

# **MiCA White Paper**

## **Open Campus (EDU)**

Version 1.0

2025-09-17

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:**

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## **01 Date of notification**

2025-09-17

## **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**

The Open Campus (EDU) token is primarily utilised within a decentralised platform aimed at addressing the challenges endemic to the education sector. It fosters collaboration between learners, educators, content creators, and institutions. However, the token does not conflate ownership rights to any legal entity, nor does it offer dividend entitlements, voting rights within corporate governance, or any claims against an entity. Instead, rights associated with the EDU token are dictated by protocol-level governance, influenced by community-led decisions and validator consensus. Token holders may propose changes and participate in the voting process as part of the DAO, but solely in accordance with the established governance framework. The rights and obligations of token holders are integral to the protocol, and any alterations may occur per written agreements such as those in initial offering stages. Technical compliance and transfer restrictions, such as vesting periods, might apply.

### **09**

The EDU token is applied within the Open Campus platform to access various educational resources and services. It operates as the native gas token on the EDU Chain, facilitating transactions for educational initiatives including Publisher NFTs, which enable content monetization for educators. Further, users can access premium content at the Open Campus University, mint such NFTs, and partake in staking activities for accruing additional EDU tokens. While primarily a utility token in its ecosystem, EDU's function as the medium for accessing these services highlights its non-application in a traditional payment-for-service model independent of its parental system.

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

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

The admission to trading of Open Campus (EDU) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) is not related to any discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sale phases, or staged offerings.

Open Campus (EDU) is being admitted to trading on the Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Open Campus (EDU), to trade on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) - a trading platform operating in the EEA. |

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

### A.1 Name

EDU (Services) Limited

### A.2 Legal form

6EH6

### A.3 Registered address

Trinity Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands VG 1110

### A.4 Head office

Trinity Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands VG 1110

### A.5 Registration date

2023-03-21

### A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

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

BVI Company Number: 2120442

### A.8 Contact telephone number

128 4494 8445

### A.9 E-mail address

info@opencampus.xyz

### A.10 Response time (Days)

021

### A.11 Parent company

EDU Foundation

### A.12 Members of the management body

| Name          | Business address                                                     | Management Function |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| GLENN KENNEDY | TRINITY CHAMBERS, ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS VG 1110 | DIRECTOR            |

### A.13 Business activity

EDU (Services) Limited is an entity aiding in the development of open source blockchain software.



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

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

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

true

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

Not applicable

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

EDU (Services) Limited was formed in 2023, with no current employees. Any obligations owed by EDU (Services) Limited will be settled out of funds from the EDU tokens allocated to operational expenses.

## 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

true

### B.2 Name

EDU Digital (BVI) Ltd

### B.3 Legal form

6EH6

### B.4 Registered address

Trinity Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands VG 1110

### B.5 Head office

Not applicable

### B.6 Registration date

2023-03-21

### B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

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

BVI Company Number: 2120443

### B.9 Parent company

EDU Foundation

### B.10 Members of the management body

| Name          | Business address                                                     | Management Function |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| GLENN KENNEDY | TRINITY CHAMBERS, ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS VG 1110 | DIRECTOR            |

### B.11 Business activity

EDU Digital (BVI) Ltd is the issuer of the \$EDU token.

### B.12 Parent company business activity

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

## **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

Open Campus

### D.2 Crypto-assets name

Open Campus

### D.3 Abbreviation

EDU

### D.4 Crypto-asset project description

Open Campus is a decentralised, community-led education platform designed to tackle challenges in accessibility, quality, credentialing, and educator compensation. It connects learners, educators, content creators, publishers, and parents in a blockchain-powered ecosystem that fosters collaboration and value creation. A core component is the EDU Chain, which underpins features such as self-sovereign identities, credential verification, and content monetisation through NFTs. Governance is community-driven via a DAO, ensuring transparency and participation in decision-making. The EDU token serves as the native medium of exchange, supporting payments, NFT minting, revenue sharing, and voting.

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

| Name                                  | Function          | Description                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Open Campus Foundation (Legal Person) | Community Support | Establishing a Community Grants Program to incentivize contributors, developers, and projects. |

### D.6 Utility Token Classification

true

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

The Open Campus platform introduces tools that allow educators and content creators to monetise their work while retaining ownership. Key features include:

- **EDU Chain:** Blockchain infrastructure enabling credential verification, premium content access, and content monetisation.
- **Publisher NFTs:** A novel NFT model where educators mint courses and share revenue with co-publishers.
- **Open Campus ID:** A self-sovereign identity solution allowing learners to store and manage achievements and credentials onchain.
- **Gamification and engagement:** Features that drive learner participation and improve career opportunities.
- **OC Alliance:** Partnerships with over 30 organisations accepting EDU for educational goods and services.

These features aim to collectively create a decentralised, sustainable, and user-driven education ecosystem.

## D.8 Plans for the token

Since its genesis on 28 April 2023, EDU has grown rapidly, reaching over 15 million learners and more than 100,000 Open Campus ID users. Key milestones include:

- A DAO-approved \$10 million OC-X initiative to support education-focused startups.
- Integration with TinyTap, which has over 10 million users and 250,000 interactive courses.
- Expansion of EDU adoption through the OC Alliance, with over 30 organisations accepting EDU for educational goods and services.
- Launch of Pencil Finance, an EduFi protocol built on EDU Chain to tokenize student loans in emerging markets, addressing the problem of students relying on predatory lenders in countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines.

Future developments include migrating core features (such as Open Campus ID) fully onto the EDU Chain, scaling Open Campus ID to over one million holders, onboarding more education providers, expanding EDU use cases in payments, governance, credentialing, and scaling Pencil Finance into other high-demand education markets such as Vietnam and India.

## D.9 Resource allocation

Open Campus allocates significant resources to ecosystem development through:

- **Ecosystem Fund:** Grants, scholarships, and direct support for content creators.
- **OC-X Accelerator:** A DAO-approved \$10 million initiative to onboard education and future-of-work startups.
- **Global Educators Fund:** Co-launched with TinyTap, offering up to \$100,000 in EDU per applicant to incentivise high-quality content creation.

These resources form a growth flywheel, strengthening the platform by attracting creators, supporting learners, and expanding the EDU token's utility.

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

As EDU is already circulating and no new fundraising is taking place, existing resources are directed towards ecosystem growth and sustainability. Planned uses include:

- Incentivising educator and learner participation through grants, scholarships, and on-chain rewards.
- Expanding platform features and services such as EDU Chain, Open Campus ID, and EduFi applications like Pencil Finance.
- Supporting operational and infrastructure expenses to ensure security, scalability, and reliability of the ecosystem.
- Maintaining liquidity channels to ensure smooth market functioning and stability for EDU holders.
- Funding EduFi initiatives, including the development and scaling of Pencil Finance to provide affordable student loans in emerging markets and reduce reliance on predatory lending.
- Strengthening strategic partnerships and initiatives such as Smart Donations and OC Alliance expansion, bringing more institutions, schools, and governments into the EDU ecosystem.

This approach ensures that collected funds and crypto-assets reinforce long-term platform adoption, drive real-world educational impact, and establish EDU as the institutional bridge between Web3 and global education finance.

## **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 Open Campus (EDU) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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, EDU (Services) 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 Open Campus (EDU) 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**

1000000000

## **E.13 Targeted holders**

ALL

## **E.14 Holder restrictions**

Access to the token may be restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), 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 Open Campus (EDU) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Open Campus (EDU) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Open Campus (EDU) within their trading account on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken). Alternatively, holders can withdraw the asset to a compatible external wallet that supports the Open Campus (EDU).

Users are responsible for ensuring their chosen wallet supports the withdrawal network used by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), 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**

9845003D98SCC2851458

## **E.32 Placement form**

NTAV

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

Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken)

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

PGSL

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

Investors can access the trading platform operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken). 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 Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken).

## **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 Open Campus (EDU) to trading.

## **E.39 Applicable law**

Law of Ireland

## **E.40 Competent court**

In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of Open Campus (EDU) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), the competent court shall be the High Court of Ireland, and such disputes shall be governed by the laws of Law of Ireland, including applicable EU regulations.

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

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

Other Crypto-Asset

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

The EDU token functions as both a governance and utility asset within the Open Campus ecosystem. As a governance token, it enables decentralised decision-making through the Open Campus DAO, where stakeholders can propose and vote on initiatives. As a utility token, EDU facilitates a range of onchain activities including:

- Payment for educational content and services.
- Minting and revenue-sharing of Publisher NFTs.
- Credential verification and learner identity management via Open Campus ID.
- Access to premium educational content and features.
- Participation in staking programmes such as pNFT staking to enhance rewards.

These functionalities position EDU as the central medium of exchange and coordination across the EDU Chain and its broader ecosystem.

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

The EDU token has been fully operational since its token generation event on 28 April 2023. Current applications include governance via the DAO, Publisher NFTs, Open Campus ID, and staking mechanisms deployed on Ethereum and Polygon. Planned developments involve migrating these modules to the EDU Chain to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and deepen integration across the ecosystem. Further expansion will support broader credentialing use cases, ecosystem partnerships through the OC Alliance, and the roll-out of community-driven initiatives such as Smart Donations and ecosystem grants.

**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**

The EDU token exemplifies a fungible, non-redeemable, non-interest-bearing, freely transferrable crypto-asset. It neither qualifies as an e-money token nor an asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, thus categorised as an 'other crypto-asset' within the MiCA framework.

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

Open Campus (EDU)

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

<https://www.opencampus.xyz/>

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

2025-10-15

**F.10 Publication date**

2025-10-15

**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**

Ireland

**F.19 Host Member States**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, 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 the EDU token obtain no contractual rights, equity interests, or claims against Open Campus, as it remains a decentralised digital currency within the blockchain framework. It provides functionality in governance via the DAO, proposes protocol enhancements, enables interaction through NFTs, and facilitates transactional operations alongside educational initiatives.

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

There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of Open Campus (EDU) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with EDU 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 Open Campus 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 Open Campus (EDU) - 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 Open Campus protocol.

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

There are no planned future public offerings of Open Campus (EDU) by the issuer. EDU 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 EDU.

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

100000000

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

true

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

With EDU positioned as a utility token, its integration fosters enhanced educational access. Its core offerings, such as Publisher NFTs, confer unique benefits that support content creators - akin to formal educational structures. Additionally, the token enhances user dynamics within the educational sphere through innovative credentials and collaborative course structures with academic institutions.

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

Utility tokens within the platform, like Publisher NFTs, are redeemed through staking, which yields EDU token rewards. Users engage with the ecosystem by connecting NFT-holding wallets to the platform, enabling publishing rights. This process elevates user-funded educational pursuits, thus unlocking value through community interaction.

## **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 Open Campus (EDU) 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 Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) may be governed by separate terms and conditions. These may include restrictions or obligations applicable to specific features, interfaces, or access points operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) in connection with EDU. 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 Open Campus (EDU) as admitted to trading on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken). 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**

Open Campus (EDU) 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 Open Campus (EDU) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by EDU (Services) Limited, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised EDU token or Open Campus protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by EDU (Services) 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. 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)

EDU Chain operates as a decentralised blockchain and web3 education platform. It is designed to improve educational data management and enable content monetisation. The EDU token was first issued on BNB Chain as a BEP-20 token, later extended to Ethereum Layer 1 (ERC-20), and now powers the EDU Chain mainnet, launched on 17 January 2025.

EDU Chain functions as a Layer 3 (L3) blockchain on Arbitrum Orbit, designed to support consumer-facing education applications and on-chain education finance (EduFi).

#### Blockchain references:

- [BNB Chain – Contract](#)
- [Ethereum – Contract](#)
- [Edu Chain – Ecosystem](#)

### H.2 Protocols and technical standards

EDU utilises the BEP-20 and ERC-20 token standards on BNB Chain and Ethereum, respectively, to ensure compatibility across major blockchain ecosystems. With the launch of EDU Chain mainnet, these standards integrate into the EDU native chain, supporting token functionality, staking, and interactions with decentralised applications (dApps).

The mainnet environment supports over 47 dApps that migrated from the testnet, following extensive trial activity and adoption.

#### Contract references:

- [BNB Chain – Source Code](#)
- [Ethereum – Source Code](#)
- [Edu Chain – Contract](#)

### H.3 Technology used

EDU Chain is deployed as a Layer 3 network on Arbitrum Orbit, inheriting security from Ethereum's Proof of Stake while leveraging Layer 2 scaling infrastructure. It is designed for scalability and high transaction throughput, with low-cost settlement and cross-chain bridges to BNB Chain and Ethereum.

Prior to mainnet launch, the testnet processed over 86.2 million transactions and recorded more than 358,000 unique active wallets, demonstrating the chain's operational capacity and user adoption.

### H.4 Consensus mechanism

The EDU token and EDU Chain have progressed through several environments, each using different consensus approaches. While the journey spans BNB Chain, Ethereum, and now EDU Chain, the central point is how each consensus model secures the network.

#### BNB Chain – Proof of Authority (PoA)

EDU was first issued as a BEP-20 token on BNB Chain. BNB Chain relies on **Proof of Authority**, where a small, permissioned set of validators approved by Binance create and validate blocks.

- Validators are pre-selected and trusted by the network operator
- Security is based on validator reputation rather than economic stake
- Provides high throughput and fast block times but involves centralisation trade-offs

## Ethereum – Proof of Stake (PoS)

EDU later extended to Ethereum as an ERC-20 token. Ethereum operates under **Proof of Stake**, where thousands of validators secure the chain by locking up ETH as collateral.

- Anyone can become a validator by staking ETH
- Validators propose and attest to blocks; dishonest behaviour risks losing staked funds
- Finality and security are achieved economically, making attacks prohibitively expensive
- Offers decentralisation and energy efficiency compared to Proof of Work

## EDU Chain – Layer 3 on Arbitrum Orbit

With the launch of EDU Chain mainnet, EDU now runs its own Layer 3 blockchain. EDU Chain uses Arbitrum Orbit infrastructure, which inherits Ethereum's Proof of Stake security model.

- Transactions are executed on EDU Chain, then rolled up and settled on Arbitrum Layer 2
- Arbitrum ultimately posts data and finalises transactions on Ethereum Layer 1
- Security is guaranteed by Ethereum's PoS validators, combined with Arbitrum's fraud-proof and challenge mechanisms
- This structure combines scalability (fast, low-cost transactions) with Ethereum-grade security

## H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Incentives within the EDU ecosystem operate on two levels: those tied to the underlying blockchains on which EDU exists, and those unique to EDU Chain and its applications.

### Underlying blockchain incentives

- **BNB Chain (PoA):** Validators on BNB Chain are approved by Binance and earn transaction fees. Since it is a Proof of Authority model, there are no user staking rewards; incentives are concentrated at the validator level.
- **Ethereum (PoS):** Validators stake ETH to secure the network and receive block rewards plus transaction fees. This model distributes incentives broadly across a decentralised validator set.
- **EDU Chain on Arbitrum Orbit:** EDU Chain transactions are sequenced and rolled up to Arbitrum, which inherits Ethereum's PoS incentive model. Transaction fees on EDU Chain are minimal due to Arbitrum's scaling, while Ethereum validators ultimately secure and earn from settlement.

### EDU-specific incentives

- **Publisher NFTs:** Users stake EDU by engaging with Publisher NFTs, earning staking rewards and strengthening network activity.
- **Points programme (Season 1):** Users earn Yuzu points by interacting with EDU Chain dApps, which can be exchanged for EDU token emissions. Up to 150 million EDU tokens are allocated for this programme.
- **Low-cost transaction fees:** EDU Chain leverages Arbitrum scaling to keep fees optimised for education-focused applications, encouraging frequent on-chain engagement.

## H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

false

## H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable

## H.8 Audit

true



## H.9 Audit outcome

Independent audits conducted on EDU Chain and related products have confirmed the platform's strong security posture. These reviews underscore the robustness and reliability of EDU Chain's technical foundations, supporting both operability and user safety.

Audits have been carried out on the EDU Token, Genesis NFT, Publisher NFT (Seasons 1 and 2), and the EDU Chain smart contracts. All reports are publicly available for transparency and can be accessed [here](#) and [here](#).

EDU Chain's smart contracts underwent a comprehensive audit by Solid Proof. The final audit report highlighted no significant vulnerabilities, with the codebase assessed as secure, well-structured, and resistant to potential exploits. This outcome reflects EDU Chain's ongoing commitment to user protection, transparency, and best practises in smart contract development.

## Part I – Information on risks

### I.1 Offer-related risks

Open Campus (EDU) 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 Open Campus (EDU), 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 Open Campus (EDU), 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 Open Campus (EDU).

**Exchange Risk:** While Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) 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 Open Campus (EDU). Furthermore, while Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) adheres to applicable regulatory standards, legal and technical developments may affect the platform's capacity to continue offering certain assets, including Open Campus (EDU). Users should ensure they have read the terms of service before engaging with any service provided by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken).

Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of Open Campus (EDU).

### I.2 Issuer-related risks

Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## I.4 Project implementation-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## I.5 Technology-related risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **I.6 Mitigation measures**

Mitigation strategies involve rigorous security audits, open-source development contributing to transparency, leveraging established blockchain protocols, and engaging a decentralised governance model fostering community contributions. These serve to buffer risks inherent to technology implementations while bolstering network resilience and stakeholder trust.

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

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

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

##### **S.1 Name**

EDU (Services) Limited

##### **S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier**

6EH6

##### **S.3 Name of the crypto-asset**

Open Campus

##### **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**

2025-09-09

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

2026-09-09

##### **S.8 Energy consumption**

57.99 kWh / a

##### **S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies**

[www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment](http://www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment)

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

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