

This white paper has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/2984 of 29 November 2024 implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to forms, formats and templates for the crypto-asset White Paper

io.net (IO) Token White Paper

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

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01	Date of notification	[2025–[XX]–[XX]]	YYYY-MM-DD
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Regarding offerors: This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The operator of the trading platform of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.	Predefined alphanumerical text

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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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	true 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.	'true' – Yes 'false' – Not applicable If Yes, Predefined alphanumerical text
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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
SUMMARY			

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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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The IO Token (IO) is the native utility token of io.net, a decentralised computing platform designed to provide on-demand access to global GPU and compute resources. This token plays a central role within the io.net ecosystem, acting as both a payment mechanism and an incentive model. Users employ IO tokens to pay for high-performance computing tasks such as AI model training, machine learning, 3D rendering, and data processing. In return, individuals and organisations who supply their underutilised hardware to the network are rewarded with IO tokens, creating a mutually beneficial marketplace for computing power.	Free alphanumerical text

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		The IO Token also has a prospective role in network governance, potentially enabling holders to vote on key protocol upgrades, fee structures, and strategic decisions. Additionally, staking mechanisms may be introduced to ensure security and honest behaviour among participants in the network, particularly those contributing compute power or validating transactions. Typically built on the Solana blockchain, io.net leverages Solana's high throughput and low transaction costs to deliver scalable, efficient decentralised cloud computing. The token's supply is expected to be capped at 800 million tokens, with distribution likely allocated across the community, team, investors, and ecosystem development. The circulating supply at launch was 500 million tokens, with the remaining 300 million distributed as hourly rewards to suppliers and their stakers over a 20-year period. A deflationary mechanism is also in place, where network revenues are used to purchase and burn IO tokens, reducing supply and creating deflationary pressure. Overall, the IO Token underpins a vision of a more open, accessible, and decentralised future for cloud computing, especially suited for developers and organisations working on compute-intensive applications.	
09		[Not applicable]	Free alphanumerical text

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10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/io-net As of 2025-04-22, the IO token has a fully diluted valuation of approximately USD\$ 553,767,369.78.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	IO.NET Inc.	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	447 Broadway, 2nd Floor, Suite 218, New York, NY 10013, United States	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	447 Broadway, 2nd Floor, Suite 218, New York, NY 10013, United States	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	2023-08-03	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable	Free text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.8	Contact telephone number	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	support@io.net	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Information not publicly available.	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	• Tory Green – Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Appointed CEO in August 2024, Tory Green leads the strategic direction and vision of io.net. • Basem Oubah – Co-Founder and Chief Operating Officer (COO). He oversees the company's operational functions. • Gaurav Sharma – Chief Technology Officer (CTO). • Phil Meng – Chief Financial Officer (CFO). He manages the financial planning and analysis. • Maher Jilani – Chief Experience Officer (CXO). He focuses on enhancing user experience across the platform. • Mohamed (Tausif) Ahmed – Chief Business Development Officer. Formerly with Amazon, he leads business and revenue functions. • Mark Roszak – Chief Legal &	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Compliance Officer. He oversees legal affairs and compliance matters. • Alexander Allan – Chief of Staff. He assists in coordinating executive initiatives and operations.	
A.13	Business activity	Its primary business activity is the promotion and development of decentralised computing infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on GPU-based cloud services for artificial intelligence and machine learning applications. Central to its mission is the advancement of the io.net protocol and its associated technologies, as well as the support of applications and services that utilise the IO Token within a distributed, permissionless computing ecosystem.	Free alphanumeric text
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
A.15	Newly established	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	[This information is not publicly available] Where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading has been established for the past three years, the financial condition of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading over the past three years. This shall be assessed based on a fair review of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position for each year and interim period for which historical financial information is required,	Free alphanumeric text

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		including the causes of material changes. The review shall be a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position, consistent with the size and complexity of the business.	
A.17	Financial condition since registration	[This information is not publicly available] Where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading has not been established for the past three years, description of its financial condition since the date of its registration. This shall be assessed based on a fair review of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position for each year and interim period for which historical financial information is available, including the causes of material changes. The review shall be a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position, consistent with the size and complexity of the business.	Free alphanumeric text
<i>Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading</i>			
Not applicable			
<i>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</i>			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.1	Name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumeric text
C.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
C.3	Registered address	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.4	Head office	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.5	Registration date	2022-08-09	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
C.6	Legal entity identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Company registration number: HE430310	Free text
C.8	Parent company	Revolut Group Holdings Ltd	Free alphanumeric text

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C.9	Reason for crypto-asset white paper Preparation	This crypto-asset white paper has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Article 4, Article 6 and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Free alphanumerical text
C.10	Members of the Management body	Mr Costas Michael (CEO) Mr Christos Drakos (CFO) Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED) Mr Konstantinos Adamos (NED)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
C.11	Operator business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a financial technology company registered as a crypto-assets services provider by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd provides crypto-asset services across the European Union, including buying, selling, and exchange of crypto-assets. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd has applied to the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission for a crypto-asset services provider (CASP) authorisation under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. The authorisation is expected to cover the following crypto-asset services: • exchange of crypto-assets for funds • exchange of crypto-assets for crypto-assets • operation of a Trading Platform • custody and administration of crypto-assets • transfer of crypto-assets	Free alphanumerical text

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C.12	Parent company business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales (company number: 12743269)	Free alphanumerical text
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	Free alphanumerical text
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	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project</i>			
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	IO Token	Free alphanumerical text
D.2	Crypto-assets name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.3	Abbreviation	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	IO Token (IO) is the native utility token of io.net , a decentralised computing network designed to aggregate and monetise underutilised GPU resources from data centres, crypto mining operations, and individual providers. The platform serves as a decentralised alternative to traditional cloud computing, offering scalable, low-cost GPU infrastructure optimised for AI, machine learning, and high-performance compute workloads. Built on the Solana blockchain, io.net delivers fast, secure, and permissionless	Free alphanumerical text

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		access to computing power through its decentralised protocol. Key Features of IO include: • Decentralised GPU Cloud Infrastructure: io.net enables users to deploy GPU clusters on demand, leveraging idle computing power across a global network. This distributed model dramatically reduces costs and bottlenecks associated with centralised cloud providers, while improving scalability for AI and data-intensive applications. • Staking and Network Security: IO tokens can be staked to support the security and operational integrity of the network. Staking is also required for operating key roles, such as GPU node operators, aligning incentives and promoting decentralised participation. • On-Chain Governance: IO holders will be able to participate in governance through the IO Grants DAO, a decentralised decision-making body for allocating ecosystem funds and guiding project development. Token holders may submit and vote on proposals related to funding, protocol upgrades, and ecosystem initiatives. • Multi-Currency Support with IO Settlement: While users may initially transact using USDC or fiat currencies, all settlements on the network are ultimately made in IO tokens. This ensures consistency across the economic layer of the protocol while preserving flexibility for users. • Ecosystem Tooling – IO Cloud, IO Worker, IO ID: io.net supports a range of developer tools and	

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		interfaces, including IO Cloud (for deploying clusters), IO Worker (for managing GPU nodes), and IO ID (a user identity and billing system), enabling seamless integration and resource tracking across the platform. • AI-Native Infrastructure: The io.net platform is purpose-built for AI developers, with native support for model training, inference, and scaling. It aims to become the backbone of AI innovation by providing open access to computing resources previously gated by cost and availability. • Community and Ecosystem Growth: IO tokens serve as an incentive mechanism for contributors, developers, and infrastructure providers, ensuring alignment with the network's mission to democratise access to high-performance computing and drive long-term ecosystem sustainability.	
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	See A.12 for the management team	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	• Network Security via Staking IO tokens may be staked to support the operational integrity and economic security of the io.net network. Token holders can delegate their IO to GPU node operators or participate in staking pools, thereby contributing to the decentralisation and robustness of the platform. In return, stakers earn IO token rewards for their contribution to network stability.	Free alphanumerical text

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		• On-Chain Governance Participation IO holders will be able to participate in decentralised governance through the IO Grants DAO. This includes voting on proposals related to ecosystem development, protocol upgrades, grant allocations, and treasury management. Governance participation ensures that strategic decisions are shaped by the wider community of token holders. • Access to Decentralised Compute Resources IO serves as the native utility token for accessing compute power on the io.net network. Users can utilise IO tokens to deploy and manage GPU clusters, run AI and machine learning workloads, and perform high-performance computations across a globally distributed infrastructure. • Ecosystem Incentives and Contributor Rewards IO is used as a core incentive mechanism to reward ecosystem participants, including GPU providers, developers, node operators, and early adopters. This includes both automated rewards (e.g. for uptime or performance) and discretionary grants distributed through governance processes. • Integration with Multi-Currency Payment System While the io.net platform supports payments in currencies such as USDC or fiat, all services are ultimately settled in IO tokens. This allows for flexibility in payment options while preserving the integrity and utility of IO as the standard settlement asset. • Developer Tools and Infrastructure Access IO is required to access and interact with key	

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		components of the io.net ecosystem, including IO Cloud (for deploying compute clusters), IO Worker (for node provisioning), and IO ID (for user identity and billing). These services form the backbone of the network's developer-facing infrastructure. • Support for AI-Native and Web3 Applications IO underpins the deployment and scaling of decentralised applications requiring GPU-intensive processing. This includes training AI models, running inference engines, and supporting Web3-based AI services. IO thus enables a new class of AI-native decentralised applications.	
D.8	Plans for the token	The team behind io.net maintains a long-term vision for the growth, adoption, and functional utility of the IO Token (IO), with a strategic focus on decentralised infrastructure for AI computing, staking-based network security, and permissionless access to GPU resources. Central to this vision is the continued development of io.net's decentralised compute marketplace, where IO serves as the native settlement token for accessing and providing high-performance GPU services. A core priority is the expansion of the staking ecosystem. IO holders currently participate in securing the network by staking tokens and supporting compute node operators. Future upgrades will introduce enhancements to this mechanism, including pooled staking options, dynamic rewards based on performance, and potential slashing conditions for underperforming nodes. These refinements aim to improve validator accountability,	Free alphanumeric text

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		enhance economic security, and encourage wider community participation. In support of decentralised governance, io.net plans to progressively activate and expand the IO Grants DAO. This on-chain governance structure will empower IO holders to propose and vote on matters such as ecosystem grants, protocol upgrades, and treasury allocation. Planned improvements include refined proposal systems, broader accessibility for participants, and transparent reporting mechanisms to ensure community-driven development. The IO Token will continue to function as the primary medium of exchange and utility within the network. While the platform may accept other currencies such as USDC or fiat for user convenience, all final settlements are executed in IO. This model reinforces IO's role at the heart of network activity, facilitating payment for compute services, smart contract execution, and infrastructure access. To drive adoption across the developer and research communities, IO will be used to support incentive schemes, including grants, hackathons, and contribution-based rewards. The platform also plans to expand its suite of developer tools, such as IO Cloud, IO Worker, and IO ID, to lower the barrier to entry for building on io.net and integrate directly with AI-focused workflows. As part of its interoperability roadmap, io.net intends to bridge the IO Token across multiple blockchain networks. This will allow users and developers to interact with the IO ecosystem from a variety of decentralised platforms,	

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		improving liquidity, composability, and accessibility. Partnerships with cross-chain protocols and rollup providers are under evaluation to ensure secure and scalable execution. Finally, io.net is actively assessing long-term adjustments to the IO Token's economic design. These considerations include sustainable inflation controls, token burning mechanisms, and dynamic treasury strategies to ensure value preservation, network stability, and fair distribution of incentives. Through these initiatives, IO is positioned to serve as the foundational asset of a decentralised, AI-native computing ecosystem built for global scale.	
D.9	Resource allocation	IO.NET Inc. has structured the allocation of IO tokens to support decentralised infrastructure development, network participation, and the long-term sustainability of the io.net ecosystem: Ecosystem and Community Incentives: 50% of total IO allocation is committed to driving adoption, decentralisation, and developer engagement across the platform, including: • Incentives for GPU node operators and compute providers who contribute resources to the network, ensuring high performance, resilience, and geographic distribution. • Developer grants, ecosystem partnerships, and support for AI and machine learning applications built using io.net's decentralised compute infrastructure. • Programmes to bootstrap liquidity,	Free alphanumerical text

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		encourage network usage, and onboard projects requiring scalable and cost-effective GPU access. • Community-focused rewards, airdrops, and long-term participation schemes to align contributors with the project's vision of open, decentralised AI infrastructure. Core Team and Contributors: 20% of IO allocation is reserved for founding members, engineers, and early builders: • Allocations are subject to multi-year vesting schedules to ensure long-term alignment with the growth and stability of the protocol. • Supports the continuous development of critical components such as IO Cloud, IO Worker, and future innovations in decentralised compute orchestration. • Facilitates strategic recruitment, team expansion, and core operations across engineering, product development, and ecosystem support. Investors and Strategic Partners: 20% of IO allocation is distributed across seed and strategic investment rounds: • Provides essential capital for early-stage development, protocol design, and operational scaling. • Strengthens partnerships with infrastructure providers, AI-focused startups, and key contributors to the decentralised computing ecosystem. • Aligns institutional stakeholders with the long-term success of the network through advisory roles, integration support, and strategic alignment. Foundation Reserve and Treasury: 10% of	

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		IO allocation is retained to ensure operational adaptability and sustainable protocol governance: • Held in reserve for ecosystem-wide initiatives, infrastructure upgrades, and compliance-related matters. • May be deployed through DAO-based governance mechanisms to support research, international expansion, or regulatory initiatives. • Functions as a strategic reserve to provide stability under changing market conditions and to fund future community-approved initiatives.	
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	IO.NET Inc. intends to allocate collected funds and crypto-assets, including IO tokens, stablecoins, and fiat currency, to support the development, operation, and expansion of the io.net decentralised compute network. The primary objective is to strengthen the protocol's technical infrastructure, incentivise network participation, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem through strategic treasury management and operational oversight. A significant portion of the funds will be directed towards protocol engineering and infrastructure development. This includes enhancements to io.net's decentralised GPU orchestration system, improvements to core components such as IO Cloud, IO Worker, and IO ID, and the development of new modules for workload scheduling, node management, and system interoperability. These initiatives are intended to ensure the network remains secure, high-performing, and optimised for	Free alphanumerical text

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		AI-native workloads. To support ecosystem expansion, resources will be allocated to developer incentives, grant programmes, and strategic integrations. Funding will be directed towards onboarding developers and data centre partners, facilitating decentralised application (dApp) development, and encouraging innovation in high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and decentralised machine learning. Initiatives such as hackathons, ecosystem accelerators, and integration bounties will help expand io.net's reach and adoption. Funds will also be used to support staking and governance mechanisms. This includes rewards for GPU node operators, delegators, and participants in the IO Grants DAO. By incentivising active participation, the protocol aims to maintain high levels of decentralisation, ensure continuous resource availability, and align stakeholder incentives with the long-term growth of the network. In addition, IO.NET Inc. will allocate funding to marketing, education, and community engagement. This includes global awareness campaigns, developer workshops, technical documentation, and regional events aimed at increasing public understanding of io.net's use cases and the role of the IO Token. These efforts are designed to cultivate a vibrant, informed, and globally distributed community of users and contributors.	

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		A portion of collected funds will be allocated to operational and administrative needs. This includes staffing, infrastructure maintenance, legal and regulatory compliance, financial reporting, and internal governance. These expenditures are necessary to ensure effective execution, transparency, and alignment with applicable laws and standards. Finally, the project will maintain strategic reserves in IO tokens and stable digital assets to safeguard the long-term sustainability of the protocol. These reserves will provide financial flexibility for future upgrades, community-voted initiatives, and unforeseen market conditions. Treasury management policies will be applied to preserve capital and ensure responsible, mission-aligned fund deployment.	
<i>Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading</i>			
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR	'OTPC' - offer to the public 'ATTR' - admission to trading
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The admission of the IO Token (IO) to trading on crypto-asset platforms was undertaken to facilitate broad access, improve liquidity, and support the decentralised growth of the io.net computing ecosystem. The objective of enabling IO to be traded on regulated exchanges is to ensure that GPU providers, developers, stakers, and other ecosystem participants can freely acquire and utilise the token for its intended on-chain functions within a permissionless, global infrastructure.	Free alphanumeric text

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		Admission to trading serves several strategic purposes. First, it enhances accessibility and inclusion by allowing individuals and organisations worldwide to engage with the io.net platform without centralised restrictions. By listing IO on major centralised exchanges the network enables seamless participation in core services such as staking, resource provisioning, and decentralised governance. Second, trading IO on established crypto-asset platforms supports transparent price discovery and sustainable liquidity formation—both critical for the stability and utility of a decentralised token economy. Greater liquidity facilitates the movement of value across the network and underpins key use cases in decentralised AI infrastructure, such as dynamic GPU allocation, token-based billing, and resource pricing. Third, the public availability of IO tokens assists in attracting strategic collaborators, institutional stakeholders, and enterprise developers. Many partners require access to a liquid and reliable utility token in order to build, integrate, or interact with the io.net protocol. Exchange listings remove technical and financial barriers to entry, thereby accelerating adoption across diverse user segments. Lastly, enabling the public trading of IO supports io.net's commitment to decentralisation and community ownership. A broad and open distribution of tokens is essential to building a resilient, permissionless network. Admission to trading ensures that token governance and influence are not concentrated among early participants, but are instead progressively decentralised in	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		alignment with the network's long-term vision.	
E.3	Fundraising target	The fundraising target for the IO Token (IO) was approximately USD 40 million , which was successfully raised through a combination of private investment rounds and a public token distribution initiative. This target was achieved via strategic fundraising efforts that included a Series A funding round and a token distribution campaign. The fundraising campaign attracted participation from a diverse range of contributors across multiple jurisdictions, excluding those subject to regulatory restrictions. The proceeds are intended to support the continued development, expansion, and decentralised operation of the io.net computing network.	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	Not applicable	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	Not applicable	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	true	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	IO.NET Inc. did not publicly disclose specific details regarding the allocation of oversubscriptions during its fundraising activities.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.8	Issue price	0.3695	Amount in monetary value{DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	USD	{CURRENCYCODE_3} or {DTI}
E.10	Subscription fee	No subscription fee was applied to participants during the IO Token (IO) distribution events. Contributors were required to stake Binance Coin (BNB) or FDUSD through the Binance Launchpool to farm IO tokens. The rewards were distributed based on the amount and duration of the staking, with no additional charges levied by IO.NET Inc. for participation in the event. Similarly, participants in the private sale and Series A funding round were not charged a subscription fee, but instead, tokens were offered at a fixed price of \$0.3695 per IO token.	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	The offer price for the IO Token (IO) was determined using a fixed-rate pricing model, which was established in advance by IO.NET Inc. for its initial token distribution events. The price was set at \$0.3695 per IO during the Series A funding round and private sales. This price was based on internal assessments of project development costs, market conditions, and prevailing industry benchmarks at the time of the offering. This approach provided transparency and predictability for participants, as all contributors	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		during the Series A round and token distribution events received IO tokens at the same fixed price, regardless of the timing or size of their contribution. The pricing methodology did not involve a dynamic pricing model (such as a Dutch auction or bonding curve) and remained consistent throughout the fundraising process. The value in fiat currency was directly established based on market analysis and the financial requirements of the project, with the IO token's pricing set in USD to align with investor expectations. There was no reliance on the market price of another cryptocurrency, unlike other offerings that may use ETH or BTC as reference currencies. The fixed pricing model was selected to ensure a fair, transparent, and predictable token distribution, while supporting the company's objectives of decentralisation, ecosystem growth, and avoiding speculative pricing during the fundraising period.	
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	As of April 22, 2025, the total supply of IO Tokens (IO) is capped at 800 million coins . At launch, 500 million IO tokens were distributed, and the remaining 300 million IO tokens are being emitted over 20 years as hourly rewards to Suppliers and their Stakers, following a disinflationary model	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of investors

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.14	Holder restrictions	At the time of the IO Token (IO) distribution, IO.NET Inc. implemented specific jurisdictional and legal restrictions to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements. Residents or citizens of countries subject to regulatory limitations—including, but not limited to, the United States, China, and South Korea—were prohibited from participating in the token distribution events. This was due to legal considerations and the need to comply with international sanctions and regulations governing the issuance of digital assets. Participants in the token distribution events were required to undergo basic KYC (Know Your Customer) and whitelisting procedures to confirm their eligibility, ensure legal compliance, and prevent unauthorised participation. These measures were designed to mitigate legal and regulatory risks associated with the distribution of IO tokens. After the conclusion of the distribution events, IO tokens became tradable on secondary markets. There are no ongoing restrictions imposed by IO.NET Inc. on who may hold IO tokens, provided that token holders comply with the laws and regulations applicable in their own jurisdictions. However, certain centralised exchanges may enforce their own access restrictions based on local regulatory requirements. The IO token is a utility token, not classified as a financial instrument, security, or e-money under most regulatory frameworks, including the EU's MiCA Regulation. Nevertheless, users must ensure that holding or transacting in IO complies with any applicable laws in their	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		country of residence.	
E.15	Reimbursement notice	During the initial IO Token (IO) distribution events conducted by IO.NET Inc., participants were required to contribute either Binance Coin (BNB) or FDUSD to farm IO tokens through the Binance Launchpool, or were required to participate in private sale rounds. The process was structured as a final, non-refundable contribution mechanism, with participants being clearly informed in the token distribution documentation that no reimbursement, refund, or withdrawal rights would be provided once a contribution was successfully made. However, in cases where contributions exceeded the hard cap or where transactions were not properly validated—such as failed Know Your Customer (KYC) checks or incomplete transactions—any excess funds or invalid contributions were refunded to participants in accordance with IO.NET Inc.'s sale terms and conditions. Since the conclusion of the token distribution events, IO tokens have been freely tradable on public exchanges. IO.NET Inc. does not offer or facilitate any form of reimbursement or buyback for IO tokens acquired through secondary markets. Token holders are fully responsible for their own investment decisions and are advised to conduct due diligence and comply with applicable laws in their jurisdiction. IO.NET Inc. has not issued, and does not plan to issue, any guarantees or redemption rights with respect to the IO token. The token is intended solely for utility within the io.net	Predefined alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		ecosystem and does not confer ownership, profit-sharing, or repayment obligations on the part of the issuer.	
E.16	Refund mechanism	During the IO Token (IO) distribution events conducted by IO.NET Inc., participants were required to contribute Binance Coin (BNB) or FDUSD to farm IO tokens through the Binance Launchpool or to participate in private sale rounds. The process was structured as a final, non-refundable contribution mechanism, with participants being clearly informed in the token distribution documentation that no reimbursement, refund, or withdrawal rights would be provided once a contribution was successfully made. However, in cases where contributions exceeded the hard cap or where transactions were not properly validated—such as failed Know Your Customer (KYC) checks or incomplete transactions—any excess funds or invalid contributions were refunded to participants in accordance with IO.NET Inc.'s sale terms and conditions. Since the conclusion of the token distribution events, IO tokens have been freely tradable on public exchanges. IO.NET Inc. does not offer or facilitate any form of reimbursement or buyback for IO tokens acquired through secondary markets. Token holders are fully responsible for their own investment decisions and are advised to conduct due diligence and comply with applicable laws in their jurisdiction.	Free alphanumerical text
E.17	Refund timeline	IO.NET Inc. has not publicly disclosed a specific timeline for processing refunds related to the IO Token (IO) distribution	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		events.	
E.18	Offer phases	The IO Token (IO) distribution was structured into multiple phases to ensure a strategic, compliant, and fair release of tokens to various types of investors. These phases were designed to foster broad participation and ensure liquidity across different market segments. Below are the main phases of the IO token offering: 1. Private Sale (Series A Round) – March 2024 • Target Audience: Professional investors, venture capital firms, and institutional backers. • Amount Raised: \$30 million. • Price: IO tokens were offered at a fixed price of \$0.3695 per token. • Purpose: This phase raised capital to scale the io.net platform and onboard strategic partners. Tokens sold in this phase were subject to a vesting schedule (12-month cliff with 24-month vesting). • Objective: To secure funding for the protocol's core infrastructure development and early-stage growth. 2. Binance Launchpool Token Distribution – June 2024 • Target Audience: Retail investors and the broader crypto community. • Mechanism: Participants could farm IO tokens by staking Binance Coin (BNB)	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		or FDUSD. • Duration: The farming event ran from June 7 to June 10, 2024. • Purpose: To engage the community and incentivise participation, promoting broader access to IO tokens in the market. • Objective: Increase the decentralised distribution of IO tokens and attract retail investors to the io.net ecosystem. 3. Airdrop Campaign – March 2024 • Target Audience: Early supporters, community members, and engaged users of the io.net ecosystem. • Mechanism: IO tokens were distributed to eligible participants through an airdrop campaign. • Purpose: To build awareness and drive early engagement for the io.net platform ahead of the public token sale. • Objective: Increase visibility and foster community-driven growth before the broader market release. 4. Public Listing and Trading – June 2024 • Target Audience: Open to all types of investors. • Mechanism: After the Launchpool event, IO tokens were listed on major cryptocurrency exchanges. • Purpose: To provide liquidity and allow for market-driven price discovery. • Objective: Make IO tokens accessible	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		to the public and create opportunities for secondary market trading. 5. Ongoing Token Emission (Post-Launch) • Target Audience: Long-term holders, stakers, and participants in the io.net ecosystem. • Mechanism: Ongoing token issuance via staking rewards and ecosystem incentives. • Purpose: To reward stakeholders who contribute to the security, development, and decentralisation of the network. • Objective: To maintain an ongoing incentivisation model to support network growth and token utility.	
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.20	Time-limited offer	true	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	2024-06-07	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.22	Subscription period end	2024-06-10	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	IO.NET has implemented several safeguards to protect funds and crypto assets: • SOC 2 Type 2 Compliance: Ensures strict data security policies (coinmarketcap.com). • Smart Contract Security: Users are encouraged to verify contracts via trusted platforms to avoid vulnerabilities (docs.io.net). • Phishing Prevention: The platform educates users on avoiding scams and phishing attacks (docs.io.net). • Secure Payments and Staking: Payments and staking are processed through secure channels with clear guidelines (docs.io.net).	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	IO.NET Inc. has implemented several safeguarding arrangements to protect the funds and crypto-assets involved in the IO Token (IO) distribution and subsequent ecosystem operations. These measures are designed to ensure the security, compliance, and integrity of the IO network. 1. Cold Storage and Multi-Signature Wallets A significant proportion of IO tokens are held in cold storage, which is disconnected from the internet, to mitigate the risk of hacking and unauthorized access. Additionally, multi-signature wallets are employed, requiring multiple private keys to authorize transactions, thereby enhancing security and reducing the likelihood of single-point failures. 2. Regulatory Compliance and Legal Safeguards	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		IO.NET Inc. adheres to relevant regulatory frameworks to ensure the lawful handling of crypto-assets. This includes conducting Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) checks during token distribution events to verify the identity of participants and prevent illicit activities. These procedures help maintain the legal integrity of the token distribution process. 3. Decentralised Custody Solutions To provide institutional clients with secure and scalable custody options, IO.NET Inc. has partnered with io.finnnet to offer the io.vault solution. io.vault utilizes Trustless Multi-Party Computation (tMPC) to distribute signing authority among multiple participants, ensuring that no single party has full control over the assets. This approach enhances security and allows for customizable transaction validation, catering to the specific needs of institutional clients. 4. Transparency and Auditing IO.NET Inc. provides transparency into its tokenomics and distribution mechanisms through publicly accessible documentation. This includes detailed information on token supply, emission rates, and reward structures, allowing stakeholders to verify the integrity of the token distribution process. These safeguarding arrangements collectively contribute to the secure and compliant management of funds and crypto-assets within the IO.NET ecosystem.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	IO.NET Inc. has established specific value transfer methods for reimbursement and refund processes related to its IO Token (IO) ecosystem. These methods are designed to ensure transparency, security, and compliance with applicable regulations. 1. Refunds for Invalid Contributions In cases where contributions during token distribution events were invalid—such as failed Know Your Customer (KYC) checks, incomplete transactions, or contributions exceeding the hard cap—IO.NET Inc. initiated refunds to participants. Refunds were processed using the original payment method employed during the contribution, ensuring a direct and traceable reimbursement process. For instance, contributions made via Binance Coin (BNB) or FDUSD during the Binance Launchpool event were refunded in the same cryptocurrency. 2. Reimbursement for Overpayments or Errors Participants who overpaid or made errors during the token purchase process were eligible for reimbursement. IO.NET Inc. reviewed such cases on an individual basis, verifying the overpayment or error, and processed reimbursements accordingly. Reimbursements were typically issued through the same payment channel used for the original transaction, ensuring consistency and security. 3. Use of Solana and Aptos Wallets For participants engaging with the IO.NET ecosystem, especially in relation to staking and	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		rewards, IO.NET Inc. utilizes Solana and Aptos wallets. These wallets facilitate the secure transfer of IO tokens and other rewards within the ecosystem. Participants are required to add and manage their wallet addresses through their IO.NET account settings to receive rewards and manage their holdings effectively. 4. Appeals and Dispute Resolution In instances where participants believe a reimbursement decision was made in error, IO.NET Inc. provides an appeal process. Participants can submit a support ticket detailing their case, and IO.NET Inc. will review the appeal, considering all relevant information and evidence before making a final determination. These reimbursement and refund mechanisms are part of IO.NET Inc.'s commitment to maintaining a fair, transparent, and user-centric ecosystem. Participants are encouraged to keep records of all transactions and communications related to their contributions to facilitate any necessary reimbursement processes.	
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	How to Transfer IO Tokens to a Personal Wallet Choose a Compatible Wallet: Select a wallet that supports native IO tokens on the Solana blockchain. Obtain Your Wallet Address: After setting up your chosen wallet, locate	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		your IO wallet address. This is your public address, used to receive IO tokens. It typically starts with a standard Solana address format (e.g., 2Hmc...xw2). 3. Initiate the Transfer from the Exchange: Log in to the cryptocurrency exchange where you hold IO tokens. Then: ○ Navigate to the "Withdraw" or "Send" section. ○ Select IO as the asset to withdraw. ○ Paste your wallet's IO address as the destination. ○ Enter the amount of IO tokens you wish to transfer. ○ Confirm the details and complete any required 2FA or verification steps. 4. Confirm the Transfer: After submitting the transaction: ○ Monitor your personal wallet for the incoming IO tokens. ○ Transfers are typically fast but may vary depending on network congestion and exchange processing times. ○ You can also check the status of your transaction using a Solana blockchain explorer (e.g., solscan.io) by entering your	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		wallet address or transaction ID.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	0000-00-00	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	To participate in the purchase, storage, and use of IO Tokens (IO), purchasers must meet several technical requirements to ensure the secure and effective handling of the tokens and enable full access to the io.net ecosystem's services. First, purchasers must use a digital wallet compatible with native IO tokens, which are based on the Solana blockchain. These wallets must support the Solana mainnet, as IO tokens are not based on Ethereum and cannot be stored in Ethereum-compatible wallets. Using an incompatible wallet may result in the loss of tokens. It is essential that users retain full control of their private keys or recovery phrases to ensure continued access to their IO holdings. In addition, purchasers will need access to a secure internet connection and a compatible device, such as a smartphone, desktop, or laptop, with updated software or browser extensions to manage wallet access, connect to exchanges, and interact with decentralised applications (dApps) in the io.net ecosystem. For enhanced security, it is recommended to avoid using public Wi-Fi and to install antivirus software on the device used to access wallets and exchanges. If purchasing IO tokens through a centralised exchange, users must first complete the exchange's registration and Know Your Customer (KYC) process. This process	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		typically includes submitting identification documents and enabling two-factor authentication (2FA) for added security. It is also important to ensure that the selected exchange allows IO withdrawals to external wallets so that users can take full custody of their tokens post-purchase. Users must also ensure they have a small amount of IO tokens available in their wallet to cover network (gas) fees, which are required to process transactions on the Solana blockchain. These fees are typically low but are necessary for transferring tokens or interacting with dApps and smart contracts within the io.net ecosystem. Finally, safeguarding access to one's wallet is critical. Wallets should be backed up securely using a seed phrase or private key, which must be stored offline and never shared. Losing access to a private key or recovery phrase will result in the permanent loss of access to the IO tokens stored in that wallet. For long-term holders, the use of a hardware wallet is highly recommended to minimise the risk of hacks or unauthorised access.	
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
E.32	Placement form	NTAV	'WITH- with a firm commitment basis 'WOUT' - without a firm commitment basis 'NTAV' - Not applicable

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.33	Trading platforms name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not applicable	{MIC}
E.35	Trading platforms access	Example: Binance (MIC: XBNC) 1. Account Creation on Binance ○ Visit binance.com. ○ Click “Register” and sign up using your email address or mobile number. ○ Create a secure password and complete initial verification via email or SMS. 2. Identity Verification (KYC) ○ Navigate to “Identification” under your account settings. ○ Submit a valid government-issued ID (passport, national ID, or driver’s licence). ○ Complete facial recognition or address verification if required. ○ KYC is mandatory for fiat transactions and higher withdrawal limits.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		3. Fund Deposit ○ Click “Buy Crypto” or go to “Wallet” → “Deposit”. ○ Choose a deposit method: bank transfer, debit/credit card, or third-party payment ○ You may also deposit crypto such as USDT, BTC, or ETH to exchange for IO tokens. 4. IO Token Purchase ○ Go to “Trade” → “Spot”. ○ Search for IO trading pairs (e.g., IO/USDT, IO/BTC, IO/ETH). ○ Select your preferred order type (Market or Limit). ○ Enter the amount and confirm your IO purchase. Example: Kraken (MIC: KRKN) 1. Account Creation on Kraken ○ Visit kraken.com. ○ Click “Create Account” and register using your email address and a strong password. ○ Verify your email to activate the account. 2. Identity Verification (KYC) ○ Go to “Get Verified” in your account dashboard. ○ Choose a verification tier	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		(Starter, Intermediate, or Pro). ○ Submit a valid government-issued ID and proof of residence. ○ Higher tiers are required for fiat deposits and higher trading limits. 3. Fund Deposit ○ Navigate to “Funding” → “Deposit”. ○ Choose between fiat currencies (e.g., USD, EUR) via bank transfer or crypto deposits (e.g., USDT, BTC). ○ Follow on-screen instructions to complete the deposit. 4. IO Token Purchase ○ Go to “Trade” → “New Order” or use “Kraken Pro”. ○ Search for IO trading pairs such as IO/USDT or IO/EUR. ○ Choose your order type (market, limit, etc.) and confirm the purchase. Example: Gate.io (MIC: GATE) 1. Account Creation on Gate.io ○ Visit gate.io. ○ Click “Sign Up” and register using your email address and a secure password.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		○ Verify your email to activate the account. 2. Identity Verification (KYC) ○ Go to “Account” → “KYC” and submit a valid government-issued ID. ○ Complete the facial recognition process if required. ○ KYC is mandatory for fiat transactions and higher withdrawal limits. 3. Fund Deposit ○ Navigate to “Wallet” → “Deposit”. ○ Select your preferred deposit method (fiat or crypto). ○ Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the deposit. 4. IO Token Purchase ○ Go to “Trade” → “Spot Trading”. ○ Search for IO trading pairs like IO/USDT or IO/ETH. ○ Choose your order type (Market or Limit), specify the amount, and confirm your purchase.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING																								
E.36	Involved costs	<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Cost Type</th><th>Estimated Range / Details</th></tr><tr><td>Centralised Exchanges (CEX)</td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>0.1%–0.2% per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Withdrawal Fee (IO)</td><td>Typically 0.1–0.5 IO depending on platform (e.g., ~0.1 IO on Binance, ~0.5 IO on KuCoin)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decentralised Exchanges (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>~0.3% per transaction (on platforms where IO is traded)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Network Fee (Solana)</td><td>Typically low (~0.01–0.1 IO); varies with transaction complexity on the Solana blockchain</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramps</td><td>Service/Processing Fee</td><td>2%–5% of transaction amount (via providers like Simplex, MoonPay, or Banxa via exchanges)</td></tr><tr><td>Staking (IO.NET Network)</td><td>Commission Fee</td><td>5%–10% of staking rewards (if delegated to a trusted node operator or GPU provider)</td></tr><tr><td>Wallet Transfers</td><td>Network Fee</td><td>~0.01–0.1 IO per transaction on the Solana blockchain (minimal fees compared to Ethereum)</td></tr></table>	Category	Cost Type	Estimated Range / Details	Centralised Exchanges (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade	Withdrawal Fee (IO)	Typically 0.1–0.5 IO depending on platform (e.g., ~0.1 IO on Binance, ~0.5 IO on KuCoin)		Decentralised Exchanges (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3% per transaction (on platforms where IO is traded)		Network Fee (Solana)	Typically low (~0.01–0.1 IO); varies with transaction complexity on the Solana blockchain	Fiat On-Ramps	Service/Processing Fee	2%–5% of transaction amount (via providers like Simplex, MoonPay, or Banxa via exchanges)	Staking (IO.NET Network)	Commission Fee	5%–10% of staking rewards (if delegated to a trusted node operator or GPU provider)	Wallet Transfers	Network Fee	~0.01–0.1 IO per transaction on the Solana blockchain (minimal fees compared to Ethereum)	Free alphanumerical text
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E.37	Offer expenses	The public offering of the IO token (IO), conducted by IO.NET Inc. through various distribution phases, involved several categories of expenses necessary to plan, execute, and support the token sale and post-sale operations. These offer expenses were covered by a portion of the funds raised during the sale and are summarised as	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}																								

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		follows: Legal and Regulatory Advisory Fees: Costs associated with legal counsel, regulatory compliance, and risk assessments, including KYC/AML procedures and international compliance reviews to ensure that the offering met regulatory requirements in various jurisdictions. Smart Contract Development and Audit: Expenses incurred for the creation, testing, and security auditing of the smart contracts used to facilitate the IO token sale, ensuring that the contribution process and IO token distribution were secure and functioned as intended. Marketing and Community Engagement: Budget allocated for digital marketing campaigns, social media outreach, influencer partnerships, public relations efforts, and community events aimed at promoting the IO token offering to a global audience. Platform and Infrastructure Costs: Hosting, development, and maintenance expenses for the IO token sale website, KYC/AML systems, backend infrastructure, and other technical tools needed to facilitate smooth operations during the token sale and subsequent stages. Administrative and Operational	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Overheads: General operational costs, including team compensation, external consultants, and administrative support during the offering period. This also includes costs for customer support and managing community engagement across different channels. IO.NET Inc. aimed to conduct the offering efficiently, with the majority of raised funds allocated toward expanding the ecosystem, enhancing the technical infrastructure, and supporting long-term network development. A detailed breakdown of offer-related expenditures has not been publicly disclosed, as this is common practice in early-stage token offerings.	
E.38	Conflicts of interest	As of April 2025, there have been no publicly disclosed instances of conflicts of interest related to the IO token (IO) or its issuer, IO.NET Inc. The company has not reported any legal or regulatory actions involving its management or advisors that would suggest such conflicts. However, it's important to note that Ahmad Shadid, one of the founders of IO.NET Inc., departed from the company "effective immediately" just two days before the IO token's public launch in June 2024. While the company stated that his departure was not related to allegations regarding his past, the timing of his exit raised questions within the crypto community. Additionally, the IO token's terms and conditions specify that token holders have no voting rights and may have conflicts of	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		interest with the company's shareholders. This indicates a potential misalignment between token holders and equity investors, which could lead to differing interests in the company's strategic decisions. For a comprehensive understanding of the IO token's structure and potential conflicts, it's advisable to review the project's whitepaper and official documentation. These documents provide detailed information on the token's distribution, governance, and the rights of token holders.	
E.39	Applicable law	Delaware	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	Delaware	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part F - Information about the crypto-assets</i>			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	Free alphanumerical text
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	See D.8. Timelines subject to change and development times.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>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</i>			
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR	OTHR

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	The IO token (IO) is a utility token designed to grant holders access to a range of functions within the io.net ecosystem and does not, in and of itself, confer ownership, profit rights, or equity interest in any legal entity. Key characteristics of the IO token include: • Network Utility IO is the native token of the io.net network and is used to pay for transaction fees, access decentralised GPU resources, and interact with various applications within the ecosystem. It also powers staking, ensuring that users can participate in securing the network and earning rewards. • Staking and Network Security Holders may stake IO tokens or delegate them to validators in the network. Staking supports the Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism, contributing to the network's security and decentralisation. In return, participants receive IO-denominated staking rewards. Validators who misbehave may be penalised under the network's governance system. • Governance IO tokens enable on-chain governance, allowing holders to propose and vote on important protocol decisions such as network	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		upgrades, validator selection, and inflation parameters. Voting power is proportionate to the amount of IO staked or delegated, ensuring that stakeholders have a say in the future of the io.net platform. • Ecosystem Incentives The token serves as an incentive mechanism across various io.net-based applications, including decentralised finance (DeFi), AI and machine learning services, and cross-chain integrations. IO rewards are distributed to validators, developers, and ecosystem participants, promoting sustained network growth and encouraging active involvement in the platform. • Interoperability and Utility Expansion IO is central to the io.net ecosystem's goal of cross-chain interoperability, facilitating seamless value and data transfer between heterogeneous blockchains. The token is used as the medium of exchange for transactions on BTP-supported networks, connecting the io.net platform to major ecosystems. • Non-Financial Instrument Classification IO is not classified as a financial instrument under the EU's MiFID II or as an electronic money token or asset-referenced token under MiCA. It is strictly a utility token, serving functions within the io.net network and its associated infrastructure.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
F.8	Website of the issuer	io.net	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2024-06-07	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	In addition to providing decentralised GPU computing services, IO.NET offers a comprehensive suite of tools and platforms designed to facilitate the development, deployment, and management of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) applications. Key services include: 1. IO Cloud • A decentralised cloud platform that enables developers to deploy scalable and configurable ML clusters on demand. • Utilising the Ray framework, IO Cloud allows for rapid cluster creation, offering flexibility in hardware selection, geographical location, and security settings.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		- It supports both GPU and CPU resources, catering to a wide range of ML workloads. 2. IO Worker - A user-friendly interface that allows hardware providers to contribute their idle GPU and CPU resources to the network. - Through the IO Worker portal, providers can manage their hardware, monitor performance, and track earnings in real-time. - The platform supports seamless integration with Kubernetes for efficient orchestration. 3. IO Intelligence - An AI-powered system that offers data processing, automation, and decision-making capabilities. - IO Intelligence provides insights and analytics to enhance workflow efficiency, enabling users to build custom AI models and smart agents with easy API integration. 4. IO ID - A universal identity management system within the IO.NET ecosystem. - IO ID simplifies user authentication and access control, streamlining interactions	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		across various platforms and services within the network. 5. IO Staking - Allows users to stake IO tokens to secure the network, support computations, and earn rewards. - Staking contributes to the overall health and decentralisation of the IO.NET ecosystem. 6. IO Explorer - A tool that provides detailed insights into IO.NET's operations, similar to blockchain explorers. - Users can track metrics, monitor performance, and gain transparency into the network's activities. These services collectively aim to democratise access to high-performance computing resources, making advanced AI and ML capabilities more accessible to developers and organisations worldwide.	
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper	English	Closed list of EU languages
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	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not applicable	ISO 24165 FFG DTI
F.15	Voluntary data flag	true	'true' – voluntary 'false' – mandatory
F.16	Personal data flag	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
F.17	LEI eligibility	true	'true' – eligible 'false' – not eligible
F.18	Home Member State	Republic of Cyprus	Closed list of EU Member States
F.19	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.	Closed list of EU Member States
<i>Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets</i>			
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers of IO tokens acquire a digital asset that functions as a utility token within the io.net ecosystem, primarily enabling access to decentralised GPU computing services, staking, governance, and network participation. The acquisition of IO tokens does not confer ownership rights, profit-sharing, voting rights in any legal entity, or any enforceable claim	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		against IO.NET Inc. or other entities affiliated with the io.net platform. IO tokens are not classified as a financial instrument, asset-referenced token, or electronic money token as defined under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA). By holding IO tokens, purchasers have the right to use the token for various on-chain functions, including the payment of transaction fees, access to decentralised GPU resources for machine learning and AI tasks, and participation in governance decisions. IO holders may also choose to stake their tokens or delegate them to validators within the network to contribute to consensus and receive staking rewards. In addition, staked IO tokens grant governance rights, allowing holders to vote on proposals regarding network upgrades, monetary parameters, and validator elections. IO tokens are fully transferable, and purchasers may use supported centralised or decentralised trading platforms to exchange their tokens at any time, subject to the terms of those platforms and applicable regulations. IO.NET Inc. does not impose any restrictions on token transfers but assumes no responsibility for transactions carried out on third-party services. Token purchasers also accept a range of responsibilities and obligations. They are individually responsible for ensuring that the acquisition, holding, and usage of IO tokens complies with all applicable laws in their jurisdiction, including regulations concerning taxation, anti-money laundering (AML), and foreign asset reporting. IO.NET Inc. does not	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		provide legal, financial, or tax advice, and users are strongly encouraged to consult with qualified professionals regarding their obligations. In addition, token holders are responsible for the safe custody of their private keys, seed phrases, or other access credentials associated with their IO wallets. IO.NET Inc. cannot recover tokens lost due to user error, loss of credentials, or unauthorised third-party access. Token holders must take all necessary measures to protect their digital assets, including the use of secure, non-custodial wallets or hardware wallets for long-term storage. Finally, purchasers acknowledge and accept the risks inherent in participating in decentralised blockchain networks, including but not limited to market volatility, evolving regulatory frameworks, technological vulnerabilities, and the potential for loss of capital. IO tokens do not offer investor protection, principal guarantees, or regulated financial rights under current law.	
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations associated with the IO token are exercised exclusively through the io.net ecosystem and its associated decentralised infrastructure. Token holders can access and utilise their rights by interacting directly with the io.net platform via supported wallets, interfaces, or smart contracts. These rights are executed in a permissionless manner, meaning no third-party approval or centralised intermediary is required to engage with the protocol. To exercise staking rights, IO holders may	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		delegate their tokens to network validators (also known as GPU providers) using a supported wallet. Staked tokens contribute to the network's Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism and entitle the holder to receive a share of the staking rewards. Staking is non-custodial and may be adjusted, undelegated, or re-delegated by the holder at any time, subject to protocol-defined timelines. Governance rights are similarly exercised through on-chain voting. IO holders who have staked or delegated their tokens may participate in governance by submitting or voting on proposals through the io.net governance interface. These proposals may include decisions on protocol upgrades, inflation settings, network parameters, or validator elections. Voting outcomes are binding and automatically enforced by the protocol if passed. For transactional and utility functions, IO is used directly within the network to pay for transaction fees, access decentralised GPU resources, and interact with decentralised applications (dApps) and interoperability services. These functions are accessible via any compatible wallet or decentralised application interface connected to the io.net platform. In fulfilling their obligations, token holders must ensure that their use of IO tokens remains in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. This includes maintaining secure access to their private keys and observing local laws on digital asset usage, taxation, and reporting. IO.NET Inc. does not exercise control over user interactions and does not	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		mediate or oversee the use of IO within the network. All rights and obligations are exercised entirely on-chain, reinforcing io.net's decentralised architecture and the principle that control of IO tokens—and access to associated platform features—resides solely with the token holder.	
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations associated with the IO token are defined and governed by the io.net protocol, and any modifications to these rights are subject to the network's on-chain governance framework. Changes to the token's functionality, staking mechanism, governance rights, or monetary policy can only be enacted through proposals that are voted on and approved by IO token holders who actively participate in staking or delegation. Modifications must follow a defined governance process, which includes the submission of a proposal, a review and discussion period, and a binding vote conducted on-chain. A proposal will only result in a change to the protocol if it meets the established quorum and approval thresholds, as defined in the io.net protocol's governance rules. Once passed, proposals are automatically implemented by the network through protocol upgrades or smart contract changes. This decentralised governance model ensures that any alteration to the rights or obligations of token holders—such as changes to staking rewards, validator roles, governance structures, inflation parameters, or IO utility within the ecosystem—must be transparently	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		proposed, publicly reviewed, and democratically approved by the community. IO.NET Inc. does not unilaterally control or alter these rights. It may, however, participate in the governance process like any other stakeholder and contribute to protocol development by supporting or initiating proposals. All modifications are implemented at the protocol level and are binding once adopted by the network. Holders of IO tokens are encouraged to monitor governance activity and participate in decisions that may affect their rights or the broader io.net ecosystem. The responsibility for exercising voting rights rests with the token holders, and failure to participate may result in changes being enacted without their direct input.	
G.4	Future public offers	As of April 2025, io.net has not announced any plans for future public offerings (IPOs, ICOs, or token sales) of its IO token.	Free alphanumeric text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	The total supply of IO tokens is capped at 800 million . At launch, 500 million tokens were distributed, and the remaining 300 million tokens are being emitted gradually over a 20-year period as rewards to suppliers and stakers. This emission follows a disinflationary model, starting with an annual inflation rate of 8% in the first year, decreasing by approximately 1.02% monthly until the cap is reached	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
G.6	Utility token classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	See D.7.	Free alphanumerical text
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	The IO token is a non-redeemable utility token and does not provide any right of redemption against the issuer, IO.NET Inc., or any affiliated entity. IO is designed solely to facilitate access to services and functionalities within the io.net ecosystem, including the utilisation of decentralised GPU computing power, staking, governance participation, and interaction with decentralised applications (dApps) on the platform.	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	The IO token (IO) can be purchased or sold through various modalities, depending on the preferences of the user and the platforms they wish to use. Here are the primary methods available for the purchase and sale of the IO token: 1. Centralised Exchanges (CEXs) • Description: Centralised exchanges facilitate the buying, selling, and trading of IO tokens. These exchanges typically provide a user-friendly interface and allow for trading against fiat currencies or other cryptocurrencies. • Examples: Popular exchanges list the IO token and offer the ability to trade it against other assets like USDT, BTC, and ETH.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Purchase/Sale Process: 1. Create an account on the exchange. 2. Deposit funds (fiat or crypto). 3. Place buy or sell orders for the IO token. 4. Execute trades according to your preferences. • Benefits: ○ Liquidity and ease of access. ○ Direct trading with fiat currencies. ○ Customer support and security features. • Risks: Centralised control, potential for exchange hacks or security breaches. 2. Decentralised Exchanges (DEXs) • Description: DEXs allow users to trade IO tokens in a peer-to-peer manner without intermediaries. These platforms operate through smart contracts and maintain decentralisation. • Examples: Certain platforms may support IO tokens if liquidity pools are available for the token. • Purchase/Sale Process: 1. Connect a compatible wallet . 2. Select the IO token from the trading pair (e.g., IO/USDT).	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		3. Swap tokens directly in the wallet without third-party intervention. ● Benefits: ○ Full control over private keys and assets. ○ Transparency and decentralised operations. ● Risks: ○ Lack of liquidity compared to centralised exchanges. ○ Higher transaction fees on congested networks. 3. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Trading ● Description: P2P trading allows users to directly buy or sell IO tokens to/from other individuals, often facilitated by platforms that provide an escrow service. ● Examples: Certain platforms could support IO tokens if liquidity for it is available in certain regions. ● Purchase/Sale Process: 1. Create an account on a P2P platform. 2. Browse listings of sellers or buyers offering IO tokens. 3. Initiate a trade and transfer IO tokens once both parties confirm payment.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Benefits: ○ Flexible payment methods ○ Potentially lower fees than on exchanges. • Risks: ○ Trust issues with anonymous peer traders. ○ Potential for fraud or disputes. 4. Over-the-Counter (OTC) Trading • Description: OTC trading involves private transactions between buyers and sellers, often facilitated by brokers. This method is suitable for large transactions or for investors wishing to avoid slippage. • Examples: Crypto OTC desks at exchanges. • Purchase/Sale Process: 1. Contact an OTC desk or broker. 2. Negotiate terms and pricing. 3. Transfer funds and receive IO tokens. • Benefits: ○ Customised solutions for high-volume trades. ○ No impact on market prices. • Risks: ○ Limited to larger transactions.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		○ Requires a trusted intermediary. 5. Crypto ATMs ● Description: Crypto ATMs allow users to purchase or sell crypto-assets, including IO tokens, using cash or debit/credit cards. These machines are scattered around various regions globally. ● Examples: If supported, crypto ATMs will allow users to buy or sell IO tokens directly. ● Purchase/Sale Process: 1. Locate a crypto ATM that supports IO. 2. Use cash or card to buy or sell IO tokens. 3. Transaction is processed instantly. ● Benefits: ○ Immediate and anonymous transactions. ● Risks: ○ High transaction fees. ○ Limited availability and coverage. 6. Direct Purchase from the Issuer (Initial Offerings) ● Description: In the case of an initial token offering (ICO), a new token like the IO token might be sold directly to	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		the public by the issuer before being listed on exchanges. • Process: 1. Participate in the public sale or token farming event. 2. Purchase IO tokens directly from the issuer at a fixed price. • Benefits: ○ Potential early access to tokens at a lower price. • Risks: ○ Lack of liquidity until the token is listed on exchanges. ○ Possible delays or issues in token distribution. Conclusion The IO token can be purchased or sold through a variety of modalities, each suited to different user preferences and levels of expertise. Centralised exchanges offer ease of use and liquidity, while decentralised exchanges provide greater control and privacy. P2P and OTC platforms cater to specific trading needs, especially for large or private transactions.	
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	The IO token is fully transferable and, as of the date of this disclosure, is subject to no transfer restrictions imposed by the issuer (IO.NET Inc.). Following its initial distribution in 2024, IO has remained freely tradable and transferrable between wallet addresses and	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		across supported trading platforms, subject only to technical and regulatory limitations as applicable in the user's jurisdiction. IO may be transferred on the io.net blockchain between non-custodial wallets or to and from custodial platforms. Transactions are processed through io.net's consensus protocol and typically incur low network fees with near-instant finality. While IO.NET Inc. does not impose any contractual or protocol-level restrictions on the movement of tokens, the following external factors may affect transferability: • Jurisdictional Restrictions: Centralised exchanges may restrict IO trading or transfers for users in certain countries based on local laws and compliance obligations. • AML/KYC Requirements: Platforms offering IO trading may require identity verification prior to enabling deposits, withdrawals, or transfers, in line with anti-money laundering regulations. • Smart Contract Interaction Limits: Transfers involving smart contracts, staking, or cross-chain bridges may be subject to protocol rules, timing constraints (e.g., unbonding periods), or minimum token thresholds. There are no lock-up periods, vesting constraints, or whitelist requirements for general IO holders unless specifically imposed in connection with private sales, grant programs, or staking mechanisms. All such cases are governed by the relevant terms and conditions and do not affect public	

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		token holders. IO.NET Inc. retains the right to notify users if any future legal or technical developments require temporary or permanent restrictions on token transfers but has no current intention to implement such measures.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	The IO token supply is adjusted through protocol-defined mechanisms designed to support network sustainability, incentivise participation, and maintain decentralisation. IO operates under a dynamic inflation model, and its supply can increase over time through the following mechanisms: Protocol-Level Inflation New IO tokens are minted as block rewards and distributed to validators, stakers, and participants in governance. The base inflation rate is configurable and may be adjusted through governance, impacting the amount of new IO introduced into circulation. Governance-Driven Adjustments IO holders who participate in staking and governance can propose and vote on changes to: ○ The annual inflation rate ○ The distribution ratio of rewards (validators, voters, ecosystem funds)	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		- Minimum and maximum issuance thresholds Approved proposals are implemented at the protocol level, allowing the community to collectively manage monetary policy. 3. Burn Mechanisms (Optional and Governance-Based) While not default protocol behaviour, the io.net governance system allows for token burning mechanisms to be proposed and enacted. Burns may occur: - Through governance decisions (e.g., excess treasury funds) - Via application-level design (e.g., fee burns in dApps) Burning permanently reduces the circulating supply of IO. 4. Treasury Allocations IO.NET Inc. and the protocol treasury hold IO for ecosystem incentives. Although these do not represent new issuance, their release into circulation (e.g., through grants or liquidity programs) can impact effective supply and are subject to transparent allocation frameworks.	
G.14	Token value protection schemes	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	The IO token incorporates several token value protection schemes designed to maintain its long-term value, foster ecosystem growth, and ensure network stability. These mechanisms help reduce inflationary pressures, promote decentralisation, and align incentives for stakeholders. Below is a detailed description of the token value protection schemes employed by the IO token: 1. Burn Mechanism The IO token employs a burn mechanism to reduce its circulating supply and potentially increase scarcity, thereby supporting the token's value. This mechanism operates as follows: • Revenue-Driven Burns: A portion of the revenue generated by the io.net network is used to purchase and burn IO tokens. This process helps to lower the total supply of tokens available in circulation. • Dynamic Adjustment: The amount of tokens burned is dynamically adjusted based on the market price of IO, which aims to create deflationary pressure when necessary, further helping to maintain or increase the token's value. Purpose: By reducing the total supply of IO tokens, this mechanism can potentially help drive up scarcity, which in turn could positively affect the token's market value. 2. Disinflationary Emission Model The IO token operates under a disinflationary emission model, meaning that the token's	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		issuance decreases over time. This model helps prevent excessive inflation and supports long-term value by reducing the number of new tokens minted each year. • Year 1: The initial annual inflation rate is set at 8%. • Subsequent Years: The inflation rate decreases gradually by approximately 1.02% per month, reducing the yearly inflation rate to around 12% annually as the network matures and the total supply approaches the cap of 800 million IO tokens. Purpose: The reduction in the emission rate over time helps to limit token supply growth, supporting token value appreciation and reducing inflationary pressures in the long run. 3. Staking and Slashing Mechanism To maintain network security and decentralisation, IO tokens can be staked by holders, and they are rewarded for doing so. The staking mechanism is integral to maintaining a healthy and secure network. • Staking Rewards: Stakers are incentivised with rewards for supporting the network, securing transactions, and validating new blocks. • Slashing: If any participant or validator engages in malicious behaviour (e.g., data manipulation or attempts to attack the network), a portion of their staked tokens is slashed or confiscated. This penalisation mechanism ensures that malicious actors are discouraged and	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		network integrity is maintained. Purpose: Staking not only rewards token holders but also ensures network security and decentralisation, which in turn contributes to the value and reliability of the IO token. 4. Treasury and Ecosystem Incentives The IO.NET Inc. foundation retains a portion of IO tokens for ecosystem development and incentives. While these retained tokens are not new issuance, their release into circulation through grants, liquidity programs, and other ecosystem activities can impact the effective supply and token dynamics. • Ecosystem Growth: Retained tokens are often used to fund initiatives that expand the network, such as developer incentives, partnerships, and community engagement efforts. • Transparent Allocation: These tokens are released into the ecosystem following a transparent and structured allocation framework, ensuring that their distribution supports long-term value creation without flooding the market with excessive supply. Purpose: By managing the release of treasury-held tokens, IO.NET ensures that the growth of the ecosystem is aligned with the overall sustainability of the token, avoiding the inflationary risk of over-releasing tokens into circulation. 5. Protocol-Level Adjustments • Governance Participation: IO token holders who stake their tokens can	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		participate in governance decisions, which may include adjusting tokenomics parameters such as staking rewards, inflation rates, and burn mechanisms. The community-driven governance model provides a way to adapt to changing conditions and ensures that decisions affecting token supply and value are made collectively. Purpose: Governance mechanisms provide a flexible and adaptive approach to managing the token's supply, allowing stakeholders to respond to changing market or network conditions and support the long-term value of the IO token.	
G.16	Compensation schemes	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	The IO token ecosystem incorporates several compensation schemes designed to incentivise participation, ensure network security, and reward contributors. These schemes align the interests of network participants with the long-term success and sustainability of the io.net platform. Below is a detailed description of the primary compensation mechanisms: 1. Staking Rewards Description: Staking is a fundamental mechanism within the io.net ecosystem. Participants can stake their IO tokens to secure the network, support consensus, and participate in governance. In return, stakers receive rewards. How It Works: IO token holders can stake their tokens directly within the network. These	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		tokens are used to validate transactions and ensure the security and decentralisation of the blockchain. Incentive: Stakers are compensated with IO tokens, which serve as block rewards for their contribution to maintaining network integrity. This staking reward mechanism encourages long-term commitment to the network and is a critical element for maintaining decentralisation. Example: Users can delegate their tokens to validators (also known as Public Representatives or P-Reps) who process transactions and secure the network. 2. Co-Staking Marketplace Description: The Co-Staking mechanism allows IO token holders to participate in staking without needing to own hardware or infrastructure. How It Works: Device suppliers (those who offer GPU/CPU resources to the network) can create co-staking offers. These offers specify how much additional IO is needed to stake alongside their hardware and the percentage of staking rewards shared with the staker. Incentive: IO holders who wish to participate in staking can browse available co-staking offers and contribute their IO tokens. In return, they receive a proportionate share of the staking rewards based on their contribution. Purpose: This scheme democratizes participation, allowing anyone holding IO tokens to earn staking rewards, regardless of their ability to provide hardware.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		3. Block Rewards Description: Block rewards are awarded to suppliers who provide computational power to the io.net network. These rewards are given to those who supply GPUs or CPUs for processing workloads, such as machine learning tasks, within the io.net ecosystem. How It Works: Suppliers contribute their computational resources, and in return, they are compensated with IO tokens. The rewards are distributed at regular intervals, typically on an hourly basis. Incentive: This compensation incentivises device suppliers to keep their resources active on the network, ensuring that there is always computational power available to meet demand. The predictable and regular issuance of block rewards encourages continuous participation. 4. Revenue Streams and Fee Structure Description: io.net generates revenue through various fees associated with the platform's operations. These include fees charged to both users (renters) who utilise computational resources and to the suppliers who provide the hardware. How It Works: GPU Renter Fees: Users who rent GPU power to execute their tasks on the platform incur a 0.25% reservation fee. Payment Fees: A 2% payment fee is charged when paying in USDC, while payments made	

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		in IO tokens incur no additional fees. Incentive: These fees contribute to the ongoing sustainability of the platform, help fund the network's operational costs, and support the burn mechanism to reduce circulating token supply. 5. Treasury and Ecosystem Incentives Description: A portion of IO tokens is retained by IO.NET Inc. and held in the protocol's treasury for the purpose of ecosystem development, rewards, and network incentives. How It Works: These retained tokens are released into circulation through grants, liquidity programs, and other initiatives that support the growth and adoption of the io.net ecosystem. The release is transparent and controlled to prevent excessive token issuance that could dilute value. Incentive: The treasury helps fund projects that expand the platform's use cases, including partnerships, developer incentives, and community engagement activities.	
G.18	Applicable law	Delaware	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Delaware	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>			
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) plays a critical role in the functioning of the IO token within the io.net ecosystem. The IO token leverages DLT to facilitate decentralised, secure, and transparent transactions across the network. Below is a detailed explanation of how DLT is used	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		within the IO token's ecosystem: 1. Decentralisation and Distributed Consensus • DLT in the IO token ecosystem ensures decentralisation by allowing multiple parties (validators, stakers, suppliers) to participate in the management and validation of the network's ledger without relying on a central authority. • The IO network operates using a consensus protocol where transactions are verified by participants in the network (such as validators or Public Representatives). These participants collectively reach an agreement on the state of the ledger, which ensures that no single party has control over the system. This structure helps maintain the integrity and transparency of transactions. 2. Transaction Transparency • Each transaction involving the IO token is recorded on the distributed ledger, providing transparency. All participants in the network have access to the same version of the ledger, meaning that all IO token transactions can be traced, audited, and verified by any participant. This transparency is fundamental in promoting trust within the network. 3. Security and Immutability • The IO token transactions are secured using cryptographic techniques	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		provided by DLT. Once a transaction is added to the ledger, it is nearly impossible to alter, which ensures that data integrity is maintained. • Immutability means that once an IO token transaction is confirmed and recorded on the ledger, it cannot be changed or erased, preventing fraud and enhancing security within the ecosystem. 4. Smart Contracts and Automated Operations • Smart contracts on the io.net platform are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into the code. DLT enables these smart contracts to operate on the blockchain (or similar distributed ledgers) without the need for intermediaries. • In the case of the IO token, smart contracts can be used for various functions, such as staking, rewards distribution, governance voting, and other protocol-specific actions. These contracts automatically execute when predefined conditions are met, ensuring fairness and reducing the potential for human error. 5. Staking and Governance • Staking in the IO token ecosystem is facilitated through DLT, where token holders can delegate their IO tokens to validators or Public Representatives to secure the network and participate in governance.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		- Through DLT, staking rewards are distributed automatically based on the amount of IO tokens staked and the validator's performance. This transparent and decentralised staking mechanism helps ensure that the network remains secure and efficient while rewarding token holders. 6. Interoperability - Distributed Ledger Technology enables interoperability between different blockchain ecosystems, which is essential for cross-chain functionality. The IO token can be integrated into various platforms, allowing for cross-chain interactions such as token swaps or the use of IO tokens in decentralised applications (dApps) built on different blockchain networks. - The Blockchain Transmission Protocol (BTP), a key interoperability solution, allows the IO token to be used across diverse blockchain networks, facilitating seamless transactions and interactions between them. 7. Emission and Token Supply Management - The IO token operates under a disinflationary emission model that is tracked and managed through DLT. New tokens are minted over time according to the emission schedule, ensuring a predictable supply that balances scarcity with network	

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		participation incentives. - DLT ensures transparency in the issuance of new tokens and enables real-time tracking of token supply, which helps maintain the token's value and provides a clear picture of the network's economic activity. 8. Transaction Fees and Payment Systems Transaction fees are an essential aspect of the IO token ecosystem, and they are managed through DLT. These fees are paid in IO tokens to facilitate various network operations, such as staking, smart contract execution, and cross-chain activities. - Payment systems within the network are automated, with fees and other charges being processed through DLT. The use of IO tokens for payments ensures that the network remains self-sustaining and provides incentives for token holders to participate.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The IO token operates on the io.net ecosystem, which is a decentralised, permissionless platform designed to provide scalable, efficient, and secure computational resources for machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) workloads. The network is built on a proprietary set of open-source protocols and technical standards that support decentralised applications, staking, and governance. 1. Network Protocol: io.net Protocol The core protocol powering the io.net	Free alphanumeric text

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		ecosystem is based on a custom, decentralised architecture designed for high throughput, low-latency computation, and efficient scaling. The protocol ensures smooth operations by integrating GPU/CPU resources into a unified computing network, allowing for computational tasks to be efficiently processed. This protocol ensures robust performance, scalability, and security for ML and AI tasks across the network. 2. Consensus Mechanism: Proof-of-Participation (PoP) The IO token utilises a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism, a variation of the Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) model. IO token holders can delegate their tokens to validators, who participate in securing the network, validating blocks, and contributing to governance. This system is optimised for high transaction throughput, energy efficiency, and decentralisation. Validators are rewarded with IO tokens for their active participation and the maintenance of network integrity. 3. Smart Contract Standard: Custom Smart Contracts Smart contracts on the io.net network are developed using the ecosystem's proprietary standards. These smart contracts are written in popular languages and run on a secure virtual machine tailored to execute computational tasks. These contracts are deterministic and secure, enabling interaction with network state and ensuring smooth execution of decentralised applications (dApps) without compromising the integrity of the network. Smart contracts are integral for	

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		staking, rewards distribution, and governance functions within the io.net ecosystem. 4. Interoperability Protocol: Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) The io.net ecosystem incorporates a native Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) protocol designed to enable seamless interoperability with other blockchain networks. CDE facilitates the exchange of data and tokens across heterogeneous blockchains, enhancing the usability of the IO token in various decentralised applications (dApps) and ecosystems. This protocol is scalable, modular, and designed to provide secure, trust-minimised communication across different networks. 5. Token Standard: Native Token on io.net Blockchain The IO token is a native token of the io.net blockchain. While initially, IO may have been issued on other platforms or used for specific use cases, it is now fully integrated within the io.net ecosystem. It handles all network transactions, staking, governance participation, and serves as a medium for payment and rewards in the system. The IO token is designed with unique balance tracking, transfer logic, and staking capabilities, providing efficient functionality in the ecosystem. 6. Governance Protocol The io.net ecosystem supports on-chain governance, allowing IO token holders to participate in network decisions. Governance proposals can include network upgrades,	

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		validator selections, staking rules, inflation adjustments, and treasury fund allocation. Token holders and validators have the ability to submit, vote on, and implement proposals directly within the network. This governance model ensures that the network evolves according to the community's needs and preferences, with a transparent and decentralised decision-making process.	
H.3	Technology used	The IO token operates within the io.net ecosystem, which uses a combination of advanced technologies to ensure its efficiency, scalability, and security. These technologies enable the network to provide decentralised computing resources for machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) tasks. Below is a detailed description of the key technologies used in the IO token ecosystem: 1. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) - The IO token leverages Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) to enable decentralisation, transparency, and security. DLT is used to record transactions across a network of computers, ensuring that all participants have access to the same data without relying on a central authority. - The IO token operates on a decentralised network of nodes, where data is securely recorded and validated. This technology ensures that the network is immutable, tamper-resistant, and transparent.	Free alphanumerical text

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		2. Blockchain Technology - The IO token is designed to operate on a blockchain infrastructure. It is used to record and track transactions, token transfers, and staking activities. Blockchain provides transparency and security, ensuring that all participants have access to the same version of the ledger. - The blockchain technology also supports smart contracts, which are used to automate processes like staking, rewards distribution, and governance within the ecosystem. 3. Proof-of-Participation (PoP) Consensus Mechanism - The IO token uses a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism, a variation of Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS). This consensus model allows IO token holders to participate in the governance and validation of the network by staking their tokens and delegating them to validators (also known as Public Representatives or P-Reps). - The PoP mechanism ensures that the network remains decentralised and secure while maintaining high transaction throughput and energy efficiency. Validators are rewarded with IO tokens for their participation in the consensus process. 4. Decentralised Computing (GPU/CPU Utilisation)	

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		io.net is a decentralised computational network that uses idle GPU and CPU resources provided by users to process AI and ML workloads. This technology enables the network to scale and provide high-performance computational resources at a fraction of the cost of traditional cloud providers. - Users can rent out their GPU or CPU resources and be compensated with IO tokens. This approach enhances the efficiency of AI and ML tasks by creating a distributed, flexible computing network. 5. Smart Contracts and Automation - The IO token ecosystem incorporates smart contracts to automate processes such as staking, rewards distribution, and network governance. These contracts execute predefined actions once specific conditions are met, ensuring trustless and efficient operations without the need for intermediaries. Smart contracts are built using languages, depending on the platform, and they run on the blockchain's virtual machine. 6. Interoperability Protocol (Cross-Chain Communication) - To ensure cross-chain interoperability, the io.net ecosystem uses a Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) protocol. This protocol enables the IO token to be used across different	

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		blockchain platforms, allowing for the exchange of data and assets between heterogeneous blockchains. • The CDE protocol provides seamless integration with other blockchains, enabling the IO token to be used in a variety of decentralised applications (dApps) beyond the io.net network. This helps enhance the token's utility and broader adoption. 7. Cryptographic Security • The IO token ecosystem employs advanced cryptographic techniques to secure transactions, ensure data integrity, and protect user privacy. Cryptography is used to validate transactions on the network, encrypt sensitive data, and protect token transfers from fraud. • Public and private key infrastructure is used to manage token ownership and ensure secure communication between network participants. 8. Tokenomics and Incentive Mechanisms • The IO token ecosystem incorporates a carefully designed tokenomics model to incentivise participation, maintain network security, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the platform. • The IO token is used for staking, governance participation, and as a means of compensating network participants for renting out their computing resources. Token holders who stake their tokens participate in the	

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		decision-making process and contribute to the overall growth and security of the network. 9. Distributed Storage (Decentralised File System) io.net also leverages decentralised file storage systems to manage large datasets required for AI and ML workloads. This ensures that the storage is distributed across multiple nodes, providing redundancy and scalability while keeping costs low.	
H.4	Consensus mechanism	The IO token operates on a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism, a variant of Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS). This consensus mechanism is designed to ensure the decentralisation, security, and scalability of the io.net ecosystem while maintaining energy efficiency and high throughput. 1. Proof-of-Participation (PoP) PoP is a consensus mechanism that allows IO token holders to participate in securing the network and validating transactions by staking their tokens. It is a variation of Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS), where token holders delegate their IO tokens to validators (also known as Public Representatives or P-Reps). - Validators are responsible for validating transactions, producing new blocks, and securing the network. In exchange for their participation,	Free alphanumerical text

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		validators are rewarded with IO tokens. • This approach is designed to incentivise active participation from token holders and ensure that those who contribute to the security and growth of the network are rewarded. 2. Delegation of Tokens • Delegated Staking: IO token holders can delegate their tokens to a chosen validator or P-Rep. The chosen validator is then responsible for validating transactions on the network and ensuring consensus. Token holders retain ownership of their IO tokens but entrust validators with the responsibility of representing their stake in the consensus process. • Incentive Structure: Validators are rewarded with IO tokens for securing the network and ensuring the validity of transactions. The rewards are distributed based on the proportion of IO tokens delegated to each validator. 3. Validator Selection • Validators (P-Reps) are selected by the network based on the amount of IO tokens delegated to them. This incentivises validators to actively engage with the community, improve their services, and maintain a high level of trust and performance. • Validators are responsible for maintaining the integrity of the network by confirming transactions, adding blocks to the blockchain, and ensuring	

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		decentralisation. 4. Benefits of PoP • Scalability: The PoP consensus mechanism enables high transaction throughput because validators are chosen based on the amount of stake delegated to them, rather than relying on a computationally intensive process like Proof-of-Work (PoW). • Energy Efficiency: Since the PoP mechanism does not rely on energy-heavy mining (like PoW), it is more energy-efficient, making it a greener alternative for decentralised networks. • Security and Decentralisation: By allowing multiple validators to participate in the consensus process, the PoP model ensures decentralisation while maintaining network security. Validators are incentivised to act honestly because they risk losing their stake if they behave maliciously. 5. Governance and Consensus • In addition to participating in transaction validation, PoP allows IO token holders to participate in the network's governance. Token holders who delegate their tokens to validators can vote on proposals related to network upgrades, inflation adjustments, and other protocol changes. • The PoP consensus mechanism	

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		ensures that decisions affecting the network are made by the community, providing a transparent and democratic process for protocol evolution. 6. Rewards and Penalties • Rewards: Validators receive IO tokens as rewards for successfully validating transactions and producing new blocks. These rewards are shared with those who have delegated their tokens to the validators. • Penalties: Validators who engage in dishonest activities, such as attempting to validate fraudulent transactions or behaving maliciously, may face slashing—the forfeiture of a portion of their staked IO tokens. This serves as a deterrent to malicious behaviour and helps maintain the integrity of the network.	
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	The IO token ecosystem employs a variety of incentive mechanisms and applicable fees to promote participation, ensure the security and scalability of the network, and sustain its long-term growth. Below is a detailed explanation of these mechanisms and fees: 1. Incentive Mechanisms The IO token incentivises network participants through various methods, ensuring that users, validators, and token holders are rewarded for their contributions to the ecosystem. a. Staking and Delegation • Staking: Token holders can stake their IO tokens to secure the network. By	Free alphanumerical text

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		participating in staking, token holders help maintain the integrity and decentralisation of the io.net ecosystem. • Delegation: IO token holders can delegate their tokens to validators (also known as Public Representatives or P-Reps), who are responsible for validating transactions and securing the network. Validators are rewarded with IO tokens for their work, and a portion of these rewards is shared with the delegators. • Incentive: Validators and delegators receive IO tokens as rewards for their participation in the network's consensus mechanism. These rewards are distributed proportionally based on the amount of tokens staked or delegated to each validator. b. Validator Rewards • Validators (P-Reps) play a crucial role in maintaining the network by validating transactions and ensuring consensus. They are compensated with IO tokens for their efforts. The validators must also be actively involved in governance, propose network upgrades, and participate in decision-making processes. • Incentive: Validators are incentivised with IO tokens for maintaining network security, ensuring that they act honestly and in the best interests of the network.	

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		c. Governance Participation • Token holders who participate in staking can also engage in the governance of the io.net network. Stakers can vote on key proposals that influence the development of the network, such as protocol upgrades, inflation parameters, and treasury allocations. • Incentive: The governance mechanism allows token holders to have a say in the future of the network, providing them with voting power based on the amount of tokens they have staked. d. Compensation for Resource Suppliers • Resource suppliers (users providing GPU/CPU power for AI and ML workloads) are compensated with IO tokens for their computational resources. These participants offer their unused GPU or CPU capacity to process machine learning tasks and AI models. • Incentive: Resource suppliers are rewarded with IO tokens in exchange for the computational power they contribute, enabling the network to scale and provide high-performance computing for ML and AI applications. e. Rewards for dApp Developers • Developers building decentralised applications (dApps) on the io.net platform are incentivised with IO tokens. These developers can create applications that utilise the	

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		computational power of the network, which drives the demand for the IO token. • Incentive: Developers are rewarded for building and maintaining dApps that enhance the functionality of the io.net ecosystem. These rewards help encourage innovation and the expansion of the ecosystem. 2. Applicable Fees The IO token ecosystem involves several fee structures that support the functionality of the network, including transaction fees, staking fees, and other service-related charges. a. Transaction Fees • Transaction fees are paid in IO tokens whenever a user performs actions on the network, such as sending tokens, interacting with smart contracts, or participating in governance. • Fee Structure: Transaction fees are typically low, thanks to the high throughput and scalability of the network. The fees help prevent spam attacks and ensure that the network remains efficient and secure. • Fee Use: Transaction fees collected are often used for maintaining network operations, rewarding validators, and funding the treasury. b. Staking Fees • Staking fees are fees associated with the act of staking IO tokens to participate in the consensus process.	

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		In some cases, validators may charge a small fee for staking services. • Fee Structure: The fee charged by validators is usually a percentage of the staking rewards earned by delegators. This fee incentivises validators to provide high-quality services to stakers. • Fee Use: The fees collected by validators are used to cover operational costs and ensure the efficient running of the validator nodes. c. Resource Utilisation Fees • Users who rent GPU/CPU resources from the io.net ecosystem to run AI/ML workloads are required to pay fees in IO tokens. These fees are typically based on the amount of computational power used, the duration of the task, and the type of resources provided. • Fee Structure: Fees are typically charged on a pay-per-use basis, with prices fluctuating based on demand and available supply of resources. • Fee Use: The fees paid for resource usage are distributed among the network participants, including validators and resource suppliers, as compensation for their participation. d. Cross-Chain Interaction Fees • Cross-chain fees are incurred when the IO token is used in interoperability transactions, such as when it is transferred across different blockchain	

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		networks using the Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) protocol. • Fee Structure: These fees are typically small but are necessary to cover the costs of cross-chain communication and ensure smooth interoperability between different blockchain ecosystems. • Fee Use: Cross-chain fees are used to maintain and enhance the interoperability infrastructure of the network.	
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	true	'true' – Yes, DLT operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf 'false' – No, DLT not operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf
H.7	DLT functionality description	1. Decentralisation and Distributed Data Storage • DLT ensures decentralisation by distributing data across multiple nodes in the network, with no single central authority controlling the ledger. This means that the IO token transactions are recorded across a distributed network of computers, ensuring that no one party has control over the data. • Each participant has access to the same version of the ledger, and any changes to the ledger are verified through a consensus process. This ensures the integrity of the network	Free alphanumerical text

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		and prevents manipulation of data. 2. Transparency and Immutable Records • DLT ensures that every transaction recorded on the network is transparent and visible to all participants. This promotes trust within the network, as all participants can verify transactions independently. • Once a transaction is recorded on the DLT ledger, it is immutable, meaning it cannot be altered or deleted. This makes it a reliable and secure system for tracking token transfers, staking activities, and governance decisions. 3. Consensus Mechanism and Transaction Validation • The DLT used in the IO token ecosystem relies on a consensus mechanism to validate and agree on the state of the ledger. In the case of the IO token, the Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus model is used, where token holders delegate their IO tokens to validators (P-Reps). • Validators are responsible for confirming transactions, adding blocks to the ledger, and maintaining the integrity of the network. The consensus process ensures that all transactions are valid and that all participants in the network have the same, accurate record. 4. Smart Contracts and Automation	

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		• DLT enables the use of smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code. In the IO token ecosystem, smart contracts automate processes such as staking, rewards distribution, and governance. • Smart contracts ensure that these processes are executed in a transparent and secure manner, without the need for intermediaries, thus reducing the risk of human error or manipulation. 5. Security and Cryptographic Techniques • The DLT used in the IO token ecosystem employs cryptographic techniques to ensure the security of transactions. Every transaction is cryptographically verified before being recorded on the ledger, ensuring that data cannot be tampered with or forged. • Public and private key infrastructure is used to secure transactions and ensure that only authorised parties can initiate actions on the network, such as transferring tokens or participating in governance. 6. Token Transfers and Tracking • The DLT tracks all transactions involving the IO token, ensuring that each token transfer is recorded accurately and securely. Each token holder's balance is updated in real-time	

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		on the ledger, and every transfer of IO tokens is securely recorded for transparency. - The DLT also ensures that token issuance, staking, and burning processes are properly recorded and maintained, keeping track of the total supply of the IO token and any changes to it. 7. Cross-Chain Interoperability - The io.net ecosystem supports cross-chain interoperability through a Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) protocol. This allows IO tokens to be transferred between different blockchain networks, enabling seamless interaction with decentralised applications (dApps) and services on other blockchains. - The DLT ensures that these cross-chain transactions are secure, trust-minimised, and efficient, expanding the utility of the IO token beyond its native ecosystem. 8. Data Integrity and Auditability - The DLT ensures that the data stored on the ledger is accurate and verifiable. All transactions can be traced and audited by any participant, ensuring transparency and accountability within the network. - In the case of the IO token, this means that all activities related to token transfers, staking, governance, and resource usage are fully auditable,	

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		providing transparency for all network participants.	
H.8	Audit	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	The IO token underwent a thorough audit of its smart contract conducted by HashEx , a reputable blockchain security firm. The audit, completed in August 2024 , assessed the smart contract deployed on the Binance Smart Chain (BSC) . The findings from the audit report were highly positive, with no critical, high, or medium severity issues identified. The contract was found to be secure, with all aspects of its code adhering to industry best practices, ensuring there were no vulnerabilities that could compromise its security or functionality. Additionally, there were no informational issues or flaws detected. This outcome reflects the strong security posture of the IO token and underscores the project's commitment to maintaining a safe and transparent ecosystem for its users.	Free alphanumeric text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	1. Regulatory Risks Uncertainty around Regulation: The regulatory environment for cryptocurrencies and digital assets is still evolving in many jurisdictions. The IO token could be subject to changes in regulations or laws that might affect its legality, use, or taxation. Regulatory	Free alphanumeric text

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		authorities may impose new rules that impact the availability or marketability of the IO token, or in extreme cases, classify it as a security, which could lead to compliance challenges. • Jurisdictional Limitations: Certain jurisdictions may have stricter regulations around token offerings or may prohibit residents from participating in such offerings due to local laws. It's essential for participants to understand the legal implications of their involvement in the IO token ecosystem based on their location. 2. Market Volatility • Price Fluctuations: As with any cryptocurrency or digital asset, the price of the IO token is subject to market volatility. The value of IO tokens can fluctuate significantly due to factors such as changes in demand, speculative trading, and overall market sentiment. • Market Manipulation: Cryptocurrencies can be susceptible to market manipulation, such as pump-and-dump schemes, which may adversely affect the price and liquidity of the IO token. This risk is more pronounced during early stages of token sales or when the market is not fully developed. 3. Technological Risks • Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: While the IO token smart contract has undergone a security audit, there	

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		remains a risk that future vulnerabilities could be discovered in the code, potentially leading to exploitation or loss of funds. The io.net ecosystem and its development team must continue to monitor and update the smart contract to address any emerging risks. • Network Security: The io.net ecosystem relies on decentralised infrastructure to facilitate AI and ML workloads, meaning that network security is vital. Any weaknesses in the underlying protocol, consensus mechanism, or validation process could lead to security breaches, fraud, or loss of funds. 4. Operational Risks • Centralisation of Validators: Although the IO token uses a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism, the network could still face risks if a small number of validators control a large portion of the stake, leading to centralisation. This could undermine the decentralised nature of the network and affect its security and trustworthiness. • Scalability Challenges: As the io.net ecosystem grows, it may face scalability challenges. The network must be able to handle an increasing number of transactions and computational tasks to avoid congestion or delays in processing. Failure to scale effectively could impact user experience and the overall success of the platform.	

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		5. Liquidity Risk • Limited Exchange Listings: Initially, the IO token may only be available on a limited number of exchanges or platforms, affecting its liquidity. This could make it difficult for token holders to buy or sell their tokens, especially during times of high market activity or price fluctuations. • Dependence on Third-Party Exchanges: The liquidity and trading volume of the IO token depend on the willingness of centralised and decentralised exchanges to list it. If the token is not listed on major exchanges, participants may face difficulty in liquidating their holdings. 6. Investment Risk • Risk of Loss: As with any investment in the cryptocurrency space, participants in the IO token offering face the risk of losing their invested capital. The token's value may decrease significantly, and there is no guarantee of profits. Investors should carefully assess their risk tolerance before participating. • Speculative Nature of Investment: The value of the IO token is largely driven by speculation. While the token's use case within the io.net ecosystem offers utility, the market value may fluctuate based on broader trends in the cryptocurrency market, investor sentiment, and the perceived success of the platform.	

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		7. Liquidity and Lock-Up Periods • Vesting and Lock-Up Periods: If tokens are issued with a lock-up or vesting period (as is common with private sale participants or team members), investors may not be able to freely trade their tokens until the lock-up period expires. This could impact the liquidity and the ability to sell tokens if the market conditions are unfavourable during that time. 8. Team and Development Risks • Execution Risk: The success of the io.net ecosystem and the IO token largely depends on the ability of the development team to execute their vision. Delays in development, failure to meet milestones, or a lack of ongoing innovation could lead to a decline in the platform's adoption and token value. • Team Changes: Changes in the core team or key developers can impact the project's ability to deliver on its promises, leading to uncertainties in the future of the IO token.	
I.2	Issuer-related risks	1. Operational and Execution Risk • Execution of the Vision: The success of the IO token is heavily dependent on the io.net ecosystem's development team's ability to execute their roadmap and deliver on promises. Any delays, inefficiencies, or failure to meet development milestones could lead to a loss of confidence from the community, token holders, and	Free alphanumeric text

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		potential investors. • Project Development Delays: If the project faces delays in rolling out key features, services, or improvements, it could result in underperformance and could adversely impact the token's value. Any setbacks or inability to deliver critical functionalities could also jeopardise the platform's adoption, affecting its long-term viability. 2. Financial Stability of the Issuer • Fundraising and Liquidity: The issuer, IO.NET Inc., may rely on external fundraising or revenue-generating models to support the platform's operations. If the company is unable to secure sufficient funding or generate enough revenue from its services (e.g., by charging fees for computational resources or staking rewards), this could affect the long-term sustainability of the io.net ecosystem. • Management of Funds: How the issuer manages the funds raised through token sales, grants, or other sources is critical. Mismanagement of funds, lack of transparency, or failure to adhere to planned financial allocations could negatively impact the project's ability to grow and meet its objectives. 3. Regulatory Risks • Changes in Regulatory Environment: As with all	

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		cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based projects, the IO token is susceptible to changes in the regulatory environment. Governments may impose new regulations or restrictions on digital assets, including privacy concerns, data protection laws, or anti-money laundering (AML) regulations, that could affect the issuer's operations or market acceptance of the IO token. • Jurisdictional Issues: If the issuer operates in multiple jurisdictions, there could be a risk of conflicting regulations. Some jurisdictions may deem the IO token to be a security, requiring additional compliance efforts, while others may impose more stringent reporting or operational requirements on the issuer. 4. Reputation and Trustworthiness • Public Perception: The reputation of the issuer is a significant factor in the long-term success of the IO token. If the issuer or its development team faces any controversies, scandals, or security breaches, it could significantly damage public trust in the platform and, by extension, the IO token. • Lack of Transparency: If the issuer fails to provide regular updates, fail to disclose relevant information to the public, or is not transparent about its operations, this could lead to a loss of confidence among investors, developers, and users. Transparency is essential for maintaining trust and encouraging ongoing participation in	

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		the ecosystem. 5. Dependence on Key Individuals or Teams • Key Personnel Risk: The success of the IO token and io.net ecosystem may be highly dependent on the key individuals or teams behind the project. If key team members leave, either voluntarily or due to unforeseen circumstances, the project could face challenges in maintaining momentum, managing development, or executing key business strategies. • Team Stability: The risk of turnover or the loss of essential expertise within the development team could negatively impact the execution of the project's roadmap and may cause delays in product delivery or network upgrades. 6. Conflict of Interest • Misalignment of Interests: In some cases, there may be potential conflicts of interest between the issuer and the broader community of token holders, especially if the issuer holds a significant amount of IO tokens. There may be concerns over whether the issuer is acting in the best interest of the community or prioritising personal or financial gains. • Centralisation of Control: Although the IO token is designed to be decentralised, if the issuer or a small group of individuals control too much of the token supply or decision-making	

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		power, it may undermine the decentralised ethos of the project. This could lead to concerns over the fairness and democratic principles within the ecosystem. 7. Technology and Infrastructure Risks • Platform Security: The issuer must ensure that the io.net ecosystem is secure against cyber-attacks, hacks, and vulnerabilities that could compromise the safety of user data, token transfers, and the overall operation of the platform. A significant security breach could harm the issuer's reputation and cause financial losses to token holders and users. • System Failures: As with any technological system, there is a risk of system outages, bugs, or failures in the io.net ecosystem. Any downtime or loss of functionality could disrupt the user experience, hinder network operations, and negatively impact the token's value. 8. Governance Risks • Centralisation of Governance: While the IO token ecosystem aims to be decentralised, the issuer may retain a significant role in governance decisions. This could create concerns regarding the centralisation of decision-making, especially if token holders have limited influence over important network upgrades or protocol changes.	

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		• Ineffective Governance: If the governance system fails to operate transparently or efficiently, it could lead to disputes, delays in decision-making, or a lack of alignment between stakeholders and the issuer. Poor governance can undermine the success and credibility of the io.net ecosystem. 9. Legal Risks • Intellectual Property Risks: The issuer may face legal challenges concerning intellectual property rights, particularly if there are disputes over the ownership of technology or proprietary algorithms used in the io.net ecosystem. Legal disputes could result in costly litigation and disrupt the operation of the project. • Legal Actions: The issuer may also face potential legal actions, such as lawsuits from investors, users, or regulators. These actions could lead to financial penalties, reputational damage, or even force the project to halt operations.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	1. Market Volatility • Price Fluctuations: The value of the IO token is subject to significant market volatility. Prices of cryptocurrencies can rise and fall rapidly due to factors like market sentiment, regulatory news, technological developments, and broader economic events. These price swings can lead to financial gains or	Free alphanumerical text

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		losses, and investors should be prepared for unpredictable market movements. • Speculative Nature: The crypto market is highly speculative, with the value of tokens often driven by investor demand, speculation, and hype. This creates a risk for long-term investors who may face sudden declines in token value, especially during market downturns. 2. Regulatory Risks • Uncertain Legal Landscape: The regulatory framework governing crypto-assets, including the IO token, is still evolving in many jurisdictions. Governments and regulators around the world are working to establish clear guidelines for digital assets, but this uncertainty creates a risk for crypto-token holders. Changes in regulations could impact the legality, marketability, or use of the IO token in certain regions. • Classification as a Security: There is a risk that the IO token may be classified as a security by regulators, which would subject it to additional legal requirements, including securities regulations, reporting obligations, and investor protection laws. This could limit the token's use, trading, and adoption. • Cross-Jurisdictional Risks: Different countries may have conflicting regulations, leading to challenges for IO token holders who may reside in jurisdictions with stricter rules regarding	

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		digital assets. 3. Security Risks • Cyberattacks and Hacks: As a digital asset, the IO token is vulnerable to cyberattacks. The network, smart contracts, wallets, and exchanges that facilitate the storage and transfer of IO tokens are all potential targets for hackers. Any vulnerabilities or breaches in security could lead to the loss of funds, stolen assets, or compromised personal data. • Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: The IO token uses smart contracts for automating various functions such as staking, governance, and token transfers. While these contracts undergo audits, there is always a risk of undiscovered bugs or vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malicious actors. Exploiting these vulnerabilities could lead to loss of funds or disruption of the network. 4. Liquidity Risks • Market Liquidity: The IO token may not always be sufficiently liquid on exchanges. Limited liquidity could make it difficult for token holders to buy or sell their tokens at desired prices, especially during market downturns or when there is low trading volume. • Exchange Risks: The liquidity and trading volume of IO tokens are dependent on the exchanges that list the token. If a major exchange delists	

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		the IO token or restricts access, it may become harder for holders to convert their tokens into other assets or cash. 5. Technological Risks • Network Failure or Downtime: The io.net ecosystem, like any technology-based platform, is at risk of technical failures or downtime, which could disrupt the service and accessibility of the IO token. This could result in delayed transactions, loss of access to staking or governance features, and frustration among users. • Scalability Issues: As the io.net ecosystem grows, it may face scalability challenges. The platform needs to ensure it can handle an increasing number of users and transactions without compromising performance. Any failure to scale effectively could result in slower transaction processing times, higher fees, or a degraded user experience. 6. Governance Risks • Centralisation of Control: Although the IO token is intended to operate in a decentralised manner, governance risks remain. If a small group of validators or token holders control a significant portion of the voting power or staking, it could undermine the decentralised ethos of the platform. This centralisation could lead to decisions that benefit a few actors while disadvantaging the broader community.	

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		• Ineffective Decision-Making: The IO token ecosystem's governance structure allows token holders to propose and vote on protocol upgrades, inflation parameters, and other important changes. However, a lack of effective decision-making, low voter participation, or disputes within the community could lead to stagnation, delays in development, or contentious decisions. 7. Legal Risks • Intellectual Property Issues: The IO token and the io.net ecosystem may face legal challenges related to intellectual property (IP). For instance, if there are disputes over the ownership of technology or proprietary algorithms used in the ecosystem, it could disrupt the development and operation of the platform. • Class Action Lawsuits: As the IO token is subject to market volatility, there may be a risk of class action lawsuits from token holders who feel that they were misled or suffered financial loss due to the token's performance or governance decisions. 8. Fraud and Scams • Phishing and Fraudulent Schemes: Crypto-assets are often targeted by phishing attacks, fraudulent schemes, and scams. These can involve deceptive offers to purchase tokens, fake airdrops, or malicious websites designed to steal tokens from users. As	

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		the IO token is part of the broader crypto ecosystem, holders may be at risk of falling victim to such scams. • Ponzi Schemes or Pump-and-Dump: Given the speculative nature of cryptocurrencies, there is always the risk of market manipulation. IO tokens may be subject to pump-and-dump schemes, where the price is artificially inflated by coordinated buying, only to be sold off quickly once prices peak, leaving late investors with losses. 9. Environmental Impact • Energy Consumption: Some blockchain networks, particularly those based on Proof of Work (PoW), face criticism due to their environmental impact. While the IO token uses a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus model, which is more energy-efficient than PoW, there are still concerns about the energy consumption associated with running nodes and validating transactions on a global scale.	
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	1. Technology Development Risks • Delays in Technology Rollout: The io.net ecosystem relies on complex technology infrastructure, including decentralised computing resources for AI and ML tasks. Delays in the development of the platform, integration of new features, or upgrades to the network could hinder the project's ability	Free alphanumerical text

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		to meet its milestones, affecting the utility and adoption of the IO token. • Scalability Issues: As the io.net ecosystem expands, it may encounter scalability challenges. The system must be able to handle increasing volumes of data and computation without compromising performance. If the network is unable to scale effectively, it could lead to slower transaction speeds, higher fees, or degraded user experience, limiting the adoption of the IO token. • Interoperability Challenges: The IO token aims to be used across multiple blockchain ecosystems via cross-chain interoperability. However, establishing seamless interactions between different blockchains can be technically challenging, and failure to ensure smooth interoperability could limit the token's utility and restrict its adoption in broader ecosystems. 2. Team and Talent-Related Risks • Key Personnel Risk: The success of the IO token and the io.net ecosystem depends on the ability of the development team to deliver on their vision. If key team members leave or are unable to fulfil their roles, it could disrupt the project's progress, delay product releases, or affect the quality of the platform. • Talent Shortage: The highly technical nature of the io.net ecosystem requires a team with expertise in decentralised	

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		systems, blockchain technology, AI/ML infrastructure, and cryptography. The inability to attract or retain top-tier talent could result in slower development or compromised functionality, which may hinder the platform's competitiveness. • Team Coordination and Execution: The development of a decentralised network requires effective collaboration among multiple teams, including those working on security, protocol development, governance, and user interfaces. Poor coordination between teams or a lack of clear leadership could lead to inefficiencies, delays, or subpar execution of key features. 3. Adoption and Market Risks • Lack of User Adoption: A key risk in the implementation of any new token or platform is user adoption. If the io.net ecosystem fails to attract a sufficient number of users or developers to the platform, it may struggle to create meaningful demand for the IO token. Low adoption could result in limited use of the token, which could negatively impact its value and liquidity. • Network Effects: The IO token and io.net ecosystem rely on network effects to achieve success. If the platform is unable to build a critical mass of users, developers, and validators, the ecosystem may not generate the necessary activity to sustain long-term growth. A lack of network effects could undermine the token's value and its role in	

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		decentralised AI and ML computing. • Competition in the Market: The io.net ecosystem competes with other decentralised computing networks and cloud services. If competitors offer better performance, lower costs, or stronger ecosystem incentives, the IO token could face significant challenges in gaining market share. Differentiating the io.net ecosystem and the IO token from competitors is a critical aspect of successful project implementation. 4. Operational and Execution Risks • Failure to Meet Milestones: The project's success depends on meeting key development milestones. If the io.net ecosystem fails to deliver critical features such as full decentralised computing, staking functionality, or governance participation, it could cause delays in adoption and undermine user confidence in the platform. • Platform Downtime: Any major technical failure or downtime within the io.net ecosystem could significantly disrupt the operations of the network. Since the platform relies on decentralised computing resources and a distributed ledger, network outages or performance issues could cause delays in processing transactions or executing smart contracts, potentially harming the reputation of the IO token. • Budget Overruns and Funding Risks: The successful implementation of the io.net ecosystem relies on sufficient	

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		funding. If the project experiences cost overruns or fails to manage its budget effectively, it may not have the resources to continue development or maintain the platform. Financial challenges could lead to delays, project cutbacks, or scaling issues. 5. Regulatory and Legal Risks • Legal Uncertainty: As the io.net ecosystem and the IO token operate in the rapidly evolving space of cryptocurrency and blockchain, there is a risk of changing or unclear regulations. New regulations or legal challenges could affect the project's operations, impose additional compliance costs, or restrict access to certain markets. • Jurisdictional Risks: Different countries may have varying regulatory approaches to blockchain projects and crypto-assets. If the IO token or the io.net ecosystem is restricted or banned in certain jurisdictions, it could limit the potential user base and hinder the global adoption of the token. 6. Economic and Tokenomics Risks • Token Distribution and Inflation: The IO token's economic model relies on careful management of token distribution, staking rewards, and inflation. If the tokenomics are not well-structured or if there is an oversupply of tokens, the value of the IO token could be adversely affected by	

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		inflation or excessive dilution. • Incentive Misalignment: The success of the IO token depends on aligning the interests of users, validators, developers, and token holders. If the incentive structures (e.g., staking rewards, validator incentives, governance participation) are not attractive or fair, stakeholders may not engage with the platform, leading to a lack of growth and adoption. 7. Reputation and Trust Risks • Public Perception and Trust: The reputation of the issuer, IO.NET Inc., and the io.net ecosystem is vital for project success. Any public relations issues, controversies, or security breaches could undermine trust in the platform and negatively affect the adoption and value of the IO token. • Transparency and Communication: Failing to communicate effectively with the community and stakeholders could lead to misunderstandings, misinformation, and a lack of confidence in the project. Transparency regarding project development, governance decisions, and token economics is essential to maintaining trust and credibility. 8. Security Risks • Smart Contract Bugs or Vulnerabilities: Despite security audits, there may still be undiscovered bugs or vulnerabilities in the IO token's smart	

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		contracts. If exploited, these vulnerabilities could lead to the loss of funds, disruption of services, or a decrease in user trust. • Decentralised Infrastructure Risks: The reliance on decentralised infrastructure introduces the risk of 51% attacks or other malicious activities by bad actors who control a significant portion of the network. Although the PoP consensus mechanism is designed to mitigate such risks, the potential for exploitation remains a concern.	
I.5	Technology-related risks	1. Smart Contract Vulnerabilities • Bug Exploitation: The IO token relies on smart contracts to automate functions such as staking, governance, and token transfers. Despite security audits, smart contracts can still contain bugs or vulnerabilities that malicious actors could exploit. These vulnerabilities might result in the loss of funds, unauthorized access, or disruptions to the token's functionality. • Lack of Flexibility: Once deployed on a blockchain, smart contracts are typically immutable. This means that if flaws or inefficiencies are discovered after deployment, they cannot easily be fixed. Any critical issues might require a new version of the contract to be deployed, which could result in operational disruptions or the need for user migration to new contract addresses.	Free alphanumeric text

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		2. Scalability Issues • Network Congestion: The io.net ecosystem is designed to handle large-scale, decentralised computation for AI and ML workloads. As the platform grows, there may be significant challenges in scaling the system to accommodate a larger number of users, transactions, and computational tasks. If the network cannot handle increased demand, it could lead to slow transaction times, higher fees, and an overall poor user experience. • Transaction Throughput: If the IO token ecosystem does not have sufficient throughput to handle the volume of transactions required, users might experience delays in processing their token transfers, staking activities, or other network interactions. This could diminish user confidence and reduce the token's overall utility. 3. Security Risks • Network Attacks: As a decentralised network, the io.net ecosystem is vulnerable to various types of attacks, such as 51% attacks, where malicious actors control a significant portion of the network's validating power. If the network is compromised, it could lead to double-spending, fraudulent transactions, or the disruption of the token's functions. • Hacks and Data Breaches: The IO token ecosystem, like any blockchain-based system, is susceptible to hacking attempts. If vulnerabilities in the network's infrastructure, wallets, or exchanges are exploited, it could lead to	

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		stolen tokens, compromised user data, or financial losses. • Phishing and Fraud: Users of the io.net ecosystem may fall victim to phishing attacks or fraudulent schemes, leading to the theft of their IO tokens or private keys. While security measures such as two-factor authentication (2FA) can help protect users, they are not foolproof and rely on individual users' vigilance. 4. Interoperability Risks • Cross-Chain Issues: The IO token aims to operate in a multichain environment, allowing interoperability between different blockchain networks. However, cross-chain interactions introduce technical challenges, such as transaction compatibility, data synchronization, and trust between chains. Any failure in cross-chain interoperability could hinder the functionality of the IO token and limit its potential use cases. • Bridges and Protocol Compatibility: The integration of interoperability protocols is essential for the IO token ecosystem, but these systems can be complex and prone to failures or vulnerabilities. A malfunction or flaw in the interoperability bridge could cause tokens to be lost, frozen, or delayed across different networks. 5. Technology Integration Risks • Third-Party Dependencies: The IO token ecosystem depends on various third-party services, including decentralised exchanges (DEXs), wallet providers, or oracle systems that feed	

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		external data to the network. If these third parties fail or are compromised, it could affect the IO token's value, liquidity, or functionality. For example, if an exchange listing the token experiences downtime, users may not be able to buy or sell their tokens. • Smart Contract Integrations with dApps: The success of the IO token also depends on the integration of dApps (decentralised applications) that utilise the token for various use cases. If these applications do not function as expected or encounter bugs in their integration with the smart contract, it could lead to a negative user experience or a loss of adoption. 6. Protocol and Upgrade Risks • Hard Forks and Network Upgrades: As the IO token ecosystem evolves, changes to the underlying protocol may be necessary, such as the introduction of new features or updates to the consensus mechanism. However, upgrading the network or implementing a hard fork comes with risks, including: ○ Compatibility issues between different versions of the protocol. ○ Potential security vulnerabilities introduced with new code. ○ Loss of user confidence if upgrades result in disruptions or require users to take additional actions. • Protocol Downgrades: There is also a risk that an upgrade or change could inadvertently downgrade the protocol's	

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		security or performance, potentially harming the platform's reputation and causing a decrease in the token's value. 7. User Adoption and Usability Risks • User Interface (UI) and Experience (UX) Issues: The adoption of the IO token and the io.net ecosystem relies heavily on a seamless user experience. If the platform's interface is difficult to use, or if there are technical issues that make it hard for users to interact with the network, the project could struggle to gain traction. Poor usability may result in lower adoption rates, impacting the overall success of the token. • Education and Awareness: The adoption of decentralised technologies is still relatively new, and potential users may not fully understand how to interact with the IO token ecosystem. If the io.net platform does not provide sufficient resources, tutorials, or customer support, it could lead to confusion and reluctance among new users to engage with the platform. 8. Innovation and Competitive Risks • Technological Obsolescence: The blockchain and crypto space evolves rapidly, and there is always the risk that newer, more advanced technologies could render the io.net ecosystem or its underlying protocols obsolete. If the IO token and the io.net platform fail to keep up with technological innovations or adapt to emerging trends, the project could lose its competitive edge. • Emerging Competitors: The decentralised computing space, especially in the context of AI and ML	

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		workloads, is becoming increasingly competitive. If new competitors offer superior technology, better incentives, or more robust platforms, the IO token could face challenges in attracting users, developers, and investors. 9. Environmental Impact Risks • Energy Consumption: Although the Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism is more energy-efficient than Proof of Work (PoW), the growing demand for decentralised computing resources could still result in significant energy consumption. This could be a concern from both an environmental and operational perspective if the platform's infrastructure grows beyond sustainable limits.	
I.6	Mitigation measures	1. Mitigation of Technology-Related Risks a. Smart Contract Audits and Continuous Monitoring • Action: Conduct regular and comprehensive security audits of all smart contracts associated with the IO token, including staking, governance, and token transfer contracts. Independent third-party firms should be employed to ensure the code is secure and free of vulnerabilities. • Benefit: By identifying and addressing vulnerabilities early, the risk of smart contract exploitation is significantly reduced. Continuous monitoring for any new	Free alphanumerical text

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		vulnerabilities ensures that the platform remains secure. b. Scalability Solutions • Action: Implement scalability solutions such as sharding, layer-2 scaling solutions, or optimised consensus mechanisms. This would allow the io.net ecosystem to handle increasing transaction volumes without compromising performance. • Benefit: This would ensure that the network can scale effectively as demand for decentralised AI and ML computing grows, preventing congestion and slow processing times. c. Cross-Chain Interoperability Testing • Action: Regularly test and upgrade interoperability protocols such as the Cross-Chain Data Exchange (CDE) to ensure seamless communication between different blockchains. This should be supported by robust testing frameworks that simulate real-world conditions and interactions between various networks. • Benefit: Ensures that the IO token remains usable across different blockchain ecosystems and prevents potential failures or incompatibilities in cross-chain transactions. d. Network Security • Action: Implement multi-layered security protocols, such as multi-signature wallets, two-factor authentication (2FA) for	

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		token transfers, and end-to-end encryption for communications within the ecosystem. Additionally, use secure coding practices to protect against common attack vectors, such as 51% attacks, denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, and smart contract vulnerabilities. • Benefit: Enhanced security measures protect against hacking attempts and data breaches, safeguarding user funds and sensitive information. 2. Mitigation of Project Implementation-Related Risks a. Clear Roadmap and Milestone Tracking • Action: Establish a clear, transparent project roadmap with well-defined milestones and timelines. Regularly update the community and investors on progress through public reports, ensuring transparency in development. • Benefit: This will help manage expectations and ensure that the io.net ecosystem remains on track to meet critical deadlines. It also allows stakeholders to assess progress and take corrective actions if needed. b. Diversified Funding and Financial Oversight • Action: Secure diversified sources of funding, including venture capital, strategic partnerships, and token	

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		sales, while maintaining transparent financial practices. Additionally, set up an independent oversight mechanism to monitor the use of funds and ensure they are being spent effectively on platform development. • Benefit: This reduces the risk of funding shortfalls or mismanagement, ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of the io.net ecosystem. c. Recruitment and Talent Retention • Action: Attract and retain top talent by offering competitive compensation packages, creating a positive work environment, and investing in employee development. Regularly assess team performance and provide resources for upskilling. • Benefit: A strong, stable, and well-trained development team is critical to the success of the project. This mitigates risks associated with poor execution or delays due to lack of expertise. d. Adoption and Market Education • Action: Launch marketing and community engagement campaigns to educate potential users, developers, and investors about the io.net ecosystem and the IO token's use cases. Provide clear documentation, tutorials, and developer support to foster adoption. • Benefit: Increased user and developer adoption reduces the risk of underutilisation of the IO token	

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		and helps to establish a thriving ecosystem. A well-educated community is more likely to engage with the platform effectively. 3. Mitigation of Crypto-Assets-Related Risks a. Volatility Management • Action: Encourage the use of stablecoins or other risk-hedging mechanisms for users who want to mitigate the volatility associated with holding IO tokens. Additionally, implementing liquidity pools on decentralised exchanges (DEXs) can help stabilise the token price by providing greater market depth. • Benefit: Reducing exposure to extreme price volatility can protect investors and users from major losses, making the IO token a more attractive asset for long-term use and adoption. b. Regulatory Compliance and Legal Risk Management • Action: Engage legal experts to ensure full compliance with relevant local and international regulations, including AML (Anti-Money Laundering), KYC (Know Your Customer), and data privacy laws. Actively monitor regulatory changes and adapt quickly to new laws that may impact the project. • Benefit: Ensuring regulatory compliance mitigates the risk of legal actions, fines, or restrictions on the project, helping the IO token	

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		remain legally operational in multiple jurisdictions. c. Liquidity and Market Access • Action: List the IO token on reputable centralised and decentralised exchanges (CEXs and DEXs) to increase liquidity and market access. Additionally, engage with market makers and liquidity providers to maintain a healthy trading volume. • Benefit: Increased liquidity provides ease of access for users to buy and sell IO tokens, enhancing token liquidity and reducing price slippage. It also allows the token to gain exposure to a wider audience, further supporting its adoption. d. Fraud Prevention and User Protection • Action: Implement strict fraud detection measures on all platforms interacting with the IO token, including exchanges, wallets, and marketplaces. Educate users about common scams, phishing attempts, and secure storage practices. Use advanced encryption for private key management and token transactions. • Benefit: These actions help protect users from fraud and reduce the risk of compromised wallets or stolen tokens, which can lead to a loss of confidence in the IO token ecosystem. 4. Mitigation of Environmental Risks a. Optimising Energy Consumption	

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		• Action: While the Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism is more energy-efficient than Proof of Work (PoW), continuously assess and optimise the energy consumption of the network, especially as demand for decentralised computing grows. Consider integrating renewable energy sources into the network's infrastructure if applicable. • Benefit: Reducing the environmental impact of the io.net ecosystem ensures that the project remains sustainable in the long term and can attract environmentally conscious investors and users.	
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	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related impacts are critical considerations for any blockchain-based project, including the IO token and the io.net ecosystem. As blockchain technologies and crypto-assets gain popularity, concerns regarding their environmental sustainability have been raised, particularly regarding energy consumption, carbon footprints, and e-waste. Below are the potential environmental risks and measures to mitigate them for the IO token and its underlying infrastructure. 1. Energy Consumption • High Energy Demand for Blockchain Operations: Although	Free alphanumerical text

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		the Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus mechanism used by the IO token is more energy-efficient compared to Proof of Work (PoW), there remains a risk that the growth of the ecosystem and the need for decentralised AI/ML computing resources could lead to higher energy consumption. The more participants and computational tasks the network handles, the greater the energy demand, especially as decentralised computing resources such as GPUs and CPUs are utilised for machine learning workloads. ● Potential Environmental Impact: Increased energy usage can contribute to higher greenhouse gas emissions if the network relies on non-renewable energy sources. This could negatively impact the project's sustainability and its environmental footprint, particularly if large-scale data centres are involved in the operation of the network. ● Mitigation Measure: The io.net ecosystem could reduce its carbon footprint by promoting the use of renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind, hydroelectric power) for network operations. Additionally, optimising the computational efficiency of the network and exploring more energy-efficient consensus mechanisms could further help reduce environmental	

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		impact. 2. Carbon Footprint of Decentralised Computing Resources Decentralised Computing Power: One of the key features of the io.net ecosystem is the use of decentralised computational resources for AI and ML tasks. While this model promotes the efficient use of underutilised GPU and CPU power, the environmental impact of these resources must be considered, especially if participants are using high-power computational devices that are not energy-efficient. Carbon Footprint from Users' Devices: The devices contributing computing power may not always be energy-efficient, especially if older hardware or devices with high energy consumption are used in the network. This could contribute to unnecessary carbon emissions and increase the overall environmental impact. Mitigation Measure: The platform can incentivise participants to use energy-efficient hardware and integrate systems that help monitor and optimise energy consumption. Additionally, ensuring that devices used within the network are regularly updated to more energy-efficient models can help mitigate this risk.	

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		3. E-Waste Generation • Hardware Wear and Tear: As the io.net ecosystem relies on the use of decentralised computational resources, there may be an increased rate of wear and tear on hardware, especially in devices such as GPUs and CPUs. The frequent use of these devices for intensive tasks such as AI training or ML workloads can lead to higher rates of hardware degradation and, eventually, e-waste. • Environmental Concerns: Improper disposal of hardware or inadequate recycling processes could contribute to environmental pollution, particularly if non-recyclable materials such as plastics and rare earth metals are used in the devices. • Mitigation Measure: To mitigate e-waste generation, the io.net ecosystem can advocate for the use of more durable and recyclable hardware components. Partnering with certified recycling programmes and promoting the reuse of hardware components can also help reduce the environmental impact associated with e-waste. 4. Carbon Emissions from Data Centres • Data Centre Operations: As the io.net ecosystem grows, it may involve third-party data centres or cloud services to host some of its	

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		infrastructure, particularly for decentralised computing or storage of large AI/ML datasets. These data centres can consume significant amounts of energy, especially if they rely on fossil fuels for power. • Carbon Footprint of Data Centres: Data centres can be a substantial source of carbon emissions if they do not utilise sustainable or renewable energy sources. The environmental impact could be further exacerbated if a high concentration of data centres is located in regions with limited access to clean energy. • Mitigation Measure: The io.net ecosystem should encourage the use of green data centres that rely on renewable energy. Additionally, the platform could collaborate with cloud service providers that prioritise sustainability in their operations and work towards adopting more energy-efficient server technologies. 5. Impact of Token Mining (if applicable) • Mining Risks (if applicable): While the IO token uses a Proof-of-Participation (PoP) consensus model, which is less energy-intensive than Proof of Work (PoW), if future projects or upgrades introduce mining mechanisms similar to PoW, it could result in significant energy consumption. This could lead to an	

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		increase in the platform's carbon footprint and overall environmental impact. • Mitigation Measure: To prevent such issues, the IO token ecosystem should focus on maintaining a consensus mechanism like PoP, which requires much less energy to operate. If mining becomes a part of future updates, the project should consider implementing energy-efficient methods or incentives for the use of renewable energy in mining operations. 6. Environmental Impact of Token Trading and Blockchain Transactions • Energy Costs of Blockchain Transactions: Every transaction on the IO token network requires computational resources to validate and record on the blockchain. While PoP is more energy-efficient than PoW, each transaction still consumes energy, and an increase in transaction volume could result in higher overall energy usage. • Mitigation Measure: The IO token ecosystem could implement off-chain transactions or layer-2 scaling solutions to reduce the energy consumption of individual transactions. By processing transactions off-chain or using more energy-efficient consensus algorithms, the network could decrease its environmental impact	

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		while still maintaining the security and decentralisation benefits of blockchain technology. 7. Environmental Transparency and Reporting • Lack of Transparency: The environmental impact of blockchain projects is often underreported or not disclosed to the public. A lack of transparency in how the project manages its energy consumption and sustainability efforts can result in stakeholders being unaware of the environmental risks associated with their participation. • Mitigation Measure: The io.net ecosystem can adopt sustainability reporting to provide regular updates on the environmental impact of its operations, including energy consumption, carbon emissions, and efforts to offset these impacts. Transparency in environmental practices can help build trust with environmentally conscious investors and users.	