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White Paper

Doodles(DOOD) Whitepaper

OKX Learn   Date de publication : 20 nov. 2025   Date de mise à jour : 20 nov. 2025   Lecture de 34 min.   ⬆️

🟡 BNB -2,21 %   ⚫ DOOD -4,39 %   🟣 SOL -0,69 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [DOOD]

Document Details

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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 DOOD 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 DOOD token is a crypto-asset implemented as an SPL token on the Solana blockchain, as well as the BNB Smart Chain. It is designed to function as a utility token within the Doodles ecosystem, a brand focused on digital collectibles and entertainment.

Ownership of DOOD is intended to grant holders the right to participate in the project's ecosystem, with planned functionalities including receiving rewards for engagement and participating in governance decisions. There are no obligations attached to holding the DOOD token. The exercise of rights is conducted through interactions with smart contracts on the Solana network. These rights and their conditions may be modified in the future through governance proposals approved by the community. F. The DOOD token is intended to provide access to the Doodles digital ecosystem. The key features it unlocks are related to community engagement, with planned utilities focused on ecosystem rewards and governance participation. The token does not grant access to a specific quantity of goods or services but rather enables participation within the platform's broader framework. The quality of this access depends on the successful implementation of the project's future roadmap, including the development of governance and reward mechanisms. The DOOD 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 DOOD 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 DOOD 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: DOOD 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 DOOD 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 DOOD 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 DOOD token holders visibility into the financial health status of the issuer/project.

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

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The DOOD 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 DOOD 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 DOOD 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 DOOD tokens price and future use cases.

4. Project Implementation-Related Risks

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

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

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

5. Technology-Related Risks

Blockchain Performance Risk: The Solana and BNB Smart Chain blockchains, 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 (SPL and BEP-20 standards), 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 underlying blockchains mitigate performance risks in several ways. The Solana network is designed for high performance, operating on a Proof-of-

History (PoH) combined with Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. It mitigates congestion through a localized priority fee market. The BNB Smart Chain operates on a Proof-of-Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism, which uses a set of active validators to achieve high throughput and low transaction fees, managing congestion through its own gas fee market.

Consensus Failure Risk: Both networks have mechanisms to ensure network integrity. Solana's PoS consensus relies on a large, globally distributed set of validators who stake SOL as collateral. Malicious behaviour is deterred by "slashing" penalties, and network integrity is secured by the continuous validation of the Proof-of-History sequence. BNB Smart Chain's PoSA consensus relies on a limited set of elected validators who stake BNB. Network integrity is maintained by this validator set, which is responsible for confirming transactions and producing blocks.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: This token is deployed using widely adopted standards: the SPL (Solana Program Library) token standard on Solana and BEP-20 on BNB Smart Chain. The security of these token standards is bolstered by their extensive use, open-source nature, and continuous community review. On Solana, developers mitigate risks by using the audited Solana Program Library and frameworks like Anchor. On BNB Smart Chain, developers utilize battle-tested libraries like OpenZeppelin. While this reduces the risk of token-level bugs, vulnerabilities could still exist in other smart contracts that interact with the token.

Upgradeability Risk: The risk associated with upgradeable contracts is mitigated by on-chain governance and security practices. On Solana and BNB Smart Chain, the primary mitigation for contracts with "owner" addresses is to secure those addresses. This is typically achieved by requiring multiple signatures (a "multisig") for any change, implementing mandatory time-delays that allow users to review and react to pending upgrades, or by setting

program/contract authority to an immutable address. In many cases, this control is transitioned to a token-holders' DAO.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: To mitigate reliance on single, centralised service providers, the ecosystems of both chains support a diverse set of infrastructure. For Solana and BNB Smart Chain, decentralised indexing protocols (e.g., The Graph) and multiple independent RPC providers are available, allowing applications to avoid a single point of failure and ensuring high availability and censorship resistance.

Interoperability Risk: This token relies on bridges to move between Solana and BNB Smart Chain. This risk is mitigated by the use of established and audited bridging technologies. Transfers between these networks rely on various third-party bridges, which have their own security models (often involving multisig contracts, on-chain light clients, or external validator sets) and are subject to their own extensive audits.

Protocol-level Risk: Both blockchains manage protocol upgrades through public and transparent processes. Solana's roadmap and upgrades (SIMDs - Solana Improvement Documents) are subject to public research, developer discussion, and extensive testing before being recommended for mainnet adoption by the validator community. BNB Smart Chain's protocol development (BEPs) is managed by its core development community and validator set, with network upgrades publicly discussed, validated on testnets, and progressively rolled out to the mainnet.

Emerging Technology Risk: Long-term threats, such as advancements in quantum computing, are actively monitored by the core development communities of both networks. Solana Labs and the Solana developer community are actively researching and developing solutions to ensure long-term network security. The BNB Smart Chain, being EVM-

compatible, also benefits from the extensive research and development within the wider Ethereum ecosystem regarding quantum-resistant cryptography. The modular architectures of both networks are designed to allow for future cryptographic upgrades if a threat becomes viable.

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: Doodles, LLC

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 Liability Company (LLC)

B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: 3800 NE 1st Ave Fl 7, Miami, FL 33137, USA

B.6 Head Office, if applicable: 3800 NE 1st Ave Fl 7, Miami, FL 33137, USA

B.7 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2021-10-21

B.8 Legal Entity Number: 2021-001045614

B.9 Members of the Management Body:

    Line ID 1: Jordan Castro, 3110 Thomas Avenue #529, Dallas, TX 752204, Organizer

    Line ID 2: Evan Keast, 504-1265 Beach Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6E1V4, Organizer

Line ID 3: Scott Martin, 458 Herkimer St., Hamilton, ON, Canada L8P 2J3, Organizer

B.10 Business Activity: Doodles, LLC operates as a next-generation entertainment and media company that builds immersive storytelling experiences through digital collectibles (NFTs), original content, live events, and lifestyle products.

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

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

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

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

C.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited

C.2 Legal Entity Identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

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

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

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

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

C.7 Legal Entity Registration Number: C 88193

C.8 Members of Management Body:

    Line ID 1: Erald Henri J. Ghoos, Belgian, See C.4, Director

Line ID 2: Fang Hong, American, See C.4, Director

Line ID 3: Joseph Portelli, Maltese, See C.4, Director

Line ID 4: Wei Man Cheung, Dutch, 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 DOOD 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: Doodles

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

D.3 Abbreviation: See F.14

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: Doodles is a community-driven collectibles project and entertainment brand built around a collection of 10,000 non-fungible tokens (NFTs). The project aims to create a joyful and immersive universe through art, music, animated content, and live events, with a focus on collaborative storytelling.

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

Name: Jordan Castro, **Role:** Co-Founder, **Business Address:** United States

Name: Evan Keast, **Role:** Co-Founder, **Business Address:** United States

Name: Scott Martin, **Role:** Co-Founder & CEO, **Business Address:** No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

Name: Remy Brommer, **Role:** Head of Product, **Business Address:** United States

D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The Doodles project provides access to a multi-faceted entertainment ecosystem. Key features include the original NFT collection, which allows holders to participate in the Doodles Community Treasury governance, and the Stoodio platform, a hub for users to create and customize Doodles avatars and collect digital items. The project has also engaged in high-profile collaborations with brands like Kellogg's Froot Loops.

D.8 Plans for the Token: Past Milestones: The Doodles project was founded in 2021, successfully launching its 10,000-piece NFT collection on Ethereum. It secured $54 million in funding in a 2022 round. In March 2023, the project released its "DoodleMAP," outlining its strategic vision. More recently, the project launched its native DOOD token on the Solana blockchain. **Future Milestones:** The project plans to integrate the DOOD token more deeply into its ecosystem. Future plans suggest the token will be used as a reward mechanism to incentivize community participation and will enable holders to take part in governance processes beyond the NFT-based treasury voting.

D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: According to publicly sourced information, the total allocation of the DOOD token is as follows: - Doodles Community: 30% - Ecosystem Fund: 25% - Team: 17% - New Blood: 13% - Liquidity: 10% - Company: 5%

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The project raised $54 million in a funding round in September 2022 from investors including Seven Seven Six and Acrew Capital. These funds are intended for scaling the company's intellectual property across music, gaming, and entertainment. Additionally, the token allocation includes a 25%

Ecosystem Fund, which will be used to foster growth, development, and community initiatives within the Doodles universe.

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: 10,000,000,000

E.13 Targeted Holders: N/A

E.14 Holder Restrictions: N/A

E.15 Reimbursement Notice: N/A

E.16 Refund Mechanism: N/A

E.17 Refund Timeline: N/A

E.18 Offer Phases: N/A

E.19 Early Purchase Discount: N/A

E.20 Time-Limited Offer: N/A

E.21 Subscription Period, beginning [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E.31 CASP identifier, if applicable: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

E.32 Placement Form: NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms Name, if applicable: OKX

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

E.35 Trading Platforms Access, if applicable: Users may access DOOD 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 DOOD token is an SPL token native to the Solana blockchain and also deployed on BNB Smart Chain, designed to operate as a utility and governance token within the Doodles ecosystem. Its planned functionality includes serving as a reward mechanism for community members who participate in the ecosystem and enabling holders to vote on governance proposals related to the project's development.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: All functionalities from the above-specified list are part of the project's future roadmap and are not fully implemented as of the writing of this

whitepaper. Their application is contingent on future development by the Doodles team.

F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR

F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: DOOD is a fungible utility token conforming to the Solana Program Library (SPL) & BEP-20 standard. It is deployed on the Solana & BNB Smart Chain blockchains and has a total fixed supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens.

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

F.8 Website of the Issuer: **https://www.doodles.app/**

F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-10-17

F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-12-18

F.11 Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer: Doodles, LLC offers services related to the creation and sale of digital art (NFTs) and branded lifestyle products, which are outside the scope of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

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: K9LQNXSP1

F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: KF6RX3LR1

F.16 Voluntary Data Flag: FALSE

F.17 Personal Data Flag: TRUE

F.18 LEI Eligibility: N/A

F.19 Home Member State: Malta

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

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

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations: There are no obligations attached to holding the DOOD token. Holders have the right to securely hold and freely transfer their tokens on the Solana and BNB Smart Chain networks. Additionally, holders possess the right to use the DOOD token for its intended, though currently planned, functionalities within the Doodles ecosystem, which include participation in future governance decisions and engagement with ecosystem reward mechanisms as they are developed and launched by the issuer. Ownership of the token does not grant any claim to profits, dividends, or assets of the issuer.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: The rights associated with the DOOD token are exercised by interacting with the relevant smart contracts on the Solana or BNB Smart Chain networks through a compatible, self-custodial crypto-asset wallet. For instance, planned governance rights would be exercised by connecting a wallet to a future governance portal and using the tokens to vote on proposals. The transfer of tokens is executed via standard transactions on the respective blockchains.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: The rights and functionalities associated with the DOOD token may be modified in the future. Any such modifications would be contingent upon the implementation of a formal governance framework, under which

changes would be proposed and subject to a vote by the community of token holders. The outcome would be determined by the protocols of the established governance system. Since there are no obligations for holders of the DOOD token, there are no subsequent conditions for modifications in this regard.

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

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The issuer, Doodles, LLC, and its team have retained a portion of the total token supply. According to the token allocation, 17% is allocated to the "Team" and 5% is allocated to the "Company," totaling 22% of the supply.

G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The DOOD token provides access to participate in the Doodles digital ecosystem. Its key features are utility-based, intended to facilitate community engagement through planned mechanisms such as receiving rewards for contributing to the ecosystem and voting on governance matters that shape the project's future.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The DOOD token is not redeemable for a specific good or service in a traditional sense. Instead, its utility is realised through on-chain actions and participation within the Doodles platform, such as using the token to vote in governance or engaging in other ecosystem activities once these features are live.

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 DOOD token is implemented using the SPL (Solana Program Library) token standard on the Solana blockchain. SPL is the authorised standard for fungible and non-fungible tokens on Solana, similar in function to Ethereum's ERC-20 standard. SPL tokens are managed via smart contracts (programs) and utilize Solana's high-throughput, low-latency infrastructure for token transfers and programmatic interactions. Solana's runtime environment uses Rust-based smart contracts and supports token metadata, mint authorities, and secure wallet integration through the Solana Token Program. In addition to its primary deployment on Solana, the DOOD token is also available on the BNB Smart Chain as a BEP-20 token, which is the standard for fungible tokens on that network.

H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The DOOD token is deployed on the Solana blockchain using the SPL token standard. Solana is a high-performance Layer 1 protocol built in Rust and

uses a hybrid Proof-of-History and Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism. DOOD's smart contract interactions are handled via the Solana Token Program. Network activity is coordinated through Solana smart contracts, and user wallets interact with the token via Solana-compatible clients. The token's deployment on the BNB Smart Chain utilises the BEP-20 standard on an EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) compatible network, allowing for interaction via standard Web3 wallets and tools.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: The Solana blockchain uses a hybrid consensus mechanism combining Proof-of-History (PoH) with Proof-of-Stake (PoS). Proof-of-History provides a verifiable, cryptographic time source that sequences transactions before they are validated by a decentralized network of validators using Proof-of-Stake. This mechanism allows Solana to achieve high throughput and low latency. The BNB Smart Chain operates on a Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism, where a limited set of validators are elected based on their staked BNB holdings to produce blocks, enabling fast transaction times and low fees.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: On the Solana blockchain, validators are incentivized through a Proof-of-Stake system where they earn rewards in the native token (SOL) for validating transactions and producing blocks. Transaction fees are also paid in SOL. On the BNB Smart Chain, validators are incentivized with rewards from transaction fees paid in BNB. Users must pay gas fees in BNB to execute transactions involving the DOOD token on this network.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: FALSE

H.7 DLT Functionality Description: N/A

H.8 Audit of the Technology Used: FALSE

H.9 Audit Outcome, if applicable: N/A

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: Doodles

I.4 Consensus Mechanism: Doodles is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Solana.

Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security.

Solana uses a unique combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS) to achieve high throughput, low latency, and robust security. Proof of History (PoH) is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time. Proof of Stake (PoS) involves validators being chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked.

I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: Doodles is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Solana.

Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and

delegators. Validators earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards. Delegators can delegate their BNB to validators and earn a portion of the rewards. Transaction fees on BSC are low and paid in BNB.

Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS). Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL, and a portion of the transaction fees. Delegators can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator and share in the rewards.

I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-11-18

I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-11-18

I.8 Energy consumption: 138.21151 (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) binance_smart_chain, solana 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.
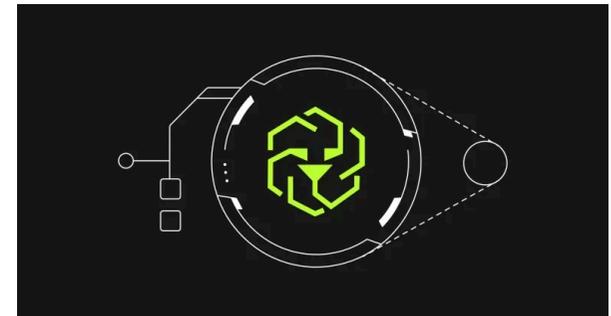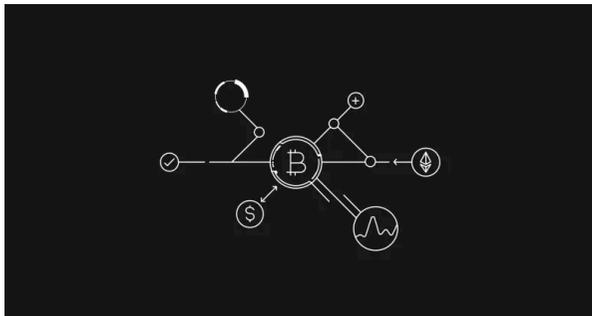
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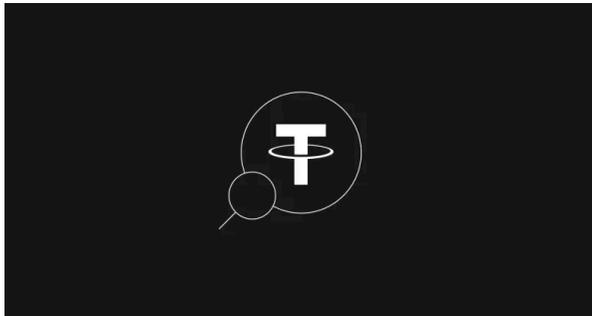Agrandir ⌄

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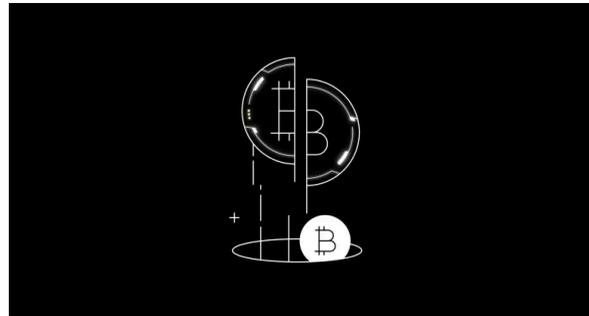
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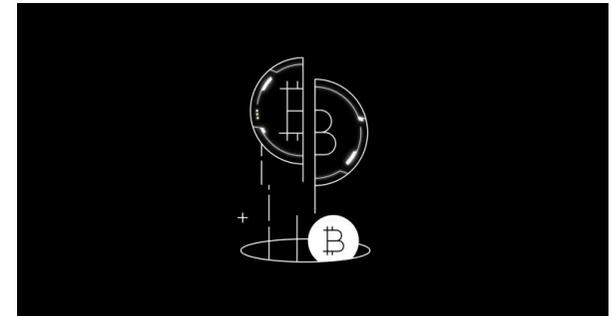
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OkX Europe Limited, opérant sous le nom commercial OKX, est désormais une plateforme de trading de cryptoactifs autorisée en tant que Fournisseur de services de cryptoactifs par la MFSA conformément à l'article 28 de la loi sur les marchés de cryptoactifs (chapitre 647 des lois de Malte).