

MiCA White Paper

OG (OG)

Version 1.0

2025-08-01

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) for the European Union (EU) & European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

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00 Contents

00 Contents

01 Date of notification

02 Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

03 Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

04 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

05 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

06 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

SUMMARY

07 Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

09 Quality and quantity of goods or services

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading

A.1 Name

A.2 Legal form

A.3 Registered address

A.4 Head office

A.5 Registration date

A.6 Legal entity identifier

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

A.8 Contact telephone number

A.9 E-mail address

A.10 Response time (Days)

A.11 Parent company

A.12 Members of the management body

A.13 Business activity

A.14 Parent company business activity

A.15 Newly established

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.2 Name

B.3 Legal form

B.4 Registered address

B.5 Head office

B.6 Registration date

B.7 Legal entity identifier

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

B.9 Parent company

B.10 Members of the management body

B.11 Business activity

B.12 Parent company business activity

Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

C.2 Legal form

C.3 Registered address

C.4 Head office

C.5 Registration date

C.6 Legal entity identifier

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

C.8 Parent company

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

C.10 Members of the Management body

C.11 Operator business activity

C.12 Parent company business activity

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

- D.1 Crypto-asset project name
- D.2 Crypto-assets name
- D.3 Abbreviation
- D.4 Crypto-asset project description
- D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project
- D.6 Utility Token Classification
- D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects
- D.8 Plans for the token
- D.9 Resource allocation
- D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-assets

Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading

- E.1 Public offering or admission to trading
- E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading
- E.3 Fundraising target
- E.4 Minimum subscription goals
- E.5 Maximum subscription goals
- E.6 Oversubscription acceptance
- E.7 Oversubscription allocation
- E.8 Issue price
- E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price
- E.10 Subscription fee
- E.11 Offer price determination method
- E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets
- E.13 Targeted holders
- E.14 Holder restrictions
- E.15 Reimbursement notice
- E.16 Refund mechanism
- E.17 Refund timeline
- E.18 Offer phases
- E.19 Early purchase discount
- E.20 Time-limited offer
- E.21 Subscription period beginning
- E.22 Subscription period end
- E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets
- E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase
- E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement
- E.26 Right of withdrawal
- E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets
- E.28 Transfer time schedule
- E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements
- E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name
- E.31 CASP identifier
- E.32 Placement form
- E.33 Trading platforms name
- E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)
- E.35 Trading platforms access
- E.36 Involved costs
- E.37 Offer expenses
- E.38 Conflicts of interest
- E.39 Applicable law
- E.40 Competent court

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

- F.1 Crypto-asset type
- F.2 Crypto-asset functionality
- F.3 Planned application of functionalities
- F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper
- F.5 The type of submission
- F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics
- F.7 Commercial name or trading name
- F.8 Website of the issuer

- F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading
- F.10 Publication date
- F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer
- F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper
- F.13 Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available
- F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available
- F.15 Voluntary data flag
- F.16 Personal data flag
- F.17 LEI eligibility
- F.18 Home Member State
- F.19 Host Member States

Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets

- G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations
- G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations
- G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations
- G.4 Future public offers
- G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets
- G.6 Utility token classification
- G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens
- G.8 Utility tokens redemption
- G.9 Non-trading request
- G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities
- G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions
- G.12 Supply adjustment protocols
- G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms
- G.14 Token value protection schemes
- G.15 Token value protection schemes description
- G.16 Compensation schemes
- G.17 Compensation schemes description
- G.18 Applicable law
- G.19 Competent court

Part H – information on the underlying technology

- H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)
- H.2 Protocols and technical standards
- H.3 Technology used
- H.4 Consensus mechanism
- H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees
- H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology
- H.7 DLT functionality description
- H.8 Audit
- H.9 Audit outcome

Part I – Information on risks

- I.1 Offer-related risks
- I.2 Issuer-related risks
- I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks
- I.4 Project implementation-related risks
- I.5 Technology-related risks
- I.6 Mitigation measures

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Not provided. Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

01 Date of notification

2025-08-01

02 Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

03 Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

04 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.

06 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07 Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Warning

This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper.

The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone.

The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law.

This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The OG token, at its core, functions to support the OG blockchain in facilitating on-chain AI operations. It provides the foundational infrastructure necessary for AI workloads, including high-performance storage and scalable compute layers. However, the token does not confer ownership rights, dividend entitlements, or voting rights in corporate governance. Any rights associated with the OG token are primarily governed by the protocol-level rules and community-driven governance within the blockchain's decentralised ecosystem. As a participant, token holders are expected to comply with the network's technical requirements and may face transfer restrictions such as vesting periods applied to initial investors. At the time of this publication, the OG token operates on a non-public testnet and has not yet been deployed to a production environment.

09 Quality and quantity of goods or services

The OG token is intended to enable access to AI-based services within the OG ecosystem following the full operational deployment of the network infrastructure. Once these services become accessible to participants, the token is expected to serve as the primary means of payment for decentralised storage, scalable compute resources, and access to AI model capabilities offered within the system.

These services are projected to cover a broad range of use cases, including AI inference, model tuning, and node operation services targeted at developers and data storage providers. Although the token is architected to facilitate these functions, actual availability and transferability will be subject to the technical parameters and network conditions applicable at the time the infrastructure becomes fully accessible.

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

No offer of OG (OG) tokens is being made to the public in connection with this disclosure. The token is not yet in circulation and will become transferable upon launch. There is no issuance of new tokens, no subscription period, and no associated fundraising activity. Accordingly, there are no target subscription goals, issue price, or subscription fees applicable.

A prior node sale was conducted before this notification period, serving as an early mechanism for distributing a limited allocation of tokens to infrastructure participants. This activity was completed prior to the intended admission to trading and does not form part of this filing.

The admission to trading of OG (OG) on Bitvavo B.V. is not related to any discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sale phases, or staged offerings.

OG (OG) is being admitted to trading on the Bitvavo B.V. trading platform. Admission is being sought to support market access, liquidity, and regulated availability of the token for eligible users in the

European Economic Area. No crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token on a firm commitment or best-effort basis.

Use of the trading platform is governed by the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V. with any fees set independently by the platform.

Field	Information
Offer to the public	No offer to the public. The token is already issued and in circulation.
Total offer amount	Not applicable
Total number of tokens to be offered	Not applicable
Subscription period	Not applicable
Minimum and maximum subscription goals	Not applicable
Issue price	Not applicable
Subscription fees	Not applicable
Prospective holders	Not applicable
Offer phases	Not applicable
CASP placing the token	Not applicable
Form of placement	Not applicable
Admission to trading	Admission to trading is sought for OG (OG), to trade on Bitvavo B.V. - a trading platform operating in the EEA.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading

A.1 Name

Og Foundation

A.2 Legal form

BST2

A.3 Registered address

3119 9 Forum Lane, Camana Bay, PO Box 144, Grand Cayman KY1-9006, KY

A.4 Head office

Not applicable

A.5 Registration date

2024-05-08

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

CR-409717

A.8 Contact telephone number

13457499601

A.9 E-mail address

gkennedy@leewardmanagement.ky

A.10 Response time (Days)

014

A.11 Parent company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Business address	Management Function
Glenn Kennedy	3119 9 Forum Lane, Camana Bay, PO Box 144, Grand Cayman KY1-9006, KY	Director

A.13 Business activity

Og Foundation serves as the long term governance entity of the Og protocol and ecosystem.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly established

true

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Not applicable

A.17 Financial condition since registration

The Og Foundation has been financially stable since its registration, supported by funds from its node sale, various partnerships, and continuous business growth. Since its inception, the company has expanded its operations and established itself as a key player in the blockchain industry.

The company has consistently reinvested in its platform, technology, and regulatory compliance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The \$OG token has not yet been launched. Looking ahead, Og anticipates continued financial growth, driven by market uptrends and business activities.

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

false

B.2 Name

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.3 Legal form

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.4 Registered address

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.5 Head office

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.6 Registration date

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.9 Parent company

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.10 Members of the management body

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.11 Business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.4 Head office

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

OG

D.2 Crypto-assets name

OG

D.3 Abbreviation

OG

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

The OG project is an ambitious and innovative decentralised AI Layer 1 chain, specifically designed to optimise the infrastructure required to execute AI workloads on a blockchain system. Its purpose is to decentralise AI operations, making advanced artificial intelligence tools and resources more accessible and equitable. The project was built to address the prevalent challenges associated with high costs, low operational speeds, and data inefficiencies typically encountered on existing traditional blockchain platforms like Ethereum. By providing specialised hardware resources such as storage and compute power, OG aims to disrupt AI and blockchain by driving down expenses and allowing broader participation and development within the AI sector.

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

Name	Function	Description
OG Labs (Legal Person)	Developer	Responsible for the development and maintenance of the OG blockchain infrastructure, overseeing both hardware and software components to effectively manage AI workloads.
OG Foundation (Legal Person)	Governing Body	Manages governance within the OG ecosystem, focusing on protocol-level rulesets and strategic direction to facilitate decentralised AI accessibility.
OG Compute (Legal Person)	Service Provider	Facilitates the decentralised AI computing marketplace operations, connecting GPU owners with AI developers to optimise computational resources and costs.
Athena Tech Foundation (Legal Person)	Token Genesis Executor	A separate legal person, based in the the British Virgin Islands, established solely to perform the genesis minting of the OG token via smart contract. It is non-commercial, not publicly facing, and plays no continuing role in the OG ecosystem post-token creation. As such, Athena Tech Foundation does not act as the "issuer" under MiCA definitions.

D.6 Utility Token Classification

true

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

The OG Compute Network, integral to the utility of the OG token, enables swift AI inference services across a distributed system, offering substantial transaction throughput (2,500+ TPS) and rapid finality essential for AI application performance.

D.8 Plans for the token

Since its inception, OG has launched multiple testnets, including Testnet v1 (Karman), Testnet v2 (Kessler), and the most recent Testnet v3 (Galileo), progressively enhancing the chain's modular architecture, validator network, and support for decentralised AI infrastructure. These testnets have played a critical role in refining data availability, storage layers, and compute services.

To support broader adoption, OG has initiated an extensive ecosystem program and completed a successful node sale, enabling decentralised participation at scale. The project continues to refine its decentralisation efforts through validator incentives, staking mechanisms, and performance tuning across modules.

Looking forward, the roadmap includes the deployment of a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)-based consensus mechanism to improve parallelisation and network throughput. Additional enhancements such as parallel transaction execution, modular consensus upgrades, and the expansion of the OG Compute and Serving Networks are planned to support the next phase of scalable, decentralised AI operations.

D.9 Resource allocation

The OG project has allocated resources to both technical infrastructure and developmental pursuits, supported by community engagement and validator participation. Financial contributions have primarily been directed towards research and development to ensure scalability and technological robustness, while network incentives ensure long-term viability.

D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-assets

The OG token is not yet publicly available and is currently confined to testnet environments. As such, no ongoing token sales or public fundraising efforts are underway.

Previously raised capital - obtained through a pre-seed funding round to support platform development and the node sale - has been directed toward technical infrastructure, testnet deployments, validator incentives, and ecosystem growth. These investments have built the foundation for the modular architecture and testnet functionality visible today :contentReferenceoacite:1.

Once the token becomes publicly accessible, any tokens allocated via node sale or ecosystem programs will be used in accordance with the predefined issuance schedule for:

- Network validation and staking
- Compute and storage service rewards
- Ecosystem grants and community incentives
- Protocol maintenance and operational costs

At present, holders cannot access or use tokens, and future usage will conform to the governance framework established at launch.

Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The forthcoming admission to trading of OG (OG) on Bitvavo B.V. is intended to enhance accessibility, liquidity, and future use of the token once it becomes publicly available. There is no associated fundraising or primary token issuance at this stage. This MiCA-compliant disclosure is submitted in preparation for public access and trading in regulated markets, in line with the transparency and compliance obligations of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

By aligning early with MiCA disclosure requirements, the Og Foundation affirms its commitment to regulatory clarity and long-term compliance. This preparatory measure will support responsible access to the token once the underlying network is accessible to users.

E.3 Fundraising target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue price

Not applicable

E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer price determination method

Not applicable

E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets

1000000000

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

Access to the token may be restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V., including, but not limited to, individuals or entities located in OFAC-sanctioned jurisdictions or users prohibited under the eligibility requirements of third-party platforms where the token is made available.

E.15 Reimbursement notice

Not applicable

E.16 Refund mechanism

Not applicable

E.17 Refund timeline

Not applicable

E.18 Offer phases

Not applicable

E.19 Early purchase discount

Not applicable

E.20 Time-limited offer

Not applicable

E.21 Subscription period beginning

Not applicable

E.22 Subscription period end

Not applicable

E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

Purchases of OG (OG) on Bitvavo B.V. may be made using supported crypto-assets or other fiat-currencies, as per the available trading pairs on the platform.

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

Purchased OG (OG) on Bitvavo B.V. may be withdrawn by the user to a compatible external wallet address, subject to standard withdrawal procedures, network availability, and platform-specific compliance checks.

E.28 Transfer time schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

Purchasers may choose to hold OG (OG) within their trading account on Bitvavo B.V. Alternatively, holders can withdraw the asset to a compatible external wallet that supports the OG (OG).

Users are responsible for ensuring their chosen wallet supports the withdrawal network used by Bitvavo B.V., and for securely managing their private keys. Incompatible withdrawals may result in permanent loss of crypto-assets.

E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

VAVO

E.32 Placement form

NTAV

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitvavo B.V.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

VAVO

E.35 Trading platforms access

Investors can access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. via its official website and user interface, subject to registration and compliance with applicable onboarding and verification procedures.

E.36 Involved costs

There is no cost to access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. However, investors intending to trade may incur transaction-related fees. A detailed and up-to-date fee schedule is available on the official website of Bitvavo B.V.

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of interest

To the best knowledge of the person seeking admission to trading, no conflicts of interest exist in relation to the admission of OG (OG) to trading.

E.39 Applicable law

Law of the Netherlands

E.40 Competent court

In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of OG (OG) on Bitvavo B.V., the competent court shall be the District Court of Amsterdam, and such disputes shall be governed by the laws of Law of the Netherlands, including applicable EU regulations.

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The OG token is intricately linked to the operation of the OG AI blockchain, primarily facilitating payments for AI-related inference services through its Compute Network. It also enables node operators and participants to earn rewards within the network by contributing storage and computational resources. Emphasizing modularity, OG provides an environment supporting diverse applications, promising substantial performance enhancements like higher transaction speeds and improved cost efficiency - a key attraction for developers looking to build or migrate AI applications on its infrastructure.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

The OG token is intended to power access to modular AI services within the OG ecosystem, including decentralized AI model inference, fine-tuning, and data storage.

During the current Testnet (Galileo) phase, developers can experiment with these capabilities in a controlled environment to validate performance, workflow integration, and resource scheduling.

Once the network transitions to a publicly operational state, the OG token will enable:

- Settlement of compute tasks (e.g., inference, model deployment)
- Compensation of network participants providing storage and availability proofs
- Participation in protocol-level operations such as staking, validator activity, and transaction finality mechanics

These future applications are aligned with MiCA's definition of token functionality and will be activated as the network becomes accessible to broader user and application communities.

A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The OG token is designed to be fungible and transferable once activated on its production network. It is intended to be fungible, freely transferable, and utilised primarily for accessing AI-specific services and operational functionalities within the OG blockchain ecosystem. It is not intended to be redeemable or interest-bearing and would not qualify as an e-money token or asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, hence it is classified as an 'other crypto-asset' under MiCA.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

OG (OG)

F.8 Website of the issuer

For reference, the website for the crypto-asset project is located at <https://0g.ai/>

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

2025-09-22

F.10 Publication date

2025-09-04

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper

English

F.13 Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available

Not applicable

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available

Not applicable

F.15 Voluntary data flag

false

F.16 Personal data flag

true

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Netherlands

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

Purchasers of the OG token do not receive any contractual rights, equity, or claims against the issuer. Instead, the token facilitates access to AI functionalities within the OG network according to its decentralised consensus and protocol rules. It does not provide shareholders with voting rights, dividends, or ownership in any corporate structure.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of OG (OG) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with OG is governed entirely by the protocol rules of the underlying decentralised network. These rules define what holders can do with their tokens - such as transferring, staking, or using them within applications - and are enforced by the consensus mechanism of the network.

As an open-source, decentralised system, the rules of the protocol may evolve over time through community-driven consensus upgrades. Users who choose to interact with or build upon the OG network do so under the understanding that all capabilities, limitations, and conditions are determined by the network's current protocol at any given point in time.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As a decentralised protocol, any changes to the functional rules governing OG (OG) - including those that may affect the capabilities or conditions of token usage - are determined by community consensus. Modifications may occur through network upgrades, typically initiated via improvement proposals, discussions among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and subsequently adopted if a sufficient share of the network agrees. There is no central authority unilaterally controlling such changes; rather, the evolution of the protocol is subject to the collective agreement of the participants operating the network. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to these changes should they wish to remain aligned with the consensus version of the OG protocol.

G.4 Future public offers

There are no planned future public offerings of OG (OG) by the issuer. The token has not yet been deployed to a publicly accessible network and is not in public circulation. Any future increase in supply, once active, will occur in accordance with the protocol's predefined issuance schedule or mechanisms determined by community governance. The issuer does not commit to or guarantee any future offering, distribution, or sale of OG prior to the token's public availability. Initial minting of the token will be carried out by the Athena Tech Foundation which has no role in the tokens lifecycle outside of genesis, and therefore does not have the ability to commit a public offer.

A prior node sale was conducted to facilitate decentralised infrastructure participation and bootstrap validator activity. No public participation or retail offering of the token occurred in that context, as it was a node sale.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

The OG (OG) token has not yet been deployed to a publicly accessible network and therefore no tokens are currently in public circulation. However, once the token is made available on the live network, a portion of the total token supply may be allocated to the issuer's treasury for future ecosystem development, governance participation, or long-term sustainability purposes.

These retained tokens, if activated, will be subject to predefined allocation schedules and may be governed by additional transparency or community oversight mechanisms depending on the network's governance model. No new issuance or offering of tokens by the issuer is planned in connection with this admission.

G.6 Utility token classification

true

G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens

The OG token permits access to scalable AI services supplied within its network, including data storage and model inference options crucial for AI application development.

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

The OG token is redeemed through its functional use across the OG network, particularly within the Compute Network and supporting infrastructure layers. Users can allocate tokens to access decentralised AI services, including model inference, fine-tuning, and dataset handling, all executed across a distributed node framework.

Redemption occurs automatically as users submit jobs or interact with smart contract-powered services. Tokens are deducted based on usage and settled trustlessly on-chain, with no manual claim or burn process required. This integration allows developers and participants to convert OG tokens into real-time compute, storage, and data access across the modular ecosystem.

As such, redemption of OG is achieved through protocol-enabled consumption rather than conversion or reimbursement, supporting the token's core role as a utility asset within decentralised AI workflows.

G.9 Non-trading request

true

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

There are no planned restrictions imposed on the transferability of OG (OG) at the protocol level. Although the token is not currently transferable or in public circulation, it is intended to be freely transferable in line with the network's consensus rules upon activation. Transfer functionality is determined by the underlying protocol and may be subject to standard technical conditions such as wallet compatibility, network fees, and block confirmation times.

The use of services provided by Bitvavo B.V. may be governed by separate terms and conditions. These may include restrictions or obligations applicable to specific features, interfaces, or access points operated by Bitvavo B.V. in connection with OG. Such terms do not alter the native transferability of the token on the decentralised network but may affect how users interact with services linked to it. Users should consult and accept the applicable terms of service before engaging with these services.

This disclosure pertains solely to the transferability of OG (OG) as admitted to trading on Bitvavo B.V. Vesting schedules, lock-up arrangements, or other contractual restrictions related to private sales or early-stage allocations are considered out of scope for this section, as they apply only to specific counterparties and do not affect the native transferability of the token at the network level.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

false

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

OG (OG) does not implement any supply adjustment mechanisms that respond automatically to changes in market demand. The protocol does not feature dynamic monetary policies such as algorithmic rebasing, elastic supply adjustments, or demand-linked token issuance or burning. Any changes to the total or circulating supply, if applicable, occur according to fixed issuance schedules or protocol rules that are independent of short-term demand fluctuations. Supply remains determined by predefined parameters or community governance, not by automated responses to market conditions.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

false

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable

G.16 Compensation schemes

false

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable

G.18 Applicable law

Cayman Islands Law

G.19 Competent court

There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised OG (OG) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by Og Foundation, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of Cayman Islands Court. Users are advised to review the applicable terms of service to understand the legal forum governing any service-related engagement.

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

OG Chain is a native Layer 1 blockchain developed using the Cosmos SDK and Ethermint to enable full EVM compatibility. It is specifically engineered to support high-throughput AI workloads by combining a tuned version of the CometBFT consensus engine with modular execution and decentralised data handling.

The chain achieves sub-second finality and processes over 2,500 transactions per second, making it suitable for high-frequency use cases. AI-related operations - including inference, storage, and computation - are distributed across its modular architecture, with all components anchored on-chain for verifiability.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The chain leverages the Ethermint module to ensure compatibility with Ethereum smart contracts, using standard Solidity tooling and JSON-RPC interfaces. Its core modules include staking, governance, bank, and slashing - expanded from the Cosmos SDK. CometBFT is used for consensus with enhancements for validator sampling and timeouts. The network implements PoRA (Proof of Random Access) for data availability integrity.

H.3 Technology used

OG's Data Availability and Storage modules are separate services that operate under a unified validator set. These layers handle decentralised storage using erasure coding and retrieval guarantees. Critical functionality is implemented via smart contracts and supported by full-node operators running the `0gchaind` binary.

All core modules and system components are open-source and publicly maintained under the Apache 2.0 license.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

The protocol currently uses CometBFT, a Byzantine Fault Tolerant consensus algorithm adapted for lower latency and deterministic block finality. Validators participate in a shared-stake model and secure consensus zones including Chain, DA, and Storage. Validator behaviour across zones is monitored, and slashing applies network-wide for misbehavior. Future roadmap plans include a migration to a DAG-based architecture for enhanced parallelism and scaling.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Block producers and delegators earn staking rewards via a token inflation schedule and are also entitled to a portion of transaction fees. Storage and DA nodes are compensated for servicing PoRA proofs and providing reliable data retrieval. Slashing and uptime monitoring mechanisms enforce economic security.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

false

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable

H.8 Audit

true

H.9 Audit outcome

Security audits were conducted by [Halborn](#) (August 2024) and [Zellic](#) (August–September 2024) covering the Storage and Data Availability layers. Both audits identified low- and medium-severity issues which were resolved prior to mainnet launch.

The project also maintains a continuous vulnerability disclosure programme via Hackenproof, offering bounties up to \$35,000 for critical issues. These measures provide formal risk management and support ongoing protocol resilience.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

No public offering of the OG (OG) token is currently underway. The token is not yet live on a publicly accessible blockchain, and this disclosure pertains solely to a planned future admission to trading.

While no capital is being raised and no tokens are available for public purchase at this time, future deployment may introduce risks commonly associated with the launch or trading of crypto-assets. These include:

Market Volatility: Crypto-assets, including OG (OG), are subject to significant price fluctuations due to market speculation, regulatory developments, liquidity shifts, and macroeconomic factors.

Information Asymmetry: Due to the decentralised and open-source nature of OG (OG), not all market participants may have access to the same level of technical understanding or information, potentially leading to imbalanced decision-making.

Listing Risk: Admission to trading on specific platforms does not guarantee long-term availability, and trading venues may delist the asset due to internal policy, regulatory enforcement, or liquidity thresholds.

Jurisdictional Restrictions: The regulatory treatment of crypto-assets varies between jurisdictions. Traders or investors in certain regions may face legal limitations on holding or transacting OG (OG).

Exchange Risk: While Bitvavo B.V. implements robust operational, cybersecurity, and compliance controls, no exchange is immune to operational disruptions, cyber threats, or evolving regulatory constraints. Users should be aware that exchange-level risks - such as service outages, wallet access delays, or changes in platform policy - may impact the ability to trade or withdraw OG (OG). Furthermore, while Bitvavo B.V. adheres to applicable regulatory standards, legal and technical developments may affect the platform's capacity to continue offering certain assets, including OG (OG). Users should ensure they have read the terms of service before engaging with any service provided by Bitvavo B.V.

Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of OG (OG).

I.2 Issuer-related risks

At the time of this disclosure, the OG token is not yet deployed to a publicly accessible network and remains in the testnet phase. This gives rise to several issuer-related risks, such as:

- **Technical Delivery Delays:** The rollout of token functionality, network access, and supporting infrastructure may be delayed due to unforeseen technical complexity, development bottlenecks, or insufficient resources.
- **Uncertainties in Network Launch:** Transitioning from testnet to a publicly accessible network involves coordination across validators, infrastructure, and governance mechanisms. Any gaps or misalignment could impede launch timelines or functionality.
- **Testnet-to-Accessible Network Transition Risks:** Real-world deployment may reveal issues unseen during testing, including stability, performance, or compatibility gaps. Transition mismanagement could disrupt network utility or diminish token holder confidence.
- **Operational Transparency Risk:** As a private entity with no public-facing activity or disclosures, external parties may not have visibility into the internal governance, lifecycle, or dissolution status of the Athena Tech Foundation.
- **Key Control Risk:** As the Athena Tech Foundation is in charge of initial token minting and allocations, there is a risk of operational error, misconfiguration, or malicious behaviour, even if the Athena Tech Foundations aim is to mint the token and provide it directly to the OG Foundation.

Since the token has not been publicly offered or traded, typical issuer risks - such as capital funding, regulatory exposure tied to token distribution, or token price volatility - do not currently apply. However,

these risks may emerge once the network becomes publicly available, and should be reassessed accordingly.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

Volatility risk: Crypto-assets are subject to significant price volatility, which may result from market speculation, shifts in supply and demand, regulatory developments, or macroeconomic trends. This volatility can affect the asset's value independently of the project's fundamentals.

Liquidity risk: The ability to buy or sell the crypto-asset on trading platforms may be limited by market depth, exchange availability, or withdrawal restrictions, potentially impairing the ability of holders to exit positions efficiently or at desired prices.

Regulatory risk: The evolving global regulatory landscape may impose new restrictions, classifications, or disclosure requirements that could impact the legal treatment, availability, or use of the crypto-asset. Changes in regulation may also affect the token's classification or trigger enforcement actions.

Exchange-related risk: The crypto-asset may rely on third-party trading platforms for liquidity and price discovery. These platforms are subject to operational, custodial, or legal risks, including suspension of trading, delistings, or platform failure, which may adversely affect access to the asset.

Custody and private key risk: Holders of crypto-assets are typically responsible for managing private keys or access credentials. Loss, theft, or compromise of these keys may result in irreversible loss of the associated assets without recourse or recovery.

Market manipulation risk: The crypto-asset may be susceptible to pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, or other forms of market manipulation due to limited oversight or fragmented market infrastructure, which can distort price signals and mislead participants.

Perception and reputational risk: Public sentiment, media narratives, or association with controversial projects or exchanges may influence the perception of the crypto-asset, affecting its adoption, market value, and long-term viability.

Forking risk: Blockchain networks may undergo contentious upgrades or forks, potentially resulting in duplicate tokens, split communities, or compatibility challenges that affect the asset's continuity or utility.

Legal ownership risk: Depending on jurisdiction and platform terms, holders may not acquire legal ownership or enforceable rights with respect to the crypto-asset, which could affect recourse options in the event of fraud, misrepresentation, or loss.

Network usage risk: A decline in activity or utility on the associated network may reduce the economic relevance of the crypto-asset, diminishing its value and undermining its role as a medium of exchange or utility token.

Compliance risk: Holders may be subject to local obligations related to tax reporting, anti-money laundering (AML), or sanctions compliance. Failure to meet these obligations could result in penalties or legal consequences.

Cross-border risk: Transactions involving the crypto-asset may span multiple jurisdictions, creating uncertainty around applicable laws, conflict-of-law issues, or barriers to enforcement and regulatory clarity.

Incentive misalignment risk: The crypto-asset's economic model may depend on incentives for participants such as validators, developers, or users. If these incentives become insufficient or distorted, network participation and security may decline.

Token distribution concentration risk: A disproportionate concentration of token supply in the hands of a small number of holders ("whales") may enable price manipulation, governance capture, or coordinated sell-offs that impact market stability and community trust.

Misuse risk: The crypto-asset may be used for illicit purposes (e.g., money laundering, ransomware payments), exposing the project to reputational harm or regulatory scrutiny, even if such activity is beyond the issuer's control.

Utility risk: The expected utility of the token within its ecosystem may fail to materialise due to low adoption, under-delivery of promised features, or technical incompatibility, undermining its value proposition.

Inflation or deflation risk: The token's supply mechanics (minting, burning, vesting, etc.) may introduce inflationary or deflationary dynamics that affect long-term holder value and purchasing power within the network.

Secondary market dependence risk: The ability of users to access, trade, or price the token may depend entirely on secondary markets. If such platforms restrict or delist the asset, liquidity and discoverability may be severely impacted.

Taxation risk: The treatment of crypto-assets for tax purposes may vary by jurisdiction and change over time. Holders may face unanticipated tax liabilities related to capital gains, income, or transaction activity.

Bridging risk: If the crypto-asset exists on multiple blockchains via bridging protocols, vulnerabilities in those bridges may lead to de-pegging, duplication, or irrecoverable losses affecting token integrity and user balances.

Incompatibility risk: The crypto-asset may become technically incompatible with evolving wallets, smart contracts, or infrastructure components, limiting its usability and support within the broader crypto ecosystem.

Network governance risk: If governance decisions (e.g., protocol upgrades, treasury usage) are controlled by a limited set of actors or are poorly defined, outcomes may not align with broader user interests, leading to fragmentation or disputes.

Economic abstraction risk: Users may be able to interact with the network or ecosystem without using the crypto-asset itself (e.g., via gas relayers, fee subsidies, or wrapped tokens), reducing demand for the token and weakening its economic role.

Dust and spam risk: The crypto-asset may be vulnerable to dust attacks or spam transactions, creating bloated ledgers, user confusion, or inadvertent privacy exposure through traceability.

Jurisdictional blocking risk: Exchanges, wallets, or interfaces may restrict access to the crypto-asset based on IP geolocation or jurisdictional policies, limiting user access even if the asset itself remains transferable on-chain.

Environmental or ESG risk: The association of the crypto-asset with energy-intensive consensus mechanisms or unsustainable tokenomics may conflict with emerging environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, affecting institutional adoption.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

Development risk: The project may experience delays, underdelivery, or changes in scope due to unforeseen technical complexity, resource constraints, or coordination issues, impacting timelines and stakeholder expectations.

Funding risk: The continued implementation of the project may depend on future funding rounds, revenue generation, or grants. A shortfall in available capital may impair the project's ability to execute its roadmap or retain key personnel.

Roadmap deviation risk: Strategic shifts, pivots, or reprioritization may result in deviations from the originally published roadmap, potentially leading to dissatisfaction among community members or early supporters.

Team dependency risk: The project's success may be heavily dependent on a small number of core contributors or founders. The departure, unavailability, or misconduct of these individuals could significantly impair execution capacity.

Third-party dependency risk: Certain components of the project (e.g., infrastructure providers, integration partners, oracles) may rely on external entities whose performance or continuity cannot be guaranteed, introducing operational fragility.

Talent acquisition risk: The project may face challenges recruiting and retaining qualified professionals in highly competitive areas such as blockchain development, AI engineering, security, or compliance, slowing implementation or reducing quality.

Coordination risk: As decentralised or cross-functional teams grow, internal coordination and alignment across engineering, product, legal, and marketing domains may become difficult, leading to delays, errors, or strategic drift.

Security implementation risk: Insufficient diligence in implementing security protocols (e.g., audits, access controls, testing pipelines) during development may introduce critical vulnerabilities into the deployed system.

Scalability bottleneck risk: Architectural decisions made early in the project may limit performance or scalability as usage grows, requiring resource-intensive refactoring or redesign to support broader adoption.

Vendor lock-in risk: Reliance on specific middleware, cloud infrastructure, or proprietary tools may constrain the project's flexibility and increase exposure to price shifts, service outages, or licencing changes.

Compliance misalignment risk: Product features or delivery mechanisms may inadvertently breach evolving regulatory requirements, particularly around consumer protection, token functionality, or data privacy, necessitating rework or geographic limitations.

Community support risk: The project's success may rely on active developer or user participation. If the community fails to engage or contribute as anticipated, ecosystem momentum and resource leverage may decline.

Governance deadlock risk: If project governance (e.g., DAO structures or steering committees) lacks clear decision-making processes or becomes fragmented, the project may face delays or paralysis in critical strategic decisions.

Incentive misalignment risk: Implementation plans may fail to maintain consistent alignment between stakeholders such as developers, token holders, investors, and users, undermining cooperation or long-term sustainability.

Marketing and adoption risk: Even with timely technical delivery, the project may fail to gain market traction, user onboarding, or brand recognition, reducing the effectiveness of its deployment.

Testing and QA risk: Inadequate testing coverage, staging environments, or quality assurance processes may allow critical bugs or regressions to reach production, causing service degradation or user loss.

Scope creep risk: Expanding project objectives without adequate resource reallocation or stakeholder alignment may dilute focus and overextend the development team, compromising quality or deadlines.

Interoperability risk: Implementation plans involving cross-chain or cross-platform integration may encounter compatibility issues, protocol mismatches, or delays in third-party upgrades.

Legal execution risk: If foundational legal structures (e.g., entities, IP assignments, licencing) are not finalised or enforceable across key jurisdictions, the project may face friction during scaling, partnerships, or fundraising.

I.5 Technology-related risks

Smart contract risk: The crypto-asset may rely on smart contracts that, if improperly coded or inadequately audited, can contain vulnerabilities exploitable by malicious actors, potentially resulting in asset loss, unauthorised behaviour, or permanent lock-up of funds.

Protocol risk: The underlying blockchain protocol may contain unknown bugs, suffer from unanticipated behaviour, or experience edge-case failures in consensus, finality, or synchronisation, leading to disruptions in network operation.

Bridge risk: If the crypto-asset is deployed across multiple chains via bridging infrastructure, the underlying bridge may be vulnerable to exploit, misconfiguration, or oracle manipulation, threatening asset integrity across networks.

Finality risk: Some blockchains may exhibit probabilistic or delayed finality, making transactions theoretically reversible within short windows. This can lead to issues in cross-chain settlements or operational reliability.

Node centralization risk: If the network depends on a small number of validators or infrastructure providers to maintain consensus or data availability, it may be susceptible to downtime, censorship, or coordinated manipulation.

Data integrity risk: In decentralised environments, reliance on off-chain data (e.g., oracles or external feeds) introduces the possibility of incorrect or manipulated information entering the system and triggering undesired outcomes.

Versioning and upgrade risk: Protocol upgrades, forks, or version mismatches between nodes and clients can introduce compatibility issues or destabilise service availability, particularly if coordination or governance processes are insufficient.

Storage and archival risk: The technical infrastructure supporting the crypto-asset may be vulnerable to data loss or corruption, particularly in cases involving third-party storage solutions, partial nodes, or decentralised file systems.

Interoperability risk: Integration with third-party tools, blockchains, or application layers may rely on APIs, SDKs, or interfaces that change without notice or suffer from inconsistencies, potentially breaking user functionality or asset movement.

Scalability risk: The underlying technology may not scale effectively under high usage conditions, leading to network congestion, transaction delays, fee spikes, or degraded user experience.

Cryptographic risk: The system relies on current cryptographic standards for key generation, digital signatures, and hashing. Advances in computing (e.g., quantum computing) or undiscovered flaws may undermine these protections in the future.

Permissioning or access control risk: If token behaviour or network features are governed by privileged roles (e.g., admin keys, multisigs), improper key management, role abuse, or governance capture could impact fairness or security.

Decentralization illusion risk: Despite being labelled “decentralised,” critical components (e.g., governance, token distribution, node operation) may be technically or operationally centralised, concentrating risk and reducing resilience.

Latency and synchronisation risk: Distributed networks may experience propagation delays, inconsistent state views, or latency in consensus confirmation, introducing unpredictability in transaction ordering and agent coordination.

Frontend dependency risk: End users may rely on centralised interfaces (e.g., websites, wallets, APIs) to interact with the asset, which if compromised or taken offline, can block access despite the network itself being operational.

Misconfiguration risk: Errors in smart contract deployment, token configuration, permission settings, or network parameters can result in unintended behaviour, including frozen assets, incorrect balances, or bypassed restrictions.

Monitoring and observability risk: Insufficient logging, alerting, or metrics may prevent the timely detection of technical issues, exploits, or usage anomalies, limiting the project’s ability to respond to emergent threats.

Software dependency risk: Core components may depend on open-source libraries or packages that are unmaintained, vulnerable, or deprecated, exposing the asset to cascading failures or inherited security flaws.

Time drift and clock sync risk: Distributed ledgers that rely on timestamping may face issues if nodes do not maintain consistent system time, impacting consensus, block ordering, or event sequencing.

Blockchain immutability risk: Once deployed, certain design flaws or oversights may be difficult or impossible to correct due to the immutable nature of smart contracts or protocol rules, necessitating workarounds or forks.

I.6 Mitigation measures

Risk mitigation measures are established as follows:

Security Audits: Independent audits by [Halborn](#) (August 2024) and [Zellic](#) (Aug–Sep 2024) covered Storage and DA; all findings were publicly addressed ahead of mainnet

Bug-Bounty Programme: Ongoing Hackenproof-hosted bounty incentivizes responsible disclosure; critical vulnerabilities earn up to \$35,000

Modular Architecture: Independent governance of Chain, Storage, DA and Compute reduces single-point failure risk and isolates module-specific incidents

Shared-stake CometBFT: VRF-based validator selection and slashing across consensus zones enforces cross-module integrity and discourages misbehavior

Open-Source Codebase: Entire code is Apache-2.0 licensed and public, enabling community auditing and rapid remediation in the event of bugs.

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Not provided. Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Mandatory Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate

N	Field	Content
S. 1	Name	Og Foundation
S. 2	Relevant legal entity identifier	BST2
S. 3	Name of the crypto-asset	OG
S. 4	Consensus Mechanism	See H.4
S. 5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	See H.5
S. 6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-08-01
S. 7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-08-01
S. 8	Energy consumption	0 kWh / a
S. 9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment.pdf Currently estimated at 0 kWh/year while the project is in its testing phase. Energy consumption for public deployment will be calculated and disclosed once the network is live in accordance with MiCA Article 6(8).

Supplementary Information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

As the project is under the 500,000 kWh threshold for energy consumption, this section is not required.