

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

Keeta (KTA) 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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No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks I.4 Project implementation-related risks I.5 Technology-related risks I.6 Mitigation measures Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts	
01	Date of notification	2026-[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
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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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 alphanumeric 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 alphanumeric text
<i>SUMMARY</i>			
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 alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Keeta “ KTA ” token is a utility token as defined by Article 3(1)(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (“ MiCA ”).	Free alphanumerical text
09		Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/Keeta As of 2026-02-26, approximately 494,859,128 tokens are circulating on a total/maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	Keeta Inc.	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Corporation	ISO standard 20275 ‘Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)’
A.3	Registered address	30 North Gould Street, #47048, Sheridan, 82801, United States of America	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	30 North Gould Street, #47048, Sheridan, 82801, United States of America	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	2022-12-31	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable.	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to	Not applicable.	Free text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
	applicable national law		
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	general@Keeta.com	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Not applicable.	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Ty Schenk – Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Roy Keene – Chief Technology Officer (CTO) Josh Kleiman – Chief Compliance Officer & General Counsel	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Keeta, Inc. is a technology company focused on the development of Keeta Network, a next-generation blockchain platform designed to support scalable “blockchain banking” solutions. The company’s mission is to bridge traditional finance and decentralised ledger technology by providing a high-throughput, compliant, and secure infrastructure for transactions across multiple networks. Keeta, Inc.’s activities include core protocol development, encompassing blockchain software engineering, the operation of network nodes—particularly during the early stages of network bootstrapping—and the development of user-facing applications such as a multi-asset wallet and a decentralised exchange built on the Keeta Network. The company also actively engages with financial institutions and regulatory authorities to ensure that the Keeta Network satisfies Know-Your-Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) requirements. This is achieved through the	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		integration of digital identity certificate issuance and other compliance-related tools directly into the blockchain protocol. Keeta, Inc. is venture-backed, having raised approximately USD 17 million in seed funding, with notable investors including Eric Schmidt, former Chief Executive Officer of Google. This funding supports ongoing research and development, network security audits, and the continued growth of the Keeta ecosystem.	
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years 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, 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.	Keeta's estimated annual revenue is currently \$552k per year.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.17	Financial condition since registration 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.	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical 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>			
C.1	Name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
C.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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 alphanumerical 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 alphanumerical 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 alphanumerical text
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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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
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>			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Keeta	Free alphanumerical text
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Keeta	Free alphanumerical text
D.3	Abbreviation	KTA	Free alphanumerical text
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Keeta Network is a Layer-1 blockchain platform designed to support scalable, high-speed financial transactions and cross-network interoperability. The project's vision is to function as a "unifying layer" through which multiple blockchains and traditional payment systems can interconnect and transact seamlessly. Keeta Network features a novel architecture combining a Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) consensus mechanism with a hybrid Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) ledger structure. Under Keeta's DAG design, each user account maintains its own chain of transactions, forming an individual DAG, while interactions between accounts are represented by links connecting these DAGs. This architecture, together with client-directed validation—a two-step transaction confirmation process initiated by the sender—enables Keeta to achieve extremely high throughput without the bottlenecks typically associated with conventional blockchain designs. The network is engineered to scale linearly with available hardware resources and leverages cloud-native technologies, including serverless computing, to deliver unprecedented performance levels.	Free alphanumerical text
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Keeta Inc - 30 North Gould Street, #47048, Sheridan, 82801, United States of America - Ecosystem Steward	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Validators / Node Operators – Global - Transaction Validation Community – Global - Keeta Community & Keeta Holders	
D.6	Utility Token Classification	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
D.8	Plans for the token	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
D.9	Resource allocation	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
<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	Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text
E.3	Fundraising target	Not applicable.	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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			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	Not applicable.	'true' - Yes 'false' – No
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text
E.8	Issue price	Not applicable.	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	Not applicable.	{CURRENCYCODE_3} or {DTI}
E.10	Subscription fee	Not applicable.	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	The offer price of the KTA token is typically determined based on a combination of market conditions, project valuation, supply and demand, investor sentiment, early-stage investor pricing, and the pricing of similar projects in the market.	Free alphanumeric text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	1,000,000,000	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not applicable.	Predefined alphanumerical text
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.17	Refund timeline	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.18	Offer phases	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.20	Time-limited offer	Not applicable.	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	[The arrangements to safeguard funds or other crypto- assets as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 during the time-limited offer to the public or during the withdrawal period]	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	When purchasing crypto-assets, the available payment methods can vary depending on the platform, the nature of the offering, and the specific project's infrastructure. 1. Centralised Exchanges (CEX) Centralised exchanges are platforms where users can buy and sell crypto-assets using a variety of payment methods. Common options include: • Bank Transfers: Many exchanges support	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		direct bank transfers (SEPA, SWIFT, etc.), allowing users to deposit fiat currency (such as GBP, EUR, or USD) to purchase crypto-assets. • Credit/Debit Cards: Some exchanges accept major credit and debit cards for instant purchases, though fees may be higher. • Other Cryptocurrencies: Users can often trade one cryptocurrency for another. • Third-Party Payment Providers: Some platforms integrate with third-party payment service providers though this is less common. 2. Decentralised Exchanges (DEX) Decentralised exchanges operate without intermediaries and typically require users to connect a crypto wallet. Payment methods here are more limited: • Cryptocurrency Swaps: Users exchange one crypto-asset for another directly from their wallet. Stablecoins: Many DEXs support stablecoins (such as USDT, USDC, or DAI) as a medium of exchange.	
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	1. Access Your Wallet or Exchange Account • Centralised exchange: Log in to your account. • Personal wallet: Open your non-custodial wallet that holds your KTA tokens. 2. Navigate to the 'Withdraw' or 'Send' Section • On exchanges, go to the "Withdraw" or	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		“Assets” page. - On personal wallets, select the KTA token and then tap or click “Send”. 3. Enter the Recipient’s Wallet Address - Copy and paste the correct wallet address of the recipient. - Double-check that the wallet supports KTA tokens on the correct blockchain. - Using the wrong chain or incorrect address could result in permanent loss of your tokens. 4. Specify the Amount - Input the number of KTA tokens you wish to transfer. - Some platforms may require a minimum transfer amount. 5. Select the Network (if applicable) - If your KTA tokens are available on multiple networks, make sure you select the correct network that matches the recipient’s wallet. 6. Review and Confirm the Transfer - Check all details: recipient address, network, and amount. - On centralised platforms, you may need to complete 2FA verification or enter a withdrawal password. 7. Pay the Network Fee - Blockchain transactions require a network fee (gas fee), paid in the native currency of the chosen network 8. Wait for Confirmation	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		The transaction will be processed and broadcast to the blockchain.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	Purchaser Requirements: Digital Wallet • Blockchain Compatibility: KTA tokens exist on the Keeta blockchain. Purchasers must use a wallet that supports Keeta tokens. • Wallet Setup: The wallet must be properly configured and secured with a strong password and backup recovery phrase (also known as a seed phrase). Users are responsible for safeguarding their private keys or recovery details. Gas Fees • Transaction Fees: To transfer KTA tokens, you will need to pay for transaction (gas) fees on the applicable network. • Variable Fees: Gas fees fluctuate depending on network congestion and transaction complexity. Ensure you have sufficient funds in your wallet to successfully complete transactions. Exchange Account (if applicable) • Centralised Exchanges (CEXs): If purchasing KTA through exchanges, you must create an account. • KYC Verification: Most platforms require users to complete	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Know Your Customer (KYC) checks to comply with regulatory standards. This may include submitting identity documents and proof of address. Internet Connection A stable internet connection is essential for using crypto wallets, performing transfers, and securely accessing CEX platforms Software and Browser Requirements • Browser Extensions: Some browser-based wallets require supported browsers like Chrome or Firefox with the appropriate extension installed. • Desktop or Mobile Apps: Some wallets require dedicated desktop or mobile apps for full functionality and token management. Security Measures • Private Key and Seed Phrase Storage: Keep your recovery phrase and private keys offline and confidential. If lost, access to your KTA tokens may be permanently unrecoverable. Two-Factor Authentication (2FA): Always enable 2FA on centralised platforms to protect against 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	Investors can access trading platforms where KTA tokens are listed by creating an account on their respective platform, completing the required identity verification (KYC) processes, if applicable, and funding their accounts with supported cryptocurrencies or fiat currencies. Once registered and funded, investors can search for the KTA token trading pairs and place buy or sell orders directly through the platform's interface. Detailed guides and tutorials are generally available on the trading platform to assist investors in navigating and using their services effectively.	Free alphanumerical text																
E.36	Involved costs	<table><thead><tr><th>Platform Type</th><th>Fee Type</th><th>Cost Estimate</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">Centralised Exchange (CEX)</td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>% per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Withdrawal Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Decentralised Exchange (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td>Gas Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramp</td><td>Service/Processing Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr></tbody></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	platform-specific	Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	platform-specific	Gas Fee	platform-specific	Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	platform-specific	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate																	
Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	% per trade																	
	Withdrawal Fee	platform-specific																	
Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	platform-specific																	
	Gas Fee	platform-specific																	
Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	platform-specific																	
E.37	Offer expenses	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}																
E.38	Conflicts of interest	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text																

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.39	Applicable law	Not applicable.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	Not applicable.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
<i>Part F - Information about the crypto-assets</i>			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Other Crypto-Asset	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
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Total supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens	Free alphanumerical text
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://Keeta.com/	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2026-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2026-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text
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
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	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
F.17	LEI eligibility	false	'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	Rights: Holding KTA does not confer any contractual or legal claim against Keeta, Inc. or any other party, including any entitlement to dividends, profit-sharing,	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		or redemption guarantees. The rights of KTA holders are fundamentally technical and network-based in nature. In particular, holders may use their KTA to initiate transactions on the Keeta Network, such as transferring tokens or interacting with on-chain functionalities, and to participate in network activities including staking and governance voting. These rights are enforced solely through the network's consensus rules and cryptographic mechanisms, rather than through any legal or contractual arrangements. Each KTA holder is responsible for the management of their own tokens, typically through the control of private cryptographic keys. Ownership of KTA is evidenced by the ability to sign transactions using the private key associated with the address holding the tokens, which confers the ability to transfer or spend those tokens. KTA holders may also, but are not obliged to, stake their tokens in support of validators. Where the protocol provides for staking rewards, holders may be eligible to receive such rewards in proportion to their contribution. In addition, should governance proposals be implemented, KTA holders may have the ability to vote on or signal proposed changes to the network. These governance features constitute participation privileges rather than guaranteed rights and remain contingent upon their implementation within the network protocol. Adherence to Terms: Users must comply with any terms of service, using the platform as intended. Lawful Use: All activities must comply with relevant laws, including those relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, securities, and data protection.	
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	As the rights attached to KTA are primarily	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		decentralised and network-based in nature, their exercise takes place on-chain. A KTA holder exercises such rights by submitting transactions via a compatible wallet. To transfer KTA, thereby exercising the right of transfer, the holder uses their private key to sign a transaction specifying the recipient address and the amount to be transferred, and then broadcasts the transaction to the network. Any applicable transaction fee, payable in KTA, is automatically deducted from the transferred amount or charged separately in accordance with the network's rules. Once the transaction is confirmed by validators, ownership of the KTA is transferred to the recipient, and the transfer right is deemed to have been exercised. To stake KTA, thereby exercising participation rights relating to governance and network security, the holder submits a staking or delegation transaction that assigns their KTA to a validator's address. Through this action, the holder supports the operation of the network and may have a corresponding protocol-based expectation—though not a legally enforceable right—to receive a share of any staking rewards, provided that the validator performs its duties correctly. Unstaking is generally subject to a waiting or unbonding period defined by the protocol. Any governance voting or similar participation is exercised by signing and submitting a vote transaction using the KTA holder's cryptographic keys. Obligations such as the payment of network fees are automatically enforced by the protocol. If a user attempts to submit a transaction without holding a sufficient amount of KTA to cover the applicable fee,	

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		the transaction will be deemed invalid. Accordingly, compliance with the network's rules is a prerequisite for the exercise of any rights associated with KTA.	
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The "rights" inherent to KTA, as a decentralised token, may only be modified through changes to the Keeta Network protocol itself. Accordingly, any alteration to the functionality of KTA—such as the introduction of a new utility, changes to fee mechanics, the implementation of a token-burning mechanism, or amendments to staking rules—would require a network governance process or a protocol upgrade. In practice, such changes would likely be initiated by Keeta's core developers through a software update or formal proposal and subsequently adopted by validators, and potentially the wider community, through network consensus. Given that Keeta operates under a delegated consensus model, modifications to the core rights associated with KTA would require broad agreement among stakeholders, in particular validators. In the case of a significant change, this process could involve a hard fork, allowing token holders to choose which version of the network to support. Keeta, Inc. cannot unilaterally alter the fundamental properties of the token once the network is live. Any change must be implemented through a protocol update that is adopted by the network. For example, the introduction of a new inflation schedule would require the proposal to be communicated and validators to operate updated node software reflecting the new rules. If a majority of validators, measured by stake or voting weight, adopts the update, the network would transition to the revised rules; failing such agreement, the change would not be implemented. This decentralised governance	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		model is intended to ensure that no single actor can arbitrarily modify the token's behaviour or the rights of holders. It should nevertheless be noted that, during the early stages of the network's development, a higher degree of centralisation may exist. In particular, the core team may exercise a disproportionate influence over validators, or operate a significant number of them, such that initial changes may, in practice, be coordinated by Keeta, Inc. with the cooperation of validators. As the network matures and additional independent validators participate, the degree of decentralised governance is expected to increase.	
G.4	Future public offers	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Not applicable.	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
G.6	Utility token classification	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	See D.7.	Free alphanumerical text
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	Not applicable.	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	KTA tokens can be purchased and sold via centralised exchanges using common trading pairs such as KTA/USDT. KTA is also available on decentralised exchanges.	Free alphanumerical text
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Exchange-imposed rules may restrict network transfers; users should verify guidelines before	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		sending KTA.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	The supply of KTA is governed by protocol-level rules that provide for controlled inflation and the vesting of pre-allocated tokens. At genesis, the maximum supply of KTA was set at 1 billion tokens. Thereafter, supply adjustments occur through the following mechanisms: Inflationary block rewards. The Keeta protocol is designed to mint new KTA to reward validators, and potentially delegators, for securing the network. The applicable inflation rate and distribution schedule may be adjusted through governance processes or protocol upgrades. At launch, the inflation rate is set at a modest level intended to incentivise participation without resulting in excessive inflation. As a consequence, the total supply of KTA may gradually increase over time beyond the initial 1 billion tokens. For example, at an annual inflation rate of 5%, approximately 50 million additional KTA could be minted during the first year and distributed to active validators. This inflationary mechanism is comparable to those used by other Proof-of-Stake networks and is considered important for network security and decentralisation. Vesting schedule releases. At genesis, a significant portion of KTA was allocated to the Community and Ecosystem (50%), the Team (20%), Early Investors (20%), and the Foundation Treasury (10%). These tokens were not all placed into circulation immediately. Instead, they are subject to vesting schedules, typically spanning one to three or more years depending on the allocation category. Vesting is enforced through smart contracts, referred to in audit documentation as “treasury vesting” contracts. At predetermined intervals, such as monthly or quarterly, portions of the vested tokens unlock and	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		become transferable, thereby increasing the circulating supply while leaving the total supply unchanged. These arrangements rely on time-locked smart contracts that automatically release tokens to the relevant parties once the applicable conditions are met. For example, team allocations may vest in equal instalments over a two-year period. This vesting mechanism is intended to ensure an orderly release of tokens and to mitigate the risk of sudden increases in circulating supply. Absence of automatic token burning. The Keeta Network does not currently incorporate any protocol-level token-burning mechanism, whether in relation to transaction fees or otherwise. Unlike certain networks that implement deflationary fee-burn models, all transaction fees paid in KTA are allocated to validators or remain in circulation. Aside from voluntary user actions, such as sending tokens to an unspendable address—which does not constitute a protocol feature—there is no protocol-driven reduction in total supply. Accordingly, the net supply trajectory of KTA is neutral to increasing.	
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	KTA's economic model combines algorithmic mechanisms and governance processes to manage token supply over time. Algorithmic inflation. The protocol includes an automated mechanism that mints new KTA as block or epoch rewards for validators, and potentially delegators. Once parameters are set, inflation operates automatically. At launch, inflation is expected to remain moderate and may follow a predefined or adjustable schedule. This mechanism provides a sustainable security budget for the network, particularly given Keeta's low transaction fees, and aligns incentives by distributing newly	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		minted KTA primarily to validators in proportion to their stake, with a share potentially passed on to delegators. Smart-contract-based vesting. Significant token allocations—such as those for the community, team, early investors, and treasury—are held in vesting smart contracts that release tokens according to predefined schedules. These contracts operate as time-locked escrow mechanisms, allowing tokens to become transferable only when specific conditions are met. Audit reviews have confirmed that these vesting conditions are correctly implemented and prevent early or excessive release. This approach provides transparency and predictability regarding future increases in circulating supply. Governance-driven adjustments. Supply parameters are not immutable and may be modified through network governance and protocol upgrades. For example, the community may vote to adjust inflation rates, introduce or remove economic mechanisms, or approve additional minting for specific purposes, subject to broad stakeholder consensus. Any such changes are implemented transparently through on-chain upgrades. Overall effect. Taken together, these mechanisms result in a controlled and transparent expansion of KTA's supply over time. All supply changes are executed on-chain and are publicly verifiable.	
G.14	Token value protection schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.16	Compensation schemes	False	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.18	Applicable law	Not applicable.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>			
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DLT)	Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) refers to a decentralised digital infrastructure used for recording transactions across multiple locations simultaneously. Unlike traditional, centralised databases, DLT systems operate without a central authority, relying instead on a network of independent nodes, each maintaining a synchronised copy of the ledger. Transactions are validated through consensus mechanisms, promoting transparency, security, and resistance to tampering. One of the most widely adopted forms of DLT is blockchain, which consists of sequentially linked blocks containing timestamped transaction data. Each block is cryptographically connected to the previous one, making it virtually immutable and resistant to retroactive alteration. Blockchains can also support smart contracts, self-executing agreements that automate processes and enforce rules without intermediaries, thereby increasing trust and efficiency in decentralised systems. Blockchain-based DLT enhances transparency, consumer choice, and interoperability within the broader digital economy. Users can inspect open-source blockchain code, independently verify data integrity, and choose platforms that align with their preferences. The permissionless nature of public blockchains promotes seamless integration and innovation across applications, wallets, and	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		services.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The Keeta Network is built on a layered protocol architecture designed to balance performance, security, and compliance. Its consensus mechanism is a customised Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) model with PBFT-style finality, under which a limited set of elected validators deterministically confirm transactions in near real time. This design eliminates energy-intensive mining, delivers sub-second finality, and provides resilience against faulty or malicious nodes through Byzantine fault tolerance. Transactions on Keeta are defined by clear operational parameters, cryptographically signed using elliptic curve cryptography, and recorded on a public, permissionless distributed ledger. The protocol supports native token operations as well as the issuance of additional tokens through built-in administrative functions. While KTA is the native asset of the network, bridged representations exist on external ecosystems to support interoperability and exchange trading, while maintaining parity with the mainnet supply. Network communications rely on standard internet protocols with cryptographic authentication, and validator and user identity can be reinforced through the integration of X.509 certificates, aligning the system with established public key infrastructure standards. This approach enables identifiable validators and provides optional compliance-ready features for users. Keeta prioritises efficiency and scalability by leveraging DAG-based transaction flows and multi-threaded validation, enabling high throughput and low transaction costs suitable for real-time and microtransaction use cases. Although the protocol	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		does not currently support general-purpose smart contracts, it is designed for extensibility through upgradeable transaction types and governance-driven parameter changes. Planned developments include enhanced on-chain governance, interoperability modules, and additional financial primitives to expand native functionality.	
H.3	Technology used	Keeta uses a native token standard under which each token is identified by a unique ID, with all balances recorded directly in the ledger state associated with that ID. The protocol provides administrative operations to modify token supply, including minting and burning by authorised accounts, as well as limited balance-adjustment functions for exceptional cases, such as authorised force transfers. These operations are strictly permissioned and may require specific flags or certifications, for example where the executing account is the token issuer or holds designated network privileges. Interoperability standards. Keeta is expected to align with recognised interoperability standards, including the Digital Token Identifier (DTI), and to support cross-network connectivity through dedicated messaging or bridging mechanisms. As the network is not natively EVM-compatible, interoperability with EVM-based ecosystems relies on external contracts deployed on those networks, such as bridge contracts representing KTA. Extensibility and programmability. While Keeta does not support general-purpose, user-deployed smart contracts at the base layer, the protocol is designed to be extensible through upgrades that introduce new transaction types or native operations. Most advanced functionality, including decentralised	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		exchange features and tokenisation, is implemented through carefully audited, built-in protocol operations, reducing the risks typically associated with user-written smart contracts. Compliance and identity standards. The integration of X.509 certificates reflects the use of established public key infrastructure (PKI) standards. Validators are required to operate as identifiable entities holding such certificates, while user accounts may optionally integrate certificates issued by KYC providers. Identity attestations are handled through internal network standards, enabling compatibility with institutional compliance processes. Cryptography, efficiency, and sustainability. Keeta relies on well-established cryptographic primitives, including elliptic-curve signatures and cryptographic hash functions, to secure transactions and network communications. As the protocol does not rely on Proof-of-Work, computational demands are limited to standard validation and networking operations. The architecture supports parallel processing across multiple cores or servers, allowing nodes to scale horizontally and efficiently utilise modern cloud infrastructure.	
H.4	Consensus mechanism	The Keeta Network, which underpins the KTA token, operates a Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) consensus mechanism with PBFT-style finality. Under this model, KTA holders may delegate their tokens to trusted validator nodes, which are elected to participate in transaction validation and block production. Validators operate in coordinated rounds, proposing and confirming batches of transactions, with finality achieved once a supermajority of validators has approved the result. This deterministic consensus model enables transactions to reach finality within sub-second	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		timeframes, avoiding the probabilistic confirmation process associated with proof-of-work blockchains. The mechanism is both efficient and secure, as it is Byzantine Fault Tolerant and capable of maintaining correct operation even where a minority of validators behave maliciously. Unlike proof-of-work systems, the Keeta protocol does not rely on energy-intensive mining, and unlike conventional proof-of-stake models, it avoids long block intervals by relying on continuous message exchange among a limited set of elected validators. Validators are incentivised through transaction fees and protocol-defined token issuance, aligning their economic interests with network security. This design enables the Keeta Network to deliver high throughput, rapid finality, and sustainable operation, while ensuring that governance remains anchored in the participation of KTA stakeholders through staking and validator election.	
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	The Keeta Network's incentive model is designed to support security, efficiency, and long-term sustainability while rewarding active participation by KTA holders. Central to this model is staking, through which KTA may be delegated to validator nodes or used directly by participants operating their own validators. Validators are responsible for transaction validation, consensus, and network integrity, and are rewarded through a combination of protocol-defined token issuance and, where applicable, transaction fees. Delegators share proportionally in these rewards, enabling broad participation in network security regardless of technical capacity. Protocol inflation is intentionally moderate and adjustable through governance, balancing validator incentives with the preservation of long-term token	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		value. Unlike energy-intensive proof-of-work systems, Keeta's delegated proof-of-stake model aligns incentives directly with honest validator behaviour without wasteful resource consumption. All network activities require the payment of transaction fees in KTA. These fees are designed to remain extremely low, supporting microtransactions and high-volume, real-time use cases without creating economic friction. Rather than being burned, collected fees are redistributed to validators, ensuring that network usage directly supports ongoing security and operations. Beyond validator rewards, KTA is also used to promote ecosystem growth through initiatives such as liquidity programmes, developer incentives, and strategic partnerships. Taken together, inflationary rewards, transaction fees, and ecosystem incentives form a coherent economic framework that sustains validator engagement, enables token-holder participation in governance and security, and supports affordable, scalable network usage.	
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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
H.7	DLT functionality description	DLT is a digital system for recording transactions in which the transactions and their details are recorded in multiple places at the same time. Unlike traditional databases, distributed ledgers have no central data store or administration functionality. Instead, the ledger is decentralised, and consensus on the transactions is achieved through a process that involves multiple nodes, each maintaining its own copy of the ledger. The benefits of DLT include increased transparency, enhanced security, improved traceability, and greater efficiency of transactions.	Free alphanumerical text
H.8	Audit	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	Certain components of the Keeta ecosystem, including token vesting mechanisms, have undergone third-party smart contract audits by Cyberscope, which confirmed the correct implementation of time-locked vesting conditions within the audited scope. In parallel, the Keeta Network is monitored by CertiK's Skynet platform, which provides continuous risk assessment and on-chain monitoring. As of the date of this white paper, Keeta has not undergone a full protocol-level audit by CertiK.	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	General Risk Disclosure The offering and trading of KTA tokens involve several risks commonly associated with the broader crypto-asset market, especially within centralised exchange environments, staking mechanisms, and decentralised finance (DeFi) applications tied to the Keeta ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Market Volatility The value of KTA may experience significant volatility due to shifts in market sentiment, macroeconomic trends, protocol updates, and activity across exchanges. Such fluctuations can lead to financial losses for holders or short-term traders and may affect the perceived value of KTA utility. Liquidity Risk There is no guarantee that KTA will maintain sufficient liquidity or consistent trading volume across supported exchanges. Liquidity constraints may arise from limited market activity, uneven token distribution, or broader market downturns, making it difficult to efficiently buy or sell KTA at stable prices. Regulatory Risk As global regulatory frameworks for crypto-assets evolve, KTA may be affected by new compliance requirements. These could impact the availability of KTA on certain exchanges, restrict marketing or token offerings in specific regions, or impose new disclosure, tax, or governance obligations. AML/KYC Compliance When purchasing or trading KTA via centralised platforms, users are generally required to complete AML and KYC verification. Failure to comply with such procedures can result in restricted access, delayed withdrawals, or account suspensions, depending on the platform and local regulations. Market Manipulation As with most tradable digital assets, KTA is exposed to potential manipulative practices such as wash trading, spoofing, or pump-and-dump schemes. These behaviours may artificially inflate or depress market prices, compromising fair price discovery and increasing volatility. Operational Risk	

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		The performance and utility of KTA depend on the reliable functioning of the network and smart contract-based platforms. Risks include smart contract bugs, network congestion, gas price spikes, or failures in off-chain infrastructure (e.g., bridges or oracles). Token Utility Risk KTA value is tied to its function in protocol governance, staking, and ecosystem coordination. If KTA fails to grow, or if adoption of its core products declines, the demand and utility of KTA may weaken. Delays in technical upgrades or reduced community engagement could also adversely affect token perception.	
I.2	Issuer-related risks	Issuer and Governance The token is not issued by a regulated financial institution and governance is community driven and changes (if applicable) depend on the core development team and protocol governance structure. Project Continuity Risk The KTA development team are responsible for maintaining the protocol and surrounding infrastructure. If funding, development activity, or user adoption materially declines, the issuer may reduce or cease operations, which could impair the token's utility and long-term viability. Brand and Ecosystem Dependency The value of the KTA token is closely connected to the reputation, adoption, and user base of the Keeta ecosystem and affiliated products. A decline in platform usage, negative media coverage, or more competitive offerings in the exchange space	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		may adversely impact KTA market value and utility. Regulatory Exposure Operating across multiple jurisdictions, the KTA token is exposed to varying legal frameworks, including potential restrictions on exchange operations or token listings. Regulatory developments may require significant operational changes or affect the legal standing of KTA tokens.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Speculative Nature KTA is a utility token whose value is derived from its role in the Keeta ecosystem. As with most crypto-assets, KTA is inherently speculative and subject to significant price volatility, influenced by user participation, network activity, market sentiment, and broader macroeconomic conditions. Custodial Risk KTA is a non-custodial bearer instrument, meaning users are solely responsible for safeguarding their private keys and recovery phrases. If access credentials are lost, there is no mechanism to recover tokens. This presents a high custodial risk for less experienced users or those without proper backup measures. Future Use Cases While KTA is currently used for on-chain governance and ecosystem alignment within the Keeta network, its utility may evolve. Future uses could include new DeFi integrations, cross-chain coordination roles, or deeper involvement in infrastructure tooling. However, these potential developments are not guaranteed and depend on community decisions, developer commitment, and the ongoing success of Keeta ecosystem-related projects.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	Technical Limitations New product features, liquidity strategies, or integrations may be delayed or limited by technical hurdles, resource constraints, or unanticipated security flaws. Regulatory Developments Increasing scrutiny of centralised platforms may result in the need for protocol restructuring, jurisdictional restrictions, or more extensive reporting obligations. Third-Party Reliance The Keeta ecosystem relies on partnerships with liquidity providers, custodians, and infrastructure partners. Disruptions to these relationships or operational failures among third parties may reduce token effectiveness or compromise platform performance.	Free alphanumerical text
I.5	Technology-related risks	Network Disruptions Issues on blockchain or the Keeta ecosystem may impact token transfers. Network congestion, outages, or protocol-level changes could lead to delays or failures in transaction execution. Exchange Integration Risks Trading KTA on centralised exchanges (CEXs) or decentralised exchanges (DEXs) may expose users to: • Slippage, especially during periods of low liquidity or market volatility • Front-running or manipulation by automated bots on DEXs • Delisting risks, where CEXs may remove support for KTA due to strategic, technical, or regulatory reasons	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Custodial risk, where funds held on CEXs may be lost in the event of platform hacks, bankruptcy, or internal failure	
I.6	Mitigation measures	Exchange Availability KTA is listed on leading exchanges enhancing access and liquidity. User Engagement KTA 's utility within the Keeta ecosystem drives user engagement. Communication The KTA team publishes regular updates, supports an active user community, and shares development progress through its website and social media.	Free alphanumerical text
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	KTA inherits Ethereum's consensus mechanism—which, is now Proof of Stake (PoS). Proof of Stake (PoS) is a consensus mechanism where validators are chosen to confirm transactions and secure the network based on the amount of cryptocurrency they "stake" as collateral rather than performing energy-intensive computations like Proof of Work (PoW). This PoS approach is far more energy-efficient compared to Bitcoin PoW mining.	Free alphanumerical text