
ZAP

Zero-Emission Autonomous Power

Utility Token for Electric-Mobility Charging, Payments, Rewards, and Ecosystem Participation

WHITE PAPER

Version 2.0 | August 2026

Core proposition

ZAP is designed to connect a freely traded Solana token with real-world electric-mobility services while keeping charging prices understandable in U.S. dollars.

Official project website: zapmemecoin.com

Blockchain: Solana | Token symbol: ZAP

Important Notice

This document describes a proposed utility ecosystem and development roadmap. It is not financial, investment, tax, or legal advice; it is not a promise of token appreciation, yield, or profit. Cryptocurrency is volatile and may lose substantial or all value.

Executive Summary

ZAP began as a utility-driven meme coin intended to connect digital community culture with electric-vehicle adoption. Version 2.0 sharpens that concept into a practical utility model: ZAP is intended to function as a payment, rewards, and participation token for electric-mobility services, including EVs, e-bikes, e-motorcycles, scooters, delivery fleets, and related charging infrastructure.

The central design principle is that the **charging service can remain priced in USD while ZAP remains a floating market token**. At checkout, a payment system may calculate the amount of ZAP required to satisfy a dollar-denominated charging price. A merchant or charging operator may then, subject to technical integration and applicable law, retain ZAP or use a settlement process that converts value into USDC or fiat currency.

This approach is intended to separate two functions: **service-price stability** and **token-market pricing**. ZAP therefore does not need to be represented as a stablecoin or as being pegged to USDC. USDC may instead serve as an optional settlement or accounting rail.

ZAP's long-term value proposition is intended to come from utility and network participation rather than a promise of investment returns. Proposed utility includes charging payments, customer rewards, loyalty incentives, referral programs, partner benefits, and participation in the broader electric-mobility ecosystem.

The project's original 1,000,000,000-token fair-launch structure remains the baseline described in Version 1.0. Version 2.0 does not invent a retroactive founder allocation, private sale, or pre-mine.

Project	ZAP / ZapMemeCoin
Meaning	Zero-Emission Autonomous Power
Symbol	ZAP
Blockchain	Solana
Original supply	1,000,000,000 ZAP
Primary utility direction	Electric-mobility charging payments, rewards, and ecosystem participation
Pricing concept	Charging services priced in USD; ZAP amount quoted dynamically at checkout
Settlement concept	ZAP retained or optionally converted/settled through USDC or fiat-compatible rails

1. Introduction

1.1 The Problem

Electric mobility is expanding across passenger vehicles, commercial fleets, e-bikes, scooters, and motorcycles, but charging access, payment fragmentation, infrastructure availability, and consumer awareness remain barriers. A practical charging ecosystem must work for users who may prefer conventional payment methods while also creating a path for digital-asset participation.

1.2 The ZAP Approach

ZAP is intended to support an electric-mobility ecosystem rather than rely solely on meme-driven speculation. The project combines a Solana-based token with proposed real-world charging utility, rewards, education, community development, and partnerships.

1.3 Version 2.0 Focus

This version moves the charging-payment concept from a distant future feature to a central development objective. The project will prioritize a payment architecture that can quote charging services in USD and calculate the corresponding ZAP amount at the time of purchase.

2. Vision and Mission

2.1 Vision

To build an accessible digital utility ecosystem in which ZAP can support payments, rewards, and participation across electric transportation while helping charging operators and users manage token-price volatility.

2.2 Mission

ZAP seeks to connect electric-mobility users, charging infrastructure, merchants, and community participants through a Solana-based utility layer. The mission includes supporting charging access, encouraging sustainable transportation, educating consumers, and developing practical incentives for ecosystem participation.

3. Core Utility

3.1 Charging Payments

The principal proposed utility is the ability to use ZAP to pay for eligible charging services. Charging operators may continue to price electricity, time, access, or charging sessions in conventional currency. The ZAP payment amount is then calculated from that service price at checkout.

3.2 Rewards and Loyalty

ZAP may support charging rewards, referral incentives, partner discounts, loyalty programs, promotional credits, and other ecosystem benefits. Any reward program should clearly disclose eligibility, value, expiration, and applicable restrictions.

3.3 Electric-Mobility Scope

The ecosystem is intended to support full-size EVs as well as e-bikes, e-motorcycles, scooters, delivery vehicles, and other forms of electric transportation.

3.4 VeloVoute Ecosystem Integration

A proposed strategic direction is to integrate ZAP with VeloVoute electric-mobility charging infrastructure. Under this model, VeloVoute provides the physical or digital charging-service environment and ZAP provides an optional blockchain-based payment and rewards layer. Any integration remains subject to technical development, commercial agreements, compliance review, and pilot validation.

4. ZAP Payment and Settlement Architecture

The payment architecture is designed to avoid requiring ZAP itself to maintain a fixed one-dollar value.

USD Charging Price → Real-Time ZAP Quote → Customer Approval → Solana Transaction → Merchant Settlement

4.1 Dynamic Pricing

A charging station or application may display the service price in USD. Immediately before payment, the system obtains an approved market-price reference for ZAP and calculates the number of tokens required. The quote should be time-limited so that significant market movement does not leave either party exposed to an outdated conversion rate.

4.2 Illustrative Example

If a charging session is priced at \$5.00 and the reference price is \$0.000010 per ZAP, the quoted payment would be 500,000 ZAP. If the reference price later rises to \$0.000020, the same \$5.00 service would require 250,000 ZAP. These figures are illustrative only and are not a forecast or representation of ZAP's current market value.

4.3 Optional USDC Settlement

USDC may be used as an optional settlement or accounting asset. For example, a customer could spend ZAP while a participating merchant elects to receive a more price-stable settlement asset. This does not make ZAP a USDC-pegged token and does not guarantee that conversion will always be available at a particular price.

4.4 Merchant Choice

Subject to the capabilities of the final payment system, a merchant may be offered choices such as retaining ZAP, converting some or all proceeds into USDC, or using a fiat-compatible payment processor. The exact implementation will depend on wallet infrastructure, liquidity, transaction costs, compliance obligations, and commercial partners.

4.5 Price Oracle and Quote Integrity

A production payment system should use reliable market data, clear quote-expiration rules, slippage limits, transaction confirmation, and error handling. No single exchange or thin-liquidity market should be assumed to provide a permanently reliable price.

5. Tokenomics and Market Structure

5.1 Existing Supply

Version 1.0 states that ZAP launched with a total and circulating supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens and that the supply was made publicly available through a fair-launch model. Version 2.0 retains that historical description rather than retroactively creating founder, team, or private-sale allocations.

5.2 No Majority-Holdings Requirement

The project does not require the founder to purchase a majority of circulating ZAP in an attempt to support market price. Concentrated ownership can increase centralization concerns and may create additional market risk. The project instead intends to emphasize transparent holdings, genuine utility, broader participation, and adequate market liquidity.

5.3 Market Volatility

ZAP is not represented as a stablecoin. Its market price may rise or fall significantly. Utility design cannot eliminate speculation, pump-and-dump behavior, thin liquidity, or rapid market movements. Users should understand that token-market risk is separate from the dollar price of an underlying charging service.

5.4 Liquidity

Sufficient liquidity is important for a payment token because users and merchants may need to acquire or convert ZAP. Liquidity initiatives, if any, should be transparent and should not be described as guaranteeing, maintaining, or manipulating a particular token price.

5.5 Burns, Buybacks, and Transaction Taxes

Version 1.0 listed burns, buybacks, and transaction fees as optional concepts. Version 2.0 does not present them as active features. Any future mechanism would require technical, economic, legal, and disclosure review before implementation.

6. Use Cases

6.1 EV and Micromobility Users

Potential uses include paying for eligible charging sessions, receiving loyalty rewards, accessing partner discounts, participating in referrals, and using a single digital asset across multiple categories of electric mobility.

6.2 Charging Operators

Potential benefits include access to a digital-asset user community, loyalty tools, promotional campaigns, optional token acceptance, and settlement flexibility. Operators should not be required to assume ZAP price exposure if a suitable conversion mechanism is available.

6.3 EV Businesses and Partners

Businesses may use ZAP for promotions, rewards, co-branded programs, customer acquisition, and participation in the charging ecosystem. Integration terms will be established through individual commercial arrangements.

6.4 Holders and Community Participants

Holders may use ZAP where utility is available and participate in community programs. This white paper does not promise price appreciation, passive income, dividends, revenue sharing, or guaranteed financial returns.

7. Technology and Infrastructure

7.1 Solana

ZAP is built on Solana. The network is intended to provide a low-cost, high-throughput environment suitable for digital-asset transfers and potential small-value payment interactions. Actual transaction performance, fees, and availability depend on network conditions and the applications used.

7.2 Wallet and Checkout Layer

A future checkout experience should minimize blockchain complexity for ordinary charging customers. Possible components include wallet connection, QR or NFC initiation, a USD-denominated invoice, a ZAP quote, user approval, transaction confirmation, and a digital receipt.

7.3 Settlement Layer

The settlement layer may integrate ZAP, USDC, and conventional payment processors. The goal is interoperability rather than forcing every participant to hold cryptocurrency.

7.4 Security

Before production payment deployment, the project should evaluate wallet security, smart-contract exposure, key management, transaction signing, price-data integrity, merchant authentication, fraud controls, and independent technical review.

7.5 Contract Identification

Because multiple tokens can share the symbol ZAP and because the project has referenced both Moonshot and Pump.fun activity, official materials should identify each authorized token by its full Solana contract/mint address. Users should never rely on the ticker symbol alone.

8. Platform and Token Identity

8.1 Moonshot-Origin ZAP

Version 1.0 describes the original ZAP launch through Moonshot on Solana. That historical token identity should remain clearly documented, including its verified mint address.

8.2 Pump.fun ZAP

The project has also created a ZAP presence on Pump.fun. Before Version 2.0 is published as an official project document, the project should state whether the Pump.fun token is a replacement, companion, experimental token, or separate issuance. The two should not be presented as interchangeable unless a formally documented migration or conversion mechanism exists.

8.3 Official Verification

The official website should maintain a prominent 'Verified ZAP Contracts' section showing platform, blockchain, full mint address, status, and whether each contract is active for utility. This reduces the risk of confusion with unrelated tokens using the same ticker.

9. Development Roadmap

The roadmap below replaces market-cap and token-price milestones with product, partnership, compliance, and utility milestones.

Phase	Priority	Representative Deliverables
Phase 1 - Identity & Foundation	Clarify token identity	Publish Version 2.0; verify contract addresses; align website and social channels; document project overview
Phase 2 - Payment Prototype	Demonstrate utility	Build USD-to-ZAP quote prototype; wallet checkout flow; test transaction receipts; evaluate USDC settlement
Phase 3 - Pilot Integration	Real-world validation	Integrate with an initial VeloVoute or partner charging environment; conduct controlled charging-payment
Phase 4 - Rewards & Partnerships	Establish ecosystem	Launch transparent rewards/loyalty features; add EV and micromobility partners; establish merchant onboarding
Phase 5 - Scale	Interoperability	Broaden charging coverage; improve settlement automation; evaluate additional compliant payment rails

10. Community and Growth Strategy

ZAP's growth strategy should prioritize verified utility, educational content, authentic community participation, EV partnerships, and transparent communication. Marketing should avoid claims of guaranteed appreciation, risk-free returns, inevitable exchange listings, or artificial urgency.

Community incentives may include referrals, charging rewards, educational campaigns, contests, and partner promotions, provided that each program clearly states its rules and does not misrepresent financial outcomes.

The project should measure growth using operational indicators such as active users, charging transactions, participating locations, repeat usage, partner integrations, wallet activity, and customer retention rather than relying primarily on token price or market capitalization.

11. Risk Factors

11.1 Token-Market Risk

ZAP may experience extreme volatility, limited liquidity, concentrated ownership, speculative trading, rapid price declines, or loss of market access. No technical mechanism described in this paper eliminates those risks.

11.2 Utility Adoption Risk

The proposed utility depends on successful software development, charging-station integration, user adoption, merchant participation, reliable pricing data, and commercially viable settlement mechanisms. These features may be delayed, modified, or never implemented.

11.3 Regulatory Risk

Digital-asset regulation continues to evolve. Token distribution, marketing, rewards, staking, payment processing, custody, money transmission, tax reporting, consumer protection, and securities laws may apply differently by jurisdiction. Qualified legal counsel should review the model before commercial deployment.

11.4 Technical and Cybersecurity Risk

Risks include wallet compromise, smart-contract vulnerabilities, incorrect price feeds, transaction errors, blockchain congestion, malicious tokens using similar branding, and loss of private keys.

11.5 Stablecoin and Settlement Risk

Using USDC as an optional settlement rail does not eliminate all risk. Stablecoins can face operational, regulatory, liquidity, counterparty, or market risks, and conversion availability is not guaranteed.

12. Legal and Compliance Framework

ZAP is intended to be developed around functional utility. However, calling a token a 'utility token' does not by itself determine its legal classification. The project's actual structure, marketing, distribution, rights, expectations, and use must be evaluated under applicable law.

Before implementing payment processing, staking, revenue sharing, buybacks, token burns funded by revenue, custody, or merchant conversion, the project should obtain appropriate legal, tax, payments, and compliance advice. KYC/AML, sanctions screening, licensing, consumer disclosures, and recordkeeping may be required depending on the final architecture and jurisdictions served.

Nothing in this white paper constitutes an offer, solicitation, investment recommendation, guarantee of exchange listing, promise of liquidity, or commitment that any roadmap feature will be completed.

13. Governance and Project Operations

During the early stage, project decisions remain founder-led. As ZAP develops, governance may evolve to include community feedback, advisors, technical contributors, EV-industry partners, and formal organizational controls. Any future on-chain voting system should clearly define what token holders can and cannot decide.

Project-controlled wallets, if any, should be publicly identified where appropriate, and material transfers should be communicated transparently. This is especially important when a project seeks to distinguish utility development from short-term speculative trading.

14. Team and Contributors

The project remains open to EV-industry professionals, charging-network operators, blockchain developers, payment specialists, cybersecurity professionals, sustainability experts, community managers, and business-development contributors. Formal roles, compensation, and authority should be documented as the organization matures.

15. Conclusion

ZAP's Version 2.0 direction is straightforward: build a practical utility layer for electric mobility. The token can remain market-priced while charging services remain understandable in dollars. Dynamic conversion can determine the ZAP amount required at checkout, and optional USDC or fiat-compatible settlement can reduce the need for participating merchants to assume token-price exposure.

The success of this model will depend less on controlling ZAP's market price and more on delivering useful charging integrations, transparent token identity, sufficient liquidity, reliable payment technology, credible partnerships, and sustained user adoption.

The future is electric. ZAP is intended to help make the payment layer electric as well.

16. Official Information and Verification

Website: zapmemecoin.com

Blockchain: Solana

Token symbol: ZAP

Original stated supply: 1,000,000,000 ZAP

Verified contract addresses: To be published and maintained on the official website for each authorized ZAP issuance.

Document history: Version 1.0 - November 2025. Version 2.0 - August 2026, revised to emphasize electric-mobility payment utility, dynamic USD-to-ZAP pricing, optional USDC settlement, token-identity clarification, and utility-focused development milestones.

Source note: Version 2.0 was revised from the project's November 2025 white paper and current project positioning. Technical, legal, commercial, and roadmap statements describing future functionality are proposals and should not be read as completed features.