

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

ZKsync (ZK) 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
00	Table of contents	SUMMARY Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading A.1 Name A.2 Legal Form A.3 Registered address A.4 Head office A.5 Registration date A.6 Legal entity identifier A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law A.8 Contact telephone number A.9 E-mail address A.10 Response time (Days) A.11 Parent company A.12 Members of the management body A.13 Business Activity A.14 Parent company business activity A.15 Newly established A.16 Financial condition for the past three years A.17 Financial condition since registration Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking	Alphanumerical text

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		crypto-asset project D.6 Utility Token Classification D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects D.8 Plans for the token D.9 Resource Allocation D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets 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 E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading E.3 Fundraising target E.4 Minimum subscription goals E.5 Maximum subscription goals E.6 Oversubscription acceptance E.7 Oversubscription allocation E.8 Issue price E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price E.10 Subscription fee E.11 Offer price determination method E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets E.13 Targeted holders E.14 Holder restrictions E.15 Reimbursement notice E.16 Refund mechanism E.17 Refund timeline E.18 Offer phases E.19 Early purchase discount E.20 Time-limited offer E.21 Subscription period beginning E.22 Subscription period end E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		funds/crypto-Assets E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement E.26 Right of withdrawal E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets E.28 Transfer time schedule E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name E.31 CASP identifier E.32 Placement form E.33 Trading platforms name E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC) E.35 Trading platforms access E.36 Involved costs E.37 Offer expenses E.38 Conflicts of interest E.39 Applicable law E.40 Competent court Part F - Information about the crypto-assets F.1 Crypto-asset type F.2 Crypto-asset functionality F.3 Planned application of functionalities F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper F.5 The type of submission F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics F.7 Commercial name or trading name F.8 Website of the issuer F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading F.10 Publication date F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper F.13 Digital token identifier code used to	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available F.15 Voluntary data flag F.16 Personal data flag F.17 LEI eligibility F.18 Home Member State F.19 Host Member State Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations G.4 Future public offers G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets G.6 Utility token classification G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens G.8 Utility tokens redemption G.9 Non-trading request G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions G.12 Supply adjustment protocols G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms G.14 Token value protection schemes G.15 Token value protection schemes description G.16 Compensation schemes G.17 Compensation schemes description G.18 Applicable law G.19 Competent court Part H – Information on the underlying technology	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DLT) 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	2025-07-02	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 ZKsync (“ZK”) 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”). The ZK token is the native utility and governance token of ZKsync, a Layer 2 scaling solution for Ethereum that uses zero-knowledge rollups (ZK-rollups) to improve transaction speed and reduce costs while maintaining Ethereum-level security.	Free alphanumerical text
09		Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/zksync/ As of 2025-04-07, the ZK token has a fully diluted valuation of approximately USD\$1,004,000,000, corresponding to its maximum supply of 21,000,000,000 ZK tokens.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	Matter Labs	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, KY1-9008, Cayman Islands	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	Berlin, Germany	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	2018 (Full Date unconfirmed)	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	984500B1FCA802B54F56	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	info@matter-labs.io	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Information not publicly available	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Alex Gluchowski: Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Anthony Rose: Chief Technology Officer (CTO) Zoé Gadsden: Chief Operating Officer (COO) Marcin Michalski: Chief Protocol Architect Bertrand Duvault: Executive Vice President of Sales Philip Leo Winkler: Chief of Staff Geoffrey Thompson: General Counsel	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Fintech	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not publicly available information 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.	Free alphanumerical text
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Not publicly available information 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position for each year and interim period for which historical financial information is available, including the causes of material changes. The review shall be a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position, consistent with the size and complexity of the business.	
<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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.4	Head office	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
C.5	Registration date	2022-08-09	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
C.6	Legal entity identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Company registration number: HE430310	Free text
C.8	Parent company	Revolut Group Holdings Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
C.9	Reason for crypto-asset white paper Preparation	This crypto-asset white paper has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Article 4, Article 6 and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Free alphanumerical text
C.10	Members of the Management body	Mr Costas Michael (CEO) Mr Christos Drakos (CFO) Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED) Mr Konstantinos Adamos (NED) Mr. Aaron Payas (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	ZKsync (ZK)	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	ZKsync is a Layer 2 scaling solution for Ethereum developed by Matter Labs. It uses zero-knowledge rollups (ZK-rollups) to process transactions off-chain while posting concise cryptographic proofs on-chain. This allows for significantly faster and cheaper transactions without compromising Ethereum's security. Key features of ZKsync: • High scalability: Processes thousands of transactions per second. • Low fees: Greatly reduces gas costs by batching transactions. • Ethereum security: Inherits the security guarantees of Ethereum. • EVM compatibility: ZKsync Era supports smart contracts written in Solidity. • Decentralised and open-source: Aims to promote a censorship-resistant and permissionless ecosystem. ZKsync helps make Ethereum more accessible	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		and scalable for DeFi, NFTs, payments, and beyond.	
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	1. Ethereum Layer 2 Scaling ZKsync provides a Layer 2 solution built on top of Ethereum, using zero-knowledge rollups (ZK-rollups) to increase transaction throughput while maintaining Ethereum's security. 2. Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs) Transactions are validated using cryptographic proofs that confirm correctness without revealing sensitive data. This enhances privacy, security, and efficiency. 3. High Transaction Throughput ZKsync can handle thousands of transactions per second (TPS), far exceeding Ethereum Layer 1 capacity. 4. Low Gas Fees By batching transactions and compressing data, ZKsync dramatically reduces transaction fees—making it ideal for microtransactions and high-volume applications. 5. EVM Compatibility (ZKsync Era) ZKsync Era supports smart contracts written in Solidity and is compatible with existing Ethereum developer tools (e.g., Remix, Hardhat, MetaMask). 6. Security Inherited from Ethereum	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		All data and proofs are posted to Ethereum, allowing ZKsync to inherit Ethereum's security guarantees. 7. Fast Finality Due to the design of ZK-rollups, transactions on ZKsync finalise much faster than Ethereum Layer 1. 8. Native Account Abstraction ZKsync supports smart contract wallets natively, enabling features like gas fee sponsorships, multi-sig security, and social recovery. 9. Support for NFTs and DeFi ZKsync enables fast, low-cost minting and trading of NFTs, as well as integration with DeFi protocols. 10. Open Source and Decentralisation Roadmap ZKsync is progressively decentralising and operates as an open-source project with plans for community governance via the ZK token.	
D.8	Plans for the token	The ZK token serves as the native utility and governance token within the ZKsync ecosystem. Its primary functions include facilitating network operations and enabling community-driven governance. Token Distribution and Allocation: • Total Supply: 21 billion ZK tokens. • Community Allocation: Approximately 67% of the total supply is designated for the community. This includes: • Airdrop: 17.5% was distributed to early adopters and contributors. • Ecosystem Initiatives: The remaining	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		portion supports various programs to foster growth and development within the ZKsync ecosystem. • Team and Investors: The remaining 33% is allocated to Matter Labs' team members and investors, subject to a four-year vesting schedule with a one-year cliff, ensuring long-term commitment and alignment with the project's success.	
D.9	Resource allocation	Offering initially made 2024-06-17 with 3,670,000,000 in circulation as of 2025-04-07.	Free alphanumeric text
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Matter Labs, the developer of ZKsync, has outlined specific plans for utilising the funds raised through various funding rounds: 1. Launch of First-Party Projects: Develop and deploy proprietary projects on the ZKsync platform to enhance its capabilities and user adoption. 2. Funding Third-Party Ecosystem Projects: Support external teams building on ZKsync by providing financial resources to foster a robust and diverse ecosystem. 3. Development of Matter University: Establish an educational centre offering tutorials and resources to educate developers and users about ZKsync and related technologies. 4. Team Expansion: Grow the Matter Labs team by hiring talent across various functions to accelerate development and business growth. 5. Open Sourcing ZKsync: Fully open-source ZKsync to promote transparency, collaboration, and	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		community-driven development. These initiatives aim to advance ZKsync's mission of scaling Ethereum securely and efficiently while fostering a vibrant, decentralised ecosystem.	
<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 ZKsync (ZK) tokens were offered primarily to: 1. Enhance Network Security and Decentralisation: By distributing tokens to a broad base of users, ZKsync aims to decentralise control, ensuring that no single entity has undue influence over the network. This widespread distribution strengthens the security and resilience of the platform. 2. Incentivise Ecosystem Participation: The tokens serve as incentives for users, validators, and developers to actively participate in and contribute to the ZKsync ecosystem, fostering growth and engagement within the network. 3. Facilitate Governance: The ZK token functions as a governance token, allowing holders to propose and vote on protocol changes, thereby promoting a decentralised decision-making process and aligning the platform's evolution with the community's interests. These measures collectively aim to promote	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		the growth, security, and decentralisation of the ZKsync network, ensuring its long-term success and alignment with the community's interests.	
E.3	Fundraising target	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	false	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.8	Issue price	0.31	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}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.10	Subscription fee	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	The offer price of the ZK token is typically determined based on a combination of market conditions, project valuation, supply and demand, investor sentiment, early-stage investor pricing, and the pricing of similar projects in the market.	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	3,670,000,000 of the total fixed number of 21,000,000,000 in circulation as of 2025-04-07.	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 currently no formal restrictions on who may hold or trade ZK tokens enforced by the ZK token contract or community. However, access may be restricted by exchange platforms or national laws.	Free alphanumerical text
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Purchasers participating in the offer to the public of crypto-asset will be able to be reimbursed if the minimum target subscription goal is not reached at the end of the offer to the public, if they exercise the right to withdrawal provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Predefined alphanumerical text
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	false	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	2024-06-17	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.22	Subscription period end	2024-06-17	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	The safeguarding arrangements for ZKsync (ZK) tokens are designed to protect the funds and crypto-assets involved in the ecosystem, though these may vary depending on the specific platform where the tokens are traded (centralised exchanges (CEXs) or decentralised exchanges (DEXs)): 1. Blockchain-Level Security: ZKsync operates on Ethereum's Layer 2 network, using ZK-rollups to ensure transaction security and scalability. The security of the ZKsync network is enhanced by Ethereum's security model and the Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, which reduces energy consumption compared to Proof of Work (PoW) and provides higher security.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		ZKsync's smart contracts and transactions are verified and processed with full transparency on the blockchain, making it resistant to tampering and ensuring the integrity of user assets. 2. Self-Custody: Users maintain full control over their ZKsync tokens by using non-custodial Ethereum-compatible wallets, ensuring that the project or third parties do not have access to user assets. It is the user's responsibility to safeguard their private keys and wallet credentials. 3. Platform-Specific Safeguards: When traded on centralised exchanges (CEXs) such as Binance, Coinbase, or Kraken, platform-specific security protocols like two-factor authentication (2FA), Anti-Money Laundering (AML) measures, and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures are implemented to ensure the security of accounts and prevent illicit activities. Decentralised exchanges (DEXs), such as Uniswap or Sushiswap, do not rely on a centralised custodian. However, they provide security through smart contracts that allow users to trade directly from their wallets. 4. Transparency and Audits: The ZKsync project ensures transparency by subjecting its smart contracts and code to public scrutiny, providing the community with the ability to independently audit the system. The code is available for review on public repositories like GitHub.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		ZKsync periodically undergoes third-party security audits, which further enhance the safety of the platform and its associated tokens. These measures help to mitigate risks related to asset theft, fraud, and transaction malfunctions while promoting decentralisation and user control within the ZKsync ecosystem.	
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	The payment methods for purchasing ZKsync (ZK) tokens depend on the platform where the tokens are traded. These platforms can be centralised exchanges (CEXs) or decentralised exchanges (DEXs), each offering different payment methods: Cryptocurrency-to-Cryptocurrency (Crypto-to-Crypto): The primary method for purchasing ZK tokens is through crypto-to-crypto trades. ZK tokens are commonly paired with popular cryptocurrencies like Ethereum (ETH) or USD Tether (USDT). These transactions can be made on decentralised exchanges (DEXs) like Uniswap, Sushiswap, or on centralised exchanges (CEXs) like Binance, Kraken, and MEXC. Stablecoins: Many exchanges allow users to trade stablecoins like USDT, USDC, or DAI for ZK tokens. These stablecoins, generally pegged to fiat currencies, offer a more stable pricing mechanism for acquiring ZK tokens. Fiat-to-Crypto Purchases (via Centralised Exchanges): On centralised exchanges that support fiat-to-crypto trading, such as Binance, Coinbase, or Kraken, users can purchase	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		popular cryptocurrencies (ETH, USDT) directly using fiat currencies (USD, EUR, GBP, etc.). After acquiring these cryptocurrencies, users can then trade them for ZK tokens. 4. Peer-to-Peer (P2P): In some cases, ZK tokens may be available through peer-to-peer (P2P) platforms, where users directly transact with one another. These platforms often allow users to arrange trades using various payment methods, including bank transfers, PayPal, or other local methods. The specific payment options available depend on the exchange or platform being used.	
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. Transfer from Centralised Exchanges (CEX) to Wallet: • Login to Exchange Account: Access your account on the centralised exchange where the crypto-assets (e.g., ZK tokens) were purchased. • Navigate to Withdraw Section: Go to the "Funds," "Wallet," or "Withdraw" section of the exchange interface. • Select Asset to Transfer: Choose the asset (e.g., ZK tokens) you wish to transfer and select "Withdraw" or "Send." • Enter Withdrawal Address: Provide the recipient address (i.e., your own	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		non-custodial wallet address). This should be a valid address that supports the token (ERC-20 address for ZK tokens, for example). • Specify Amount: Input the number of tokens you wish to transfer. • Confirm the Transfer: Verify the transaction details and submit the request. The exchange may require additional security, such as two-factor authentication (2FA) or email confirmation. • Transaction Fees: Be aware that exchanges may charge a withdrawal fee, which can vary depending on the asset and network conditions. • Monitor the Transfer: The crypto-assets will be sent to the provided wallet address. You can monitor the transaction on a blockchain explorer using the transaction hash (TXID). 2. Transfer from Decentralised Exchanges (DEX): • Connect Your Wallet: Ensure your wallet (e.g., MetaMask, Trust Wallet, etc.) is connected to the DEX platform (such as Uniswap or Sushiswap). • Go to the Swap or Transfer Section: Find the option to send or transfer tokens from your wallet. • Enter the Recipient Address: Provide the wallet address you want to send the tokens to (again, make sure it's	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		compatible with the token being transferred). • Enter the Transfer Amount: Specify the number of tokens to transfer. • Approve the Transaction: Some tokens might require a transaction approval in your wallet before proceeding. This is common with ERC-20 tokens. • Submit the Transfer: Confirm the transaction in your wallet and approve it for processing. Ensure you have enough ETH (or other tokens) for the network's gas fees. • Confirm and Monitor: After submitting, the transfer will be processed and can be tracked on a blockchain explorer. 3. Considerations for Transfers: • Address Accuracy: Double-check the recipient address to ensure no mistakes are made. • Network Fees: Transfers on Ethereum-based networks (like ZK tokens) often require gas fees, which fluctuate depending on network congestion. Ensure your wallet has enough ETH for gas fees. • Network Conditions: The time it takes for a transfer to complete may vary depending on network congestion.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	2024-06-17	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	Digital Wallet: Ethereum-Compatible Wallet: Purchasers must use a wallet compatible with the token's blockchain (e.g., Ethereum or Ethereum-based tokens like ZK). Popular wallets include: • MetaMask • Trust Wallet • Ledger (hardware wallet) • Trezor (hardware wallet) • Any other ERC-20 compatible wallet Wallet Setup: The wallet should be properly configured and secured with a strong password and backup phrase (seed phrase). Wallets must also support the specific token type (e.g., ERC-20 for ZK tokens). ETH for Gas Fees: Gas Fees: For tokens based on Ethereum or Ethereum-compatible networks, purchasers must have ETH in their wallet to cover transaction (gas) fees. Gas fees are required for: • Transferring tokens • Interacting with smart contracts Gas Fees Vary: The amount required will vary depending on network congestion, transaction complexity, and the platform used. Make sure to have enough ETH in your wallet to ensure successful transactions. Exchange Account (if applicable): Centralised Exchange (CEX): If purchasing through centralised exchanges like Binance,	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Kraken, or Coinbase, an account is required. KYC Verification: Some exchanges may require Know Your Customer (KYC) verification before allowing trades, deposits, or withdrawals. Ensure that you complete the necessary identity verification to access full platform features. Internet Connection: A stable internet connection is necessary for wallet access and transactions on exchanges or decentralised platforms. Software/Browser Requirements: • Browser Extensions: For wallets like MetaMask, you will need to install browser extensions for supported browsers (Chrome, Firefox, etc.). • Software: Some wallets or platforms may have desktop applications that users will need to download and install (e.g., Ledger Live for Ledger hardware wallets). Security Measures: • Private Key Management: Purchasers are responsible for their wallet's private keys or seed phrase. If lost, recovery of funds may not be possible. It's essential to store your keys or phrases securely and never share them. • Two-Factor Authentication (2FA): When using exchanges or centralised platforms, enable 2FA for added security. Platform Compatibility:	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Decentralised Exchange (DEX) Compatibility: When interacting with DEXs like Uniswap or Sushiswap, ensure your wallet is connected and supports Ethereum-based tokens. • Smart Contract Approval: For some transactions (such as staking or trading), wallet approval may be required. Always check contract details and make sure you're interacting with trusted smart contracts.	
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	Not applicable	{LEI}
E.32	Placement form	WOUT	'WITH- with a firm commitment basis 'WOUT' - without a firm commitment basis 'NTAV' - Not applicable
E.33	Trading platforms name	• Binance • Coinbase • Kraken • KuCoin • Gate.io	Free alphanumerical text
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	• Binance: Not applicable • Coinbase: FREX • Kraken: KRME • KuCoin: KUCN	{MIC}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Gate.io: GTIO	
E.35	Trading platforms access	Kraken (MIC Registered) Account Creation on Kraken Access the Kraken website. Select "Create Account" and complete the registration process by providing an email address, username, and password. Identity Verification (KYC) After account creation, proceed to the verification section. Submit the required identification documents (passport, national ID card, or driver's licence) as part of the verification process. Verification is mandatory to enable fiat deposits, withdrawals, and full trading functionality. Fund Deposit Navigate to the "Funding" section of the platform. Deposit funds using supported methods, which may include bank transfers, debit or credit card payments, or crypto deposits. ZK Token Purchase Access the "Trade" section of the platform. Locate the ZK trading pair (e.g., ZK/USDT) and enter the desired purchase amount. Complete the transaction by placing a market or limit order.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING																
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) <i>(e.g., Kraken, MEXC)</i></td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>0.1%–0.4% per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Withdrawal Fee</td><td>~0.0005 ETH or platform-specific amount</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Decentralised Exchange (DEX) <i>(e.g., Uniswap)</i></td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>~0.25-0.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Gas Fee (SOL)</td><td><\$0.001 per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramp</td><td>Service/Processing</td><td>3%–5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX) <i>(e.g., Kraken, MEXC)</i>	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.4% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	~0.0005 ETH or platform-specific amount	Decentralised Exchange (DEX) <i>(e.g., Uniswap)</i>	Swap Fee	~0.25-0.3%	Gas Fee (SOL)	<\$0.001 per trade	Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing	3%–5%	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate																	
Centralised Exchange (CEX) <i>(e.g., Kraken, MEXC)</i>	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.4% per trade																	
	Withdrawal Fee	~0.0005 ETH or platform-specific amount																	
Decentralised Exchange (DEX) <i>(e.g., Uniswap)</i>	Swap Fee	~0.25-0.3%																	
	Gas Fee (SOL)	<\$0.001 per trade																	
Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing	3%–5%																	
E.37	Offer expenses	ZK did not incur formal offer expenses, as there was no structured offering or public sale. All trading commenced organically, with the only expenses being standard Ethereum gas fees related to smart contract deployment and liquidity pool creation.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}																
E.38	Conflicts of interest	No known conflicts of interest	Free alphanumerical text																
E.39	Applicable law	Cayman Islands	Drop-down list of applicable laws																
E.40	Competent court	Competent court of the Cayman Islands	Drop-down list of applicable laws																
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets																			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	Free alphanumerical text																

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	See D.8. Timelines subject to change and development times.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article</i>			
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Ethereum Fixed supply of 21,000,000,000 tokens	Free alphanumerical text
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.zksync.io	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2024-06-17	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable	Free 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 available	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not 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	false	'true' – eligible 'false' – not eligible
F.18	Home Member State	Republic of Cyprus	Closed list of EU Member States
F.19	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,	Closed list of EU Member States

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.	
<i>Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets</i>			
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers of the ZK token do not acquire any governance rights or enforceable obligations.	Free alphanumerical text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	This is a community-based crypto, so would be determined by community consensus.	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	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	ZK tokens can be purchased and sold via both centralised exchanges (CEXs) (e.g., Gate.io and KuCoin) and decentralised exchanges (DEXs) (e.g., Uniswap,	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Sushiswap) using common trading pairs such as ZK/USDT, ZK/ETH, or ZK/USDC.	
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	There are no specific transfer restrictions at the token level for ZK tokens. The token is fully transferable on the Ethereum blockchain and holders can freely send or receive it between compatible wallets. However, ZK tokens may be subject to certain transfer restrictions imposed by exchange platforms to comply with legal, regulatory, and operational requirements. These restrictions aim to ensure compliance with relevant anti-money laundering (AML), know-your-customer (KYC), and sanction-related laws. Jurisdictional Restrictions ZK tokens cannot be transferred or sold to individuals or entities located in jurisdictions subject to sanctions or where the transfer or trading of crypto-assets is restricted under applicable laws and regulations. Exchange-Imposed Restrictions Transfers of ZK tokens may be restricted or blocked when conducted through centralised exchanges if the purchaser's identity cannot be verified in accordance with the exchange's AML/KYC procedures. Transactions involving unverified users may be limited, blocked, or reversed to ensure compliance with anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CTF) regulations. Decentralised Transfers It should be noted that decentralised exchanges, such as Uniswap and Sushiswap, generally allow unrestricted peer-to-peer	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		transfers. However, users are individually responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations when using these platforms.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	Not applicable	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	Cayman Islands	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Competent courts of the Cayman Islands	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>			
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		ledger. Transactions are validated through consensus mechanisms, promoting transparency, security, and resistance to tampering. One of the most widely adopted forms of DLT is blockchain, which consists of sequentially linked blocks containing timestamped transaction data. Each block is cryptographically connected to the previous one, making it virtually immutable and resistant to retroactive alteration. Blockchains can also support smart contracts, self-executing agreements that automate processes and enforce rules without intermediaries, thereby increasing trust and efficiency in decentralised systems. Blockchain-based DLT enhances transparency, consumer choice, and interoperability within the broader digital economy. Users can inspect open-source blockchain code, independently verify data integrity, and choose platforms that align with their preferences. The permissionless nature of public blockchains promotes seamless integration and innovation across applications, wallets, and services.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	Primary Network: Ethereum Blockchain The ZK token operates on the Ethereum blockchain, leveraging its mature and decentralised infrastructure. By building on Ethereum, ZKLayer benefits from its security, scalability, and active developer ecosystem. This setup allows ZKLayer to integrate deeply with existing Ethereum tooling, staking systems, and modular innovations.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		DLT Type: Blockchain ZK is an ERC-20 token functioning within the Ethereum blockchain environment. It follows the established ERC-20 standard, ensuring compatibility with a broad range of Ethereum wallets, DeFi protocols, and decentralised applications (dApps). The protocol also relies on smart contracts deployed on Ethereum to manage staking, slashing, and restaking functions. Consensus Mechanism: Proof of Stake (PoS) The ZK token inherits Ethereum's Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus model for underlying transaction validation and smart contract operations. This model supports high security, decentralisation, and energy efficiency, while enabling participation by ETH stakers through ZKLayer's restaking mechanism. PoS Mechanism: Validators on Ethereum secure the network by staking ETH. ZKLayer allows these validators to opt in and restake their ETH (or LSTs) to secure additional services, known as Actively Validated Services (AVSs), further extending Ethereum's trust network. Slashing conditions are enforced via smart contracts when validators misbehave in AVS operations. Token Standard: ERC-20 ZK conforms to the ERC-20 token standard, allowing for seamless integration with Ethereum-native tools, wallets, dApps, and decentralised exchanges. This ensures ease of use for token holders and supports broad utility across the Ethereum ecosystem.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
H.3	Technology used	Ethereum-based Infrastructure The ZK token operates within the Ethereum blockchain infrastructure, ensuring decentralisation, security, and scalability. While using Ethereum's main network, ZK ensures it remains highly efficient, allowing for low-cost transactions while upholding Ethereum's robust security model. This scalability ensures that ZK is suitable for high-volume transactions.	Free alphanumerical text
H.4	Consensus mechanism	The ZK token inherits Ethereum's Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus model for underlying transaction validation and smart contract operations. This model supports high security, decentralisation, and energy efficiency, while enabling participation by ETH stakers through ZKLayer's restaking mechanism.	Free alphanumerical text
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	No Formal Incentive Mechanisms The ZK token itself does not implement automated incentive structures such as staking rewards, yield farming, or token redistribution. Instead, any incentives for token holders or restakers arise through participation in ZKLayer's restaking ecosystem, where users may earn fees from Actively Validated Services (AVSs) by opting in and contributing validation. Incentives are voluntary and module-driven—they vary depending on which AVS a restaker participates in. There is no built-in yield or reward from simply holding the ZK token. Transaction Fees: On-Chain (Ethereum Network): Gas Fees: Standard Ethereum gas fees apply when transferring ZK or	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		interacting with ZKLayer smart contracts. Fees vary based on network congestion and are paid in ETH. Decentralised Exchange (DEX) Fees (e.g., Uniswap): • Swap Fees: Typically range from 0.25% to 0.30%, depending on the DEX and liquidity pool. Centralised Exchange (CEX) Fees (e.g., Binance, Kraken): • Trading Fees: Vary by platform, commonly between 0.1% and 0.5%. • Withdrawal Fees: Charged when withdrawing ZK to external wallets; the amount depends on the platform. • Fiat Conversion Fees: May apply when converting between fiat currencies and crypto via supported platforms.	
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
H.7	DLT functionality description	The ZK token leverages Ethereum's blockchain as its decentralised ledger technology (DLT). As an ERC-20 token, ZK interacts seamlessly with Ethereum-compatible wallets and decentralised applications (dApps). It supports transfers, trading on DEXs such as Uniswap, and broader integration across the Ethereum DeFi ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Network Security: Transactions and smart contract executions are validated via Ethereum's Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, ensuring strong security and resistance to censorship. • Transparency: All ZK-related transactions are publicly viewable and verifiable via Ethereum blockchain explorers. • Ownership and Control: ZK holders retain full control over their assets using non-custodial wallets, allowing for private and secure self-custody. ZK operates entirely within the Ethereum infrastructure, benefiting from its open, decentralised nature and robust smart contract environment. It does not rely on issuer-controlled infrastructure, preserving full decentralisation and transparency.	
H.8	Audit	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	https://docs.zksync.io/zksync-protocol/security/audits	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	The offering and trading of ZK tokens involve several risks inherent to the broader crypto-asset market, particularly within decentralised infrastructure, staking ecosystems, and Ethereum-based projects. Market Volatility The price of ZK tokens may experience	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		substantial fluctuations due to market sentiment, validator participation, changes in staking incentives, or broader economic and regulatory conditions. These fluctuations could result in financial loss for token holders or traders. Liquidity Risk There is no guarantee that ZK will consistently maintain high trading volume or market depth. Liquidity may be affected by exchange availability, token allocation among restakers, or changes in platform demand, potentially making it difficult to buy or sell the token at a stable price. Regulatory Risk The regulatory landscape for crypto-assets, including staking-based ecosystems like ZKLayer, is evolving and may change rapidly. Future regulations may introduce restrictions or obligations related to staking, yield, slashing risks, or token utility. Such changes could impact the usability or market perception of the ZK token. AML/KYC Compliance Participation through centralised exchanges or fiat on-ramps may require users to undergo identity verification under anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your-customer (KYC) procedures. Non-compliance could result in restricted access to services or account limitations, depending on the user's jurisdiction. Market Manipulation ZK, like other publicly traded tokens, may be subject to manipulative practices such as wash trading, pump-and-dump schemes, or speculative activity. These can affect price	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		discovery and lead to unexpected volatility. Operational Risk Technical disruptions, smart contract bugs, or performance issues on exchanges or the Ethereum network may delay or prevent transfers, staking operations, or AVS participation. Risks include downtime, slashing errors, or incorrect slashing due to software vulnerabilities.	
I.2	Issuer-related risks	ZK is issued by ZKLayer, a decentralised restaking protocol built on Ethereum. While the protocol is developed and maintained by ZK Labs, it is not issued by a regulated financial institution and operates under decentralised coordination. Decentralised Coordination The ongoing success of the ZKLayer protocol and the ZK token depends on collaborative contributions from the core development team, restakers, AVS developers, and the wider community. A lack of alignment or loss of key contributors could affect progress, adoption, or governance. Brand Dependency The value and relevance of ZK are linked to the reputation and growth of the ZKLayer protocol. Reputational damage, loss of technical momentum, or competitive alternatives could reduce demand for the token. Legal Alignment Discrepancies between ZKLayer's operations and future regulatory frameworks could introduce legal risks, especially around staking, validation services, and slashing.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Misalignment could result in penalties, forced modifications, or restrictions.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	ZK is a utility token designed for participation in the ZKLayer ecosystem, particularly in restaking and AVS validation. Its value is not backed by financial guarantees and is driven by ecosystem participation, governance relevance, and technical adoption. Speculative Nature ZK should be considered speculative. Its value depends on community perception, usage of the ZKLayer network, and validator participation, which may not correlate with intrinsic or technical value. Blockchain Dependency ZK operates fully on the Ethereum blockchain and is subject to Ethereum-related risks, including: • Network congestion or high gas fees • Smart contract vulnerabilities • Ethereum protocol upgrades or forks • Layer 1 dependency for settlement and consensus Future Use Cases While ZK is intended for use in AVS participation and staking alignment, additional features or governance utility may be introduced. These use cases are not guaranteed and may depend on community input, ecosystem partnerships, or regulatory approval.	Free alphanumerical text
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The future development and scalability of ZKLayer are dependent on various technical and community-driven factors.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Technical Limitations Complex modules, new AVS integrations, or governance upgrades may face delays or fail to launch due to technical constraints, developer availability, or unanticipated bugs. Regulatory Developments Global regulatory changes regarding staking, slashing, token issuance, or validator services could force ZKLayer to adjust its operations or restrict functionality in certain jurisdictions. Third-Party Reliance ZKLayer relies on independent validators, external developers, and AVS builders. Any disruption in these partnerships or misaligned incentives could delay or limit protocol adoption and token utility.	
I.5	Technology-related risks	Smart Contract Vulnerabilities As with all Ethereum-based protocols, ZKLayer's smart contracts could be susceptible to bugs or exploits if not properly audited. Malfunctions could lead to unintended slashing, token loss, or protocol instability. Network Disruptions Delays or failures on the Ethereum network could affect restaking operations, AVS execution, or token transfers. Risks include block delays, consensus issues, and fork-related bugs. DEX Integration Risks Using ZK on decentralised exchanges may expose users to: • Price slippage • Front-running by bots • Interface issues or approval errors • Liquidity manipulation or shallow pools.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
I.6	Mitigation measures	Exchange Listings ZK is listed on several centralised (e.g., Binance, Kraken) and decentralised (e.g., Uniswap) exchanges, supporting liquidity and market access. Transparent Distribution The initial ZK token distribution was performed via a stakedrop based on on-chain participation, ensuring a fair allocation without a public presale or preferential allocation. Ecosystem Partnerships ZKLayer is engaging with ecosystem partners to deploy Actively Validated Services (AVSs), increasing utility and incentivising validator participation. Community Engagement The protocol maintains open communication with its community and offers technical documentation, public governance discussions, and incentivised participation for validators and developers.	Free alphanumeric 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	Low Environmental Impact (PoS-Based) ZKLayer is built entirely on the Ethereum blockchain, which operates using a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. Compared to Proof of Work (PoW), PoS significantly reduces energy consumption and environmental impact. As a result, the operation of the ZK token and ZKLayer's smart contracts consumes relatively little electricity and does not rely on energy-intensive mining processes. Environmental Policy Status ZKLayer has not implemented a formal sustainability strategy or climate impact policy. While it benefits from Ethereum's eco-efficient consensus, no additional carbon offsetting or environmental initiatives are currently in place.	Free alphanumerical text