MiCA White Paper

Bless Token (BLESS)

Version 1.0

2025-08-21

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

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA

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

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01 Date of notification

2025-08-21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable

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

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

SUMMARY

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

Warning

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

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

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

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

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The Bless Token (BLESS) functions primarily as a mechanism to access and facilitate transactions within the Bless decentralised computing network. It acts as a means for users worldwide to contribute idle computational resources and earn rewards, all while reducing the reliance on centralised data centres. The protocol-level rules govern the rights associated with the token. Token holders do not have ownership rights, dividend entitlement, voting rights in corporate governance, or any claim against any legal entity. Rights may evolve guided by decentralised community governance and validator consensus, with adjustments potentially occurring through protocol upgrades. Holders engaging as network participants must comply with technical requirements and may face restrictions such as vesting periods for certain contributors.

BLESS is a fungible token that underpins the Bless Network's shared-compute ecosystem.

Holders will be able to:

- Stake BLESS to secure the network under its Proof-of-Stake model, thereby activating or delegating nodes that perform computational workloads.
- Receive token rewards that are calculated and distributed in proportion to each participant's verified contribution of computing resources during the incentivized testnet phases.

Owning BLESS will enable the holder to:

- Transfer the token freely on-chain;
- Interact with official staking or payment contracts to earn or spend BLESS for compute services.

09

Not applicable

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

No offer of Bless Token (BLESS) tokens is being made to the public in connection with this disclosure. The token is already issued and circulating. There is no issuance of new tokens, no subscription period, and no associated fundraising activity. Accordingly, there are no target subscription goals, issue price, or subscription fees applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.1 Name

TX Labs Limited

A.2 Legal form

6EH6

A.3 Registered address

Coastal Building, Wickham's Cay II, P.O. Box 2221, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, BVI

A.4 Head office

Not applicable

A.5 Registration date

2021-12-01

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

2084305

A.8 Contact telephone number

1 423 464 6046

A.9 E-mail address

team@txlabs.org

A.10 Response time (Days)

020

A.11 Parent company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Business address	Management Function
Butian Li	Palo Alto, California (USA)	Co-Founder & CEO
Michael Chen	Palo Alto, California (USA)	Co-Founder & COO
Liam Zhang	Palo Alto, California (USA)	Co-Founder & CPO

A.13 Business activity

TX Labs Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (BVI). The company's primary business activity is the operation and development of the Bless Network, a decentralised, proof-of-stake based shared compute protocol. The Bless Network enables everyday devices to contribute

computing power to a global infrastructure, supporting applications across artificial intelligence, blockchain, and Web3 ecosystems.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly established

false

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

TX Labs Limited, incorporated on December 1, 2021 in the British Virgin Islands, has maintained a strong financial foundation since inception. The company successfully raised approximately USD 8 million from venture capital investors across its pre-seed round in 2022, seed round in 2024, and strategic round in 2025, providing a solid capital base to support the development and scaling of the Bless Network.

As a growth-stage technology company, TX Labs has prioritised research, development, and network expansion over near-term profitability. While revenues have not yet become material, the company has consistently maintained financial stability by leveraging its venture backing to fund operations, ecosystem development, and strategic partnerships.

Looking ahead, TX Labs projects revenues positive by 2026, driven by increased adoption of the Bless Network, token utility expansion, and the onboarding of decentralised applications leveraging its shared compute infrastructure. The company expects continued positive financial development supported by network growth, strategic ecosystem collaborations, and broader market adoption of decentralised computing solutions.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Not applicable

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

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

false

B.2 Name

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

B.3 Legal form

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

B.4 Registered address

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

B.5 Head office

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

B.6 Registration date

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

B.7 Legal entity identifier

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

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

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

B.9 Parent company

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

B.10 Members of the management body

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

B.11 Business activity

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

B.12 Parent company business activity

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

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

C.1 Name

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

C.2 Legal form

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

C.3 Registered address

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

C.4 Head office

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

C.5 Registration date

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

C.6 Legal entity identifier

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

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

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

C.8 Parent company

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

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

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

C.10 Members of the Management body

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

C.11 Operator business activity

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

C.12 Parent company business activity

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

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

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

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

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

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Bless Network

D.2 Crypto-assets name

Bless Token

D.3 Abbreviation

BLESS

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

The Bless network is an innovative endeavour aimed at decentralising computational power distribution through a global network of everyday devices. Its purpose is to democratise access to computing resources, allowing individuals to contribute and earn while supporting decentralised applications. A key focus is reducing dependency on centralised cloud providers like Amazon and Microsoft, thereby fostering a more equitable computing ecosystem. The network solves the problem of high-cost and complex cloud infrastructures, bringing lower costs and seamless access to AI and machine learning capabilities closer to end users.

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

Name	Function	Description
TX Labs Limited – Coastal Building, Wickham's Cay II, P.O. Box 2221, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, BVI (Legal Person)	Issuer / Developer	Responsible for development and maintenance of the Bless Network protocol and associated infrastructure.
Butian Li – Palo Alto, California, US (Natural Person)	Co-Founder & CEO	Leads overall strategy, protocol architecture, and ecosystem design; responsible for business leadership and external engagement.
Michael Chen – Palo Alto, California, US (Natural Person)	Co-Founder & COO	Oversees business operations, protocol engineering, and economic design; contributes to ecosystem development and strategic execution.
Liam Zhang – Palo Alto, California, US (Natural Person)	Co-Founder & CPO	Leads product strategy and design; responsible for protocol functionality, user experience, and coordination of community and ecosystem development.

D.6 Utility Token Classification

false

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

Not applicable

D.8 Plans for the token

In Q4 2024, the Bless Network launched its incentivised testnet and user-powered decentralised applications, marking progress towards a fully decentralised computing infrastructure with broad participant involvement.

Past milestones

- 21 May 2024 – USD 8 million early-stage funding closed: USD 3m pre-seed led by NGC Ventures; USD 5m seed co-led by M31 Capital and Frachtis.
- Q4 2024 – Public incentivised testnet launched.
- 9 Jan 2025 – Extension Node Phase 2 released.
- Jan 2025 – Network scale milestone reached: over 2 million registered nodes and 700,000+ daily active users.

Future milestones (in progress)

- CLI 2.0 for permissionless deployment.
- Enhanced node-runner controls, allowing operators to specify preferred projects to support.

D.9 Resource allocation

Bless Network has allocated technical resources to develop and maintain a decentralised infrastructure supported by a globally distributed network of nodes. This approach leverages everyday devices for edge computing and incentivised participation, supporting scalability and expansion.

Financial resources raised

Approximately USD 8 million secured across three rounds:

- Pre-seed (USD 2.5m) in Dec 2022, led by NGC Ventures.
- Seed (USD 5m) in May 2024, co-led by M31 Capital and Frachtis.
- Strategic (USD 0.5m) in Jun 2025, led by Cherry Ventures.

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

BLESS tokens in circulation will be used to support ecosystem development, incentivise node participation, and cover network operational costs. Unallocated tokens will fund rewards for computational contributors and further decentralisation efforts.

The USD 8 million already raised is being applied to:

- Finalisation and scaling of the testnet and preparation for main-net launch.
- Expansion of core engineering, product, and ecosystem teams.
- Operational costs required to deliver key network features.

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

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The admission to trading of Bless Token (BLESS) on Bitvavo B.V. is intended to improve accessibility, liquidity, and utility of the token across regulated digital asset markets. There is no associated fundraising or primary issuance of tokens in connection with this listing. This MiCA-compliant disclosure is filed to enhance transparency, foster regulatory clarity, and support institutional confidence.

By aligning with the high disclosure standards of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, TX Labs Limited reinforces its commitment to operating a secure, compliant, and transparent trading environment. This initiative facilitates broader market access, supports responsible token adoption, and strengthens integration of Bless Token (BLESS) within the regulated financial ecosystem.

E.3 Fundraising target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue price

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer price determination method

Not applicable

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

10000000000

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

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

E.15 Reimbursement notice

Not applicable

E.16 Refund mechanism

Not applicable

E.17 Refund timeline

Not applicable

E.18 Offer phases

Not applicable

E.19 Early purchase discount

Not applicable

E.20 Time-limited offer

Not applicable

E.21 Subscription period beginning

Not applicable

E.22 Subscription period end

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

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

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

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

E.28 Transfer time schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser’s technical requirements

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

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

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

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

VAVO

E.32 Placement form

NTAV

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitvavo B.V.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

VAVO

E.35 Trading platforms access

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

E.36 Involved costs

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

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of interest

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

E.39 Applicable law

Law of the Netherlands

E.40 Competent court

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

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The BLESS token is designed to support participation in the Bless Network by incentivising node operators who contribute computational resources, reducing reliance on centralised systems and enabling access to decentralised machine learning and AI tools.

At present, activity occurs on the incentivised test-net, where participants run Extension Nodes, accrue uptime points, and test network features. No transferable BLESS tokens are yet in circulation, and the token has not been issued on main-net.

The listing supports the transition of these functions to main-net, where BLESS will underpin staking for network participation, act as the reward and settlement currency for node operators, and function as a payment medium for compute workloads.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

The BLESS token currently functions within the incentivised testnet, enabling participation in network operations such as contributing computational resources, deploying applications with low latency, and engaging in ecosystem testing opportunities. While these activities take place in a test environment, they demonstrate the token's intended role within the Bless Network.

At main-net launch, the BLESS token will provide three core utilities:

• **Proof-of-Stake security** – token holders will stake BLESS to support network consensus and enable node operators to provide decentralised compute resources.
• **Node reward mechanism** – BLESS will serve as the on-chain incentive currency for node operators, ensuring transparent and fair distribution of rewards.
• **Payment medium for compute workloads** – developers will submit tasks via the Bless CLI, with settlement in BLESS for execution by matched nodes.

These utilities are scheduled to activate at main-net launch. Until then, they are demonstrated in the incentivised testnet but not yet live on-chain.

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

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

Bless Token is a decentralised edge computing crypto-asset, allowing users to contribute computational resources and secure rewards through its PoS model. It is fungible, non-redeemable, non-interest-bearing, and freely transferrable. The asset does not qualify as an e-money token or asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and is therefore classified as an 'other crypto-asset' for MiCA purposes.

BLESS is a fungible SPL token on the Solana blockchain - users interact with the network via a Solana wallet address managed in the official CLI.

It is designed to serve (in the future) three roles stated in the litepaper:

- Staked in a Proof-of-Stake model to activate node-runners.
- Paid out as on-chain rewards to those nodes.
- Used as the fee currency when developers run workloads on Bless.

The token confers no ownership or profit rights and has no algorithmic supply-adjustment mechanisms; total supply and allocation figures have not yet been publicly disclosed by the issuer.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

Bless Token (BLESS)

F.8 Website of the issuer

For reference, the website for the crypto-asset project is located at https://bless.network/

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

2025-09-10

F.10 Publication date

2025-09-10

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

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

English

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

F.15 Voluntary data flag

false

F.16 Personal data flag

true

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Netherlands

F.19 Host Member States

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

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

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

Purchasers of BLESS tokens do not obtain contractually defined rights, equity interests, or legal claims against the network or any issuing entity. The token is governed by decentralised protocol rules and is intended solely for use within the Bless Network.

Rights of BLESS holders

- Use of BLESS within the Bless Network to access its decentralised services.
- Ability to stake BLESS to participate in network validation.
- Ability to spend BLESS in exchange for compute services on the network.

BLESS does not grant ownership, equity, profit-sharing, dividend entitlement, or redemption rights against TX Labs or the Bless Network. All token-based rights exist only within the protocol.

Obligations of BLESS holders

- No obligations arise from holding BLESS tokens.
- Holders who choose to operate nodes and stake BLESS must do so honestly and securely in line with protocol requirements.
- All holders are responsible for safeguarding private keys and complying with applicable law when using or transferring BLESS.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

Rights and obligations associated with BLESS are exercised through interaction with the Bless Network's protocol. Functionality such as transfer, staking, or service payments is governed entirely by network rules enforced through consensus.

Exercise

- To stake BLESS, holders deposit tokens into the network's staking contract or node interface; node software then participates in validation and earns rewards.
- To pay for services, holders submit BLESS through the platform interface, where tokens are consumed as fees for compute tasks executed by matched nodes.

These processes require a Solana-compatible wallet and compliance with the technical requirements of the network.

Conditions

- No special conditions are imposed beyond adherence to the network's technical protocols.
- Node operators must maintain required hardware, connectivity, and software; service users must hold sufficient BLESS to cover requested tasks.
- All interactions must occur through official smart contracts or application interfaces.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As a decentralised protocol, changes to the functional rules of Bless Token (BLESS) - including those affecting token usage or conditions - are determined through community consensus. Network upgrades may be initiated via improvement proposals, discussed among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and adopted if supported by a sufficient share of participants. There is no central authority with unilateral control; protocol evolution is subject to the collective agreement of the network.

Risk note: Holders should be aware that protocol changes may alter the way BLESS can be used, and continuity of specific features cannot be guaranteed. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to consensus-driven updates to remain aligned with the active version of the network.

G.4 Future public offers

There are no planned future public offerings of Bless Token (BLESS) by the issuer. BLESS is already in circulation and is freely transferable on a variety of decentralised and centralised trading venues. Any future increase in the circulating supply, if applicable, will occur in accordance with the protocol's predefined issuance schedule or through mechanisms determined by community governance. The issuer does not commit to or guarantee any future offering, distribution, or sale of BLESS.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

Not applicable. Bless Token (BLESS) is already in circulation and does not involve a new issuance. The issuer may retain a portion of BLESS as part of a treasury or ecosystem reserve; however, any such holdings relate to previously issued tokens already in circulation and are not associated with a new offering.

Category	Allocation	Vesting Schedule	Purpose of Allocation
Team & Advisor	18%	1-year cliff, 5-year linear vesting	Long-term contributor incentives designed to promote sustainable ecosystem development.
Foundation	10%	6-months cliff, 5-year linear vesting	Support long-term ecosystem growth, partnership development, and infrastructure expansion.

G.6 Utility token classification

false

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

Not applicable

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable

G.9 Non-trading request

true

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

There are no restrictions imposed on the transferability of Bless Token (BLESS) at the protocol level. The token is already in public circulation and may be freely transferred between users in accordance with the consensus rules of the decentralised network. Transfer functionality is determined by the underlying protocol and may be subject to standard technical conditions such as wallet compatibility, network fees, and block confirmation times. Any limitations that arise are typically due to external factors such as third-party exchange policies, jurisdictional regulatory requirements, or user-specific constraints.

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

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

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

false

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

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

G.14 Token value protection schemes

false

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable

G.16 Compensation schemes

false

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable

G.18 Applicable law

Cayman Islands Law

G.19 Competent court

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

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

The Bless Network distributes computational workloads across a global array of participating devices, creating a decentralised computing infrastructure. This reduces reliance on centralised cloud providers and rewards contributors in BLESS tokens.

BLESS is issued on the Solana blockchain, a public distributed ledger that combines Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-History (PoH) to record and validate transactions in a decentralised manner.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

Bless Network employs a Proof-of-Stake model to coordinate node operations and secure task execution. WebAssembly (WASM) is used to optimise runtime execution and maintain cross-platform compatibility.

The BLESS token is implemented under Solana's SPL token standard, which defines issuance and transfer rules. This standard ensures interoperability with Solana wallets, exchanges, and decentralised applications.

H.3 Technology used

The Bless Network uses a system-annealing–based task allocation framework to optimise resource distribution and maintain network efficiency. The protocol supports multiple programming paradigms, enabling broad developer participation.

The BLESS token itself is an SPL token on Solana, using existing Solana infrastructure for issuance and transfer.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

The Bless Network relies on Proof-of-Stake for validator participation and reward distribution.

Solana's consensus combines PoS, Tower BFT, and Proof-of-History, enabling high throughput and sub-second confirmation times for transactions, including BLESS transfers.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Node operators are incentivised through staking rewards linked to their performance and reliability in contributing resources.

For transactions and smart contract execution, BLESS follows the standard fee structures of the Solana blockchain.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

false

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable

H.8 Audit

true

H.9 Audit outcome

The Bless smart contracts have been audited by Halborn. No critical vulnerabilities have been found. Minor and medium-level issues were identified and fully remediated prior to deployment.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

Bless Token (BLESS) is already in public circulation and the current action relates to its admission to trading, rather than a new offer to the public. Nevertheless, risks associated with the admission process include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.2 Issuer-related risks

Not applicable

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.5 Technology-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.6 Mitigation measures

Risk mitigation measures include completed technology audits, open-source development contributions, and a PoS consensus model to sustain network operations. An engaged community bolsters ongoing project supervision with contribution to infrastructural and technological advancements.

Dynamic Resource Matching & Simulated Annealing

For every workload, the network first screens nodes against minimum hardware criteria, then refines the selection through a Simulated Annealing based evaluation that down-ranks poorly-performing nodes, ensuring that only the most reliable devices receive tasks and lowering the chance of service failures.

Randomized Task Distribution

After optimal nodes are chosen, Bless applies a Greco-Latin square distribution method so that even those nodes cannot predict which will actually execute a given task.

WASM Secure Runtime

All workloads run inside a WebAssembly sandbox that isolates computations from the host device - enforces dedicated CPU/GPU/RAM quotas and blocks unauthorised access.

End-to-End Task Encryption

Before despatch, workloads are encrypted before being sent to nodes and each node receives only the data it needs, preventing data-in-transit leaks and limiting exposure of sensitive information.

Dynamic Verification Mechanism

Bless lets each application choose an appropriate result-checking method, so results can be verified even under heterogeneous workloads.

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

J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Mandatory Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate

S.1 Name

TX Labs Limited

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

6EH6

S.3 Name of the crypto-asset

Bless Token

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

See H.4

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

See H.5

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates

2025-08-21

S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates

2026-08-21

S.8 Energy consumption

67.37 kWh / a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment

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

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