

# **MiCA White Paper**

## **Moca Coin (MOCA)**

Version 1.0

2025-06-24

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

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA

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

### **Copyright:**

This whitepaper has been prepared exclusively for MDPR Limited in accordance with the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA) for the sole purpose of regulatory submissions and is confidential to MDPR Limited. No part of this document may be sold, re-used, modified, reproduced, distributed, transmitted or disclosed in any form without the prior written consent of MDPR Limited. Unauthorised use or disclosure will constitute a breach of confidence and/or infringement of copyright under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, and will give rise to legal liability under the laws of England and Wales.

## 00 Contents

### 00 Contents

#### 01 Date of notification

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

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

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

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

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

### SUMMARY

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

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

09

10 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

A.1 Name

A.2 Legal form

A.3 Registered address

A.4 Head office

A.5 Registration date

A.6 Legal entity identifier

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

A.8 Contact telephone number

A.9 E-mail address

A.10 Response time (Days)

A.11 Parent company

A.12 Members of the management body

A.13 Business activity

A.14 Parent company business activity

A.15 Newly established

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

A.17 Financial condition since registration

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

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

B.2 Name

B.3 Legal form

B.4 Registered address

B.5 Head office

B.6 Registration date

B.7 Legal entity identifier

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

B.9 Parent company

B.10 Members of the management body

B.11 Business activity

B.12 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

C.1 Name

C.2 Legal form

C.3 Registered address

C.4 Head office

C.5 Registration date

C.6 Legal entity identifier

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

C.8 Parent company

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

C.10 Members of the Management body

C.11 Operator business activity

C.12 Parent company business activity

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

C.14 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**

- D.1 Crypto-asset project name
- D.2 Crypto-assets name
- D.3 Abbreviation
- D.4 Crypto-asset project description
- D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project
- D.6 Utility Token Classification
- D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects
- D.8 Plans for the token
- D.9 Resource allocation
- D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets

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

- E.1 Public offering or admission to trading
- E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading
- E.3 Fundraising target
- E.4 Minimum subscription goals
- E.5 Maximum subscription goals
- E.6 Oversubscription acceptance
- E.7 Oversubscription allocation
- E.8 Issue price
- E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price
- E.10 Subscription fee
- E.11 Offer price determination method
- E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets
- E.13 Targeted holders
- E.14 Holder restrictions
- E.15 Reimbursement notice
- E.16 Refund mechanism
- E.17 Refund timeline
- E.18 Offer phases
- E.19 Early purchase discount
- E.20 Time-limited offer
- E.21 Subscription period beginning
- E.22 Subscription period end
- E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets
- E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase
- E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement
- E.26 Right of withdrawal
- E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets
- E.28 Transfer time schedule
- E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements
- E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name
- E.31 CASP identifier
- E.32 Placement form
- E.33 Trading platforms name
- E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)
- E.35 Trading platforms access
- E.36 Involved costs
- E.37 Offer expenses
- E.38 Conflicts of interest
- E.39 Applicable law
- E.40 Competent court

#### **Part F - Information about the crypto-assets**

- F.1 Crypto-asset type
- F.2 Crypto-asset functionality
- F.3 Planned application of functionalities
- F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper
- F.5 The type of submission
- F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics
- F.7 Commercial name or trading name
- F.8 Website of the issuer

- F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading
- F.10 Publication date
- F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer
- F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper
- F.13 Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available
- F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available
- F.15 Voluntary data flag
- F.16 Personal data flag
- F.17 LEI eligibility
- F.18 Home Member State
- F.19 Host Member States

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

- G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations
- G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations
- G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations
- G.4 Future public offers
- G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets
- G.6 Utility token classification
- G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens
- G.8 Utility tokens redemption
- G.9 Non-trading request
- G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities
- G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions
- G.12 Supply adjustment protocols
- G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms
- G.14 Token value protection schemes
- G.15 Token value protection schemes description
- G.16 Compensation schemes
- G.17 Compensation schemes description
- G.18 Applicable law
- G.19 Competent court

#### **Part H – information on the underlying technology**

- H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)
- H.2 Protocols and technical standards
- H.3 Technology used
- H.4 Consensus mechanism
- H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees
- H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology
- H.7 DLT functionality description
- H.8 Audit
- H.9 Audit outcome

#### **Part I – Information on risks**

- I.1 Offer-related risks
- I.2 Issuer-related risks
- I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks
- I.4 Project implementation-related risks
- I.5 Technology-related risks
- I.6 Mitigation measures

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

## **01 Date of notification**

2025-06-24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.

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

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

## SUMMARY

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

#### Warning

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

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

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

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

### 08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

MOCA is a fungible token built on the LayerZero v2 protocol, embodying Growth, Culture, and Governance. It serves as the utility and governance coin within the Moca Network, but does not confer ownership rights, dividend entitlement, or claims against legal entities. Rights and obligations are governed by protocol-level rules, with possible evolution through governance mechanisms. Token holders are not automatically entitled to protocol participation unless they operate as network validators. Rights and obligations may be modified by agreements between parties, with potential transfer and vesting restrictions for private investors.

### 09

The MOCA token provides access to the Moca Network ecosystem, bringing cultural economies together across music, sports, gaming, education, IP, and more, regardless of virtual machines or blockchain chains. Token holders can use MOCA to: (1) participate in network activities and earn rewards based on loyalty and reputation; (2) gain early access to digital assets and in-product items offered by Partner Networks; (3) access privileges in the reputation-based economy; and (4) pay "gas" fees to adopt network infrastructure and consume products and services. Different portions of the MOCA token supply are subject to varying restrictions on transferability as detailed on the issuer's website.

#### Other Fees to Treasury

- % of Credential Verification Fees
- AIR Wallet (swapping, bridging, on-/off-ramp)

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

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

No discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sale phases, or staged offerings are taking place in connection with this admission to trading event.

Moca Coin (MOCA) is being admitted to trading on the Bitvavo B.V. trading platform. Admission is being sought to support market access, liquidity, and regulated availability of the token for eligible users in the European Economic Area. No crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token on a firm commitment or best-effort basis.

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

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

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

### A.1 Name

MDPR Limited

### A.2 Legal form

6EH6

### A.3 Registered address

Trinity Chambers, PO Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, N/A, VG

### A.4 Head office

28/F, Landmark South, 39 Yip Kan Street, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong, N/A, HK

### A.5 Registration date

2023-11-21

### A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

### A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

2136547

### A.8 Contact telephone number

+128 4494 8445

### A.9 E-mail address

info@moca.foundation

### A.10 Response time (Days)

005

### A.11 Parent company

Moca Foundation

### A.12 Members of the management body

| Name          | Business Address                                                          | Management Function |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Edward Noyons | Trinity Chambers, PO Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands | Director            |

### A.13 Business activity

MDPR Limited is an entity aiding in the development of open source blockchain software. MDPR Limited is also the issuer of the MOCA token.



#### **A.14 Parent company business activity**

Moca Foundation has the principal activity of advancing the development and adoption of the Moca token.

#### **A.15 Newly established**

true

#### **A.16 Financial condition for the past three years**

Not applicable

#### **A.17 Financial condition since registration**

MDPR Limited was formed in 2023, and has limited operations, with no current employees. Accordingly, MDPR Limited will have minimal obligations. To the extent that MDPR Limited has obligations to settle, these will be settled by Moca (BVI) Limited, being a wholly owned subsidiary of Moca Foundation.

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

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

false

### **B.2 Name**

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

### **B.3 Legal form**

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

### **B.4 Registered address**

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

### **B.5 Head office**

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

### **B.6 Registration date**

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

### **B.7 Legal entity identifier**

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

### **B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**

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

### **B.9 Parent company**

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

### **B.10 Members of the management body**

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

### **B.11 Business activity**

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

### **B.12 Parent company business activity**

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

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

### **C.1 Name**

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

### **C.2 Legal form**

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

### **C.3 Registered address**

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

### **C.4 Head office**

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

### **C.5 Registration date**

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

### **C.6 Legal entity identifier**

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

### **C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**

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

### **C.8 Parent company**

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

### **C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation**

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

### **C.10 Members of the Management body**

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

### **C.11 Operator business activity**

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

### **C.12 Parent company business activity**

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

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

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

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

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

## Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

### D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Moca Coin

### D.2 Crypto-assets name

Moca Coin

### D.3 Abbreviation

MOCA

### D.4 Crypto-asset project description

Moca Network is building the chain-agnostic digital identity infrastructure for the open internet - one universal account for your assets, identity, and reputation across multiple ecosystems. Moca Network has direct (Animoca Brands) access to a portfolio of 540+ companies to tap into 700M+ addressable users.

AIR Kit, as the key product built by Moca Network, enables Web2 and Web3 projects to create a universal embedded account for users to own and use assets, identity, and reputation data, while getting access to a suite of DeFi and consumer services. AIR Kit empowers all large user base apps to create a Telegram mini-app like ecosystem within their own apps with embedded blockchain features, while ensuring these users can use the same account, identity, reputation across all consumer apps on any chains adopting the AIR Kit.

Mocaverse, one of the key consumer platforms adopting the AIR Kit, alongside SK Planet, One Football, and more partners, provides curated experiences and rewards to users based on their identity and reputation through Moca ID and products like Mocana, MocaDrop and MocaList.

\$MOCA is the utility token that powers the Moca Network - used as fees for transactions, data generation, storage, verification for users and AI agents, and for DAO governance. It is issued by the Moca Foundation.

Moca Chain, to be launched by Moca Foundation, is an L1 Cosmos EVM Compatible chain primarily positioned as the digital identity and data chain to empower other apps and credential issuers / verifiers on other chains and Moca Chain with decentralized data storage, zkTLS, cross-chain verification, and more.

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

| Name                                    | Business Function                                                | Business Address                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Moca Foundation<br>(Legal Person)       | Foundation                                                       | Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, P.O. Box 448, Grand Cayman KY1-1106, Cayman Islands |
| Moca (BVI)<br>Limited (Legal<br>Person) | Service company to Foundation and<br>Asset Issuer (MDPR Limited) | Trinity Chambers, PO Box 4301, Road Town,<br>Tortola, British Virgin Islands   |

### D.6 Utility Token Classification

true

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

The \$MOCA token is the underlying resource that powers the network effect and brings all cultural economies together; including key pillars such as music, sports, gaming, education, IP, user data

issuance and verification of that data by network partners plus more, regardless of any VMs, L1 and L2 chains.

The \$MOCA token serves as a utility and governance token within the network, ensuring that all participant's incentives are aligned

#### **\$MOCA as Transaction Fees**

- Moca Chain Gas Fees
- Moca Chain Decentralized Data Storage Fees for Credentials Issuance
- zkTLS ZKP Generation Fees
- Cross-chain Messaging Fees for Cross-Chain Credentials Verifications
- AIR Account Paymaster Gas Fees

#### **\$MOCA for Staking and Locking**

- Staking \$MOCA for MocaList (joint token launchpad with CoinList)
- Staking \$MOCA for MocaDrop (ecosystem token airdrop and distribution)
- Staking \$MOCA for MagicMoca (joint NFT launchpad with Magic Eden)
- Locking \$MOCA for veMOCA to direct emission as incentives for credential verifications on-chain (TBC)
- Staking \$MOCA to secure the Moca Chain network as validators

### **D.8 Plans for the token**

On 5 April 2024, Mocaverse, being a launch partner of the \$MOCA token, launched MocaList with CoinList. MocaList is a token launch platform operated by CoinList to curate high-quality culture and entertainment projects and their token public sales exclusively for, among others, holders of the \$MOCA token.

The \$MOCA token was launched on July 11, 2024, which is the Moca token's first major milestone. Since launch, the \$MOCA token serves as the token powering the Moca Network, allowing token holders to participate within the wider Moca Network ecosystem through engaging in quests and earning staking power.

### **D.9 Resource allocation**

The token benefits from resources from Animoca Brands' extensive ecosystem. Launch partners of the \$MOCA token have dedicated significant resources to the development and expansion of the \$MOCA token and the associated ecosystem. The project has engaged reputable advisors and service providers to provide services to the project, including but not limited to advice on decentralised technologies and back-office operational support. Additionally, grants and other programs are in place to encourage the development of the \$MOCA token ecosystem.

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

The Moca Coin (MOCA) token is already in circulation and is not part of a new or ongoing fundraising event at the time of this disclosure. As such, there is no formal plan for the use of "collected funds" in the traditional sense (e.g. from a token sale or offering).

#### **Network Infrastructure and Operations:**

Ongoing resources are committed to strengthening the technical backbone of the Moca Network, including maintaining the interoperability layer that connects cultural economies (music, gaming, sports, etc.) and supporting subnets. This includes reliability engineering, performance scaling, and integration with L1, L2, and VM-compatible environments.

#### **Partner Ecosystem Development:**

Partner DAOs and projects operating within the Moca Network contribute \$MOCA as operators to bootstrap their presence, gain access to shared infrastructure, and cross-pollinate user bases. Dedicated resources are directed toward onboarding new cultural, entertainment, and education partners through operational support and integration pathways.

**Product Growth and Platform Enablement:**

Funds are directed to enhance platforms and services that make up the Moca ecosystem—including reputation protocols, identity layers, NFT launchpads (e.g., MagicMoca), staking mechanisms, and engagement features like MocaList. These are designed to expand user experiences and ecosystem liquidity.

**User Incentives and Community Engagement:**

\$MOCA is distributed to users based on their actions (loyalty) and influence (reputation). Incentive programs, quests, and gamified missions support meaningful engagement, with resources allocated to reward mechanisms, ecosystem quests, and curated Web3 experiences.

**Governance and Access Rights:**

\$MOCA is used for decentralized governance, enabling holders to influence key decisions across the network. Users may also spend \$MOCA for early access to digital assets and privileges across partner projects, making it a gateway token for deeper participation.

**Security, Audits, and Compliance:**

A portion of expenditures supports legal, compliance, and cybersecurity efforts. This includes working with reputable third-party advisors and service providers to maintain the integrity of decentralised infrastructure and align with evolving jurisdictional requirements.

**Developer Ecosystem & Tooling:**

Technical resources, grants, and developer enablement programs are funded to expand the availability of SDKs, APIs, and documentation to facilitate third-party development atop the Moca Network infrastructure.

**Operational Support:**

Funds are also allocated to general operational needs, such as staffing, back-office services, and third-party partnerships that support the token and network's day-to-day administration and long-term strategic goals.

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

### **E.1 Public offering or admission to trading**

ATTR

### **E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading**

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

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

### **E.3 Fundraising target**

Not applicable

### **E.4 Minimum subscription goals**

Not applicable

### **E.5 Maximum subscription goals**

Not applicable

### **E.6 Oversubscription acceptance**

Not applicable

### **E.7 Oversubscription allocation**

Not applicable

### **E.8 Issue price**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

### **E.10 Subscription fee**

Not applicable

### **E.11 Offer price determination method**

Not applicable

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

8888888888



### **E.13 Targeted holders**

ALL

### **E.14 Holder restrictions**

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

### **E.15 Reimbursement notice**

Not applicable

### **E.16 Refund mechanism**

Not applicable

### **E.17 Refund timeline**

Not applicable

### **E.18 Offer phases**

Not applicable

### **E.19 Early purchase discount**

Not applicable

### **E.20 Time-limited offer**

Not applicable

### **E.21 Subscription period beginning**

Not applicable

### **E.22 Subscription period end**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

### **E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase**

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

### **E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement**

Not applicable

### **E.26 Right of withdrawal**

Not applicable

### **E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets**

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

## **E.28 Transfer time schedule**

Not applicable

## **E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements**

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

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

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

Not applicable

## **E.31 CASP identifier**

VAVO

## **E.32 Placement form**

NTAV

## **E.33 Trading platforms name**

Bitvavo B.V.

## **E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)**

VAVO

## **E.35 Trading platforms access**

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

## **E.36 Involved costs**

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

## **E.37 Offer expenses**

Not applicable

## **E.38 Conflicts of interest**

To the best knowledge of the person seeking admission to trading, no conflicts of interest exist in relation to the admission of Moca Coin (MOCA) to trading.

## **E.39 Applicable law**

Law of the Netherlands

## **E.40 Competent court**

In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of Moca Coin (MOCA) on Bitvavo B.V., the competent court is the District Court of Amsterdam, Netherlands, with jurisdiction in accordance with Dutch law and applicable EU regulations.

## **Part F - Information about the crypto-assets**

### **F.1 Crypto-asset type**

Other Crypto-Asset

### **F.2 Crypto-asset functionality**

MOCA serves as both a utility and governance coin within the Moca Network, facilitating payments for services, enabling governance within the DAO, and functioning as a gas fee token for network operations. Its unique feature lies in integrating cultural economy dynamics into blockchain, allowing widespread, easy acceptance across multiple verticals.

Users can participate in the Moca Network ecosystem by staking \$MOCA tokens to receive staking power and utilizing the \$MOCA tokens with partners that have adopted the \$MOCA token.

### **F.3 Planned application of functionalities**

Functionalities related to governance, payments, transaction fees, and network operations are currently available. Use cases involving loyalty rewards, digital identity services, and governance are ongoing or scheduled for further deployment after the public sale and token distribution period.

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

### **F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper**

OTHR

### **F.5 The type of submission**

NEWT

### **F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics**

MOCA is a fungible, non-redeemable, non-interest-bearing, and freely transferable token, classified as an 'Other crypto-asset' under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 for MiCA. MOCA embodies utility and governance functions within the Moca Coin without being categorized as e-money or asset-referenced token.

### **F.7 Commercial name or trading name**

Moca Coin (MOCA)

### **F.8 Website of the issuer**

For reference, the website for the crypto-asset project is located at <https://www.moca.foundation/>

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

2025-03-13

### **F.10 Publication date**

2025-07-22

### **F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer**

Not applicable

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

English

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

## **F.15 Voluntary data flag**

false

## **F.16 Personal data flag**

true

## **F.17 LEI eligibility**

false

## **F.18 Home Member State**

Netherlands

## **F.19 Host Member States**

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

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

### **G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations**

Purchasers of MOCA tokens do not gain ownership rights or legal claims but can engage in governance activities and utilize the token within the network. No voting rights, dividends, or legal ownership entitlements are provided within existing legal entities.

Acquiring the \$MOCA tokens grants holders access to the Moca Network and other utilities, allowing them to enjoy utilities such as payment currency, transaction fees and proof-of-loyalty. Purchasers are obligated to adhere to applicable laws and regulations, including those concerning anti-money laundering and consumer protection, and must also comply with the terms and conditions stipulated by the trading platforms facilitating the trading of the tokens.

### **G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations**

There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of Moca Coin (MOCA) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with MOCA is governed entirely by the protocol rules of the underlying decentralised network. These rules define what holders can do with their tokens - such as transferring, staking, or using them within applications - and are enforced by the consensus mechanism of the network.

As an open-source, decentralised system, the rules of the protocol may evolve over time through community-driven consensus upgrades. Users who choose to interact with or build upon the Moca Network network do so under the understanding that all capabilities, limitations, and conditions are determined by the network's current protocol at any given point in time.

### **G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations**

As a decentralised protocol, any changes to the functional rules governing Moca Coin (MOCA) — including those that may affect the capabilities or conditions of token usage — are determined by community consensus. Modifications may occur through network upgrades, typically initiated via improvement proposals, discussions among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and subsequently adopted if a sufficient share of the network agrees. There is no central authority unilaterally controlling such changes; rather, the evolution of the protocol is subject to the collective agreement of the participants operating the network. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to these changes should they wish to remain aligned with the consensus version of the Moca Coin protocol.

### **G.4 Future public offers**

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

### **G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets**

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

### **G.6 Utility token classification**

true

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

MOCA allows access to services within the Moca Network, including cultural economy interactions, governance participation, and staking benefits. Through consensus, the token supports transaction processes and the development of partner products and offerings.

## **G.8 Utility tokens redemption**

MOCA holders can redeem utility functions by engaging with platform services such as participating in governance decisions, accessing gameplay and digital purchase rewards, and utilizing loyalty-based service interactions available in the network.

## **G.9 Non-trading request**

true

## **G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities**

Not applicable

## **G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions**

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

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

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

## **G.12 Supply adjustment protocols**

false

## **G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms**

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

## **G.14 Token value protection schemes**

false

## **G.15 Token value protection schemes description**

Not applicable

## **G.16 Compensation schemes**

false

## **G.17 Compensation schemes description**

Not applicable

## **G.18 Applicable law**

Law of the Virgin Islands (British)

## **G.19 Competent court**

There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised Moca Coin (MOCA) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by MDPR Limited, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of Commercial Division of the High Court of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court sitting in Road Town, Tortola, Virgin Islands (British). Users are advised to review the applicable terms of service to understand the legal forum governing any service-related engagement.

## Part H – information on the underlying technology

### H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

MOCA leverages LayerZero v2 protocol - an interoperable bridge focused on scalability for multi-chain functionalities. It integrates several ecosystem elements across diverse cultural domains, facilitating seamless transitions and interactions.

As an omni-chain, it powers interoperable cultural economies in partner “subnets” for their corresponding users, around the key pillars such as music, sports, gaming, education, governance, and more, regardless of any VMs, L1 and L2 chains

### H.2 Protocols and technical standards

#### Moca Network

Moca Network adopts advanced protocols for cross-chain interoperability within the subnets, ensuring alignment with modern technical standards for DLT (Distributed Ledger Technology) applications to foster network efficiency.

#### \$MOCA Coin

**Ethereum:** \$MOCA Coin was deployed as per the ERC-20 standard and verifiable through the [Contract Source Code](#).

**Base Chain:** \$MOCA Coin was deployed as per the ERC-20 standard and verifiable through the [Contract Source Code](#).

### H.3 Technology used

Employs state-of-the-art DLT approaches allowing otherwise isolated subnets to function cohesively within a unified economic and governance framework, integrating secure protocols and adaptive interactions.

### H.4 Consensus mechanism

#### Moca Network

LayerZero V2 does not implement a traditional consensus mechanism like Proof of Stake or Proof of Work. Instead, it introduces a modular trust architecture built around Decentralized Verifier Networks (DVNs) and customizable Security Stacks.

Applications configure how cross-chain messages are verified using an X of Y of N model, where:

- N is the total number of DVNs selected,
- Y is the number of DVNs required to participate,
- X is the minimum number of DVNs that must agree for the message to be considered valid.

This approach offers application-owned security, enabling developers to define verification logic based on their own trust assumptions — whether they prioritize decentralization, performance, or specific verifiers (e.g., a MOCA-run DVN).

The result is a consensus-equivalent model for message validation, designed for cross-chain interoperability across heterogeneous blockchains, without requiring a global validator set or shared consensus.

#### \$MOCA Coin

\$MOCA Coin, the token deployed onto Ethereum and Base Chain inherits the underlying consensus models of those networks.

**Ethereum:** uses a native Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, where validators attest to blocks for finality and security.



**Base Chain:** inherits its security from Ethereum via an Optimistic Rollup model, relying on Ethereum's PoS and fraud proofs for trust and finality.

## **H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees**

Incentives arise through governance and community participation, transaction fee savings, and loyalty-based ecosystem engagements. Benefits cater to individuals engaging in platform activities that spur network growth and sustainability.

## **H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology**

false

## **H.7 DLT functionality description**

Not applicable

## **H.8 Audit**

true

## **H.9 Audit outcome**

The smart contracts for the \$MOCA token have undergone a successful security audit by Chainlight. Any identified material issues during these audits are reviewed, validated, assessed, and remediated according to their severity prior to launch or upgrade.

The audit was completed in 2024 and is available on [GitHub](#).

## Part I – Information on risks

### I.1 Offer-related risks

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

**Market Volatility:** Crypto-assets, including Moca Coin (MOCA), are subject to significant price fluctuations due to market speculation, regulatory developments, liquidity shifts, and macroeconomic factors.

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

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

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

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

Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of Moca Coin (MOCA).

### I.2 Issuer-related risks

Not applicable.

### I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## I.4 Project implementation-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## I.5 Technology-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Decentralization illusion risk:** Despite being labeled “decentralized,” critical components (e.g., governance, token distribution, node operation) may be technically or operationally centralized, concentrating risk and reducing resilience.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **I.6 Mitigation measures**

Security audits and open-source community engagement are pivotal for risk management. Compatibility with LayerZero v2 standards facilitates integration across chains while peer-review and partner collaboration uphold technological robustness.

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

### Mandatory Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate

| N    | Field                                                   | Content                                                                                                        |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S. 1 | Name                                                    | MDPR Limited                                                                                                   |
| S. 2 | Relevant legal entity identifier                        | 6EH6                                                                                                           |
| S. 3 | Name of the crypto-asset                                | Moca Network                                                                                                   |
| S. 4 | Consensus Mechanism                                     | See H.4                                                                                                        |
| S. 5 | Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees                | See H.5                                                                                                        |
| S. 6 | Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates | 2025-05-30                                                                                                     |
| S. 7 | End of the period to which the disclosure relates       | 2026-05-30                                                                                                     |
| S. 8 | Energy consumption                                      | 893.32 kWh / a                                                                                                 |
| S. 9 | Energy consumption sources and methodologies            | <a href="http://www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment">www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment</a> |

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

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