

PHALANX COMMUNITY · HANDBOOK · OCTOBER 2026

THE SPARTAN OS HANDBOOK

How to start in seven steps, the bond first, the terms as shown on 24 September 2026, every answer by topic, the objection scripts, the project's answers to eleven due-diligence questions, the message to the international partners and the bond guidance, the announcements since launch, and the rules that keep funds safe. The library, for the phone and for print.

PHALANX COMMUNITY · SPARTAN OS ON ANUBIS CHAIN · ENGLISH EDITION

EVERY FIGURE AS STATED BY SPARTAN OS OR ANUBIS CHAIN ON THE DATE GIVEN · RATES
FLOAT; CAPS ARE FIXED AT ENTRY · NOT FINANCIAL ADVICE

OCTOBER
2026

CONTENTS

WHAT THIS HANDBOOK COVERS

The same material as the library, in the order a new person meets it: the seven steps first, the bond before any staking, then the terms, then every answer, then what people say against it, then the project's answers to eleven due-diligence questions, then the message the project sends every new international partner and its guidance on the bonds, then what has been announced, then the rules.

I	How to start: seven steps	03
II	Terms today, as shown on 24 September 2026	07
III	The answers, by topic	12
IV	Objections	57
V	Due diligence: eleven questions, answered by the project	63
VI	The message to the international partners, and the bonds	72
VII	Announcements since launch	80
VIII	Safety, verification and the official links	84

HOW TO READ THIS

Every rate carries its cap and its date. Where a figure comes from the dApp it says so, with the date it was read; where it comes from a call or a document, that source is named. Nothing here is a promise of return. The library at the link on the last page is updated first; this handbook follows at each edition.

The Phalanx

Three hundred held a pass because each one covered the next. The community works the same way: every figure with its cap and its date, no promises of return, links from the official pages only, and a question that is not answered goes to a leader rather than to a guess. A promoter who keeps those four rules can be trusted with a team, and a new person who hears them on the first day knows what kind of team they have joined.

01

PART I

HOW TO START: SEVEN STEPS

For the person who has never held a wallet. What to do, what you need, and how you know it worked. One evening, a small amount first. The bond comes first; staking comes after you are in the system and hold RM bought from your leader.

STEP 1**Install a wallet and back it up**

Install Bitget Wallet from the official app store listing (Anubis Chain recommends it; the chain is built in, and swap and cross-chain work inside it). OKX Wallet, TokenPocket, Binance Wallet or MetaMask work too, with the network added by hand in step 2. Create a new wallet, write the seed phrase on paper, and keep the paper offline. No official account will ever ask for it.

YOU NEED

A phone or a computer, ten minutes, a pen.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The wallet shows an address that begins with 0x. That address is the same on every EVM chain, including Anubis.

STEP 2**Add Anubis Chain to the wallet**

In Bitget Wallet, Anubis is already in the network list: switch to it. In any other wallet, add a custom network with exactly these values: name Anubis, RPC <https://rpc.anubispace.org>, chain ID 6714, symbol DAI, explorer <https://browser.anubispace.org>. If the wallet's search shows several networks called Anubis, do not pick one; the chain ID 6714 is the only identifier that matters.

YOU NEED

The five values above. Nothing else.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The wallet shows chain ID 6714 and a balance in gasDAI (0 for now). chainlist.org/chain/6714 shows the same values.

STEP 3**Get gasDAI: the fuel for every move**

Every transaction on Anubis costs a fraction of a cent, paid in gasDAI. A wallet with no gasDAI cannot do anything, so this comes before the first transfer. On BNB Chain, buy or swap five to ten dollars into DAI, then bridge it to Anubis: app.anubisbridge.com, galebridge.net, or the cross-chain screen inside Bitget Wallet, typed by hand, never from a link in a chat. Source BNB Chain, destination Anubis (6714). The DAI arrives as gasDAI.

YOU NEED

Five to ten dollars of DAI on BNB Chain, and a little BNB for the withdrawal gas there.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The wallet, on Anubis, shows a gasDAI balance. Paste your address into browser.anubispace.org and the same balance appears.

STEP 4**Bring USDT onto Anubis, a small amount first**

Buy USDT on any exchange and withdraw it to your wallet address on BNB Chain (BEP-20); it is the cheapest source chain to bridge from. Then bridge it to Anubis the same way as the DAI: 10 to 50 USDT first, the rest once it has arrived. Anubis Bridge is free and slower (the leaders quoted two to three hours); GaleBridge takes seconds and charges 0.5% to 1.5%, as stated on 7 September. Never send Anubis assets straight to an exchange later; bridge back first.

YOU NEED

USDT on BNB Chain, gasDAI from step 3. The bridge shows the fee before you approve.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

browser.anubispace.org shows the USDT balance on your Anubis address.

STEP 5**Join through your leader's referral link or code**

Join the Phalanx channel first, then open the Spartan OS dApp at spartanar.org through the referral link your leader gives you in person, or enter the invitation code where the dApp asks for it. Connect the wallet on Anubis and let it synchronise. The dApp binds the referrer the first time the wallet connects and it cannot be changed later, so never use a link from a public chat. The dashboard then shows the live rates and caps for every product: those are the figures to quote, never the ones in a chat.

YOU NEED

The link or code from the person who introduced you, and the wallet holding USDT and gasDAI.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The dashboard shows your address, your USDT balance and the name of your referrer.

STEP 6**Buy the 540-day bond**

On the dashboard choose the liquidity bond, 540 days. You pay in USDT and receive RM at the bond price, which is below the market price: on 25 September 2026 the 540-day bond was 14.79% below market (1,000 USDT bought 38.09 RM against 32.46 at market), and the project states the discount is not fixed. Principal and rewards are released daily across the 540 days, with a cap of 5× the entry in USDT, fixed at entry, and the daily rewards can be compounded. This is the entry the international team recommends at this stage, and it comes before any staking: staking follows once you are in the system and hold RM bought from your leader. Read the bond price, the discount and the cap on the screen before you confirm, and run the amount through the calculator first.

YOU NEED

USDT on Anubis, gasDAI for the fee. From one dollar; test with a small bond first.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The bond appears on the dashboard with its term, price and cap. Rates and discounts float; caps are fixed at entry. Nothing here is a promise of return.

STEP 7**Claim every twelve hours, through the turbine**

Every release, from the bond, staking, rank rewards and level income alike, is claimed through the turbine (the turbo pool): you buy the same amount of RM on RocketSwap, one to one, wait 24 hours, and both amounts are yours. To see RM and GD in the wallet, import their contract addresses once from the Terms today section (compare the first four and last four characters). Interest compounds if left in; extra rewards do not, so claim them daily.

YOU NEED

gasDAI for the claim and USDT for the matching purchase on RocketSwap.

HOW YOU KNOW IT WORKED

The claim and the matching purchase both show on browser.anubispace.org under your address; the wallet lists RM and GD.

AFTER THE SEVEN STEPS: STAKING

Staking is not one of the seven. It comes after you are in the system and hold RM bought from your leader: from then on the staking products on the dashboard (flexible, 180, 360 and 540 days) are open to you, with the rate and the cap read from the screen on the day. The bond is the entry; staking is what follows it, with tokens that came from your leader.

BEFORE EVERY STEP THAT MOVES MONEY

Type addresses, do not click them. Check the chain ID is 6714. Verify the first four and last four characters of every address. Test each new route with a small amount. Keep the seed phrase on paper. No official account will ever ask for it.

02



PART II

TERMS TODAY

As shown on spartanar.org on 24 September 2026. Rates float and the dApp is the reference: if the screen in front of you differs, the screen wins.

\$30.81

RM price on the bond page

0.2962%

flexible pool, per rebase, two a day, no cap

4× · 4.5× · 5×

long-term caps at 180, 360 and 540 days, fixed in USDT

PRODUCT	RATE AS STATED	CAP	NOTES
Flexible staking	0.2962% per rebase (24 Sept); about 0.3% per twelve hours (7 Sept)	none	principal withdrawable any time; compounds by itself
180-day staking	1.1% a day (7 Sept); over 1.0% (14 Sept)	4× (400%)	pays until the cap; capital released daily, counted inside the cap (26 Sept)
360-day staking	1.2% a day (7 Sept); 1.1% (14 Sept)	4.5× (450%)	extra rewards from 200 USDT; energy at 260% of the position
540-day staking	1.3% a day (7 Sept); 1.2% (14 Sept)	5× (500%)	extra rewards from 200 USDT
180-day liquidity bond	paid like the 180-day stake	4×	RM at \$30.4177, 1.29% below market on 24 Sept; no extra rewards
360-day liquidity bond	paid like the 360-day stake	4.5×	RM at \$27.6424, 11.46% below market; no extra rewards
540-day liquidity bond	paid like the 540-day stake	5×	RM at \$26.4212, 16.61% below market; no extra rewards
RM Stability Vault (burning bond)	1.5% a day net (7 Sept)	250% release	from 500 USDT; 20% energy recharge; 3% GD airdrop vesting over 30 weeks

Energy, fees and the turbine

Energy ratio 260% on a 360-day stake and 557% on burning RM, as shown on the Energy page. Base fee 5% and protection fee 1% on the Charge Incentive Pool page. Turbine extra ratio 1%. Every claim passes through the turbine: buy the same RM on RocketSwap, wait 24 hours, release.

The dashboard on 24 September 2026

FIGURE	VALUE
Market capitalisation	\$226,452,893
RM supply	7,350,151 RM
Treasury market value	\$61,503,990 (risk-free value \$10,927,391)
Protocol-owned liquidity	\$61,503,990
RM staked	69.67% of supply

Total value locked	\$157,518,313
Flexible pool, total value deposited	\$57,050,330
LP bond balance	\$106,637,953
Buyback fund	2,083,658.20 USDT; dip-buy pool 24,696.18 RM; 51,796.35 RM burned

Contract addresses, verified on the explorer on 24 September 2026

TOKEN	NAME ON THE EXPLORER	ADDRESS
RM	Rome (RM)	0x2e045e1380f5f5b6e7550328910a7377c9fce59d
GD	Gladiator (GD)	0x21b6b0b3fab224921d3054d187e324a673411b4c
USDT	Pegged USDT	0xDfb6a28BC6DC51fed17c27C880F2c66cDd040A3e
DAI	Pegged DAI	0x83fd06F0846d9D90B3016bF670Efe2E0B11cDe14

Compare the first four and last four characters, and the name the wallet reads back. If an address in a chat differs, the chat is wrong.

All published Spartan OS contracts, checked on the explorer on 26 September 2026

As listed by the project's service accounts on 25 and 26 September 2026. Twenty are contracts with live histories; the charge incentive pool address is not a contract on the explorer and is marked. Source code is verified for the USDT and DAI token contracts only; the rest are deployed with public bytecode and public transactions and their readable source is not published.

CONTRACT	ADDRESS	EXPLORER, 26 SEPTEMBER 2026
RM token (Rome)	0x2e045e1380f5f5b6e7550328910a7377c9fce59d	contract · 1,028,480 transactions
GD token (Gladiator)	0x21b6b0b3fab224921d3054d187e324a673411b4c	contract · 3,488 transactions
USDT (pegged)	0xDfb6a28BC6DC51fed17c27C880F2c66cDd040A3e	contract · 1,087,220 transactions · source verified
DAI (pegged)	0x83fd06F0846d9D90B3016bF670Efe2E0B11cDe14	contract · 4,543,941 transactions · source verified
Treasury	0x4A9f64917Bd06ffcB03b2910445b451C04e3f2A1	contract · 40 transactions
Flexible staking	0x52eAF5237522cd96cDa342C640571c34A7aA3740	contract · 592,444 transactions
180-day staking	0x726CD25cd37fCD2D0dcf9Fa56059CCb542f80197	contract · 176,804 transactions

360-day staking	0x84BAfF07E17E8d8563585beE533A92a193E1AfC5	contract · 53,706 transactions
540-day staking	0x99F715628b35E5b4FECEB26420543e3E704ad98b	contract · 304,531 transactions
180-day liquidity bond	0x1f3553461FD62b4aedF19c5Cc7bD5d3B151cCd2D	contract · 10,180 transactions
360-day liquidity bond	0x7F8a46274e50249E76Bd49ff819030353ee0F54D	contract · 11,139 transactions
540-day liquidity bond	0xB2e97AC63d4ee96C68d4d769282e1ff10950Bc11	contract · 98,822 transactions
180-day long-term fixed bond	0xC3462e1052A4150Beb5aBe040238311b1A878aA	contract · 18 transactions
360-day long-term fixed bond	0xB1Ea4aa45DD751512F2f80F88f90A021c2842689	contract · 12 transactions
540-day long-term fixed bond	0x7E171bFb09A4A5Ec23E0C713C82Cf0BD31fcFCB0	contract · 10 transactions
Burn contract	0x7bAfD7622f137Fa9cDDaf304cd58CA28c3eA758A	contract · 8,084 transactions
Community rewards	0xE691522f79Cf30C82DAbDadebE04F2348690f351	contract · 156,070 transactions
Turbo (1:1 engine)	0xf9A76fF9AAcA29deA56B57c21de0C0E31f36C4Cd	contract · 1,070,848 transactions
Activity score management	0x377f3416262c4320318aC053Bd4CD2BfAED5C6da	contract · 4 transactions
Stable vault	0xabFe1C8b66D64Bc96645b5811aD1d2636b4473E7	contract · 1,683 transactions
Charge incentive pool	0x0c52A0ac4c59b5144DB1E92755137138995d53Fd	not a contract; unconfirmed, send nothing

Where the figures come from

PAGE	ADDRESS	WHAT IT SHOWS
dApp	spartanar.org	Dashboard, Flexible Stake, the three long-term stakes, Long-Term Liquidity Bond, RM Stability Vault, Charge Incentive Pool, My Invite, Spider Web Rewards, DAO, Turbine, Energy, Genesis Cornerstone, DAO Vote
Official site	home.spartanar.org	Linked from the dApp footer
DEX	rocketswap.org	Buy RM against USDT; the turbine purchase happens here

Explorer	browser.anubispace.org	Every address, token and transaction
Chain	chain ID 6714 · rpc.anubispace.org	gasDAI pays fees; the chain ID is the check

03

PART III

THE ANSWERS, BY TOPIC

Every knowledge card in the library except the news, in the order of the topics. The answer first, the detail second, the source last.

ANUBIS CHAIN

The chain: who built it, what runs on it, what makes it different.

Who is behind Anubis Chain and Spartan OS?

Anubis Foundation, which publishes a footprint of two years, five continents, twenty countries and more than a hundred projects. Three of them matter here: Origin (DeFi 3.0 on LGNS), WebKey and Melos (16 million users, as stated), and Anubis Chain itself. Anubis Labs is the arm that funds projects on the chain, and Spartan OS is its first.

Most projects start from nothing: no users, no assets, no track record. This one starts with millions of holders who already know the foundation's name and a chain the foundation controls. Spartan OS runs 137 smart contracts on the codebase that ran Origin and Awake; the CertiK audit has been submitted. Foundation footprint as published at anubi.pro; Origin partnership announced by Anubis Foundation on 8 July 2024.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 2

What did Origin prove?

That this foundation can build a market of millions and keep it alive. At its AVE snapshot Origin (LGNS) had 2.5 million holders, a \$1.4 billion circulating market cap, a \$200 million pool and 91,000 transactions in one day. Two years on, about \$55 million is still in the Origin pool on Polygon.

These are historical figures, not today's prices. The point is the last one: two years later the pool is still there and people can still sell. Snapshot as supplied by Anubis Foundation, checkable at ave.ai; today's pool figure as stated in the 14 September 2026 briefing.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 3

What does Anubis Chain already do? The numbers.

Mainnet since April 2026, chain ID 6714. As published by Anubis Chain in September 2026: over 100 million transactions, over 18 million addresses, over 16,000 smart contracts, over 1,900 tokens, about one second per block. Fees are paid in gasDAI, pegged to the dollar.

Everything is on the public explorer at browser.anubispace.org. The chain is indexed by The Graph, explored through Blockscout and connected cross-chain through LayerZero, Stargate, Anubis Bridge and GaleBridge. Earlier presentations also cite 2,400+ transactions per second, a 450 ms block time and 21 active validators of 52 nodes; those are the project's own figures.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 4; Anubis Chain periodic data report, September 2026

Why does it matter that Spartan OS runs on its own chain?

When a project runs on someone else's chain, the gas, the rules and the future belong to someone else. Anubis Foundation built the chain, Anubis Labs funds what runs on it, and Spartan OS is the first application. Same people, same code, new chain.

A promoter can say it in one line: most projects rent a chain; this one owns it. It also means every figure about the chain and the project can be checked on one explorer, browser.anubispace.org.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slides 2 and 4

What is gasDAI?

The unit Anubis Chain uses for transaction fees. It is pegged one to one to DAI, a dollar stablecoin, so a transaction costs the same on a quiet day and a busy one. A wallet shows a gasDAI balance where it would show ETH on Ethereum. A transaction costs a fraction of a cent.

On most chains a user must first buy the chain's own token to pay for anything, and that token's price moves. On Anubis the fee a user sees when they approve a transaction is the fee they pay, in dollar terms, on any day. gasDAI comes through the official bridge: bridge DAI and the destination balance is your gas. Never buy gasDAI from a person.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part II and Guide 09

Is Anubis Chain private or public?

Both, by choice. Transactions are public by default, as on Ethereum. A user can shield a transaction: the amount and type stay visible, but sender and receiver identities are protected by a PLONK zero-knowledge proof. Anubis calls it selective disclosure: private for people, transparent for the protocol, workable for regulators.

A zero-knowledge proof lets the network confirm a transaction is valid, that the sender had the funds and that the rules were followed, without publishing who sent what to whom. Shielded transactions take a little longer because the proof is generated on the user's side. Everything a promoter does day to day uses ordinary transparent transactions.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part II; Technical guide, September 2026, Part II

What stops front-running on Anubis?

Pending transactions are encrypted before validators see them. At least two thirds of validators must cooperate to decrypt one, and only after its place in a block is fixed. A block producer cannot see your swap on RocketSwap and trade ahead of it. The design rules sandwich attacks out rather than discouraging them.

Sandwich attacks are the most common way retail traders lose money on decentralised exchanges. The mechanism uses BLS12-381 threshold cryptography, as described in the Anubis Network documentation.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part II (Anubis Network documentation)

How are blocks confirmed? Is a transaction final?

A fixed set of validators takes turns proposing blocks and a block is final once two thirds or more have signed it. There is no probabilistic finality and no reorganisation: once confirmed, a block does not change. Transparent transactions confirm in about a second.

The technical documentation describes an IBFT 2.0 variant with a validator set re-elected every 100 blocks by a verifiable random function. The docs.anubispace.org pages and the chain's own 100 Questions describe a Proof of Staked Authority design with staking, governance and slashing for double signing or downtime, and a theoretical capacity of about 2,000 transactions per second. Quote whichever you can show, and say where it comes from.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part II; Anubis Chain documentation (docs.anubispace.org)

Does Ethereum software work on Anubis?

Yes, unchanged. Anubis runs the Ethereum Virtual Machine. Solidity contracts deploy as they are, MetaMask and every wallet that supports custom networks connect, and Hardhat, Foundry, Remix and ethers.js work as on Ethereum. A team does not rewrite; it redeploys.

For a user with Ethereum experience the only two new things are the chain ID, 6714, and the fee unit, gasDAI.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part II

What infrastructure is live on the chain today?

RocketSwap (the native exchange, Uniswap V2 design, listed on CertiK Skynet), two official bridges (Anubis Bridge and GaleBridge, the latter audited by CertiK in October 2025), the Blockscout explorer, The Graph indexing, LayerZero and Stargate routes, Capybara Launch, and wallet support in Bitget, OKX, TokenPocket, Binance Wallet and MetaMask.

This is the difference between a chain with a roadmap and a chain with a working economy. Bridgers is a third-party route that Anubis does not operate. Named partners as published by Anubis Chain: DeBox, DappOS, xBubble, Ads3, Golden Pact, REI Network, Bitget Wallet, GoPlay.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part II

Are the bridged USDT, USDC and DAI on Anubis backed?

Anubis Chain states that every officially bridged asset is minted one to one when the native asset is locked in the official asset-pegging bridge on the source chain, and burned when redeemed, so the locked reserves match the supply on Anubis. The bridge contracts are public on Etherscan.

Official Asset-Pegging Main Bridge: 0x250ba4e73a365cefdd170a2b1ff9fc03097d64f3. Official Transaction Main Bridge: 0x8932fe7726C1EE743F662f485C3e5a5D1D595F71. A reader checks it by opening the Etherscan page, reading the balances the contract holds, and comparing them with the supply of the same asset on browser.anubispace.org. The statement is reproduced in full in the Official section of this page.

Source: Anubis Chain statement, 20 September 2026

What is Anubis Labs?

The incubation arm of Anubis Chain. It selects projects to build on the chain, funds them and supports them through launch. Spartan OS is its first consumer project, which is why the two names appear together everywhere.

Anubis Foundation has announced a \$300 million commitment to the Anubis Chain ecosystem; the Labs' own FAQ describes a \$100 million incubation fund with 10,000 NFT incentive assets. Both figures are the project's own. Projects Labs names: Capybara Launch, RocketSwap, GaleBridge, AstraCore, AWAKE, Spartan OS, VEST, Golden Pact.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part II

What are the six advantages Anubis Chain claims for itself?

Privacy built on zero-knowledge proofs while the chain stays verifiable. AGI and AI-agent integration. A Layer 1 built to carry applications at scale. EVM compatibility, so existing tools and contracts move over. Asset transparency through the official bridge, asset contracts and the explorer. A global ecosystem of wallets, DEXs, data platforms and developers.

Two of the six can be checked by anyone today: EVM compatibility (chain ID 6714 on chainlist.org) and asset transparency (the bridge contracts on Etherscan). The AGI integration is a direction, not a shipped feature; say so. Infographic issued 1 July 2026.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 1 July 2026

How does Anubis Chain compare itself with traditional public chains?

On eight points, in its own infographic: positioning (AGI privacy chain against a plain transaction network), privacy (zero-knowledge proofs with selective disclosure against basic transparency), intelligence, asset range (RWA and DeFi together), data trust (reserves and cross-chain records verifiable), ecosystem coordination, developer support and long-term scalability.

The table is reproduced in full in the Compared section. It is Anubis Chain describing itself and a generic competitor; quote it as the project's positioning. The chain's verifiable differences are simpler to defend: dollar-pegged gas, the encrypted mempool, selective privacy and one-to-one bridge reserves on public contracts.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), July 2026

Who develops the chain, and why are they anonymous?

The 100 Questions document says the team formed in 2024 and consists of anonymous community developers around the world, maintaining the network under decentralised governance, and that anonymity protects the project's neutrality and the developers' security. Anubis Foundation and Anubis Labs are the public faces: the foundation for the chain, Labs for the projects on it.

Two descriptions exist and both are the project's own: the promoter material names Anubis Foundation and its earlier projects; the FAQ describes an anonymous developer collective. A promoter should give both and not pretend to know more. Named people: none published.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q2 and Q3

How does the chain reach agreement? PoSA in plain words.

Proof of Staked Authority: a mix of delegated proof of stake and proof of authority. Validators put up a stake, the ones with the most stake form the active set, and they take turns producing blocks and voting. Misbehaviour such as signing two blocks is punished by slashing, with an unbonding period so a validator cannot leave before a penalty lands. Blocks confirm in about a second.

Theoretical capacity is stated at about 2,000 transactions per second; real throughput depends on load. Three node types exist: fast, full and archive. Validator recruitment was not yet open in July 2026; the documented minimum self-delegation is 2,000 DAI. The client is Geth-compatible, which is why Ethereum tooling works unchanged.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q11 to Q21

Does Anubis Chain have its own coin?

Not yet. As of July 2026 no native token has been issued; fees are paid in gasDAI, which comes from bridged DAI. The FAQ's governance answer describes a future ANB token with a 21 million supply as the chain's gas token, and names LGNS as the ecosystem's value anchor with a staking rate it puts above 87%. Treat ANB as planned, and quote nothing about it as live.

Anyone selling 'Anubis coin' today is selling something the chain says does not exist. The tokens that do exist on the chain are pegged assets (USDT, USDC, DAI, ETH, BNB, POL, LGNS) and project tokens such as RM and GD.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q22, Q28 and Q75

How fast is the chain growing? The official milestones.

Day 103 (20 July): 12.13 million addresses, 38.49 million transactions, TVL \$189.91 million. 8 August: 14.10 million addresses, 57.78 million transactions. Day 137 (22 August): 15.61 million addresses, 74.73 million transactions, 1.079 million in 24 hours. Day 155 (10 September): 18.19 million addresses, 102.93 million transactions, 16,533 contracts, one-second blocks, gas below \$0.01.

All figures as published by Anubis Chain on those dates; the live counters are on browser.anubispace.org. Addresses are not people: one person can hold many. Quote the transaction count and the date, and let the explorer do the rest.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 22 July, 8 August, 22 August and 10 September 2026

Where does Anubis rank among chains on DEXTools?

On 26 July 2026 Anubis Chain cited DEXTools' hot-pairs data as ranking AnubisChain 12th among public chains by total trading volume and 10th by liquidity. Rankings move daily; open dextools.io/app/hot-pairs before quoting one.

A ranking is a snapshot taken by a third party on one day. Say the date. The DEXTools integration itself dates from 19 April 2026, according to the FAQ.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 26 July 2026; Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q76

Which partners and integrations has Anubis Chain announced?

AVE.ai cross-chain and swap (15 June). CoinGecko listing as a public chain (23 June). The partner matrix of 26 June: CoinMarketCap, CoinGecko, DEXTools, Bitget Wallet, MyToken, Ave.ai, dappOS, RocketSwap, AuraOS, Ads3, Spartan OS, VEST. Bitget Wallet gas subsidy (7 July). AstraCore's AC Wallet (26 July). LayerZero and the OFT standard (31 July). The Graph subgraph support (15 September). Gold sponsor at TOKEN2049 Singapore, 7 to 8 October.

Each is an announcement by Anubis Chain with a link in the News section. A listing on a data site is not an endorsement; an integration is a technical fact a reader can test. LayerZero's own announcement had not been published when this page was built.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, June to September 2026

What is AWAKE?

The first genesis-level ecosystem project on Anubis Chain. On 13 May 2026 it launched the DAI/LGNS pair on RocketSwap through a Capybara Launch ILO, with an initial pool the project states at about \$163 million. Anubis calls that pool the liquidity anchor of the chain.

AWAKE is the precedent Spartan OS follows: a Labs project, a Capybara launch, a RocketSwap pair. Its NFT is named in the Q3 blueprint as the chain's digital identity. Figures as stated by Anubis Chain.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q66 and Q73; Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 22 July 2026

How does Anubis Labs choose and fund projects?

Labs describes a \$100 million ecosystem fund and 10,000 ANUBIS NFT incentive assets, three grant models (DEX liquidity, CEX listing, community growth) and a 3A structure: Accelerator, Alliance, Amplifier. Projects it names as incubated or supported: Capybara Launch, RocketSwap, GaleBridge, AstraCore, AWAKE, Spartan OS, VEST, Golden Pact. Applications go to bd@anubislabs.us.

The promoter material also cites a \$300 million commitment by Anubis Foundation; the FAQ's figure is \$100 million for the Labs fund. Both are the project's own. Priority sectors: privacy infrastructure, AI agents, DeFi, RWA, SocialFi and prediction, DEXs and wallets, DePIN and payments.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q88 to Q100

What is the five-year plan?

Five directions in parallel: keep strengthening the infrastructure (mainnet, bridges, explorer, wallets, DEX liquidity, developer tools); integrate AGI and AI agents into on-chain applications; expand RWA and on-chain finance; grow the global developer network; form an intelligent on-chain economy. The Q3 2026 blueprint named eight areas for the quarter, from omnichain interoperability to AI and RWA integration.

A plan is a plan. None of the five carries a date, and the FAQ's roadmap answer says the same five things in different words. Say what has shipped (the chain, the bridges, the DEX, the first applications) and what is planned, separately.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 1 July 2026; Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 18 August 2026

Can I get free gas?

Through Bitget Wallet, yes, within limits: since 7 July 2026 Anubis Chain subsidises up to three zero-gas transfers a day inside AnubisChain, at most 0.1 gasDAI each, for eligible transactions made in Bitget Wallet. Cross-chain transactions are excluded.

A subsidy campaign can end; check the wallet's campaign page. For everything else, bridge a few dollars of DAI once and the wallet holds gasDAI for thousands of transactions.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 7 July 2026

What is AC Wallet?

AstraCore Wallet, an AGI-Web3 wallet that integrated AnubisChain on 26 July 2026. Spartan OS calls it the officially recommended and strategic wallet partner of AnubisChain. Official download for iOS and Android: api.astracorewallet.app/website/download, as published by Anubis Chain. Anubis has said it will build Web3 social modules with AstraCore rather than a separate app.

Two wallets are recommended in official material, then: Bitget Wallet (the chain built in, gas subsidy) and AC Wallet (strategic partner, campaign gateway). The AC Carnival airdrop of 1,000,000 DAI ran from 12 August to 11 September and has ended; a 30,000 DAI daily incentive was announced on 8 September. Do not promise any campaign; check the current one.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 26 and 29 July, 8 September 2026

Is there an official AI guide for Anubis Chain?

Yes. On 7 August 2026 Anubis Chain and DappOS published an AI question-and-answer page covering the mainnet, wallets, security, privacy, swap and bridge, with answers drawn from sources the project approved: anubis-ai-web-production.up.railway.app. This page's assistant does the same for Spartan OS.

Type the address rather than following it from a chat, and treat what it says as the project's view. For anything that moves money, the explorer and the official bridge pages remain the reference.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 7 August 2026

Is there a testnet for developers?

Yes. Chain ID 202601, RPC and explorer at cheras-rpc.anubispace.org, test tokens from the faucet contract on request to an administrator. Developer documentation lives at github.com/anubis-chain/docs. Solidity 0.8.x and Vyper are supported; Remix, Hardhat and Foundry work as on Ethereum.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q70 to Q72

Has the chain ever been hacked?

Anubis Chain states that since the mainnet launch on 8 April 2026 neither the chain nor its official bridge contracts have suffered a successful breach, and that no user assets have been lost to a contract flaw or network attack. CertiK and Armor audited 137 core contracts (announced 13 July 2026).

A clean five-month record is a fact about five months. Bridges remain the most attacked component in the industry; the FAQ itself lists the bridge's defences (message verification, daily limits, allowlists, emergency pause) and still tells users to test with a small amount first.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q78 and Q79; Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 13 July 2026

Anubis Foundation, Anubis Labs, Anubis Chain: who does what?

Three names, one group. Anubis Foundation is the organisation: it built Origin (LGNS), WebKey and Melos, and then its own Layer 1. Anubis Chain is that chain: mainnet since April 2026, chain ID 6714, fees in gasDAI, the explorer at browser.anubispace.org. Anubis Labs is the incubation and funding arm that selects and funds projects on the chain; Spartan OS is its first consumer project.

When a person asks who is behind Spartan OS, answer in that order: the foundation with a record, the chain it owns, the arm that funds what runs on it. The foundation's published footprint is two years, five continents, twenty countries and more than a hundred projects, and a \$300 million commitment to the ecosystem (an earlier figure was \$100 million); the 100 Questions describe the chain's developers as an anonymous collective. Official channels: anubischain.ai, @AnubisChainL1 (primary since 16 September), @ANUBISCHAIN_ (earlier record), @Anubis_Labs, anubislabs.us, the AC Wallet and the Resource Library.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, slides 2 to 4; Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, July 2026; Anubis Labs pages

What is the Anubis Foundation's track record?

Origin (LGNS): at its AVE snapshot 2.5 million holders, a \$1.4 billion circulating market cap, a \$200 million pool and 91,000 transactions in one day; two years on, about \$55 million still sits in the Origin pool on Polygon. WebKey and Melos: 16 million users, as stated. Awake: a further application on the same codebase. Anubis Chain: over 100 million transactions, 18 million addresses and 16,000 contracts by September 2026, a CertiK and Armor verification of 137 core contracts, a GaleBridge audit by CertiK, a partner list that includes Bitget Wallet, DappOS, GoPlay, The Graph and LayerZero, and a gold sponsorship at TOKEN2049 Singapore in October 2026.

Every figure is the project's own except the ones on a public explorer: the Origin pool on Polygon, the chain's transaction count, the bridge reserves on Etherscan and the audits on skynet.certik.com. Say which is which. What is not public: the names of the people, which the foundation has chosen not to publish.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, slides 2 to 4; Anubis Chain data reports, August to September 2026; News section

Are there official resource libraries in other languages?

Five on Telegram, listed by the Spartan OS service account on 26 September 2026: English @SpartanOSLibrary, Chinese @SpartanOSResourceLibraryCN, Korean @SpartanOSKoreanLibrary, Japanese @SpartanOSJapaneseLibrary and Vietnamese @SpartanOSVietnameseLibrary, plus a Chinese library on DeBox. All are in the Links section.

Send a Korean or Vietnamese member their own library rather than a translation of yours. Hindi materials were promised by the project on 25 September and are not yet published; until they are, the English library is the reference for India.

Source: Spartan OS service account, 26 September 2026; each address opened and checked the same day

SPARTAN OS

The first application: five systems, two tokens, TempleRaid.

What is Spartan OS, in one breath?

The first application on Anubis Chain, built by Anubis Labs to give people a reason to use the chain today and come back tomorrow. Two tokens, RM and GD. A live game, TempleRaid. Staking paid every twelve hours. Live since 16 June 2026.

The team describes it as an operating system for on-chain entertainment and AI: five systems that share users, tokens and distribution. Two are live (the user gateway, through TempleRaid, and the Agent Token Hub, through RM, GD and the Token Router); three are planned (AI distribution, the compute engine, the developer network).

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 5; Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part III

What are the five systems of Spartan OS, and which are live?

Live: the user gateway (TempleRaid) and the Agent Token Hub (RM, GD and the Token Router). Planned: AI distribution, the compute engine and the developer network. Say two live, three planned. It is a stronger position than implying all five exist.

The gateway is on-chain games and applications built for frequent return. AI distribution is a recommendation layer that puts the next relevant application in front of a user. The compute engine pools processing power for AI tasks. The Agent Token Hub is where AI agents are created, tokenised, called and settled. The developer network brings third-party teams onto Anubis through Spartan OS. No dates have been announced for the planned three.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part III; Spartan OS infographic, June 2026

What are RM and GD?

RM is the ecosystem token: the one you earn, stake, spend in applications and trade on RocketSwap against USDT. GD is the governance token: 390,000 units, fixed, with voting rights in Spartan OS. Both are accepted in TempleRaid.

The split is deliberate. A platform that uses one token for both spending and governance ends up with a governance body that changes every time the price moves. RM circulates; GD, with a small fixed supply, stays with people who have a longer interest. GD is obtained on the open market or through the burning bond's 3% airdrop. Contract addresses: RM 0x2e04...e59d, GD 0x21b6...1b4c, in full under Terms today and verified on the explorer on 24 September 2026.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part V

What did the Spartan OS dashboard show on 14 September 2026?

\$29 million USDT in the RM liquidity pool, 500,000 RM holders, 68% of RM supply staked on-chain, a \$10 million USDT treasury, RM supply 6.1 million. RM opened at \$18.85 on 16 June and was stated above \$30; GD opened at \$40 on 4 May and was stated at \$16,000.

Say 68% staked twice. It means two out of three tokens are locked and earning rather than waiting to be sold. That is the number a sceptic cannot argue with. All figures as stated by Spartan OS on 14 September 2026; check the explorer, the DEX and the dApp for today's values.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 5; Spartan OS briefing, 14 September 2026

What is TempleRaid?

The first Spartan OS application, launched on 6 September 2026 with games partner GoPlay. A sixty-second on-chain round: connect a wallet, choose an asset (RM, GD or another ecosystem asset), enter, and the outcome is drawn from verifiable randomness and settled on Anubis Chain. Anyone can check any round on the explorer.

The game is deliberately plain: no character to level, no inventory, no tutorial. The complexity lives in the chain. Say this every time: games of chance carry risk, and a player can lose what they enter. Nothing in TempleRaid is a promise of return.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part IV; Technical guide, September 2026, Guide 12

What is the Token Router?

The mechanism behind the Agent Token Hub. A builder turns an AI agent into a service with its own token; the router connects creation, token issuance, invocation, settlement and incentives into one path, all recorded on Anubis Chain. When the agent earns, revenue settles to the token's holders.

Today an AI service is a subscription or an API key: the money stops at the company. The router replaces that with a token. Announced on the Spartan OS X account; mechanics beyond the five stages have not been published. Describe what has been announced and stop there.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part IV

Why did a game come first?

Every platform that has succeeded with consumers got there through something people did for pleasure. A game gives high-frequency interaction, a low barrier and a fast feedback loop. Each round is a transaction, each transaction is a data point for the distribution layer, and each returning player is a user the next application inherits.

GoPlay brought an existing audience and distribution; Spartan OS brought the chain, the tokens and settlement. That is how the first users arrived without a cold start.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part IV

Why now? What is the timing argument?

Anubis Chain has one consumer application today and the roadmap names a second and a third. Leaders who build now inherit every user those applications bring. Ninety days old, as the deck says, is not ninety days late.

Do not oversell scarcity. State it once: the second application is coming, and the people who built their team under the first one are the people it lands on. Dates for the second and third application are the project's to confirm.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 12

What is on the roadmap, and what has a date?

Phase one, now: mainnet (April 2026), RM and GD (live), TempleRaid with GoPlay (6 September 2026), AI distribution (no date). Phase two: second and third applications, the compute service network and the developer programme, no dates. Phase three: the compute engine as infrastructure for the whole chain.

Where the material shows [date], no date has been announced. Do not fill it in. A promoter who states a date the project has not given is making a promise on the project's behalf.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part VI

Which markets does Spartan OS sit between?

Entertainment gateways on one side (Steam: 132 million monthly active users) and AI agent tokens on the other (\$3.4 billion category capitalisation and \$780 million daily volume at the time of the Spartan OS deck). Industry projections put the AI market at \$3.5 trillion by 2033.

These are context figures, not Spartan OS figures. They describe the size of the rooms it wants to be in. 'The AI market will be \$3.5 trillion' is a fact about the AI market, not a fact about RM. Check the live number before quoting one.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part VI (sources as cited by Spartan OS)

What does the Spartan OS whitepaper say, in short?

Web3 is moving from an asset network to an application network, and entertainment is the highest-frequency door in. Spartan OS is built as five capabilities on AnubisChain: an entertainment entry, an AI growth engine, an AI Agent Token Hub, an AI compute engine and a developer ecosystem, on six technical layers. Two tokens: GD for governance, RM for incentives. Five roadmap phases, none dated.

The paper's own risk section says the platform should avoid revenue commitments and disclose risks. Use that line when someone asks what the project promises: the whitepaper promises a structure, not a return. Full document in the Official documents section.

Source: Spartan OS whitepaper, official, 2026

What is in the official Spartan OS deck?

Thirty-one slides from the project: what Spartan OS is, the four systems (gateway, growth, service, compute), AnubisChain as the foundation (privacy Layer 1, PLONK proofs, EVM, low cost), the AI compute engine, the value loop, market context with its sources, Steam and Hugging Face as precedents, the builder network, growth indicators, five asset classes and a three-phase roadmap.

This is the project's deck; the promoter deck on this page is the thirteen-slide version built for Zoom. Present the official one to a technical or institutional audience. Market figures in it are third-party estimates as cited by Spartan OS.

Source: Spartan OS official deck, 31 slides, 2026

What does each side bring to the Anubis × Spartan partnership?

AnubisChain provides security, privacy, intelligence, assets, technology and global resources: the chain, the proofs, the bridges, the DEX, Labs and the partner network. Spartan OS provides users, applications, services, compute, developers and market growth: the entertainment entry, the token hub, the game, the community. One chain, one operating system, as the infographic puts it.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 9 July 2026

How does Spartan OS describe GD and RM officially?

GD: governance token, total supply 390,000, used for platform governance voting, protocol parameter adjustment, prediction-market settlement and ecosystem value capture; positioned as the long-term governance right and core value carrier. RM: utility and reward token issued by an adaptive algorithm incentive engine, used for participation rewards, application benefits, community contribution bonuses, task incentives and growth rewards.

GD holds long-term rights; RM circulates every day. AICS scoring and the TriZone incentive engine sit beside the two tokens. The infographic of 26 June 2026 and the whitepaper's chapter 5 say the same thing.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 26 June 2026; Spartan OS whitepaper, official, 2026, chapter 5

How is GD's supply of 390,000 allocated?

Genesis Cornerstone Program 35%, phased release. Liquidity incentives 25%, released on the LP incentive cycle. DAO ecosystem rewards 10%, five-year linear release. Team and core contributors 10%, twelve-month cliff then 36 months linear. Ecosystem fund 10%, released by DAO governance on demand. Strategic partners 5%, 24 months linear. Agreement treasury reserve 5%, non-circulating.

The team's 10% cannot move for a year and then takes three more years to become transferable, as stated. Page 5 of the Economic Model Analysis. The due-diligence answers of 24 September 2026 add that the GD rights tied to the RM Stable Vault come out of this original allocation, the 25% liquidity-incentive share, released linearly over 30 weeks, and that the 5% treasury reserve is a risk reserve; the 390,000 maximum does not move.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 5

What is the Genesis Foundation Project and the Genesis NFT?

A programme for early participants: 10,000 Genesis NFTs worldwide, with four tiers and a target cycle multiplier for each: S1 Pioneer 3.5×, S2 Guardian 4.0×, S3 Vanguard 4.5×, S4 Spartan Elite 5.0×. Rights named: GD governance airdrop, DAO priority qualification, founding member status, weighted community rewards, airdrop priority, exclusive discounts.

How a tier is earned and what the multiplier applies to are not spelled out on the page. The same programme funded the Price Stability Fund in July 2026. Page 8 of the Economic Model Analysis.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 8

What is the Price Stability Fund?

A fund of 1,000,000 USDT, allocated on 10 July 2026 from round 3 of the Genesis Foundation Program, to be used only to steady the RM market price, improve liquidity and act during abnormal volatility. Address published: 0x2aF89Eb5c0b8c689845E8Ae5bd15c03072F00635. The Foundation says it operates under the programme's rules and accepts DAO and community oversight.

A stability fund is money the project can spend on the market; it is not a floor under the price, and the announcement does not claim one. A reader can watch the address on the explorer.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 10 July 2026

What is the Charge Incentive Pool?

An airdrop pool announced on 4 August 2026. Users whose single participation exceeds 200 USDT in 360 or 540-day long-term staking, 360 or 540-day bonds, or the RM Stable Vault (2.5×) qualify for irregular airdrops from what the announcement calls the Bottom-Fishing Incentive Pool. Timing and rules are set by official announcement.

Irregular means irregular. Present it as a possibility attached to long-term positions, never as a rate. The dApp's function pages carry the current rules.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 4 August 2026

Has Spartan OS been audited?

Yes. Anubis Labs announced on 2 August 2026 that Spartan OS completed a CertiK security assessment covering the governance multisig, treasury, staking, reward distribution and core token contracts: zero critical findings, zero major, and all three medium findings resolved.

Earlier promoter material said the audit had been submitted; the completion announcement supersedes it. Ask for the report link on skynet.certik.com before repeating the result to a sceptic.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 2 August 2026

What does 'insurance-backed' mean for TempleRaid?

Spartan OS calls TempleRaid the first perpetual insurance-backed blockchain game: 25 grids, a sixty-second round, on-chain randomness, and a line that reads 'lose and remain protected by the insurance mechanism'. How much the insurance returns, and from what pool, has not been published in the material available here.

Do not fill the gap. Say what the announcement says and that the mechanism's terms are the project's to publish. A game of chance with partial insurance is still a game of chance. Assets accepted: RM, GD, DAI, USDT.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 3 and 5 September 2026

What is DappOS, and what was the DOS airdrop?

DappOS is a strategic AGI partner of Anubis Chain and Spartan OS. In August 2026 Spartan OS ran an airdrop of DappOS's token DOS for long-term positions: 360-day staking or bonds from 500 USDT earned an extra 1.5% in DOS, 540-day earned 3%, in multiples of 500 USDT. It closed on 31 August. DOS listed on 11 August on Upbit, Binance Alpha, Bitget, OKX and Gate, as announced.

A closed campaign is history, not a pitch. Mention it as an example of what long-term positions have received, and say clearly that no future airdrop is announced.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 1, 3, 4, 11 and 31 August 2026

What are the latest liquidity figures?

5 September 2026: RM/USDT liquidity 28,153,200 USDT, ecosystem reserve 4,000,000 USDT, RM stated at \$25.122 rising to \$29.9639. 13 September: liquidity about 29.03 million USDT, reserve 4 million, total capital base stated at 33 million+, RM back above \$30 after a fall from \$32.84 to \$25.12. The 14 September briefing put the pool at \$29 million.

The same posts state targets: \$33 million next, \$90 to \$100 million by year end, RM at \$40 and \$50. A target is the project's ambition, not a figure; quote the figures with their dates and leave the targets out. Live liquidity is on geckoterminal.com and the RocketSwap pool page.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 5 and 13 September 2026

How does the energy release protocol work?

When community rewards are claimed into the turbo pool, energy is consumed one to one: a user can release rewards up to the energy they hold. Energy comes from long-term staking (a 360-day position carries 150% energy value, a 540-day position 200%) or from burning tokens, which earns energy in a range the deck gives as 200% to 600%, set dynamically.

The 150% and 200% on this page are superseded: on 26 September 2026 the project said the live dApp parameters are the final reference (energy staking 260%, RM burning 557% that day, both dynamic and adjustable by the protocol) and that neither this page nor the 2 to 6 times range in the due-diligence answers should override them. Page 17 of the Economic Model Analysis, kept for the mechanism, not the multiples.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 17

What is the turbo trading pool?

The official name for what promoters call the turbine. Rebase and community rewards are deposited into the turbo trading pool on receipt; the protocol automatically buys RM one to one with the rewards received, and the purchased tokens are locked once the purchase completes. Every payout becomes a purchase.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 19

Where does the 5% sell fee go, officially?

Buying 0%, selling 5%, split four ways: 0.5% platform fund (operations and technical maintenance), 1.2% repurchase fund (buying back and burning GD and RM), 1.3% community development fund, 2.0% ecosystem fund (reserves and expansion). Default repurchase ratio: GD 0.6%, RM 0.6%, adjustable with market conditions.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 20

What does the official rank table say?

The Spartan OS at-a-glance page lists twelve levels by personal holding, direct referrals, community volume and reward band: V1 500 USDT, 3 directs, 10,000 community, 5% to 10%; V2 1,500, 4, 50,000, 8% to 15%; V3 3,000, 5, 150,000, 10% to 20%; V4 5,000, 6, 300,000, 15% to 25%; V5 7,000, 8, 600,000, 20% to 35%; V6 9,000, 10, 1,200,000, 25% to 45%; up to V12 at 50,000, 20 directs, twice V11's volume, 85% to 100%.

The reward column is a percentage band, not a daily dollar figure. The promoter deck's daily amounts for V1 to V5 are the leaders' translation of these bands at the rates of 7 September; the bands are the official statement. The Economic Model Analysis names the levels Recruit through Spartan King.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 17 June 2026; Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 16

What is TriZone?

The three-layer incentive structure behind level income. Core Zone: direct contribution, 8%. Coordination Zone: community collaboration and team growth, 4%. Ecosystem Zone: broader expansion and user reach, 2%. The whitepaper introduces it with AICS scoring as the way incentives move from static allocation to dynamic evaluation.

Source: Spartan OS whitepaper, official, 2026, section 5.5; SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), 17 June 2026

How does O² differ from Olympus DAO, point by point?

Eight points from the project's own table: liquidity (POL plus dynamic adjustment against POL alone), yield (a revenue cap and adaptive release against high rebase APY), market regulation (active strategy against self-balancing), stability (sentiment and data against unanchored support), supply (mint, burn and buyback against rebase expansion), risk control (protocol intervention against participant behaviour), governance (DAO plus multisig plus layered execution) and flexibility (dynamic parameters against fixed mechanisms).

The full table is in the Compared section. Olympus DAO did not write its column. Page 29 of the Economic Model Analysis.

Source: Spartan OS Economic Model Analysis, official deck, 2026, page 29

What are the five core drivers, in the official picture?

Content access hub (high-frequency interaction, user aggregation), AI growth engine (understand demand, improve distribution), AI agent and token hub (service orchestration, value circulation), AI compute engine (compute output, elastic scaling), developer ecosystem (open tools, expand scenarios). The same five systems as the whitepaper; two are live today.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), June to July 2026

What is the Phalanx Community?

The English-speaking community building Spartan OS on Anubis Chain around this library, named for the formation in which three hundred held a pass because each one covered the next. Four rules: every figure with its cap and its date, no promises of return, links from the official pages only, and unanswered questions go to a leader, not to a guess.

The channel is @spartanos_phalanx on Telegram (t.me/spartanos_phalanx). The referral link is in the Join section. Material is posted in the channel first and updated here.

Source: Phalanx Community, September 2026

Where is the Phalanx channel?

On Telegram: @spartanos_phalanx (t.me/spartanos_phalanx). Announcements, the calls and the current material go there first; this page follows at each edition. The registration link is in the Join section, next to the channel.

A new person joins the channel first and registers only when they have decided. Send the channel, not the link, in a first message.

Source: Phalanx Community, 24 September 2026

What are the asset side and the token supply side?

The statement's two halves of the economy. Asset side: capital entering the protocol adds to protocol assets, liquidity, treasury and POL capacity. Token supply side: RM is minted, locked, released, bought back or burned under the rules of the protocol and the product used. The two interact and are not the same thing, so a deposit is not money that is divided and paid out as RM rewards.

This is the Olympus-style treasury-and-bond logic the project cites as its ancestor: future token supply is used to acquire assets and liquidity the protocol needs today. The honest way to present it is to name both sides in one breath, and to add the project's own caveat: minting alone solves nothing; the question is whether real demand absorbs the supply.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

What happens to capital from the moment it enters Spartan OS?

As the project describes it: capital enters the protocol; it becomes protocol assets, treasury, POL or liquidity; RM is minted under protocol rules; that RM is locked and released in a controlled way; it meets secondary-market supply and demand; O² monitors the market; buyback, burn, protection and liquidity mechanisms respond; the system moves towards a new supply-demand equilibrium.

Nine steps, and the RM does not necessarily reach the open market at once. Between minting and the market sit locking, release, the 1:1 turbo demand, buyback and burn, and O². A promoter who can say this chain from memory answers most economic questions before they are asked.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

What are the three layers of the Spartan OS economy?

Protocol rules, network incentives and market balancing. The protocol rules layer fixes how assets enter, lock, mint and release: staking periods, bonds, release schedules and maximum reward multiples, which are not changed arbitrarily day to day. AICS is the network incentive layer and adjusts incentives to network health. O² is the market balancing layer and adjusts protection to market health.

The project's one-sentence version: AICS manages network health, O² manages market health. The protocol rules give the framework; effective incentives and protection parameters are not permanent fixed values and adapt through two feedback loops. Say that the mechanisms are designed to improve resilience, not to guarantee price or yield stability; the statement says so itself.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Why does GD exist when there is already RM and a stablecoin?

Three assets, three jobs, as Spartan OS puts it. Stablecoins price, settle and bring capital in. RM is the high-frequency asset that runs through incentives, staking, bonds, liquidity, compounding, burns and the applications. GD is the scarce governance and long-term ecosystem-rights layer: a fixed maximum of 390,000 tokens that does not grow with users, TVL or applications. The project's own point is that a fast-circulating asset and the scarcest long-term rights should not be the same token.

The answer concedes what a sceptic will say first: a conventional governance token could be built the same way, so the name proves nothing. GD's difference has to be earned by attaching real governance rights, application utility and ecosystem participation to the fixed 390,000. Where GD comes from: early NFT holders' rights, predefined governance and ecosystem allocations, the GD rights tied to the RM Stable Vault, and the secondary market. The Stable Vault's GD is released linearly over 30 weeks out of the original allocation (the 25% liquidity-incentive share), not minted anew; the original structure also holds a 5% protocol-treasury risk reserve.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

What creates demand for GD beyond scarcity?

Use, in the project's own words: scarcity alone creates no demand. The intended structure is fixed supply, limited acquisition, governance demand, application utility and ecosystem expansion together.

TempleRaid is the first application bringing GD into play; further games, DeFi, RWA, DID and NFT systems and trading infrastructure are meant to add governance participation, application rights and permissions to the same 390,000 tokens.

Spartan OS names the metrics that would prove it, and the price is not among them: active GD addresses, ownership distribution, governance participation, the number of applications using GD, application interactions and on-chain usage. Its own test cuts both ways: if the ecosystem expands while GD usage does not, structural demand has not been shown. Say that sentence to a sceptic before they say it to you.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

What is the 'U-shaped recovery' story, and why does the project tell it first?

The message Spartan OS now sends every new international partner before it talks about mechanisms or rates. Anubis Chain launched on 8 April 2026, Spartan OS opened to the market on 16 June, and the total capital foundation passed 35 million USDT after one complete cycle: fast growth, a correction, a period when confidence was tested, then the recovery the project calls U-shaped. The point of telling it first: the early communities learned their discipline in that cycle, and the project wants the international market to inherit the lesson rather than repeat the fall.

Read it whole once, then send the section link rather than a line from it. It carries its own limits: the 35 million is a stated total, the milestones after it are development goals, and the price is set by supply and demand. A promoter who quotes the recovery without the correction that preceded it is telling a different story from the project's.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

What does 'when prices rise, discipline; when prices fall, build' mean in practice?

The project's own summary of what its early communities learned. On the way up, concentrated, large, disorderly selling can hurt liquidity and sentiment even while the protocol stays healthy, so the communities encourage rational, distributed, orderly trading. On the way down, they kept building: community development, market education, events, new participants. The six lines the project asks every market to hold: stay rational when the market rises; do not panic when it corrects; respect individual choice and respect the shared market; watch price, watch liquidity more; watch returns, watch the ecosystem too; think about today, build for tomorrow.

These are conventions, in the project's words, not rules in a contract. Say them as culture, never as a condition of membership. The one sentence to keep: in a shared liquidity market, individual actions can affect the wider ecosystem.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

Who does Spartan OS belong to, according to the project?

To everyone who contributes to building the ecosystem: not to China, not to India, not to Dubai, not to any single community. The project describes the next stage as the world building together rather than one market leading another, with markets in China, India, the Middle East and Southeast Asia becoming connected parts of one market as the scale grows.

Useful when a member asks whether the international market is second to the Chinese one. The project's own answer is that the early communities built the foundation and are now passing their experience on; the formula it closes with is O² plus AICS plus ecosystem development plus community governance plus global consensus.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

EARNING

Staking, bonds, the turbine. Every rate with its cap and its date.

How does a person earn on Spartan OS?

Five streams, all paid every twelve hours, four of them open from \$1. Flexible staking at 0.3% per twelve hours. Long-term staking at 1.1% to 1.3% a day for 180, 360 or 540 days. The burning bond at 1.5% a day net, from \$500. Level income of 8%, 4% and 2% of the ROI on three levels. Rank rewards V1 to V12, paid daily from the DAO pool.

Rates as stated by Spartan OS on 7 and 14 September 2026. Rates float. Every long-term position has a cap fixed in USDT at entry. Every RM earned passes through the turbine before it reaches the wallet. Not a promise of return.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 6

How does flexible staking work?

From \$1, no lock. 0.3% every twelve hours on your RM, about 0.6% a day, compounding by itself if left in. About 20% a month if untouched. Principal withdrawable at any time. No cap.

On \$1,000: about \$6 a day, about \$180 a month, about \$200 compounding. These are RM figures; the dollar result depends on the RM price on the day of sale. The published overview writes the rate as a band of 0.22% to 0.93%; the live rate on 7 September was 0.3% per twelve hours, floating.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 7; Leader document, September 2026, Part II

How does long-term staking work?

From \$1, for 180, 360 or 540 days. Daily rate as stated: 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.3%. Cap on total payout: 4×, 4.5×, 5× of the entry value in USDT, fixed the moment you enter. The position keeps paying until it reaches that cap, whatever the term (confirmed 25 September 2026); the capital is released in daily portions over the term together with the interest and extra rewards, and all of it counts inside the cap: the principal is not paid on top once the cap is complete (confirmed 26 September 2026).

On \$1,000: \$11, \$12 or \$13 a day; about \$330, \$360 or \$390 a month at the stated rates. A long-term order shows three buckets: principal, interest and extra rewards, all claimable daily. Interest compounds every twelve hours if left in; extra rewards do not compound, so claim them daily. On 14 September the rates were quoted as over 1.0%, 1.1% and 1.2%.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slides 7 and 8; Leader document, September 2026, Part II

What does the cap mean?

The most a position can ever pay out, all sources combined, set in USDT the moment you enter. \$1,000 in at 540 days can pay out at most \$5,000 of RM value. Then the position is complete and you open a new one. Flexible staking has no cap.

Lead with the cap. A rate without a ceiling is a story; a rate with a ceiling is a contract. Confirmed 25 September 2026: the position keeps paying until it reaches the cap, whatever its term. At the stated rates the 360 and 540-day positions reach their ceiling in about ten months, before the term ends, and the burning bond in about three. Confirmed 26 September 2026: the capital is inside the cap. Principal and earnings are released together and both count towards the 4×, 4.5× or 5×; the principal is not an additional payment on top. The calculator applies that reading only. The leader document states the caps as 400%, 450% and 500%.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 7; Leader document, September 2026, Part I

What does \$1,000 pay, per day?

At the stated rates, before any team income: \$6 flexible, \$11 at 180 days, \$12 at 360 days, \$13 at 540 days, \$15 on a burning bond. On \$10,000: \$60, \$110, \$120, \$130 or \$150 a day.

Simple daily rate as stated on 7 September 2026, compounding not included. Rates float; caps are fixed in USDT at entry. Not a promise of return. Say every result in RM and let the listener convert.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 8

What is a liquidity bond? Is it the same as staking?

No. Bonds are bought from the same dashboard but are their own product. A liquidity bond sells RM at a discount to market (about 2% to 5% at 180 days, 4% to 10% at 360, 6% to 16% at 540 on the dates stated), paid like the matching stake, under the same cap, with no extra rewards. From \$1.

Worked example from the call: \$1,000 into a 540-day bond at 15% off buys RM worth \$1,150; at \$30.46 per RM the entry price is \$26.21. Staking releases RM faster and adds extra rewards; a bond buys more RM under the same ceiling. Ask which the person wants to hold. Discounts float with the market, and the project said so in as many words on 25 September 2026, the day it also told the international team to lead with the bond at this stage; bond principal and rewards release daily. See the bond cards and the Official section.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 9; Leader document, September 2026, Part II

What is the burning bond?

From \$500, no maximum. It releases 250% of the order, which is 150% net, at 1.5% a day net with no compounding, capped at 2.5×. It adds a 20% energy recharge and a 3% GD airdrop. It is how leaders buy energy for level income, and one of only two ways to obtain GD.

The highest daily number, the lowest ceiling, and the only door to GD besides the open market. At the stated rate it reaches its cap in about three months.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slides 8 and 9; Leader document, September 2026, Part II

What is the turbine?

Where every RM you earn is claimed, from staking, bonds, rank rewards and level income alike. You buy the same amount of RM on the DEX, one to one, wait 24 hours, and both amounts are yours. Every payout is also a purchase.

That is the platform's explanation for RM holding above \$30 since launch while paying daily returns: the returns themselves are buy pressure. Say it in one breath: everything you earn goes through the turbine, buy the same amount, wait 24 hours, then it is yours. Only level income needs energy on top.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 11; Leader document, September 2026, Part III

What are extra rewards?

A third bucket on long-term positions only, funded by 35% of the extra sell tax and claimable every twelve hours. They do not compound, so claim them daily. Anyone with \$200 or more in a 360 or 540-day position shares in them.

When others panic and sell into a fall, the extra tax they pay is split: 65% burned, 35% to this pool. Holders are paid for the dip.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slides 7 and 11

What are the genesis stages?

Three six-day stages as published: stage one at \$4 with a 5.0× multiple, an 8% GD airdrop and a 1% fee; stage two at \$3, 4.5×, 5%, 0.8%; stage three at \$2, 4.0×, 3%, 0.5%. The columns are the project's; how each is applied has not been fully defined.

This is the part of the model most likely to change. Before presenting any of it, check the current announcement on x.com/Spartan_Arena_. If the numbers differ, the leader document's page is superseded.

Source: Leader document, September 2026, Part VI

What are today's rates, prices and caps?

As shown on spartanar.org on 24 September 2026: RM \$30.81. Flexible 0.2962% per rebase, two rebases a day, no cap. Long-term caps 4x, 4.5x and 5x. Bonds 1.29%, 11.46% and 16.61% below the RM price at 180, 360 and 540 days. Stability vault: from 500 USDT, release cap 250%, GD vests over 30 weeks. Energy 260% on a 360-day stake, 557% on burning RM. Fees 5% base, 1% protection. Turbine extra ratio 1%.

The dashboard read market cap \$226.45 million, RM supply 7,350,151, treasury \$61.5 million (risk-free \$10.93 million), 69.67% of RM staked, total value locked \$157.5 million, flexible pool \$57.05 million, LP bond balance \$106.6 million, buyback fund 2,083,658 USDT. Rates float; check the dApp before quoting, and use the Terms today section for the full list.

Source: spartanar.org, read on 24 September 2026

How do I work out what an amount pays, or what rank a team qualifies for?

Use the two calculators on this page. The first takes an amount, a product, the rate (pre-filled as stated), a price and a horizon, and shows day one, thirty days, the horizon, the cap and the day it is reached, in RM and USDT, plus every product side by side. The second takes your own position and your legs, finds the rank, and shows the DAO reward on the small zone, level income, energy and the bonus lines, with the same volume re-split into two to six legs.

Both label every assumption. The three bonus lines follow the confirmed rules (differential on the band difference; same-rank and override at 10% to 15% of the nearest such position's earnings) on estimated bases, and each row says which part is estimate. Copy summary gives a text you can paste to the person you are talking to, cap and date included.

Source: This page, 24 September 2026

What share of every deposit goes to the network?

There is no such share. Spartan OS states that it is not a fund-distribution model in which every \$100 is split into fixed portions for the network, the community and rewards. Capital entering the protocol goes to the asset side (liquidity, treasury, protocol-owned liquidity, depending on the product); separately, the protocol mints RM against it under its rules, locks it, releases it in a controlled way, and O² balances that supply against demand. A percentage answer would describe a model the project says it does not run.

When someone asks for the percentage, give the two sides: what protocol assets the \$100 creates, and what future RM supply is created against it and how it reaches the market. The statement's own due-diligence question is the one to hand a sceptic: for every unit of capital, what assets are created or acquired, what RM supply or future liability is generated, how is it released, and what balances it against real demand and liquidity. Then point at the data that answers it: net RM issuance, buyback and burn volumes, POL and liquidity depth, retention, behaviour under stress.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Why does the turbine exist, in the project's own words?

To create demand alongside supply. Under the 1:1 Turbo Engine, participation generates a compulsory RM purchase of the same size, with a holding period. The statement's purpose is explicit: the system is not designed only to create token emissions; it tries to create corresponding market demand for RM while rewards and supply are being generated and released.

Pair this with the turbine card for the mechanics (claim, buy the same RM, 24 hours). The economic point is that every emission arrives with a matching purchase requirement, which is the project's answer to the question every minting model has to face: who buys the new supply.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Does my capital count inside the cap?

Yes. The initial capital of a staking position or a bond is included within the 4×, 4.5× or 5× total release cap. The mechanism releases principal and earnings together over time, and the principal is not separately returned on top once the cap has been completed. On a 5× position, both the principal and the earnings the protocol releases are counted within that 5× total. Confirmed 26 September 2026.

Say it as the project does: principal plus earnings are released together, both inside the cap, and the principal is not an additional payment on top. \$1,000 at 540 days can therefore pay out \$5,000 of RM value in total, of which \$1,000 is your own capital coming back. At the stated rates the 360 and 540-day positions reach their cap before the term ends; the project's answer says nothing is paid after the cap, so read that literally and ask before promising otherwise. The calculator now applies this reading only.

Source: Answers to four follow-up questions, received 26 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

Should a new international member start with regular staking or a bond?

The project's answer on 25 September 2026: the bond, at this stage. Asked what the bond offers over regular staking, Harry's reply was that the bond carries a discount and staking earns a larger quantity of coins. The instruction relayed to the international team the same hour: tell the international market to buy the bond at this stage instead of regular staking.

Pass it on as the project's guidance, dated, never as your recommendation of a return. The reasons are in the comparison card: the same USDT buys more RM through the bond, and principal and rewards release daily. The discount floats, so open the bond page before quoting it. The Phalanx order, set 3 October 2026: the bond first; staking after the person is in the system and holds RM bought from their leader.

Source: Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

What did 1,000 USDT buy on 25 September, at market against the bonds?

At the market price of \$30.8081, about 32.459 RM. Through the 360-day LP bond at \$27.5301 (10.64% below market), about 36.324 RM, 3.865 more. Through the 540-day LP bond at \$26.2535 (14.79% below market), about 38.090 RM, 5.631 more. All figures as posted by the project on 25 September 2026.

The numbers are one day's snapshot; the comparison card in the Official section carries them with the date, and the products calculator takes today's discount from the bond page. The extra RM is the entry advantage; what the position then pays is the same rate and cap as the matching long-term stake.

Source: Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Does a bond pay only at maturity, or daily?

Daily. For both the 360-day and 540-day LP bonds, principal and rewards are released daily throughout the bond period; there is no waiting until maturity for the capital. Confirmed by the project on 25 September 2026.

Consistent with the capital-inside-the-cap rule of 26 September: principal and earnings release together and both count inside the 4x, 4.5x or 5x cap. Say 'released daily, inside the cap' and the two answers agree.

Source: Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Is the bond discount fixed?

No. 'The discount is not fixed. The protocol will be adjusted based on the actual circumstances.' On 24 September the bond page showed 1.29%, 11.46% and 16.61% below market for 180, 360 and 540 days; on 25 September the project quoted 10.64% and 14.79% for 360 and 540. Read the discount from the bond page on the day.

Never print a discount without its date. The calculator's bond field says 'as shown on the bond page' for this reason.

Source: Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

TEAM AND RANKS

Level income, energy, the V1 to V12 ladder, the AICS score.

How does level income work?

8% of the ROI earned by the people you introduced directly, 4% on the second level, 2% on the third, paid every twelve hours. It is the one stream that needs energy to withdraw, and it passes through the turbine like everything else.

Worked example over one period: level one, three people generating 20 RM each: $60 \times 8\% = 4.8$ RM. Level two, six people at 15 RM: $90 \times 4\% = 3.6$ RM. Level three, ten at 10 RM: $100 \times 2\% = 2$ RM. Total 10.4 RM, which needs 10.4 units of energy to withdraw.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 10; Leader document, September 2026, Part IV

What is energy, and how do I get it?

The unit needed to withdraw level income: one unit per RM withdrawn. Not needed for personal staking, bonds or rank rewards. Two separate ways to get it, at the multiples the dApp shows on the day: stake RM for 360 days (260% of the position on 26 September 2026) or burn RM (557% of the amount burned, so about 0.18 RM burned covers 1 RM of level income). Both multiples are dynamic protocol parameters; the dApp is the final reference (confirmed 26 September 2026).

Withdrawing \$1,000 of level income needs 1,000 units: at 557%, burn RM worth about \$180; at 260%, hold about \$385 of RM in a 360-day stake. The burning bond adds a 20% energy recharge. The 150% and 200% in the Economic Model Analysis and the 2 to 6 times range in the due-diligence answers of 24 September are superseded by the live dApp figures, by the project's own instruction of 26 September 2026. Open the Energy page before quoting a multiple, and say the date.

Source: Leader document, September 2026, Part III

How do the ranks V1 to V12 work?

Two legs, not three. The larger leg qualifies the rank; the smaller pays the reward. V1 needs \$500 staked, three qualified directs (\$100 or more each) and \$10,000 in each of two legs, and pays about \$15 to \$25 a day from the DAO pool. V2: \$1,500, four directs, \$50,000 a leg, about \$80 to \$180 a day. V3: \$3,000, five, \$150,000, about \$150 to \$300.

V4: \$5,000, six directs, \$300,000 a leg, \$300 to \$500 a day. V5: \$7,000, eight, \$600,000, \$800 to \$1,200. V6 to V12 figures are reference only, set daily by the block reward rate and the AICS score: never fixed, never guaranteed. Origin required three teams; Spartan OS requires two. The larger leg is the large zone; every other leg together is the small zone, and the reward is paid on it (confirmed 24 September 2026). V10 to V12 need two legs each holding the rank below. The differential between ranks is confirmed as the percentage difference between the two bands, paid to the higher rank. The same-rank bonus is 10% to 15% of the applicable earnings of the nearest same-rank position under you, once, not from every such position further down; the override (overtaking) reward follows the same nearest-position principle (confirmed 26 September 2026). V12 personal stake 50,000 USDT, confirmed the same day.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 10; Leader document, September 2026, Part IV

What does V1 take?

\$500 staked yourself, three directs with \$100 or more each, and \$10,000 in each of two legs. Stated daily rank income at V1: about \$15 to \$25, moving within the range by AICS score.

As the deck puts it: three people and two teams of \$10,000. Origin needed three teams at \$50,000.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 10

What is the AICS score?

A score on every account, published on 24 September 2026 as $\text{Score} = 0.2H + 0.4C + 0.2A + 0.2R$ over a 30-day rolling period: holdings 0.2, activity 0.4, contribution 0.2, retention 0.2, with the 0.4 on activity confirmed the same day. It moves rewards within their bands, so two V6s can be paid differently. The programme pays for quality of participation, not size alone.

The letters as printed do not spell the dimensions out; the weights above are the confirmed reading. How each dimension is measured has not been published. Say so when asked.

Source: Leader document, September 2026, Part IV

How do I explain the team side to a new leader?

Level income first: 8, 4, 2 percent of the ROI on three levels, every twelve hours, energy needed to withdraw it. Then the ladder: two legs, the larger qualifies, the smaller pays. Then V1 in plain words: \$500, three people, two teams of \$10,000. Stop there. If they ask about V6 and above, say approximate, reference only.

Most participants will sit at V1 to V3. Present the upper levels as the structure of the programme, not as a plan for the person in front of you. The small leg is the binding constraint at every level: ask about it first.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 10 notes; Leader document, September 2026, Part VII

How are community meetings subsidised?

Under the Community Meeting Policies of 26 August 2026: a community with the required qualification applies in advance with a fee that depends on size, 500 USD for a 30-person meeting, 800 USD for 50, 1,500 USD for 100. Meetings are held online or in a community group, hosted by local leaders with core team members present. If performance after the event reaches at least 150% of the fee, the excess is paid back as a reward; if not, the host community covers half the event cost.

Apply three to five days ahead, pay electronically, get approval before the event, and keep screenshots and the link. Participants attend in full. The policy asks pregnant women, people over 65 and anyone with a heart condition or high blood pressure to sit out or tell the organisers first. As published; confirm current terms with the operations team.

Source: SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary), Subsidy policy topic, 26 August 2026

How does the referral link work, and where do I get mine?

The dApp places every account under the person whose link it first connected through, and the binding cannot be changed later. The Phalanx link is spartanar.org/myinvite?code=0x83659d0BDF57ac8550060E869fC5926e52E2e5Fe; the code is the referrer's wallet address. Register through the link your leader gives you. Your own link is on the My Invite page of the dApp, with the total invited, your directs, team performance and the invite records by level.

Level income (8%, 4%, 2% of the ROI on three generations) and the rank on the DAO page follow from that binding. A direct counts as a node from 100 USDT. Never register through a link found in a public chat: the leg is permanent.

Source: spartanar.org, read on 24 September 2026

What are the large zone and the small zone?

Your largest leg is the large zone; every other leg added together is the small zone. Confirmed on 24 September 2026. The large zone qualifies the rank; the DAO reward is paid on the small zone, at the daily block rate, inside the band for the rank. Two legs at the requirement is the minimum; more legs put more of the same volume into the small zone.

The project's V1 example: a power leg of 10,000 and the other legs together at 10,000. In the rank calculator, add every leg you have; the page finds the large zone and sums the rest.

Source: Phalanx Community, confirmed 24 September 2026; Spartan OS V1 example

How does the differential between ranks work?

The difference in percentage between two ranks is paid to the higher rank. Confirmed on 24 September 2026 with the project's own example: if a V7 pays 60% and a V8 pays 70%, the V8 receives the 10% difference on that V7's leg. The same-rank bonus and the override (overtaking) line were confirmed on 26 September 2026: 10% to 15% of the applicable earnings of the nearest same-rank, or nearest higher-ranked, position under you, once, not from every such position down the line.

The base the difference applies to has not been spelled out; the calculator applies it to the lower-ranked leader's estimated small zone at the block rate, and says so. Quote the rule, not the calculator's number.

Source: Phalanx Community, confirmed 24 September 2026

What do V10, V11 and V12 require?

Two legs each holding the rank below: two V9 legs for V10, two V10 legs for V11, two V11 legs for V12. Confirmed on 24 September 2026; it is a rank requirement, not a volume. Personal position and node counts: V10 18,000 USDT and 18 nodes, V11 20,000 and 19, V12 50,000 and 20 (the V12 figure confirmed 26 September 2026).

The reward-pool page prints it as "2 V9s"; some promoters had read it as twice the volume. The 25,000 printed for V12 on page 16 of the Economic Model Analysis should not be used: the project confirmed 50,000 USDT as the V12 personal stake on 26 September 2026, and said there is no separate governance-weight parameter.

Source: Phalanx Community, confirmed 24 September 2026; Economic Model Analysis, page 16

What is the AICS formula?

As stated on 24 September 2026: $\text{Score} = 0.2H + 0.4C + 0.2A + 0.2R$, over a 30-day rolling evaluation period, with the 0.4 weight on activity (confirmed the same day) and 0.2 each on holdings, contribution and retention. The assessment considers holder participation, effective accounts, the proportion of long-term participation, retention, activity and contribution to the ecosystem and its liquidity. Two networks at the same rank need not receive identical effective incentives.

The letters as printed do not spell the dimensions out; the September briefing gave holdings 0.2, activity 0.4, contribution 0.2, retention 0.2, and the 0.4 on activity was confirmed on 24 September. Say the formula as written and the weights as confirmed. A score can rise with long-term participation, retention, active addresses and constructive contribution, and fall with heavy selling, falling retention or weaker contribution to liquidity.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Does a bigger team always earn more?

Not by design. Spartan OS states that long-term network rewards are not meant to depend only on how many people someone recruits or the volume a network generates. AICS evaluates the quality and health of participation on a 30-day rolling basis, so rewards are increasingly linked to network quality: long-term participation, retention, active addresses and constructive contribution move the assessment up; heavy selling and falling retention move it down.

This changes how a leader builds. Ten people who stake, stay and use the applications score better than fifty who churn. The rank ladder still sets the requirements; AICS moves the pay within the band. Show both, and say which one the leader controls day to day.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

How is the same-rank bonus paid, and on how many positions?

10% to 15% of the applicable earnings of the nearest same-rank position under you, once. The project's own example: a V5 with two V5 accounts below, one in the first generation and one in the second, is paid on the first-generation V5 only. You do not receive the same-rank reward again from every V5 further down that line. A V8 with a V8 in the team receives 10% to 15% of the applicable earnings of the nearest qualifying V8 position. Confirmed 26 September 2026.

The override (overtaking) reward follows the same nearest-position principle. Where the 10% or the 15% applies inside the range is not stated; quote the range. The calculator applies the rule to the nearest same-rank leader in each leg, on an estimated base, and says so. Whether two same-rank positions in two different legs both pay has not been stated: the wording is the nearest position under your structure, singular, and the example is a single line.

Source: Answers to four follow-up questions, received 26 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

What is the V12 personal stake, 25,000 or 50,000?

50,000 USDT, as the current Leader Edition rank table prints it. The project says the 50,000 is the personal stake requirement for V12, and that there is no separate governance-weight parameter. The 25,000 on page 16 of the Economic Model Analysis should not be used. Confirmed 26 September 2026.

So the ladder reads: personal stake V10 18,000, V11 20,000, V12 50,000 USDT, with 18, 19 and 20 nodes and two legs each holding the rank below. If a member shows you the 25,000 page, say the table it comes from is superseded by the Leader Edition figure, and point to this answer.

Source: Answers to four follow-up questions, received 26 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

Which energy multiple do I quote?

Whatever the dApp shows on the day. Two separate mechanisms: energy staking, 260% on 26 September 2026, and RM burning for energy, 557%. Both are dynamic protocol parameters that the protocol can adjust, so they may change. The 150% and 200% in the Economic Model Analysis and the 2 to 6 times range in the due-diligence answers should not override the live figures. Confirmed 26 September 2026.

Practical reading: a 360-day stake carries energy at 2.6 times its size; burning 1 RM earns 5.57 units, so about 0.18 RM burned covers 1 RM of level income, at those settings. Say the date with the figure, and open the Energy page before quoting it. The two mechanisms are not to be mixed together.

Source: Answers to four follow-up questions, received 26 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

O² AND PRICE

What protects the price, what it cannot do, the sell tax.

What is O²?

RM's adaptive balancing protocol. Spartan OS positions it as a global first: the Olympus DAO and Origin model of protocol-owned liquidity, upgraded so the rules adapt to the market instead of the market adapting to fixed rules. It balances supply and demand and protects liquidity. It does not set the price.

Four layers: liquidity (protocol-owned liquidity plus dynamic liquidity management), behaviour (buybacks, rewards and trade-side regulation), supply (burns, buybacks and LP-token burn options) and the adaptive engine (market-state analysis and response selection). Visible tax changes are only the outer shell.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 11; O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026

What does O² look at?

Time-weighted average price, average trade price, buy volume, sell volume, the buy-to-sell ratio and liquidity depth, reassessed every three hours. Normal profit-taking and panic selling can both push the price down, but they are not the same event. The system reacts only when volatility becomes a real imbalance. Price is a signal, not the verdict.

A fear-and-greed sentiment engine sits alongside: extreme greed can drive unstable chasing, extreme fear can trigger concentrated exits, and the protocol maps the current regime to an execution strategy.

Source: O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026, slides 4 and 7

What is the sell tax?

Buying is free. Selling starts at 5%. If the price falls more than 5% against its three-hour average, the tax climbs in bands: a 5% to 8% fall pays 8% to 13%, an 8% to 15% fall pays 13% to 20%, a fall of 15% or more pays 20% to 30%. Slow selling is cheap; dumping is not. The aim is to slow cascades, not to block exits.

Of the tax above 5%, 65% is burned and 35% goes to long-term holders. A fixed 1.2% of every sale buys back RM and GD and burns them. What sets the tax within a band is not published: quote the band. Say plainly that exiting in a downturn is expensive by design.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 11; Leader document, September 2026, Part V

Where does the sell tax go?

1.2% of every sale buys back RM and GD and burns them. Of any extra tax above 5%, 65% is burned outright and 35% goes to anyone with \$200 or more in a 360 or 540-day position. Supply goes down; holders are paid for the dip.

The published fee split on transactions is 5%: 0.5% platform fund, 1.2% buyback fund, 1.3% community fund, 2.0% ecosystem fund. Extra-tax rewards are locked 72 hours and distributed on a weighted basis; the weighting has not been published.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 11; Leader document, September 2026, Part V

How does O² behave during a fall, hour by hour?

Every three hours the market is reassessed from fresh data. The first imbalance triggers protection. Stabilisation triggers a step-by-step rollback of that protection. A new sell wave pauses the rollback and reactivates stronger protection. Under sustained recovery the rollback can complete within a 24-hour window.

O² behaves like a feedback loop, not an on/off switch. The execution loop runs market data, assessment, strategy, execution check, execute, reassess in three hours. A valid strategy still needs a valid execution window: if volatility spikes into an abnormal range, execution can be deferred.

Source: O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026, slides 6 and 9

What happens in extreme conditions?

Deep supply-side tools are reserved for abnormal risk states. An LP-token burn is not an everyday tool: it is considered only under sustained abnormal decline and LP-depth deterioration, gated by TWAP warning conditions and governance authorisation. Different risk levels activate different tools; one mechanism is never asked to solve everything.

The leader document lists the same idea as base pool burning: a last-resort mechanism with no published trigger level. The adaptive market engine's parameters have not been published either. Do not describe how it works beyond this, because the project has not.

Source: O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026, slide 8; Leader document, September 2026, Part V

What can O² not do?

Manufacture demand. In the project's own words, the protocol can buy time; only consensus creates enduring support. O² can defend liquidity, slow concentrated selling and reduce supply-side pressure. The market determines the price.

Answer the question they are thinking before they ask it: what stops it collapsing like the others. The honest answer is that the protocol protects liquidity and slows a cascade, and it does not promise a price. Then the four cards: turbine, tax, burn, pool.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 11 notes; O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026, slides 10 and 12

What is the Spartan OS economic flywheel?

Growth drives rewards. Rewards drive buying demand, because every payout passes through the turbine. Buying demand strengthens support. Support reinforces confidence. Confidence fuels the next wave of growth. Protocol balance and ecosystem demand compound each other.

Source: O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026, slide 11

What does O² actually react to?

Supply and demand, not the price on its own. In the project's words, price is the result; supply and demand are the cause. Every three hours O² reads buy volume, sell volume, TWAP, average execution price, the buy/sell ratio, liquidity depth and overall supply-and-demand conditions. When the imbalance is significant it raises sell-side protection; when conditions return to the healthy range it steps protection back gradually, and returning to the baseline requires the conditions to hold continuously.

The statement calls it an adaptive safety valve at the execution layer. Say that in plain words: it slows a cascade and gives liquidity time; it does not decide the price and it does not stop anyone selling.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

Can the mechanisms stop a crash?

No, and the project says so. A protocol can manage mechanisms; it cannot control human behaviour. Even with O², sudden large-scale selling and market shocks cannot be completely avoided. O² manages the supply-demand balance and AICS manages network health; both reduce risk and neither removes anyone's freedom to sell. That is why Spartan OS says it puts weight on consensus education, community guidelines and long-term culture.

Use the project's own line: mechanisms maintain balance, consensus builds long-term value. It is also the honest close to any O² conversation. Whether the design works is to be judged on on-chain data over time, not on the description.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

What stops RM becoming an emission-and-sell token?

Seven mechanisms on both sides of the ledger, as Spartan OS lists them: controlled release; 1:1 Turbo demand; long-term locking through 360 and 540-day bonds, long-term staking and compounding; burn, with RM burned for 2 to 6 times its value in Energy and Energy staking on a 360-day structure; AICS; O²; and application demand. Turbo purchases sit in a 24-hour silent period and the baseline sell tax is 5%, so a purchase cannot become a sell order of the same size an hour later.

The metrics the project says matter: new RM supply, actual circulating supply, Turbo buy demand, application demand, long-term locked RM, burned RM and liquidity depth, rather than how much RM is generated. And its own limit, in its own words: these mechanisms improve the supply-demand structure and guarantee no price; sustainable demand has to grow enough to absorb sustainable supply. On O²: the fastest return to the 5% baseline is within 24 hours, and only if the recovery conditions hold continuously through the three-hour cycles. On the burn multiple: two days later the project said the 2 to 6 times range should not override the live dApp parameters, which read 557% for burning and 260% for energy staking on 26 September 2026, both dynamic.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

If O² exists, why does the project keep talking about people?

Because mechanisms adjust parameters and cannot control behaviour, in the project's own words. O² reads supply and demand, TWAP, transaction activity, buy and sell ratios and liquidity depth, and raises protection when the market is imbalanced. AICS scores network health. Neither can stop a person becoming greedy in a rally or fearful in a correction, which is why Spartan OS names community governance as a second foundation next to the mechanisms.

Olympus DAO is the reference the project uses: mechanism design has power, and mechanisms alone did not solve every market problem. Say both halves. A promoter who sells O² as a guarantee is contradicted by the project's own text.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

WALLET AND BRIDGE

Add the network, bridge, gasDAI, import tokens, swap, play.

How do I start, step by step?

Install Bitget Wallet and back up the seed phrase. Switch to Anubis Chain (chain ID 6714), or add it in another wallet. Bridge a few dollars of DAI through app.anubisbridge.com or galebridge.net: that is your gasDAI for fees. Bring USDT onto Anubis the same way, a small amount first. Open the Spartan OS dApp through your leader's referral link or code and connect the wallet. Then buy the 540-day bond, from \$1, reading the price and the cap on the screen, and claim every twelve hours through the turbine.

Seven steps, one evening. The Get in section of this page walks through all of it, from installing a wallet to the 540-day bond and the first claim, with the written version and the team's films at each step; one-pager 06 fits it on a page. Staking is not one of the seven: it comes after you are in the system and hold RM bought from your leader. Test every new route with a small amount first.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 13; Technical guide, September 2026, Part IV; Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026 (the bond first)

Where are the tutorial films, and which wallet do they use?

In the Tutorials section: thirteen lessons, twenty-five films by the Phalanx team, from installing the wallet (A1) to claiming through the turbine (D1) and the way out (B5). Pick your wallet once at the top of the section and every lesson shows the film for it: Bitget Wallet and AstraCore for the whole path, TokenPocket for the two wallet lessons. Each Get in step shows the films that belong to it.

English voice and captions, two to four minutes each, recorded on the real apps at the end of September 2026. The films point to section 20, Links, for the chain settings and the token addresses. Screens change, the parameters do not; a rate seen in a film is the rate on the day of recording.

Source: Phalanx team tutorial films, received 2 October 2026

Where are the chain settings and the token addresses the films mention?

Section 20, Links, opens with them: network name Anubis, RPC <https://rpc.anubispace.org>, chain ID 6714, symbol DAI (gasDAI), explorer <https://browser.anubispace.org>; and the contract addresses of RM, GD, USDT and DAI on Anubis, each with a copy button. Compare the first four and the last four characters before you save one.

The full list of twenty-one contracts, each checked on the explorer, is in Terms today. Take addresses from this page or anubischain.ai, never from a chat.

Source: Spartan OS service account lists, 25 and 26 September 2026; each address checked on browser.anubispace.org

What are the network settings for a wallet?

Network name ANUBIS Mainnet. Chain ID 6714 (hex 0x1a3a). RPC URL <https://rpc.anubispace.org>. Currency symbol gasDAI. Block explorer <https://browser.anubispace.org>. The chain ID is the value that matters: if it is wrong, the wallet is on the wrong network.

Registered on chainlist.org/chain/6714. Confirm the RPC against anubischain.ai before publishing it anywhere.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part I and Guide 01

Which wallet should a new person use?

Bitget Wallet for the fewest steps: Anubis Chain is built in, swap and cross-chain work inside the wallet, and a gas subsidy of up to three zero-gas transfers a day runs through it. AC Wallet (AstraCore) is named by Spartan OS as the officially recommended strategic wallet partner and is the gateway for the AstraCore campaigns. OKX Wallet, TokenPocket and Binance Wallet also support Anubis; MetaMask needs the network added by hand.

Whatever the wallet: write the seed phrase on paper, never photograph it, and never type it into anything that asks. The tutorial videos on this page show Bitget, TokenPocket, OKX and Binance Wallet.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part IV; Anubis Chain guide, 20 September 2026

How do I move USDT or DAI onto Anubis?

Through an official bridge: Anubis Bridge at app.anubisbridge.com or GaleBridge at galebridge.net, from Ethereum, BNB Chain or Polygon. Connect the wallet on the source chain, choose the asset and Anubis (6714) as destination, approve, bridge, then confirm arrival on browser.anubispace.org. Small test amount first.

Anubis Bridge is free and takes two to three hours; GaleBridge takes seconds and charges 0.5% to 1.5%, as stated on the 7 September call. Bitget Wallet bridges from inside the wallet. Bridgers and Stargate are third-party routes that Anubis does not operate. Never follow a bridge link from a message.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slide 13; Technical guide, September 2026, Guides 06 to 08

My transaction fails for gas. What do I do?

You have no gasDAI. Bridge a small amount of DAI through the official bridge; the destination balance is your gas. A few dollars covers thousands of transactions. Never buy gasDAI from anyone offering it directly.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Guide 09

RM or GD does not show in my wallet.

Tokens do not appear until you import their contract address. Take the address from the Terms today section of this page (RM 0x2e04...e59d, GD 0x21b6...1b4c, verified on the explorer on 24 September 2026), compare the first four and last four characters, then use the wallet's Import token screen. RM and GD are separate contracts: import both. If the symbol the wallet reads does not match, stop: the address is wrong.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Guide 10

How do I buy RM?

On RocketSwap, the native exchange, from bridged USDT. Open it from the link on anubischain.ai, connect the wallet on Anubis, choose USDT to RM, read the quote (price impact and minimum received), approve once, then swap. Each transaction costs a fraction of a cent in gasDAI.

Large price impact means the pool is thin relative to your trade: reduce the amount or split it. Because of the encrypted mempool no one can front-run the swap. Confirm on the explorer with the transaction hash.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Guide 11

How do I check a transaction or an address?

Paste it into browser.anubispace.org. An address shows its gasDAI balance, token balances and every transaction. A transaction hash shows status, block, fee, sender, receiver and token transfers. A token contract shows name, symbol, supply and holders; if the name does not match, the address is not the real token.

Screenshots from the explorer end most disputes. The home page lists the newest blocks and the time between them, which is where the live block time is visible.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Guide 13

Common problems and what to do

Wrong balance after bridging: wait a minute, check the explorer, import the token. Fails for gas: bridge a little DAI. MetaMask says the chain ID does not match: the RPC is wrong, re-enter it. Bridge not arrived: check the source-chain lock transaction, confirm destination 6714, allow time. Wrong token symbol: wrong address, remove and re-import. Application will not connect: switch the wallet to Anubis (6714).

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part V

What are the contract addresses of USDT, USDC, DAI, ETH, BNB, POL and LGNS on Anubis?

As published by Anubis Chain: USDT 0xDfb6a28BC6DC51fed17c27C880F2c66cDd040A3e. USDC 0x7DD9c7cBC32dF500Fa3C06fD60Cd62C4E97B2eEF. DAI 0x83fd06F0846d9D90B3016bF670Efe2E0B11cDe14. ETH 0xCA326ae4fE47d07e7D20421170DADAcD92eD694C. BNB 0x699D13487Ed6b78953da2750887B58Ef738f9636. POL 0x72cf15f74657Bb00dd1D8Dd475248dEe644F689A. LGNS 0x4D1D808a081FdAc440703b3765FC61f8028C06B8.

Confirm each on browser.anubispace.org/tokens before importing: the name, symbol and supply must match. Addresses as printed in the 100 Questions document (July 2026) and the 28 June statement; a typo in a PDF is possible, the explorer is the reference. RM 0x2e045e1380f5f5b6e7550328910a7377c9fce59d and GD 0x21b6b0b3fab224921d3054d187e324a673411b4c, verified on the explorer on 24 September 2026; see the Terms today section.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q40; Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 28 June 2026

How long does bridging take, and what does it cost?

Time depends on the source chain: on Ethereum the bridge waits for 12 to 20 confirmations, so several minutes end to end; the bridge app shows the current estimate. Cost is the source-chain gas plus a bridge service fee displayed in the app. No minimum, no maximum, no total cap. Anubis advises a first test of 10 to 50 USDT.

On the 7 September call the leaders described Anubis Bridge as free but slower (two to three hours) and GaleBridge as seconds at 0.5% to 1.5%. Redemption is the reverse: burn on Anubis, release on the source chain. Never send Anubis-side assets straight to an exchange.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q30, Q42, Q43 and Q45

Can I send RM, or USDT on Anubis, straight to an exchange?

No. A pegged USDT on Anubis is a separate asset from USDT on Ethereum or BNB Chain, and exchanges do not credit deposits from Anubis Chain. Bridge back to the source chain first, then send from there. The same 0x address exists on every EVM chain, which is exactly why the mistake is easy to make.

Sent by mistake, the assets sit on Anubis at an address the exchange controls and does not watch. Recovery depends entirely on the exchange. Say this before the first withdrawal, not after.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q41, Q52 and Q53

My wallet shows no dollar value for USDT on Anubis. Is something wrong?

Usually not. Many wallets have no price feed for tokens on a new chain, so the balance shows without a dollar value. The balance itself is what matters: confirm it on browser.anubispace.org by pasting your address.

If the balance is missing as well, the token is probably not imported yet, or the wallet is on the wrong network. Chain ID 6714, then import the contract address.

Source: Anubis Chain support in the promoter group, September 2026; Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q57

I lost my seed phrase. Can anyone recover my wallet?

No. A self-custody wallet's seed phrase is the only key; neither Anubis Chain, the wallet maker nor any support person can reset it. If the wallet still opens, back it up now, create a new wallet, move the assets, revoke unneeded approvals and store the new phrase offline.

Anyone offering to recover a seed phrase for a fee is the second loss waiting to happen.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q50

I sent to the wrong address. Can it be reversed?

A confirmed transaction cannot be reversed by anyone. If the address is one you control, import it, switch to the right network and send the assets back. If it belongs to an exchange or another person, only they can help. If no one holds the key, the assets are gone. The project cannot alter the chain.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q59, Q60 and Q81

My transaction has been pending for a long time.

Check the hash on browser.anubispace.org, then in order: the wallet is on chain ID 6714; the balance covers the amount plus gas; no earlier transaction from the same address is still pending, because transactions execute in nonce order; if the wallet offers Speed Up or Cancel, use it before the transaction lands. Do not resend with a new nonce, or you may pay twice.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q62

How do I tell an official contract from a counterfeit token?

Enter through official channels only, never through a search advertisement or a message. Compare the complete contract address with the one published officially: a matching name, symbol or logo proves nothing. On the explorer, check the network is 6714 and compare address, symbol, decimals and name. Verified source code helps review; it does not prove the team's identity. Then test with a small amount.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q80

My wallet lists several networks called Anubis. Which is right?

The one with chain ID 6714. Networks can share a name and not be the same chain. Enter the parameters by hand: name Anubis, RPC <https://rpc.anubispace.org>, chain ID 6714, symbol DAI, explorer <https://browser.anubispace.org>. If the RPC will not save, do not pick an 'Anubis' from the wallet's search list; fix the RPC and try again.

Source: Anubis Chain support note pinned in the promoter group, September 2026

What does one transaction cost?

An ordinary transfer is estimated at about 0.000252 DAI, as the FAQ puts it; token transfers, swaps and contract calls use more. The wallet shows the fee before you sign. A failed transaction still consumes the gas for the part that ran; one that never broadcast costs nothing.

Source: Anubis Chain 100 Questions and Answers, official, July 2026, Q54 to Q56

What are the RM and GD contract addresses?

RM: 0x2e045e1380f5f5b6e7550328910a7377c9fce59d. GD:

0x21b6b0b3fab224921d3054d187e324a673411b4c. Both on Anubis Chain (6714). The explorer reads them as Rome (RM), 9 decimals, and Gladiator (GD), 18 decimals, 390,000 supply. As posted by Anubis Chain support on 13 September 2026 and matched to browser.anubispace.org on 24 September 2026.

Import both; they are separate contracts. Compare the first four and last four characters with the Terms today section, and check the name the wallet reads back. Pegged USDT is

0xDfb6a28BC6DC51fed17c27C880F2c66cDd040A3e and DAI

0x83fd06F0846d9D90B3016bF670Efe2E0B11cDe14. If a chat shows a different address, the chat is wrong.

Source: Anubis Chain support, 13 September 2026; browser.anubispace.org, 24 September 2026

What is the Spartan OS dApp address, and what is on it?

spartanar.org. Pages: Dashboard (Data Analysis), Flexible Stake, 180, 360 and 540-day long-term stakes, Long-Term Liquidity Bond, RM Stability Vault, Charge Incentive Pool, My Invite, Spider Web Rewards (level income), DAO (rank), Turbine, Energy, Genesis Cornerstone, DAO Vote and the Trading Center (swap). The footer links home.spartanar.org and x.com/Spartan_Arena_ and shows the CertiK badge.

Type it, or open it through your leader's referral link the first time so the dApp binds the referrer. The dashboard is the reference for every rate and cap; the DAO page updates at each rebase, not in real time. Never connect a wallet to a look-alike domain.

Source: spartanar.org, read on 24 September 2026

My wallet found a network called Anubis. Is it the right one?

Only if the chain ID is 6714. Harry's instruction to a member with a stuck bridge, 21 September: verify the network settings by hand against the official mainnet parameters, and do not rely on the name shown in the wallet. Network name Anubis, RPC rpc.anubispace.org, chain ID 6714, currency symbol DAI, explorer browser.anubispace.org. Networks can share a name and still be different chains; the chain ID is the identifier.

If the RPC cannot be added, do not pick an 'Anubis' entry from the wallet's own network search. Add it by hand from the parameters above, typed, then confirm 6714 before any transaction.

Source: Harry, working chat, 21 September 2026; parameters as published by the Spartan OS service account

A GaleBridge swap has been pending for a long time. What now?

Close the pending operation and leave GaleBridge. Open the wallet and check whether the asset is still there, then open the transaction record and check whether anything was actually submitted and completed on-chain. If the asset is intact and no outgoing transaction succeeded, the operation never completed: reconnect the wallet to GaleBridge and try again. Under normal conditions a transfer completes within seconds.

Changing phones does not help when the pending state belongs to the transaction or the wallet session. Before retrying, confirm the wallet is on chain ID 6714. Harry's steps of 21 September 2026, in order; the tutorial recordings show the bridge screens.

Source: Harry, working chat, 21 September 2026

SAFETY

The rules that prevent losses. Say them before, not after.

What are the safety rules for every user?

Type addresses, do not click them: links come from anubischain.ai or the three official X accounts only. Verify the first four and last four characters of every contract and recipient address. Test every new route with a small amount. Read every wallet prompt. Keep the seed phrase offline. Check the chain ID is 6714. Say what the risks are before, not after.

No official account will ever ask for a seed phrase. An address in a chat, a DM, a screenshot or a forwarded message is not official, whoever sent it.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part V

When is an address or link official?

When it appears on anubischain.ai or on x.com/AnubisChainL1 (Anubis Chain's primary account since 16 September 2026), x.com/ANUBISCHAIN_, x.com/Spartan_Arena_ or x.com/Anubis_Labs. Nowhere else. The Telegram community and the resource library are for conversation and files, never for addresses.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part III

What are the risks? Say them plainly.

Anubis Chain is a new network with a short track record. Bridges are the most attacked component in the industry, and every asset moves through one. Tokens with small supplies and thin liquidity move sharply. RM carries a sell tax that rises as the price falls, so exiting in a downturn is expensive by design. TempleRaid is a game of chance. Three of the five Spartan OS systems do not exist yet. Roadmap items may slip.

None of that is unusual for a project at this stage. All of it should be said out loud by anyone presenting the project to someone who has not heard of it. Nothing here is financial advice and no figure is a promise of return.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part VII; Leader document, September 2026, Part VII

Is any of this guaranteed?

No. Caps, variable rates, energy gating and price-dependent taxes all mean outcomes depend on conditions and behaviour. Every rate carries its cap and its date, and every rate floats.

Source: Leader document, September 2026, Part VII

How should I present the numbers?

Lead with the cap. Quote the band, never the top. Explain the turbine before the rewards. Name what is unpublished. Keep the public material separate from the programme terms. Say what the risks are.

Always with the cap, always with the date, never as a promise. A rate without a ceiling is a story; a rate with a ceiling is a contract. Present the files as issued, translate with approval, never edit a number.

Source: Leader document, September 2026, Part VII

Are there current security warnings?

Two, from September 2026. Anubis Chain has never published a social app on any app store; an app called 'Anubischat' is not official and must not be installed or connected to a wallet (19 September). CertiK and Anubis Chain warn that malicious code linked to FomoPeek can be repackaged into iOS apps and read keys, seed phrases and chats: update to iOS 26.7, avoid apps from unknown sources, never type a seed phrase into an unofficial app (20 September).

Forward both notices whole. A promoter who circulates a security warning early has done more for the team than one who circulates a price chart.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 19 and 20 September 2026

Which accounts and channels are official?

Anubis Chain's primary X account since 16 September 2026 is @AnubisChainL1; the older @ANUBISCHAIN_ carries the earlier announcements. Anubis Labs: @Anubis_Labs. Spartan OS: @Spartan_Arena_. The website: anubischain.ai. The English resource library on Telegram: t.me/SpartanOSLibrary. The Spartan OS dApp: spartanar.org, whose footer links x.com/Spartan_Arena_ and home.spartanar.org.

Anything else is conversation. Addresses and links are taken from these sources, never from a chat, however senior the sender appears.

Source: Announcement reproduced in the SpartanOS Resource Library, 16 September 2026; SpartanOS Resource Library (t.me/SpartanOSLibrary)

Does 'community governance' mean members are not allowed to sell?

No, and the project says so in as many words. On-chain assets belong to their owners and every participant has the right to make their own decisions. Community conventions are self-governance: freedom of choice with an understanding of how a choice affects the shared market. The protocol does not decide for users and the community does not decide for users; a mature community helps people understand the market so they decide well.

If a member has been told, anywhere, that selling is forbidden or that a leader can hold their assets, correct it on the spot and point to this answer. The project's phrase: true decentralisation should not mean the absence of order, and freedom should not mean the absence of responsibility.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

VERIFICATION

Where to check every figure yourself, and what is only stated.

Where can I check the figures myself?

Chain ID and fee unit: chainlist.org/chain/6714. Any transaction, contract or address: browser.anubispace.org. Bridge contracts: etherscan.io, bscscan.com, polygonscan.com. Audits: skynet.certik.com. RM market data: geckoterminal.com, dextools.io. Official announcements: anubischain.ai and the three X accounts.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part VII

What is verified, and what is only stated by the project?

Verifiable today: chain ID 6714 and gasDAI, EVM compatibility, bridge contracts on three source chains, the GaleBridge audit, RocketSwap on CertiK Skynet, TempleRaid rounds and RM trades on the explorer. Stated by the project: Origin's snapshot figures, the 16 million users, data-report figures beyond the explorer, the \$300 million commitment, 137 contracts and the audit submission, every rate and dashboard figure, DeBox's 26 million users, all undated roadmap items.

The second list is a list of claims carried as the project states them, because they could not be checked against an independent source. A promoter who is asked about any of them should say exactly that.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part VII

Has anything been audited?

GaleBridge was audited by CertiK in October 2025: three findings, none critical, report on skynet.certik.com. RocketSwap is listed on CertiK Skynet. Anubis Chain announced a CertiK and Armor audit of 137 core contracts on 13 July 2026. Anubis Labs announced on 2 August 2026 that Spartan OS completed its CertiK assessment: zero critical, zero major, three medium findings resolved.

Ask for the report links on skynet.certik.com before repeating a result to a sceptic; an announcement is the project's word, a report is CertiK's.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part II; Technical guide, September 2026, Part III; announcements of 13 July and 2 August 2026

What is the block time? I have seen different numbers.

Presentations state 450 milliseconds; the September 2026 data report says about one second; the network's technical documentation describes a two-second target; the docs.anubispace.org pages say 0.45 seconds. The live figure is on the explorer's latest-blocks view. Quote whichever you can show, and say where it comes from.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part I

What do I do when this page cannot answer a question?

Press 'Question not answered' under the assistant, or the feedback button at the bottom of the screen, write the question as it was asked, and press Send: Telegram opens with the note ready for the Phalanx team. The next edition carries the answer. Until then, say that you will find out rather than guessing.

A promoter who says 'I do not know, I will check' keeps more people than one who improvises a number.

Source: This page

What is the right due-diligence question to ask about Spartan OS?

The project proposes it: for every unit of capital entering Spartan OS, what protocol assets are created or acquired, what corresponding RM supply or future token liability is generated, how is that RM released into circulation, and what mechanisms exist to balance that supply against real market demand and liquidity?

And where to look for the answer: net RM issuance, buyback and burn volumes, POL and liquidity depth, retention behaviour, and how the system performed under market stress. The explorer, the dashboard and the Charge Incentive Pool page carry most of these figures; the 13 September fall and recovery is the one stress episode on record so far.

Source: Statement on how capital entering the protocol is treated, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

What cash flows move through Spartan OS, and what reaches holders?

Spartan OS separates three things a promoter tends to merge: capital flow, protocol accrual and holder value accrual. Capital entering a product follows that product's asset path (LP, treasury, POL, other protocol functions), and a product-specific split must not be presented as a universal revenue percentage. Treasury and liquidity are protocol accrual, not holder income. In the project's own signs: treasury $\neq$ holder dividend; liquidity $\neq$ holder dividend; price appreciation $\neq$ cash-flow distribution.

Holder value is described as indirect today: for RM through Turbo buy demand, locking, changes in circulating supply, burns, application utility and revenue-linked buyback and burn where it applies; for GD through the fixed 390,000 supply, governance rights and application utility. The next layer is external application revenue from GoPlay, TempleRaid and what follows, which can be tracked into treasury, liquidity, buyback and burn, or explicit distribution. Unless a contract or written protocol rule says X% of revenue goes to RM or GD holders, do not say it does. Capital flow $\neq$ revenue; protocol assets $\neq$ holder dividend; buyback and burn $\neq$ direct cash distribution.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

What is verified on-chain, and what is only asserted off-chain?

On-chain and checkable by anyone: wallet addresses, token contracts, RM and GD transfers, swaps, liquidity changes, burns, contract interactions, transaction hashes and final settlement. Off-chain and to be treated separately: parts of the AICS scoring computation, intent interpretation, external-data analysis, API calls and agent decisions. Spartan OS's own rule: a result on-chain does not mean the whole computation was on-chain.

The trust boundary as the project draws it: AI and off-chain infrastructure handle intelligence, analysis and execution logic; the blockchain verifies state, assets, transactions and settlement. Making off-chain computation itself verifiable would need public algorithms, oracles, TEEs, ZK proofs, signatures or validator networks, depending on the implementation, and none of that is claimed as deployed. So when someone asks whether the AICS score is on-chain, the answer is that the transactions it leads to are, and the scoring is not presented as verified on-chain.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

How does Spartan OS prove an AI agent did what it claims?

Two levels of proof, kept apart. Execution result: the transaction hash, the contract called, what left the wallet, what arrived and whether it settled, all readable on the explorer without trusting a 'Completed' message. Computation: why the agent decided, whether its inputs were right and whether each reasoning step was correct. The chain proves the first. It does not prove the second, and Spartan OS says so.

Cryptographic verification of the agent's internal computation would need TEEs, ZK proofs, oracles, validator networks or signatures, and is to be judged on whatever verification technology is actually deployed. The rule to pass on: never rely on an agent saying it finished; check that the chain shows it finished. Intent infrastructure such as dappOS is meant to spare the user the manual steps, with the asset outcome still returning to on-chain settlement.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

Is '35M to 50M' a target or a promise?

A development goal, in the project's words: 'these numbers represent development goals, not guarantees of returns or future RM prices.' The sequence it gives is 35M, 36M, 50M, then a larger global ecosystem, and it adds that RM's price will continue to be set by supply and demand, liquidity conditions and ecosystem development.

Quote the disclaimer with the number every time. The 35 million itself is the project's stated total capital foundation on 26 September 2026; the dashboard figures in Terms today are what a reader can check against it.

Source: Harry (Spartan OS), 'From a U-shaped recovery to a global ecosystem', forwarded to the Phalanx channel on 26 September 2026, reproduced whole in the Official section

Which contract addresses has Spartan OS published, and do they check out?

Twenty-one addresses, published by the project's service accounts on 25 and 26 September 2026: RM, GD, USDT and DAI; the treasury; flexible, 180, 360 and 540-day staking; the 180, 360 and 540-day liquidity bonds; three long-term fixed bonds; the burn, community rewards, Turbo, activity score and stable vault contracts; and a charge incentive pool. Checked on browser.anubispace.org on 26 September: twenty are contracts with live transaction histories (the Turbo contract alone over a million transactions). The charge incentive pool address is not a contract on the explorer: a plain address with no transactions of its own. Treat it as unconfirmed and send nothing to it.

Source code is verified on the explorer for the USDT and DAI token contracts only; RM, GD and the product contracts are deployed but their source is not published for reading. Say so when asked: the bytecode and every transaction are public, the readable code is not, and the project can change that by verifying the contracts. The full table with counts is in Terms today.

Source: Spartan OS service accounts, contract list of 25 and 26 September 2026, checked on browser.anubispace.org on 26 September; the table in Terms today

COMPARED

Anubis against other chains. Spartan OS against other programmes.

What makes Anubis Chain different from other chains?

Fees in a dollar-pegged unit instead of a volatile gas token. An encrypted mempool that prevents front-running by design. Privacy by choice with zero-knowledge proofs, while the protocol stays auditable. Final blocks with no reorganisation. Full Ethereum compatibility, so nothing is rewritten. And a foundation that owns the chain and funds what runs on it.

Each of these is described by Anubis in its own documentation; the mempool and privacy claims come from the Anubis Network documentation, the fee unit and chain ID are verifiable on chainlist.org. Two tables on this page: ours, against a typical EVM chain, and Anubis Chain's own eight-point comparison from the July 2026 infographic.

Source: Technical guide, September 2026, Part II; Long-form explainer, September 2026, Part II

What makes Spartan OS different from other Olympus-style programmes?

The capital is released in daily portions from day one instead of being held to the end of the term. Every long-term position has a cap fixed in USDT at entry, pays until it reaches it, and the capital counts inside that cap (confirmed 26 September 2026). Two legs qualify a rank, not three. Every payout passes through the turbine and becomes a purchase. A sell tax that rises as the price falls slows cascades. A score pays the active leader more than the passive one. And it runs on a chain the same foundation owns.

As stated by Spartan OS in the 7 and 14 September 2026 briefings. Origin required three teams at \$50,000; V1 here is \$500, three people and two teams of \$10,000.

Source: Promoter deck v14.2, 17 September 2026, slides 7, 10, 11, 12; Leader document, September 2026

What is innovative about Anubis and Spartan OS?

On the chain: dollar-pegged gas, an encrypted mempool, selective privacy and gasless transactions through a paymaster, as described in the Anubis documentation. On Spartan OS: O², an adaptive balancing protocol that changes the rules with the market; the Token Router, which gives an AI agent its own token and settles its revenue on-chain; and a programme where the returns themselves are buy pressure.

Spartan OS positions O² as a global first. The Token Router is announced but not fully published. Describe what has been announced and stop there.

Source: Long-form explainer, September 2026, Parts II to IV; O² core interpretation deck, Spartan OS, September 2026; Anubis Chain documentation (docs.anubispace.org)

What is Spartan OS's moat, if tokens and contracts can be copied?

Five layers together, in the project's own account, and none of them alone: the economic layer (RM, GD, O², 1:1 Turbo, AICS, the Stable Vault, long-term staking and bonds, Energy, burn, compounding); the application layer (GoPlay, TempleRaid and what follows); the AI, intent and execution layer (dappOS-style infrastructure that turns an intent into routing and execution while settlement returns to the chain); the blockchain infrastructure (Anubis Chain with wallets, bridges, DEXs, explorers, indexing and cross-chain systems such as The Graph, Blockscout and LayerZero); and ecosystem expansion.

The roadmap from Q3: LayerZero and OFT cross-chain infrastructure, explorer upgrades, RocketSwap V3, Guard multisig, NFT and DID, AI Meme and AI Agent, RWA tokenisation, a decentralised contract-trading platform and contract-trading insurance. Spartan OS says itself that none of these may be presented as live revenue-generating products: live products are judged on usage and on-chain data, integrations on technical progress and official announcements, future products once deployed. It calls it premature to describe its moat as uncopyable; a network moat, to be shown through liquidity depth, active users, adoption, developer activity, external revenue and integrations.

Source: Response to Seven Due Diligence Questions, received 24 September 2026, reproduced in the Due diligence section

A 540-day bond against 540-day long-term staking: what is the difference?

Both run 540 days, both carry a 5× cap, both earn through daily block production and both can compound. The bond is entered with USDT and its advantage is the discount: more RM at entry, then daily release of principal and rewards. Long-term staking is entered with USDT or RM and its advantage is the long-term yield plus the additional rewards. In the project's shorthand: bond = discounted entry, more RM, daily release, compounding, up to 5×; staking = USDT or RM entry, long-term yield, additional rewards, daily rewards, compounding, up to 5×.

The project's worked example: at an RM price of 30 and a bond price of 24, 10,000 USDT buys 333.3 RM at market and 416.7 RM through the bond, 83.4 more at entry. Ask the person which they want: more RM on day one, or the additional rewards of the stake.

Source: Spartan OS international team, working group, 25 September 2026, reproduced in the Official section

04

PART IV

OBJECTIONS

What people say against it, and the answer that holds. The short answer to say out loud, the longer one for when they push, and the line not to say.

01 · IS THIS A PONZI SCHEME?

Ask what they mean, then answer the mechanism. A Ponzi pays old money with new money and hides it. Here every payout is a purchase: the turbine makes each claim buy the same amount of RM on the DEX before it is released, the treasury, the liquidity and the fund addresses are on a public explorer, and every long-term position has a cap fixed in dollars the day it opens.

The honest version has three parts. First, what is verifiable today: the bridge reserves on Etherscan, the treasury and liquidity figures on the dApp dashboard, RM trades and TempleRaid rounds on browser.anubispace.org, the CertiK assessment of the Spartan OS contracts (zero critical, zero major, three medium resolved). Second, what is the project's own statement rather than a fact you can check: the rates, the roadmap, the user numbers. Third, the risk: rates float, the price moves, the sell tax rises on the way down, and a cap means a position ends. Someone who hears all three from you will trust the rest.

Do not say 'it cannot be'. Do not compare it to a bank. Do not quote the annualised figure.

02 · THE RETURNS ARE TOO HIGH TO BE REAL.

They are high, they float, and they are capped. 1.1% to 1.3% a day on a long-term position is the stated rate on the day; the cap is 4× to 5× of what went in, fixed in USDT; the flexible pool pays around 0.3% per twelve hours and can move. Say the cap in the same breath as the rate, every time.

Explain where the payout comes from as the project describes it: the RM emission, the sell fee split (0.5% platform, 1.2% buyback, 1.3% community, 2.0% ecosystem), the extra sell tax on the way down, and the turbine that turns every claim into a purchase. Then explain what limits it: the cap on every long-term position, the rebase snapshot, and the O² protocol that slows selling when the price falls. High and unlimited is a story. High, capped and dated is a term sheet.

Never say 'guaranteed'. Never project a month's income as if the rate were fixed.

03 · WHO IS BEHIND IT? I CANNOT FIND THE FOUNDERS.

Anubis Foundation, which built Origin (LGNS), WebKey and Melos, and now its own chain. Anubis Labs is the funding arm; Spartan OS is its first application. The team publishes under the foundation's name rather than personal names, which is common in this part of the industry and is a fair thing to dislike. What you can check is the work: the chain has been live since April 2026 with over 100 million transactions, and the contracts were assessed by CertiK.

The foundation's footprint is public: two years, five continents, a hundred projects, and Origin's snapshot of 2.5 million holders and a \$1.4 billion market cap at its peak. Company management runs Spartan OS with a stated plan to run it for years, and to run it bigger and better than Origin. The Dubai office and the leader meetings are where people meet them in person. Say plainly that founders are not public by name, and that the person deciding should weigh a public codebase, a public chain and an audit against that.

Do not invent a founder's name or nationality. Do not claim to have met anyone you have not met.

04 · CAN I LOSE MONEY?

Yes. RM is a traded token; the dollar value of every payout depends on the price on the day. Selling into a fall carries a tax that rises with the fall. TempleRaid is a game of chance. A long-term position cannot be unwound early. Anyone who tells you otherwise is not describing the programme.

Then describe what the project has built to reduce the damage, without turning it into a floor: caps fixed at entry so a position cannot chase, the turbine that converts claims into purchases, O² that raises the sell tax and protects liquidity when the price falls 5% or more against the three-hour average, the buyback fund, and the Price Stability Fund of 1,000,000 USDT at a published address. None of these is a guarantee. All of them are on the dApp or the explorer.

Do not say 'you cannot lose'. Do not say the price 'always comes back'.

05 · WHY CAN I NOT WITHDRAW MY REWARDS STRAIGHT AWAY?

You can, after one step. Every claim goes into the turbine: you buy the same amount of RM on RocketSwap, the claim unlocks after 24 hours, and the purchased RM is yours as well. Level income needs energy on top, one unit per RM, from a 360-day stake or from burning RM.

The turbine is the mechanism the project points to when asked how a token paying daily returns has stayed above \$30 for months: the returns themselves are buy pressure. It also means every payout costs a matching purchase before it can be sold, which a promoter should say out loud. Energy applies only to the 8%, 4% and 2% level income, not to personal staking, bonds or rank rewards.

Do not describe the turbine as a fee. Do not skip the 24 hours.

06 · IS IT AUDITED? IS MY MONEY SAFE ON THIS CHAIN?

Spartan OS completed a CertiK assessment on 2 August 2026: governance multisig, treasury, staking, reward distribution and core token contracts, with zero critical and zero major findings and three medium findings resolved. GaleBridge was audited by CertiK in October 2025. Anubis Chain states 137 core contracts verified with CertiK and Armor. Every bridged asset is minted one to one against assets locked in bridge contracts you can read on Etherscan.

Safety on the way in is mostly the user's own: chain ID 6714, addresses typed from this page, the first four and last four characters checked, a small test first, the seed phrase on paper. Two current notices matter: there is no official 'Anubischat' app, and CertiK warns about malicious code repackaged into iOS apps. Forward both. An audit covers the code. It does not cover a phishing link.

Do not say 'audited' without saying by whom and when. Do not send links from chats.

07 · I WAS BURNED BY ORIGIN, OR BY ANOTHER PROJECT LIKE THIS.

Then you already know the two questions that matter: what limits the payout, and what happens on the way down. Spartan OS answers the first with a cap fixed at entry and the second with O², the sell tax and the buyback fund. Origin required three legs; Spartan OS requires two. The codebase is the one Origin ran, on a chain the same foundation now owns.

Do not argue about the past. Ask what went wrong for them: usually an uncapped rate, an exit that was closed, or a promise from a promoter. Show the cap, show the turbine, show the sell tax table, and show the explorer. Then let them decide the size, and suggest a small position first. About \$55 million remains in Origin's pool on Polygon two years on; that is a fact about longevity, not a promise about this one.

Do not disparage other projects by name. Do not promise this one is different; show what is different.

08 · WHY DO I NEED A REFERRAL LINK? THIS IS MULTI-LEVEL MARKETING.

The programme pays for building a community, in the open: 8%, 4% and 2% of the ROI on three levels, then twelve ranks paid from the DAO pool on the smaller leg. The referral link is how the dApp knows who introduced whom. Nobody earns from a recruit's deposit; the level income is a share of what that person's own position earns.

Say what the rank structure demands before saying what it pays: your own position, a number of directs from 100 USDT, and volume in two legs, with the larger leg qualifying and the smaller one paying. Most people will sit at V1 to V3. Use the rank calculator with their real numbers rather than the top of the table. The referral link is theirs to use or not; the staking products pay the same either way.

Do not sell the ladder above V5 to someone who has not staked. Do not call it 'passive'.

09 · WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MY POSITION REACHES THE CAP?

It is complete. A 540-day position that took \$1,000 has paid out \$5,000 of RM value, principal included (confirmed 26 September 2026: the capital counts inside the cap and is not paid on top), and it closes. You open a new one if you want to continue. Flexible staking has no cap and no term; the principal can be withdrawn at any time.

At the stated rates the 360 and 540-day positions reach their ceiling in about ten months, before the term ends; the 180-day position reaches the end of its term first. The burning bond releases 250% of the order in about five and a half months at 1.5% a day. Say which one applies, and that all of this is arithmetic on today's stated rate, which floats.

Do not describe the cap as a loss. Do not promise a renewal on the same terms.

10 · WHY A CHINESE TEAM, AND WHY IS EVERYTHING IN CHINESE FIRST?

Because the foundation is, and because its community was built there first: Origin's 2.5 million holders, the Melos and WebKey users, the launch events in Kuala Lumpur and the region. The English material exists because that community is now being built here. The chain, the contracts and the explorer do not have a language.

This library exists for that reason: the official documents translated or reproduced as issued, the announcements in plain English with the date, the tutorials with English captions, and one place to check a figure. If a person's concern is really about accountability rather than language, answer it with the audit, the public chain and the meetings in Dubai.

Do not make it about nationality. Do not translate a number you have not checked.

11 · CAN I PUT IN A LARGE AMOUNT STRAIGHT AWAY?

You can. Do not. Start with an amount you would not miss, run one full cycle (stake, claim, turbine, release), then decide. The programme rewards long-term positions, and a long-term position cannot be unwound early, so the second decision should be made with the first one behind you.

A leader who tells a new person to start small is the leader that person stays with. Show the minimums: 1 USDT for staking and bonds, 500 USDT for the stability vault, 200 USDT for the extra-reward bucket on 360 and 540-day positions. Then show what each product pays at their number on the calculator, cap and date attached.

Do not set a target. Do not stack products for a stranger.

12 · WHAT PERCENTAGE OF EVERY DEPOSIT GOES TO THE NETWORK?

None, because that is not the model. Spartan OS says capital entering the protocol goes to the asset side, liquidity, treasury and protocol-owned liquidity, while RM is minted against it under the protocol's rules, locked, released in a controlled way and balanced by O². A percentage would describe a fund that splits deposits, which the project says it does not run.

Give the two sides in one breath: what protocol assets the money creates, and what future RM supply is created against it and how it reaches the market. Then hand over the project's own due-diligence question: for every unit of capital, what assets are created, what RM supply or future liability is generated, how it is released, and what balances it against real demand and liquidity. Point at the data that answers it: net RM issuance, buyback and burn volumes, POL and liquidity depth, retention, and the 13 September fall and recovery.

Do not invent a percentage to satisfy the question. Do not say the mechanisms guarantee anything; the statement says they cannot control behaviour.

13 · RM IS JUST EMISSIONS THAT GET SOLD. EVERY ONE OF THESE TOKENS ENDS UP AS SELL PRESSURE.

That is the risk the design is built around, and the project says so in its own due-diligence answers. RM does not reach the market when it is minted: long-term staking, the 360 and 540-day bonds and compounding hold it back; every Turbo claim needs a purchase of the same size, which then sits in a 24-hour silent period; RM burned for Energy leaves supply for good; O² raises the sell-side protection when selling runs ahead of buying; and the applications are meant to consume it. None of that guarantees a price.

Give them the numbers to watch instead of an argument: new RM supply against circulating supply, Turbo buy demand, RM locked long term, RM burned, and liquidity depth. Those are the project's own metrics, and all of them are on the dashboard or the explorer. The one line to keep: the mechanisms improve the structure of supply and demand; whether demand grows enough to absorb supply is what the data will show, and nobody can promise it.

Do not say RM cannot fall. Do not say O² stops selling; it slows a cascade and gives liquidity time.

14 · IS TEMPLERAID GAMBLING?

It is a game of chance with money at stake, on chain, with provable randomness and sixty-second rounds, and a player can lose what they enter. It is one application on Spartan OS, not the programme. Nobody needs to play it to stake.

The project describes an insurance mechanism behind it and the rounds are readable on the explorer. Say the risk before the feature, every time, and never send the game to someone who asked about staking.

Do not describe TempleRaid as income. Do not send it to anyone under 18 or in a jurisdiction where it is unlawful.

15 · THE 35 MILLION AND THE '50 MILLION NEXT' SOUND LIKE A PROMISE.

They are the project's numbers, with the project's own label on them. 35 million USDT is the stated total capital foundation on 26 September 2026. 36 million and 50 million are what the message to the international partners calls development goals, and the same paragraph says they are not guarantees of returns or of the RM price, which is set by supply and demand, liquidity and ecosystem development.

Send the message whole rather than the milestone line. Its argument is the opposite of a promise: the project reached 35 million through a cycle that included a correction and a period when confidence was tested, and it tells new markets that story so they do not mistake growth for a straight line. The reader can check the dashboard figures in Terms today against the 35 million and draw their own conclusion about the distance to 50.

Do not say 'we are going to 50 million'. Do not turn a goal into a date. Do not quote the milestones without the sentence that follows them.

05

PART V

DUE DILIGENCE: ELEVEN QUESTIONS, ANSWERED BY THE PROJECT

A member put seven questions to the project on 24 September 2026, and four follow-up questions were answered on 26 September: the same-rank bonus, the V12 stake, the energy multiple and whether the capital sits inside the cap. The answers, issued by Spartan OS and forwarded as the Anubis Foundation's, reproduced as supplied with the numbering kept. Quote an answer whole or send the section; each carries its own limits in its own words.

Received 26 September 2026 · four follow-up questions

FOLLOW-UP 1 OF 4

What's the same-rank % reward? I am V8 and my team is V8?

The same-rank reward is 10%–15%, calculated based on the earnings of the nearest same-rank position under your structure.

For example, if you are V5 and there are two V5 accounts below you—one in the first generation and another in the second generation—the same-rank reward is calculated from the nearest V5, which is the first-generation V5. You receive 10%–15% of that V5's applicable earnings.

You do not repeatedly receive the same-rank reward from every V5 below that position.

The override reward follows the same nearest-position principle.

Therefore, if you are V8 and there is a V8 under your team, you receive 10%–15% of the applicable earnings of the nearest qualifying V8 position.

FOLLOW-UP 2 OF 4

What is the governance weight for V12 – 25,000 or 50,000?

According to the current Leader Edition rank table, V12 requires 50,000 USDT.

To be precise, the 50,000 USDT refers to the personal Stake requirement for V12, rather than a separate "governance weight" parameter.

So the current standard is:

V12 Personal Stake = 50,000 USDT.

The 25,000 figure should not be used as the current V12 personal Stake requirement.

FOLLOW-UP 3 OF 4

The Energy multiple: the DApp shows 260% and 557%, the Economic Model Analysis says 150% and 200%, and tonight's answers say 2–6× on burn. Which one is correct?

The current DApp display should be used as the final reference.

There are two different Energy mechanisms currently shown in the DApp:

Energy Staking = 260%

RM Burning for Energy = 557%

These are two separate mechanisms and should not be mixed together.

Most importantly, 260% and 557% are dynamic protocol parameters, not permanently fixed rates. The protocol can adjust these values, so the figures may change over time.

The 150%/200% figures in previous Economic Model Analysis materials, as well as previous explanations of a 2–6× burn range, should not override the current live DApp parameters.

Therefore, promoters should always use the latest values displayed in the DApp.

Currently: Staking = 260%, Burning = 557%. These values are dynamic and subject to protocol adjustment. The DApp is always the final reference.

FOLLOW-UP 4 OF 4

Does the initial capital from staking or bonds count inside the 4×/5×, or is the 4×/5× reward with the capital on top?

The initial capital is included within the 4×/5× total release cap.

The mechanism releases principal + earnings together over time. The principal is not separately returned on top after the 4×/5× has been completed.

For example, if a position has a 5× total cap, both the principal and earnings released by the protocol are calculated within that 5× total.

So the correct explanation is:

Principal + earnings are released together, and both are included within the 4×/5× total release cap. The principal is not an additional payment on top of the 4×/5×.

Received 24 September 2026 · seven questions

QUESTION 1 OF 7

What specific economic purpose does GD serve that could not be achieved with a conventional governance token or stablecoin?

GD serves as the scarce governance and long-term ecosystem-rights layer of SpartanOS. It is deliberately separated from both stablecoins and RM because these assets perform fundamentally different economic functions.

Stablecoins primarily provide pricing, capital entry, and settlement. RM is the higher-frequency economic asset used across incentives, staking, bonds, liquidity, compounding, burns, and application participation. GD, by contrast, is designed to represent scarce governance rights and longer-term ecosystem participation.

GD has a fixed maximum supply of 390,000 tokens. Its maximum supply does not expand simply because SpartanOS gains more users, TVL, or applications.

Access to GD is also constrained by the original tokenomics. Relevant channels include rights allocated to early NFT holders, predefined governance and ecosystem allocations, GD governance rights associated with the RM Stable Vault, and secondary-market circulation.

An important distinction concerns the GD associated with the RM Stable Vault. Those GD rights are released linearly over 30 weeks, but they are not newly minted because the Stable Vault exists. They come from GD that was already allocated under the original tokenomics, including the original 25% liquidity-incentive allocation. The original allocation structure also includes a 5% protocol-treasury risk reserve. Therefore, the Stable Vault does not change GD's 390,000 maximum-supply logic.

The reason SpartanOS does not use RM for everything is that RM itself is designed to circulate through a much higher-frequency economic cycle: incentives → staking → bonds → liquidity → applications → release → market demand → burn. Combining that role with the ecosystem's scarcest long-term governance rights would place two different economic objectives into the same asset.

Stablecoins cannot fully perform this role either. Their primary economic purpose is stable denomination and settlement, rather than representing a scarce governance asset whose supply remains fixed while the ecosystem around it expands.

This separation of economic roles is not unusual in crypto. Major protocols have similarly separated settlement or productive assets from governance and ecosystem-rights assets. The comparison does not mean GD is equivalent to those tokens; it illustrates a broader crypto-economic principle: high-frequency economic circulation and scarce governance rights do not necessarily need to be represented by the same asset.

A conventional governance token could theoretically be designed with similar characteristics. Therefore, GD's differentiation is not simply that it is called a governance token. Its long-term differentiation must come from whether SpartanOS can continuously attach meaningful governance rights, application utility, and ecosystem participation to a fixed supply of 390,000 GD. The ecosystem can expand. Applications can expand. The user base can expand. GD's maximum supply does not need to expand with them. That is the core economic purpose of GD.

QUESTION 2 OF 7

What creates structural demand for GD through actual SpartanOS usage?

Structural demand for GD cannot come from scarcity alone. Scarcity does not automatically create demand. Utility does.

The intended long-term demand structure for GD is: fixed supply + limited acquisition + governance demand + application utility + ecosystem expansion.

GD is beginning to move beyond being purely a governance asset and into actual application utility. For example, applications such as TempleRaid are bringing GD, RM, and other AnubisChain ecosystem assets into application-level use. This represents an important transition from simply holding a governance asset toward using that asset across both governance and applications.

As additional games, DeFi applications, RWA products, DID/NFT systems, trading infrastructure, and other DApps enter the ecosystem, GD can progressively support additional governance participation, application rights, ecosystem permissions, or other utility.

The economic relationship we want to establish is therefore straightforward: the number of applications can increase; the number of users can increase; the amount of utility attached to GD can increase; but the maximum GD supply remains 390,000. This is the important distinction between speculative demand and structural demand.

ETH provides a useful mainstream reference point for the principle, although its economic model is different. ETH demand is not based solely on people choosing to hold ETH; ETH is required for gas, participates in staking, and is used throughout the Ethereum ecosystem. GD must ultimately prove itself through the same broader economic principle: real utility must support long-term demand.

For that reason, GD should not be evaluated only by its market price. More meaningful metrics include the number of active GD addresses, ownership distribution, governance participation, number of applications using GD, application interactions, and actual on-chain usage. If the ecosystem expands while GD usage does not, then structural demand has not been proven. If more applications and users genuinely require GD while maximum supply remains fixed at 390,000, then GD is developing utility-driven structural demand.

QUESTION 3 OF 7

RM is designed to incentivize users, developers, and community participation. What prevents RM from becoming a pure emission-and-sell-pressure token over time?

RM is not designed around emission control alone. SpartanOS attempts to manage both sides of the equation: how RM enters circulation and what creates demand for RM once it does. If a token's long-term economic path is simply mint → reward → sell, then increasing emission can eventually translate into persistent sell pressure. SpartanOS therefore combines controlled release, long-term locking, market-buy demand, burns, dynamic incentives, application demand, and liquidity balancing.

First, RM being generated does not mean that all RM immediately enters the open market. Long-term staking, 360/540-day long-term liquidity bonds, compounding, and the Energy system affect when and how much RM becomes actual circulating supply. The Energy system also creates an RM consumption path. RM can be burned to obtain 2–6× Energy value, while Energy staking itself follows a 360-day structure. RM therefore has a consumption mechanism in addition to its reward and trading functions.

Second, the 1:1 Turbo Engine introduces corresponding market-buy demand. Under the relevant reward mechanism, the system does not operate only on the reward side. Corresponding rewards require a 1:1 market purchase of RM, creating a demand side against token release. This is an important distinction. The objective is not to prohibit users from selling RM. The economic question is whether RM entering circulation is accompanied by sufficient real market demand. RM purchased through Turbo also enters a 24-hour silent period, while the baseline sell-side tax is 5%, reducing the possibility that the same purchase immediately becomes an equivalent short-term sell order.

Third, SpartanOS uses the O2 Adaptive Balancing Protocol. O2 operates on a three-hour cycle and incorporates TWAP while observing variables including buy/sell volume, average transaction size, buy/sell ratios, liquidity depth, and broader market conditions. When significant short-term supply-demand imbalance appears, sell-side protection can increase. When conditions normalize, the system re-evaluates conditions every three hours and progressively adjusts protection back toward the baseline 5%. The fastest return to baseline conditions within 24 hours still requires the relevant recovery conditions to remain satisfied continuously. O2 therefore addresses liquidity and supply-demand imbalance. It is not a mechanism that dictates what RM's market price should be, nor should it be interpreted as a price guarantee. The underlying principle is simple: price is the result; supply and demand are the cause. When imbalance occurs, protection increases. When balance returns, protection normalizes.

Fourth, SpartanOS uses AICS as a dynamic incentive layer. AICS operates on a rolling 30-day evaluation: $\text{Score} = 0.2H + 0.4C + 0.2A + 0.2R$. It evaluates network-health factors including referral structure, holder addresses, long-term participation, retention, activity, and contribution to the ecosystem. As a result, reaching the same nominal level does not necessarily mean receiving exactly the same incentives. Persistent heavy selling, weak retention, or declining long-term contribution can affect AICS evaluation. In simple terms: AICS evaluates network health; O2 manages market balance.

Long-term staking, 360/540-day bonds, compounding, locking, burns, and growing application demand then add further supply and demand components. The broader DeFi market has already demonstrated why this matters. High-emission liquidity-mining models without sufficient utility, locking, or real demand can eventually convert incentives into sell pressure. Other major crypto systems have responded to similar economic problems through combinations of locking, fee burns, buybacks, or utility demand.

SpartanOS combines: controlled release + 1:1 Turbo demand + long-term locking + burn + AICS + O2 adaptive balancing + application demand. The key long-term metrics are therefore not simply how much RM is generated. They are: new RM supply, actual circulating supply, 1:1 Turbo buy demand, application demand, long-term locked RM, burned RM, and liquidity depth. These mechanisms are designed to

improve the supply-demand structure. They do not constitute a guarantee of RM's market price. Ultimately, sustainable demand must grow sufficiently to absorb sustainable supply.

QUESTION 4 OF 7

What actual cash flows move through the ecosystem, and what percentage ultimately accrues to the protocol or token holders?

SpartanOS separates three concepts that should not be confused: capital flow, protocol accrual, and token holder value accrual.

SpartanOS is not accurately described as a simple traditional fund-allocation model where, for example, a user deposits \$100 and a fixed X% automatically becomes protocol revenue while Y% automatically becomes token-holder income. The more accurate approach is to analyze both the asset side and the RM supply side.

When capital enters SpartanOS, depending on the specific product and its economic rules, that capital contributes to the protocol asset structure, including functions such as liquidity, treasury, POL, and other protocol assets. Different products can have different asset paths. A specific product can therefore be analyzed in terms of how much capital contributes to LP, treasury/POL, or other protocol functions. However, a product-specific asset allocation should not be presented as a universal revenue-distribution percentage for the entire SpartanOS ecosystem.

At the same time, the protocol determines the corresponding RM minting, locking, and future release obligations according to the rules of that product. This means that when \$100 enters the protocol, the relevant economic question is not only "Where was the \$100 allocated?" It is also "What protocol asset value was created by that \$100, and what corresponding future RM supply or token liability was created against it?" That RM does not necessarily enter the open market immediately. Its economic path can involve: locking → controlled release → 1:1 Turbo demand → buyback → burn → O2 adaptive balancing.

Therefore, what matters economically is not simply "How much of the \$100 was distributed?" A more meaningful question is: "What protocol asset value was created by that \$100, what future RM supply was created against it, how and when does that RM enter circulation, and how does the market absorb that supply?"

A simplified representation is: capital enters the protocol → protocol assets / treasury / POL / liquidity → RM minting according to protocol rules → RM locking and controlled release → secondary-market supply and demand → O2 monitors market conditions → buyback / burn / protection / liquidity mechanisms respond → the system moves toward a new supply-demand equilibrium. In simple terms: SpartanOS does not simply divide deposits; it manages a token economy.

The second part of the question, what ultimately accrues to token holders, is equally important. Assets accumulated in treasury/POL represent protocol accrual. Liquidity contributes to protocol economics and market depth. Neither should automatically be described as cash income paid directly to token holders. Therefore: treasury ≠ holder dividend; liquidity ≠ holder dividend; token price appreciation ≠ cash-flow distribution.

At present, RM and GD holder value capture should primarily be understood as indirect value accrual rather than a traditional fixed dividend model. For RM, value accrual can occur through 1:1 Turbo market-buy demand, locking, changes in circulating supply, burns, application utility, and application-revenue-linked buyback/burn mechanisms where applicable. For GD, value accrual is associated with its fixed 390,000 maximum supply, governance rights, and expanding application utility.

The next major economic layer is external application revenue. As GoPlay, TempleRaid, and future games, DEXs, cross-chain applications, RWA products, trading infrastructure, and other DApps generate genuine

external economic activity, it becomes possible to track how much application revenue enters treasury, how much strengthens liquidity, how much is used for RM buyback/burn, and whether any portion is explicitly distributed to holders. Unless a smart contract or explicit protocol rule states that X% of protocol revenue is directly distributed to RM/GD holders, protocol assets should not be represented as direct holder cash flow.

Therefore, there is currently no accurate universal formula such as "\$100 deposited = X% goes directly to RM/GD holders." A more meaningful due-diligence framework is: for every unit of capital entering SpartanOS, what protocol assets are created or acquired, what corresponding RM supply or future token liability is generated, how is that RM released into circulation, and what mechanisms balance that supply against real market demand and liquidity? And then: how much external application revenue is ultimately captured by treasury, liquidity, buyback/burn, or direct holder distribution?

These distinctions are essential: capital flow $\neq$ revenue; protocol assets $\neq$ holder dividend; buyback/burn $\neq$ direct cash distribution.

QUESTION 5 OF 7

What is SpartanOS's crypto-native moat?

SpartanOS's moat is not RM alone, GD alone, O2 alone, or a single smart contract. Tokens can be copied. Smart contracts can be forked. Tokenomic parameters can also be replicated. The potential moat comes from the network effect created when multiple economic, application, infrastructure, liquidity, developer, and community layers operate together.

The first layer is the economic layer: RM + GD + O2 + 1:1 Turbo + AICS + Stable Vault + long-term staking + long-term liquidity bonds + Energy + burn + compounding. These mechanisms address different parts of the economic system: supply, demand, liquidity, long-term participation, and network health.

The second layer is the application layer. GoPlay, TempleRaid, and future applications are intended to move RM and GD beyond an internal protocol economy and into real application utility. As applications generate users, transactions, and external revenue, the application economy can begin feeding economic activity back into the RM/GD ecosystem.

The third layer is the AI / intent / execution layer. Intent infrastructure such as dappOS represents an important direction here. Its significance is not simply attaching an "AI" label to Web3. The objective is to reduce the complexity of blockchain interaction. A user expresses an intent; the relevant infrastructure can assist with routing, execution, and DApp interaction, while final asset ownership and settlement return to the blockchain layer. In simple terms: AI handles intelligence and execution assistance; blockchain provides trusted state, assets, and value settlement.

The fourth layer is blockchain infrastructure. SpartanOS uses AnubisChain for smart-contract execution and asset settlement, while the broader ecosystem connects with infrastructure across wallets, bridges, DEXs, explorers, indexing/data infrastructure, and cross-chain systems including areas such as The Graph, Blockscout, and LayerZero.

The fifth layer is ecosystem expansion. From Q3 onward, the ecosystem roadmap includes progressive development across: LayerZero + OFT cross-chain infrastructure, explorer upgrades, RocketSwap V3, Guard multisig, NFT + DID, AI Meme / AI Agent, RWA tokenization, a decentralized contract-trading platform, and contract-trading insurance. These should not all be represented as already-live revenue-generating products. Live products should be evaluated through product usage and on-chain data. Integrations under development should be evaluated through technical progress and official announcements. Future products should be verified through contracts, transactions, users, and revenue once deployed.

Major crypto networks demonstrate why this distinction matters. Ethereum's moat is not simply the EVM source code. Its network effect comes from developers, liquidity, wallets, applications, infrastructure, standards, and users interacting with one another. Likewise, an AMM formula itself can be forked; recreating the liquidity, integrations, users, developer tooling, and network effects around a mature DEX is significantly harder.

The network SpartanOS is attempting to build is therefore: token economy + liquidity + AI/intent + applications + blockchain infrastructure + developers + users + global community. It would be premature to describe this as an absolute, uncopyable moat. A more accurate description is that SpartanOS is building a network moat, whose strength must ultimately be demonstrated through liquidity depth, active users, application adoption, developer activity, external revenue, and cross-ecosystem integrations.

QUESTION 6 OF 7

What exactly is verified on-chain, and what is merely asserted by off-chain AI infrastructure?

SpartanOS makes a clear distinction between on-chain state and off-chain computation.

Information that can be independently verified on-chain includes: wallet addresses, token contracts, RM/GD transfers, swaps, liquidity changes, burns, smart-contract interactions, transaction hashes, and final asset settlement. These facts do not require a user to trust what the SpartanOS frontend says. They can be independently checked against the relevant blockchain state through explorers and, where supported, third-party blockchain data/indexing infrastructure. That is one of the core properties of blockchain: users should be able to independently verify critical asset and transaction states rather than relying solely on the protocol's own interface.

However, not every component of the system is automatically on-chain. Elements such as portions of AICS scoring computation, intent interpretation, external-data analysis, API calls, agent decision-making, and other off-chain computation must be treated separately. If an off-chain system performs a calculation and then submits a transaction to the blockchain, the blockchain can prove that the final transaction occurred. It does not automatically prove that every preceding off-chain computation was correct. Therefore: result on-chain $\neq$ entire computation on-chain.

The trust boundary is more accurately described as: AI / off-chain infrastructure handles intelligence, analysis, and execution logic; blockchain verifies trusted state, assets, transactions, and final value settlement.

If off-chain computation itself needs to become cryptographically verifiable, additional technologies may be required, depending on the implementation, including public algorithms, oracles, TEEs, ZK proofs, cryptographic signatures, validator networks, or other verifiable-computation systems.

We therefore distinguish between on-chain facts, independently verifiable through blockchain state, and off-chain computation, requiring its own verification mechanism. A result being written to the blockchain should not be presented as proof that the entire off-chain computation was itself performed or verified on-chain.

QUESTION 7 OF 7

How does SpartanOS prove an AI agent actually performed the service it claims to have performed?

There are two separate levels of proof: execution result verification and computation verification.

If an agent claims that it completed a transfer, swap, stake, or smart-contract interaction, the user should not have to trust a frontend message saying "Completed." The primary proof should be the blockchain. A user should be able to verify the transaction hash, contract call, input assets, output assets, wallet-state changes, and final settlement.

For example, if an agent claims "I swapped Asset A into Asset B for you," the relevant proof is not the agent's own statement. The user should be able to verify whether the transaction actually exists, which smart contract was called, how much Asset A left the wallet, how much Asset B was received, and whether the transaction successfully settled. That is execution result verification. Blockchain is particularly effective at proving that an asset-related action actually occurred.

However, a transaction hash does not automatically prove why the agent made a particular decision, whether every input was accurate, or whether every internal reasoning step was correct. That is a separate problem: computation verification. If the objective is to cryptographically verify the agent's internal computation, additional mechanisms may be required, such as TEEs, ZK proofs, oracle systems, validator networks, cryptographic signatures, or other forms of verifiable computation.

We therefore do not make the technically inaccurate claim that "because the transaction is on-chain, every AI computation behind it is automatically trustworthy." The more accurate model is: AI understands intent, performs analysis, and assists execution; blockchain verifies asset state and final execution.

Intent infrastructure such as dappOS illustrates the broader direction: users do not necessarily need to manually understand every blockchain operation involved in fulfilling an intent. The intent/execution layer can simplify routing and execution, while critical asset outcomes should still return to blockchain-verifiable settlement.

The principle is straightforward: do not rely only on an agent saying "I completed the task." Verify whether the blockchain proves that the task was actually completed. If the requirement goes further, to prove why the agent made the decision or that its internal computation was correct, then that requires a separate cryptographic or verifiable-computation layer, and should be evaluated according to the actual verification technology deployed.

HOW TO USE THESE

Quote an answer whole rather than a sentence from it. The mechanisms guarantee no price, treasury is not a dividend, a transaction on the chain does not prove the computation behind it, roadmap items are not live products, and the energy multiples are dynamic figures read from the dApp on the day. Leave those limits out and you are no longer quoting the project.

06

PART VI

THE MESSAGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS, AND THE BONDS

Two texts from the project, reproduced as supplied. First, the message Harry sent every new international partner on 26 September 2026: how Spartan OS reached 35 million USDT, the correction and the recovery, and the culture the early communities took from it. Then the bond texts of 25 September: the guidance to lead with the bond at this stage, what 1,000 USDT bought that day, daily release, the floating discount, and the 540-day bond against 540-day staking.

Received 26 September 2026 · from Harry, Spartan OS · forwarded to the Phalanx channel · reproduced as supplied, section headings kept

FROM A U-SHAPED RECOVERY TO A GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM

A Message to Every Global Community Partner Joining SpartanOS

Today, more and more partners from India, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and other parts of the world are joining SpartanOS.

For the international market, what you see is SpartanOS today:

Over 35 million USDT in total capital foundation, an expanding global community, a growing ecosystem, and a market entering a new stage of international development.

But before we talk about mechanisms, returns, or price, there is something even more important:

You need to understand how we got here.

Because the 35 million USDT we see today was not built overnight.

And the consensus we have today was not created by a single price rally.

1. FROM APRIL 8 TO TODAY – OUR JOURNEY HAS NEVER BEEN A STRAIGHT LINE

From the launch of Anubis Chain on April 8, to the official market launch of SpartanOS on June 16, and now to a total capital foundation exceeding 35 million USDT and continuing toward the next milestone—

We have experienced a real and complete market cycle.

We have experienced rapid growth.

We have experienced price corrections.

We have seen moments of extreme market excitement.

And we have also experienced moments when confidence was tested.

Most importantly, we experienced a genuine U-shaped market recovery.

This is why the early communities understand the word "consensus" differently from someone who has just entered the ecosystem.

Because we learned one important lesson:

The true test of an ecosystem is not how many people believe in it when the market is rising. The real test is how many people are still willing to build when the market becomes difficult.

Through every market cycle, we gradually developed the community culture that exists today.

2. WHEN PRICES RISE, WE LEARN DISCIPLINE. WHEN PRICES FALL, WE BUILD.

This is the first experience we want to share with our international communities.

When RM was rising rapidly and market sentiment was extremely strong, we realized something important:

If everyone focuses only on short-term profits, concentrated, large, and disorderly selling can create unnecessary pressure on liquidity and market sentiment—even when the protocol itself remains healthy.

That is why our communities began encouraging:

Rational trading. Distributed trading. Orderly market behavior.

This does not mean people are forbidden from selling.

And it certainly does not mean that anyone has the right to control another person's assets.

It means understanding one simple principle:

In a shared liquidity market, individual actions can affect the wider ecosystem.

And when the market entered a correction and prices moved lower, we did not stop building.

We continued community development.

We continued market education.

We continued events and ecosystem expansion.

We brought in new participants and encouraged more rational market behavior to reduce concentrated market pressure.

Eventually, we experienced the U-shaped recovery.

From that experience, we developed a very simple but important philosophy:

When prices are high, practice discipline. When prices are low, keep building.

During a rally, manage emotion. During a correction, strengthen confidence.

These are not rules written into a smart contract.

They are lessons learned through real market experience.

3. IF WE HAVE O2, WHY DO WE STILL PLACE SO MUCH IMPORTANCE ON PEOPLE?

DeFi has already given the industry many important lessons.

Earlier-generation protocols, including Olympus DAO, demonstrated the power of economic mechanism design.

But they also taught the industry something equally important:

Economic mechanisms alone cannot solve every market problem.

SpartanOS therefore does not simply copy previous DeFi models.

We developed the O2 Adaptive Balancing Protocol.

O2 observes market conditions including supply and demand, TWAP, average transaction activity, buy/sell ratios, and liquidity depth.

When the market becomes imbalanced, protective mechanisms can be activated.

When conditions normalize, the system reassesses the data and adjusts accordingly.

That is why we often say:

Price is the result. Supply and demand are the cause. When imbalance appears, protection begins. When balance returns, adjustments follow.

But after experiencing real market cycles, we understand something even more clearly:

Mechanisms can adjust parameters. They cannot control human behavior.

Smart contracts can execute rules.

O2 can respond to market data.

AICS can evaluate network health.

But no code can guarantee that people will not become greedy during a rally.

And no algorithm can guarantee that people will not become fearful during a correction.

That is why SpartanOS has another equally important foundation:

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE.

4. COMMUNITY CONVENTIONS ARE NOT ABOUT RESTRICTION — THEY ARE ABOUT SELF-GOVERNANCE

This is especially important for our new international communities to understand.

When we talk about community conventions, we are not saying:

"You are not allowed to sell."

On-chain assets belong to their owners.

Every participant has the right to make their own decisions.

What we want to build is a mature decentralized community culture:

You have freedom of choice, while also understanding how your choices may affect the wider market.

That is why our communities discuss market conditions.

We educate new participants.

We encourage people to avoid concentrated, large-scale, emotion-driven market behavior.

We encourage long-term participants to contribute more to ecosystem development.

And during difficult market conditions, we work together to find solutions rather than amplify fear.

This is what we mean by:

Community Governance.

True decentralization should not mean the absence of order.

And freedom should not mean the absence of responsibility.

The protocol does not make decisions for users. The community does not make decisions for users either.

But a mature community can help participants better understand the market so they can make more informed, responsible, and long-term decisions.

This is one of the most important lessons we have learned.

5. WHY ARE WE SHARING THIS HISTORY WITH THE GLOBAL MARKET NOW?

Because SpartanOS has entered a new stage.

In the past, much of the foundation was built by our early communities.

Today, India, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and more international markets are joining.

At the same time, ecosystem development continues to move forward.

As more ecosystem applications, partners, external capital, liquidity, and global users enter, the scale of the market will become very different from what it was before.

35 million is not the destination.

We are continuing toward new liquidity and ecosystem milestones:

35M → 36M → 50M → A Larger Global Ecosystem

These numbers represent development goals, not guarantees of returns or future RM prices.

RM's market price will continue to be determined by actual supply and demand, liquidity conditions, and ecosystem development.

But one principle will remain unchanged:

The larger the ecosystem becomes, the more important consensus becomes.

6. AS WE MOVE TOWARD 50 MILLION, WHAT MUST EVOLVE IS NOT ONLY THE MARKET — BUT OUR CONSENSUS

When an ecosystem is small, a few core communities may be able to accomplish many things.

At 35 million, more communities must participate.

And if the ecosystem eventually develops toward 50 million, 100 million, or an even larger scale, we will no longer be dealing with a regional market.

We will be dealing with a truly global ecosystem.

At that point, market behavior in China, community activity in India, ecosystem expansion in the Middle East, and growth in Southeast Asia may all become interconnected parts of one global market.

Therefore, it is not only the protocol that must evolve.

Our global consensus must evolve with it.

That is exactly why we are sharing the experience of the early communities with our international partners today.

Not because we want you to repeat everything we experienced.

Quite the opposite.

We want the global market to benefit from the lessons we have already learned.

7. THE PAST WAS ABOUT EARLY COMMUNITIES BUILDING CONSENSUS. THE FUTURE IS ABOUT THE WORLD BUILDING AN ECOSYSTEM TOGETHER.

From today onward, the story of SpartanOS is changing.

In the past, we talked about how one market could grow.

In the future, the question becomes:

How can a global ecosystem grow together?

The future of SpartanOS does not belong to China.

It does not belong to India.

It does not belong to Dubai.

And it does not belong to any single community.

It belongs to everyone who genuinely contributes to building the ecosystem.

That is why the global culture we want to establish is simple:

When the market rises — stay rational. When the market corrects — do not panic. Respect individual choice — and respect the shared market. Pay attention to price — but pay even more attention to liquidity. Pay attention to returns — but also pay attention to the ecosystem. Think about today — but build for tomorrow.

FROM REGIONAL CONSENSUS TO GLOBAL CONSENSUS

Over the past several months, real market experience has taught us something very important:

Mechanisms without consensus are not enough.

And equally:

Consensus without strong mechanisms is not enough.

What SpartanOS is ultimately building is the combination of:

O2 + AICS + ECOSYSTEM DEVELOPMENT + COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE + GLOBAL CONSENSUS

O2 maintains adaptive balance.

AICS evaluates ecosystem health.

The ecosystem creates long-term demand and utility.

And the global community connects everything together.

Mechanisms can help us navigate volatility. But people are what allow an ecosystem to survive and grow through market cycles.

From April 8 to June 16.

From our first market challenges to a U-shaped recovery.

From the early market to more than 35 million USDT today.

And from 35 million toward 50 million and a much larger global ecosystem—

What we have accumulated is not only liquidity.

More importantly:

We have accumulated real experience in navigating markets, responding to volatility, and building long-term consensus.

Now, that experience is being passed from the early communities to the global market.

The next stage is not about one market leading another.

It is about Spartans from different countries, languages, and communities building together, protecting together, and witnessing the growth of this ecosystem together.

The protocol determines how we operate. The ecosystem determines how much value we can create.

And global consensus determines how far we can go.

SPARTAN OS

FROM PROTOCOL TO ECOSYSTEM. FROM COMMUNITY TO GLOBAL. FROM CONSENSUS TO THE FUTURE.

THE SIX LINES

When the market rises, stay rational. When it corrects, do not panic. Respect individual choice and respect the shared market. Watch price, watch liquidity more. Watch returns, watch the ecosystem too. Think about today, build for tomorrow. Conventions in the project's words, never rules in a contract: nobody is forbidden to sell, nobody may control another person's assets.

HOW TO SAY IT

Tell the history in order and keep the correction in it. Quote the numbers with their labels: 35 million USDT is the stated total on 26 September; 36M and 50M are development goals and the text says they are not guarantees of returns or of the RM price. Use the message to answer why the project talks about people when it has O²; do not use it to answer what someone will earn.

Received 25 September 2026 · Spartan OS international team, working group · reproduced as supplied, headings added

Asked whether the international market should copy regular staking or the bonds, Harry answered: the bonds, at this stage; the bond carries a discount, staking earns a larger quantity of coins. The instruction relayed to the international team the same hour: tell the international market to buy the bond at this stage instead of regular staking. The four texts that followed:

1000 USDT RM Purchase Comparison

Current Market Price: \$30.8081

Buying directly at market price with 1,000 USDT: ≈ 32.459 RM

360-Day LP Bond. Bond Price: \$27.5301. Discount vs. Market Price: $\approx 10.64\%$ OFF. RM Received with 1,000 USDT: ≈ 36.324 RM. Additional RM vs. Direct Market Purchase: $\approx +3.865$ RM

540-Day LP Bond. Bond Price: \$26.2535. Discount vs. Market Price: $\approx 14.79\%$ OFF. RM Received with 1,000 USDT: ≈ 38.090 RM. Additional RM vs. Direct Market Purchase: $\approx +5.631$ RM

Is the profit paid only after 360 or 540 days, or daily?

For both the 360-day and 540-day LP Bonds, you do not need to wait until maturity to receive your capital and profit. Both principal and rewards are released daily throughout the bond period.

Is the discount fixed?

The discount is not fixed. The protocol will be adjusted based on the actual circumstances.

540-Day Bond vs. 540-Day Long-Term Staking

Both products have a 540-day term and a maximum 5 $\times$ cap.

Rewards are generated through daily block production, and the rewards generated can be continuously compounded to accelerate overall return accumulation.

540-Day Bond I Core Advantage: Discount + More RM

You enter with USDT, and the key advantage is the bond discount, which allows you to acquire more RM at a price below the current market price.

After entering, principal and rewards are progressively released daily. The daily rewards can also be compounded, with a maximum cap of 5 $\times$.

For example, with an investment of 10,000 USDT, assuming: RM Market Price: 30 USDT. 540-Day Bond Price: 24 USDT.

At market price: $10,000 \div 30 \approx 333.3$ RM

Through the 540-Day Bond: $10,000 \div 24 \approx 416.7$ RM

With the same 10,000 USDT, the bond discount gives you approximately 83.4 more RM at entry.

So the core advantage of the bond is: first gain more RM through the discounted entry price, then continue accumulating through daily release and compounding over the 540-day period.

540-Day Long-Term Staking I Core Advantage: Long-Term Yield + Additional Rewards

You can enter with either USDT or RM, and the assets participate in the 540-day long-term staking cycle.

Unlike the bond, the main focus is not acquiring additional RM through a discounted bond price. Instead, the mechanism focuses on long-term yield plus additional rewards.

Rewards are generated daily through block production and can also be continuously compounded to accelerate accumulation, with a maximum cap of 5×.

In simple terms:

540-Day Bond = Discounted RM Entry + More RM at Entry + Daily Principal & Reward Release + Compounding + Up to 5× Cap

540-Day Long-Term Staking = USDT/RM Entry + Long-Term Yield + Additional Rewards + Daily Block Rewards + Compounding + Up to 5× Cap

Both have a 540-day term, a maximum 5× cap, and compounding capability. The key difference is that the Bond focuses on the discount and RM quantity advantage, while Long-Term Staking focuses on long-term yield and additional rewards.

WHAT TO CARRY FROM THIS PART

The bond is the project's lead product for the international market at this stage, on the grounds of the discount and the daily release; the discount floats and is read from the bond page on the day; principal and rewards of a bond release daily and count inside the cap. None of it is a promise of return, and the message to the partners says so about its own milestones.

07

PART VII

ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE LAUNCH

Every official announcement since the mainnet, newest first, summarised, with the source where one exists.

DATE	FROM	WHAT WAS ANNOUNCED
20 September 2026	Anubis Chain × CertiK	Security alert: FomoPeek Malicious code repackaged into iOS apps can read keys, seed phrases and chat records; update to iOS 26.7, avoid unknown apps.
19 September 2026	Anubis Chain	Security notice: no 'Anubischat' app exists Anubis Chain has never published a social app on any store; do not install one or connect a wallet to it.
17 September 2026	Anubis Chain	Gold sponsor at TOKEN2049 Singapore Marina Bay Sands, 7 to 8 October 2026.
16 September 2026	Anubis Chain	New official X account: @AnubisChainL1 The primary channel for ecosystem, partnership, product and official announcements from this date.
15 September 2026	Anubis Chain	The Graph supports Anubis Chain Subgraph indexing live; developers can query on-chain data through The Graph.
14 September 2026	Anubis Chain	AnubisChain × Spartan OS: continued support On-chain infrastructure, ecosystem resources and application-level collaboration confirmed for Spartan OS.
13 September 2026	Spartan OS	RM back above \$30 From \$32.84 to \$25.12 and back above \$30; RM/USDT liquidity about 29.03 million USDT, reserve 4 million, capital base stated at 33 million+.
10 September 2026	Anubis Chain	100 million transactions Day 155: 102,934,209 transactions, 18,185,105 addresses, 16,533 contracts, block time 1.0 second, gas below \$0.01.
8 September 2026	Spartan OS	30,000 DAI daily incentive with AstraCore AC Wallet users brought into AnubisChain through a daily incentive campaign.
6 September 2026	Spartan OS	TempleRaid goes live Sixty-second rounds on AnubisChain, outcomes by provable randomness, RM and GD accepted.
5 September 2026	Spartan OS	RM/USDT liquidity 28,153,200 USDT Ecosystem reserve 4,000,000 USDT; RM stated at \$25.122 rising to \$29.9639.
26 August 2026	Spartan OS	Community meeting policy published Application fees by meeting size, hosting rules and the 150% performance condition for reimbursement.
25 August 2026	Spartan OS	GoPlay partnership: TempleRaid announced GoPlay, described as the first Play-to-Co-Create platform, to launch TempleRaid on AnubisChain with RM, DAI and USDT supported first.
22 August 2026	Anubis Chain	Mainnet day 137: the million-a-day era 74.73 million transactions, 15.61 million addresses, 1,079 million transactions in 24 hours, 13,000+ contracts, 250,149 DAI transfers.

18 August 2026	Anubis Chain	Q3 strategic blueprint Omnichain asset flow, ZK privacy infrastructure, fast low-cost transactions, DeFi, Awake NFT identity, on-chain governance, long-term incentives, AI and RWA.
12 August 2026	Anubis Chain	AC Carnival: 1,000,000 DAI task airdrop opens Thirty days of tasks through AC Wallet, 12 August to 11 September.
11 August 2026	Anubis Chain	DappOS token DOS lists First listings named: Upbit, Binance Alpha, Bitget, OKX, Gate.
8 August 2026	Anubis Chain	New milestones: 57.78 million transactions 14.10 million addresses, 10.64 million blocks, 938,000 transactions in 24 hours, 10,792 contracts; gas below \$0.01.
7 August 2026	Anubis Chain	AI user guide with DappOS An AI question-and-answer page for mainnet, wallet, security, privacy, swap and bridge questions.
4 August 2026	Spartan OS	Charge Incentive Pool launched Single participations over 200 USDT in 360 or 540-day staking or bonds, or the RM Stable Vault, qualify for irregular airdrops from the pool; rules by official announcement.
2 August 2026	Anubis Labs	Spartan OS completes the CertiK assessment Governance multisig, treasury, staking, reward distribution and core token contracts: zero critical, zero major, three medium findings resolved.
1 August 2026	Spartan OS	August policy: DAPPOS token airdrop for long-term positions 360-day staking or bond from 500 USDT: an extra 1.5% DOS airdrop; 540-day: 3%. The campaign closed on 31 August.
31 July 2026	Anubis Chain	Partnership with LayerZero Omnichain infrastructure and the OFT standard to be used for mainnet deployment and ecosystem integration; details to follow.
26 July 2026	Anubis Chain	AstraCore (AC Wallet) integrates AnubisChain AC Wallet becomes a gateway to AnubisChain assets; DEXTools data cited the same day placing AnubisChain 12th by trading volume and 10th by liquidity among chains.
22 July 2026	Anubis Chain	Mainnet 100 days: core data As of 20 July: 12.13 million addresses, 38.49 million transactions, 9.05 million blocks, TVL \$189.91 million, 2,650+ token types, 119 verified contracts, average block time about one second.
13 July 2026	Anubis Chain	CertiK and Armor dual audit 137 core smart contracts verified; asset reserves, issuance and transfers traceable.
10 July 2026	Spartan OS	Price Stability Fund established with 1,000,000 USDT Round 3 of the Genesis Foundation Program allocates the fund; address published; used only to steady the RM market in abnormal volatility, under DAO oversight.

7 July 2026	Anubis Chain	Bitget Wallet gas subsidy Up to three zero-gas transfers a day inside AnubisChain through Bitget Wallet, 0.1 gasDAI maximum each; cross-chain transactions excluded.
28 June 2026	Anubis Chain	Asset transparency statement: \$243,288,606.82 anchored Total value of official anchored assets as stated on the day, with both bridge contracts and the DAI mapped-asset contract published.
26 June 2026	Anubis Chain	Partner matrix named CoinMarketCap, CoinGecko, DEXTools, Bitget Wallet, MyToken, Ave.ai, dappOS, RocketSwap, AuraOS, Ads3, Spartan OS and VEST listed as ecosystem partners.
23 June 2026	Anubis Chain	Listed as a public chain on CoinGecko Ecosystem projects can submit token information for the AnubisChain section.
16 June 2026	Spartan OS	Spartan OS goes live at 16:16 SGT The first Anubis Labs application opens. RM opens at \$18.85, as later stated by Spartan OS.
15 June 2026	Anubis Chain	AVE.ai integrates cross-chain and instant swap AVE.ai adds cross-chain access and swap for AnubisChain assets.
13 May 2026	Anubis Chain	AWAKE launches through Capybara The first genesis-level ecosystem project opens the DAI/LGNS pair on RocketSwap with an initial pool the project states at about \$163 million.
8 April 2026	Anubis Chain	Mainnet goes live Chain ID 6714, fees in gasDAI, PoSA consensus. Every later milestone counts from this day.

08



PART VIII

SAFETY, VERIFICATION AND THE OFFICIAL LINKS

The rules that prevent losses, where to check every figure, and the only links that count.

TYPE, DO NOT CLICK

Addresses and links are typed from this handbook or the library, or taken from anubischain.ai and the official X accounts. Never from a chat, however senior the sender appears.

CHAIN ID 6714

If the wallet shows another chain ID, it is on the wrong network. RPC rpc.anubispace.org, explorer browser.anubispace.org, fees in gasDAI.

FIRST FOUR, LAST FOUR

Compare the first four and the last four characters of every contract and recipient address, and the token name the wallet reads back.

SMALL TEST FIRST

Every new route (bridge, swap, stake, claim) with an amount you would not miss, then the rest.

SEED PHRASE ON PAPER

No official account, no leader and no support desk will ever ask for it. There is no official 'Anubischat' app. CertiK warns about malicious code in repackaged iOS apps: update iOS, avoid unknown sources.

NEVER STRAIGHT TO AN EXCHANGE

Pegged USDT on Anubis is a separate asset. Bridge back to the source chain first; exchanges do not credit deposits from Anubis Chain.

Where to check

WHAT	WHERE
Chain ID and fee unit	chainlist.org/chain/6714
Any address, contract, token or transaction	browser.anubispace.org
Bridge reserves	etherscan.io , bscscan.com , polygonscan.com (bridge contracts 0x250b...64f3 and 0x8932...5F71)
Audits	skynet.certik.com
Rates, caps, bond prices, the vault	spartanar.org
Announcements	x.com/AnubisChainL1 · x.com/Spartan_Arena_ · x.com/Anubis_Labs · t.me/SpartanOSLibrary

The official links

NAME	ADDRESS
Anubis Chain	anubischain.ai

Anubis Chain on X (primary since 16 September 2026)	x.com/AnubisChainL1
Spartan OS on X	x.com/Spartan_Arena_
Anubis Labs on X	x.com/Anubis_Labs
Spartan OS dApp	spartanar.org
Official site	home.spartanar.org
RocketSwap	rocketswap.org
Anubis Bridge	app.anubisbridge.com
GaleBridge	galebridge.net
Explorer	browser.anubispace.org
Resource Library (Telegram)	t.me/SpartanOSLibrary
Libraries in other languages	t.me/SpartanOSResourceLibraryCN · t.me/SpartanOSKoreanLibrary · t.me/SpartanOSJapaneseLibrary · t.me/SpartanOSVietnameseLibrary
Developer docs	docs.anubispace.org
Phalanx Community channel	t.me/spartanos_phalanx
Registration link (the code is the referrer's wallet address)	spartanar.org/myinvite?code=0x83659d0BDF57ac8550060E869fC5926e52E2e5Fe

THE LIBRARY

This handbook is a snapshot. The library carries the assistant, the calculators, the films, the tutorials and the latest edition of every figure. The link is pinned in the Phalanx channel, t.me/spartanos_phalanx; add it to your home screen.