

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

RAYLS (RLS) 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	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

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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 alphanumeric text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Rayls “RLS” 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 alphanumeric text
09		Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	As of 2026-30-03, approximately 1,419,947,328 tokens are circulating on a total/maximum supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens.	Free alphanumeric text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.1	Name	RAYLSFUSION LTD	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services - Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	Jayla Place, 2nd Floor, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, VG VG	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	Jayla Place, 2nd Floor, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, VG VG	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	2024-06-17	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	2151146	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	info@rayls.com	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	7	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	RAYLS FOUNDATION	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.12	Members of the management body	Carlos Henrique Lopes c/o International Corporation Services Ltd., Harbour Place, 2nd Floor, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 472, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1- 1106, Cayman Islands Director of Rayls Foundation Rayls Fusion Ltd Yaro Pshenitsyn c/o International Corporation Services Ltd., Harbour Place, Director of Rayls Foundation Rayls Fusion Ltd	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Development and operation of blockchain infrastructure for financial institutions, providing privacy-preserving and compliant distributed-ledger technology for asset tokenisation, settlement, and interbank connectivity.	Free alphanumerical text
A.14	Parent company business activity	Rayls Foundation, Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	true	'true' - Yes 'false' - No

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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.	RAYLSFUSION LTD is a recently incorporated entity at an early stage of development. The company has not yet generated substantial revenues or incurred significant operating expenses. However, a proof-of-usage dashboard currently available indicates that, at the time of writing, approximately USD 100,000 per month has been generated from client activity to date (see: https://paymentsdashboard.rayls.com/). A summary of RAYLSFUSION's financial position at the time of writing is set out below: • Total assets: USD 1,480,000 • Liabilities: USD 0 • Total liabilities and equity: USD 1,480,000	Free alphanumerical text
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	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

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	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.		
<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 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 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)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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 Nelson Yiannakou (ED). Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED). Mr Aaron Payas (NED). Mr Stavros Anastasiou (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 alphanumeric 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 alphanumeric 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 alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	Rayls	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	Rayls is a blockchain ecosystem for financial assets designed to connect traditional finance (TradFi) and decentralised finance (DeFi) through privacy-preserving, compliant and high-performance infrastructure. Its architecture, comprising Privacy Nodes, Private Networks and a Public Chain, enables financial institutions to tokenise assets on a private basis, settle transactions securely and access global DeFi liquidity within a regulated framework. The RLS utility token underpins governance, staking, validator participation and fee settlement across the ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	RAYLSFUSION LTD Registered address: 2nd Floor, Jayla Place, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands Domicile: British Virgin Islands (VG) RAYLS FOUNDATION Registered office / corporate services provider: Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands Domicile: Cayman Islands (KY)	
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	Key features of the RLS token include: • High-performance, EVM-compatible Layer-1 blockchain (Rayls Public Chain) • Institutional Privacy Nodes enabling private asset issuance and settlement • Private Network Hubs designed for interbank transactions • Rayls Enygma privacy protocol incorporating zero-knowledge proofs and post-quantum cryptography • USD-pegged gas fees (via a stablecoin) and an MEV-resistant architecture • On-chain identity services supporting KYC/KYB compliance and selective regulatory disclosure (LayeredID)	Free alphanumeric text
D.8	Plans for the token	Future plans include expanding RLS utility to support multi-asset fee payments, governance of protocol upgrades, and operation of the deflationary burn mechanism.	Free alphanumeric text
D.9	Resource allocation	Rayls has been under active development since 2023 and is supported by a team of more than 20 engineers, cryptographers and product specialists based in Europe and Latin America. The project has secured funding from venture capital investors, including ParaFi Capital, Framework Ventures, Valor	Free alphanumeric text

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		Capital Group and Borderless Capital. Significant infrastructure resources are allocated to testnet deployments, security audits and validator incentive programmes in preparation for the anticipated mainnet launch.	
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	The funds will be used for the following purposes: (1) protocol and infrastructure development; (2) security audits and validator compensation; (3) ecosystem grants and developer incentive programmes; (4) legal and regulatory compliance within the EEA; (5) community-building and market development initiatives; and (6) implementation of deflationary protocol mechanisms.	Free alphanumerical 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	The purpose is to enable secondary-market trading and liquidity for the RLS utility token, which underpins governance, staking, validator participation and protocol fee settlement within the Rayls ecosystem. Admission to trading is intended to enhance transparency and accessibility for both institutional and retail participants across the EEA.	Free alphanumerical text
E.3	Fundraising target	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.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	Not applicable.	'true'- Yes 'false' - No
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical 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	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	10,000,000,000	Numerical {INTEGER-n}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	‘RETL’ - retail investors ‘PROF’ - professional investors ‘ALL’ - all types of investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	RLS tokens are not made available in jurisdictions subject to international sanctions. Access to purchase or trade RLS tokens on participating platforms is subject to completion of KYC/AML verification, and compliance standards must be satisfied prior to proceeding.	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	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	When purchasing crypto-assets, the available	Free alphanumerical text

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable. As RLS is a utility token, holders have no entitlement to reimbursement by the issuer. Where refunds or order cancellations occur on participating platforms, any reimbursement will be processed using the same payment method as that used for the original purchase.	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 RLS tokens. 2. Navigate to the ‘Withdraw’ or ‘Send’ Section • On exchanges, go to the “Withdraw” or “Assets” page. • On personal wallets, select the RLS 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 RLS 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 RLS tokens you	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		wish to transfer. - Some platforms may require a minimum transfer amount. 5. Select the Network (if applicable) - If your RLS 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 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: RLS tokens exist on the EVM-compatible Layer 1 blockchain (Rayls Public Chain). Purchasers must have an EVM-compatible wallet address	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		(e.g., MetaMask, Rabby, or WalletConnect-compatible client) capable of receiving ERC-20 tokens on the Rayls Public Chain. Internet access and completion of KYC/AML verification on the participating platform are required. 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 RLS 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 RLS through exchanges, you must create an account. KYC Verification: Most platforms require users to complete Know Your Customer (KYC) checks to comply with regulatory standards. This may include submitting identity documents and proof of	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 RLS 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 alphanumeric 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 RLS 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 RLS 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 (DEX)</td><td>Exchange 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 (DEX)	Exchange 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 (DEX)	Exchange 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																

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			{DECIMAL-18/3}
E.38	Conflicts of interest	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.39	Applicable law	The offering and admission to trading of the RLS utility token are governed by the laws of the European Union as implemented under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA), and by the national laws of the competent authority in the issuer's notified home Member State.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	The competent courts of the Member State of establishment of the crypto-asset service provider, without prejudice to applicable mandatory consumer protection jurisdiction rules.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
<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
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR = Correction

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Total supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens (fixed).	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://www.rayls.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
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Development and operation of blockchain infrastructure for financial institutions, including Privacy Nodes, Private Networks, and the Rayls Public Chain; provision of SDKs, APIs, and on-chain identity and privacy protocol services (Rayls Enygma and LayeredID).	Free alphanumerical 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	false	'true' - voluntary 'false' - mandatory
F.16	Personal data flag	false	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
F.17	LEI eligibility	true	'true' - eligible 'false' - not

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			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: Holders of the RLS token have the right to use the token within the Rayls ecosystem for staking, paying network fees, participating in protocol governance, and accessing ecosystem features. RLS does not represent equity, debt, profit-sharing, or ownership rights in RAYLSFUSION LTD or any affiliate. Obligations: 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.	Free alphanumeric text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Governance rights are exercised through on-chain voting using EVM-compatible wallets once tokens have been staked or delegated. Access and payment rights are exercised automatically through smart-contract interactions on the Rayls Public Chain. All exercises of rights are subject to compliance with the protocol's technical rules and eligibility requirements.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Rights and obligations may be modified solely through governance proposals approved by a vote of RLS token holders and implemented via on-chain governance mechanisms. Changes to applicable legal or regulatory requirements may also necessitate reasonable adjustments by the issuer in order to maintain compliance with MiCA or other applicable law.	Free alphanumerical text
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	true	'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	RLS tokens are redeemed on-chain through their use to access and pay for services within the Rayls ecosystem. This includes transaction fee payments, staking for validator participation, governance voting, and access to Privacy Nodes, Private Networks and developer APIs. Redemption occurs automatically via Rayls smart contracts when users interact with these services, and no off-chain or manual redemption process applies.	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	true	'true' - sought 'false' - not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	RLS tokens can be purchased and sold via centralised exchanges using common trading pairs such as RLS/USDT. RLS is also available on decentralised exchanges.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Exchange-imposed rules may restrict network transfers; users should verify guidelines before sending RLS.	Free alphanumerical text
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	true	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	The Rayls protocol incorporates an automatic deflationary mechanism intended to align network usage with token scarcity. For each transaction executed on the Rayls Public Chain and associated private chains, 50% of the RLS transaction fees received by the system are automatically burned through smart-contract execution, permanently removing those tokens from the total supply. The remaining 50% of fees are automatically allocated to the Rayls Network Security Pool to compensate validators and service providers for securing the network and supporting the ecosystem. This mechanism is non-discretionary, programmatic and scales directly with network activity. Once the total RLS supply is reduced to below 70% of the original fixed supply (10 billion RLS), a governance vote by token holders will determine whether the proportion of fees burned should be maintained or adjusted. This mechanism operates solely as a supply adjustment protocol and does not constitute a redemption right, price support mechanism or capital protection arrangement.	Free alphanumerical text
G.14	Token value protection schemes	false	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.16	Compensation schemes	false	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.18	Applicable law	• Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) • Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) • Directive (EU) 2015/849 (AMLD V - anti-money-laundering) • Applicable national implementing legislation of Ireland as the issuer's home Member State.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	The competent courts of the Member State of establishment of the crypto-asset service provider, without prejudice to applicable mandatory consumer protection jurisdiction rules.	Free alphanumerical text
Part H - information on the underlying technology			
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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 services.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	EVM-compatible Layer-1 blockchain built on a modified Reth execution client. Current consensus mechanism: QBFT, with an upgrade path to Axyl (QBFT-based) to achieve sub-second finality and very high transaction throughput. Supported token standards: ERC-20, ERC-721 and ERC-1155. USD-pegged gas fees implemented via a stablecoin, with a premium/priority fee-lane design. Enygma privacy protocol incorporating zero-knowledge proofs, Pedersen commitments and post-quantum authenticated key exchange, among other techniques. Periodic state-root commitments to Ethereum to leverage its censorship-resistance and economic security.	Free alphanumeric text
H.3	Technology used	Institutional Privacy Nodes (single-institution chains) and Private Networks (hub-and-spoke architecture) for private issuance and settlement, with the Public Chain providing connectivity to DeFi.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Gasless operation within private layers, with fees accounted for off-gas and subsequently settled in RLS on the Public Chain. Reference SDKs, APIs and libraries for developers; key-management integrations include HSM and MPC solutions.	
H.4	Consensus mechanism	Current suite-wide consensus: QBFT. Privacy Nodes: centralised proof-of-authority (PoA) QBFT. Private Network Hubs: decentralised PoA QBFT. Public Chain: decentralised QBFT operated by validators under a PoSA model, with a planned upgrade to Axyl (QBFT-based) in 2026.	Free alphanumerical text
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Validators are required to stake RLS tokens; compensation for validation services is funded through protocol economics, with slashing applied in cases of dishonest behaviour. Fees: Public Chain gas fees are fixed in USD via a stablecoin; private layers charge fiat-denominated fees that are settled in RLS on the Public Chain, with premium lanes available for priority transactions. Deflationary mechanism: a portion of protocol fees is automatically burned in order to permanently reduce the total token supply.	Free alphanumerical text
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	false	'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	false	'true' - Yes 'false' - No
H.9	Audit outcome	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
Part I - Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	General Risk Disclosure The offering and trading of RLS 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 Rayls ecosystem. Market Volatility The value of RLS 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 RLS utility. Liquidity Risk	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		There is no guarantee that RLS 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 RLS at stable prices. Regulatory Risk As global regulatory frameworks for crypto-assets evolve, RLS may be affected by new compliance requirements. These could impact the availability of RLS 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 RLS 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, RLS 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 The performance and utility of RLS depend on the reliable functioning of the network and smart contract-based platforms. Risks include smart contract bugs, network congestion, gas	

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		price spikes, or failures in off-chain infrastructure (e.g., bridges or oracles). Token Utility Risk RLS value is tied to its function in protocol governance, staking, and ecosystem coordination. If RLS fails to grow, or if adoption of its core products declines, the demand and utility of RLS 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 RLS 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 RLS token is closely connected to the reputation, adoption, and user base of the Rayls ecosystem and affiliated products. A decline in platform usage, negative media coverage, or more competitive offerings in the exchange space may adversely impact RLS market value and utility.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Regulatory Exposure Operating across multiple jurisdictions, the RLS 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 RLS tokens.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Speculative Nature RLS is a utility token whose value is derived from its role in the Rayls ecosystem. As with most crypto-assets, RLS is inherently speculative and subject to significant price volatility, influenced by user participation, network activity, market sentiment, and broader macroeconomic conditions. Custodial Risk RLS 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 RLS is currently used for on-chain governance and ecosystem alignment within the Rayls 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	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		decisions, developer commitment, and the ongoing success of Rayls ecosystem-related projects.	
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 Rayls 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 Rayls 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 RLS 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		automated bots on DEXs Delisting risks, where CEXs may remove support for RLS due to strategic, technical, or regulatory reasons 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 RLS is listed on leading exchanges enhancing access and liquidity. User Engagement RLS 's utility within the Rayls ecosystem drives user engagement. Communication The RLS 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	RLS 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