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

BOUNDLESS (ZKC) 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.

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
		Not applicable **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** C.1 Name C.2 Legal form C.3 Registered address C.4 Head office C.5 Registration Date C.6 Legal entity identifier C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law C.8 Parent company C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation C.10 Members of the Management body C.11 Operator business activity C.12 Parent company business activity C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 **Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project** D.1 Crypto-asset project name D.2 Crypto-assets name D.3 Abbreviation D.4 Crypto-asset project description D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	

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No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		H.2 Protocols and technical standards H.3 Technology used H.4 Consensus mechanism H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology H.7 DLT functionality description H.8 Audit H.9 Audit outcome **Part I – Information on risks** I.1 Offer-related risks I.2 Issuer-related risks I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks I.4 Project implementation-related risks I.5 Technology-related risks I.6 Mitigation measures **Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts** 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

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto- asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.	Predefined alphanumerical text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Boundless (“ZKC”) 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/fr/coins/boundless https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/boundless/ As of 2026-02-23, approximately 234,615,272 ZKC are circulating on a total supply of approximately 1,031,719,748 ZKC, with a	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		maximum supply of unlimited.	
Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading			
A.1	Name	Boundless Network	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Information not publicly available.	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	Information not publicly available. Risc Zero (parent company) is registered at: 2033 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA, USA.	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	Risc Zero head office is Seattle, Washington, US-WA.	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	Information not publicly available.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Information not publicly available.	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Information not publicly available.	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	contact@boundless.xyz	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Information not publicly available.	{DURATION}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.11	Parent company	Risc0, Inc. (RISC Zero)	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Shiv Shankar – CEO, Boundless Network Joe R. – COO, Boundless Network Lindsay Cohen – General Counsel, Boundless Network	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Boundless Network develops and operates decentralised zero-knowledge proof infrastructure enabling scalable verification, off-chain computation, and trust-minimised execution environments for blockchain-based applications and digital services.	Free alphanumerical text
A.14	Parent company business activity	RISC Zero, Inc. develops zero-knowledge virtual machine (zkVM) infrastructure and cryptographic verification technologies enabling scalable and privacy-preserving computation across blockchain and distributed systems.	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	true	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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.	Not applicable.	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	The person seeking admission to trading has not been established for the past three financial years. As a result, no audited historical financial statements covering a three-year period are available. Since its public launch and token generation event in September 2025, the development and initial operations of the Boundless protocol have primarily been financed through a community token sale conducted via the Capital Launchpad operated by Kaito Capital, which resulted in gross proceeds of approximately USD 4 million. This funding has been used mainly to support protocol development, infrastructure deployment, security audits, and ecosystem growth	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
	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.	initiatives. In addition, the initial distribution of tokens included community and user incentive programmes, such as the Binance HODLer Airdrop, which did not generate proceeds for the offeror and therefore did not contribute to its financial resources. At the date of this crypto-asset white paper, the offeror has not published detailed financial statements, and no material revenue streams have been publicly disclosed. The financial condition of the offeror therefore remains primarily dependent on the funds raised during the token sale and on continued development activity. The Boundless protocol has been developed by the team behind RISC Zero, a zero-knowledge infrastructure developer that has raised significant venture capital funding in prior years; however, such funding relates to the development entity and does not constitute financial resources of the offeror or of the ZKC token itself. No material adverse changes in the financial position of the offeror have been publicly reported since its registration and token launch.	
Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading			
Not applicable			
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			

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.10	Members of the Management body	Mr Costas Michael (CEO) Mr Christos Drakos (CFO) Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED) Mr Konstantinos Adamos (NED)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
C.11	Operator business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a financial technology company registered as a crypto-assets services provider by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd provides crypto-asset services across the European Union, including buying, selling, and exchange of crypto-assets. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd has applied to the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission for a crypto-asset services provider (CASP) authorisation under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. The authorisation is expected to cover the following crypto-asset services: ● exchange of crypto-assets for funds ● exchange of crypto-assets for crypto-assets ● operation of a Trading Platform ● custody and administration of crypto-assets ● transfer of crypto-assets	Free alphanumerical text
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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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
Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project			
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Boundless Protocol	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	Boundless is a universal zero-knowledge (ZK) computation layer protocol developed by RISC Zero that enables independent prover nodes to generate zero-knowledge proofs (ZKP) on behalf of blockchains (L1, L2, rollups, bridges, DeFi). The protocol is based on the Proof of Verifiable Work (PoVW) mechanism and is compatible with Ethereum, BNB Chain, Bitcoin (via BitVM), Solana, Base, and other networks. By offloading heavy calculations off-chain and verifying them on-chain, Boundless provides a layer of scalability and consistent interoperability without requiring changes to existing networks. The mainnet was launched on 15 September 2025.	Free alphanumerical text
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Shiv Shankar – CEO, Boundless Network Joe R. – COO, Boundless Network Lindsay Cohen – General Counsel, Boundless Network	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	The ZKC token serves several purposes within the Boundless ecosystem: staking (stakers earn rewards and support network security, receiving a share of epoch rewards), governance (ZKC holders can vote on upgrades, grants, and market rules), rewards (provers earn ZKC for generating valid ZKPs, linking rewards directly to useful work), and collateral (provers lock up ZKC as collateral before accepting a request, with partial burning in case of failure).	Free alphanumerical text
D.8	Plans for the token	On 5 February 2026, the Boundless Foundation outlined several changes to its governance model for 2026, targeting September for their implementation. These updates include new procedures for protocol upgrades, grants, and token upgrades, each with defined steps for technical team validation and ZKC holder veto or approval rights. In January 2026, Boundless launched a system allowing Bitcoin to serve as a settlement layer for ZK proofs generated on Ethereum and Base. Also in January 2026, Boundless introduced “Boundless for Rollups” (ZK Fault Proofs & Validity Proofs), potentially reducing finalisation periods from seven days to approximately 24 hours. Additional plans: Multi-chain expansion to Solana, Cosmos, and other networks	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Partnerships with Union Protocol, Wormhole, EigenLayer, Google Cloud (“Verifying Intelligence” program) Gradual decentralisation of governance with community veto planned for September 2026	
D.9	Resource allocation	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading			
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR	‘OTPC’ - offer to the public ‘ATTR’ - admission to trading
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The listing on Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd aims to provide European users with liquid and regulated access to the ZKC token, in compliance with MiCA. This allows ZKC holders to benefit from regulated exchange, custody, and transfer services.	Free alphanumerical 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 Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.5	Maximum 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.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	USD	{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	Not applicable. Tokens are already in circulation and subject to ongoing emissions.	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	There are no restrictions regarding the type of holders of the ZKC crypto-asset. Following its admission to trading, ZKC tokens are freely	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		transferable and may be held by any person, subject only to applicable laws, regulations and sanctions regimes, as well as any restrictions imposed by third-party trading platforms or wallet providers for compliance purposes (including KYC, AML or geographic restrictions).	
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	Information not publicly available.	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	Information not applicable.	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	Free alphanumerical text

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		● **Centralised exchange:** Log in to your account. ● **Personal wallet:** Open your non-custodial wallet that holds your ZKC tokens. **2. Navigate to the 'Withdraw' or 'Send' Section** ● On exchanges, go to the "Withdraw" or "Assets" page. ● On personal wallets, select the ZKC 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 ZKC 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 ZKC tokens you wish to transfer. ● Some platforms may require a minimum transfer amount. **5. Select the Network (if applicable)** ● If your ZKC 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,	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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	Information not publicly available.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	**Purchaser Requirements:** **Digital Wallet** **Blockchain Compatibility:** ZKC tokens exist on the Ethereum blockchain and the BNB Smart Chain. Purchasers must use a wallet that supports ERC-20 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 ZKC tokens, you will need to pay for transaction (gas) fees on the applicable network.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 ZKC 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 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 ZKC tokens may be permanently	

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.36	Involved costs	<table><tr><th>Platform Type</th><th>Fee Type</th><th>Cost Estimate</th></tr><tr><td>Centralised Exchange (CEX)</td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>% per trade</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Withdrawal Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td>Decentralised Exchange (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td></td><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></table>	Free alphanumerical text
E.37	Offer expenses	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}
E.38	Conflicts of interest	No specific conflict of interest affecting the admission to trading has been identified at the date of this white paper.	Free alphanumerical text
E39	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to the admission of the Token to trading shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Cyprus.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	Any dispute relating to the admission of the Token to trading shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the Republic of Cyprus.	Free alphanumerical text
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	Free alphanumerical text
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	See D.8. Timelines subject to change and development times.	Free alphanumerical text
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article			
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Initial supply of 1,000,000,000 ZKC tokens, subject to programmatic inflation.	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://boundless.network/	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	Not applicable.	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	Information not publicly available.	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Information not publicly available.	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 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
Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets			
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	**Rights:** **Staking rewards:** All protocol stakers earn a baseline share of 25% of each epoch's emissions, distributed approximately every 48 hours **Governance:** ZKC holders can vote on upgrades, grants, and marketplace rules. Governance will expand to allow community proposals and veto power. **Transferability**: ZKC tokens are freely transferable and tradeable on supported	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		exchanges, subject to applicable restrictions. **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.	
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Governance rights are exercised via on-chain staking and decentralised governance proposals and votes. Staking rewards are automatically distributed at the end of each ~48-hour epoch via smart contract. Prover rewards are distributed pro-rata based on the number of verifiable computation cycles contributed during each epoch, as recorded by an immutable on-chain cycle tag attached to every proof. Modifications can happen via decentralised governance proposals and votes.	Free alphanumerical text
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Rights and obligations may be modified through the Boundless decentralised governance process, whereby ZKC holders stake their tokens to acquire voting power. As governance goes live, token holders will have the power to veto and eventually propose upgrades to Boundless' tokenomics and architecture. The Boundless Foundation retains administrative oversight of the Ecosystem Fund pending full decentralisation of governance.	Free alphanumerical text
G.4	Future public offers	ZKC tokens will continue to be issued as	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		programmatic protocol emissions pursuant to the inflation schedule. The annual inflation rate starts at 7% in Year 1 and decreases progressively to a fixed rate of 3% from Year 8 onwards. No additional public token sale is currently planned beyond this programmatic issuance.	
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Information not publicly available.	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	ZKC tokens are used as collateral by prover nodes to accept and fulfil proof requests on the Boundless decentralised marketplace. Requestors pay for proofs using the native token of their respective blockchain (e.g., ETH on Ethereum, SOL on Solana) ; ZKC is not used as payment for proofs but as economic collateral. Provers must stake at least ~10x the maximum fee of a proof request in ZKC before accepting it. Staking rewards (25% of epoch emissions) and PoVW mining rewards (75% of epoch emissions) are denominated and paid in ZKC.	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	‘true’ – sought ‘false’ – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	ZKC tokens can be purchased and sold via centralised exchanges using common trading pairs such as ZKC /USDT. ZKC is also available on decentralised	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		exchanges.	
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Exchange-imposed rules may restrict network transfers; users should verify guidelines before sending ZKC.	Free alphanumerical text
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	true	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	ZKC supply is governed by a programmatic inflation schedule. The protocol launched with a genesis supply of 1,000,000,000 ZKC. New tokens are minted each epoch (~48 hours) as protocol emissions. The annual inflation rate is 7% in Year 1, tapering progressively to a fixed rate of 3% from Year 8 onwards. Of each epoch's emissions, 75% are distributed to active prover nodes via PoVW, and 25% to all ZKC stakers. A deflationary counter-mechanism also exists when a prover fails to deliver a proof on time, 50% of their slashed collateral is permanently burned. The inflation schedule may be modified through decentralised governance	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
G.16	Compensation schemes	false	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.18	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to the admission of the Token to trading shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the	Drop-down list of applicable laws

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		laws of the Republic of Cyprus.	
G.19	Competent court	Any dispute relating to the admission of the Token to trading shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the Republic of Cyprus.	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 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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	Primary networks: Ethereum mainnet & BNB Smart Chain (at launch), then Base, Bitcoin, Solana DLT type: Blockchain (protocol based on existing blockchains, not a blockchain in itself) Proprietary consensus mechanism: Proof of Verifiable Work (PoVW) zkVM based on RISC-V (RISC Zero architecture) Proof system: zk-STARK	Free alphanumerical text
H.3	Technology used	The Boundless protocol is a decentralised verifiable compute network built using zero-knowledge proof technology. It enables the generation of cryptographic proofs off-chain by independent prover nodes and the subsequent on-chain verification of those proofs via smart contracts deployed on existing blockchain networks. The protocol is based on RISC-V zero-knowledge virtual machines (zkVMs) developed by the RISC Zero team and supports a modular architecture allowing multiple proof systems to be integrated. Boundless introduces a proprietary mechanism known as Proof of Verifiable Work (PoVW), which provides cryptographically verifiable metadata regarding the computational effort	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		required to generate a proof. Boundless does not operate its own base layer blockchain and does not process user transactions directly. Instead, it functions as a shared infrastructure layer that provides scalable and verifiable computation services to external blockchains, rollups and decentralised applications.	
H.4	Consensus mechanism	The ZKC crypto-asset and the Boundless protocol do not rely on an independent consensus mechanism. Boundless does not operate a standalone blockchain network and does not validate or order transactions at the base layer. Verification of proofs generated within the Boundless protocol is performed through smart contracts deployed on external blockchain networks. The integrity and finality of such verification therefore depend on the consensus mechanisms of the underlying host blockchains on which those contracts are deployed, such as proof-of-stake consensus mechanisms used by Ethereum and other supported networks.	Free alphanumerical text
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	The Boundless protocol relies on crypto-economic incentive mechanisms to ensure the correct and timely generation of verifiable computation proofs. Provers participating in the network are rewarded in ZKC tokens through a mechanism known as Proof of Verifiable Work (PoVW), under which rewards are allocated based on cryptographically verifiable evidence of computational effort. Provers are required to stake ZKC tokens in	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		order to participate in proof generation. In cases where a prover fails to deliver a requested proof within the agreed parameters, a slashing mechanism may be applied, resulting in a partial or total loss of the staked tokens. The ZKC token follows an inflationary issuance model, with new tokens minted to support prover incentives and network security. Fees within the Boundless protocol are paid by proof requesters and are determined by the computational complexity of the requested proof and prevailing market conditions. Additional transaction fees (gas fees) apply on the underlying blockchain networks on which verification contracts are deployed. No independent transaction fees are charged at the level of the ZKC token itself.	
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	true	‘true’ – Yes ‘false’ – No
H.9	Audit outcome	The RISC Zero zkVM infrastructure underlying the Boundless protocol has been subject to multiple security assessments conducted by Veridise, an independent security firm. Audits include: (1) Steel library security assessment (September 2024) — no critical issues reported; (2) Keccak precompile security assessment (January–February 2025). Full audit reports are publicly available at veridise.com/audits-archive/company/risc-zero/. No audit of the Boundless market smart contracts specifically has been publicly disclosed as of the date of this white paper.	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	**General Risk Disclosure** The offering and trading of ZKC tokens involve several risks commonly associated with the broader crypto-asset market, especially within	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		centralised exchange environments, staking mechanisms, and decentralised finance (DeFi) applications tied to the ZKC ecosystem. **Market Volatility** The value of ZKC 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 ZKC utility. **Liquidity Risk** There is no guarantee that ZKC 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 ZKC at stable prices. **Regulatory Risk** As global regulatory frameworks for crypto-assets evolve, ZKC may be affected by new compliance requirements. These could impact the availability of ZKC 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 ZKC 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**	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		As with most tradable digital assets, ZKC 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 ZKC 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** ZKC value is tied to its function in protocol governance, staking, and ecosystem coordination. If ZKC fails to grow, or if adoption of its core products declines, the demand and utility of ZKC 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 ZKC 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		could impair the token's utility and long-term viability. **Brand and Ecosystem Dependency** The value of the ZKC token is closely connected to the reputation, adoption, and user base of the Boundless Network ecosystem and affiliated products. A decline in platform usage, negative media coverage, or more competitive offerings in the exchange space may adversely impact ZKC market value and utility. **Regulatory Exposure** Operating across multiple jurisdictions, the ZKC 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 ZKC tokens.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	**Speculative Nature** ZKC is a utility token whose value is derived from its role in the Boundless Network ecosystem. As with most crypto-assets, ZKC is inherently speculative and subject to significant price volatility, influenced by user participation, network activity, market sentiment, and broader macroeconomic conditions. **Custodial Risk** ZKC 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		experienced users or those without proper backup measures. **Future Use Cases** While ZKC is currently used for on-chain governance and ecosystem alignment within the ZKC 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 ZKC 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 ZKC 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 ZKC ecosystem	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		may impact token transfers. Network congestion, outages, or protocol-level changes could lead to delays or failures in transaction execution. **Exchange Integration Risks** Trading ZKC 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 ZKC 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** ZKC is listed on leading exchanges enhancing access and liquidity. **User Engagement** ZKC's utility within the Boundless Network ecosystem drives user engagement. **Communication** The ZKC 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			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
J.1	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment- related adverse impacts	The Boundless protocol does not operate its own blockchain and therefore does not independently consume energy for consensus purposes. As a protocol layer deployed across multiple host networks, its environmental footprint is a function of the consensus mechanisms of those underlying networks. Ethereum and Base, the primary deployment environments, both use Proof of Stake (PoS), which is significantly more energy-efficient than Proof of Work. BNB Smart Chain uses Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), also a low-energy mechanism. Bitcoin integration (via BitVM) relies on Bitcoin's Proof of Work consensus, which is more energy-intensive; however, Boundless does not contribute to Bitcoin mining activity. The off-chain ZK proof generation performed by prover nodes does require GPU compute, which involves electricity consumption proportional to usage.	Free alphanumerical text