

Taker Protocol MiCAR White Paper



IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE II OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

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01. Date of Notification: 2025-08-01

Regulatory Disclosures

02. Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114:

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

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 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body of Taker Protocol, 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.

04. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c):

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d):

The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the crypto-asset white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.

06. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f):

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. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Summary

07. 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08. Characteristics of the Crypto-Asset The TAKER token serves as the native cryptocurrency of Taker Chain, functioning primarily as the gas fee token required for all on-chain transactions and smart contract executions. Token holders gain the right to participate in network governance (after converting to veTAKER during a limited gate period), trade freely on secondary markets, and operate as validators/nominators for additional rewards. Key obligations include maintaining network stability when operating validation nodes and considering collective stakeholder interests during governance decisions. These rights and obligations may be modified through on-chain voting requiring approval from token holders representing at least 60% of the total supply.

09. Utility Token Summary TAKER tokens provide access to core functionalities within the Taker ecosystem, including payment for transaction fees on Taker Chain, participation in the Taker Sowing reward program where users complete on-chain tasks, and access to governance mechanisms when converted to veTAKER. The token enables interaction with decentralized applications built on the network and provides discounted access to platform services. Transferability is restricted only by third-party trading platform limitations and applicable jurisdictional regulations, with no additional transfer constraints imposed by the issuer beyond standard blockchain protocols.

10. Key Information About the Admission to Trading The issuer is seeking to have the TAKER token admitted to trading on the Kraken exchange (Market Identifier Code: PSGL) to improve its accessibility across the European Union and globally. This proposed admission is intended to foster ecosystem growth by enhancing token liquidity, broadening user participation, and ensuring alignment with MiCAR regulatory standards. The process entails listing existing tokens already in circulation, rather than conducting a new public offering. Trading would be accessible through Kraken's standard platform interfaces, following the completion of required AML/KYC verification procedures.

A. Information about the Person Seeking Admission to Trading

A.1 Name: Taker Labs Limited

A.2 Legal Form: 6EH6

A.3 Registered address: Intershore Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, VG

A.4 Head office: N/A

A.5 Registration Date: 2021-09-08

A.6 Legal entity identifier: N/A

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law: BVI Company Number 2075304

A.8 Contact telephone number: +65 90363953

A.9 E-mail address: charles@taker.org

A.10 Response Time (Days): 003

A.11 Parent Company: N/A

A.12 Members of the Management body:

Name	Business Function	Business Address
CHAO JIA	Director	No. 1227, xishanxia village, Paitou Town, Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, China

A.13 Business Activity: full capacity to carry on or undertake any business or activity, do any act or enter into any transaction

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity: N/A

A.15 Newly Established: true

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years:

Company Name: Taker Labs Limited

Period: April 2022 - June 2025

Location: British Virgin Islands (BVI)

1. Financial Overview

This report provides a summary of Taker Labs Limited's financial performance over the specified period.

1.1 Revenue and Funding

Year	Revenue (\$)	Investment Received (\$)	Total Funding (\$)
2022	0	650,000	650,000
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
2025	0	0	0
Total	0	5,300,000 (received 3,650,000 in 2021)	1,650,000 (received 3,650,000 in 2021)

1.2 Annual Cost Summary

Year	Cost (\$)	Burn Rate (Monthly Average \$)	Runway (Months)
2022	1,392,031.42	116,002.62	23.2
2023	786,850.16	65,570.85	29.0
2024	615,672.02	51,306.00	25.1
2025	326,028.85	54,338.14	17.7
Total	3,120,582.45	-	-

2. Cost Breakdown by Category

Year	Product Development (%)	Marketing and Branding (%)	Administrative Costs (%)	Operational Costs (%)	Total (\$)
2022	75.14% (\$1,045,719.44)	12.47% (\$173,608.32)	6.51% (\$90,594.86)	5.88% (\$82,108.80)	1,392,031.42
2023	72.56% (\$570,844.65)	14.98% (\$117,866.13)	7.01% (\$55,155.17)	5.45% (\$42,984.21)	786,850.16
2024	49.98% (\$307,751.47)	35.02% (\$215,498.97)	8.01% (\$49,297.34)	6.99% (\$42,924.24)	615,672.02
2025	40.12% (\$130,769.61)	44.99% (\$146,646.57)	8.50% (\$27,712.45)	6.39% (\$20,900.22)	326,028.85
Total	68.09% (\$2,935,455.48)	19.87% (\$811,700.32)	7.15% (\$308,158.77)	4.89% (\$279,999.82)	3,120,582.45

3. Notes

- The company has not generated any revenue from operations during this period.
- Funding has been primarily directed towards product development and marketing initiatives.
- The company is in the growth phase, focusing on establishing a market presence.

4. Conclusion

This unaudited financial report provides insight into the financial status of Taker Labs Limited under BVI law for the period ending June 2025.

B. Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer Information: false, the offeror and entity are the same, so this section is not applicable

B.2 Name: N/A

B.3 Legal Form: N/A

B.4 Registered address: N/A

B.5 Head office: N/A

B.6 Registration Date: N/A

B.7 Legal entity identifier: N/A

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law: N/A

B.9 Parent Company: N/A

B.10 Members of the Management Body: N/A

B.11 Business Activity: N/A

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity: N/A

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

C.1 Name: N/A, This section is not applicable, as neither the operator of a trading platform nor any other person, apart from the issuer, has drawn up or contributed to the preparation of the crypto-asset white paper.

C.2 Legal Form: N/A

C.3 Registered address: N/A

C.4 Head office: N/A

C.5 Registration Date: N/A

C.6 Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform: N/A

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law: N/A

C.8 Parent Company: N/A

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: N/A

C.10 Members of the Management body: N/A

C.11 Operator Business Activity: N/A

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity: N/A

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto- asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114: N/A

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114: N/A

D. Information about the Crypto-Asset Project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name: Taker Protocol

D.2 Crypto-assets name: TAKER

D.3 Abbreviation: TAKER

D.4 Crypto-asset project description: Taker is the BTC Incentive Layer, leveraging multiple reward frameworks to nudge millions of users to adopt, hold, and apply Bitcoin and its derivatives, scaling yields and expanding the Bitcoin community by 100x.

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project:

Name	Business Function	Business Address
Chao Jia	CEO	No. 1227, xishanxia village, Paitou Town, Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, China
Chaoyan Jin	COO	No.16 St Nicolas Street, St Andrew, UK
Len Chou	Advisor	No. 387, Ping Tong South Street, Yuen Long District, New Territories, Hong Kong
Zeppelin Chow	Core Dev	No. 387, Ping Tong South Street, Yuen Long District, New Territories, Hong Kong

D.6 Utility Token Classification: true

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects:

High-potential vertical project

- Taker is the first and largest Bitcoin ecosystem incentive protocol built for the BTC community.

Innovative product/business model/scheme

- Attract users into the BTC ecosystem through incentives and education, guiding them to obtain BTC LSDs for profits, and allowing them to lend and unlock greater profit potential from their BTC, enabling everyone to hold BTC and earn profits through it.

Two Major Projects

Taker Sowing

- **Key Data:** 4,698,924 sowing users (As of June 20, 2025) - 4.5 million unique active users on the sowing page over the past 2 months, according to Google Analytics (already achieved).
- **Description:** Taker Sowing acts as a funnel-like gateway that incentivises users to hold and apply BTC and its derivatives with zero entry barriers, rapidly expanding the community. These users receive TAKER token rewards on Taker Chain, which further converts them into yield farming and DeFi users.

Taker Lite Mining Node

- **Key Data:** (As of June 20, 2025) 2,825,679 Twitter-linked lite mining nodes - 2.1 million unique active users on the lite mining page over the past 5 months, according to Google Analytics (already achieved).
- **Description:** This incentive-based mechanism allows users to participate in mainnet mining at very low costs. These users are further converted into active participants of Taker's ecosystem products, driving long-term engagement.

D.8 Plans for the token: Taker employs a dual-token design similar to Curve/ Berachain, consisting of TAKER and veTAKER tokens, with a total supply of 1 billion. TAKER is the native token utilised as the gas fee token on Taker Chain, required for every on-chain transaction. Unlike other Layer 2 solutions that collect Layer 1 fees as project revenue, Taker Chain exclusively charges transaction fees in TAKER tokens. This approach significantly boosts demand and buying pressure for TAKER tokens, directly benefiting token holders through increased token value. Currently, Taker Chain has processed over 300 million transactions. Assuming an average fee of \$0.01 per transaction, this translates to approximately \$3 million worth of buying volume flowing into TAKER tokens. After listing, Taker Chain will transition from promotional fee-free usage to regular fee collection, further driving demand for TAKER tokens as users will need to purchase them from exchanges. There will be a short gate time during which users can convert their Taker into veTAKER at a 1:1 ratio. veTAKER holders can then stake their tokens to become nominators or validators on the chain, earning additional block rewards and incentives. This comprehensive token utility design ensures sustained demand, incentivises active participation, and supports long-term token price appreciation.

D.9 Resource Allocation: The previously raised funds are considered financial resources Marketing promotion resources: Taker collaborates with multiple marketing partners, including 071 Labs from Korea, 100X Labs, Morningstar from Europe, Pacific Meta from Japan, and other agencies from the rest of the world and Asia.

Industry partners: Taker has established partnerships with leading wallets and noble projects in the field to attract and onboard ecosystem users: Unisat Xverse OKX Wallet UXlink Solv Protocol Particle Network Bitlayer B^2 Network Sidekick Bedroc Aspecta

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets:

1. Marketing expense, Taker will continuously work in Europe and Korea to expand its awareness, impact and onboard more and more users (through KOLs or other

marketing activities);

2. Expand the BD team and the general operation of the team to cover more areas and partner with more projects to bring benefits to the users.
3. Develop new products for users to use and explore the benefits of joining Taker.

E. Information about the Admission to Trading

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to trading: ATTR

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading:

Taker Labs Limited is not pursuing a public offering of its native cryptocurrency, the Taker token, as its primary emphasis lies on enhancing ecosystem development rather than engaging in public fundraising. The company is instead focusing on seeking admission to trading, which involves listing Taker tokens on trading platforms to improve accessibility and ensure adherence to relevant laws and regulations. This strategic choice is motivated by several key factors that align with the company's mission to promote technological progress and expand the Taker Chain. Below is a comprehensive overview of the reasons for seeking admission to trading:

Increasing Accessibility to Taker Tokens

A principal motivation for pursuing admission to trading is to enhance the accessibility of Taker tokens, especially within the European Union (EU) and globally. By listing Taker tokens on trading platforms, Taker Labs Limited aims to:

- **Reach a Broader Audience:** Admission to trading allows gamers, developers, and investors across the EU and beyond to easily acquire and trade Taker tokens, thereby broadening the platform's user base.
- **Drive Ecosystem Participation:** Improved accessibility fosters adoption by encouraging engagement with the Nova Digital Ecosystem, including in-game purchases, platform transactions, and community rewards. This aligns with the company's objective of cultivating a vibrant, inclusive gaming community that leverages AI and Web3 technologies.

Ensuring Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Taker Labs Limited is dedicated to operating within legal and regulatory frameworks, particularly in the EU, which enforces strict requirements for crypto-assets. Seeking admission to trading reinforces this commitment by:

- **Adhering to Regulatory Standards:** Listing Taker tokens on EU-regulated platforms guarantees compliance with a well-defined regulatory framework, imposing rigorous requirements on both the trading platform and the issuer of crypto-assets in line with MiCAR. This framework is designed to protect market integrity, enhance investor protection, and ensure transparency.
- **Enhancing Credibility:** Operating in a regulated environment bolsters the company's reputation as a reliable entity, fostering confidence among users and partners. This compliance is essential for maintaining its commitment to advancing decentralized gaming technologies.

Supporting Ecosystem Growth

Admission to trading serves as a strategic initiative to support the growth of the Nova Digital Ecosystem. By increasing the availability of Taker tokens, the company seeks to:

- **Facilitate Platform Utility:** Taker tokens are vital for transactions, in-game activities, and

rewards within the ecosystem. Enhanced trading access ensures that users can seamlessly engage in these functions.

- **Attract Developers and Partners:** A liquid market for Taker tokens renders the platform more attractive to game studios and technology partners, motivating them to develop and integrate with the Nova Platform. This growth strategy leverages the token's utility to broaden the ecosystem's reach and influence.

Enhancing Community Engagement

Taker Labs Limited places great importance on its community of gamers, developers, and token holders. Admission to trading reinforces this focus by:

- **Empowering Token Holders:** Trading platforms create opportunities for community members to acquire Taker tokens, participate in staking, and potentially influence governance through voting on platform features or updates.

- **Incentivizing Participation:** Increased token accessibility motivates users to engage with the Nova Platform's games, AI tools, and community initiatives, enriching the ecosystem's vibrancy. This emphasis on community engagement aligns with the company's governance model, which prioritizes token holder interests.

Conclusion

In summary, Taker Labs Limited's pursuit of admission to trading for Taker tokens is driven by the objectives of enhancing accessibility, ensuring regulatory compliance, supporting ecosystem growth, and fostering community engagement. By listing Taker tokens on trading platforms, the company aims to reach a wider audience in the EU and beyond, comply with legal standards, facilitate platform utility, and empower its community. These motivations underscore the project's commitment to advancing its AI-powered Web3 gaming ecosystem while maintaining a focus on technological

E.3 Fundraising Target: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token and, therefore, is not aiming to raise funds.

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.8 Issue Price: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.9 Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the issue price: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.10 Subscription fee: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto- Assets: 70,000,000

E.13 Targeted Holders: ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions: In compliance with regulations, the following regions are prohibited: United States Mainland China Syria Sudan Myanmar Balkans Democratic Republic of the Congo Libya Somalia Zimbabwe Other countries and regions sanctioned by the United Nations

E.16 Refund Mechanism: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.17 Refund Timeline: This is not applicable as Taker Labs Limited is not planning a public offering of the Taker token.

E.18 Offer Phases: N/A

E.19 Early Purchase Discount: N/A

E.20 Time-limited offer: N/A

E.21 Subscription period beginning: N/A

E.22 Subscription period end: N/A

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets: This whitepaper does not relate to a public offer of crypto-assets, but to their admission to trading. Therefore, the safeguarding arrangements for the offered crypto-assets as referred to in Article 10 of MiCAR are not applicable.

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase: Holders can trade Taker tokens on third-party crypto-assets service providers, which will be the sole entities entitled to decide the methods of payment for purchasing or selling Taker tokens (i.e., whether in fiat currencies or other crypto-assets).

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement: Taker token holders are not entitled to be reimbursed by the issuer.

E.26 Right of Withdrawal: This whitepaper does not relate to a public offer of crypto-assets, but to their admission to trading. Pursuant to Article 13 (4) of MiCAR, the withdrawal period does not apply to tokens admitted to trading.

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets: This whitepaper does not relate to a public offer of crypto-assets, but to their admission to trading.

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule: N/A

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements: An EVM wallet, with enough gas fee on the BSC chain and the ability to use USDT on the BSC chain to trade

E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name: Kraken

E.31 CASP identifier: N/A

E.32 Placement form: N/A

E.33 Trading Platforms name: Kraken

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC): PSGL

E.35 Trading Platforms Access: Trading platforms where the BTV tokens are sought to be admitted to trading have their own web addresses where users can register to benefit from their services. In respect of EU-regulated trading platforms, prior identification of users is required according to applicable AML / CFT regulation.

E.36 Involved costs: Costs for accessing third-party crypto-asset service provider platforms entirely depend on their commercial decisions and possibly subject to increases in the future.

E.37 Offer Expenses: N/A

E.38 Conflicts of Interest: No, there are no potential conflicts of interest of the persons involved in the admission to trading, arising in relation to the admission to trading.

E.39 Applicable law: The laws of the British Virgin Islands

E.40 Competent court: The courts of the British Virgin Islands

F. Information about the Crypto-Assets

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type: Native token of Taker Chain, partially bridged to the BSC chain as BEP20 tokens.

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality: TAKER is the native token utilised as the gas fee token on Taker Chain, required for every on-chain transaction.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: It has already worked since January 2025, when Taker Mainnet was launched

F.4 Type of white paper: OTHR

F.5 The type of submission: NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: \$Taker is the native token of the Taker Chain and is used to pay for gas fees required to process transactions and execute smart contracts on the network. This ensures the smooth operation and sustainability of the Taker Chain ecosystem.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name: Taker Labs Limited

F.8 Website of the issuer: <https://taker.xyz/>

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading: 2025-08-28

F.10 Publication date: 2025-08-29

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer: N/A

F.12 Language or languages of the white paper: English

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: N/A

F.14 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: NA

F.15 Voluntary data flag: true

F.16 Personal data flag: false

F.17 LEI eligibility: false

F.18 Home Member State: IE

F.19 Host Member States: AT, BE, BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, EL, HU, IS, IT, LI, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, ES, SE

G. Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations: Rights: Taker can be used as a gas fee to pay for all the transactions on the Taker chain. It is free for trading in the secondary market. If converted into veTaker in a special period (limited gate time), it can participate in the governance of Taker Protocol and join the Validators/Nominators system for extra rewards. Obligations: If the purchaser participates in the governance of Taker Protocol, the purchaser shall consider the consistency of the interests of all asset holders and project together. If the purchaser runs a validator or nominator in the system, it needs to ensure the smooth operation of Taker chain.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and obligations: Users can directly use the Taker as gas when operate on Taker chain. When come to governance of the project management, it will use the snapshot voting to make most of the major decision.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations: If more than 60% of the token holders (weighted in token amount) vote to change, it can be modified.

G.4 Future Public Offers: Not applied

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets: 830000000

G.6 Utility Token Classification: true

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: As a public chain, Taker provides the platform for everyone to build their own Dapps for free, and all the cost are the gas fee for transactions and contract calls. In Taker Sowing, it is a rewarding program with on-chain tasks; users need to pay the gas fee to complete certain tasks to earn rewards.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption: The purchaser can simply bridge the Taker token from BSC chain to Taker chain and consume it as the gas fee or participate in the governance voting.

G.9 Non-Trading request: false

G.10 Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities: It can still be traded on Pancake on BSC chain or Binance Alpha directly

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions: No extra restrictions besides the restriction itself from Pancake Swap and Binance Alpha

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols: false

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms: N/A

G.14 Token Value Protection Schemes: false

G.15 Token Value Protection Schemes Description: N/A

G.16 Compensation Schemes: false

G.17 Compensation Schemes Description: N/A

G.18 Applicable law: BVI blockchain and cryptocurrency regulation 2025

G.19 Competent court: BVI courts

H. Information on the Underlying Technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology: Taker is the native token in Taker chain, so the technical distributed ledger is Blockchain, used primarily in cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum. It consists of a chain of blocks that contain transaction data, secured through cryptography.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards: Taker is the native token, used as gas token in Taker chain, it uses Polkadot standard technical structure, it is substrate-written EVM-compatible

H.3 Technology Used: N/A

H.4 Consensus Mechanism: Taker applies the consensus of the NPOL model, which aims to establish a secure, efficient, and fair blockchain network by integrating the benefits of NPOS(Nominated Proof of Staking) and POL(Proof of Liquidity). It combines the nomination and voting system of NPOS with the liquidity incentives of POL to achieve a robust consensus mechanism. Core Components of NPOL Consensus: NPOS Layer: Stakeholders: Token holders (nominators) stake their tokens to participate in the network. Nominations: Nominators propose validators to perform block production and transaction validation. Elections: Based on the voting power of nominations, a set of validators is elected to participate in consensus. POL Layer: Liquidity Staking: Validators stake liquidity tokens (e.g., TAKER) to demonstrate their commitment to network stability. Liquidity Rewards: Validators earn rewards based on the liquidity they provide, incentivising them to maintain adequate liquidity. Liquidity Sources: Liquidity can be sourced from exchanges, liquidity pools, or other decentralised finance (DeFi) protocols. Synergistic Benefits of NPOL Consensus: Enhanced Security: NPOS's voting system distributes validation power among multiple stakeholders, reducing the risk of centralisation and malicious attacks. POL's liquidity incentives encourage validators to maintain network stability, making it more resilient to potential disruptions. Improved Scalability: NPOS's efficient validator selection process contributes to faster block production and transaction throughput. POL's focus on liquidity ensures that the network can handle increasing transaction volumes without compromising performance. Promoted Fairness: NPOS's open nomination and voting system allows all stakeholders to participate in the consensus process. POL's reward distribution mechanism incentivises validators to provide liquidity, benefiting all network users.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: There are token rewards through the validators/nominators system, users who become the validators/nominators can have a share of the gas fee income and staking reward from the system.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: false

H.7 DLT Functionality Description: N/A

H.8 Audit: true

H.9 Audit outcome:

- Taker chain audit report: <https://scalebit.xyz/reports/Taker-Chain-Audit-Report.pdf>
- Taker Controller audit report:
<https://scalebit.xyz/reports/Taker-Controller-Audit-Report.pdf>
- Taker Swap audit report: <https://scalebit.xyz/reports/Taker-Swap-Audit-Report.pdf>

I. Information on Risks

I.1 Offer-Related Risks: The value of the TAKER token is subject to high price volatility and potential depreciation driven by market dynamics and speculative interest. Holders may face challenges with limited liquidity on secondary markets, which can make it difficult to execute large trades without impacting the price. Furthermore, the evolving regulatory landscape for crypto-assets could introduce changes that affect the token's availability, legality, or usage. There is also a risk that trading platforms may decline to list the token for their own internal reasons, further limiting liquidity and accessibility.

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks: N/A

I.3 Crypto-Assets-related Risks: The TAKER token has no intrinsic value and does not confer any ownership or profit rights. Its value is subject to speculative trading and demand fluctuations, with a significant risk of total loss if the project fails. Holders face critical security risks; if purchasers fail to protect their crypto wallet or seed phrases, they may face the possibility of hackers stealing all assets with no ability to trace them. This includes theft from exchanges or digital wallets and the permanent loss of assets if private keys are compromised. Engaging with third-party services introduces counterparty risk. Finally, the public nature of the blockchain creates privacy risks, as transaction analysis could link pseudonymous addresses to real-world identities.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks: Successful implementation of the Taker project is subject to several risks. These include: **Scope Creep** (uncontrolled growth leading to delays and increased costs), **Budget Overruns**, **Timeline Delays** (due to resource availability or unforeseen challenges), and **Resource Allocation** issues. The project may also face **Stakeholder Resistance**, risks related to new **Technology**, failure to maintain **Regulatory Compliance**, and inadequate **Quality Assurance**. Furthermore, shifts in **Market Changes** could render the project less viable, and success depends on effective marketing, business development, and the retention of key personnel and partners.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks: The underlying technology presents several risks, including:

- **Architectural Complexity:** The multi-chain architecture can introduce complexities that may lead to vulnerabilities.
- **Smart Contract Risk:** While audited, smart contracts could contain bugs or exploits.
- **Governance Challenges:** The on-chain governance model may lead to disputes or inefficiencies.
- **Blockchain Dependencies:** The public blockchains on which TAKER operates may experience congestion, high fees, or failure. This includes cybersecurity threats like 51% attacks.
- **Validator Dependency:** The network relies on validators for security. If a majority are compromised, it could threaten the network's integrity.
- **Custody Risks:** Users face custody risks, as the loss or compromise of private keys can result in the irreversible loss of funds.

I.6 Mitigation measures: To address technological risks, Taker has subjected its smart contracts to independent, third-party security audits. The technical team performs daily monitoring of the Taker Chain and implements internal fallback procedures to handle unexpected events. The project mitigates blockchain-related risks by utilizing battle-tested networks known for security and resilience. Furthermore, clear guidance on wallet security and private key management is provided to users to help them safeguard their assets, and the project stays informed of the evolving legal and regulatory landscape to ensure ongoing compliance.

J. Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

S.1 Name: Taker Labs Limited

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier: N/A

S.3 Name of the crypto-asset: TAKER

S.4 Consensus Mechanism: Taker applies the consensus of the NPOL model, which aims to establish a secure, efficient, and fair blockchain network by integrating the benefits of NPOS(Nominated Proof of Staking) and POL(Proof of Liquidity). It combines the nomination and voting system of NPOS with the liquidity incentives of POL to achieve a robust consensus mechanism. Core Components of NPOL Consensus: NPOS Layer: Stakeholders: Token holders (nominators) stake their tokens to participate in the network. Nominations: Nominators propose validators to perform block production and transaction validation. Elections: Based on the voting power of nominations, a set of validators is elected to participate in consensus. POL Layer: Liquidity Staking: Validators stake liquidity tokens (e.g., TAKER) to demonstrate their commitment to network stability. Liquidity Rewards: Validators earn rewards based on the liquidity they provide, incentivising them to maintain adequate liquidity. Liquidity Sources: Liquidity can be sourced from exchanges, liquidity pools, or other decentralised finance (DeFi) protocols. Synergistic Benefits of NPOL Consensus: Enhanced Security: NPOS's voting system distributes validation power among multiple stakeholders, reducing the risk of centralisation and malicious attacks. POL's liquidity incentives encourage validators to maintain network stability, making it more resilient to potential disruptions. Improved Scalability: NPOS's efficient validator selection process contributes to faster block production and transaction throughput. POL's focus on liquidity ensures that the network can handle increasing transaction volumes without compromising performance. Promoted Fairness: NPOS's open nomination and voting system allows all stakeholders to participate in the consensus process. POL's reward distribution mechanism incentivises validators to provide liquidity, benefiting all network users.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: there are token rewards through the validators/nominators system, users who become the validators/nominators can have a share of the gas fee income and staking reward from the system.

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-12-31

S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-06-29

S.8 Energy consumption: 7008 kWh

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies:

Node Type and Quantity Assumptions

- **Light Node:** 8-core CPU, 24GB RAM, 200GB SSD + 500GB HDD

- **Full Node:** 8-core CPU, 16GB RAM, 200GB SSD + 3TB HDD
- **Operation:** 24/7 operation, 365 days/year
- **Quantity:** 10 light nodes + 3 full nodes

Hardware Power Consumption Estimates

- CPU (8-core): 70W
- Memory:
 - Light Node: 12W (24GB)
 - Full Node: 8W (16GB)
- Storage:
 - 200GB SSD: 2W
 - 500GB HDD: 5W
 - 3TB HDD: 9W

Node Power Consumption

- Single Light Node: ~89W
- Single Full Node: ~89W

Annual Electricity Calculation

- **Light Nodes (10):**

$$89W \times 24h \times 365d \times 10 = 7,788 \text{ kWh}$$

- **Full Nodes (3):**

$$89W \times 24h \times 365d \times 3 = 2,336 \text{ kWh}$$

- **Subtotal:** 10,124 kWh

Adjustment for Real-World Usage

- Estimated Utilization: 70%
- Final Estimate: $10,124 \text{ kWh} \times 0.70 \approx 7,008 \text{ kWh/year}$

References

- Hardware Specifications: Intel Ark, Tom's Hardware
- Operation Assumptions: 24/7 operation with 30% redundancy and idle losses