		Date of notification
		Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU)
		2023/1114
		Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of
		Regulation (EU) 2023/1114
		Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of
		Regulation (EU) 2023/1114
		Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of
		Regulation (EU) 2023/1114
		Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of
		Regulation (EU) 2023/1114
		SUMMARY
		Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114
		Characteristics of the crypto-asset
		Key information about the offer to the public or admission to
		trading
		Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking
		admission to trading
		Name
		Legal form
	Table of soutout	Registered address
0	Table of content	Head office
		Registration Date
		Legal entity identifier
		Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law
		Contact telephone number
		E-mail address
		Response Time (Days)
		Parent Company
		Members of the Management body
		Business Activity
		Parent Company Business Activity
		Newly Established
		Financial condition for the past three years
		Financial condition since registration
		Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the
		offeror or person seeking admission to trading
		Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to
		trading
		Name
1		Legal form
		Registered address

Head office

Registration Date

Legal entity identifier

Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national

law

Parent Company

Members of the Management body

Business Activity

Parent Company Business Activity

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

Name

Legal form

Registered address

Head office

Registration Date

Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national

law

Parent Company

Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

Members of the Management body

Operator Business Activity

Parent Company Business Activity

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

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

Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project

Crypto-asset project name

Crypto-assets name

Abbreviation

Crypto-asset project description

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

Utility Token Classification

Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

Plans for the token

Resource Allocation

Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets

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

Public Offering or Admission to trading

Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading

Fundraising Target

Minimum Subscription Goals

Maximum Subscription Goal

Oversubscription Acceptance

Oversubscription Allocation

Issue Price

Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the

issue price

Subscription fee

Offer Price Determination Method

Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto- Assets

Targeted Holders

Holder restrictions

Reimbursement Notice

Refund Mechanism

Refund Timeline

Offer Phases

Early Purchase Discount

Time-limited offer

Subscription period beginning

Subscription period end

Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets

Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase

Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement

Right of Withdrawal

Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets

Transfer Time Schedule

Purchaser's Technical Requirements

Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

CASP identifier

Placement form

Trading Platforms name

Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

Trading Platforms Access

Involved costs

Offer Expenses

Conflicts of Interest

Applicable law

Competent court

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

Crypto-Asset Type

Crypto-Asset Functionality

Planned Application of Functionalities

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

Type of white paper

The type of submission

Crypto-Asset Characteristics

Commercial name or trading name

Website of the issuer

Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

Publication date

Any other services provided by the issuer

Identifier of operator of the trading platform

Language or languages of the white paper

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

Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

Voluntary data flag

Personal data flag

LEI eligibility

Home Member State

Host Member States

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

Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Exercise of Rights and obligations

Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

Future Public Offers

Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Utility Token Classification

Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens

Utility Tokens Redemption

Non-Trading request

Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities

Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

Supply Adjustment Protocols

Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Token Value Protection Schemes

Token Value Protection Schemes Description

Compensation Schemes

Compensation Schemes Description Applicable law Competent court Part H – Information on the underlying technology Distributed ledger technology Protocols and technical standards **Technology Used** Consensus Mechanism Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Use of Distributed Ledger Technology **DLT Functionality Description** Audit Audit outcome Part I – Information on risks Offer-Related Risks **Issuer-Related Risks** Crypto-Assets-related Risks **Project Implementation-Related Risks** Technology-Related Risks Mitigation measures Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environmentrelated adverse impacts Name Relevant legal entity identifier Name of the crypto-asset Consensus Mechanism Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates End of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption **Energy Consumption** Sources and methodologies **Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies** Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions Renewable energy consumption **Energy intensity** Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions - Controlled Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased **GHG** intensity Sources and methodologies Key energy sources and methodologies Key GHG sources and methodologies 1 **Date of notification** 16/09/2025

2	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.
3	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 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.
4	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
5	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	FALSE
6	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. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
SUMI	MARY	
7	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	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 (36) or any other offer document
		pursuant to Union or national law.
		MMT (the " <i>Token</i> ") will serve as the native governance and
		utility token of Momentum (the " <i>Project</i> "), a decentralised exchange (" <i>DEX</i> ") built on the Sui. The Token will be launched as a Sui fungible token standard with a total supply of 1,000,000,000 Tokens. The Token will be related to the following functionality:
		 Token holders will be able to lock their Tokens to obtain veMMT; veMMT holders will be able to vote on how Token emissions are distributed to liquidity pools, and will earn 100% of the swap fees generated by pools they vote for; and The Token will also serve as the reward mechanism for liquidity providers.
8	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	Additionally, the Project will launch an NFT collection known as DEED Packs. Holders of DEED Packs, during the reveal phase, will be able to burn their Packs to get in exchange a DEED NFT. Subsequently, once they complete the know your customer ("KYC") requirements, DEED NFT holders who stake their NFTs will be rewarded with the Token through an airdrop campaign. The number of Tokens they will receive is related to the rarity of their DEED NFT, where rarer NFTs correspond to a greater portion of the airdrop.
		Additionally, veMMT holders and veMMT LP voters will be entitled to a lottery allocation model that will take place each time a new project is launched within the Token Generation Lab ("TGL"), the launchpad created by the Project. The lottery will distribute 69% of token allocations to veMMT holders and 31% to veMMT LP voters. In this context, they will be airdropped with tokens from every project launching through the TGL.
		Currently, the Project does not have a formal governance mechanism for modifying the Token's characteristics; therefore, changes would be implemented through protocol updates by the development team. Any modifications to the Token's rights or obligations would be communicated through the Project's official channels and documentation.
09		Not applicable
	Key information about	Rize Labs Inc. (the "Person Seeking Admission to Trading")
10	the offer to the public or	seeks the admission of the Token to trading on multiple EU
	admission to trading	regulated trading platforms (the "Exchanges"). Admission to

A.17	Financial condition since registration	Since its registration, the Rize Labs Inc. has maintained a stable financial position and gradually expanded its operations. It successfully completed multiple fundraising rounds, securing an aggregate of over USD 11 million from strategic investors including Coinbase Ventures, Circle Ventures, OKX Ventures, Jump, Aptos Foundation, Sui Foundation, Varys Capital, Protagonist, Selini Capital, Amber Group, Kucoin Ventures, Gate Ventures, MEXC Ventures.
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable
A.15	Newly Established	TRUE
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	support the development of Momentum Finance. Additionally, Rize Labs Foundation holds full authority to carry out any activities not prohibited by the laws of Panama.
A.13	Business Activity	Rize Labs Inc. is a Panama corporation company limited by shares whose main activity is the issuance MMT and related activities. The primary purpose of Rize Labs Foundation is to foster and
A.12	Members of the Management body	Maria Elena Mata Donado De Toral Director Calle Colombia 45, Bella Vista, Panama, Panama 1, Republic of Panama
A.11	Parent Company	Rize Labs Foundation
A.10	Response Time (Days)	Ten (10) business days
A.9	number E-mail address	support@m-safe.io
A.8	Contact telephone	(+1) 650 575 2059
	applicable national law	
A.7	required pursuant to	155751336
A.6	Legal entity identifier Another identifier	Not applicable
A.5	Registration Date	09/05/2024
A.4	Head office	Campo Alegre Edificio Angeliki, Local 1A, Planta Baja, APDO, Postal 0832-00402, República de Panamá
A.3	Registered address	Campo Alegre Edificio Angeliki, Local 1A, Planta Baja, APDO, Postal 0832-00402, República de Panamá
A.2	Legal form	Corporation
A.1	Name	Rize Labs Inc.
Part A	A - Information about the off	eror or the person seeking admission to trading
		facilitating broad, fair access and exchangeability.
		by aligning incentives and enabling contribution-based rewards, while also enhancing the Token's liquidity and
		trading is intended to support user participation in the Project

From a revenue perspective, Rize Labs Inc. launched its DEX platform in March 2025, which has since become the primary revenue driver. Revenues are generated mainly through transaction fees collected on executed trades. Since 31 March 2025, gross trading fee is \$9.5M, leading to a net protocol revenue of around USD 1.9M as of the most recent interim period. This steady increase in transaction-based income reflects both the rising user adoption of the platform and growing trading activity on the DEX.

The platform has experienced continuous growth in active users, daily trading volume, and liquidity depth, supported by targeted marketing initiatives and strong partnerships within the blockchain ecosystem. The progressive expansion of market share and user engagement has been a significant factor in the increase of operating revenue.

Capital resources remain sufficient, supported by the original fundraising and ongoing operating cash inflows. Short-term liquidity needs are fully covered through transaction fee income from the DEX. In parallel, long-term capital strength is being enhanced through the introduction of new product lines, including vaults scheduled for launch by the end of August 2025, the perpetual DEX, and the forthcoming TGL Bluechip Launchpad.

Cash flows to date have been primarily derived from operating activities linked to trading fees, supplemented by financing inflows from investors during the initial fundraising rounds. These cash inflows have allowed Rize Labs Inc. to finance technology development, security audits, and user acquisition initiatives without significant reliance on external debt.

In summary, Rize Labs Inc.'s financial condition since registration has been stable and positive, characterized by adequate capitalization, significant fundraising success, consistent revenue growth, and strong user adoption. The combination of financial and non-financial performance indicators demonstrates sustainable progress consistent with Rize Labs Inc.'s size, business model, and strategic focus.

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

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

FALSE

B.2	Name	Not applicable	
B.3	Legal form	Not applicable	
B.4	Registered address	Not applicable	
B.5	Head office	Not applicable	
B.6	Registration Date	Not applicable	
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable	
	Another identifier		
B.8	required pursuant to	Not applicable	
	applicable national law		
B.9	Parent Company	Not applicable	
B.10	Members of the	Not applicable	
D.10	Management body	Not applicable	
B.11	Business Activity	Not applicable	
B.12	Parent Company	Not applicable	
D.12	Business Activity	Not applicable	
Part C	C - Information about the op	erator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the	
crypto	crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white		
paper	pursuant to Article 6(1), see	cond subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	
C.1	Name	Not applicable	

C.1	Name	Not applicable
C.2	Legal form	Not applicable
C.3	Registered address	Not applicable
C.4	Head office	Not applicable
C.5	Registration Date	Not applicable
	Legal entity identifier of	
C.6	the operator of the	Not applicable
	trading platform	
	Another identifier	
C.7	required pursuant to	Not applicable
	applicable national law	
C.8	Parent Company	Not applicable
C.9	Reason for Crypto-Asset	Not applicable
C. 3	White Paper Preparation	νοι αρρικασίε
C.10	Members of the	Not applicable
C.10	Management body	Not applicable
C.11	Operator Business	Not applicable
C.11	Activity	Not applicable
C.12	Parent Company	Not applicable
C.12	Business Activity	ποι αρρικασία

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
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
Part D) - Information about the cry	ypto-asset project
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Momentum Finance
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Momentum Token
D.3	Abbreviation	MMT
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	The Project consists of a DEX deployed on Sui. The DEX relies on a Concentrated Liquidity Market Maker ("CLMM") model, in which liquidity providers can determine the price ranges within which their capital will be used. Thanks to this approach, liquidity providers can increase the efficiency of their capital by concentrating their liquidity within the prices where they consider trading activity would be higher. Since the liquidity provided to the DEX is efficiently utilised, the Project can charge lower fees and reduce slippage. The Project's tokenomics are built around a 've(3,3)' model centred on two tokens: The Token, which will serve as the Project's native governance and utility token; and veMMT, the vote-escrowed non-transferable token obtained by locking the Token. When liquidity is deposited in the Project's liquidity pools, users receive a 'Position NFT' which serves as proof of liquidity ownership. These Position NFTs contain details of the user's position, such as its ID, the liquidity pool, the price range, the position amount, and other metadata. Liquidity providers must hold the Position NFT to claim their rewards and withdraw their liquidity.

Beyond the DEX functionality, Token holders will be able to lock their Tokens to obtain veMMT, with the amount determined by both the number of Tokens locked and the duration of the lock period. The maximum locking period will be 4 years, and locking for the full period results in a 1:1 ratio of veMMT per Token locked. veMMT holders will vote to decide how and to which liquidity pools to direct Token emissions as rewards, and those who vote for a liquidity pool will earn 100% of the swap fees generated by that pool.

Through its DEX, the Project also offers a liquid staking solution for SUI, Sui's native token. Users can stake SUI through the Project's interface and receive xSUI in return. xSUI is a liquid staking token that continuously accrues staking rewards whilst remaining usable across DeFi protocols. This mechanism is powered by SpringSui, a non-custodial staking framework that automatically stakes SUI across decentralised validators.

Lastly, the Project is building the Token Generation Lab, a launchpad where other projects' teams will be able to launch their tokens and handle their liquidity and token distribution. The launchpad will rely on a lottery allocation model that will distribute 69% of token allocations to veMMT stakers and 31% to veMMT LP voters. TGL fees will be locked for 12 months to provide deep DEX liquidity and sustainable trading conditions post-launch. The TGL will implement the following fee structure:

- 25% of the raise goes to the Project's team;
- 5% goes to referral rewards;
- 5% to DEED NFT holders; and
- 15% is locked up as liquidity for 12 months.

Rize Labs Inc.

Campo Alegre Edificio Angeliki, Local 1A, Planta Baja, APDO. Postal 0832-00402, República de Panamá

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

Rize Labs Foundation

Campo Alegre Edificio Angeliki, Local 1A, Planta Baja, APDO. Postal 0832-00402, República de Panamá

Core Team members:

• Wendy Fu, CEO & Co-founder, spent seven years at Meta/Facebook as an early member of the Libra/Diem team

		 that created the Move language and chain architecture. She worked closely with the five future founders of Mysten Labs, developing deep, hands-on Move expertise. This shared vision with Mysten and our technical depth give Momentum a clear execution edge. Jacky Wang, CTO & Co-founder, spent four years as a Core Engineer at Harmony, where he specialized in Layer 1 protocol development, consensus mechanisms, and smart contract infrastructure. He also worked as a backend engineer at DxChain before co-founding Momentum, giving him a strong foundation in both distributed systems and Move-based security products.
		• Vinson Leow, CSO, is a seasoned entrepreneur, Web3 strategist, and investor with nearly a decade of blockchain experience. As ex-Head of Growth at Partisia Blockchain, he raised over \$40M and built out a high-performing growth and BD team while securing strategic partnerships. Across his ventures, Vinson has raised more than \$150M for Web3 Ventures, he has also invested in over 100 Web3 startups, providing strategic guidance on tokenomics, growth, and scaling.
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	During the Token Generation Event ("TGE"), the Token will be launched on Sui to serve as the Project's governance token. The Token will be the centre of the Project's ve(3,3) model, according to which Token holders will be able to lock their Tokens to obtain veMMT, a non-transferable token representing their locked Tokens. The amount of veMMT obtained by Token holders who lock their Tokens will depend on the number of tokens locked and the duration of the lock period. The Project will host the sale of DEED Pack NFTs, organised in four different phases, each with its own price. Subsequently, during the reveal phase, DEED Pack holders will be able to burn their Packs to obtain, in exchange, a DEED NFT. DEED NFTs will entitle their holders to several benefits within the Project, such

		as an airdrop of the Token, benefits within the TGL, and
		airdrops from external protocols.
		Following the TGE, Token holders will be able to participate in
		the TGL lottery. The lottery will distribute 69% of token
		allocations to veMMT stakers and 31% to veMMT LP voters for
		projects launching on the platform.
		Q4 2022 - Q1 2023 : Seed round raised \$5.4M led by Jump
		Crypto with participation from Circle Ventures, Coinbase
		Ventures, Superscrypt (founded by Temasek), Redpoint
		Ventures, SV Angel, Shima Capital, Spartan Group and more.
		https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/msafe-raises-5-
		million-seed-for-developing-multi-signature-wallet-solutions-
D.9	Resource Allocation	<u>301713975.html</u>
		Q1 - Q2 2025: Private/Strategic Round raise led by OKX
		Ventures
		https://decrypt.co/323849/momentum-raises-strategic-
		round-led-by-okx-ventures-coinbase-ventures-protagonist-
		and-dna-fund
D.10	Planned Use of Collected	Not applicable
	Funds or Crypto-Assets	
	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off	Not applicable er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading
	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or	
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market,
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence
E.2	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable
Part E	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications.
E.1 E.2 E.3 E.4	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable Not applicable
E.2	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable
E.1 E.2 E.3 E.4	Funds or Crypto-Assets Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal Oversubscription	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable Not applicable
E.2 E.3 E.4 E.5	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal Oversubscription Acceptance	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable Not applicable
E.2 E.3 E.4 E.5	Funds or Crypto-Assets Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal Oversubscription Acceptance Oversubscription	er to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading ATTR The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable Not applicable FALSE
E.2 E.3 E.4 E.5 E.6	Funds or Crypto-Assets - Information about the off Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal Oversubscription Acceptance	The admission to trading aims to make MMT more accessible and easier to trade. By establishing a formal secondary market, investors can more effectively determine fair market value through transparent price discovery mechanisms. This increased trading accessibility not only expands opportunities for market participation but also helps MMT's market presence and practical applications. Not applicable Not applicable

	Official currency or any	
	Official currency or any	
E.9	other crypto- assets	Not applicable
	determining the issue	
	price	
E.10	Subscription fee	Not applicable
E.11	Offer Price	Not applicable
	Determination Method	1.00 000 000
	Total Number of	
E.12	Offered/Traded Crypto-	1,000,000,000
	Assets	
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL
		The purchase of the Token from EU-regulated Exchanges will be
		available to all users of such Exchanges. Most trading and
		exchange services offered by Exchanges are open to retail
		holders, and may be subject to the compliance requirements of
E.14	Holder restrictions	the respective Exchange.
		The Exchanges may impose restrictions on holders of Tokens on
		their respective Exchanges, in accordance with applicable laws
		and internal policies.
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	FALSE
F 24	Subscription period	Net englische
E.21	beginning	Not applicable
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable
	Safeguarding	
F 22	Arrangements for	Net englischle
E.23	Offered Funds/Crypto-	Not applicable
	Assets	
	Payment Methods for	Not an although
E.24	Crypto-Asset Purchase	Not applicable
	Value Transfer Methods	
E.25	for Reimbursement	Not applicable
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	Not applicable
	Transfer of Purchased	
E.27	Crypto-Assets	Not applicable
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	Not applicable
		Technical requirements will be specified by the exchange and
E.29	Purchaser's Technical	may include the following:
	Requirements	,

		1. A compatible digital wallet or account on supported
		exchanges;
		2. Internet access;
		3. A device (computer or mobile) to manage a digital
		wallet/private key and/or account on an exchange to carry
		out transactions
	Crypto-asset service	
E.30	provider (CASP) name	Not applicable
E.31	CASP identifier	Not applicable
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
		Binance
		Bitget
		Bybit
		Coinbase
E.33	Trading Platforms name	Gate.io
		Kraken
		MEXC
		• OKX
		Upbit
	Trading Platforms	
E.34	Market Identifier Code	Not applicable
	(MIC)	
	-	1
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	The Exchanges are accessible via their respective websites.
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	The Exchanges are accessible via their respective websites. The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs,
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs,
		The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges.
E.35	Trading Platforms Access Involved costs	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective
		The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by
		The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction
E.36	Involved costs	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms.
		The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms. Not applicable
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E.36	Involved costs Offer Expenses	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms. Not applicable The persons involved in the admission to trading of MMT do not have any conflicts of interest that could materially impact the admission to trading process or its outcome. Should any
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E.36 E.37	Involved costs Offer Expenses Conflicts of Interest	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms. Not applicable The persons involved in the admission to trading of MMT do not have any conflicts of interest that could materially impact the admission to trading process or its outcome. Should any potential conflicts arise, they will be promptly disclosed and managed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and best practices to ensure fair and transparent trading conditions.
E.36 E.37 E.38	Offer Expenses Conflicts of Interest Applicable law	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms. Not applicable The persons involved in the admission to trading of MMT do not have any conflicts of interest that could materially impact the admission to trading process or its outcome. Should any potential conflicts arise, they will be promptly disclosed and managed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and best practices to ensure fair and transparent trading conditions. Not applicable
E.36 E.37 E.38 E.39 E.40	Involved costs Offer Expenses Conflicts of Interest Applicable law Competent court	The use of services offered by Exchanges may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges. These costs are determined and set by the respective Exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these platforms. Not applicable The persons involved in the admission to trading of MMT do not have any conflicts of interest that could materially impact the admission to trading process or its outcome. Should any potential conflicts arise, they will be promptly disclosed and managed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and best practices to ensure fair and transparent trading conditions. Not applicable Not applicable
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F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	According to the article 3(1)(5) of MiCA, a crypto-asset is 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. As reminded by the European Banking Authority ("EBA"), the term 'right' should be interpreted broadly in accordance with recital (2) of MiCA. The Token qualifies as a crypto-asset within the meaning of MiCA, as it a digital representation of the right to access the Project. The Token can be transferred and stored using the distributed ledger technology ("DLT"). The Token facilitates Token holders' interaction with the Project. The Token gives its holders the following rights (and has the following features): • Locking: Token holders will be able to lock their Tokens in exchange for veMMT, a non-transferable token representing their locked Tokens. The maximum locking period will be 4 years, and the amount of veMMT obtained depends on both the number of Tokens locked and the duration of the locking period. Locking for the maximum period will result in a 1:1 ratio of veMMT per Token locked. • Voting: veMMT holders will be able to vote to decide how and to which liquidity pools to direct the Token's emissions as rewards. Those who vote for a liquidity pool will earn 100% of the swap fees generated by that pool. • Rewards: The Token will be used, through its emissions, to reward liquidity providers based on veMMT holder votes. Additionally, the Token will be used to reward DEED NFT
	Planned Application of	holders who stake their NFT, through an airdrop campaign. Each of the functionalities mentioned on F.2 will be available
F.3	Functionalities	following the TGE.
A des	cription of the characteristic	s of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for
	•••	white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of
		ecified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article
F.4	Type of white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	The Token will be the native governance and utility token of the Project, a DEX built on Sui. The Token will be launched as a Sui fungible token standard with a total supply of 1,000,000,000 Tokens. The Token will be related to the following functionality:

		 Token holders will be able to lock their Tokens to obtain veMMT; veMMT holders will be able to vote on how Token emissions are distributed to liquidity pools, and will earn 100% of the swap fees generated by pools they vote for; and The Token will also serve as the reward mechanism for liquidity providers. Additionally, the Project will launch an NFT collection known as DEED Packs. Holders of DEED Packs, during the reveal phase, will be able to burn their Packs to get in exchange a DEED NFT. Subsequently, once they complete the KYC requirements, DEED NFT holders who stake their NFTs will be rewarded with the Token through an airdrop campaign. The number of Tokens they will receive is related to the rarity of their DEED NFT, where rarer NFTs correspond to a greater portion of the airdrop. Additionally, veMMT holders and veMMT LP voters will be entitled to a lottery allocation model that will take place each time a new project is launched within the TGL, the launchpad created by the Project. The lottery will distribute 69% of token allocations to veMMT stakers and 31% to veMMT LP voters. In this context, they will be airdropped with tokens from every project launching through the TGL. Currently, the Project does not have a formal governance mechanism for modifying the Token's characteristics; therefore, changes would be implemented through protocol
		updates by the development team. Any modifications to the Token's rights or obligations would be communicated through the Project's official channels and documentation.
	Commercial name or	the Froject's official challiers and documentation.
F.7	trading name	MMT
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://app.mmt.finance/trade
	Starting date of offer to	
F.9	the public or admission	15/10/2025
	to trading	
F.10	Publication date	14/10/2025
F.11	Any other services	Please refer to Section A.13.
L.11	provided by the issuer	Tiease Telef to Section A.13.
F.12	Identifier of operator of	Not applicable
F.14	the trading platform	Not applicable
F.13	Language or languages of	English
1.13	the white paper	Liigiisii

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 Functionally Fungible	Not available
F.15	Group Digital Token Identifier, where available	Not available
F.16	Voluntary data flag	FALSE
F.17	Personal data flag	TRUE
F.18	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.19	Home Member State	Malta
F.20	Host Member States	The admission to trading of the Token is passported in the following countries: Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Germany Denmark Estonia Spain Finland France Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Netwerd Norway Poland Portugal Romania

		Slovakia
		Slovenia
		Sweden
Part 0	I - Information on the rights	and obligations attached to the crypto-assets
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	 The Token gives its holders the following rights (and has the following features): Locking: Token holders will have the right to lock their Tokens in exchange for veMMT, a non-transferable token representing their locked Tokens. Voting: Once they lock their Tokens, and therefore become veMMT holders, they will have the right to vote to decide how and to which liquidity pools to direct the Token's emissions as rewards. Those who vote for a liquidity pool will have the right to earn 100% of the swap fees generated by that pool. Rewards: Liquidity providers will be entitled to receive the Token as rewards, based on veMMT holder votes. Additionally, DEED NFT holders who stake their NFTs will be entitled to receive the Token as rewards through an airdrop campaign.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	 The rights outlined in Section G.1 may be exercised through the following actions: Locking: Token holders will have to lock their Tokens to exercise their right to receive veMMT, which represents their locked Tokens. Voting: To vote on how and to which liquidity pools to direct the Token's emissions as rewards, Token holders will have to first lock their Tokens and become veMMT holders. To receive 100% of the swap fees generated by a liquidity pool, Token holders will have to lock their Tokens and vote for that specific liquidity pool. Rewards: To receive Token rewards, users will have to provide liquidity to a pool that receives votes from veMMT holders. To receive Token rewards through the airdrop campaign, users will have to hold and stake a DEED NFT.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Any changes to the Token's rights, obligations, or features will be implemented by the Project's development team. Any modification will be communicated to the community through the Project's official channels.
G.4	Future Public Offers	Not applicable
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto- Assets	Not applicable

Not applicable Not applicable TRUE Not applicable The Exchanges may impose restrictions on holders of Tokens on their respective Exchanges, in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies. Token holders who acquire the Token through 'private sales' are subject to restrictions as per the terms of sale. FALSE Not applicable FALSE Not applicable FALSE	Classification Key Features of G.7 Goods/Services of Utility Tokens G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption G.9 Non-Trading request G.10 Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions The Exchanges may in their respective Exchange in their res
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	Token Value Protection
	ALC:
FALSE	G.15 Schemes Description Not applicable
	G.16 Compensation Schemes FALSE
Not applicable	Compensation Schemes
Not applicable	G.17 Description Not applicable
Subject to mandatory applicable law, any and all disputes or	
claims arising out of, or in connection with, this whitepaper	Subject to mandator
claims arising out of, or in connection with, this whitepaper and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or	Subject to mandator claims arising out of
	Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in
and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or	G.18 Applicable law Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof,
and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or termination thereof, shall be governed by, construed and	G.18 Applicable law Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof, enforced exclusively i
and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or termination thereof, shall be governed by, construed and enforced exclusively in accordance with the laws of Panama.	G.18 Applicable law Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof, enforced exclusively i
and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or termination thereof, shall be governed by, construed and enforced exclusively in accordance with the laws of Panama. Subject to mandatory applicable law, any and all disputes or	G.18 Applicable law Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof, enforced exclusively in Subject to mandatory claims arising out of,
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and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or termination thereof, shall be governed by, construed and enforced exclusively in accordance with the laws of Panama. Subject to mandatory applicable law, any and all disputes or claims arising out of, or in connection with, this whitepaper and/ or the Token, including the validity, invalidity, breach or termination thereof, shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts in Panama.	G.18 Applicable law Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof, enforced exclusively i Subject to mandatory claims arising out of, and/ or the Token, in termination thereof jurisdiction of the couperate H – Information on the underlying technology Distributed ledger
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	Description Not applicable

		by directly interacting with the token's smart contract through
		a third-party API.
		The Token will be launched on Sui, a blockchain that relies on a Delegated Proof-of-Stake ("dPoS") consensus mechanism. To participate in Sui's consensus mechanism, validators must have a stake, combining self and community delegations, of approximately 3 million SUI (Sui's native token). From the user perspective, there is no minimum staking requirement for users who wish to delegate their SUI to validators.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Sui's dPoS consensus is organised into epochs, which consist of
		24-hour periods during which the validator set and their voting power remain constant. The total voting power on Sui is always 10,000, regardless of the amount staked, with a quorum threshold of 6,667 (representing more than two-thirds of validators). This way, each validator's influence cannot exceed 10% of the validator set's combined voting power.
		Validators are compensated with SUI in exchange for processing transactions and securing the Sui network. Their compensation comes from two different sources: transaction gas fees and stake subsidies distributed by the protocol.
		Validators can set their own commission rates, which determine the percentage of staking rewards they retain from their delegators. The Sui network uses a tallying rule system where validators monitor and score each other's performance. Validators who receive poor performance scores can be penalised through slashed rewards, such as reducing up to 100% of their rewards for that epoch.
Н.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Every transaction performed on the Sui network requires the payment of gas fees, which are determined as follows:
		 Computation fees: This component of Sui fees covers the computational cost of executing the transaction. It is calculated by multiplying the computation units used to execute the transaction by the reference gas price. The reference gas price is set by validators at the beginning of each epoch through a gas price survey process. Storage fees: This fee component covers the cost of storing transaction data on-chain. It is calculated by multiplying the storage units required by the transaction by the storage price. The storage price is defined and updated through governance proposals. When transaction data is deleted,

		users receive a refund of up to 99% of what they originally paid for storage fees.
		The gas pricing mechanism is designed to keep fees low and predictable while incentivising validators to optimise their operations and prevent denial-of-service attacks.
Н.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	FALSE
Н.7	DLT Functionality Description	Not applicable
H.8	Audit	FALSE
H.9	Audit outcome	Not applicable
Part I	– Information on risks	
1.1	Offer-Related Risks	The Person Seeking Admission to Trading neither operates, controls, oversees, nor manages the functioning of the Exchanges where the Token will be admitted to trading. Additionally, the Token's underlying protocol may evolve due to ongoing technical, regulatory, and industry developments. Unforeseen risks may arise, and new challenges or opportunities may necessitate changes in the Project's strategies, goals, and structure. The risks outlined below highlight regulatory uncertainty, liquidity limitations, governance risks, network centralisation concerns, security vulnerabilities, and potential adjustments to fees or token supply that could impact the offer and trading of the Token. • Regulatory Compliance Risks: Although the Token is designed to comply with existing regulations (such as MiCA), evolving regulatory landscapes could impact its classification, trading status, or market/ community acceptance. Changes in regulatory requirements may necessitate modifications to the Project's operation, structure, or governance. Token holders must ensure compliance with local laws, as regulatory treatment of crypto-assets varies across jurisdictions. • Market Volatility: The Token is subject to extreme price fluctuations, influenced by market speculation, investor sentiment, and broader industry trends. External factors, such as regulatory announcements or technological developments, may further contribute to volatility, potentially leading to financial losses for holders. • Liquidity Risks: The ability to buy, sell or otherwise transact Tokens depends on activity on DEXs and, if applicable, centralised exchanges ("CEXs"). Limited liquidity may result

- in difficulties executing large trades without significant price impact, increasing the risk of loss.
- Risk of Trading Platforms: When Token holders trade on Exchanges, the Person Seeking Admission to Trading does not act as a contractual party to these transactions. All legal relationships regarding these trading platforms are subject to their respective terms and conditions, with no responsibility assumed by the Person Seeking Admission to Trading for their operations, services, or outcomes.
- Risk of Delisting: There is no guarantee that the Token will remain listed on any exchange. Delisting could significantly hinder the ability to trade Tokens, reducing liquidity and market value.
- Risk of Bankruptcy: The Exchanges or trading platforms where the Token is listed may become insolvent or cease operations, potentially resulting in a loss of access to funds or Tokens.
- Blockchain and Smart Contract Dependency: The Token relies entirely on its blockchain infrastructure. Any network downtime, congestion, security vulnerabilities, or smart contract failures could negatively impact its functionality, accessibility, or security. Additionally, the network may, at some point, operate under a centralised or permissioned model, where specific providers or node operators manage the network. This structure presents centralisation risks, including the potential for censorship or data monetisation.
- Operational Risks: Risks associated with the Token issuer/offeror's internal processes, personnel, and technologies may impact the ability to manage the Token's operations effectively. Failures in operational integrity could lead to disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage.
- Financial Risks: The Token issuer/offeror may face financial risks, including liquidity shortages, credit risks, or market fluctuations, which could affect its ability to continue operations, meet obligations, or sustain the stability and value of the Token.
- Legal Risks: Uncertainties in legal frameworks, regulatory changes, potential lawsuits, or adverse legal rulings could pose significant risks, affecting the legality, usability, or value of the Token.
- Fraud and Mismanagement Risks: The risk of fraudulent activity or mismanagement within the Token issuer/offeror's operations may impact the credibility of the project and the usability or value of the Token.

- Reputational Risks: Negative publicity whether due to operational failures, security breaches, or associations with illicit activities — could damage the Token issuer/offeror's reputation and, by extension, impact the value and acceptance of the Token.
- Technology Management Risks: Inadequate management of technological updates or failure to keep pace with advancements may result in security vulnerabilities, inefficiencies, or obsolescence of the Token and its supporting infrastructure.
- Dependency on Key Individuals: The success of the Token and its ecosystem may be highly dependent on key individuals. Loss or changes in project leadership could lead to operational disruptions, a loss of trust, or potential project failure.
- Conflicts of Interest: Misalignment of interests between the Token issuer/offeror and Token holders may lead to governance decisions that are not in the best interests of the community, potentially affecting the value of the Token or damaging the credibility of the project.
- Counterparty Risks: The Token issuer/offeror's reliance on external partners, service providers, and collaborators introduces risks related to non-fulfilment of obligations, which may affect the Token's operations, liquidity, or overall ecosystem stability.
- Industry Competition Risks: The Token issuer/offeror faces competition from other projects, including larger and wellfunded ventures that may attract more users and liquidity, potentially diminishing the viability of the Token.
- Investor Vesting Risks: While Tokens allocated to the team
 and other stakeholders may be subject to a vesting schedule
 to prevent "rug pulls" and conflicts of interest, the
 unlocking of Tokens over time could affect supply and
 demand trends and liquidity.
- Speculative Nature of the Token: Other than as stated herein with respect to the rights, functions, governance, staking, and fee-payment, the Token has no inherent utility beyond market sentiment and community-driven interest. Its value is highly speculative and subject to fluctuations based on external perceptions.
- Unanticipated Risks: There may be additional risks that cannot be foreseen. Some risks may materialise as unexpected variations or combinations of the factors discussed in this section.

1.2	Issuer-Related Risks	Not applicable, as the Issuer is the same as the Person Seeking
	10000 Holatea Hono	the Admission of the Token to Trading.
1.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	 Market Volatility Risks: The Token's value is highly volatile and may fluctuate due to market speculation, investor sentiment, regulatory developments, and technological advancements. External factors, such as shifting trends in the crypto industry, changing demand for blockchain services, or macroeconomic conditions, could contribute to extreme price fluctuations, potentially leading to total depreciation. Speculative Nature: No assurances of future value, performance, or rewards are made regarding the Token. Other than as stated herein with respect to the rights, functions, governance, staking, and fee-payment, the Token has no inherent or guaranteed utility beyond its role in the Project, and its valuation depends entirely on user adoption, demand, and community engagement. If adoption of the Project fails to grow as expected, the Token's value may be significantly impacted. Liquidity Risks: The ability to trade the Token depends on the level of activity on DEXs and, where applicable, CEXs. Low trading volume may result in difficulties executing large transactions without significant price impact. Limited demand for the Token or the underlying protocol may further reduce liquidity, making it difficult to acquire, sell or otherwise transact with the Token. Adoption and Project Demand Risks: The long-term success of the Token is dependent on widespread adoption of the Project. Adoption is influenced by various external factors, including user demand, competitive economic conditions, and organic community-driven expansion. The Person Seeking Admission to Trading has no control over the pace of adoption, and there is no guarantee that the Project will gain sufficient traction to sustain its economic model. If demand is too low, accessing the Project may be difficult, while an inadequate supply may lead to delays in accessing the Project. Blockchain Dependency Risks: The Token operates exclusively on its underlying blockchain network. Any disruption

 Transaction Costs: While blockchain fees are generally low, network congestion, high demand, or changes in blockchain fee structures may increase transaction costs, potentially reducing the economic viability of using the Token within the Project.

• Security Risks:

- Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: Despite security audits and best practices, unforeseen vulnerabilities in smart contracts could lead to security breaches, impacting Token security or functionality.
- Private Key Management: Token holders are solely responsible for safeguarding their private keys and recovery phrases. Loss of wallet credentials will result in the permanent loss of Tokens, as blockchain transactions are irreversible.
- Scam and Fraud Risks: Token holders are exposed to risks associated with scams, phishing attacks, fake giveaways, impersonation of the Token issuer/offeror or its team, counterfeit Tokens, and fraudulent airdrops. Engaging with unverified third-party platforms or unofficial communications increases the risk of fraud.
- Community and Narrative Risks: The Token's success is closely tied to community interest and the broader crypto narrative. Macroeconomic trends, emerging competitors, or declining community engagement may negatively impact the Token's perceived value and adoption.

• Regulatory and Compliance Risks:

- Evolving Legal Frameworks: Regulations governing crypto-assets differ across jurisdictions and are subject to change. New legal requirements may impact the Token's classification, availability, or functionality.
- Jurisdictional Restrictions: Some jurisdictions may impose restrictions or prohibitions on the trading or use of the Token, limiting its accessibility for certain users.
- Regulatory Harmonisation Risks: A lack of global regulatory alignment may create uncertainty, with some authorities potentially classifying the Token as a security or financial instrument, leading to increased compliance costs and legal obligations.
- Regulatory Enforcement Risks: Government agencies may take enforcement actions against the Token issuer/offeror if the Token is deemed an unregistered security or if other financial laws are found to have

been violated. Such actions could negatively impact the Token's availability, appeal, and value.

- Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") & Counter-Terrorism
 Financing ("CTF") Risks: Crypto transactions may be
 scrutinised for potential links to illicit activities. Authorities
 may take action against wallets or platforms suspected of
 facilitating money laundering or terrorist financing,
 affecting the ability of Token holders to use or trade their
 assets.
- Taxation Risks: The tax treatment of the Token varies by jurisdiction, and Token holders are solely responsible for understanding and complying with applicable tax laws. Any appreciation, conversion, or sale of the Token may trigger tax obligations that differ depending on the regulatory environment.
- Team Vesting and Token Release Risks: Tokens allocated to the team and other stakeholders may be subject to a vesting and unlock schedule. When these Tokens are vested, unlocked, and released into circulation, they may affect demand trends and liquidity.
- Technological Obsolescence Risks: The blockchain and crypto industries evolve rapidly. The emergence of new technologies, changes in market demand, or advancements in competing protocols could render the Token or its underlying blockchain infrastructure less competitive, reducing adoption and utility.
- Software Weakness Risks: The Token's infrastructure relies
 on relatively new blockchain technologies, which may
 contain undiscovered bugs, vulnerabilities, or inefficiencies.
 There is no guarantee that the process of transacting,
 storing, or interacting with the Token will be uninterrupted
 or error-free.
- Unanticipated Risks: Beyond the risks outlined above, additional unforeseen risks may emerge due to changes in regulatory, technological, or macroeconomic conditions, potentially affecting the Token's security, functionality, or value.

Project Implementation-Related Risks

The Person Seeking Admission to Trading neither operates, controls, oversees, nor manages the technology underlying the Project. While efforts are made to ensure security and stability, blockchain-based technologies are still evolving, and various risks exist. Additionally, the success and sustainability of the project rely on various external factors, including macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, and technological advancements.

• Technical Development Risks:

- Smart Contract Issues: Despite robust security measures, unforeseen vulnerabilities or bugs in the smart contracts could disrupt Token distribution, refunds, or vesting mechanisms.
- Blockchain Dependency: The Token operates exclusively on its underlying blockchain. Any network congestion, downtime, or security breaches could impact the project's implementation and functionality.
- o **Risk of Security Weaknesses in Core Infrastructure**: The project relies on open-source software, which may be modified by third parties not directly affiliated with the Issuer. Weaknesses or bugs introduced into the core infrastructure could compromise security and lead to the loss of digital assets. Furthermore, malfunctions or inadequate maintenance of the Project may negatively impact the Token's usability.
- Bugs in Core Blockchain Code: Even with rigorous testing, unknown bugs may exist in the blockchain protocol, potentially leading to disruptions, incorrect transaction processing, or security vulnerabilities.

Regulatory and Compliance Risks:

- Regulatory Actions in One or More Jurisdictions: The Token and the Project could be impacted by regulatory inquiries or actions, which may restrict further development, implementation, or usage.
- Evolving Laws and Regulations: New and changing laws related to financial securities, consumer protection, data privacy, cybersecurity, and intellectual property could impact the project. Compliance with these laws may require significant resources and could impose additional operational constraints.
- Governance Risk: Decision-making mechanisms in blockchain governance may be inefficient, slow, or disproportionately influenced by specific stakeholders, leading to potential centralisation or unfavourable network changes.

• Operational Risks:

Resource Allocation: The project's success depends on the issuer of the Token and its core team allocating sufficient resources (both financial and non-financial) to ensure timely development and deployment. Poor resource management could lead to delays or failure to achieve key milestones. Team Vesting Risks: While the team's Tokens may be subject to a vesting and unlock schedule to align interests with the community, the eventual vesting and unlocking of these Tokens may impact market stability or long-term commitment from team members.

• Market Adoption Risks:

- Competitive Environment: The crypto industry is highly competitive and trend-driven. There is a risk that the Token may fail to capture sufficient interest, limiting its adoption.
- Community Engagement Risks: The success of the Token depends heavily on community-driven sentiment and engagement. Failure to build or sustain an active community could hinder growth and long-term tradability

• <u>Timeline and Milestone Risks</u>:

- Delayed Milestones: Key deliverables such as Token distribution and liquidity access may face delays due to technical, operational, or funding challenges.
- CEX Listing Risks: Listings on centralised exchanges depend on securing the necessary funding for listing fees and meeting platform-specific requirements.
 Delays or insufficient resources could postpone broader market/ community access.

<u>Ecosystem Risks</u>:

- Dependence on External Partners: The project relies on partnerships with infrastructure providers, liquidity providers/ market makers, exchanges and other thirdparty service providers. Any failure or delay from these partners could disrupt implementation plans.
- Risk of Withdrawing Partners: The Token holder understands that the feasibility of the project depends strongly on the collaboration of service providers and other key stakeholders. A loss of critical partnerships could impact project sustainability.

• Technology and Software Risks:

- Risk of Software Weakness: The Token holder acknowledges that blockchain and smart contract technologies are still evolving. There is no guarantee that Token usage will be uninterrupted or error-free. Vulnerabilities in the underlying blockchain, smart contracts, or supporting technologies could lead to the complete loss of Tokens or their functionality.
- Dependency on Underlying Technology: The Project relies on blockchain infrastructure, hardware, and

- network connectivity, all of which may be subject to failures, outages, or vulnerabilities.
- Risk of Technological Disruption: The emergence of new technology, such as quantum computing, could undermine the security of blockchain encryption and compromise the integrity of digital assets.

Network Security Risks:

- Network Attacks and Cybersecurity Threats: Blockchain networks can be vulnerable to cyberattacks such as 51% attacks, Sybil attacks, or distributed denialof-service ("DDoS") attacks. These threats could disrupt network operations and compromise security.
- Blockchain Network Attacks: The network may be subject to validation attacks, including double-spend attacks, reorganisations, majority mining power attacks, "vampire" attacks and work race condition attacks. Successful attacks could compromise the proper execution of transactions and smart contracts.

Privacy and Anonymity Risks:

 Public Ledger Transparency: Blockchain transactions are recorded on a public ledger, which may expose transaction history and financial activity. Certain transactions could be linked to specific wallet addresses, making users vulnerable to fraud, phishing attacks, or targeted scams.

• Economic and Governance Risks:

- Consensus Failures or Forks: Errors in the consensus mechanism could lead to forks, where multiple versions of the ledger coexist, or network halts, reducing trust in the network.
- o **Economic Self-Sufficiency**: The long-term sustainability of the Token ecosystem depends on sufficient transaction volume to generate fees to support rewards for validators, which in turn maintain network security. A lack of adoption could lead to governance-driven changes to monetary policy, fee structures, or consensus mechanisms.
- Incentive Model Risks: Changes to block rewards, staking incentives, or governance models may be required to maintain network participation. Governance decisions could result in modifications that impact Token holders, including inflationary adjustments, transaction fees, or redistribution of rewards.

Software Weakness Risks:

Unforeseen Bugs and Security Vulnerabilities: The Token and its supporting infrastructure rely on blockchain technologies that may still be evolving. There is no guarantee that Token transactions will be uninterrupted or error-free. Software vulnerabilities, weaknesses in smart contracts, or infrastructure issues may result in loss of assets, security breaches, or unexpected network failures. **Unanticipated Risks:**

 Unforeseen Regulatory, Technological, or Economic Challenges: In addition to the risks identified, new threats may emerge due to changes in legal, technological, or economic conditions. Developments such as regulatory crackdowns, unforeseen Project vulnerabilities, or disruptive innovations could impact the usability, security, or value of the Token in ways not currently foreseeable.

The Person Seeking Admission to Trading neither operates, controls, oversees, nor manages the technology underlying the Project. While efforts are made to ensure security and stability, blockchain-based technologies are still evolving, and various risks exist.

Blockchain Dependency Risks:

- Network Downtime and Congestion: The Token relies entirely on its underlying blockchain network, which may experience outages, congestion, or downtime. Such events could disrupt Token transfers, trading, or other functionalities.
- Scalability Challenges: As transaction volume grows, the blockchain network may face scaling limitations. Increased congestion could lead to slower transaction processing times and higher fees, reducing efficiency and usability.
- **Settlement and Transaction Finality Risks**: Blockchain transactions are designed to be irreversible; however, under exceptional circumstances such as network forks or consensus failures, there remains a theoretical risk that transactions could be reversed, or multiple competing ledger versions could persist. Transactions sent to an incorrect address are not recoverable, leading to permanent loss of assets.

Smart Contract Risks:

Vulnerabilities: While smart contracts are developed with security measures, undiscovered vulnerabilities or

1.5 **Technology-Related Risks**

- exploits may impact Token security, distribution, or access. Bugs in the contract code may lead to unintended loss of Tokens, unauthorised transactions, or exposure to external attacks.
- Immutability Risks: Once deployed, some smart contracts cannot be altered. Errors or security flaws in the code could result in operational failures without the possibility of corrections.
- Security Exploits: Bugs or vulnerabilities in smart contracts may expose the Token ecosystem to potential hacks, allowing attackers to manipulate transactions, drain liquidity, or disrupt contract execution.

• Network Security Risks:

- Risk of Attacks and Forks: The blockchain may be susceptible to consensus-related attacks, such as double-spend attacks, majority validation power takeovers, censorship attacks, or forks. These risks could affect Token transactions, balance integrity, and overall network security.
- Cybercrime and Theft Risks: Despite security efforts, blockchain-based assets and services may be exposed to cyberattacks, including hacking, phishing, or malware threats. Compromised wallets, exchanges, or smart contracts could lead to asset theft, loss of funds, or disruptions in Token functionality.
- Data Corruption Risks: The reliability of blockchain data could be compromised due to software bugs, human error, or deliberate tampering. Such incidents may affect transaction records, network integrity, and user confidence in the system.

Wallet and Storage Risks:

- Private Key Management: Token holders are solely responsible for securing their private keys and recovery phrases. The loss of private keys results in irreversible loss of Tokens, as blockchain transactions are final and cannot be undone.
- Compatibility Issues: The Token is supported only by blockchain-compatible wallets. Incompatibility with specific wallet software, network malfunctions, or wallet provider shutdowns may affect access to and usability of the Token.

• <u>Ecosystem Dependency Risks</u>:

DEX and CEX Integration Issues: The Token's availability depends on integration with DEXs and CEXs. Technical failures, security breaches, or delisting from these

- platforms could limit liquidity, disrupt trading, and reduce Project accessibility.
- Reliance on Third-Party Services: Many blockchain services, including wallets, bridges, and oracles, depend on third-party providers. Failures, security breaches, or regulatory actions against these services could negatively affect the functionality of the Token.
- Centralisation Concerns: Although blockchain networks are designed to be decentralised, a small number of validators or node operators could introduce centralisation risks. This may lead to potential censorship, control over transactions, or increased vulnerability to governance attacks.

• Software and Protocol Risks:

- Bugs in Core Blockchain Code: Despite rigorous testing, undiscovered bugs in the core blockchain protocol could lead to network failures, incorrect transaction processing, or security vulnerabilities. A failure to address such issues promptly could result in loss of user confidence and network instability.
- Risk of Technological Disruption: Emerging technologies, such as quantum computing, could potentially compromise blockchain encryption, making networks vulnerable to attacks that could compromise data integrity or enable unauthorised asset transfers.
- Dependency on Underlying Technology: The stability of the Token ecosystem relies on underlying technical infrastructures, including internet connectivity, computing hardware, and cryptographic algorithms.
 Disruptions in these foundational technologies may impact network security and operational efficiency.

• Privacy and Anonymity Risks:

- Public Ledger Transparency: Blockchain transactions are recorded on a publicly accessible ledger, which may expose sensitive transaction data. While addresses do not directly reveal identities, sophisticated data analysis could potentially link certain transactions to specific individuals or entities.
- Exposure to Fraud and Targeted Attacks: Increased transparency may lead to risks such as phishing, fraud, or unauthorised tracking of user activity by malicious actors. Individuals with significant Token holdings may be targeted for scams or social engineering attacks.

Economic and Network Viability Risks:

- of the Token ecosystem depends on maintaining sufficient transaction volume to generate rewards for incentivising validators to ensure network security. If network adoption remains low, there is a risk of reduced validator participation, increased transaction costs, or a need for governance-driven changes to monetary policy, fee structures, or consensus mechanisms.
- o **Incentive Model Risks**: Changes to block rewards, staking incentives, or governance models may be required to ensure ongoing network security and sustainability. Governance proposals may introduce modifications that impact Token holders, including inflation adjustments, transaction fees, or redistribution of rewards.

Software Weakness Risks:

O Unforeseen Bugs and Security Vulnerabilities: The Token and its supporting infrastructure rely on blockchain technologies that may still be evolving. There is no guarantee that Token transactions will be uninterrupted or error-free. Software vulnerabilities, weaknesses in smart contracts, or infrastructure issues may result in loss of assets, security breaches, or unexpected network failures.

• Unanticipated Risks:

O Unforeseen Regulatory, Technological, or Economic Challenges: In addition to the risks identified, new threats may emerge due to changes in legal, technological, or economic conditions. Developments such as regulatory crackdowns, unforeseen Project vulnerabilities, or disruptive innovations could impact the usability, security, or value of the Token in ways not currently foreseeable.

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

Not applicable

Mitigation measures

J.01	Name	Rize Labs Inc.
J.02	Relevant legal entity	Not available
J.U2	identifier	
J.03	Name of the crypto-asset	MMT
	Consensus Mechanism	The Token will be launched on Sui, a blockchain that relies on a
J.04		dPoS consensus mechanism. To participate in Sui's consensus
		mechanism, validators must have a stake, combining self and

community delegations, of approximately 3 million SUI (Sui's native token). From the user perspective, there is no minimum staking requirement for users who wish to delegate their SUI to validators. Sui's dPoS consensus is organised into epochs, which consist of 24-hour periods during which the validator set and their voting power remain constant. The total voting power on Sui is always 10,000, regardless of the amount staked, with a quorum threshold of 6,667 (representing more than two-thirds of validators). This way, each validator's influence cannot exceed 10% of the validator set's combined voting power. Validators are compensated with SUI in exchange for processing transactions and securing the Sui network. Their compensation comes from two different sources: transaction gas fees and stake subsidies distributed by the protocol. Validators can set their own commission rates, which determine the percentage of staking rewards they retain from their delegators. The Sui network uses a tallying rule system where validators monitor and score each other's performance. Validators who receive poor performance scores can be penalised through slashed rewards, such as reducing up to 100% of their rewards for that epoch. Every transaction performed on the Sui network requires the payment of gas fees, which are determined as follows: **Incentive Mechanisms** J.05 **Computation fees:** This component of Sui fees covers the and Applicable Fees computational cost of executing the transaction. It is calculated by multiplying the computation units used to execute the transaction by the reference gas price. The reference gas price is set by validators at the beginning of each epoch through a gas price survey process. **Storage fees:** This fee component covers the cost of storing transaction data on-chain. It is calculated by multiplying the storage units required by the transaction by the storage price. The storage price is defined and updated through governance proposals. When transaction data is deleted, users receive a refund of up to 99% of what they originally paid for storage fees. The gas pricing mechanism is designed to keep fees low and predictable while incentivising validators to optimise their operations and prevent denial-of-service attacks.

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	Beginning of the Period	
J.06	to which the Disclosed	1 April 2025
	Information Relates	
	End of the Period to	
J.07	which the Disclosed	1 May 2026
	Information Relates	
Mano	datory key indicator on ener	gy consumption
J.08	Energy Consumption	6,317.42 kWh/a
Sourc	ces and methodologies	
		The protocol's energy footprint is derived from Sui's network
		consumption. Based on annual network usage (~1.1 million
		kWh) and total transactions (~7.5–8.0 billion), the average
		intensity is ~0.14–0.15 kWh per transaction.
		With Momentum's transaction activity, estimated at an
		average of 119,000 per day (43.5 million transactions per year),
		was multiplied by this per-transaction intensity processing 43.5
		million transactions per year, the estimated annual
		consumption is ~6,317 kWh.
	Energy Consumption	
J.09	Sources and	This calculation attributes a proportional share of the Sui
	Methodologies	network's validator energy use to the protocol, based on its
		actual on-chain activity. It reflects only the energy required for
		transaction validation and ledger integrity, consistent with
		regulatory reporting standards, and excludes off-chain
		infrastructure or business operations.
		·
		Where uncertainty exists, the methodology applies
		conservative assumptions by taking the higher values within the
		observed range. Figures will be updated annually as new
		network data and audited transaction metrics become
		available.