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White Paper

Allora(ALLO) Whitepaper

OKX Learn   Date de publication : 24 nov. 2025   Date de mise à jour : 12 déc. 2025   Lecture de 41 min.   ⬆️

ALLO +8,75 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [ALLO]

Version Number: 1.0

Document Type: White Paper

Document Author Offeror: OKX Europe Limited

Document Status: APPROVED

Language: English

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I. DATE OF NOTIFICATION

The Date of Notification of this Crypto-Asset White Paper is [2025-11-20].

II. STATEMENTS

A. This Crypto-Asset White Paper has not been approved by any Competent Authority in any Member State of the European Union. OKX Europe Limited is solely responsible for the content of this Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. This Crypto-Asset White Paper complies with Title II of the Regulation (EU) 2923/1114, 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.

C. The Crypto-Asset White Paper provides that ALLO may not be transferable, or liquid, or lose its value, in part or in full.

D. The Utility Token referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the Crypto-Asset White Paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the Crypto-Asset Project. This statement is TRUE.

E. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under the Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

F. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

III. WARNING

A. The summary should be read in conjunction with the content of the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. 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.

C. The offer to the public of the Crypto-Asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and that any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable National Law.

D. This Crypto-Asset White Paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and the Council or any other offer document pursuant to the European Union or National Law.

E. The ALLO token is a native and governance crypto-asset of the Allora Network, a decentralized artificial intelligence (AI) protocol. It is designed to be used for staking by network participants (including validators, workers, and reputers) and as the primary payment mechanism for computations and services within the network. It is also planned that the token will be used for participating in network governance in the future. Ownership of the token grants the right to participate in these functions as they become available. The token is primarily issued on a

sovereign, EVM-compatible blockchain built with the Cosmos SDK, and is also deployed on the Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, and Base networks.

F. The ALLO token provides access to the functions of the Allora Network. Holders can use ALLO to pay for AI inference tasks, data processing, and validation services provided by network workers and reputers. The quality and quantity of these services depend on the network's capacity, the number of active service providers, and the specific requirements of the task submitted by the user. There are no restrictions on accessing these services beyond holding sufficient ALLO tokens to pay associated network fees. The ALLO token is freely and instantly transferable, utilising the underlying blockchain network's standard processes.

G. This whitepaper is published solely in connection with the admission to trading of the ALLO token on OKX Europe Limited's trading platform. There has been no offer of the crypto-asset to the public, and the crypto-asset has not been made available in exchange for fiat currency or other crypto-assets prior to its listing. The crypto-asset will be admitted to trading via OKX Europe Limited, an authorised crypto-asset service provider ("CASP") operating within the European Union. The trading admission does not involve any subscription, sale, or fundraising process. The purpose of this document is to provide key information regarding the characteristics of the crypto-asset, its governance, rights, and associated risks, to enable informed decision-making by users and market participants in the context of its admission to trading. Access to the crypto-asset on the trading platform may be subject to user verification, platform conditions, or applicable legal restrictions depending on the jurisdiction.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. Offer-Related Risks

This whitepaper is submitted by OKX Europe Limited solely for the purpose of the assets admission to trading. No public offer of ALLO tokens is being made by the issuer or OKX Europe Limited.

Risks associated with the admission to trading include:

Service-related interruption: Holders may be unable to access the utility due to technical, operation, or regulatory disruptions.

Jurisdictional limitations: ALLO services or token utility may not be available in all jurisdictions, potentially restricting access.

Platform reliance: Access depends on third-party infrastructure (wallets, platforms) and service interruptions or failures may affect token utility.

Limited liability: OKX Europe Limited assumes no responsibility for the issuers project continuation, and token ownership does not confer contractual rights or guarantees.

Unexpected Risks: Beyond the risks outlined in this whitepaper, there may be additional risks that are currently unforeseen. It is imperative to note that certain risks may emerge from unforeseen events, changes, or interactions among factors that are difficult to predict. These unexpected risks may significantly and negatively impact the crypto-asset, the project, or the parties involved.

2. Issuer-Related Risks

Operational Risks: There is a risk that the issuer may face financial or operational difficulties, including insolvency, which could impact the continued development or availability of the services associated with the ALLO token.

Counterparty Risks: Counterparty risks may arise where the issuer relies on third-party service providers or technology partners.

Reputational Risks: Adverse media and/or damage or loss of key personnel could negatively affect the ecosystem that the ALLO token lives on.

Competition Risk: The issuer may face increased competition or changes in market conditions that affect its ability to carry out its objectives.

Regulatory Risks: The issuer may be subject to investigations, enforcement actions, or change in regulation that affect the tokens legal status in certain jurisdictions.

Disclosure Risks: The issuer may not be required to provide financial statements, limiting ALLO token holders visibility into the financial health status of the issuer/project.

Issuer Risks: The information provided is based solely on publicly available sources and does not constitute any form of guarantee or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The ALLO token may be subject to significant volatility and could lose value rapidly, either due to market conditions or otherwise (issuer-related/technology/project implementation risks)

Utility Risk: The ALLO tokens utility depends on access to certain services, and any modification or discontinuation of those services could reduce the associated utility of the token.

Smart Contract Risk: The token or layer 1 ecosystem may operate through smart contracts that may contain vulnerabilities, even if audited, and upgrades to the protocol or governance changes may affect functionality.

Liquidity Risk: Periods of low/limited liquidity may occur, particularly if the demand for the token or its use case decreases, which could have adverse effects on the ALLO tokens price and future use cases.

4. Project Implementation-Related Risks

Scalability Issues: There is a risk that the project may not be implemented or scaled as intended. Technical limitations or infrastructure bottlenecks could hinder the expected scalability of the project, especially if user demand exceeds network or protocol capacity.

Governance Risk: The project may be subject to governance processes that involve on-chain voting or community proposals. Misaligned incentives, low participation, or malicious actors may affect the outcome of governance decisions and disrupt the project's roadmap.

Centralisation Risk: Similar to governance risks outlined above, centralisation within the governance process, or validator centralisation could lead to a lack of decentralization within the network, which carries future risks in terms of trust within the project, and also in regards to future roadmaps where plans may not reflect the interests of the broader user base.

5. Technology-Related Risks

Blockchain Performance Risk: The ALLO token exists on multiple blockchains, including its native Allora Network, Ethereum, Base, and BNB Smart Chain. The performance and reliability of each of these networks directly impact token-related functions on that specific chain. Network downtime, latency, congestion, or capacity bottlenecks on any of these chains may hinder access to services, delay transactions, or degrade user experience.

Consensus Failure Risk: The token relies on multiple, distinct consensus mechanisms (e.g., DPoS for the native chain, PoS for Ethereum, PoSA for BNB Smart Chain). A failure in any of

these mechanisms could result in halted transactions, unexpected behavior, or a loss of network integrity on that respective chain.

Sequencing Risk: The token's deployment on Layer-2 networks, such as Base, relies on a sequencer to order and batch transactions for settlement on the main Ethereum network. If this sequencer experiences downtime, censors transactions, or is misused, the availability and processing of transactions on that L2 network may be adversely affected.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: Although tokens and supporting smart contracts may be audited, there are still residual risks that undetected bugs, exploits, or implementation errors could compromise functionality or security.

Upgradeability Risk: if the token or related contracts are upgradeable and have designated "owner" addresses, this introduces a central point of failure, and could be misused by malicious actors.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: Interaction with the token or project may rely on external infrastructure (APIs, wallet services, off-chain governance voting). Outages or attacks may interrupt access to token-related services.

Interoperability Risk: As the token is deployed across multiple, separate blockchains, it relies on bridges or other interoperability solutions to move assets between them. These bridges are a distinct technology risk. A failure, exploit, or hack of a bridge connecting these networks could result in a significant loss of assets or a de-pegging of the token's value on a specific chain.

Protocol-level Risk: Upgrades or hard forks on any of the underlying protocols (Allora Network, Ethereum, Base, BNB Smart Chain) may affect the token's functionality on that specific network, potentially leading to compatibility issues or unexpected token behaviour.

Emerging Technology Risk: Advances in computing or undiscovered vulnerabilities in cryptographic algorithms may pose long-term security risks to the blockchain or associated smart contracts.

6. Mitigation Measures

Blockchain Performance Risk: The underlying Layer-1 protocols (Allora Network, Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain) and Layer-2 (Base) are designed to manage network load. L1s often adopt protocol upgrades (such as Proof-of-Stake) to improve transaction throughput, while L2s like Base are specifically designed to reduce latency and cost by batching transactions.

Consensus Failure Risk: The consensus mechanisms on all deployment networks (DPoS, PoS, PoSA) employ economic incentives and penalties. Systems such as staking (requiring validators to lock up capital) and slashing (punishing dishonest or offline behavior) are designed to reinforce network reliability and incentivize honest participation.

Sequencing Risk: For Layer-2 deployments like Base, the primary mitigation against centralized sequencer risk is the future plan to decentralize the sequencer role. Additionally, the underlying security model of optimistic rollups allows for fraud proofs, enabling the main Ethereum L1 to verify the L2's state and ensure its integrity.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: The EVM-compatible environments (Allora native, Ethereum, Base, BNB Smart Chain) support a mature ecosystem for smart contract development. This includes the use of standardized libraries (like OpenZeppelin) to reduce coding errors, formal verification tools, and a strong culture of independent, third-party audits.

Upgradeability Risk: Smart contracts on EVM chains are immutable by default. Where upgradeability is required (e.g., via proxy patterns), risks can be mitigated through security

best practices, such as implementing a multi-signature wallet or a mandatory time-delay on any contract changes, allowing users to review or react to pending upgrades.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: The ecosystems for all deployment networks encourage infrastructure diversity. This includes the support for multiple independent RPC providers, decentralized indexing protocols, and various wallet solutions, which helps reduce reliance on any single third-party dependency.

Interoperability Risk: The primary mitigation for risks associated with cross-chain bridges is the use of audited, well-established, and battle-tested bridge protocols. These solutions often incorporate mechanisms like token locking/minting or liquidity pools designed to securely facilitate asset transfers.

Protocol-level Risk: All networks (Allora, Ethereum, Base, BNB) mitigate risks from protocol upgrades through structured governance processes, extensive public testnet phases, and community reviews before any major changes are implemented on the mainnet.

Emerging Technology Risk: The core development communities for these blockchain protocols actively monitor cryptographic advancements. Their modular architectures are designed to allow for future upgrades to replace cryptographic standards if they become vulnerable, such as to post-quantum computing.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Information of the Offeror or the Person Seeking Admission to Trading

A.1 Name: N/A

A.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): N/A

A.3 Legal Form, if applicable: N/A

A.4 Registered Office, if applicable: N/A

A.5 Head Office, if applicable: N/A

A.6 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

A.7 Legal Entity Number: N/A

A.8 Contact Telephone Number: N/A

A.9 E-Mail Address: N/A

A.10 Response Time (days): N/A

A.11 Members of Management Body: N/A

A.12 Business Activity: N/A

A.13 Newly Established: N/A

A.14 Financial Condition for the past Three Years: N/A

A.15 Financial Condition since Registration: N/A

A.16 Parent Company, if applicable: N/A

A.17 Parent Company Business Activity, if applicable: N/A

B. Information of the Issuer

This section shall ONLY be completed if the information is different to that listed in section 1, above.

B.1 Is the Issuer different from an offeror or person seeking admission to trading?: TRUE

B.2 Name: Upshot Technologies, Inc., trading as Allora Labs

B.3 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.4 Legal Form, if applicable: Corporation

B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: 2810 N. CHURCH ST. #18067, WILMINGTON, DE, 19802, USA

B.5 Head Office, if applicable: 10 Williams Street, Suite 41, Boston, MA 02119, USA

B.6 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2019-09-16

B.7 Legal Entity Number: 001403632

B.8 Members of the Management Body:

Line ID 1: Identity - Nicholas Emmons. Business Address - 2810 N. CHURCH ST., #18067 WILMINGTON,DE 19802 USA. Function - Director.

B.9 Business Activity: Allora Labs is an entity established to support the development, growth, and adoption of the Allora Network, a decentralized artificial intelligence protocol. Its activities include funding research, stewarding the ecosystem, and promoting the network's technology.

B.10 Parent Company: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.11 Parent Company Business Activity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

C. Information about OKX Europe Limited ("OKX")

This section shall ONLY be completed if OKX draws up the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited

C.2 Legal Entity Identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

C.3 Legal Form, if applicable: Private Limited Company

C.4 Registered Office, if applicable: Piazzetta Business Plaza, Office Number 4, Floor 2, Triq Ghar il-Lembi, Sliema SLM1562, Malta

C.5 Head Office, if applicable: See C.4

C.6 Date of Registration: 2018-09-07

C.7 Legal Entity Registration Number: C 88193

C.8 Members of Management Body:

Line ID 1: Identity - Erald Henri J. Ghoos (Belgian). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 2: Identity - Fang Hong (American). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 3: Identity - Joseph Portelli (Maltese). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 4: Identity - Wei Man Cheung (Dutch). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

C.9 Business Activity: OKX Europe Limited is licensed as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider by the Malta Financial Services Authority, bearing licence number OEUR-24352, to provide crypto services under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Act, Chapter 647, Laws of Malta and is

the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).

C.10 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: This crypto-asset whitepaper has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) for the purpose of: The admission to trading of ALLO on regulated platforms, starting with the OKX Exchange. OKX Europe Limited as a result of being a licenced CASP endeavours to fulfill the obligations established under MiCA and the respective MFSA guidelines to: Notify this whitepaper to the MFSA: Publish the whitepaper publicly: And ensure its registration in the MiCA register maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). This whitepaper has been prepared to provide transparent, accurate, and fair information to prospective token holders and regulatory authorities in line with the principles of MiCA.

C.11 Parent Company: OKC International Holding Company Limited

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity: The primary business activity of the parent company is holding of investments.

Other Information

This section shall ONLY be completed if someone, other those referenced in Section 1 to 3, compile and complete the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.13 Other Persons drawing up the Crypto-Asset White Paper: N/A

C.14 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: N/A

VI. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

D. Information about the Crypto-Asset Project

D.1 Project Name: Allora Network

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name: Allora

D.3 Abbreviation: ALLO

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: Allora Network is a decentralized artificial intelligence (AI) protocol designed as a self-improving, universal intelligence layer. It enables applications to access a network of machine learning models. The architecture organizes ML tasks into "topics," where "workers" provide predictions, "reputers" evaluate them, and "coordinators" manage rules, creating a system that aims to identify the best-performing models for any given task.

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Project:

Nicholas Emmons: Founder & CEO at Allora labs. Business Address - 2810 N. CHURCH ST., #18067 WILMINGTON, DE 19802 USA.

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen: Head of Research at Allora labs. Business Address - Germany.

Seena Foroutan: CBO at Allora labs. Business Address - The United States of America.

Bryn Bellomy: Head of Engineering at Allora labs. Business Address - The United States of America.

Allora labs: Core Contributor/Issuer. Business Address - The United States of America.

D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The Allora Network provides a decentralized platform for accessing and contributing to machine intelligence. Key services include: (1) AI Model Inference, allowing users to submit tasks and

receive predictions from a network of competing AI models: (2) Reputer Evaluation, a service where reputers stake tokens to assess the performance of worker models: and (3) Network Validation, providing security and consensus for the protocol's operations.

D.8 Plans for the Token: Past Milestones: The project has completed initial research and development, published its technical whitepaper, and secured initial funding rounds. The core protocol architecture, including the roles of workers, reputers, and coordinators, has been defined. The network has undergone a testnet phase and launched its mainnet & token.

Future Milestones: The project plans to expand the network of workers and reputers, launch on additional EVM-compatible networks, and foster an ecosystem of applications building on the Allora intelligence layer. A progressive on-chain governance model is also a planned future milestone.

D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: The total supply is 1,000,000,000 ALLO. The initial allocation is planned as follows:

21.45% to Network Emissions:

9.35% to the Foundation:

9.30% to Community:

8.85% to Ecosystem & Partnerships:

2.50% to Allora Prime Staking Rewards:

31.05% to Backers:

17.50% to Core Contributors. Core Contributor and Backer allocations are subject to vesting schedules, typically 12-month cliffs followed by linear vesting.

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: Collected funds consist of the token allocations held in the Foundation treasury (9.35% of total supply) and external funding raised. These funds are intended to be used for ecosystem grants, protocol development, operational costs, marketing, and community-building initiatives to support the long-term growth and decentralization of the Allora Network.

E. Information about the Offer to the Public of the Crypto-Asset or Its Admission to Trading

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to Trading: ATTR

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trade: Facilitating secondary trading for users on the OKX Trading platform in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework.

E.3 Fundraising Target, if applicable: N/A

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance: N/A

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation, if applicable: 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, if applicable: 1,000,000,000

E.13 Targeted Holders: N/A

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 [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.22 Subscription Period, end [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangement for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets: N/A

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase: In line with OKX current payment method offering.

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement: N/A

E.26 Right of Withdrawal, if applicable: N/A

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

E.30 Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) name, if applicable: OKX Europe Limited

E.31 CASP identifier, if applicable: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

E.32 Placement Form: NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms Name, if applicable: OKX

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC): n/a

E.35 Trading Platforms Access, if applicable: Users may access ALLO through the OKX Trading Platform via the Application Program Interface ("API"), the Application Software ("OKX App"), as well as the official OKX website as follows: **www.okx.com**.

E.36 Involved Costs, if applicable: In line with the OKX current Terms of Service.

E.37 Offer Expenses: n/a

E.38 Conflicts of Interest: A crypto-asset is listed following a decision rendered independently by the Listing Committee in line with the internal policies of OKX Europe Limited. Any potential disclosures that may arise of conflicts of interest are published on the OKX website.

E.39 Applicable Law: Malta

E.40 Competent Court: Malta

F. Information about the Crypto-Assets

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type: Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality: The ALLO token serves multiple functions within the Allora Network. Its primary function is as a coordination mechanism, requiring network participants (Validators, Workers, and Reputers) to stake ALLO to participate and secure the network. It also serves as a utility token, used as the payment method for fees related to AI inference

tasks and data processing on the network. Finally, it is planned to function as a governance token, which would allow holders to vote on protocol upgrades and parameters.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: As the token and mainnet have recently launched, not all functionalities described in F.2 may be fully implemented at the time of writing. Core functionalities such as staking and payment for AI inferences are integral to the mainnet launch. The governance functionality is planned for progressive implementation in the future. Users should refer to the official project documentation for the current status of network features.

F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR

F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: ALLO is the native crypto-asset of the Allora Network, a Cosmos SDK-based blockchain, and is also available as an ERC-20 (or equivalent) token on Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, and Base. The maximum supply is fixed at 1,000,000,000 ALLO.

F.7 Commercial Name or Trading Name, if applicable: Allora

F.8 Website of the Issuer: https://www.allora.network/

F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-11-11

F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: [To be filled]

F.11 Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer: N/A

F.12 Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform: N/A

F.13 Language/s of the White Paper: English

F.14 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.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: N/A

F.16 Voluntary Data Flag: FALSE

F.17 Personal Data Flag: TRUE

F.18 LEI Eligibility: N/A

F.19 Home Member State: Malta

F.20 Host Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

G. Information about the Rights and Obligations Attached to the Crypto-Asset

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations: There are no obligations attached to holding the ALLO token. Token holders possess the right to use ALLO as a payment mechanism for services on the Allora Network, the right to stake ALLO to participate in network consensus and security, and the potential future right to participate in the protocol's governance by voting on proposals, if and when this functionality is implemented by the project. Ownership of the token does not grant any claim to profits, dividends, or assets of the issuer.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: As there are no obligations attached to holding the token, no procedures are defined for their exercise. The rights afforded to token holders are exercised by interacting with the Allora Network directly or through compatible third-party wallet applications. Payment rights are exercised when submitting tasks to the network.

Staking rights are exercised by locking tokens in designated protocol modules and participating in consensus. Governance rights, once implemented, would be exercised by participating in voting procedures as defined by the protocol's future governance framework.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: As there are no obligations attached to holding the token, the conditions for their modification are not applicable. The rights attached to the ALLO token are defined by the Allora Network protocol. These parameters, including staking rewards or fee mechanisms, may be modified by the protocol's developers. It is planned that these modifications may, in the future, be subject to a token-holder-based governance process.

G.4 Future Public Offers, if applicable: N/A

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The Allora Foundation/Labs is allocated 9.35% of the total supply, and Core Contributors are allocated 17.50%. These allocations are subject to vesting schedules, including 12-month cliffs and subsequent linear vesting periods following the Token Generation Event.

G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The ALLO token grants access to the decentralized AI services of the Allora Network. This includes the ability to pay for AI model inferences, to stake as a "worker" to provide AI models and earn rewards, and to stake as a "reputer" to evaluate the performance of workers and earn rewards.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The ALLO token is not redeemable for any specific good or service from the Issuer. Rather, it is consumed (i.e., paid as a fee) in real-time to network service providers (workers, reputers, validators) in exchange for their computational or validation services.

G.9 Non-Trading Request: TRUE

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities: N/A

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols: FALSE

G.13 Supply Adjustments 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, if applicable: N/A

G.18 Applicable Law: Malta

G.19 Competent Court: Malta

H. Information about the Underlying Technology

H.1 Distributed Ledger Technology, if applicable: The ALLO token is primarily issued on the Allora Network, a sovereign blockchain built using the Cosmos SDK, which is also EVM-compatible. The token is also deployed as an ERC-20 (or equivalent) token on the Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, and Base networks.

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards: The native ALLO token on the Allora Network follows the standards defined by the Cosmos SDK and the EVM, facilitating native staking, payments, and (in the future) governance within its own ecosystem. The deployments on Ethereum, Base, and BNB Smart Chain are implemented using the ERC-20 token standard or its functional equivalents (e.g., BEP-20). This standard defines a common interface for token

issuance, transfers, and third-party integrations, ensuring compatibility with standard EVM wallets, decentralized finance (DeFi) applications, and decentralized exchanges.

H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The native Allora Network is a Layer 1 application-specific blockchain (appchain) built with the Cosmos SDK, which provides a modular framework for building blockchains. It is EVM-compatible, allowing it to execute smart contracts written in languages like Solidity. The token's other deployments utilize the technology of their respective chains: Ethereum is a general-purpose Layer 1 blockchain supporting smart contract execution via the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM): Base is a Layer 2 rollup that processes transactions off-chain and settles them to the Ethereum L1: and BNB Smart Chain is a separate, EVM-compatible Layer 1 blockchain.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: The native Allora Network is secured by a Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism, managed via CometBFT (formerly Tendermint Core). Validators stake ALLO tokens to participate in consensus, produce blocks, and secure the network. The Ethereum network uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, where validators stake ETH to propose and attest to new blocks. As a Layer 2, Base relies on a sequencer for transaction ordering and settles its transactions using the security and consensus of the Ethereum PoS layer. BNB Smart Chain utilizes a variation of PoS, often referred to as Proof-of-Staked-Authority (PoSA).

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: On the native Allora Network, validators and stakers are incentivized through staking rewards, paid in ALLO, for securing the network and participating in consensus. Fees for transactions, such as paying for AI inferences, are also paid in ALLO. For the token's deployments on other chains, fees are paid in the native asset of that network: Gas fees on Ethereum and Base are paid in ETH, while fees on BNB

Smart Chain are paid in BNB. On these networks, incentives are provided to the network's own validators (e.g., in ETH or BNB) for block production and attestation.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: FALSE

H.7 DLT Functionality Description: N/A

H.8 Audit of the Technology Used: TRUE

H.9 Audit Outcome, if applicable: The project has 2 audits conducted on Allora Network's codebase by blockchain security firms such as Halborn and Sherlock at the time of writing this whitepaper. There were 4 critical risk issues and 18 high risk issues found in this audit and all have been addressed by the team.

I. Information on the Principal Adverse Impacts on the Climate and Other Environmental-Related Adverse Impacts of the Consensus Mechanism Used to Issue the Crypto-Asset.

I.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited

I.2 Relevant legal entity identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

I.3 Name of the crypto-asset: Allora

I.4 Consensus Mechanism: Allora is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. 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. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of

Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security. Core Components 1. Validators (so-called "Cabinet Members"): Validators on BSC are responsible for producing new blocks, validating transactions, and maintaining the network's security. To become a validator, an entity must stake a significant amount of BNB (Binance Coin). Validators are selected through staking and voting by token holders. There are 21 active validators at any given time, rotating to ensure decentralization and security. 2. Delegators: Token holders who do not wish to run validator nodes can delegate their BNB tokens to validators. This delegation helps validators increase their stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Delegators earn a share of the rewards that validators receive, incentivizing broad participation in network security. 3. Candidates: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are in the pool waiting to become validators. They are essentially potential validators who are not currently active but can be elected to the validator set through community voting. Candidates play a crucial role in ensuring there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, thus maintaining network resilience and decentralization. Consensus Process 4. Validator Selection: Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. The selection process involves both the current validators and the pool of candidates, ensuring a dynamic and secure rotation of nodes. 5. Block Production: The selected validators take turns producing blocks in a PoA-like manner, ensuring that blocks are generated quickly and efficiently. Validators validate transactions, add them to new blocks, and broadcast these blocks to the network. 6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 3 seconds and quick

transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus. Security and Economic Incentives 7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB. 8. Delegation and Rewards: Delegators earn rewards proportional to their stake in validators. This incentivizes them to choose reliable validators and participate in the network's security. Validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards, which provides continuous economic incentives to maintain network security and performance. 9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently. The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.

I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: Allora is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. 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. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and delegators. Incentive Mechanisms 1. Validators: Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards. Selection Process: Validators are selected based on the amount of BNB staked and the votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. 2. Delegators: Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators. 3. Candidates: Pool of Potential Validators:

Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience. 4. Economic Security: Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network. Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets. Fees on the Binance Smart Chain 5. Transaction Fees: Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and compensating validators. Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions. However, BSC ensures that fees remain significantly lower than those on the Ethereum mainnet. 6. Block Rewards: Incentivizing Validators: Validators earn block rewards in addition to transaction fees. These rewards are distributed to validators for their role in maintaining the network and processing transactions. 7. Cross-Chain Fees: Interoperability Costs: BSC supports cross-chain compatibility, allowing assets to be transferred between Binance Chain and Binance Smart Chain. These cross-chain operations incur minimal fees, facilitating seamless asset transfers and improving user experience. 8. Smart Contract Fees: Deployment and Execution Costs: Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform. The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees.

Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.

I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-11-23

I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-11-23

I.8 Energy consumption: 367.43156 (kWh/a)

I.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies: The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) base, binance_smart_chain, ethereum 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. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. 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.

VII. GLOSSARY

Consensus Mechanism: Shall mean the rules and procedures by which an agreement is reached, among the DLT network nodes, that a transaction is validated.

Crypto-Asset: Shall mean a digital representation of a value or of a right that is able to be transferred and stored electronically using distributed ledger technology or similar technology.

Distributed Ledger Technology or DLT: shall mean the technology that enables the operation and use of distributed ledgers.

Home Member State: Shall mean either (a) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has its registered office in the Union, the Member State where that offeror or person has its registered office: or (b) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has no registered office in the Union but does have one or more branches in the Union, the Member State chosen by that offeror or person from among the Member States where it has branches: or (c) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens is established in a third country and has no branch in the Union, either the Member State where the crypto-assets are intended to be offered to the public for the first time or, at the choice of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading, the Member State where the first application for admission to trading of those crypto-assets is made: or (d) in the case of an Issuer of asset-referenced tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of asset-referenced tokens has its registered office: or (e) in the case of an Issuer of e-money tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of e-money tokens is authorised as a credit institution under Directive 2013/36/EU or as an electronic money institution under Directive 2009/110/EC: or (f) in the case of crypto-asset service providers, the Member State where the crypto-asset service provider has its registered office.

Host Member State: Shall mean the Member State where an Offeror or Person Seeking Admission to Trading has made an offer to the Public of Crypto-Assets or is seeking admission to trading, or where a Crypto-Asset Service Provider provides crypto-asset services, where different from the Home Member State.

Issuer: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, who issues crypto-assets.

Management Body: Shall mean the body or bodies of an Issuer, Offeror, Person Seeking Admission to Trading, or of a Crypto-Asset Service Provider, which are appointed in accordance with National Law, which are empowered to set the entity's strategy, objectives and overall direction, and which oversee and monitor management decision-making in the entity and include the persons who effectively direct the business of the entity.

Offer to the Public: Shall mean a communication to persons in any form, and by any means, presenting sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the crypto-assets to be offered so as to enable prospective holders to decide whether to purchase those crypto-assets.

Offeror: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, or the Issuer, who offers crypto-assets to the public.

Operator: Shall mean the entity that runs a trading platform for crypto-assets.

Qualified Investors: Shall mean persons or entities that are listed in Section I, points (1) to (4), of Annex II to Directive 2014/65/EU.

Retail Investor/Holder: Shall means any natural person who is acting for purposes which are outside that person's trade, business, craft or profession.

Utility Token: Shall mean a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its Issuer.
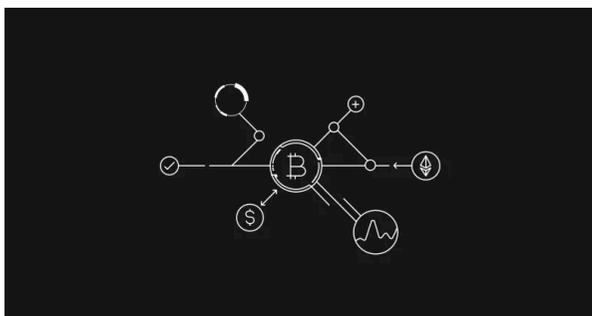
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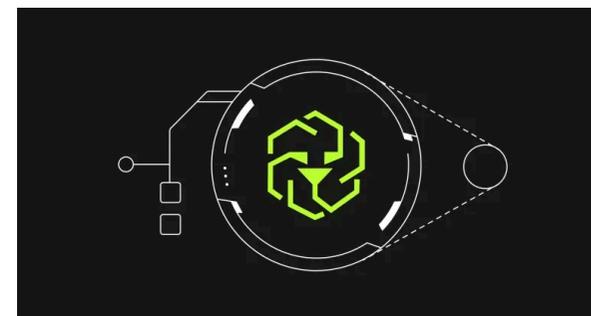
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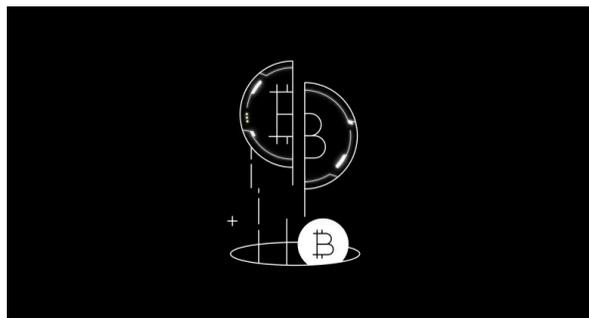
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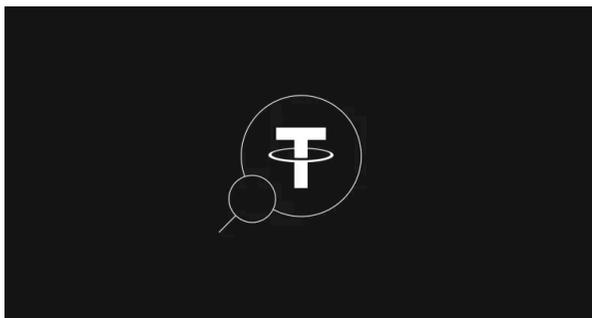
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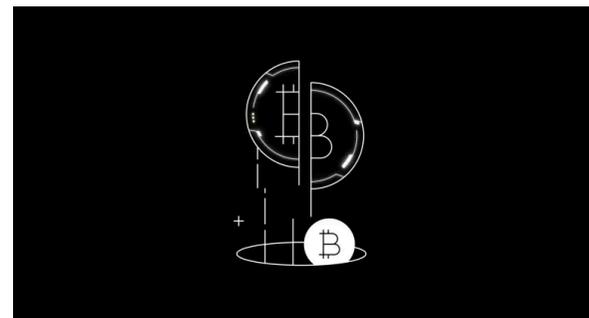USDT (USD Tether) has established itself as one of the most popular U.S. dollar-pegged stablecoins...

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