White Paper

ApeCoin(APE) Whitepaper

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APE -4,33 % BNB -2,64 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [APE]

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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 APE 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. APE is a crypto-asset issued on the Ethereum blockchain as an ERC-20 token. The token has a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. In addition to its primary deployment on Ethereum, the token is also deployed on other networks, including Polygon, BNB Smart Chain, Arbitrum, and ApeChain, an L3 network where it functions as the native gas token. Following the sunset of the ApeCoin DAO in June 2025, the APE token no longer grants holders any governance or voting rights. Ownership of the token provides access to the APE ecosystem, primarily for utility and payment functions. It is important to note that Apecoin and APE are to be

regarded as the same token throughout this whitepaper, and that any mention of the ApeCoin DAO is not in relation to the APE token itself, but a community governance mechanism. There are no other rights attached to the token, and ownership does not grant any claim to profits, dividends, or assets of the issuer.

F. APE is a utility token that functions as the primary token for utility and payment within the APE ecosystem, which includes gaming, NFTs, and L3 infrastructure. Token holders can use APE as a medium of exchange within APE-related applications and services, such as the 'Otherside' metaverse project, and as the native gas token on the ApeChain L3 network. Following a governance vote in June 2025, the token no longer provides holders with voting rights in the ecosystem's governance, which is now centrally administered by an entity named ApeCo. The APE 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 APE 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 APE 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: APE 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 APE 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 APE 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 APE 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.

Governance Risk: The ApeCoin ecosystem is currently undergoing significant structural changes following approved governance proposals (e.g., AIP-486) to dissolve (sunset) specific DAO Working Groups and restructure administrative functions. This "sunset" of previous DAO structures aims to streamline operations but introduces transition risks. The shift away from the previous Working Group model toward a more centralized or streamlined execution framework could temporarily impact community engagement, create operational friction during the handover, or concentrate influence within the remaining administrative entities or the Ape Foundation. Consequently, the direction of the project may rest

predominantly with a smaller group of contributors or service providers during this phase, which may affect the transparency of future changes and alignment with user interests.

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The APE 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 APE 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 APE token 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 APE 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 blockchains on which the APE token is deployed, including Ethereum (L1), BNB Smart Chain (L1), Polygon (Sidechain/L2), Arbitrum (L2), and ApeChain (L3), may experience downtime, high network congestion, or sequencer failures. This could delay or prevent token transfers and interactions with utility-based smart contracts.

Consensus Failure Risk: A failure in the consensus mechanisms of the underlying networks (e.g., Ethereum's PoS, BNB's PoSA, Polygon's PoS) could result in halted transactions, unexpected behaviour, or a loss of network integrity for the tokens deployed on those respective chains.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: Although the token uses audited or standard smart contract makeups (such as ERC-20, BEP-20, and OFT standards), undetected bugs, exploits, or implementation errors in the token contracts, bridges, or related protocol smart contracts on any of the networks could compromise functionality or security.

Upgradeability Risk: If the token contracts or the bridge contracts used for interoperability are upgradeable and have designated "owner" or admin addresses, this introduces a central point of failure. Such privileges could be misused by malicious actors or compromised, leading to a loss of funds or token functionality.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: Interaction with the token or project across its various network deployments may rely on external infrastructure, including third-party RPC nodes, APIs, wallet services, and bridges. Outages, failures, or attacks on this infrastructure may interrupt access to token-related services.

Interoperability Risk: The token's presence across multiple, distinct blockchains (Ethereum, BNB, Polygon, Arbitrum, ApeChain) relies heavily on token bridges and interoperability protocols (like the OFT standard). These bridges are complex smart contracts that are a common target for exploits. A failure, exploit, or pause of a bridge could result in a loss of funds or cause the token's value to de-peg on a specific network.

Protocol-level Risk: Upgrades or hard forks of any of the underlying protocols (Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, Polygon, Arbitrum) may affect the token, which could lead to compatibility issues, require token migrations, or result in unexpected token behaviour.

Emerging Technology Risk: Advances in computing, such as the development of quantum computers, or the discovery of undiscovered vulnerabilities in the cryptographic algorithms (e.g., elliptic curve cryptography) used by these blockchains may pose long-term security risks.

Sequencing Risk; The token may rely on a centralised sequencer(s) to process transactions to the native L1 network. If the sequencer(s) experience downtime, censorship, or misuse, transaction ordering and availability may be adversely affected.

6. Mitigation Measures

Blockchain Performance Risk: The underlying blockchains mitigate performance risks in several ways. The Ethereum network operates on a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism and is undergoing scalability upgrades, using a gas fee market (EIP-1559) to

manage congestion. The BNB Smart Chain operates on a Proof-of-Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus, using a set of active validators for high throughput. The Polygon network operates as a PoS sidechain, also designed for high throughput and managing congestion with its own MATIC-based gas market. The L2/L3 networks, Arbitrum and ApeChain, are Optimistic Rollups. Their core design inherently mitigates performance risk by bundling transactions off-chain, which bypasses L1 congestion and enables high throughput at a lower cost.

Consensus Failure Risk: The networks have mechanisms to ensure integrity. Ethereum's PoS consensus relies on a large, distributed set of validators who stake ETH, with malicious behaviour deterred by "slashing" penalties. BNB Smart Chain's PoSA relies on a limited set of elected validators staking BNB. Polygon's PoS consensus similarly relies on a permissionless set of validators staking MATIC, who also face slashing for malicious behavior. The L2/L3 networks, Arbitrum and ApeChain, mitigate this risk by not having their own consensus. They are secured by the networks they settle to (ApeChain to Arbitrum, and Arbitrum to Ethereum). Their integrity is guaranteed by fraud proofs, which are ultimately arbitrated by Ethereum's mainnet consensus.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: This token is deployed using widely adopted, open-source standards (ERC-20 on Ethereum/Polygon, BEP-20 on BNB Smart Chain) which are fully EVM-compatible. The security of these token standards is bolstered by their extensive use and continuous community review. On all EVM-compatible chains (Ethereum, BNB, Polygon, Arbitrum, ApeChain), developers mitigate risks by using battle-tested libraries like OpenZeppelin. While this reduces token-level bugs, vulnerabilities could still exist in other smart contracts (like bridges or the OFT standard) that interact with the token.

Upgradeability Risk: The risk associated with upgradeable contracts (whether the token contracts or associated bridge contracts) is mitigated by on-chain governance and security

practices. On all deployed networks, the primary mitigation for contracts with "owner" or admin addresses is to secure those addresses. This is typically achieved by requiring multiple signatures (a "multisig") for any change, implementing mandatory time-delays that allow users to review and react to pending upgrades, or by renouncing ownership entirely, making the contract immutable.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: To mitigate reliance on single, centralised service providers, the ecosystems of the major chains (Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, Polygon, Arbitrum) support a diverse set of infrastructure. This includes decentralized indexing protocols (e.g., The Graph) and multiple independent RPC providers, allowing applications to avoid a single point of failure. As a newer L3, ApeChain's infrastructure is likely less diversified but is built on the standardized Arbitrum Orbit stack, leveraging its core components.

Interoperability Risk: This token relies on bridges to move between Ethereum, BNB Smart Chain, Polygon, Arbitrum, and ApeChain. This risk is mitigated by the use of established and audited bridging technologies. This includes the official Polygon PoS bridge, the official Arbitrum bridge, the L2-to-L3 ApeChain bridge, and other third-party protocols (like the OFT standard). These bridges have their own distinct security models (e.g., multisigs, light clients, or oracles/relayers) and are subject to their own audits.

Protocol-level Risk: The underlying blockchains manage protocol upgrades through public and transparent processes. Ethereum's upgrades (EIPs) and Polygon's upgrades (PIPs) are subject to extensive public research and testing. BNB Smart Chain's protocol development (BEPs) is managed by its core community. Arbitrum's upgrades are managed by its DAO and core developers. As an ApeChain L3, its core stack is dependent on upgrades to the Arbitrum Nitro stack, while chain-specific parameters are managed by its deploying entity (ApeCo).

Emerging Technology Risk: Long-term threats, such as advancements in quantum computing, are actively monitored by the core development communities of all underlying networks. The Ethereum Foundation is actively researching quantum-resistant cryptographic solutions. As all networks (BNB, Polygon, Arbitrum, ApeChain) are EVM-compatible or derived, they benefit from the research and development within the wider Ethereum ecosystem and its modular design, which allows for future cryptographic upgrades.

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: Ape Foundation

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: Foundation Company

B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: Whitehall Chambers, 2nd Floor Whitehall House, 238 North Church Street, PO Box 31489, Grand Cayman KY1-1206, Cayman Islands

B.6 Head Office, if applicable: Whitehall Chambers, 2nd Floor Whitehall House, 238 North Church Street, PO Box 31489, Grand Cayman KY1-1206, Cayman Islands

B.7 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.8 Legal Entity Number: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.9 Members of the Management Body:

Line ID 1: Identity - No information could be identified; Business Address - No information could be identified; Function - No information could be identified.

B.10 Business Activity: The APE Foundation serves as the legal steward of the APE token. Following the sunset of the ApeCoin DAO in June 2025, the Foundation is responsible for executing the transfer of assets and operational control to ApeCo and handles the ecosystem's day-to-day administration.

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

B.12 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 APE 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: ApeCoin

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name: See F.14

D.3 Abbreviation: See F.14

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: ApeCoin (APE) is the native utility token for the APE ecosystem, which is closely associated with Yuga Labs and the Bored Ape Yacht Club (BAYC) NFT collection. The project supports culture and web3 development across gaming, NFTs, and its own Layer 3 (L3) infrastructure, ApeChain, which is built on Arbitrum's Orbit technology. Following a governance vote in June 2025, the ecosystem's governance, assets, and operational control were transferred from the ApeCoin DAO to ApeCo, a centralized, Yuga-aligned entity.

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

ApeCo: Core Contributor (Business Address: No information could be identified)

Greg Solano: Co-Founder and CEO, Yuga Labs (United States)

Wylie Aronow: Co-Founder, Yuga Labs (United States)

Kerem Atalay: Co-Founder and CTO, Yuga Labs (United States)

Zeshan Ali: Co-Founder, Yuga Labs (United States)

Gerard Hernandez: Board Member, Ape Foundation (Business Address: No information could be identified)

Robert Viglione: Co-Founder and CEO, Horizen Labs (San Juan, Puerto Rico)

Rosario Pabst: COO, Horizon Labs (United States)

Yuga Labs: Core Contributor (United States)

Horizon Labs: Core Contributor (United States)

Ape Foundation: Core Contributor/Issuer (Cayman Islands)

D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The APE ecosystem provides several services accessible via the APE token. The primary services involve the token's use as a utility and payment token within various applications, including games (such as 'Otherside') and NFT marketplaces associated with the Yuga Labs ecosystem. APE also functions as the native gas token for the ApeChain L3 network.

D.8 Plans for the Token:

Past Milestones: Key past milestones include the launch of the APE token in March 2022 and the initial airdrop to BAYC/MAYC NFT holders. The token was adopted by Yuga Labs for its projects, such as 'Otherside'. The ApeChain L3 mainnet launched in October 2024. In June 2025, the ApeCoin DAO was sunset via AIP-596, transferring governance control to a centralized entity, ApeCo.

Future Milestones: Future plans are centrally administered by ApeCo and the APE Foundation. Planned developments are outlined in "The Blueprint" and include strategic partnerships to simplify user onboarding, fiat-to-crypto onramps, and the integration of new protocols to improve dapp development and reward gameplay on ApeChain.

D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: The total fixed supply of 1,000,000,000 APE tokens was allocated at launch as follows:

62% to the Ecosystem Fund (which included the 150,000,000 tokens airdropped to BAYC/MAYC holders).

16% to Yuga Labs & Charity, subject to a 12-month cliff followed by a 36-month linear unlock.

14% to Launch Contributors.

8% to the BAYC Founders, subject to a 12-month cliff followed by a 36-month linear unlock.

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: Funds collected by the project consist primarily of the ApeCoin treasury (part of the 62% Ecosystem Fund). Following the sunset of the DAO via AIP-596, control of this treasury is being transferred to ApeCo. These funds are intended to be used for ecosystem development, grants, and operational expenses as administered centrally by ApeCo.

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 APE 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: APE is a multi-functional crypto-asset that operates as a utility and payment token within the APE ecosystem. It functions as a medium of exchange for services and digital goods within APE-related applications, such as games and NFT

marketplaces. It also serves as the native gas token on the ApeChain L3 network. Following the sunset of the ApeCoin DAO in June 2025, the token no longer functions as a governance token and does not provide holders with voting rights.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: All functionalities from the above specified list apply as of the writing of this whitepaper.

F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR

F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: APE is a utility and payment token that operates as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum network. It has a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. It is also deployed on other networks, including Polygon, BNB Smart Chain, Arbitrum, and serves as the native gas token on ApeChain, an L3 network.

F.7 Commercial Name or Trading Name, if applicable: See F.14

F.8 Website of the Issuer: **https://apecoin.com/**

F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-03-05

F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: [Date 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: 55K9KLJ40,

LLV8HGVBS

F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: 7WKVRWPNR

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 APE token. Following the sunset of the ApeCoin DAO in June 2025 via AIP-596, the token no longer grants any governance rights, and token holders do not have the right to vote on proposals or control the ecosystem's treasury. The only right associated with the token is the ability to use it as a utility and payment token within the APE ecosystem, such as for transactions in games or as gas fees on the ApeChain L3 network. Ownership of the token does not grant any claim to profits, dividends, or assets of the issuer.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: Purchasers exercise their utility rights by spending or interacting with the APE token within supported applications, games, or marketplaces in the APE ecosystem, or by using it to pay for transaction fees on the ApeChain L3 network. As

of June 2025, there are no governance rights to be exercised. As there are no obligations attached to holding the token, no procedures exist for the exercise of obligations.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: The rights and functionalities of the APE token are defined by the underlying smart contracts and the centrally administered rules of the APE ecosystem. Following AIP-596, any modifications to the protocol or the token's functionality are no longer subject to token-holder voting but are administered centrally by ApeCo and the APE Foundation. As there are no obligations attached to the token, the conditions for modification of obligations are not applicable.

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

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The APE Foundation itself does not hold a separate issuer allocation but acts as an administrator for the ecosystem treasury, which is now controlled by ApeCo.

G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The APE token provides access to key features within its ecosystem, primarily as a utility and payment token. Its main function is as an in-game currency and medium of exchange for digital assets (e.g., NFTs) within the 'Otherside' metaverse and other Yuga Labs projects. It also serves as the native gas token required to pay for transactions on the ApeChain L3 network.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The APE token is not redeemable for a specific good or service from the issuer. Instead, its utility is consumed by using it to pay for goods or services within the ecosystem (e.g., in-game purchases) or as a gas fee on the ApeChain L3 network.

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: N/A

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: See F.14

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards: The APE token is implemented across multiple blockchains, adhering to the native token standards of each respective network to ensure interoperability and functionality.

Ethereum (ERC-20): The primary deployment of the APE token is as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain. ERC-20 is the widely adopted standard for fungible tokens on Ethereum, defining a common interface that enables consistent interaction with smart contracts, decentralised applications (dApps), wallets, and exchanges within the Ethereum ecosystem. When deployed on Layer-2/3 (L2 +L3) networks (e.g. Arbitrum and ApeChain in the case of APE), the token continues to follow the ERC-20 standard but

may require L2/L3-specific infrastructure for full interoperability with wallets and applications.

BNB Smart Chain (BEP-20): The token also exists as a BEP-20 token on the BNB Smart Chain (BSC). The BEP-20 standard is designed to be fully compatible with Ethereum's ERC-20, which allows for seamless asset transfers and dApp interactions across both EVM-compatible networks. This deployment provides users with an alternative environment that typically offers lower transaction fees and faster confirmation times.

Polygon (ERC-20): The token is also deployed as an ERC-20 compatible token on the Polygon network. This standard ensures full interoperability with the Polygon ecosystem, allowing the token to be used within dApps, wallets, and exchanges on the Polygon sidechain, which offers faster transaction processing and lower fees compared to the Ethereum mainnet.

H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The APE token is deployed on the Ethereum blockchain using the ERC-20 token standard. Ethereum is a general-purpose Layer 1 blockchain that supports smart contract execution via the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). The token contract is written in Solidity and interacts with the Ethereum network using RPC-compatible clients, which enables its composability with Ethereum's extensive DeFi and DAO infrastructure. The token's deployment on the EVM-compatible BNB Smart Chain & Polygon similarly utilizes a Solidity-based smart contract and RPC-clients to interact with that network's ecosystem. L2/L3 deployments for this token rely on off-chain sequencing or batching mechanisms, and user interactions may involve rollup-specific bridges or smart contracts.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: The Ethereum network utilizes a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. Validators are required to stake ETH as collateral for the right to propose and attest to new blocks of transactions. This model uses economic incentives to secure the network, as validators risk forfeiting their stake if they act maliciously. This mechanism ensures the integrity of the blockchain and the finality of all APE token transactions executed on Ethereum. While L2/L3 networks which this token is deployed on ultimately settle to Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake consensus, their interim execution may depend on centralized sequencers or fraud/validity proofs. The BNB Smart Chain operates on a Proof-of-Staked-Authority (PoSA) consensus model, which uses a limited set of validators selected based on their staked BNB. This hybrid approach enables faster block times and higher transaction throughput. This model ensures the integrity of the blockchain and the execution of all APE token transactions on the BNB Smart Chain. The Polygon network (PoS Sidechain) also uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. A set of permissionless validators stakes MATIC tokens to secure the network by validating transactions and producing blocks. This mechanism provides security for APE token transactions processed on the Polygon network.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: On Ethereum, validators earn rewards in ETH for securing the network, and users pay gas fees in ETH to execute transactions, including APE token transfers. L2/L3 networks typically reduce gas fees for users, though additional fees may apply when bridging assets between Ethereum and the L2/L3 networks that this token is deployed on. Similarly, transactions on the BNB Smart Chain require BNB for gas fees, and transactions on the Polygon network require MATIC for gas fees. These fees compensate validators/miners for processing transactions and vary based on network congestion.

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: Publicly verifiable smart contract audits for the original APE ERC-20 smart contract and the airdrop contract were conducted by CertiK in 2022; **https://skynet.certik.com/projects/ApeCoin**.

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: ApeCoin

I.4 Consensus Mechanism: ApeCoin is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon. 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.

Polygon, formerly known as Matic Network, is a Layer 2 scaling solution for Ethereum that employs a hybrid consensus mechanism. Here's a detailed explanation of how Polygon achieves consensus: Core Concepts 1. Proof of Stake (PoS): Validator Selection: Validators on the Polygon network are selected based on the number of MATIC tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. Delegation: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their MATIC tokens to validators. Delegators share in the rewards earned by validators. 2. Plasma Chains: Off-Chain Scaling: Plasma is a framework for creating child chains that operate alongside the main Ethereum chain. These child chains can process transactions off-chain and submit only the final state to the Ethereum main chain, significantly increasing throughput and reducing congestion. Fraud Proofs: Plasma uses a fraud-proof mechanism to ensure the security of off-chain transactions. If a fraudulent transaction is detected, it can be challenged and reverted. Consensus Process 3. Transaction Validation: Transactions are first validated by validators who have staked MATIC tokens. These validators confirm the validity of transactions and include them in blocks. 4. Block Production: Proposing and Voting: Validators propose new blocks based on their staked tokens and participate in a voting process to reach consensus on the next block. The block with the majority of votes is added to the blockchain. Checkpointing: Polygon uses periodic checkpointing, where snapshots of the Polygon sidechain are submitted to the Ethereum main chain. This process ensures the security and finality of transactions on the Polygon network. 5. Plasma Framework: Child Chains: Transactions can be processed on child chains created using the Plasma framework. These transactions are validated off-chain and only the final state is submitted to the Ethereum main chain. Fraud Proofs: If a fraudulent transaction occurs, it can be challenged within a certain period using fraud proofs. This mechanism ensures the

integrity of off-chain transactions. Security and Economic Incentives 6. Incentives for Validators: Staking Rewards: Validators earn rewards for staking MATIC tokens and participating in the consensus process. These rewards are distributed in MATIC tokens and are proportional to the amount staked and the performance of the validator. Transaction Fees: Validators also earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users. This provides an additional financial incentive to maintain the network's integrity and efficiency. 7. Delegation: Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a share of the rewards earned by the validators they delegate to. This encourages more token holders to participate in securing the network by choosing reliable validators. 8. Economic Security: Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network.

I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: ApeCoin is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon. 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. Polygon uses a combination of Proof of Stake (PoS) and the Plasma framework to ensure network security, incentivize participation, and maintain transaction integrity. Incentive Mechanisms 1. Validators: Staking Rewards: Validators on Polygon secure the network by staking MATIC

tokens. They are selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks based on the number of tokens they have staked. Validators earn rewards in the form of newly minted MATIC tokens and transaction fees for their services. Block Production: Validators are responsible for proposing and voting on new blocks. The selected validator proposes a block, and other validators verify and validate it. Validators are incentivized to act honestly and efficiently to earn rewards and avoid penalties. Checkpointing: Validators periodically submit checkpoints to the Ethereum main chain, ensuring the security and finality of transactions processed on Polygon. This provides an additional layer of security by leveraging Ethereum's robustness. 2. Delegators: Delegation: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their MATIC tokens to trusted validators. Delegators earn a portion of the rewards earned by the validators, incentivizing them to choose reliable and performant validators. Shared Rewards: Rewards earned by validators are shared with delegators, based on the proportion of tokens delegated. This system encourages widespread participation and enhances the network's decentralization. 3. Economic Security: Slashing: Validators can be penalized through a process called slashing if they engage in malicious behavior or fail to perform their duties correctly. This includes double-signing or going offline for extended periods. Slashing results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, acting as a strong deterrent against dishonest actions. Bond Requirements: Validators are required to bond a significant amount of MATIC tokens to participate in the consensus process, ensuring they have a vested interest in maintaining network security and integrity. Fees on the Polygon Blockchain 4. Transaction Fees: Low Fees: One of Polygon's main advantages is its low transaction fees compared to the Ethereum main chain. The fees are paid in MATIC tokens and are designed to be affordable to encourage high transaction throughput and user adoption. Dynamic Fees: Fees on Polygon can vary depending on network congestion and

transaction complexity. However, they remain significantly lower than those on Ethereum, making Polygon an attractive option for users and developers. 5. Smart Contract Fees: Deployment and Execution Costs: Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on Polygon incurs fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in MATIC tokens and are much lower than on Ethereum, making it cost-effective for developers to build and maintain decentralized applications (dApps) on Polygon. 6. Plasma Framework: State Transfers and Withdrawals: The Plasma framework allows for off-chain processing of transactions, which are periodically batched and committed to the Ethereum main chain. Fees associated with these processes are also paid in MATIC tokens, and they help reduce the overall cost of using the network.

I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-11-09

I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-11-09

I.8 Energy consumption: 1460.70759 (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) ethereum, polygon 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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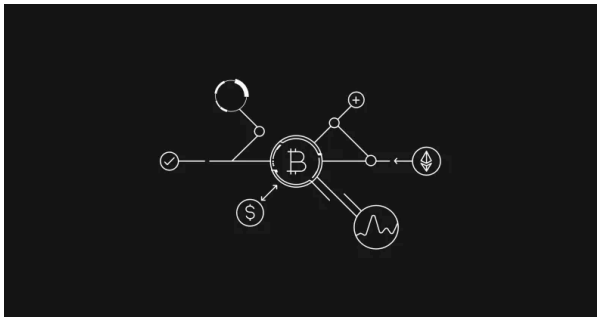

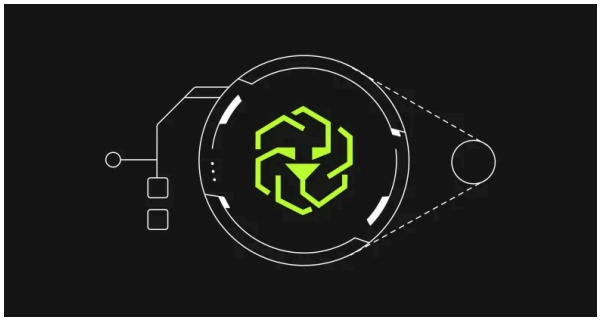

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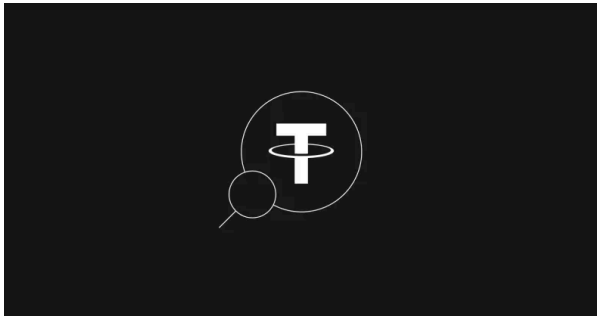

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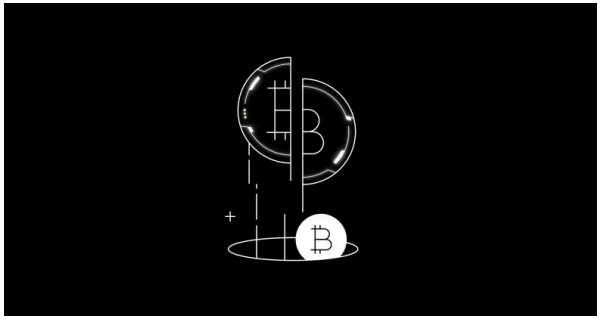

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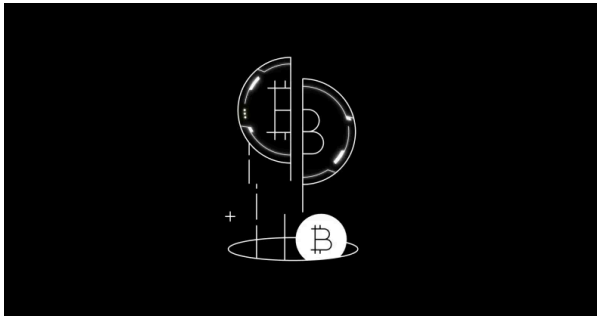

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