

Template for white papers for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED
		I.00 - Table of Content I.01 - Date of Notification I.02 - Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 I.03 - Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 I.04 - Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (5) points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 I.05 - Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 I.06 -Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 SUMMARY I.07 - Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 I.08 - Key Information about the Characteristics of the Crypto-Asset I.09 - Key Information about the Quality and Quantity of the Goods or Services to which the Utility Tokens Give Access, Restrictions on Transferability. I.10 - Key Information about the Admission to Trading PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING A.01 - Name A.02 - Legal Form A.03 - Registered Address A.04 - Head Office A.05 - Date of the Registration A.06 - Legal Entity Identifier A.07 - Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable Law A.08 - Contact Telephone Number of the Person Seeking Admission to Trading A.09 - Email Address of the Person Seeking Admission to Trading A.10 - Response Time (days) A.11 - Parent Company A.12 - Members of the Management Body A.13 - Business Activity of the Person Seeking Admission A.14 - Parent Company Business Activity A.15 - Newly Established A.16 - Financial Conditions for the Past Three Years A.17 - Financial Condition of the Person Seeking Admission since the Registration Date

PART D – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

- D.01 - Crypto-Asset Project Name
- D.02 - Name of the Crypto-Asset
- D.03 - Abbreviation of Ticker Handler
- D.04 - Brief Description of the Crypto-Asset Project
- D.05 - Details of all the Legal and Natural Persons Involved in the Implementation of the Crypto-Asset
- D.06 - Utility Token Classification
- D.07 - Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects
- D.08 - Plans for the Crypto-Asset (Past and Future Milestones)
- D.09 - Resource Allocation
- D.10 - Planned Use of Collected Funds of Crypto-Assets

PART E – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF THE CRYPTO-ASSET TO TRADING

- E.01 - Public offering or admission to trading
- E.02 - Reasons for public offer or admission to trading
- E.03 - Fundraising target
- E.04 - Minimum subscription goals
- E.05 - Maximum subscription goals
- E.06 - Oversubscription acceptance
- E.07 - Oversubscription allocation
- E.08 - Issue price
- E.09 - 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-ASSET

F.01 - Crypto-Asset Type
F.02 - Crypto-Asset Functionalities
F.03 - Planned Application of Functionalities
F.04 - Type of White Paper
F.05 - Type of Submission
F.06 - Crypto-Asset Characteristics
F.07 - Commercial Name / Trading Name
F.08 - Website of the Issuer
F.09 - Starting Date of the Admission to Trading
F.10 - Publication Date
F.11 - Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer
F.12 - Identifier of the Operator of the Trading Platform
F.13 - Language of the White Paper
F.14 - Digital Token Identifier
F.15 - Functionality Fungible Group Digital Token
F.16 - Voluntary Data Flag
F.17 - Personal Data Flag
F.18 - LEI Eligibility
F.19 - Home Member State
F.20 - Host Member States

PART G – INFORMATION ON RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO ASSETS

PART G – INFORMATION ON RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

- G.01 - Purchaser Rights and Obligations
- G.02 - Exercise of Rights and Obligations
- G.03 - Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations
- G.04 - Future Public Offers
- G.05 - Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets
- G.06 - Utility Token Classification
- G.07 - Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens
- G.08 - Utility Tokens Redemption
- G.09 - 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 ABOUT THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

- H.01 - Distributed Ledger Technology
- H.02 - Protocols and Technical Standards
- H.03 - Technology Used
- H.04 - Consensus Mechanism
- H.05 - Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees
- H.06 - Use of Distributed Ledger Technology
- H.07 - DLT Functionality Description
- H.08 - Audit
- H.09 - Audit Outcome

PART I – INFORMATION ABOUT THE RISKS

- I.01 - Admission to Trading – Risks
- I.02 - Person Seeking Admission to Trading – Risks
- I.03 - Crypto-Assets-Related Risks
- I.04 - Project Implementation-Related Risks
- I.05 - Technology-Related Risks
- I.06 - Mitigation Measures

PART J – INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

J.01 - Adverse Impacts on Climate and other Environment-Related Adverse Impacts

TABLE 1: MANDATORY INFORMATION ON PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS OF THE CONSENSUS MECHANISM

S.01 - Name

S.02 - Relevant Legal Entity Identifier

S.03 - Name of the Crypto-Asset

S.04 - Consensus Mechanism

S.05 - Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

S.06 - Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates

S.07 - End of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates

S.08 - Energy Consumption

S.09 - Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies

S.10 - Renewable Energy Consumption

S.11 - Energy Intensity

S.12 - Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions - Controlled

S.13 - Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions - Purchased

S.14 - GHG Intensity

S.15 - Key Energy Sources and Methodologies

S.16 - Key GHG Sources and Methodologies

1	Date of notification	2025-09-10
2	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.
3	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.
4	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.
5	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	FALSE

6	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.
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SUMMARY		
7	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.
8	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Common Token is a native crypto asset of the Common Protocol, a platform designed to coordinate and reward community activities in a programmable way. The token serves both as a tool to incentivise governance through veCOMMON (vote escrowed) mechanisms, and an economic engine that powers decentralised community management as well as the facilitation of transactions, including swaps, mints and contest fees within the platform. Additionally, this token is classified as a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA").
9	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility token gives access and restrictions on transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	The Common Foundation is seeking admission to trading of the Common Token on multiple trading platforms which has been outlined below in part E.33. The tokens admission to trading will create market access giving users the ability to free buy and sell the token, helping increase adoption and built user confidence within the token.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	Common Foundation
A.2	Legal form	N/A
A.3	Registered address	N/A
A.4	Head office	N/A
A.5	Registration date	2024-12-12

A.6	Legal entity identifier	2549003BZMF8U3CJVX31
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
A.8	Contact telephone number	+1 345 323 3261
A.9	E-mail address	billing@common.foundation
A.10	Response time (Days)	1
A.11	Parent company	N/A
A.12	Members of the management body	The sole director comprising the management body of the Common Foundation is Sarah Wheeler. She resides at the following address: Highvern Cayman Limited at PO Box 448, Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-1106, Cayman Islands
A.13	Business activity	The business and professional activity of the Common Foundation is to foster and support the research, development, extension and use of: (i) Common, a full stack platform for onchain communities, and (ii) Any other technology materially related to, necessary for or useful in connection with Common. Additionally, the Common Foundation will take any steps considered necessary or advisable in connection with supporting the research, development, extension and use of Common, including, but not limited to, forming legal persons or entities in other jurisdictions which may better facilitate the research, development, extension and use of Common.
A.14	Parent company business activity	N/A
A.15	Newly established	TRUE
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	N/A
A.17	Financial condition since registration	The Common Foundation was incorporated on 12-Dec-2024 and is currently in its pre-revenue stage, having not yet commenced revenue-generating operations. The Common Foundation has secured initial funding through a promissory note facility from Cow Moon Wealth Software Inc., providing access up to \$2 million in capital to support pre-launch operational expenses and strategic initiatives leading up to the anticipated token launch. This funding arrangement ensures the Common Foundation maintains adequate liquidity to meet its current operational requirements and strategic objectives. The organisation is presently in a stable financial position with no immediate funding constraints or liquidity concerns. The pre-revenue nature of the Common Foundation's current stage is consistent with its developmental phase as it works toward the implementation of its token-based economic model and the commencement of operational activities that will generate sustainable revenue streams. The funding structure has been designed to provide sufficient runway for the Common Foundation to execute its roadmap milestones while maintaining financial stability throughout the pre-launch period.

<i>Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading</i>		
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	N/A
B.2	Name	N/A
B.3	Legal form	N/A
B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.4	Head office	N/A
B.6	Registration date	N/A
B.7	Legal entity identifier	N/A
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
B.9	Parent company	N/A
B.10	Members of the management body	N/A
B.11	Business activity	N/A
B.12	Parent company business activity	N/A

<i>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</i>		
C.1	Name	N/A
C.2	Legal form	N/A
C.3	Registered address	N/A
C.4	Head office	N/A
C.5	Registration date	N/A
C.6	Legal entity identifier	N/A
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
C.8	Parent company	N/A
C.9	Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation	N/A
C.10	Members of the Management body	N/A
C.11	Operator business activity	N/A
C.12	Parent company business activity	N/A

C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Common Protocol
D.2	Crypto-asset name	Common Token
D.3	Abbreviation	COMMON
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Common Protocol enables enables coordination in a programmable manner, allowing anyone in the world to contribute and be rewarded without needing one person to manage this process. Launching a token is only the first step in creating a successful community, as projects need continuous coordination of attention and capital to support the core idea that the token represents. Various activities drive progress for communities including onchain transactions like funding or voting, offchain posts on Farcaster or forums, and grant proposals. At its core, the protocol creates loops that incentivise an on-chain transaction or off-chain action that drives community progress. Loops have built-in hooks that tap into a network of nearly 300k wallets, allowing developers to create new loops that expand and automate the range of actions. Developers can chain loops together and trigger actions on external contracts, such as governance votes, controlling DeFi vaults, or minting new memecoins. Any individual or community can deploy customised loops by defining: actions (such as Farcaster Posts, onchain transactions, forum votes, or proofs from a zkTLS operator), reward schedule (can choose to reward all actions with an NFT, fungible token, or a subset of actions like only the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd place actions), duration (one-off or recurring, and/or end date), and hooks that reference external contracts may trigger programmatic action before and after. Loops are initially created and managed on common.xyz, but as developers build, these loops can expand across existing and emerging social platforms designed specifically for Common Protocol. The protocol is live today with existing factories to create various loops including namespace, stake, contests, Farcaster-specific contests, launching, and King of the Hill competitions. The platform operates with nearly 300k verified wallets and roles, 3k communities each leveraging Common for discussion, rewards, and governance, and over \$12 billion governed in assets by projects using Common which can be staked, used as rewards, and more within created loops.

D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Operations Service Provider: Autonomous Limited OS13 Harbour Walk Edgeway Way PO BOX 10279 Grand Harbour Grand Cayman KY1-1003 Cayman Islands Offshore Legal Counsel Carey Olsen Cayman Limited PO Box 10008 Willow House Cricket Square Grand Cayman KY1-1001 Cayman Islands US Legal Counsel Cooley LLP 350 Lincoln Road, Second Floor Miami Beach, FL 33139
D.6	Utility Token Classification	FALSE
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	N/A
D.8	Plans for the token	Common Protocol is a primitive that enables coordination in a programmable manner. This enables anyone in the world to contribute and be rewarded without needing one person to manage this process. At its core, the protocol creates loops that incentivise an on-chain transaction or off-chain action that drives community progress.
D.9	Resource allocation	The project had raised \$17,500,000 back in 2022
D.10	Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets	Planned use of the funds/ crypto-assets raised: • Protocol & product development (core contracts, clients, engineering): 38% • Security (audits, bug bounties): 10% • Infrastructure & service providers (cloud/ CDN, analytics, KYC/ geofencing, legal/ compliance/ tax, accounting): 14% • Ecosystem growth (grants, builder incentives, contests/quests, partner integrations, docs): 20% • General operations & runway (non-eng payroll, support, marketing/BD): 18%

<i>Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading</i>		
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The main reasons for for admitting the Common Token to trading centers around creating market access and enabling utility of the token. Trading provides essential liquidity that allows for efficient price discovery, giving token holders the ability to enter and exit positions which is crucial for building confidence and adoption. Thus, trading access enables users to acquire such tokens needed for core functions such as governance participation, staking and paying transaction fees.
E.3	Fundraising target	N/A
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	N/A

E.5	Maximum subscription goals	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	N/A
E.8	Issue price	N/A
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	N/A
E.10	Subscription fee	N/A
E.11	Offer price determination method	N/A
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	10,000,000,000
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	N/A
E.15	Reimbursement notice	N/A
E.16	Refund mechanism	N/A
E.17	Refund timeline	N/A
E.18	Offer phases	N/A
E.19	Early purchase discount	N/A
E.20	Time-limited offer	N/A
E.21	Subscription period beginning	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets	N/A
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	N/A
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	N/A
E.26	Right of withdrawal	N/A
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	N/A
E.28	Transfer time schedule	N/A

E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	The technical requirements for purchasers of the token depend on whether a centralised or decentralised trading platform is used. For purchases through the trading platforms for which admission to trading is sought, standard technical requirements apply. This includes the creation of an account on a trading platform that must be verified, KYC compliance, respective deposit methods and withdrawal limits based on verification level. For decentralised trading platforms, given that the ERC-20 token is on Base, it can be traded on Base-compatible DEXs. Therefore, a Base-compatible wallet and set up would be needed, as well as ETH for gas and an understanding of slippage/MEV protection.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	N/A
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading platforms name	The Common Foundation is seeking admission to trading for the token across several trading platforms, which encompasses the following: - OKX - Binance - KuCoin - Coinbase - BitGet - ByBit - Gate.io The Common Foundation reaffirms that it remains open to expand such listings as additional MiCA-compliant trading platforms become available over time.
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors can access these trading platforms through standardised registration processes, which typically include email verification, identity documentation and proof of address for KYC compliance. Processing times vary based on the trading platform and verification level being sought. Once verified, users can deposit funds via bank transfers, credit/debit cards or cryptocurrency transfers, with each trading platform have different fiat on-ramps and supporting cryptocurrencies for trading pairs. Security implementation such as 2FA or SMS verification are important considerations to protect user's accounts from unauthorised access. Furthermore, most centralised trading platforms also provide customer onboarding support via education materials, tutorials and dedicated customer support teams to support users.

E.36	Involved costs	Users utilising trading platforms encounter varied fee structures determined at each platform's discretion. The entity seeking admission to trading has no control over these costs, which typically include transaction fees, withdrawal fees, deposit charges, and spread costs. Users are strongly encouraged to thoroughly assess the fee schedule of their selected trading platform before commencing trading activities, as this due diligence promotes informed decision-making and optimal cost management.
E.37	Offer expenses	N/A
E.38	Conflicts of interest	The Common Foundation is not aware of any conflicts of interests relating to the admission to trading of the token.
E.39	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to this whitepaper shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of the Cayman Islands or any other jurisdiction) that would result in the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction.
E.40	Competent court	Courts of the Cayman Islands

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1	Crypto-asset type	The Common Token is classified as a "crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token" under Title II of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114.
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F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	The Common Token enables governance participation through veCOMMON (vote escrowed), allowing users to stake their tokens to participate in protocol decision-making and rewards allocation. This governance mechanism gives token holders influence over protocol direction and how rewards are distributed across the ecosystem. The token also serves as the fundamental resource for creating programmable incentive systems called "loops." These loops can incentivise both on-chain transactions (like governance votes) and off-chain actions (such as Farcaster posts or forum contributions). Loop creators define specific actions, reward schedules, duration (one-off or recurring), and hooks that reference external contracts to trigger programmatic actions before and after user participation. Similar to VELO/CRV systems, holders can stake their tokens towards any on-chain or off-chain action they want to incentivise. This allows token holders to direct rewards toward activities like Farcaster posts, governance actions, or other community behaviours that drive protocol value and engagement. Therefore, the token facilitates core protocol transactions including swaps, mints, and contest fees, serving as the native currency for economic activities within the Common Protocol ecosystem, creating consistent utility demand as users engage with various platform features and services. The protocol creates loops that have built-in hooks connecting to a network of nearly 300,000 wallets. These loops can trigger actions on external contracts such as governance votes, DeFi vault control, or memecoin minting. Developers can chain loops together to create complex automated coordination systems across existing and emerging social platforms designed for Common Protocol integration. The protocol envisions loops evolving into infrastructure that enables AI agents to collaborate with humans in driving on-chain activity, with agents driving loops in real-time at API call speed rather than traditional bureaucratic timelines.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	Beyond the crypto-asset functionality detailed in Part F.2, readers may also reference Part D.8 of this whitepaper which presents additional detail the overall plan of the token.
<i>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</i>		
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	The Common Token is a native crypto asset of the Common Protocol, a platform designed to coordinate and reward community activities in a programmable way. The token serves both as a tool to incentivise governance through veCOMMON (vote escrowed) mechanisms, and an economic engine that powers decentralised community management as well as the facilitation of transactions, including swaps, mints and contest fees within the platform. Additionally, this token is classified as a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA").
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	N/A

F.8	Website of the issuer	https://common.xyz/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-10-10
F.10	Publication date	2025-10-09
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	N/A
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	N/A
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	N/A
F.15	Voluntary data flag	FALSE
F.16	Personal data flag	TRUE
F.17	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.18	Home Member State	Malta

F.19	Host Member States	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden
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<i>Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets</i>		
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Token purchasers acquire the right to participate in protocol governance through the veCOMMON staking system, enabling influence over protocol decision-making and rewards allocation. Holders possess the right to stake their tokens toward specific on-chain or off-chain actions to direct incentive distributions within the ecosystem. They also have usage rights for COMMON in economic transactions including swaps, mints, and contest fees within the protocol infrastructure. While there are no notable obligations relating to the token, effective governance participation requires active engagement in staking and decision-making processes.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Token holders are free to exercise their rights as long as they have access the smart contracts comprising the protocol.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Initially security multisig will exercise pause control over the protocol. After this preliminary period, any modification of will be subject to token holder vote.
G.4	Future public offers	N/A
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	2,500,000,000
G.6	Utility token classification	FALSE
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	N/A
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	N/A
G.9	Non-trading request	TRUE
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Trading platforms where the token will be admitted to trading may impose their own set of restrictions on who is permitted to trade the token. Such transfer restrictions vary based on the platform being used and are typically driven by regulatory compliance requirements, risk management policies, and jurisdictional limitations beyond the token issuer's control.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	FALSE
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	N/A
G.14	Token value protection schemes	FALSE
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	N/A
G.16	Compensation schemes	FALSE
G.17	Compensation schemes description	N/A
G.18	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to this whitepaper shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of the Cayman Islands or any other jurisdiction) that would result in the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction.
G.19	Competent court	Courts of the Cayman Islands

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	The token operates on Base, Coinbase's Layer 2 scaling solution that serves are the distributed ledger technology. Base functions as an optimistic rollup built on Ethereum, providing the foundational blockchain infrastructure for all token operations, smart contract execution and protocol functionality.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The token follows the ERC-20 protocol standard, ensuring full compatibility with Ethereum-based wallets, exchanges, and decentralised applications. The token contract address implements standard ERC-20 functions for transfers, approvals, and balance queries. The protocol utilises smart contract standards that enable loop creation, reward distribution, and governance mechanisms. Loops can reference external contracts and trigger programmatic actions, indicating compatibility with standard Ethereum smart contract protocols and interfaces.

H.3	Technology used	The protocol operates with a network of nearly 300,000 verified wallets and supports integration across multiple platforms. The technology enables loops to chain together and trigger actions on external contracts including governance votes, DeFi vault operations, and token minting functions. The system is designed to support AI agent integration, with loops capable of operating at API call speeds. The technology architecture anticipates real-time agent-driven interactions and cross-platform coordination across existing and emerging social platforms designed for Common Protocol integration.
H.4	Consensus mechanism	Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1.
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transaction on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as an Layer-1 (L1) transactions. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	FALSE
H.7	DLT functionality description	N/A
H.8	Audit	TRUE
H.9	Audit outcome	An independent security audit was conducted by Zellic, a recognised security auditor specialising in smart contract analysis and vulnerability assessment. The audit examined the Common Launchpad contracts, with Zellic's assessment finding no critical vulnerabilities or high-severity issues

Part I – Information on risks

I.1	Offer-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks relating to admitting a token to trading include: Market Volatility Risk: Seeking admission to trading exposes the token to significant price volatility inherent in cryptocurrency markets. Once listed, token values can experience dramatic fluctuations due to market sentiment, speculative trading, broader cryptocurrency market movements, and external economic factors beyond the project's control. This volatility can create substantial financial risk for token holders and may negatively impact the project's perceived stability and long-term viability. Liquidity & Market Making Risks: Initial trading periods often suffer from limited liquidity, leading to wide bid-ask spreads and potential price manipulation by large holders. Insufficient trading volume can result in poor price discovery mechanisms and make it difficult for users to execute trades at fair market values. The absence of adequate market makers may create an unstable trading environment that discourages participation and undermines the token's utility. Regulatory & Compliance Risks: Token admission to trading platforms increases exposure to evolving regulatory frameworks across multiple jurisdictions. Regulatory authorities may impose restrictions, classify the token unfavorably, or require compliance measures that could limit trading accessibility or impose operational burdens. Changes in regulatory stance can result in delisting, trading suspensions, or legal challenges. Trading Platform Specific Risks: Trading platforms may impose unexpected restrictions, experience technical failures, face security breaches, or make policy changes that affect token accessibility. Trading platform insolvency, regulatory action against platforms, or operational disruptions can temporarily or permanently limit trading access. Additionally, trading platforms maintain discretionary control over listing maintenance, fee structures, and trading pairs that can impact token performance.
I.2	Issuer-related risks	N/A - the issuer is the same as the person seeking the admission to trading

I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks associated with crypto-assets include: Price Volatility and Market Risks: Crypto-assets are subject to extreme price volatility that can result in significant financial losses for holders. Market values can fluctuate dramatically within short time periods due to speculation, market manipulation, regulatory announcements, or shifts in investor sentiment. Unlike traditional assets, crypto-assets often lack fundamental valuation models, making price movements unpredictable and potentially disconnected from underlying project performance or utility. Regulatory and Legal Uncertainty: The regulatory landscape for crypto-assets remains evolving, with potential for sudden policy changes that could adversely affect token value, trading access, or legal status. Compliance costs and legal challenges arising from regulatory uncertainty can create ongoing operational burdens and financial risks. Security and Custody Risks: Crypto-assets face unique security challenges including private key loss, wallet hacks, exchange breaches, and smart contract vulnerabilities that can result in permanent and irreversible loss of funds. These typically include limited recourse options for recovering lost or stolen assets. Users bear full responsibility for secure storage and management of their crypto-assets. Adoption and Utility Risks: Many crypto-assets lack real-world utility or adoption, existing primarily as speculative instruments rather than functional tools with intrinsic value. Projects may fail to achieve their stated objectives, develop working products, or build sustainable user bases, rendering tokens worthless despite initial market interest. The disconnect between token price and actual utility can create bubbles that eventually collapse when speculative interest wanes.
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I.4	Project implementation-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks associated with the projects implementation include: Development and Technical Execution Risk: Common Protocol's success depends on the team's ability to deliver complex technical infrastructure including loop mechanisms, cross-platform integrations, and AI agent capabilities as outlined in the roadmap. Development delays, technical challenges, or inability to achieve promised functionality could undermine the project's value proposition. The natural risk of implementation setbacks could subsequently negatively affect token utility and community confidence. Network Effect and Adoption Challenges: The protocol's success relies heavily on achieving critical mass across its network of 300,000 wallets and expanding community participation. Failure to maintain or grow user engagement, attract developers to build on the platform, or retain the existing 3,000 communities could significantly diminish the protocol's utility. Competition from established social platforms and coordination tools may limit adoption and network growth. Partnership and Integration Dependencies: Common Protocol's expansion depends on successful integrations with existing social platforms, blockchain networks, and external contracts. Failure to secure key partnerships, technical integration challenges, or changes in partner policies could limit the protocol's reach and functionality. The project's multi-platform approach creates dependencies on external parties that may not align with Common Protocol's development timeline or objectives. Economic Model Sustainability: The protocol's reward distribution mechanisms and fee structures must balance incentivising participation with long-term economic sustainability. Inadequate fee generation, unsustainable reward structures, or token economic imbalances could lead to protocol insolvency or hyperinflationary pressures. The complex interaction between staking, rewards, and governance may create unintended economic consequences that threaten project viability.
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I.5	Technology-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks associated with the technology include: Smart Contract and Protocol Security: Common Protocol relies on complex smart contract systems for loop creation, reward distribution, and governance functions that may contain vulnerabilities or bugs leading to loss of funds or protocol manipulation. The interconnected nature of loops and external contract integrations increases the attack surface and potential for cascading failures. Smart contract upgrades or modifications could introduce new vulnerabilities or unintended consequences affecting protocol security. Base Network Dependencies: Operating on Base creates single-point-of-failure risks related to the underlying Layer 2 infrastructure, including potential network congestion, security vulnerabilities, or operational disruptions. Changes to Base's fee structure, governance decisions, or technical architecture could adversely impact Common Protocol's functionality. The project's success is inherently tied to Base's continued operation and development priorities. Scalability and Performance Limitations: As the network grows beyond its current 300,000 wallets, the protocol may face scalability challenges in processing loop operations, reward distributions, and cross-platform integrations efficiently. High network usage could lead to increased transaction costs, slower processing times, or system congestion that degrades user experience. The technical architecture may require significant modifications to handle increased scale effectively. AI Agent Integration Risks: The planned integration of AI agents introduces novel technical challenges including agent reliability, decision-making transparency, and potential for unintended automated behaviors that could manipulate loop outcomes or create system instabilities. AI agent malfunctions, adversarial attacks, or misaligned incentives could lead to protocol exploitation or poor user outcomes. The nascent nature of AI agent technology creates uncertainty about implementation feasibility and security implications.
I.6	Mitigation measures	Common Protocol has implemented several key security measures to address technology-related risks, most notably through professional third-party auditing. Zellic conducted a comprehensive security review of the Common Launchpad contracts and found no critical issues, providing independent validation of the core smart contract security. This audit demonstrates the project's commitment to security best practices and offers stakeholders professional assurance regarding contract integrity. The protocol's operational foundation on Base Layer 2, backed by Coinbase's institutional infrastructure, provides additional stability and reliability compared to experimental blockchain networks, while the underlying Ethereum mainnet offers security guarantees and fallback mechanisms. The project's structured development approach helps mitigate implementation and scalability risks through its phased quarterly roadmap extending through 2025, allowing for gradual scaling and performance optimisation as adoption grows. The modular loop architecture enables horizontal scaling across platforms and use cases, distributing system load rather than concentrating activity on single points of failure. The existing operational network of 300,000 wallets provides real-world testing environments for identifying performance bottlenecks, while standardised loop interfaces help maintain consistency across platform integrations.

<i>Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism</i>		
S.1	Name	Common Foundation
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	2549003BZMF8U3CJVX31
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	Common Token
S.4	Consensus mechanism	Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1.
S.5	Incentive mechanism and applicable fees	Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transaction on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as an Layer-1 (L1) transactions. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-08-28
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-08-28
<i>Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption</i>		
S.8	Energy consumption	6.52398 kWh/a
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		

S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Since the crypto-asset is not yet been fully implemented at the time of writing the white paper, conservative estimates regarding the expected activity have been made. For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the networks Base is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.
<i>Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism</i>		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	26.5386870830 %
S.11	Energy intensity	0.00000 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	0.00000 tCO ₂ e/a
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	0.00217 tCO ₂ e/a
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00003 kgCO ₂ e
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo- information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0
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