit context. This gives the user a clearer view of what the portfolio is actually doing before any decision brief is produced.

Governed Decision Intelligence

> Translating queries into structured intent contracts balances the reasoning process through a parallel committee of specialized nodes.

From there, Raster turns analysis into governed decision intelligence. Instead of a single model response, Raster uses a structured advisor flow: intent is interpreted, evidence is gathered, specialists review the context, risks are challenged, uncertainty is surfaced, and the final output is shaped into a decision brief. The goal is not to replace human judgment.

The goal is to make judgment better informed, better constrained, and easier to review.

Memory That Compounds

> Retaining cross-session context tracks long-term investment strategies and constraints without altering ledger facts.

Raster carries forward prior decisions, active theses, rejected paths, user constraints, and review history so the next analysis does not start from zero. Traditional market software treats every user prompt as an isolated event, erasing vital strategic context between browser sessions.

Memory tracking never changes or overrides current portfolio truth; it adds continuity around why decisions were made and what to watch next.

Market Mapping

> Filtering macroeconomic indicators through live holdings connects external discovery directly to visual chart coordinates.

After Raster understands the portfolio and the decision context, it maps the outside market against that portfolio.

This is Raster's Market Mapping layer, bringing key structural components - from thematic narratives and asset liquidity to alternative expressions and derivatives context - into one portfolio-aware view. Rather than operating as a generic discovery feed, the engine filters the market through alignment, parsing which setups strengthen a core thesis, which present **hidden concentration**s, and which can be safely ignored.

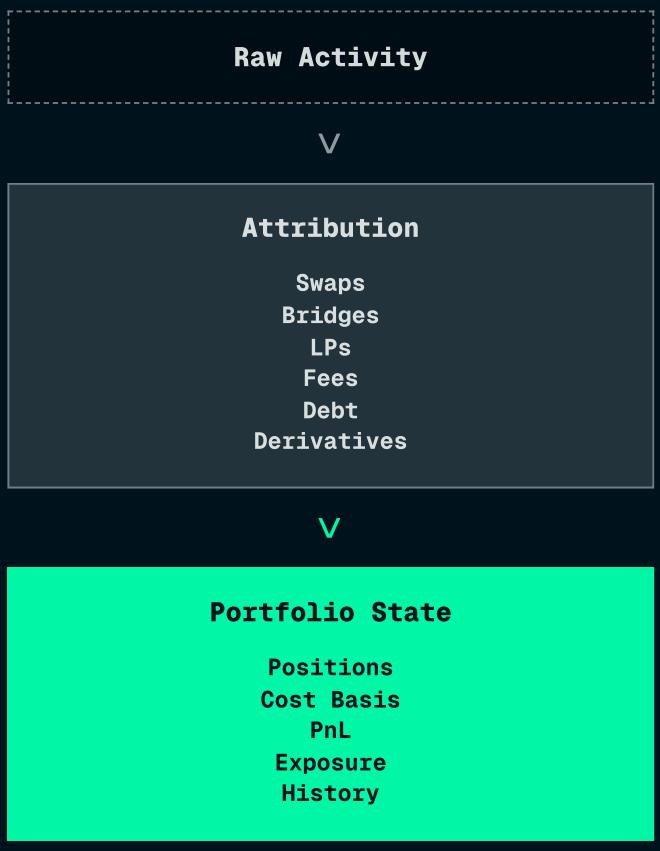
Within Market Mapping, the platform turns this context into chart-native intelligence. Technical coordinates; including invalidation levels, scenario brackets, and portfolio-specific watchpoints, are plotted automatically on Raster Charts so the user can instantly see why a market setup matters before taking any next step.

06 Canonical Portfolio Truth

Underlying financial data must be systematically compiled and normalised before any portfolio analysis or interpretation can occur.

The platform reconstructs the user's financial reality across fragmented digital asset activity. Multi-venue balances, protocol positions, debt obligations, and derivatives exposures are normalised into a clean portfolio state that can be instantly reviewed, questioned, and exported.

This layer matters because every downstream capability depends on it. Quant analysis, decision intelligence, memory tracking, and market mapping workflows are only useful if they begin from a reliable understanding of live allocations.



What Raw Blockchain Data Contains

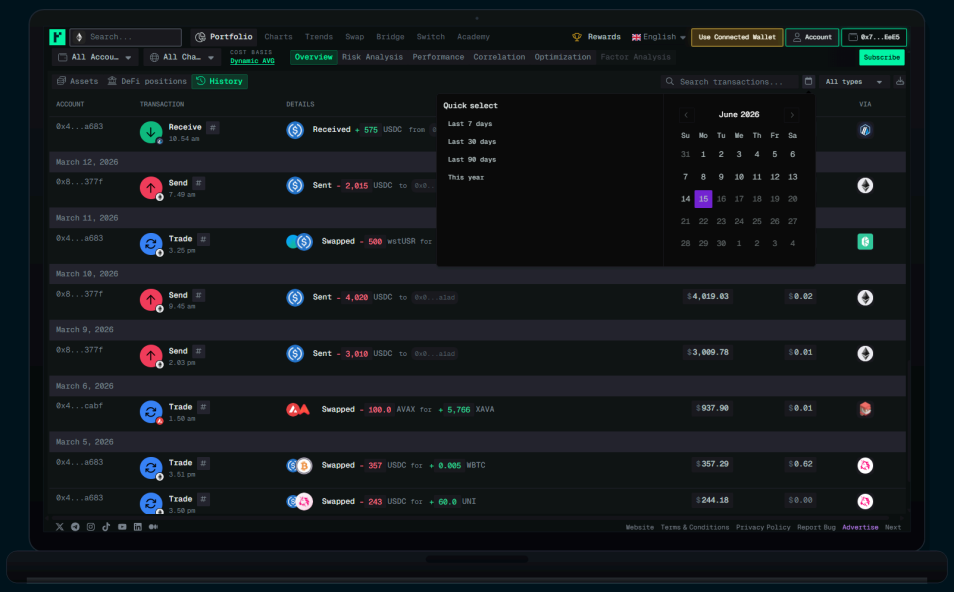
Fragmented on-chain event streams act as disconnected cryptographic traces rather than a coherent investment portfolio.

On-chain activity manifests as an exceptionally granular, low-level event stream of transaction hashes, contract logs, smart contract calls, and unformatted token transfers.

On its own, this activity is too granular for decision-making. A portfolio may contain thousands of transactions across multiple chains and accounts, but these cryptographic traces do not automatically explain current exposure, historical capital flows, or the underlying reason a position exists. Raster's truth layer exists to turn that raw activity into a coherent financial record

Labelling and Attribution of History

> Classifying individual ledger movements translates unformatted transactional timelines into an explainable investment history.



Transactions are programmatically categorised into clear economic events, ranging from basic swaps and bridge transfers to advanced protocol actions, yield-pool reward claims, and internal account adjustments.

Attribution is what connects these isolated events into a fluid history. Raster reveals how a position was built, which actions changed it, and how exposure evolved over time, turning ledger history into an explainable asset record.

Chain, Account, and Aggregate Views

> Multi-resolution visibility allows allocators to isolate specific risks across individual networks or unified strategies.

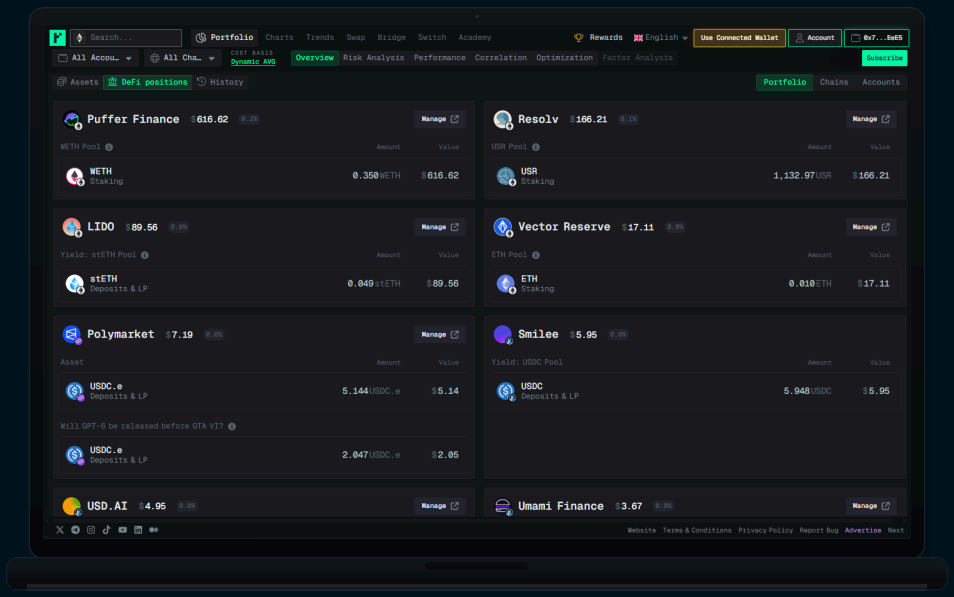
Users need to see the truth at different levels of resolution. A single wallet view is not enough, and a single aggregate number can hide important risks. Raster supports portfolio views by chain, by wallet, by exchange account, by protocol, by asset, by strategy, and in aggregate.

This lets a user answer different kinds of questions: what is happening on one chain, what a specific account is carrying, where exposure is concentrated, how much sits in DeFi versus liquid assets, how much is in spot versus supported derivatives, and how the entire portfolio behaves as one financial system.

Raster makes its supported coverage explicit while leaving room for expansion. Current supported chains and venues already include the most dominant chains in Web3: Ethereum, BNB Chain, Avalanche, Polygon, Arbitrum, Base, Solana, Sonic, and Hyperliquid, with more networks and venues to come. The goal is for users to move between chain-level, account-level, venue-level, and aggregate views without losing the underlying attribution behind each number.

Protocol Positions at Scale

> Smart contract financial states are mapped and unpacked into their true underlying asset exposures and collateral variables.



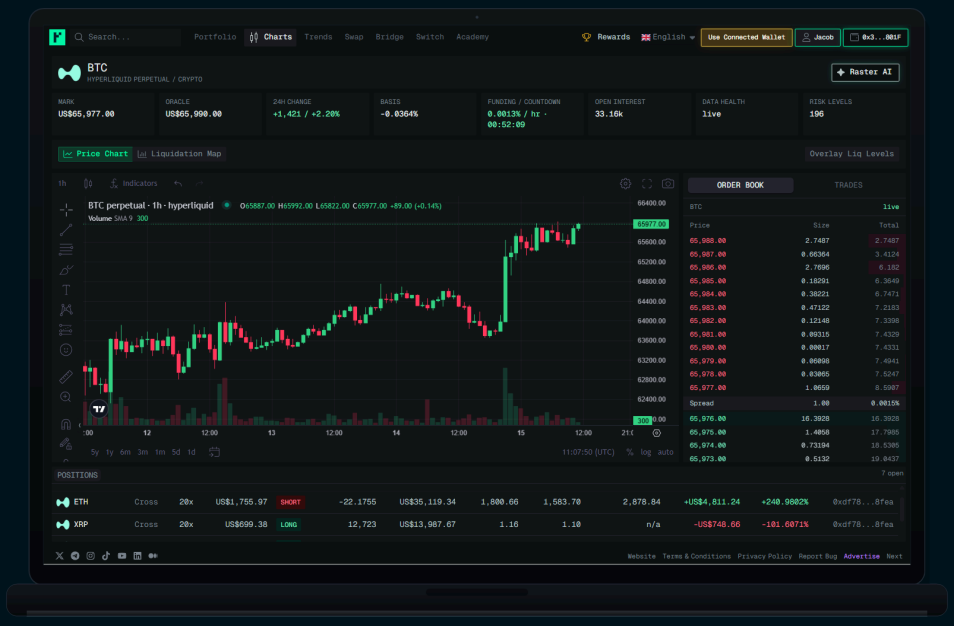
Digital asset portfolios increasingly live inside protocols rather than only in wallets. LP positions, lending positions, vaults, staking contracts, restaking systems, farms, perps collateral, structured products, and protocol-specific receipts can all represent real portfolio exposure even when the wallet only shows a token or contract interaction.

Raster's truth layer represents protocol positions at scale, including 13,000+ protocol positions where supported. The important point is not just coverage count. It is interpretation: a protocol position must be translated into understandable exposure, underlying assets, value, risk context, history, and relationship to the rest of the portfolio.

Parameter Vector	Operational Calculation Engine	Risk Intelligence Output
Underlying Collateral Asset Breakdown	Extracts bundled token shares from automated market maker (AMM) pools and multi-asset vault structures.	Isolates token exposure balances, preventing asset mix shifts from obscuring concentration risk.
Borrowing Health and Debt Ratios	Computes outstanding loan liabilities against fluctuating primary collateral valuations.	Surfaces liquidation proximity signals, loan-to-value limits, and protocol-specific insolvency thresholds.
Staking and Lockup Maturities	Tracks lockup timelines, unbonding schedules, slashing conditions, and liquid staking receipt conversions.	Measures capital liquidity constraints and time-horizon restrictions across active capital pools.
Accrued Yield and Rewards Tracking	Measures unharvested protocol rewards, streaming interest, gas-fee rebates, and performance fees.	Delivers verified, net-of-fee yield accounting data directly to downstream relative performance engines.

Derivatives as First-Class Portfolio Activity

> Leveraged and synthetic contracts require dedicated tracking metrics to distinguish them clearly from spot assets.



Canonical truth also has to include supported derivatives activity. Derivatives are not simply another token balance. They introduce position direction, margin, collateral, leverage, funding, liquidation context, realised and unrealised components, and venue-specific mechanics.

Raster treats supported derivatives venues, such as Hyperliquid, as first-class sources of portfolio state where available. This means separating spot exposure from derivatives exposure while still allowing the user to understand their combined portfolio risk. A user can see not only what they hold, but what they are synthetically long or short, where leverage exists, what collateral supports it, and how derivatives activity changes the overall portfolio.

Historical Performance, Charts, and Treemaps

> Visual allocation maps reveal concentration imbalances and strategy drift well before statistical losses manifest.

Once activity is reconstructed into portfolio state, Raster makes history visible. Historical performance charts show how the portfolio changed over time, where drawdowns occurred, when capital moved, how exposure shifted, and which assets, chains, accounts, or protocols contributed to performance.

Treemaps and allocation views make the current portfolio easier to scan. They show concentration by asset, chain, account, protocol, category, or strategy. This matters because many portfolio risks are visual before they are statistical: one position becomes too large, one chain dominates, one protocol introduces **hidden concentration**, or one derivatives venue carries more risk than the user intended.

Exportable Portfolio Truth

> Data portability via secure standardized formats enables immediate integration with external corporate compliance reporting.

Portfolio truth is not trapped inside a UI. Users and institutions need to audit, share, reconcile, and work with their data outside Raster. Exportability to CSV and related formats allows transaction histories, labelled events, position snapshots, chain/account breakdowns, protocol exposures, performance data, and attribution records to be reviewed in spreadsheets, internal systems, tax workflows, reporting tools, or institutional processes.

Exportability also increases trust. If the system claims to understand the portfolio, the user can inspect the underlying records and take them elsewhere. Raster's value is not that it hides complexity; it is that it makes complexity usable.

Why AI Must Receive Truth, Not Invent It

> Grounding the language model in pre-calculated evidence treats data gaps as explicit limitations rather than creative assumptions.

This is the boundary that makes Raster different from generic AI. The model is not responsible for inventing holdings, reconstructing balances from vibes, guessing protocol positions, or assuming derivatives exposure. Deterministic data systems reconstruct portfolio truth first. AI receives that truth, asks questions against it, explains it, and uses it as the foundation for analysis and decision intelligence.

When truth is explicit, uncertainty can also be explicit. Missing chains, unsupported protocols, incomplete venue data, ambiguous transfers, or unsupported derivatives are labelled as limits rather than silently filled in by a model. That is what allows Raster to be useful without pretending every financial fact is already known.

Upcoming Truth Extensions

Some upcoming features belong inside the truth layer rather than the broader roadmap, because they expand what Raster can reconstruct before analysis begins.

CEX Support

CEX support will extend Raster's truth layer beyond wallets and on-chain venues. Through view-only API keys, exchange balances, trades, deposits, withdrawals, fills, fees, funding, spot positions, and derivatives positions can be added to the same portfolio state.

Realised PnL

Raster currently focuses on unrealised PnL and current portfolio state. Realised PnL expands the truth layer into completed outcomes: what was actually gained or lost after disposals, swaps, closes, exits, fees, transfers, and venue activity are accounted for.

07 Quant Analysis

The quantitative engine evaluates active ledger positions to determine how interconnected allocations respond to changing market environments.

Portfolio state becomes risk, performance, and optimisation intelligence. Raster's truth layer answers what the portfolio is; Quant Analysis answers how that portfolio behaves. It turns verified portfolio state into three connected layers: risk analysis, performance-driver identification, and portfolio optimisation.

This structure matters because portfolio analysis has to move in order. First, Raster identifies the risk carried by the current portfolio. Then it explains what has driven performance and how the portfolio behaves against benchmarks, correlations, and market regimes.

Finally, it uses that context to frame optimisation: what can be improved, reduced, rebalanced, watched, or left alone.

Risk Analysis

> Isolating exposure and leverage boundaries maps out portfolio vulnerabilities before sudden market stress can force liquidations.

Risk Analysis is the first layer of Quant Intelligence. It shows where exposure sits, where concentration is building, where leverage changes the portfolio's behaviour, and where stress can turn a passive position into an active decision.

Exposure and Concentration

> Tracking structural dominance across networks and smart contracts identifies hidden asset concentrations.

Raster helps users understand exposure by asset, chain, account, protocol, venue, category, strategy, and spot versus supported derivatives. This includes visible balances and less obvious forms of exposure such as LP underlying assets, collateral, debt, perps direction, staking receipts, and protocol positions.

Concentration is treated as a portfolio condition, not just a large number. Raster shows when one asset, chain, protocol, account, or venue dominates the portfolio and explains why that concentration matters in context.

Volatility, Drawdown, and Stress

> Downside simulations measure how asset correlations and liquidity values react during severe market contractions.

Raster frames risk through volatility, drawdown, downside scenarios, liquidity sensitivity, and stress context. The goal is not to reduce risk to one score. The goal is to show how the portfolio may behave when markets move against it.

Stress context is especially important in digital assets because liquidity can disappear, correlations can converge, funding can move sharply, and leverage can turn a manageable move into a forced decision. Raster identifies what parts of the portfolio are most exposed under stress and what to watch.

Derivatives and Leverage Risk

> Isolating leverage variables prevents synthetic position exposure from obscuring core spot asset metrics.

Supported derivatives activity receives its own risk treatment to ensure leverage metrics do not distort spot asset views. Raster separates these factors clearly so derivatives exposure is not hidden inside a generic portfolio number.

For venues such as Hyperliquid where supported, the platform calculates position direction, collateral usage, leverage sensitivity, funding context, liquidation proximity, and the relationship between derivatives exposure and the rest of the portfolio.

Risk Signals for Decision Intelligence

> Pre-calculating statistical data vectors shields downstream language models from ungrounded guesswork.

The risk layer prepares evidence for the governed AI layer. Instead of asking an AI model to infer risk from an incomplete prompt, Raster provides structured risk signals: exposure, concentration, volatility, drawdown, liquidity context, derivatives risk, protocol exposure, historical behaviour, and known data limits.

These signals make the later decision brief more disciplined. The AI can explain and challenge the portfolio using verified risk context rather than treating every prompt as a fresh, isolated question.

Performance Drivers

> Deconstructing historical returns decouples pure market price action from baseline structural strategy execution.

Performance analysis explains why the portfolio changed. It separates outcome from cause, so users can see whether returns came from price movement, capital flows, portfolio construction, protocol yield, leverage, funding, or simply adding and removing capital.

Attribution and Capital Flows

> Calculating time-weighted and money-weighted returns prevents external ledger deposits from distorting actual strategy performance.

Raster distinguishes between performance and movement. A portfolio can appear to improve because new capital was deposited, not because the strategy worked. It can appear to weaken because capital was withdrawn, not because exposure failed.

Attribution separates price effects, swaps, deposits, withdrawals, rewards, fees, protocol yield, leverage effects, funding, and position changes where data supports that separation.

This lets users understand what actually drove the result. The point is not only whether the portfolio went up or down, but which assets, chains, accounts, protocols, or strategies contributed to the change.

Benchmarks and Relative Performance

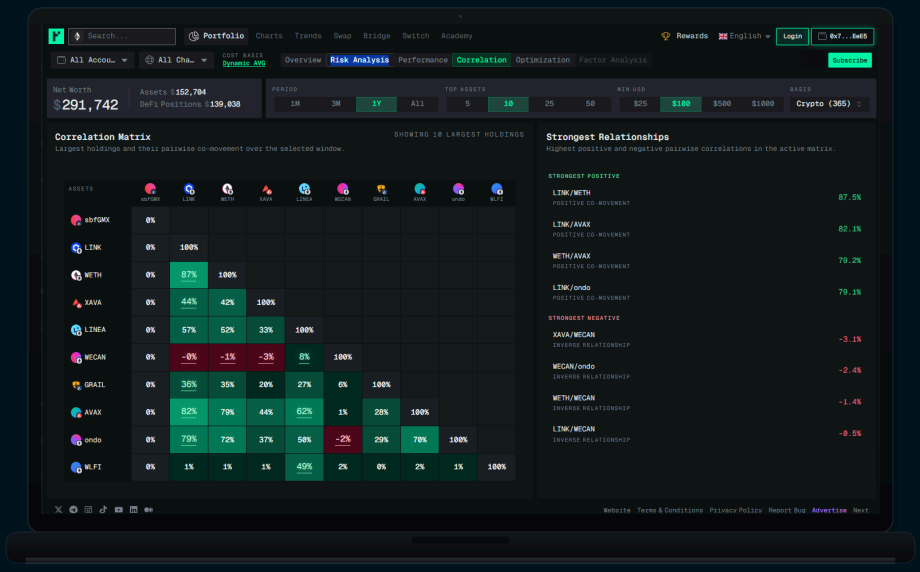
> Measuring return parameters against index alternatives exposes style drift and quantifies opportunity costs.

Raster places performance in context. A portfolio's result means more when compared against relevant benchmarks, market categories, major assets, strategy references, or user-defined comparison sets. A portfolio can generate positive returns while underperforming its opportunity set, or show losses while behaving better than the market around it.

Benchmark context helps users avoid false confidence and false panic. It turns performance into a relative question: did the portfolio behave as intended, did it drift from its reference, and did its risk justify its result

Correlation and Portfolio Behaviour

> Continuous asset correlation tracking reveals whether diversification remains valid during sharp market regimes.



Correlation shows whether the portfolio is actually diversified or merely split across different labels that behave the same way. Raster helps users understand how assets, categories, chains, protocols, and derivatives exposures move together across market conditions.

This matters because digital asset correlations can change quickly. In calm markets, positions may appear independent. Under stress, they can converge. Raster uses correlation and behaviour context to show where diversification is real, where it is fragile, and where the portfolio is exposed to the same underlying market driver through multiple routes.

Optimisation

> The optimisation layer models capital adjustments based on current ledger variables rather than generic predictive data.

It is the third layer of Quant Analysis, it does not start with generic decision-support outputs, it starts with the current portfolio, the user's constraints, the risk picture, the performance drivers, and the market context available to Raster.

Portfolio Fit

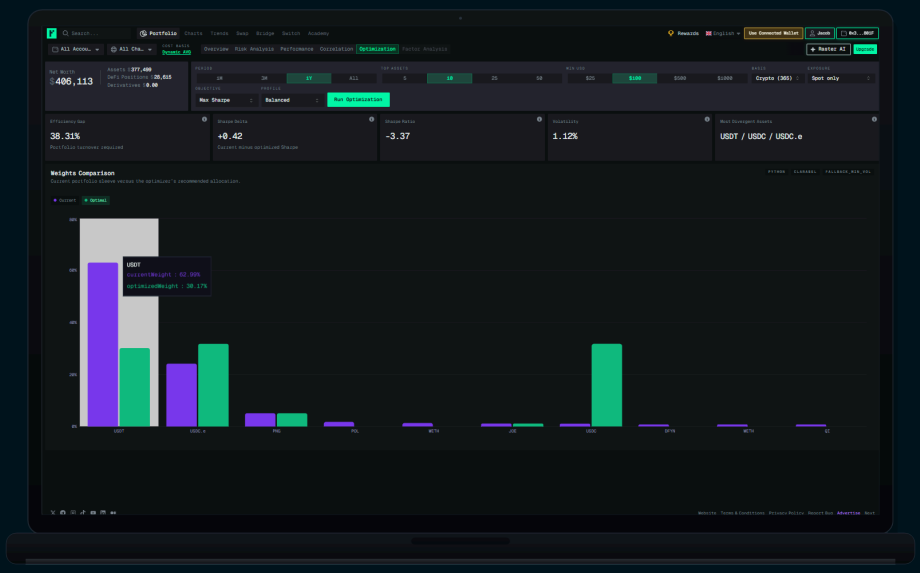
> Testing prospective assets against active holdings guards against accidental exposure duplication.

Raster evaluates opportunities through portfolio fit rather than generic upside. A token, protocol, strategy, or derivatives setup may look attractive in isolation while adding exposure the user already has, increasing correlation, reducing liquidity, or worsening concentration.

Portfolio fit asks whether an opportunity improves this portfolio, at this time, under this user's constraints. That makes optimisation useful before the decision layer produces any final brief.

Scenario-Aware Adjustments

> Simulation matrices quantify the trade-offs of proposed rebalancing paths before any capital is committed.



Raster frames optimisation through possible adjustments: reduce concentration, rebalance exposure, improve liquidity, hedge a risk, rotate between related assets, resize derivatives exposure, wait for cleaner confirmation, or monitor a specific condition. These are not framed as guaranteed outcomes. They are structured ways to evaluate how the portfolio could become more coherent.

Scenario-aware optimisation also allows Raster to compare alternatives. The system can show how different actions may affect exposure, concentration, correlation, liquidity, downside risk, and portfolio fit before the user moves toward a decision.

From Quant Intelligence To Decision Readiness

> The computational layer finishes by outputting a fully verified risk map to seed the governance terminal.

The output of Quant Intelligence is decision readiness. The user leaves this layer with a clearer view of current risk, performance drivers, benchmark context, correlation behaviour, and optimisation paths.

Example Outputs

> The compiled inventory surfaces exact quantitative data fields to form the primary handoff to the AI committee.

Example quant outputs generated by the framework include:

Portfolio-level PnL and asset-level return attribution.

Deposit and withdrawal-adjusted performance histories.

Exposure breakdowns by chain, protocol, wallet, asset, category, and venue.

Statistical concentration metrics and Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) boundaries.

Volatility tracking, historical drawdowns, and benchmark-relative performance indices.

Correlation matrices, synthetic exposure tracking, and portfolio-fit assessments.

Derivatives leverage sensitivity, funding drags, and liquidation proximity parameters under stress.

This structural presentation ensures the system never asks the AI to guess what matters. It provides a structured analytical map of the portfolio, allowing downstream layers to explain how Raster turns that map into a decision brief.

08 Governed Decision Intelligence

The governance layer interprets natural language queries to execute an objective, multi-perspective analytical verification workflow.

Raster transforms natural language inputs into a rigorous, multi-layered decision process anchored by calculated financial truth.

Professional allocators are no longer required to manually piece together disparate workflows, database formulas, or internal analyst teams before evaluating a strategic portfolio adjustment.

Operators initiate a query using standard text, which the platform instantly converts into a structured corporate governance workflow driven by deterministic data layers, quantitative models, and active memory subsets. This operational tier elevates the system far beyond basic quantitative analytics, actively interpreting user intent, assembling relevant proof points, and isolating core analytical limits.

The final output delivers a structured, audit-ready decision brief engineered to be continuously monitored, archived, and improved over time.

The Prompt Is the Interface

A natural language workspace removes terminal configuration friction while standardising underlying user inquiries.

Operators can query whether to trim a position, why the portfolio is down, what the biggest risks are, whether a new token fits, how a derivatives position changes exposure, or what happens if a major asset drops sharply. The prompt is simple for the user, but it becomes structured inside Raster.

This matters because most users do not want another blank analytics surface. They want to ask the question they actually have and receive an answer that understands the portfolio behind it. Raster keeps the user interface natural while making the reasoning process disciplined underneath.

Intent Contracts

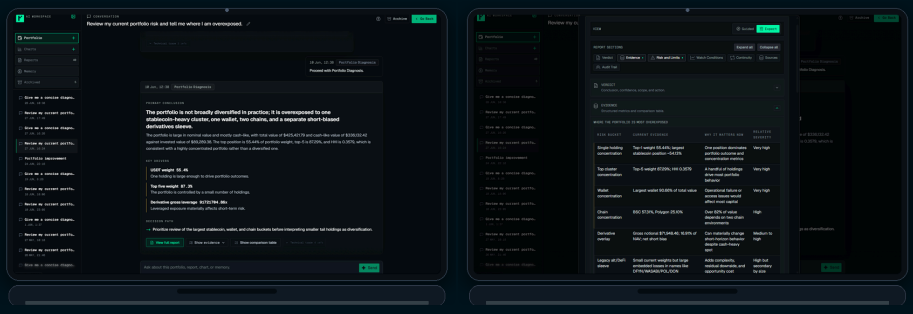
Defining an explicit contract freezes evaluation boundaries to verify the targeted analytical scope of a query.

The platform translates the prompt into a clear decision frame: what the user is asking, which portfolio or account scope matters, which assets or venues are involved, what time horizon is implied, what constraints apply, and what kind of answer is required.

An intent contract prevents the system from answering the wrong question fluently. If the prompt is broad, Raster can narrow it. If the question depends on missing data, Raster can surface that. If the user is asking for a decision, a diagnosis, a comparison, or a monitoring plan, the system treats those as different workflows rather than one generic chat response.

Evidence Plans

> Programmatic checklists map out objective financial proof points before any model execution begins.



The engine identifies exactly what must be checked before the system answers: canonical portfolio state, risk signals, performance drivers, benchmark context, correlation behaviour, optimisation paths, market context, chart context, derivatives context, memory, and known data limits.

This is one of the core differences between Raster and generic AI. The model is not asked to improvise from a prompt alone. Raster first determines which evidence matters, then routes the question through the relevant system layers so the final answer is anchored in **verified context**.

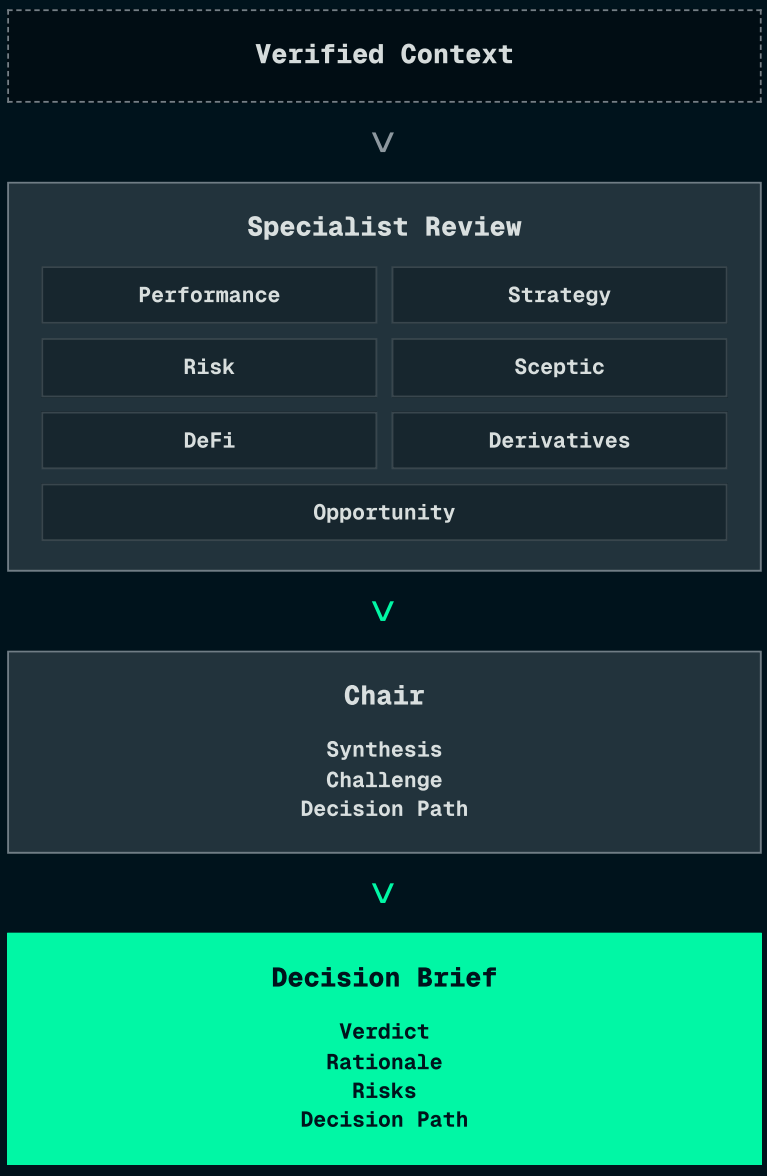
The AI Committee

> The reasoning architecture functions as an automated investment committee to avoid single-model bias.

Raster's decision intelligence behaves like a governed investment committee around the user's portfolio. Instead of relying on a single undifferentiated model response, the system separates the decision into roles: portfolio interpretation, risk review, market context, derivatives review where relevant, challenge, and final synthesis.

Specialist Review

Independent execution nodes evaluate compiled accounting datasets through distinct analytical disciplines.



Verified Context > Specialist Review > Sceptic Challenge > Chair Brief

A portfolio analyst focuses on holdings, exposure, history, and portfolio fit, while a risk analyst isolates concentration, volatility, drawdown, liquidity, leverage, and stress. A market analyst tracks themes, alternatives, relative context, and chart structure, with a derivatives analyst deployed where synthetic activity changes the decision parameters.

The point is not to mimic bureaucracy. The point is to make reasoning modular. Each role looks at the decision through a different lens so the final brief is not just a fluent summary of one perspective.

Chair and Synthesis

> A central coordinator layer resolves conflicting agent outputs to compile a clear, actionable summary.

By combining specialist outputs and resolving conflicts, the system keeps the final brief tightly bound to user intent.

This role is important because more analysis is not automatically more useful. Raster's value is in producing a final answer that is structured, readable, bounded, and connected to the evidence that mattered.

Scepticism and Challenge

> An adversarial verification node cross-examines data inputs to flag ungrounded market narratives and hidden portfolio vulnerabilities.

The architecture actively challenges weak assumptions, unsupported narratives, missing evidence, **hidden concentration**, leverage risk, liquidity risk, stale context, and conclusions that do not follow from the data.

The sceptic role is especially important in digital assets because narratives can move faster than evidence. Raster's job is not to remove uncertainty. It is to make uncertainty visible enough that the user can make a more disciplined decision.

Decision Briefs

> The interactive brief details the explicit logical progression and trade-offs behind a system conclusion.

The brief gives the user a clear answer while explicitly showing how that conclusion was reached. It connects the verdict to evidence, risks, alternatives, confidence, uncertainty, and next monitoring points.

Verdict and Rationale

> System responses map out realistic strategic pathways linked back to calculated ledger evidence.

The verdict states the decision frame clearly: possible user-evaluated paths such as add exposure, trim exposure, rotate, wait, monitor, hedge, reject, investigate further, or take no action where that is the disciplined answer. The rationale explains why the verdict follows from the evidence.

Raster avoids framing decisions as certainty. A strong brief can still say that the best answer is to wait, gather more evidence, reduce exposure, or monitor a condition rather than act immediately.

Risks, Alternatives, and Trade-offs

> Surfacing alternative allocation pathways ensures objective, multi-directional portfolio evaluation.

Every serious decision includes trade-offs. Raster surfaces the main risks, the strongest counterarguments, the most relevant alternatives, and the conditions that would change the conclusion.

This prevents decision intelligence from becoming one-directional persuasion. The user can see not only what Raster concludes, but what could make the conclusion wrong.

Confidence and Uncertainty

> Decoupling linguistic fluency from mathematical confidence keeps structural information limits transparent.

Raster distinguishes confidence from fluency. Confidence depends on evidence quality, portfolio coverage, market context, data completeness, and how strongly

the analysis supports the conclusion.

Uncertainty is not hidden. Ingested gaps such as unindexed blockchain data, unsupported protocol states, or incomplete infrastructure tracking feeds are explicitly surfaced as system limits rather than being masked by fluent prose.

Boundaries

> Maintaining a strict division between data state calculations and interpretive prose preserves operator execution sovereignty.

Raster provides decision support, not autonomous financial control. It helps the user understand evidence, risk, trade-offs, alternatives, and possible next steps, but it does not promise guaranteed outcomes or remove responsibility from the user.

The system also keeps truth and interpretation separate. Deterministic systems own portfolio state. Quant Intelligence owns analytical signals. Governed AI interprets, challenges, and synthesises those inputs into a decision brief.

From Decision to Memory

> Finalised evaluation parameters update the advisory history substrate to establish long-term session continuity.

The platform preserves what was asked, what was decided, what evidence mattered, and which alternatives were rejected so the next decision does not start from zero.

This is how the next decision starts smarter. Memory does not override current truth, but it gives Raster continuity. The system can remember the reasoning behind prior decisions and compare new facts against the user's active theses, constraints, and previous outcomes.

09 Active Memory

The next decision starts smarter than the last.

Memory is what turns Raster from a one-off advisor into a continuous decision system. Each prompt, decision brief, decision-support output, accepted risk, rejected path, outcome, and active thesis can become part of the user's advisory

context. The next prompt does not begin from zero; it begins with the reasoning, constraints, and history that already matter.

Raster's Active Memory is not a hidden profile and it is not deterministic portfolio truth. It is governed advisory continuity. Current portfolio state, balances, exposure, derivatives context, and market data remain authoritative. Memory adds context around what the user has asked, decided, watched, rejected, accepted, and learned.

Memory as Advisory Continuity

> Preserving multi-session context allows the platform to evaluate path-dependent risks across extended execution timelines.

Raster preserves continuity across the user's decision journey. It can remember prior chair decisions, committee consensus and disagreement, risk constraints, decision-support output rationale, strategy theses, outcomes, and conversation summaries where policy allows.

This matters because portfolio management is path-dependent. The same position can mean different things depending on why it was opened, what risk was accepted, what warning was ignored, what thesis is still active, and what the user said they wanted to avoid.

The Structured Architecture of Recall

> Advisory recall is constructed from modular data objects rather than unstructured transcript logs.

Raster memory is made of bounded memory objects rather than an unstructured transcript. Each memory is tied to scope, provenance, status, and relevance so it can be retrieved only when useful.

The platform divides this active continuity architecture across five distinct record vectors:

User Preferences

Raster preserves durable user preferences such as risk style, tone, time horizon, preferred review depth, assets or sectors of interest, and how the user likes decisions to be framed.

Risk Constraints

Raster preserves constraints the user has made explicit: concentration limits, leverage sensitivity, liquidity preferences, chains or venues to avoid, assets that require caution, and portfolio rules that should shape future analysis.

Prior Decisions

Decision briefs create continuity. Raster remembers what was asked, what evidence was used, what the chair concluded, what alternatives were rejected, what risks were accepted, and what conditions would change the conclusion.

Strategy Theses

Raster maintains active theses around assets, themes, strategies, protocols, or portfolio construction choices. A thesis carries the reasoning behind a position and the conditions that support, weaken, or invalidate it.

Outcomes and Watchpoints

Raster tracks what happened after a decision-support output or decision: accepted, rejected, completed, expired, ignored, superseded, contradicted, or still open. Watchpoints turn memory into a review system instead of a passive archive.

Advanced Advisory Diagnostics

> Cross-session continuity allows allocators to run second-order diagnostics to expose systemic execution errors.

The practical value of memory is that the user can ask better second-order questions. Rather than simply asking what a portfolio is doing, operators can interrogate the platform regarding behavioural patterns, repeated mistakes, ignored risk warnings, or active strategy drift.

These inquiries require deep continuity; Raster systematically cross-references current portfolio truth against prior decisions, warnings, constraints, and outcomes to isolate assumptions that no longer match the user's stated intent.

Decision Trace Retention

> The ledger logs the comprehensive technical lifecycle of every committee run to enable rapid retrospective review.

Every governed decision can become a memory object. Raster records the prompt, intent contract, evidence plan, final verdict, rationale, confidence, uncertainty, risks, alternatives, and next monitoring points.

This allows later reviews to ask whether the decision still holds. The system can return to the original reasoning instead of reconstructing it from scratch or relying on the user's memory.

Outcome Variance Modelling

> Reconciling historical analytical assumptions against subsequent ledger updates measures true thesis progression.

Outcome memory connects decisions to what followed. Raster compares later portfolio state and market context against prior decision-support outputs and watchpoints. The system checks whether a thesis played out, if risk increased, or if current truth directly contradicts the original rationale.

Raster does not need to claim causal alpha to make this valuable; it shows what followed a decision, what changed, what became stale, what risk was reduced, and what requires immediate review.

Customisable Memory Controls

> The workspace handles active memory structures as a fully transparent, user-controlled configuration surface.

Raster memory is controllable. Users can inspect remembered context, disable memory modes, delete records, dispute records, expire stale context, and narrow what memory is allowed to influence.

This makes memory a product surface, not a hidden behavioural profile. The user remains in control of what Raster is allowed to remember and where that memory applies.

Memory Does Not Override Truth

> Contextual advisory layers can never alter, replace, or supersede deterministic cryptographic ledger metrics.

Memory never overrides current deterministic evidence. If live portfolio state, exposure, derivatives context, chart context, or market data conflicts with memory, current truth wins.

This boundary is critical. Memory explains prior reasoning, preferences, constraints, and outcomes. It does not invent holdings, override balances, rewrite performance, or replace the verified state of the portfolio.

Bounded Recall and Isolation

> Multi-tenant privacy controls strictly isolate recall context behind workspace boundaries and access gates.

Raster retrieves memory through scoped, governed recall. Memory is isolated by user and narrowed by relevant portfolio, wallet, workspace, candidate, chart, or route context where applicable. A public wallet can be watched by multiple users, but each user's memory remains separate.

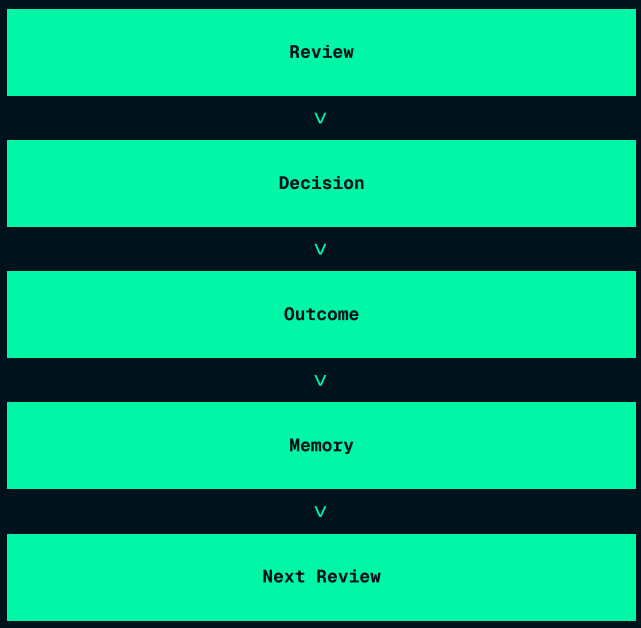
User-visible memory diagnostics are sanitised. Normal users see useful influence information, not raw internal IDs. Cross-user memory inspection is forbidden, and chart-only requests are prevented from pulling broad portfolio memory.

Compounding Analytical Moats

> The continuous interplay between objective ledger data and behavioural context forms a compounding platform flywheel.

Memory is where Raster compounds. Over time, the system can detect repeated mistakes, ignored warnings, stale theses, changing preferences, recurring overexposure, overactive rotation, or improvements in decision discipline.

This is why the next decision starts smarter than the last. Raster remembers the decision journey, but it still begins each new review with current truth. The result is continuity without complacency: every new prompt is grounded in what is true now and informed by what the user has already learned.



10 AI Market Mapping

External market indicators achieve relevance only when processed through the explicit risk boundaries of the active portfolio.

The market only matters through the lens of the portfolio. AI Market Mapping is the layer where Raster turns external market context into portfolio-specific opportunity, risk, and timing intelligence. It does not begin with what is trending. It begins with what the user owns, what the user is exposed to, what the decision layer has concluded, and what memory says about prior behaviour, active theses, and stale assumptions.

This makes market intelligence useful instead of noisy. Raster can map assets, narratives, charts, liquidity, correlations, alternatives, and derivatives context against the user's actual portfolio state. The output is not generic market commentary. It is a market map shaped by the user's holdings, constraints, risk profile, and current decision question.

From Decision to Market Context

> Evaluating outside asset datasets after establishing internal metrics shields the workspace from information noise.

Raster's market mapping begins after the core decision path. Truth establishes the verified portfolio state; Analysis explains risk and performance. Governed decision

intelligence turns evidence into a decision-support output or review, and Memory adds continuity. Only then does Raster map the external market around what matters.

A token that looks attractive in isolation may duplicate exposure, increase correlation, worsen liquidity risk, or conflict with the user's prior thesis. Conversely, a token that looks quiet in the broader market may matter because it is directly connected to a position, hedge, ecosystem, or risk the user already carries.

Portfolio-Aware Market Questions

> Natural language inquiries are instantly converted into bounded timing, structural fitness, and risk budget evaluations.

Operators query the terminal in natural language to receive a mapped view of the market focused strictly on their active positions. Questions can target structural entry and invalidation levels, macro narrative reversals, or relative asset efficiency.

Raster does not answer these as isolated price calls; it connects the inquiry directly to portfolio truth, chart context, liquidity, volatility, derivatives data, memory, and the user's constraints. A timing question becomes a structured review of setup quality, invalidation, risk budget, scenario range, and whether the proposed action improves the portfolio.

Themes, Narratives, and Token Candidates

> Ecosystem and thematic candidate screening functions as a relative structural comparison rather than a generic asset list.

Raster maps themes and narratives across sectors, ecosystems, protocols, and assets. It can identify which market stories are relevant to the user's portfolio and which are just noise. This includes token candidates that may strengthen a thesis, diversify a concentration, replace an inferior exposure, or create a cleaner expression of the same view.

Candidate discovery is therefore not a feed of tickers. It is a portfolio-aware comparison. Raster evaluates whether a candidate adds something useful, duplicates what the user already has, increases hidden correlation, creates liquidity issues, or conflicts with the user's memory and prior decisions.

Chart Context and Auto-Plotting

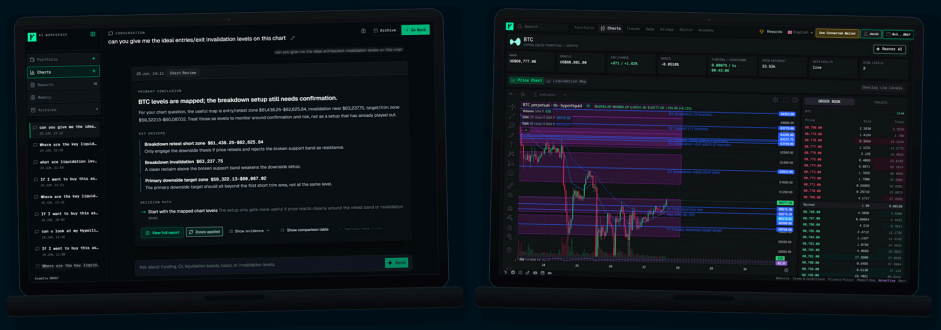
> Calculated technical boundaries plot directly onto the workspace interface to bridge the gap between abstract text and execution.

AI Market Mapping connects directly to Raster charts and technical analysis. When the user asks about a token, thesis, sector, or trade setup, Raster automatically surfaces and plots the relevant assets, comparisons, levels, ranges, relative strength, trend context, volatility, invalidation zones, and signals from over thirty technical indicators.

Operators can instantly inspect the mapped chart context around potential entries, invalidation levels, nearby liquidity zones, relative performance, and scenario paths within a singular visual workspace.

Entry, Invalidation, and Scenario Framing

> Structuring clear execution parameters isolates active support levels, confidence boundaries, and downside triggers.



The platform clarifies market coordinates by framing entries, invalidation levels, risk-reward ratios, downside scenarios, upside scenarios, time horizons, and confidence boundaries in one place.

Instead of outputting ungrounded binary trade directions in isolation, Raster explains exactly what conditions support action, what price or market structure would invalidate the setup, how much risk is being introduced, and what parameters should be monitored next.

Liquidity, Venue, and Tradability Context

> Monitoring exchange depths and route friction enforces practical boundaries to filter out un-executable configurations.

Market mapping also needs practical constraints. Raster maps liquidity, venue availability, spread, depth, chain access, supported routes, and whether the asset can actually be traded or monitored in the user's environment.

This prevents false opportunity. A token may look attractive on a chart but be too illiquid, inaccessible on supported venues, exposed to bridge friction, or too risky relative to the user's portfolio size. Raster makes those constraints part of the map before the user treats an idea as actionable.

Spot and Supported Derivatives Context

> Cross-referencing live derivatives market metrics exposes crowded leverage clusters and funding environments.

Raster maps both spot and supported derivatives context simultaneously. For derivatives venues such as Hyperliquid where supported, the engine considers perpetual contract structure, funding rates, open interest variations, leverage sensitivities, liquidation levels, and crowded leverage zones.

The value is in showing the user how spot and derivatives context changes the decision profile, demonstrating how the same asset view shifts when framed as spot exposure, a portfolio hedge, a perp position, or a reduce-only risk action.

Alternatives, Trade-Offs, and Timing

> Contrasting potential execution pathways quantifies the opportunity cost of immediate capital allocation versus deferred action.

AI Market Mapping avoids collapsing every query into a single answer. Raster actively compares alternative pathways, such as acting immediately, waiting for confirmation, scaling in, reducing another exposure first, hedging, rotating to a cleaner candidate, or taking no action.

The framework maps choices directly against the user's portfolio state, improving execution timing by showing what changes the decision, what invalidates it, and what the user gives up by acting now versus waiting.

Memory-Driven Market Relevance

> Cross-referencing active market developments against previous decision outcomes stops the repetition of historical trading errors.

Memory makes market mapping sharper by recalling narratives the user has followed, assets repeatedly considered, theses that became stale, warnings that were ignored, and decisions that worked or failed. The map focuses entirely on signals that matter to this specific user instead of restarting from a generic market overview.

This continuity allows Raster to run active follow-up diagnostics: checking if a setup matches a previously chased pattern, identifying if the user is repeating a known mistake, and tracking whether the underlying thesis has fundamentally changed or only the price.

11 Decision Audit Trails

Every portfolio decision should be traceable from its initial ledger data inputs directly down to its final interpretive reasoning.

Raster's audit trail is the record of how portfolio truth becomes a decision. The system is not only designed to export balances, transactions, labels, attributions, and raw portfolio history. It is designed to make the decision process itself traceable: what data was used, what analysis was performed, what assumptions were made, what memory was recalled, what the specialist agents considered, and why the final answer was produced.

This matters because AI decision systems cannot be trusted if their reasoning disappears after the response. Raster's value is not only the answer. It is the ability to review the path behind the answer.

Process-Level Traceability

> The audit ledger maintains a clear lineage path across the platform stack to verify how data inputs connect to specific outputs.

A decision audit trail connects the full chain: verified data, reconstructed portfolio state, risk analysis, performance drivers, optimisation context, governed decision review, memory influence, market mapping, and final decision-support output.

Each layer leaves context that can be inspected later. This makes Raster different from a black-box assistant. The user can trace a decision back to the evidence and process that shaped it.

What the Audit Trail Captures

> Each historical session entry archives raw user queries, calculated risk parameters, and internal agent contentions.

The goal of the logging process is not to expose internal model mechanics, but to preserve enough reasoning context for a user, team, or governance process to understand exactly why a decision was made. A functional audit trail captures the following technical parameters:

The original user prompt and interpreted intent contract.

Primary data sources, live portfolio snapshots, and baseline calculations.

Pre-calculated risk signals, benchmark context, and chart-native context.

Individual specialist agent outputs, internal committee disagreements, and final chair rationales.

Underlying confidence levels, explicit data uncertainties, and active system assumptions.

Recalled context memory fields, alternative pathways considered, final conclusions, and future monitoring triggers.

Exportable Decisions, Not Just Exportable Data

> Packaging strategy logs into portable data objects provides external workflows with independent compliance assets.

Raster's exportability extends beyond standard CSV transaction histories. Users can cleanly export decision briefs, evidence packs, decision-support output history, risk reviews, memory-influenced context, and the rationale behind prior decisions.

This architecture makes Raster useful for teams, funds, treasuries, DAOs, and serious individual users who require records they can review, share, archive, or challenge. A decision becomes a portable object rather than an ephemeral, one-time chat response.

Review, Challenge, and Improve

> Retaining reasoning contexts turns past portfolio reviews into a functional learning loop for the workspace.

Audit trails make better feedback possible. A user can return to a historical decision and ask what specific data supported it, which assumptions were wrong, if an active warning was ignored, whether the thesis broke, or how the market map changed over time. It allows operators to check whether context memory helped or biased the response, identifying exactly what can be improved during the next session.

This turns auditability into an active learning loop where choices are accepted, rejected, superseded, completed, ignored, or expired with context attached.

Institutional Review and Governance

> Shared decision records integrate into corporate review environments to support multi-user teams and committees.

For institutions, audit trails make Raster usable inside real review workflows. Teams need to understand who asked the question, what portfolio state was used, what risks were highlighted, what alternatives were compared, and what decision record was produced.

This creates a shared record for investment committees, treasury teams, DAOs, analysts, and compliance-oriented review. Raster does not only help a user reach a decision; it helps the organisation preserve the evidence, reasoning, and context required to review that decision later.

[12] Supplemental Tools

Supplemental interface utilities provide a unified workspace layout to support the core data calculation and artificial intelligence layers.

Raster's supplemental tools are not the core moat; they are the connected context and action surfaces around the intelligence layer. The goal is to reduce multi-tab operational chaos by letting users research, review, compare, chart, and interact from within the same environment that inherently understands their active portfolio context..

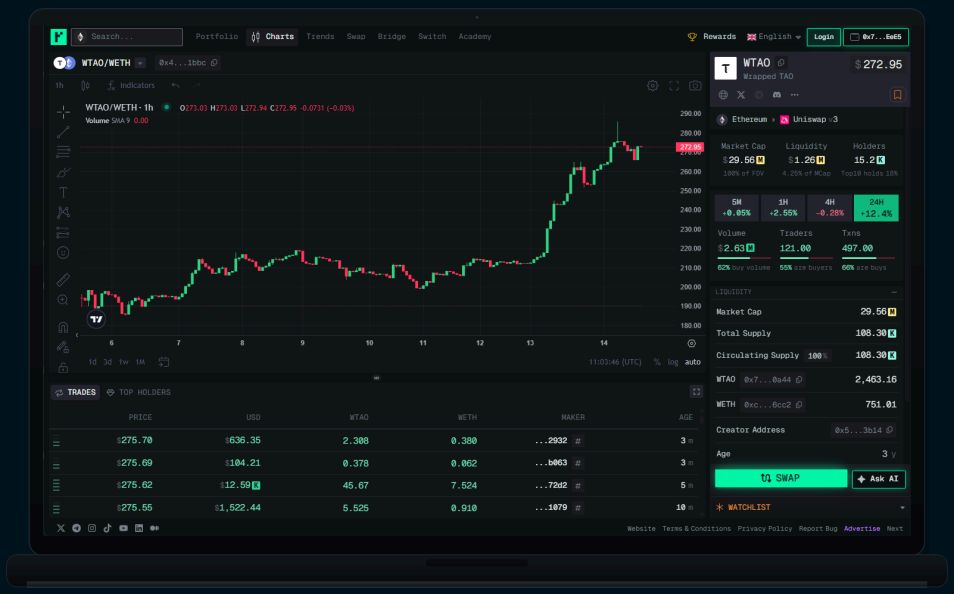
Market Sentiment

Sentiment tracking filters real-time market subtext through active capital holdings to identify macro interest shifts.

Market sentiment gives users supporting context before an asset or theme is treated as relevant. Raster surfaces token information, holder data, liquidity, market structure, derivatives context, funding parameters, open interest variations, and liquidation levels to explain what is happening beneath basic price metrics.

Charts

Interactive visual charting modules function as a shared workspace utilized directly by human operators and the AI engine to plot analytical coordinates.

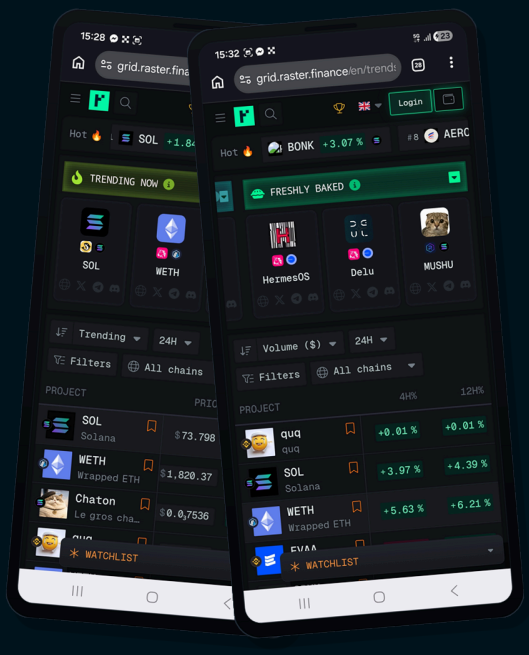


Charts are a critical workspace surface. Raster lets users inspect DeFi price charts, derivatives charts, order books, liquidity context, liquidation levels, and technical analysis studies with over thirty indicators, then connects that visual context back to portfolio-aware analysis.

This visual canvas serves a dual purpose: it allows users to perform technical evaluations while enabling the AI committee to programmatically plot scenario targets, invalidation zones, and watchpoints directly onto the active workspace.

Trends

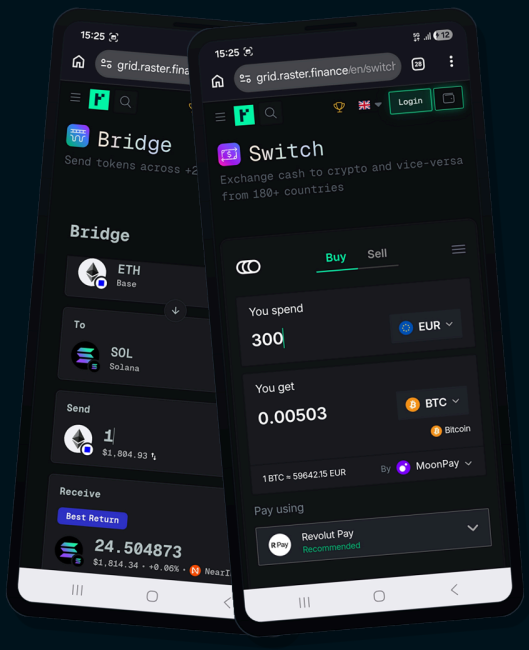
> Narrative and sector trend indexing isolates valid asset candidates from generic market noise.



Trends help users understand what is moving across narratives, sectors, tokens, protocols, and market structure. Inside Raster, trends are not generic noise. They become useful when they help explain exposure, identify watchpoints, compare alternatives, or frame candidate assets against the user's actual portfolio.

Swap, Bridge, And Switch

> Unified transaction rails streamline asset execution paths without forcing the operator to drop context.



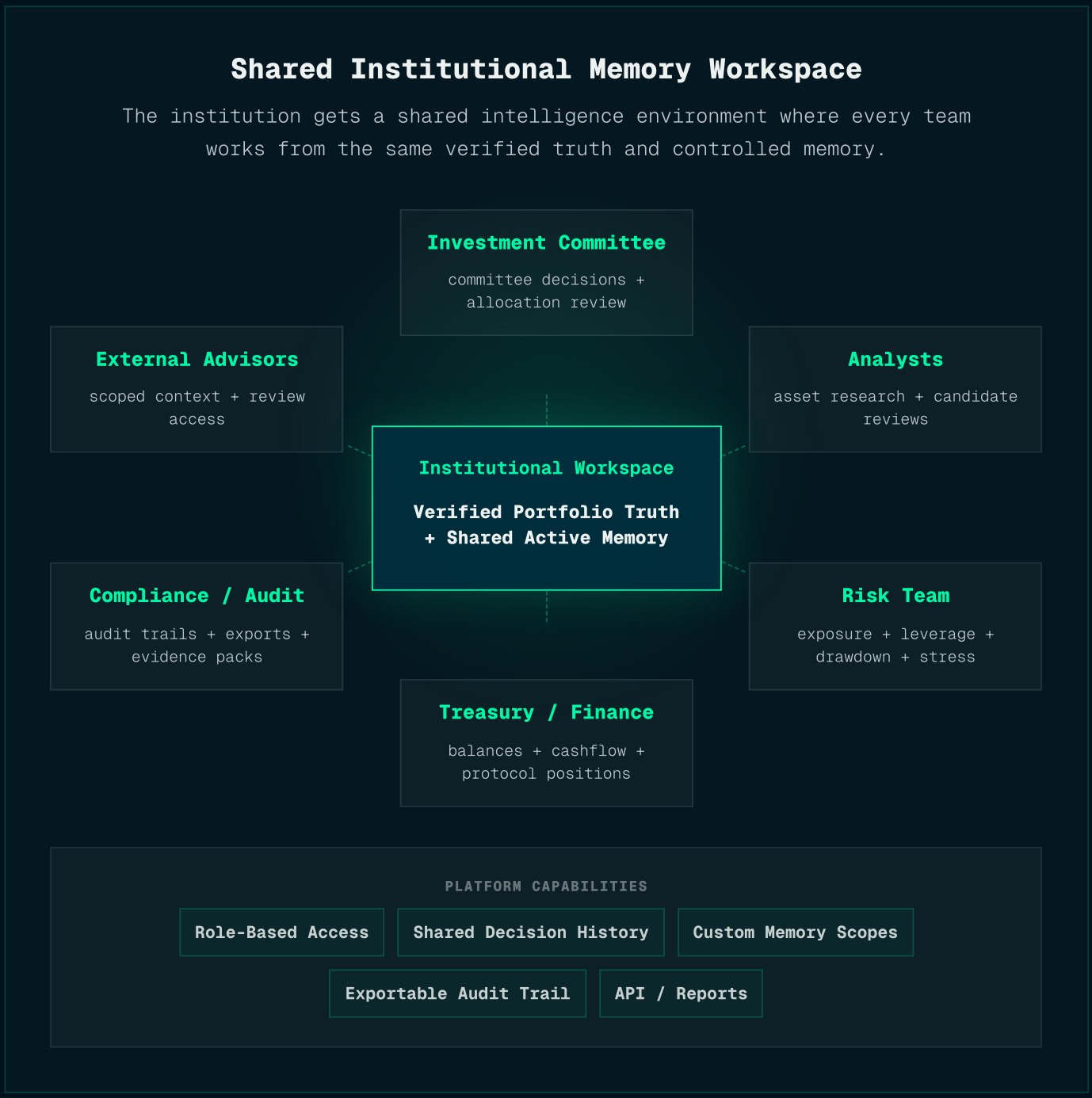
Swap, Bridge, and Switch reduce execution friction across tokens, chains, and fiat rails. Swap supports token movement, Bridge supports cross-chain asset routing, and Switch supports fiat on-ramp and off-ramp workflows. These tools sit directly beside the core intelligence layer, allowing discovery, review, comparison, and safe portfolio interaction without forcing users to rebuild context across separate products.

13 Institutional Layer

The institutional layer translates verified portfolio truth into a multi-tenant infrastructure stack designed for corporate governance and enterprise scaling.

Enterprise intelligence for teams, funds, and DAOs. Raster's roadmap expands the same core thesis: verified portfolio truth should become the foundation for analytics, AI, reporting, and institutional workflows.

Upcoming work focuses on making Raster usable not only as an application, but as infrastructure that teams can connect to, govern, and scale.



Enterprise Solution

Raster Enterprise compresses multi-user data reconciliation into a single operating platform to eliminate administrative overhead.

Raster Enterprise is the institutional version of the AI Quant Desk: a service layer for funds, desks, treasuries, DAOs, family offices, market makers, reporting teams, and operators that need portfolio truth and decision intelligence at scale.

The institutional problem is not only that data is fragmented. It is that teams spend too much time rebuilding the same truth layer before they can even begin analysis. Wallets, exchange accounts, DeFi positions, derivatives, spreadsheets, internal dashboards, analyst notes, and committee decisions all drift apart.

Expensive quant, data, research, and operations time gets spent reconciling state instead of improving decisions. Raster Enterprise changes that operating model. Instead of an institution building a bespoke quant desk, data warehouse, portfolio system, and AI workflow internally, Raster provides a faster, cheaper foundation: verified portfolio truth, analytics, **governed AI decision support**, memory, audit trails, exports, and APIs in one system.

Institutional Truth Layer

> A unified, multi-user truth plane aggregates across hundreds of independent accounts to anchor internal operations to identical ledger facts.

Enterprise starts with a shared truth layer across 100+ wallets and accounts, with support for multiple users, teams, entities, strategies, desks, and reporting views. The goal is to make the institution's full **digital asset state** queryable, auditable, exportable, and usable by both humans and AI.

This truth layer includes reconstructed holdings, attributed financial histories, protocol exposures, and archived decision trails. It becomes the common operating record that every analyst, trader, treasury manager, DAO contributor, or committee member can work from.

AI Quant Desk as a Service

> Automating multi-agent committee checkups directly over the corporate ledger speeds up recurring asset management reviews.

Raster Enterprise turns the AI Quant Desk into an institutional service. Teams can attach AI credits and AI workflows directly to their verified truth layer, allowing portfolio-aware analysis, risk review, performance attribution, market mapping, decision briefs, memory-aware follow-ups, and audit-ready outputs to run against the same trusted state.

This reduces the need for every team to maintain large internal research, quant, and data operations just to answer recurring portfolio questions. Raster does not remove

human judgement; it makes institutional judgement faster, better informed, and less dependent on manual reconstruction.

APIs and Data Infrastructure

> Exposing native, enterprise-grade application programming interfaces ports compiled data straight into legacy financial software systems.

Enterprise can expose Portfolio Truth APIs, Data APIs, Analytics APIs, and decision-context outputs so institutions can bring Raster's reconstructed state into their own dashboards, reporting systems, models, workflows, and internal tools.

This gives institutions infrastructure leverage. They can use Raster as the canonical data and intelligence layer while still keeping their own front office, back office, reporting, compliance, or DAO governance workflows.

Operational Scale and Efficiency

> Standardising reporting procedures compresses decision horizons and eliminates manual data extraction errors.

The value of Enterprise is speed and leverage. Portfolio reviews that would normally require analysts, spreadsheets, custom scripts, internal dashboards, manual reconciliation, and repeated committee preparation can become faster, cheaper, and more repeatable.

For institutions, this means lower operating cost, faster decision cycles, more consistent reporting, better risk visibility, and a clearer audit trail across decisions. Raster gives digital asset teams the kind of intelligence infrastructure that previously required a much larger quant desk to build and maintain.

Strategic Workflow Dependency

> Integrating platform outputs into daily compliance reporting establishes high operational switching barriers.

Institutions buy this layer because they need reproducible portfolio state, audit-ready evidence, less manual reconciliation, multi-wallet views, internal reporting outputs, API access into existing systems, and outputs that can be defended in

committee, treasury, risk, or governance workflows. The commercial logic is workflow dependency.

Once Raster becomes the source for portfolio truth, reporting, review history, decision records, and recurring exports, the value is not only faster analysis. It is a repeatable operating layer that reduces coordination cost and raises the standard of evidence across the organisation.

14 Technical Moat

The platform builds long-term defensibility by combining a deterministic data ingestion layer with a bounded historical reasoning memory.

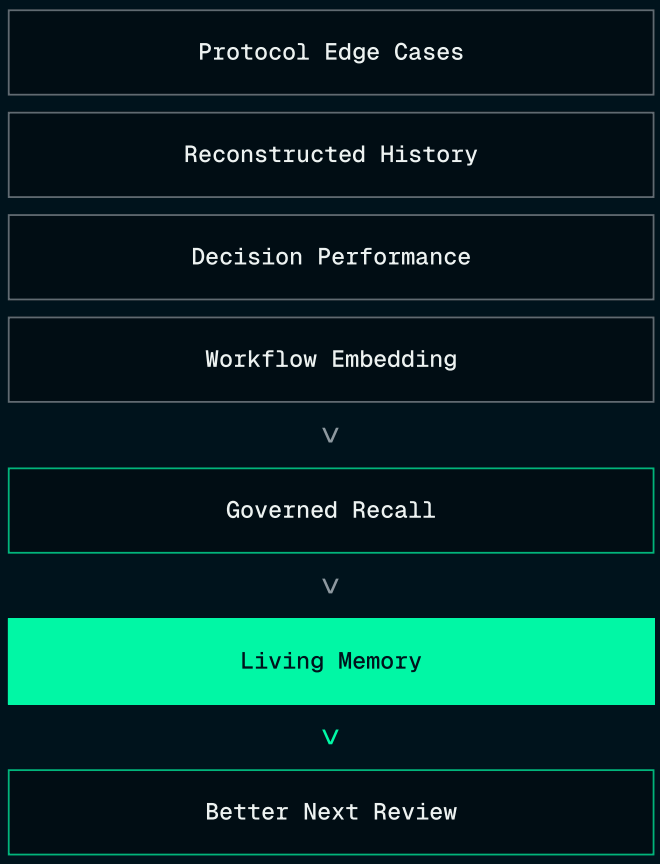
The moat is verified financial state compounded through governed decision memory.

The Grounding Moat

> Isolating financial accounting calculations entirely outside the language model anchors all text generation to objective ledger evidence.

Raster's moat begins where most crypto products stop: reconstructing economic truth from fragmented activity. Every downstream layer depends on this architecture. Once portfolio state is canonical, Raster can attach quant analysis, governed AI, Active Memory, audit trails, and institutional workflows to the same truth substrate.

The result is a compounding intelligence layer where each portfolio review, correction, decision, export, integration, and recurring workflow strengthens the accuracy of the next run.



Heterogeneous Transaction Attribution

> Normalising chaotic multi-chain transactional streams into distinct economic events prevents structural ledger fragmentation.

Raw blockchain activity is not self-explanatory. A transaction hash, contract call, transfer event, or bridge action does not automatically tell a user what happened economically. Raster's first defensibility layer is attribution: converting raw execution traces into meaningful financial events.

This is difficult because crypto activity is highly heterogeneous; each chain, protocol, wallet, venue, and contract pattern can express economic meaning differently. Raster's value compounds as more of that activity is normalised into a consistent portfolio language.

Continuous State Reconstruction

> Reconstructing a fluid historical ledger traces the path-dependent evolution of assets across fluid market conditions.

Attribution is only the first step. Raster then reconstructs portfolio state over time, tracing positions, flows, cost bases, exposure, risk, performance, and

historical context. This matters because a portfolio is not a static screenshot; it is a living record of decisions, deposits, withdrawals, rotations, yield activity, leverage, hedging, and changing market conditions.

Raster's moat grows when that history becomes a coherent portfolio state rather than disconnected balances across interfaces.

Ambiguity Handling and Truth Boundaries

> Surfacing ingestion limits as explicit data uncertainties eliminates model speculation and protects reasoning integrity.

A serious financial intelligence system cannot pretend every data point is perfect. Unsupported chains, incomplete venue data, ambiguous transfers, unknown counterparties, or partial derivatives coverage should become explicit limits, not silent assumptions. Raster's truth layer therefore becomes stronger when it can show what is known, what is inferred, what is unsupported, and what requires review.

This is one of the reasons AI is only useful in finance when it is grounded in verified state; the system must know the difference between evidence, uncertainty, and speculation.

Multi-Agent Orchestration and Committee Logics

> Distributing queries across a parallel matrix of specialized nodes keeps analytical outputs objective and multi-directional.

Raster's AI layer is valuable because it is not the primary source of truth. It receives portfolio state, evidence, quant signals, memory, market context, user intent, and constraints, then synthesises within strict boundaries.

This creates a different AI category from a generic chatbot. The model is not being asked to invent the user's financial reality; it is reasoning over a **verified context** layer and producing decision-support outputs that can be reviewed, challenged, exported, and audited.

Active Memory With Provenance And Scope

> Preserving cross-session context through tagged metadata fields builds long-term advisory continuity without compromising core balance data.

Memory compounds when it preserves useful decision context without replacing current truth. Raster's Active Memory can carry prior theses, constraints, watchpoints, rejected paths, user preferences, decision history, outcomes, and recurring review patterns.

The defensibility comes from memory with provenance and scope. A memory item should know where it came from, when it was created, what it applies to, whether it is still active, and whether the user has accepted, edited, ignored, or removed it. This lets Raster improve continuity without allowing stale context to override live portfolio data.

Runtime Control and Operational Discipline

> Securing the backend orchestrator behind credit accounting controls enables reliable multi-tenant scaling under high operational loads.

Securing the execution pipeline behind credit accounting controls, service authorisations, and asynchronous infrastructure parameters ensures backend resource discipline. The platform features programmatic credit reservations, secure public-key token verifications, and queue-backed asynchronous orchestrations to tightly manage live computing expenses.

This architectural runtime control gives the system complete operational and cost visibility, ensuring the core data engine can scale efficiently under peak institutional demand.

Workflow Dependency And Switching Costs

> Embedding portable decision brief outputs into daily corporate reporting lines creates deep operational replacement barriers.

The moat becomes commercial when Raster outputs become part of recurring workflows: portfolio reviews, treasury reporting, institutional committee packs, DAO decision records, audit exports, API integrations, recurring memory-based reviews, and partner products.

Once users and institutions rely on Raster for verified state, review history, decision records, and exports, the system becomes harder to replace. The switching cost is not only the interface; it is the accumulated truth, memory, auditability, and workflow dependency attached to the portfolio.

Why The Moat Compounds

> The self-reinforcing flywheel maps precision data attributions directly to optimized advisory memory updates.

Raster's defensibility is driven by the interaction between deterministic financial reconstruction and governed AI continuity. Better attribution improves portfolio truth. Better truth improves analysis. Better analysis improves decision support. Better decisions create better memory. Better memory improves future reviews. Better audit trails make the workflow more trusted, while better institutional and builder integrations increase usage around the same underlying intelligence layer.

15 The $RASTER Token

The native token provides a uniform utility and coordination framework to align ecosystem activity across users, developers, and participants.

$RASTER is the native utility token that connects Raster's product usage, AI credits, staking benefits, ecosystem incentives, and DAO participation.

Role Of $RASTER

> The token coordinates core network interactions by mapping software utility directly onto participant incentive models.

$RASTER is designed as the economic coordination layer of the Raster network. It links user activity, institutional usage, builder integrations, AI credits, staking participation, and DAO governance into one product-centred model. The token extends Raster's intelligence system rather than replacing it.

The core product creates utility through verified portfolio truth, quant analysis, governed decision support, Active Memory, AI Market Mapping, audit trails, and institutional workflows. $RASTER coordinates how users, builders, and DAO participants interact with that network.

AI Credits And Product Usage

> A programmatic layout converts tokens into computing credits to handle automated wallet and protocol analysis uniformly.

$RASTER can be used as a payment vehicle for AI credits and platform activity. Credits give users and builders a practical way to access Raster-powered intelligence across portfolio analysis, wallet intelligence, chart interpretation, decision-support workflows, institutional exports, and partner integrations.

This structure lets usage connect to the token without making every workflow depend on a separate payment path. As Raster usage expands across consumer, institutional, API, and builder surfaces, $RASTER supports utility across the network.

Staking And Platform Benefits

> Locking tokens within the protocol unlocks tier-based workspace advantages and deeper ecosystem engagement parameters.

Staking is designed to deepen participation in Raster. Staked $RASTER can support subscription discounts, credit-related benefits, platform access benefits, ecosystem perks, priority access to selected product rollouts, and participation in DAO processes.

The purpose of staking is alignment. Users who participate more deeply in the network can receive product and ecosystem benefits while helping anchor governance participation and long-term community engagement

DAO Treasury And Ecosystem Incentives

> Ecosystem resources route to a decentralized vault to support open-source development and platform growth tracks.

A portion of eligible $RASTER-denominated platform activity can flow to the DAO treasury. DAO-controlled resources can then support ecosystem incentives, staking pools, grants, builder programs, liquidity initiatives where applicable, and community-approved ecosystem activity. Buybacks and burns may be part of the DAO treasury allocation model where approved and legally appropriate.

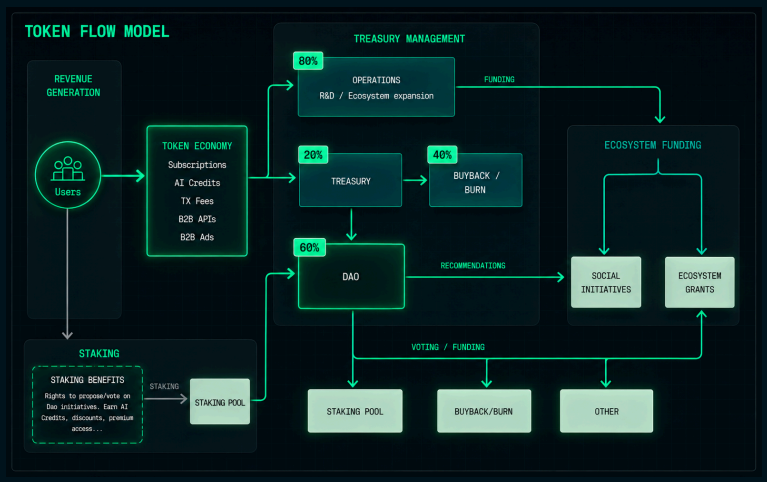
This mechanism should be understood as one treasury tool inside the broader Raster ecosystem model, not as the sole purpose of the token.

Token Flow Model

> The network features a circular ecosystem layout where platform utilization directly maps to resource reallocation.

The token flow can be summarized as: users, institutions, and builders use Raster products; product usage supports AI credits, services, subscriptions, APIs, and integrations; $RASTER supports access, benefits, and participation; a portion of eligible activity can flow into DAO-controlled resources; DAO resources support incentives, staking, builders, and ecosystem growth.

The model is designed to reinforce product usage, participation, and ecosystem support over time.



Governance Bridge

> Possessing utility tokens acts as an interface gate to steer decentralized platform proposals and resources.

$RASTER also connects the token chapter to the DAO chapter. The token powers access, credits, staking benefits, and participation. The DAO defines how community participation, treasury allocation, grants, incentives, and builder support are organised.

Tokenomics

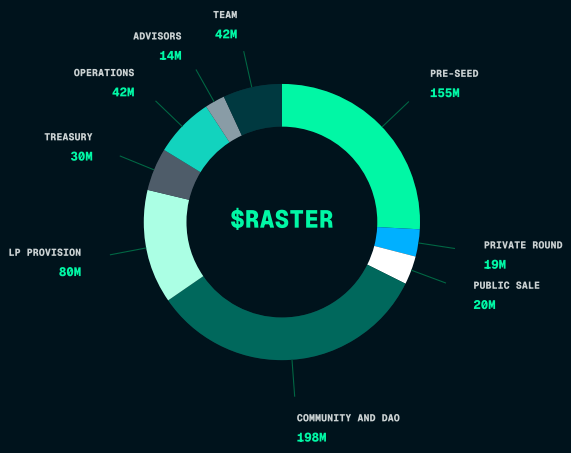
The $RASTER supply is allocated across sale rounds, community growth, liquidity, treasury, operations, advisors, and the team.

TOTAL SUPPLY

600M

PUBLIC SALE PRICE

$0.022



16 Raster DAO

The Raster DAO is the community participation and treasury coordination layer around the Raster ecosystem.

DAO Purpose

> Decentralised governance coordinates network resources around system participation, ecosystem growth tracks, and community alignment.

The DAO gives $RASTER participants a structured way to participate in ecosystem decisions, treasury allocation, staking programmes, grants, incentive programmes, builder support, and community signalling.

The purpose is coordination. Raster's product system creates usage; the DAO helps organise selected network resources around participation, builder activity, and long-term ecosystem support.

Governance And Proposal Flow

> Structured execution frameworks route community initiatives through an open, staking-weighted voting pipeline.

DAO participation follows a structured proposal flow. Ideas become proposals, which are then reviewed against the relevant DAO scope. Eligible participants vote through staking-weighted governance. Approved proposals move into the appropriate allocation, grant, incentive, staking, or ecosystem support process.

This keeps participation legible, ensuring users can see what is proposed, what is voted on, how decisions are made, and how DAO-controlled resources are allocated.

Treasury Allocation

> Capital allocations deploy transparently to subsidise platform tools, integrations, and ongoing software usability tracks.

DAO treasury allocation can support staking pools, ecosystem incentives, grants, builder programmes, liquidity-related initiatives where applicable, and approved buyback or burn mechanisms. The allocation model remains transparent and proposal-driven.

Treasury resources are most valuable when they support useful activity around Raster: more integrations, better tools, stronger usage surfaces, and more durable participation.

Grants And Builder Support

> Targeted developer milestones direct funding toward third-party engineering teams extending native data rails.

The DAO can support builders who extend Raster's network utility. Grants and incentive programmes can be directed toward wallets, dashboards, dApps, research tools, trading interfaces, tax and accounting partners, institutional workflows, and integrations that use Raster's data or intelligence rails.

This connects the DAO directly to the builder layer. DAO support favours integrations that make Raster more useful, more accessible, or more deeply embedded in digital asset workflows.

Ecosystem Alignment

> A self-reinforcing network model binds software usage, resource governance, and external tool delivery.

The DAO and token chapters lead into the broader ecosystem builder layer. $RASTER supports usage, credits, staking benefits, and participation; the DAO organises selected resources and community processes; and builders extend Raster into new products and workflows.

The result is an ecosystem model designed to reinforce product usage, participation, and builder activity around Raster's verified intelligence layer.

[17] Ecosystem Builder Layer

External platforms can query Raster data layers to distribute native financial intelligence features without maintaining internal multi-chain indexers.

Raster extends beyond its own interface by giving builders, integrations, and partners access to the data, AI credits, and incentive rails needed to build on top of the Raster ecosystem. Raster is designed to become more useful as more tools, integrations, and builders connect to it.

The same infrastructure that gives users portfolio truth, market context, AI workflows, and decision intelligence can also support third-party products that require reliable data and intelligent user-facing rails

Builder Layer Overview

> Opening access to the core analytics environment shifts the platform footprint from an independent workspace tool into multi-tenant network infrastructure.

The builder layer expands Raster from a product into ecosystem infrastructure. Builders, apps, integrations, researchers, and partners can use Raster's data, intelligence, and credit systems to build products that would otherwise require fragmented indexing, portfolio reconstruction, analytics, and AI infrastructure.

This makes Raster useful beyond its own native interface, allowing secondary systems to utilize Raster-powered intelligence without needing to rebuild the full stack internally.

Programmatic Developer Integration Models

> Ecosystem developers can instantly connect external platforms into our data structures across six primary operational layouts:

Web3 Consumer Wallets: Applications embed native portfolio summaries, exposure alerts, and system risk signals directly inside the client balance sheet layout.

Active Trading Tools: Platforms use our automated market mapping, technical chart layers, liquidity boundaries, and portfolio-fit assessments to inform order execution.

DAO Governance Dashboards: Organisation protocols consume automated treasury tracking records, synthesised decision briefs, and auditable data exports to guide voting.

Corporate Tax and Audit Platforms: Enterprise accounting partners directly ingest our labelled transaction attributions and historical flow snapshot exports.

Quantitative Research Nodes: Institutional analytics platforms pull candidate asset reviews and curated thematic intelligence layers.

Decentralised Applications (dApps): Smart contract interfaces execute wallet-aware user insights without constructing a native blockchain data pipeline.

Data And Indexing Access

> Accessing unified database layers removes the engineering friction of building bespoke protocol-labelling and chain-parsing layers.

Builders can access Raster's indexed wallet, token, protocol, portfolio, and market data layers. This can reduce the need to rebuild chain-by-chain infrastructure, protocol labelling, historical attribution, portfolio state reconstruction, and market data normalisation from scratch.

The value is especially strong in digital assets because useful applications need more than basic balances. They require history, labels, positions, exposures, performance context, protocol-level interpretation, and market-aware portfolio state.

AI Credits For Builders

> Turnkey developer credit lines connect third-party platforms to bounded reasoning paths while background infrastructure expenses are handled natively.

AI credits give builders a practical way to power intelligence inside their own products. Instead of every builder maintaining separate AI usage logic, credits can connect third-party workflows to Raster's intelligence layer.

These credits can support portfolio analysis, wallet intelligence, market context, chart interpretation, decision support, institutional exports, agentic interfaces, and other AI-powered experiences built around verified Raster context.

Embedded Portfolio Intelligence

> Plug-and-play developer configurations allow external interface surfaces to serve tailored risk metrics without mutating into full data infrastructure companies.

Raster intelligence can be embedded directly into external interface surfaces via plug-and-play developer configurations. This connectivity allows external products to offer portfolio-aware intelligence without becoming full portfolio infrastructure companies themselves. Embedded insights deliver targeted analyses, candidate asset reviews, derivatives context, and decision briefs that remain strictly grounded in the user's verified Raster truth layer.

Shared Usage And Fee Models

> Programmatic transaction and utility fees align ecosystem activity directly with real network software consumption.

Integrations can use $RASTER-based payments, credits, or shared usage models. This creates alignment between builders, users, Raster, and the DAO because value flows through actual product usage rather than disconnected incentives. As more

integrations use Raster's data and intelligence rails, ecosystem activity can create more token utility, more credit usage, more DAO treasury flow, and more opportunities for builder incentives.

Grants And DAO-Supported Builder Programs

> Proposal-driven community milestones fund open-source applications that expand baseline protocol data tracking boundaries.

The DAO can support useful builders through grants, incentives, staking-related programmes, and ecosystem rewards. This gives the community a way to help expand the number of useful tools and integrations around Raster.

DAO-supported builder programmes focus on integrations that add real utility: better data surfaces, new dApps, analytics tools, research workflows, portfolio interfaces, institutional integrations, and partner products that increase usage across the Raster network.

Expanding The Raster Network

> Every fresh software integration compounds data accuracy and scales the circular token economy.

Every useful integration makes Raster more valuable; more tools create more user surfaces, and more user surfaces create more activity. More activity creates more credit usage, more data feedback, more token utility, and more ecosystem participation. The builder layer therefore strengthens the same flywheel described in the token and DAO chapters.

Users, builders, integrations, credits, incentives, and DAO support reinforce one another as Raster becomes a broader intelligence network for digital assets.

[18] Closing Thesis

Raster is built on a singular premise: that direct access to global blockchain networks is structurally incomplete without a unified infrastructure layer to interpret it.

The digital asset industry has spent a decade expanding the rails of capital mobility, creating an explosion of heterogeneous chains, protocols, and synthetic

venues. However, expanding transactional access without expanding contextual intelligence has only served to increase operational risk and cognitive friction for the allocator.

By forcing ledger normalisation to happen entirely outside the language model, Raster establishes a verifiably grounded system where machine intelligence serves to clarify, rather than obscure, financial reality.

The Paradigm Shift of Coordinated Intelligence

True capital discipline is inherently path-dependent, relying as much on past institutional memory and strict risk constraints as it does on live transactional facts. When software treats every user prompt as an isolated event, it erases the strategic context required to maintain consistent execution across market regimes.

Raster resolves this structural limitation by linking active memory vectors, quantitative risk models, and a multi-agent committee architecture into a singular, cohesive lifecycle. The resulting platform shifts the allocator's workflow away from the chaos of disconnected software interfaces and into a self-reinforcing ecosystem where every review, decision, and compliance audit trail makes the network permanently smarter.

The separation of deterministic financial compilation from linguistic model reasoning marks the definitive evolution of digital asset management.

18 DISCLAIMERS

No Investment Advice

The information provided in this litepaper or on the Raster platform does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, trading advice, or any other sort of advice and you should not treat any of the website's content as such. Raster does not recommend that any cryptocurrency should be bought, sold, or held by you. Conduct your own due diligence and consult your financial advisor before making any investment decisions.

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Non-Endorsement

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Risks

As with all investment opportunities and DeFi projects, there is an element of risk, and every user or participant should consider the risks below as well as professional legal/financial advice prior to acquiring $RASTER tokens.

The following is a non-exhaustive disclosure of principal risk factors which are considered to be material by the Company in connection with the ICO and the acquisition, holding and/or use of the $RASTER Token in addition to the use of Raster Products and Apps as applicable at any moment in time. Users are advised to consult with their professional advisers before deciding to obtain $RASTER Tokens.

The Company believes that the following risk factors may affect the company itself, the participants/users as well as future partners, investors, shareholders. By acquiring, holding, and using $RASTER Tokens, the Participant expressly acknowledges and assumes the following risks:

Acquisition of $RASTER tokens

The acquisition of $RASTER Tokens through centralized exchanges (CEX) or decentralized exchanges (DEX) is only suitable for those who are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an acquisition, or else to those that have been professionally advised concerning the token acquisition. The acquisition is suitable for those that have sufficient financial resources to be able to bear any losses that may arise which in extreme (but possible) scenarios may be equal to the whole amount spent in connection with the token acquisition. Such an acquisition should not be seen as an investment or a financial asset.

Risk of losing access to $RASTER Tokens due to loss of Private key/s, Custodial Error or User error

A DeFi or CEX Wallet is necessary to acquire, hold, and dispose of Tokens. The User hereby understands that he is responsible for setting up the Wallet with a third-party provider or, in due time, to set up the Raster Wallet, in order to hold $RASTER Tokens. The user is responsible for implementing reasonable measures for securing the Wallet and the loss of private key/s associated with the Wallet may result in the loss of $RASTER Tokens and any other cryptocurrencies and/or tokens held within. Moreover, any third party that gains access to such private key/s, including by gaining access to login credentials of the Wallet may be able to acquire the user's $RASTER tokens and any other assets held in the wallet. Any errors or malfunctions caused by or otherwise related to the Wallet may also result in the loss of the $RASTER Tokens and all other assets held in the wallet. Additionally, the User's failure to follow the procedures provided in the Terms for acquiring and receiving $RASTER Tokens, including, but not limited to, the provision of the wrong Wallet address for receiving $RASTER Tokens, may also result in the loss of $RASTER Tokens.

Risk of hacking and security weakness

Hackers or other groups or organizations may attempt to interfere, dishonestly acquire or steal $RASTER Tokens using several methods, including, but not limited to, denial-of-service attacks, Sybil attacks, spoofing, smurfing, malware attacks, consensus-based attacks, manipulation, social engineering and any such similar events which could have an impact on $RASTER Tokens, their value, the Raster apps and products.

Risk of Security breaches

There is a risk that the Smart Contract, the Website, the Raster Apps, Wallets, products, and $RASTER tokens may unintentionally include bugs susceptibility to

exploits due to possible weaknesses in the source code interfering with the use of, or causing the loss of, $RASTER Tokens, their value. The source code of the Website is open and could be updated, amended, altered, or modified from time to time. The Company is unable to foresee or guarantee the precise result of an update, amendment, alteration, or modification. As a result, any update, amendment, alteration, or modification could lead to an unexpected or unintended outcome that adversely affects $RASTER Tokens and/or all the Raster apps and products. As a result, $RASTER Tokens may be lost.

Risk of no listing or low/no liquidity

Even though there are currently online services available which enable an exchange of cryptographic tokens with other such tokens, or even enable the exchange of cryptographic tokens for fiat money, there are no warranties and/or guarantees that $RASTER Tokens will be made available for exchange with other cryptographic tokens and/or fiat money. No guarantees are given whatsoever concerning the capacity and/or volume of such exchange/s. Such exchange, if any, might be subject to poorly understood regulatory oversight, and the Company does not give any warranties regarding any exchange services providers. Users might be exposed to fraud and failure affecting those exchanges. Furthermore, there can be no assurances that such exchanges have enough liquidity to support the trading of $RASTER tokens, and that the token holder may be unable to affect a transaction.

Risk of an eventual fluctuation and volatility of $RASTER Tokens' value

The Raster products and apps are intended to be financially self-sufficient and self-financing the Company's costs and plans. The Company commits to having no specific interest in the market value of $RASTER tokens and it shall not be directly affected by unfavorable fluctuation of $RASTER Tokens' value. On the other hand, Token holders are subject to such risk of eventual volatility due to a number of factors. In addition to the general market conditions, there are several potential events that could exacerbate the risk of fluctuation in the value of $RASTER Token, including significant security incidents or market irregularities at one or more of the significant cryptocurrency exchanges.

Risk of Competing companies, apps and platforms

It is possible that alternative or third-party companies, apps, platforms could be established that utilize the same, or better, code, systems, technologies and offer services that are materially similar to those offered by Raster. Raster may compete

with these alternatives, which could negatively impact the Raster apps, products, as well as the utility and consequent value of $RASTER tokens.

Risk of uninsured losses

Unlike bank accounts or accounts at some other financial institutions, $RASTER Tokens are uninsured unless the User specifically obtains private insurance to insure them. The Users are responsible for their own assets and should follow standard security procedures as well as follow advice of financial and legal experts. In the event of loss of $RASTER Tokens or loss of $RASTER Tokens' value, there is no public insurer or private insurance arranged by the Company to offer recourse to the User.

The risk associated with uncertain regulations and enforcement actions.

The regulatory status of DLT Assets and their offering may be unclear or unsettled in many jurisdictions. It is difficult to predict how or whether regulatory authorities may apply existing Regulation, or enforce new regulations concerning technology and its applications, including the Raster apps and products as well as $RASTER tokens. Regulatory actions or changes to law and regulations could negatively impact $RASTER Tokens and Raster apps and products in various ways, including, but not limited to, a determination that the acquisition, holding and use or disposal and transfer of $RASTER Tokens constitutes a regulated instrument that requires registration or licensing of those instruments or some or all of the parties involved in the acquisition, contribution, sale and delivery thereof. The Company may cease operations or interrupt the token sale in a jurisdiction if regulatory actions, or changes to law or regulations, make it illegal to operate in such jurisdiction, or if it is commercially undesirable or no longer viable to obtain the necessary regulatory approval/s to operate or to provide the Raster apps and products in such jurisdiction.

Risk of insufficient interest in $RASTER Tokens and Raster Apps and Products

$RASTER Tokens and the Raster apps and products may become obsolete and not used by a large number of individuals, companies, and other entities, or there may be limited interest in the use of $RASTER Tokens and Raster apps and products. Such a lack of use or interest could negatively impact the development of the Raster Apps and Products and therefore, the potential utility of $RASTER Tokens.

Risk of mining attacks

As with other decentralized cryptographic tokens based on the ERC20 token standard or similar, $RASTER Tokens are susceptible to attacks by miners in the course of validating on chain, including, but not limited to, double-spend attacks, majority mining power attacks, and selfish-mining attacks. Any successful attacks present a risk to $RASTER Tokens, including, but not limited to, accurate execution and recording of transactions involving $RASTER Tokens.

Internet transmission risks

There are risks associated with using $RASTER Tokens, including, but not limited to, the failure of hardware, software, and Internet connections, or other technologies on which the Raster apps and products rely on. Such failures may result in disruptions to communication, errors, distortions, or delays when using $RASTER tokens or Raster apps and products.

Risk of dissolution of the Company

Due to a variety of reasons, it is possible that a decrease in the $RASTER token utility may arise due to failure of commercial relationships, unfavorable market conditions, intellectual property ownership challenges, competitor challenges, added compliance and regulatory obligations, and more. In such cases, the use of the Raster products and $RASTER tokens utility might no longer be viable to be offered, or the Company may need to cease trading and be dissolved and liquidated.

Risk arising from lack of governance rights.

Since $RASTER Tokens do not represent or confer any ownership right or stake, share or security or equivalent rights, intellectual property rights or any other form of participation relating to the Company, all decisions involving the Company will be made by the Company at its sole discretion, including, but not limited to, decisions to transfer more $RASTER Tokens for use, and to sell or liquidate the Company. These decisions could adversely affect the utility and value of the $RASTER Tokens.

Regulatory risks and market risks

The Company and its operations are or may be subject to domestic and/or EU and international laws, regulations, and directives. Existing laws may be subject to change whilst new directives may be implemented. These may include privacy and data protection, consumer protection, data security, and others. The new (or changes to existing) laws, regulations, or directives may affect the Company, the $RASTER tokens, the Raster Apps and products. This could impact the utility of $RASTER

tokens Platform. Furthermore, users/participants/investors may also be subject to new/changes to existing laws, regulations, and directives. This could also impact on the accessibility and utility of $RASTER tokens. The user hereby accepts the risk that in some countries, $RASTER Tokens might be considered, now or in the future, a security token. In this case, the Company gives no representations, warranties, or guarantees that the $RASTER Tokens are not considered to be security tokens, securities, financial instruments or similar medium, in all countries. The users hereby accept to be solely responsible for the legal, financial, and any other risks connected to $RASTER Tokens as a security in their country and to be the only responsible for checking if the holding, using and the disposal of $RASTER Tokens is legal in their country. Furthermore, changes in laws, regulations, and directives governing the Company's operations, including but not limited to changes to the applicable tax regime, may adversely affect its business. Any change in the Company's tax status, or taxation legislation, could affect the value of its financial holdings, its business, the Company's ability to achieve its business objectives and continual commitment to the development and adherence to the roadmap.

Other inherent risks

The User understands and accepts the inherent risks associated with $RASTER Tokens, to the extent not covered elsewhere in the terms, including, but not limited to, risks associated with (a) money laundering; (b) fraud; (c) exploitation for illegal purposes; and (d) any other unanticipated risks.

Unanticipated risks

In addition to the risks included in this Litepaper, there are other risks associated with the User's acquisition, holding, and use of $RASTER Tokens, as well as the use of the Raster apps and products, including some that the Company cannot or may not anticipate. The user assumes full responsibility for any restrictions and risks associated with the holding or use of the $RASTER Tokens as well as the Raster apps and products. If any of the risks mentioned in the terms are unacceptable or the User is not in a position to understand them, the User should not acquire, hold, or use $RASTER Tokens and should not use Raster apps and products.

Disclaimer

Certain information contained within this Litepaper involves or includes "Forward looking statements" which can be identified through terminology such as "may", "will", "should" "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "foresee", "intend", or "believe" as well as the negatives for each term. Due to various reasons, some of which are mentioned in this section, the Company, its performance, ideas, plans or

roadmap may change or differ materially from that presented in conjunction with such forward-looking statements.