

The Path to 1 Billion Meals

A probabilistic analysis of \$EAT vesting milestones, the variables that drive them, and the role of the \$EAT Card in the long-term flywheel.

PUBLISHER

WYDE Research

ASSET

\$EAT · End Hunger

CATEGORY

Tokenomics · Vesting

What the math says about 1 billion meals

Every \$EAT vesting unlock is tied to a single variable: cumulative meals funded through verified 501(c)(3) hunger relief partners. This research note models when those milestones are likely to occur, identifies which variables drive the timing, and explains why the \$EAT Card is the foundation of long-term brand and distribution strategy even though it is not the primary driver of near-term milestone acceleration.

KEY FINDINGS

- 1.** Using a 20,000-scenario Monte Carlo simulation, the base case (50th percentile) projects the first 100 million meals milestone by September 2027 and the full 1 billion meals target by June 2033.
- 2.** Centralized exchange performance is the dominant variable in the model, driving more than 85 months of swing in the 1 billion meals timeline by itself. No other variable comes close.
- 3.** The \$EAT Card is not the primary accelerator of milestone timing on a direct dollar-for-dollar basis, but it is the highest-leverage long-term brand and distribution asset in the ecosystem. Its role is strategic, not volumetric.
- 4.** The committed vesting dates published to tracking platforms are deliberately set between the base and mild bear scenarios, incorporating realistic buffer for contingencies.
- 5.** Every modeled scenario reaches the first milestone. Approximately 85 percent of scenarios reach 1 billion meals within the 15-year model horizon.

BASE CASE · M1

September 2027

First 100 million meals milestone. Hit in 100% of simulations.

BASE CASE · M5

June 2033

Full 1 billion meals target. Reached in ~85% of simulations within 15 years.

TOP DRIVER

CEX Performance

88 months of M5 timing swing between pessimistic and optimistic assumptions.

MODEL SCOPE

20,000 Simulations

Eight primary input variables, six risk factors, 15-year horizon.

This note is structured as a community-facing research document. It is intended to be read and understood by any holder or interested observer, regardless of technical background, while also providing the rigor and transparency that institutional counterparties expect. All methodology is disclosed. All assumptions are documented. Where uncertainty exists, it is stated plainly.

02 · BACKGROUND

Why meals, not dates

\$EAT launched on December 10, 2025 on the Base network with a fixed total supply of 100 billion tokens and a vesting structure that differs from nearly every other token launch in crypto. Instead of unlocking on calendar dates, \$EAT unlocks as the community hits cumulative meals-funded thresholds through verified hunger relief nonprofits. Five milestones define the ladder.

MILESTONE	MEALS THRESHOLD	TOKENS RELEASED	CUMULATIVE UNLOCK
M1	100,000,000 meals	16 billion \$EAT	36%
M2	250,000,000 meals	16 billion \$EAT	52%
M3	500,000,000 meals	16 billion \$EAT	68%
M4	750,000,000 meals	16 billion \$EAT	84%
M5	1,000,000,000 meals	16 billion \$EAT	100%

Note that cumulative unlock begins at 20 percent because 20 billion tokens are already deployed at launch as initial liquidity and operational liquidity support. The remaining 80 billion tokens, representing 80 percent of total supply, vest exclusively through meals-funded milestones.

This design has a specific purpose. When every stakeholder in the ecosystem (the team, nonprofit partners, community rewards pools, and the treasury) vests on the same variable, every participant has a shared interest in the same outcome. The structure eliminates the common misalignment between token holders who want upside and teams who want time.

The structure also creates a legitimate forecasting question. Holders, potential holders, partners, and regulators reasonably want to understand when these milestones are likely to occur. The rest of this note answers that question using standard quantitative methods applied to the variables that drive meals funded over time.

What \$EAT has accomplished so far

As of early April 2026, approximately four months after launch, the \$EAT ecosystem has funded more than 18,700 meals through verified 501(c)(3) hunger relief partners. DEX-based trading volume on the Base network has been growing through the first quarter of 2026, with March representing the highest volume month on record and April trending significantly above March. The counter is verifiable on wyde.org/eat and on public block explorers.

The first centralized exchange listing, BitMart, is confirmed for April 28, 2026 as the opening event of the Impact Summer World Tour. Four additional centralized exchange listings will follow during Impact Summer, each designed to expand geographic reach, deepen liquidity, and introduce new audiences to the Impact Exchange model.

03 · METHODOLOGY

How the model works

Projecting when meals milestones will be achieved requires projecting volume over time across multiple independent channels. Rather than selecting a single point estimate for each variable, this analysis samples from probability distributions across thousands of simulated scenarios.

Monte Carlo framework

A Monte Carlo simulation runs the same model thousands of times, each time drawing fresh values for every input variable from a defined probability distribution. The output is not a single answer but a distribution of answers. This approach is appropriate when multiple variables have meaningful uncertainty and when the relationships between them are nonlinear, both of which describe the \$EAT volume model.

This analysis uses 20,000 independent simulations across a 15-year horizon. Each simulation draws fresh values for eight primary input variables and applies six risk factors before computing month-by-month meals accumulation through all five milestones.

How meals are generated from volume

The meals funded counter is a direct function of trading volume. Every trade on the \$EAT pair (whether on a decentralized exchange, a centralized exchange, or through card-linked interchange that buys \$EAT from the DEX pool) generates fees. A portion of those fees is directed to verified nonprofit partners. Using the conservative industry aggregate of \$1 equals 5 meals, each dollar of cause-impact fee contribution translates into roughly 5 meals funded.

The model calibrates this formula against the current 18,700 meals counter to ensure the baseline assumptions match the actual on-chain data. This calibration confirms the conversion rate and anchors the projection in observable reality rather than theoretical assumptions.

Variables modeled

Eight primary volume variables are sampled from probability distributions in every simulation. Each distribution is based on publicly observable reference points, conservative industry benchmarks for similar-stage tokens, and the known structure of the \$EAT ecosystem.

DEX BASELINE	Current Base-network DEX volume on the EAT pair, with a month-over-month growth distribution centered on modest expansion as awareness compounds through 2026 and 2027.
CEX LISTINGS	The five confirmed Impact Summer listings (BitMart on April 28 plus four additional during summer 2026). Per-exchange steady-state daily volume is sampled from a log-normal distribution covering conservative to optimistic outcomes.
TRADING ACTIVITY INCENTIVES	CEX listings include structured trading activity mechanics designed to drive sustained participation. The model applies a multiplier on CEX volume reflecting the incremental volume these incentives are expected to generate.
CARD PROGRAM	Launch via BankingCrowded partnership projected for Q2 2026. Year one, year two, and steady-state monthly spending volumes are sampled from distributions spanning realistic low to optimistic scenarios.
TIER 1 EXCHANGE EFFECT	A tier 1 centralized exchange listing is modeled as a brand and liquidity uplift multiplier on all other venues. The model assumes no direct fee share from tier 1 listings.
NATIONAL PARTNER LIFT	Feed the Children partnership contributes a PR-driven awareness multiplier on baseline volume, phased in over the first six months of the partnership.
BROADER MARKET CONDITIONS	General crypto market conditions are modeled as a tailwind multiplier phased in over months six to eighteen of the horizon, reflecting consensus expectations of gradually improving conditions.
CEX PERFORMANCE FACTOR	A global haircut variable representing the probability that listed exchanges underperform expectations. This captures the single largest execution risk in the model.

Risk factors

Six tail risks are modeled as low-probability events with defined impact magnitudes. Each is weighted by its estimated probability of occurring within the horizon.

RISK FACTOR	PROBABILITY	IMPACT IF TRIGGERED
CEX underperformance (baseline)	High	Continuous, modeled in every simulation
Broader market correction	Very Low (3%)	25-45% temporary volume haircut
Regulatory action (DUNA structure)	Very Low (1%)	40-70% sustained volume haircut
MiCA or EU compliance friction	Low (3%)	15-30% EU-facing volume haircut
Key personnel disruption	Very Low (1%)	20-40% temporary volume haircut
Card program delays	Very Low	Marginal; 30-day buffer already incorporated

What the model does not include

Intentionally excluded from this analysis: speculative bull market multipliers beyond normal tailwinds, hypothetical viral moments, unplanned secondary listings, and any upside scenarios that depend on uncertain external events. The goal is a defensible projection, not a promotional one. **When the model errs, it errs conservative.**

Milestone projections across 20,000 scenarios

Figure 1 presents the full probability distribution for each of the five milestones. For every milestone, the chart shows the bull case (10th percentile), the base case (50th percentile or median), and the bear case (90th percentile). The solid orange region represents the central probability zone from P10 to P50. The outer band extends to the full P90 range.

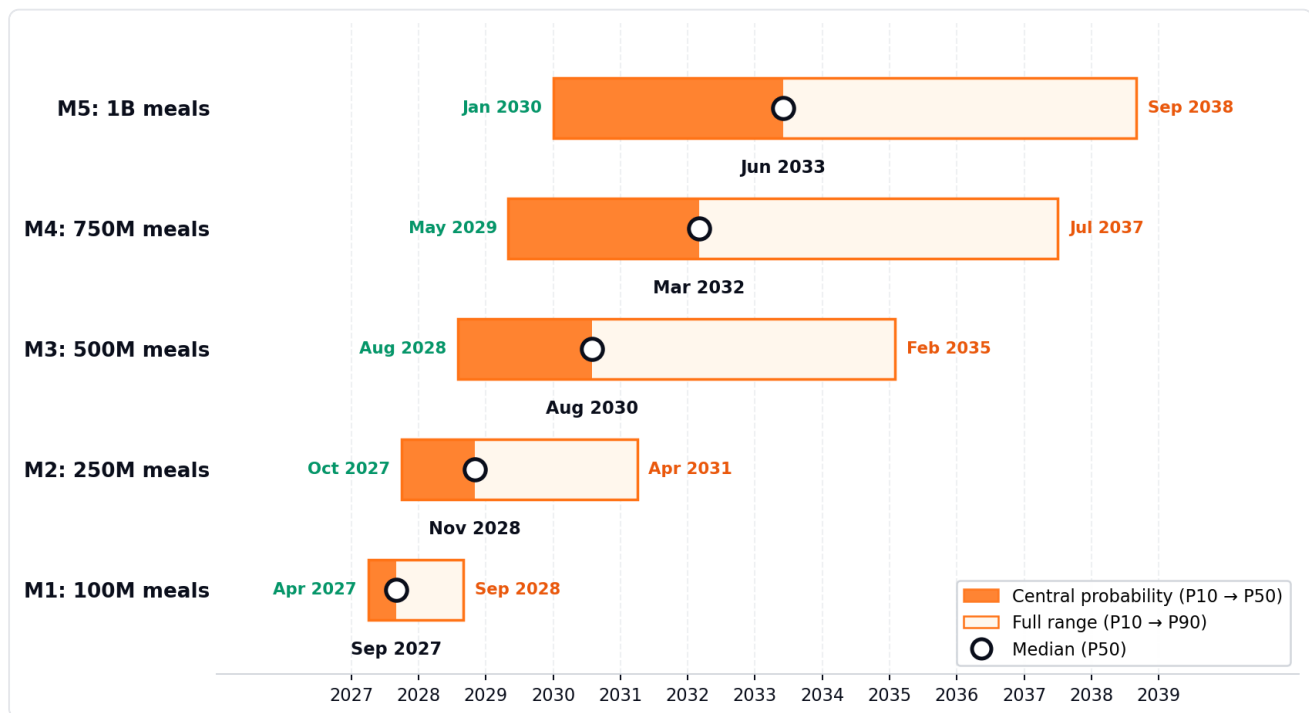


Figure 1. Projected dates for each \$EAT meals milestone across 20,000 Monte Carlo simulations. Dates on the left (green) represent bull case outcomes, dates below each bar represent the median (base case), and dates on the right (orange) represent bear case outcomes.

Three scenarios

The probability distribution is best understood through three named scenarios that describe the underlying conditions producing each outcome.

BULL CASE · 10TH PERCENTILE · ~4 YEARS TO 1B MEALS

The flywheel fires on all cylinders

The Impact Summer exchange listings outperform conservative expectations, driving strong sustained volume across all five venues. Trading activity incentives generate meaningful cultural momentum. The Feed the Children partnership produces sustained media attention. A tier 1 exchange listing materializes early in the timeline. The broader crypto market enters a supportive cycle. The card program scales ahead of plan.

M1: Apr 2027 · M2: Oct 2027 · M3: Aug 2028 · M4: May 2029 · M5: Jan 2030

BASE CASE · 50TH PERCENTILE · ~7 YEARS TO 1B MEALS

The realistic middle path

The Impact Summer listings perform in line with conservative industry benchmarks for tier 2 centralized exchanges. Trading activity incentives drive expected incremental participation. A tier 1 listing lands within the modeled window. The card program launches on schedule and scales at a measured pace. Moderate tailwinds from improving market conditions. National partnerships deliver steady awareness without a standout viral moment.

M1: Sep 2027 · M2: Nov 2028 · M3: Aug 2030 · M4: Mar 2032 · M5: Jun 2033

BEAR CASE · 90TH PERCENTILE · EXTENDED TIMELINE

Exchanges underperform and growth slows

The Impact Summer listings come in below conservative benchmarks. Tailwinds from broader market conditions are weaker than expected. Tier 1 listing uplift is modest. The card program scales more slowly than planned. Even in this scenario, M1 still hits by September 2028 because DEX volume and the card together are sufficient to reach the first milestone. Later milestones stretch significantly under sustained underperformance.

M1: Sep 2028 · M2: Apr 2031 · M3: Feb 2035 · M4: Jul 2037 · M5: Sep 2038

Distribution of the first milestone

The first milestone (M1 at 100 million meals) is the most predictable because it depends on volume channels that are either already operating or have committed launch dates within the next six months. Figure 2 shows the distribution of M1 achievement dates across all simulations.

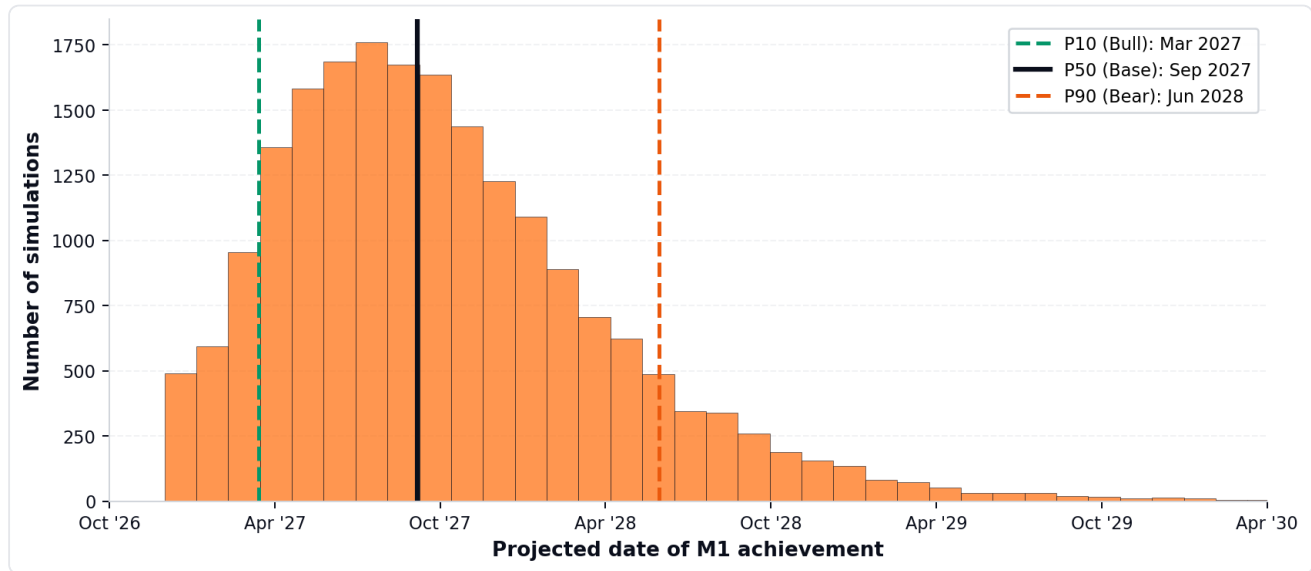


Figure 2. Distribution of projected M1 (100 million meals) achievement dates across 20,000 simulations. The concentration of outcomes between early 2027 and mid-2028 reflects the relatively tight range of near-term volume projections.

The concentration of M1 outcomes in a relatively narrow window reflects two structural features of the model. First, the near-term volume drivers (existing DEX activity, confirmed CEX listings, the card program launch) have known characteristics and limited variance. Second, 100 million meals is a threshold that can be achieved through multiple independent channels, reducing single-point-of-failure risk.

Later milestones have wider distributions because they depend on compounding factors: whether second-wave exchange expansion occurs, whether tier 1 listings produce expected uplift, and whether broader market conditions support sustained growth. Uncertainty compounds with time.

What actually moves the dates

The most strategically important output of the model is not the projected dates themselves but the ranking of variables by their impact on those dates. A sensitivity analysis holds all variables at their midpoint values, then varies each one individually across its low and high range to measure how much each variable shifts the final outcome.

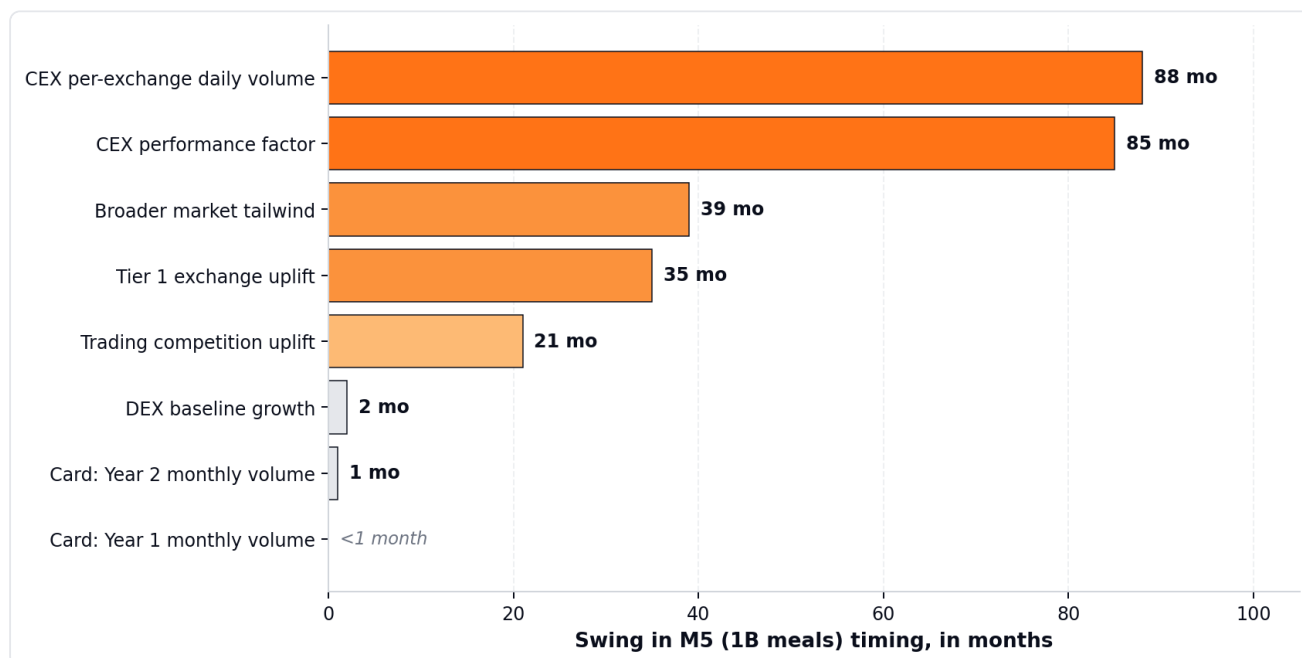


Figure 3. Impact of each input variable on the M5 (1 billion meals) timeline, measured as months of swing between pessimistic and optimistic assumptions. Centralized exchange variables dominate the ranking by a wide margin.


The centralized exchange dominance finding

The two largest drivers in the model, per-exchange daily volume and the CEX performance factor, together account for 173 months of potential swing in the 1 billion meals timeline. That is more than 14 years of difference between pessimistic and optimistic CEX outcomes holding all other variables constant. No other variable in the model produces swing of this magnitude.

This finding has significant strategic implications. Near-term capital deployment, marketing focus, partnership efforts, and community engagement should all prioritize centralized exchange launch performance above other levers. Every incremental dollar of sustained daily volume at an active CEX listing pulls the entire milestone ladder forward in a way that other channels structurally cannot match on a direct-dollar basis.

The card program finding

A finding that surprised the research team during development of this model is that card program monthly volume, even under aggressive adoption assumptions, produces nearly zero swing in milestone timing. The reason is purely mathematical. A card program generating \$10 million in monthly spending contributes approximately 25,000 meals per month through the interchange-to-DEX-pool mechanism. A single centralized exchange listing generating \$500,000 per day contributes approximately 470,000 meals per month. The ratio is roughly 20 to 1 in favor of the exchange.



The \$EAT Card matters enormously for distribution, brand, and cultural reach. For pure milestone timing, centralized exchange listings are the dominant channel. Both statements are true simultaneously, and both matter.

This finding does not diminish the card program. It clarifies its role. The card is not intended to be the primary engine of near-term milestone acceleration. The next section of this report explains in depth why the card is, in fact, the most important long-term strategic asset in the ecosystem despite not being the largest direct contributor to meals funded on a per-dollar basis.

The role of the \$EAT Card

The sensitivity analysis in the previous section demonstrated that the card program is not the dominant driver of milestone timing. This section explains why the card is nonetheless the most important long-term strategic investment in the \$EAT ecosystem, and why its strategic value is not captured by a purely volumetric model.

The distribution problem in crypto

Most cryptocurrency projects solve a technology problem, a financial problem, or both. Very few solve a distribution problem. The result is a structural ceiling on adoption: crypto projects largely reach people who are already in crypto. This is why, according to industry research, approximately 52 million Americans who are active in digital asset markets do not donate to traditional nonprofits despite having the capital and often the interest to do so. The infrastructure connecting crypto-native users to traditional charitable giving does not exist at scale.

The \$EAT Card is designed to invert this constraint. Instead of asking users to learn about wallets, seed phrases, gas fees, or token mechanics, the card presents as a standard debit product. It fits into existing daily behavior. It removes nearly every friction point that has historically limited the onboarding funnel for Web3 products.

Why the card is the primary path to non-crypto-native users

A card product reaches a fundamentally different audience than a token listing does. A centralized exchange listing expands access within the existing crypto user base. A card expands access to users who have no existing crypto behavior and no plans to develop one. These users will never become token holders through a DEX interface or a centralized exchange onboarding funnel. They will, however, adopt a debit card with a compelling cause orientation and an appealing rewards structure.

This audience matters for several reasons.

1 Addressable market expansion.

The card addresses the approximately 250 million U.S. adults who use debit or credit products daily, versus the approximately 52 million who participate in crypto markets. The card roughly quintuples the addressable market for \$EAT participation.

2 Sustained brand engagement.

A card creates a daily touchpoint between the holder and the cause. Every transaction reinforces the connection between ordinary spending and meals funded. This is a psychological loop that token holding alone cannot replicate because most holders do not interact with their holdings daily.

3 Direct \$EAT buy pressure.

Every card transaction routes 2 percent interchange to buying \$EAT from the DEX pool. This creates organic, sustained buy-side demand tied to ordinary consumer behavior rather than speculative trading patterns. Cardholder activity directly supports the token economy in a way that is independent of crypto market conditions.

4 Campus and Gen Z distribution.

The card program is designed to launch through college campuses and Greek life organizations, where card-first behavior is dominant and where viral distribution effects are strongest. This demographic is also the most responsive to mission-aligned brands and community-owned products.

5 Merchant network integration.

Through card-linked offers and merchant partnerships, the card creates embedded distribution relationships with brands across the retail, food service, and consumer categories. These integrations build a moat that purely token-based projects cannot construct.

6 Brand moat that token-only projects cannot replicate.

A physical and digital consumer product establishes a relationship with users that exists independently of token price action. When token markets contract, card holders continue to use their card. When token markets expand, new users discover the ecosystem through a familiar entry point.

The complementary relationship with centralized exchanges

The correct way to understand the relationship between the card program and centralized exchange listings is as complementary rather than competitive. Centralized exchange listings drive near-term milestone acceleration through high-throughput trading volume. The card drives long-term brand equity, addressable market expansion, and sustained organic demand.

A strategy that prioritized exchanges without the card would produce faster near-term milestone achievement but leave the ecosystem dependent on a single channel and vulnerable to crypto market cycles. A strategy that prioritized the card without exchanges would produce a strong brand and distribution foundation but would stretch milestone timelines by years. The optimal strategy invests in both, with capital allocation biased toward whichever channel produces higher marginal impact at each stage of the ecosystem's development.

The takeaway

Centralized exchange listings are the engine of near-term milestone timing. The \$EAT Card is the foundation of long-term brand, distribution, and addressable market. These are different functions, both essential, and the model confirms that they should be understood and measured on different timescales. Conflating them obscures the strategy.

07 · COMMITTED MILESTONE DATES

What we are publishing, and why

Vesting tracking platforms such as CoinMarketCap require specific calendar dates even though the underlying \$EAT vesting events are triggered by meals-funded thresholds. The dates published for tracking purposes are deliberately set between the base case and a mild bear case, incorporating realistic buffer for contingencies without departing from what the model supports.

MILESTONE	PUBLISHED DATE	MODEL POSITION	BUFFER VS BASE
M1 · 100M meals	December 1, 2027	Between P50 and P65	Approximately 3 months
M2 · 250M meals	August 1, 2028	Between P50 and P60	Approximately 3 months
M3 · 500M meals	June 1, 2030	Near P50	Close to base case
M4 · 750M meals	July 1, 2032	Near P50	Close to base case
M5 · 1B meals	December 1, 2033	Between P50 and P55	Approximately 6 months

These dates are projections, not promises. The fundamental structure of \$EAT vesting has not changed. Actual milestone achievement occurs when the meals counter reaches each threshold, not when the calendar reaches the published date. If the ecosystem outperforms the model and a milestone is reached earlier than the published date, the unlock occurs at the moment of actual achievement. If the ecosystem underperforms and a published date passes before the meals threshold is reached, the milestone still unlocks the moment the meals threshold is achieved.

The buffer built into these published dates is intentional and serves two purposes. First, it creates upside asymmetry. Beating a published date is a visible, measurable cultural win that reinforces community momentum. Missing a published date is a drag on credibility even when the underlying mechanics are functioning as designed. A conservative published date captures the upside without the downside. Second, it provides honest room for contingencies. No model is perfect, and real-world execution always involves variables that cannot be fully anticipated.

Projected versus actual unlock curves

The CoinMarketCap platform displays vesting as a time-based unlock curve because its data model requires calendar dates. The actual \$EAT vesting mechanism is milestone-based and unlocks when the meals counter reaches each threshold. These two views tell complementary stories. Figure 4 overlays the CMC projected curve (the published dates submitted to the platform) with the three modeled scenario curves from the Monte Carlo analysis.

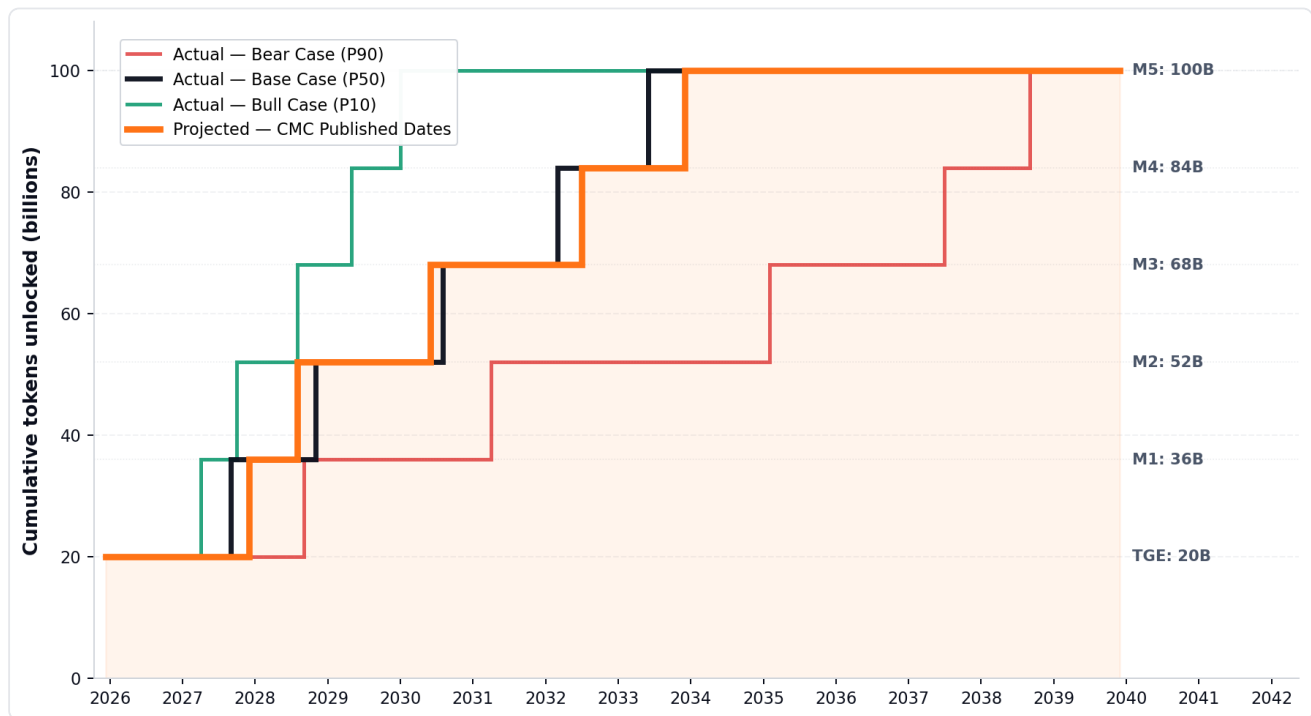


Figure 4. Cumulative supply unlocked over time under four scenarios. The orange curve represents the projected schedule as displayed on CoinMarketCap using the published dates. The black, green, and red curves represent the actual base, bull, and bear case scenarios from the Monte Carlo model, where unlocks occur when meals milestones are achieved.

Three observations from this comparison are worth noting. First, the CMC projected curve tracks closely with the base case across all five milestones, with small conservative buffers at each step. This is by design and reflects the buffer methodology described above. Second, the bull case unlocks the full supply approximately three to four years earlier than the projected dates, meaning substantial upside exists if the ecosystem outperforms the model. Third, the bear case extends the full unlock timeline by roughly five years beyond the projected dates, which is the structural downside the milestone design absorbs without damaging the underlying mechanics.

The key point for readers interpreting any future CMC chart of \$EAT vesting is that the displayed schedule represents a time-based projection of a milestone-based system. The shape of the curve is real, but the specific dates are estimates. The actual unlocks will occur somewhere along the range bounded by the bull and bear cases, with the base case as the most likely trajectory.

08 · IMPLICATIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

What this analysis means in practice

This research note has quantitative and qualitative implications for three groups: current and prospective \$EAT holders, partner organizations, and institutional observers evaluating the ecosystem.

For current and prospective holders

The most consequential finding for holders is that volume on centralized exchanges is the single highest-impact variable affecting how quickly the meals milestones are achieved. Participation in \$EAT markets (whether by trading, holding, or contributing to the community narrative around each listing) directly compounds into the meals counter and pulls the vesting timeline forward.

The Impact Summer World Tour beginning with the BitMart listing on April 28, 2026 is the first major test of how the ecosystem performs on centralized venues. Each successive listing builds on the performance of the previous one. Community engagement during these launches is not passive; it is part of the performance that determines the trajectory of the milestone ladder.

For partner organizations

The milestone structure creates an alignment between \$EAT stakeholders and nonprofit partners that is rare in mission-driven finance. When meals are funded, every stakeholder benefits. Nonprofit partners receive direct funding from the cause-impact fee pool. Community rewards, team allocations, and treasury unlocks all advance at the same rate. This structure creates an incentive for partners to participate in community engagement rather than treating the relationship as a transactional fee arrangement.

For institutional observers

\$EAT represents an application of the Wyoming Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association (DUNA) legal framework to a mission-aligned token economy. The milestone-based vesting structure is designed to align with the nonprofit purpose requirements of that framework while creating a quantifiable, verifiable link between token economics and charitable outcomes. This research note is part of an ongoing commitment to transparent disclosure of the quantitative assumptions underlying the ecosystem's projected trajectory.

The model, its assumptions, and its methodology are open to review. Quarterly updates will revise projections based on actual performance data as it becomes available. The goal is to maintain an accurate, verifiable, and improvable public model rather than a promotional narrative.

09 · LIMITATIONS AND HONEST UNCERTAINTY

Where the model is fallible

Any quantitative model projecting years into the future will be wrong in specific ways. The question is whether the model is directionally useful and whether its assumptions are honest. Several limitations are worth acknowledging explicitly.

Structural limitations

Single-channel concentration risk. The sensitivity analysis demonstrates that centralized exchange performance dominates the model. While this is an accurate reflection of the economics, it also means that if CEX performance disappoints across multiple listings, the projected timelines extend significantly. The bear case scenario captures this but does not fully convey the psychological and market impact of sustained underperformance.

Fee structure dependencies. The model assumes that the fee mechanisms currently in place continue to operate as designed across all venues. Any future changes to the economic structure of trading fees would require the model to be recalibrated.

Macro environment assumptions. The model includes modest assumed tailwinds from improving crypto market conditions over the 2026–2028 window, reflecting current consensus expectations. If those expectations prove incorrect, the base case timeline would need to be revised.

Things the model cannot predict

Certain potential outcomes are outside the scope of a quantitative model. These include unexpected viral moments that could compress timelines dramatically, unforeseen regulatory actions that could disrupt operations, strategic partnerships that have not yet been announced, and black swan events of any type. The model intentionally does not attempt to predict these.

The result is a projection that is almost certainly too conservative in some scenarios and too optimistic in others. The goal is not perfect prediction; it is to produce a defensible baseline that holders, partners, and observers can use to understand the economics honestly.

Model update schedule

This model will be refreshed on a quarterly cadence. Each update will incorporate actual performance data from the preceding quarter, revise distributions based on observed outcomes, and republish projected dates with any material revisions clearly noted. The goal is a living document that becomes more accurate over time as real-world data replaces modeled assumptions.

IMPORTANT NOTES AND DISCLOSURES

This research note contains forward-looking projections developed through Monte Carlo analysis of current market conditions, confirmed partnerships, and industry benchmarks. It is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute financial advice, investment advice, legal advice, or an offer to sell securities of any kind.

Token values fluctuate based on market conditions, and impact outcomes depend on nonprofit execution, trading volume, and platform growth. All vesting schedules remain tied to meals-funded milestones as specified in the \$EAT tokenomics framework. Calendar dates published for regulatory tracking purposes represent projected estimates and do not constitute guaranteed unlock dates. Actual milestone achievement depends on cumulative meals funded through verified 501(c)(3) hunger relief partners.

\$EAT is issued by the WYDE Wyoming Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association under Wyoming statute W.S. 17-32-101 et seq. Governance voting rights for \$EAT holders are scheduled to activate in 2026. Readers should consult their own legal, financial, and tax advisors before making any decisions based on the information contained in this document.

ABOUT WYDE AND THE IMPACT EXCHANGE

The WYDE Impact Exchange is the first decentralized trading platform where transaction fees automatically fund verified charitable causes. WYDE operates as a Wyoming Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association (DUNA) with 501(c)(4) tax status. \$EAT is the first cause coin listed on the Impact Exchange, with additional cause verticals planned under the same infrastructure. For more information, visit wyde.org or wyde.org/eat. Follow @wydeorg across social platforms.