White Paper

Banana Gun(BANANA) Whitepaper

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BANANA -4,33 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [BANANA]

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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 BANANA may not be transferable, or liquid, or lose its value, in part or in full.

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

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

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

III. WARNING

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

B. The Prospective Holder should base any decision to purchase this Crypto-Asset on the content of the Crypto-Asset White Paper as a whole and not on the summary alone.

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

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

E. The BANANA token is an ERC-20 utility token deployed on the Ethereum blockchain with a fixed maximum supply of 10 million tokens. It is the native token of the Banana Gun ecosystem, a Telegram-based bot that provides users with automated trading and token "sniping" functionalities on decentralised exchanges. Holding the BANANA token provides access to certain features and benefits within the Banana Gun protocol. The primary right afforded to holders is eligibility to receive a share of the protocol's revenue, which is generated from fees on trades executed through the bot. The token does not confer any voting or governance rights over the protocol.

F. The BANANA token provides access to features and benefits within the Banana Gun ecosystem. This includes eligibility for a revenue-sharing mechanism, where a percentage of the protocol's trading fees is distributed to token holders who meet a minimum holding threshold. Additionally, the token can be burned in exchange for "Banana Credits," which unlock supplementary services within the trading bot, such as access to additional wallets. The token does not grant a fixed quantity of services; the benefits from revenue sharing depend on the protocol's trading volume and fee structure, while the utility derived from burning tokens is subject to the features offered by the project at any given time. The BANANA 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 BANANA 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 BANANA 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; BANANA 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 BANANA 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 BANANA 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 BANANA 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 Risks; Projects that lack a formal, decentralised community governance mechanism, with decisions regarding protocol upgrades, treasury management, and strategic direction being made centrally by the project team may increase project centralisation risks. As a result, the direction of the project may rest predominantly with the issuer or a small group of contributors,

which may affect the transparency of future changes, reduce alignment with user interests, and expose the project to operational or reputational risks if those central parties encounter difficulties or act in a manner contrary to the expectations of the broader community.

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility; The BANANA 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 BANANA 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 BANANA 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 BANANA tokens price and future use cases.

Holding Concentration Risk; A small number of holders controlling a large portion of the circulating supply may create risks of security concerns, price manipulation, sudden sell-offs, or influence of key governance decisions.

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 Ethereum blockchain, on which the token is issued, may experience downtime or congestion, which could delay or prevent token transfer or utility usage.

Consensus Failure Risk; A failure in the blockchains consensus mechanism could result in halted transactions, unexpected behavior, or loss in network integrity.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities; Although the token uses audited or standard smart contract makeups (ERC-20 standard), undetected bugs, exploits, or implementation errors could compromise functionality or security.

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

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

Interoperability Risk; If the token interacts with other chains, bridges, or oracles, failures or exploits in those systems could affect the tokens operations.

Protocol-level Risk; Upgrades or forks of the protocol itself may affect the token, which could lead to compatibility issues and/or unexpected token behaviour.

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

6. Mitigation Measures

Blockchain Performance Risk; The Ethereum blockchain has adopted a Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism to improve network scalability and reduce latency. Ongoing upgrades to the network are designed to enhance throughput, and gas fees help prioritise transactions under load.

Consensus Failure Risk; Ethereum Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism includes validator incentives, slashing penalties for malicious actors, and finality checkpoints to ensure integrity. The validator set is large and globally distributed which reinforces decentralization of the network.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities; Smart contracts on Ethereum are immutable by design, unless explicitly designed to be upgradeable. The ecosystem encourages open source code, independent audits, and community input. Standardised libraries such as OpenZeppelin reduce coding errors by reusing tested components.

Upgradeability Risk; Ethereum does not enforce upgrade functionalities within smart contracts, but supports their technical implementation. Risks related to upgradeable contracts can be mitigated through standard practices such as time delay triggers or multi-sig wallets.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency; The Ethereum blockchain & ecosystem supports decentralized indexing and querying via different protocols to reduce reliance on centralized third party data services.

Interoperability Risk; Mitigations for cross-chain bridging include usage of audited bridges and token locking mechanisms.

Protocol-level Risk; Ethereum maintains a public roadmap and follows a structured governance process. Core updates to the network undergo extensive testing and community reviews.

Emerging Technology Risk; Ethereum developers monitor potential emerging technology threats, and are actively researching and developing quantum-resistant solutions. The network's modular

design may allow for future cryptographic upgrades if required.

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: BANANAGUN LTD 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: Limited Company B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: Albany Financial Center, Suite 706, Albany, South Ocean Blvd., P.O. Box SS-19019, Nassau, N.P, BS B.5 Head Office, if applicable: Albany Financial Center, Suite 706, Albany, South Ocean Blvd., P.O. Box SS-19019, Nassau, N.P, BS B.6 Date of

Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.7 Legal Entity Number: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.8 Members of the Management Body:
Line ID | Identity | Business Address | Function 1 | No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. | No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. | No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.9 Business Activity: The business activity of the issuer involves the development, maintenance, and operation of the Banana Gun protocol, a Telegram-based trading bot that facilitates automated and manual trading on decentralised exchanges B.10 Parent Company: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.11 Parent Company Business Activity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

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

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

C.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited C.2 Legal Entity Identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42 C.3 Legal Form, if applicable: Private Limited Company C.4 Registered Office, if applicable: Piazzetta Business Plaza, Office Number 4, Floor 2, Triq Ghar il-Lembi, Sliema SLM1562, Malta C.5 Head Office, if applicable: See C.4 C.6 Date of Registration: 2018-09-07 C.7 Legal Entity Registration Number: C 88193 C.8 Members of Management Body:

Line ID | Identity | Business Address | Function 1 | Erald Henri J. Ghoos | See C.4 | Director 2 | Fang Hong | See C.4 | Director 3 | Joseph Portelli | See C.4 | Director 4 | Wei Man Cheung | See C.4 | 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 BANANA 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: Banana Gun D.2 Crypto-Assets Name: See F.14 D.3 Abbreviation: See F.14 D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: Banana Gun is a decentralised application that operates as a bot within the Telegram messaging service. It is designed to facilitate automated and manual trading of crypto-assets on decentralised exchanges (DEXs), primarily on the Ethereum and Solana blockchains. The project provides tools for users to "snipe" newly launched tokens by automating purchase orders and to execute manual trades with features intended to improve transaction priority. D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Project:

Name | Role | Business Address BANANAGUN LTD | Core Contributor/Issuer | Albany Financial Center, Suite 706, Albany, South Ocean Blvd., P.O. Box SS-19019, Nassau, N.P, BS

D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The core service provided by the project is a Telegram-based trading bot that enables users to interact with decentralised exchanges. Key features include automated purchasing of tokens upon liquidity pool creation ("sniping"), manual buy and sell orders, and transaction management functionalities. D.8 Plans for the Token: The project maintains a public roadmap that outlines future developments, including planned integration with additional

blockchain networks and the launch of a dedicated web application. These developments are intended to expand the project's ecosystem but are not expected to fundamentally alter the core utility of the BANANA token. D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: At its token generation event, the BANANA token supply was allocated as follows: - Treasury: - 45% of the total supply, - subject to a two-year linear vesting schedule. - Circulating Supply (including presale): - 32.2% of the total supply was made liquid at launch or allocated to the presale. - - Burned: - 11% of the total supply was permanently removed from circulation. - Team: - 10% of the total supply, - 5% locked for two years and 5% locked for eight years. - Other: - 1.8% allocated for purposes such as liquidity provision and market maker loans D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The project's Treasury, which holds 45% of the total token supply, is controlled by the project team themselves. These funds are stated to be used for emissions of Banana Bonus.

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: The maximum total supply of BANANA is fixed at 10,000,000 tokens. 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 BANANA through the OKX Trading Platform via the Application Program Interface ("API"), the Application Software ("OKX App"), as well as the official OKX website as follows; **www.okx.com**. E.36 Involved Costs, if applicable: In line with the OKX current Terms of Service. E.37 Offer Expenses: n/a E.38 Conflicts of Interest: A crypto-asset is listed following a decision rendered independently by the Listing Committee in line with the internal policies of OKX Europe Limited. Any potential disclosures that may arise of conflicts of interest are published on the OKX website. E.39 Applicable Law: Malta E.40 Competent Court: Malta

F. Information about the Crypto-Assets

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type: Other Crypto-Asset F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality: The BANANA token's primary functions are to facilitate revenue sharing and provide access to enhanced features within the Banana Gun bot. Token holders meeting a minimum threshold are eligible to claim a share of the protocol's trading fee revenue. Additionally, users can burn BANANA tokens to acquire in-app credits, which are used to unlock premium functionalities, such as the ability to use

additional wallets with the bot. F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: All core functionalities of the BANANA token, including revenue sharing and the burn-for-credits mechanism, are live and operational as of the date of this whitepaper. F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: BANANA is a fungible ERC-20 utility token deployed on the Ethereum blockchain with a fixed maximum supply of 10,000,000. Its primary purpose is to grant holders access to a share of protocol revenue and to be used as a means to unlock additional services within the Banana Gun trading bot via a burn mechanism. The token does not represent ownership, equity, or governance rights in the project. F.7 Commercial Name or Trading Name, if applicable: See F.14 F.8 Website of the Issuer: **https://www.bananagun.io/** F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-02-11 F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: 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: V4X8PQ8FF F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: 5WZXL33SN F.16 Voluntary Data Flag: FALSE F.17 Personal Data Flag: FALSE 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, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway.

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 BANANA token. Holders of the token have the right to participate in the protocol's revenue-sharing

mechanism, subject to meeting minimum holding requirements. They also have the right to burn their tokens in exchange for in-app credits to access additional services. These rights do not constitute a claim on the issuer's assets or a share in its profits. G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: As the token attaches no obligations, there are no obligations to be exercised. Rights related to revenue sharing can be exercised by claiming rewards through the project's official decentralised application (dApp). The right to obtain in-app credits is exercised by initiating a burn transaction through the user interface of the Banana Gun Telegram bot. G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: As the token does not grant obligations, there are no conditions under which obligations may be modified. The rights associated with the BANANA token may be modified unilaterally by the project's development team. As the protocol does not have a decentralised governance framework, changes to the revenue-sharing model, the utility of in-app credits, or other token-related features are at the discretion of the issuer. G.4 Future Public Offers, if applicable: N/A G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The issuer and its team retain control over a significant portion of the token supply. This includes a 10% allocation for the team and a 45% allocation for the project treasury. These wallets are controlled by the project team. G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The BANANA token provides access to two primary digital services: 1) eligibility for a share of the protocol's fee revenue, distributed to qualifying token holders, and 2) the ability to burn tokens to receive "Banana Credits," which are used as an internal currency to unlock additional bot functionalities like extra wallets. G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The BANANA token cannot be redeemed for any off-chain goods, services, or fiat currency from the issuer. Its utility is confined to the Banana Gun digital ecosystem. Users can functionally 'redeem' the token by burning it to receive Banana Credits, which are non-transferable digital entitlements used to access specific services within the bot. 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 BANANA token is implemented using the ERC-20 token standard on the Ethereum blockchain. ERC-20 is the widely adopted standard for fungible tokens on Ethereum, defining a common interface for token issuance, transfers, and third-party integrations. ERC-20 tokens are deployed via smart contracts that control total supply, balances, and permissions, and are compatible with Ethereum wallets, DeFi applications, and decentralized exchanges. The standard supports functions such as transfer, approve, mint, and burn, enabling programmable token logic through Ethereum's account-based architecture. H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The BANANA 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. The Ethereum ecosystem enables composability with DeFi, NFT, and DAO infrastructure, and supports programmable token functionality within a Turing-complete environment. H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: Ethereum uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. Validators are selected to propose and attest to new blocks based on the amount of ETH they have staked. Blocks are finalized through a checkpoint-based finality system, with strong economic incentives to penalize dishonest behavior. This mechanism supports decentralization, finality, and high security. This consensus model ensures

the integrity of the blockchain, including the execution and recording of all associated transactions for the BANANA token. H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: Ethereum validators earn rewards in the native token (ETH) for producing and attesting to blocks. Gas fees are paid in ETH and are required to execute transactions or smart contract calls, including BANANA token transfers. Under EIP-1559, a portion of the base fee is burned while the remainder is distributed to validators. Fees vary depending on network congestion and computational complexity of the transaction. H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: FALSE H.7 DLT Functionality Description: N/A H.8 Audit of the Technology Used: TRUE H.9 Audit Outcome, if applicable: The BANANA token smart contract has undergone audits from third-party security firms SolidProof and Asfalia. Both audits focused on the security and functionality of the ERC-20 token contract. The reports can be accessed publicly.

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: Banana I.4 Consensus Mechanism: The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction

efficiency. I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity. I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-10-01 I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-10-01 I.8 Energy consumption: 231.68263 (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 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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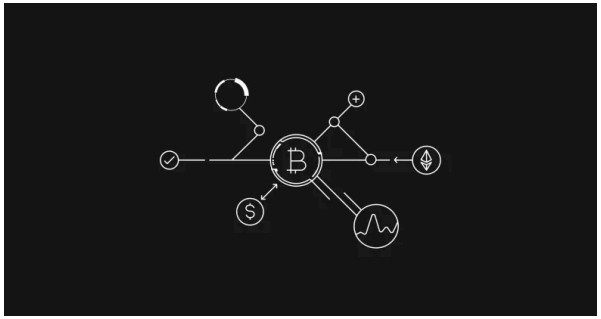

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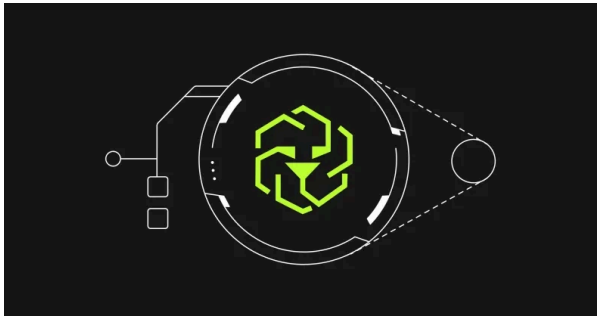

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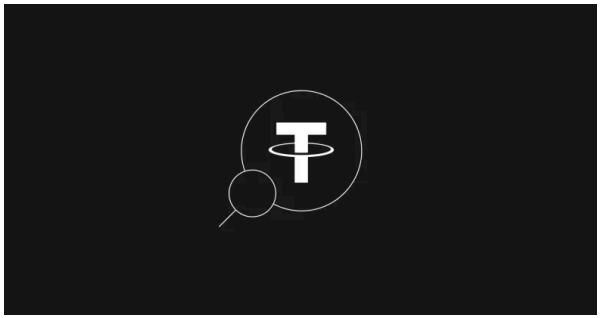

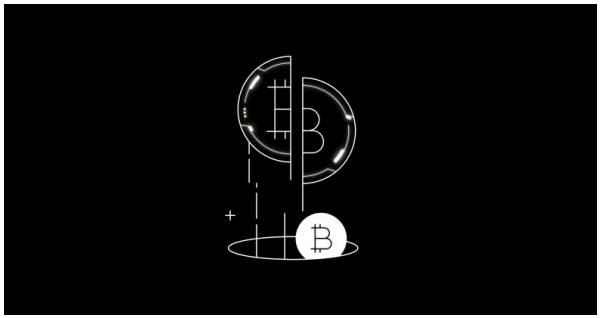

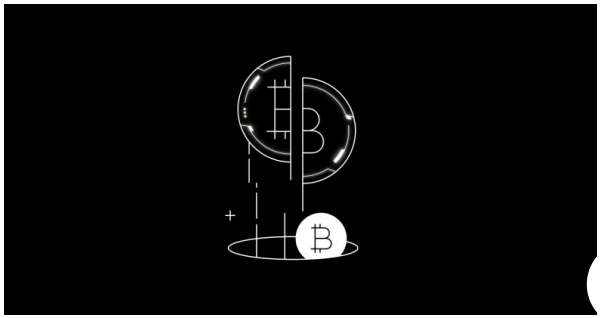

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