White Paper

Wayfinder(PROMPT) Whitepaper

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ETH -6,17 % PROMPT -8,37 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [PROMPT]

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I. DATE OF NOTIFICATION

The Date of Notification of this Crypto-Asset White Paper is [2025-11-20].

II. STATEMENTS

A. This Crypto-Asset White Paper has not been approved by any Competent Authority in any Member State of the European Union. OKX Europe Limited is solely responsible for the content of this Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. This Crypto-Asset White Paper complies with Title II of the Regulation (EU) 2923/1114, 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.

C. The Crypto-Asset White Paper provides that PROMPT may not be transferable, or liquid, or lose its value, in part or in full.

D. The Utility Token referred to in this Crypto-Asset 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. This statement is TRUE.

E. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under the Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

F. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

III. WARNING

A. The summary should be read in conjunction with the content of the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. 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.

C. The offer to the public of the Crypto-Asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and that any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable National Law.

D. This Crypto-Asset White Paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and the Council or any other offer document pursuant to the European Union or National Law.

E. PROMPT is a fungible crypto-asset implemented as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain and is also deployed on the Base network, an Ethereum Layer 2 solution. The token's maximum supply is fixed at 1,000,000,000 tokens. The token functions as the native utility and governance token of the Wayfinder protocol, an infrastructure for autonomous AI agents. Holding the token grants holders the right to participate in the protocol's decentralised planned governance by voting on proposals. It is also used within the ecosystem to pay for operational costs incurred by AI agents (known as 'shells') and to reward 'Verification Agents' who validate

network paths. There are no other specific rights, such as profit-sharing or claims on the issuer's assets, attached to holding the token. Rights are exercised by interacting with the protocol's smart contracts, and conditions may be modified through the established on-chain governance process.

F. The PROMPT token provides access to services within the Wayfinder protocol. The currently available primary utility is Network Fees, whereby the token is used as the payment method for 'AI shells' to cover operational costs for executing cross-chain tasks. Governance, allowing holders to propose and vote on protocol upgrades and parameter changes, and Staking Rewards, used to incentivise 'Verification Agents' who test and validate interaction paths, are planned features that remain in the development stage and are not yet operational in the current version of the protocol. The quality and availability of these services depend on the continued development, operation, and adoption of the Wayfinder protocol. Access to the current utility requires users to hold PROMPT in a compatible self-custodial wallet and interact with the protocol's smart contracts. The PROMPT token is freely and instantly transferable, utilising the underlying blockchain network's standard processes.

G. This whitepaper is published solely in connection with the admission to trading of the PROMPT token on OKX Europe Limited's trading platform. There has been no offer of the crypto-asset to the public, and the crypto-asset has not been made available in exchange for fiat currency or other crypto-assets prior to its listing. The crypto-asset will be admitted to trading via OKX Europe Limited, an authorised crypto-asset service provider ("CASP") operating within the European Union. The trading admission does not involve any subscription, sale, or fundraising process. The purpose of this document is to provide key information regarding the characteristics of the crypto-asset, its governance, rights, and associated risks, to enable informed decision-making by users and market participants in the context of its admission to trading. Access to the

crypto-asset on the trading platform may be subject to user verification, platform conditions, or applicable legal restrictions depending on the jurisdiction.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. Offer-Related Risks

This whitepaper is submitted by OKX Europe Limited solely for the purpose of the assets admission to trading. No public offer of PROMPT tokens is being made by the issuer or OKX Europe Limited.

Risks associated with the admission to trading include:

Service-related Interruption: Holders may be unable to access the utility due to technical, operation, or regulatory disruptions.

Jurisdictional limitations: PROMPT services or token utility may not be available in all jurisdictions, potentially restricting access.

Platform Reliance: Access depends on third-party infrastructure (wallets, platforms) and service interruptions or failures may affect token utility.

Limited Liability: OKX Europe Limited assumes no responsibility for the issuers project continuation, and token ownership does not confer contractual rights or guarantees.

Unexpected Risks: Beyond the risks outlined in this whitepaper, there may be additional risks that are currently unforeseen. It is imperative to note that certain risks may emerge from unforeseen events, changes, or interactions among factors that are difficult to predict. These

unexpected risks may significantly and negatively impact the crypto-asset, the project, or the parties involved.

2. Issuer-Related Risks

Operational Risks: There is a risk that the issuer may face financial or operational difficulties, including insolvency, which could impact the continued development or availability of the services associated with the PROMPT token.

Counterparty Risks: Counterparty risks may arise where the issuer relies on third-party service providers or technology partners.

Reputational Risks: Adverse media and/or damage or loss of key personnel could negatively affect the ecosystem that the PROMPT token lives on.

Competition Risk: The issuer may face increased competition or changes in market conditions that affect its ability to carry out its objectives.

Regulatory Risks: The issuer may be subject to investigations, enforcement actions, or change in regulation that affect the tokens legal status in certain jurisdictions.

Disclosure Risks: The issuer may not be required to provide financial statements, limiting PROMPT token holders visibility into the financial health status of the issuer/project.

Issuer Risks: The information provided is based solely on publicly available sources and does not constitute any form of guarantee or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The PROMPT token may be subject to significant volatility and could lose value rapidly, either due to market conditions or otherwise (issuer-related/technology/project

implementation risks)

Utility Risk: The PROMPT tokens utility depends on access to certain services, and any modification or discontinuation of those services could reduce the associated utility of the token.

Smart Contract Risk: The PROMPT token may operate through smart contracts that may contain vulnerabilities, even if audited, and upgrades to the protocol or governance changes may affect functionality.

Liquidity Risk: Periods of low/limited liquidity may occur, particularly if the demand for the token or its use case decreases, which could have adverse effects on the PROMPT tokens price and future use cases.

Token Unlock Risk: Scheduled vesting cliffs and token unlocks may significantly increase circulating supply, potentially causing volatility and/or downward price pressure.

Holding Concentration Risk: A small number of holders controlling a large portion of the circulating supply may create risks of security concerns, price manipulation, sudden sell-offs, or influence of key governance decisions.

4. Project Implementation-Related Risks

Scalability Issues: There is a risk that the project may not be implemented or scaled as intended. Technical limitations or infrastructure bottlenecks could hinder the expected scalability of the project, especially if user demand exceeds network or protocol capacity.

Governance Risk: The project may be subject to governance processes that involve on-chain voting or community proposals. Misaligned incentives, low participation, or malicious actors may affect the outcome of governance decisions and disrupt the project's roadmap.

Centralisation Risk: Similar to governance risks outlined above, centralisation within the governance process, or validator centralisation could lead to a lack of decentralization within the network, which carries future risks in terms of trust within the project, and also in regards to future roadmaps where plans may not reflect the interests of the broader user base.

5. Technology-Related Risks

Blockchain Performance Risk: The Ethereum and Base blockchain, on which the token is issued, may experience downtime or congestion, which could delay or prevent token transfer or utility usage.

Consensus Failure Risk: A failure in the blockchains consensus mechanism could result in halted transactions, unexpected behavior, or loss in network integrity.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: Although the token uses audited or standard smart contract makeups (ERC-20 standard), undetected bugs, exploits, or implementation errors could compromise functionality or security.

Upgradeability Risk: if the token or related contracts are upgradeable and have designated "owner" addresses, this introduces a central point of failure, and could be misused by malicious actors.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: Interaction with the token or project may rely on external infrastructure (APIs, wallet services, off-chain governance voting). Outages or attacks may interrupt access to token-related services.

Interoperability Risk: If the token interacts with other chains, bridges, or oracles, failures or exploits in those systems could affect the tokens operations.

Protocol-level Risk: Upgrades or forks of the protocol itself may affect the token, which could lead to compatibility issues and/or unexpected token behaviour.

Emerging Technology Risk: Advances in computing or undiscovered vulnerabilities in cryptographic algorithms may pose long-term security risks to the blockchain or associated smart contracts.

6. Mitigation Measures

Blockchain Performance Risk: The underlying blockchains mitigate performance risks in several ways. The Ethereum network operates on a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism and is undergoing scalability upgrades. It uses a gas fee market (EIP-1559) to manage congestion and allow users to prioritise transactions. Base, as an Ethereum Layer 2, mitigates Ethereum's high fees and congestion by batching transactions off-chain before settling them to Ethereum, offering higher throughput.

Consensus Failure Risk: Both networks have mechanisms to ensure network integrity. Ethereum's PoS consensus relies on a large, globally distributed set of validators who stake ETH as collateral. Malicious behaviour is deterred by "slashing" penalties, and network integrity is secured by finality checkpoints. Base derives its consensus security from Ethereum, as all its batched transactions are ultimately settled and finalised on the Ethereum Layer 1 network. It also enforces slashing penalties for malicious validators and is supported by a large, permissionless, and globally distributed validator set to maintain decentralised integrity.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: This token is deployed using widely adopted standards: ERC-20 on Ethereum and Base. The security of these token standards is bolstered by their extensive use, open-source nature, and continuous community review. On Ethereum and

Base, developers mitigate risks by using battle-tested libraries like OpenZeppelin. While this reduces the risk of token-level bugs, vulnerabilities could still exist in other smart contracts that interact with the token.

Upgradeability Risk: The risk associated with upgradeable contracts is mitigated by on-chain governance and security practices. On Ethereum and Base, the primary mitigation for contracts with "owner" addresses is to secure those addresses. This is typically achieved by requiring multiple signatures (a "multisig") for any change, implementing mandatory time-delays that allow users to review and react to pending upgrades, or by renouncing ownership entirely, making the contract immutable. In many cases, this control is transitioned to a token-holders' DAO.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency: To mitigate reliance on single, centralised service providers, the ecosystems of both chains support a diverse set of infrastructure. For Ethereum and Base, decentralised indexing protocols (e.g., The Graph) and multiple independent RPC providers are available, allowing applications to avoid a single point of failure.

Protocol-level Risk: Both blockchains manage protocol upgrades through public and transparent processes. Ethereum's roadmap and upgrades (EIPs) are subject to extensive public research, developer discussion, and testing. Base, built on the OP Stack, inherits its upgrade and governance processes from the Optimism Collective, which follows a public governance model.

Emerging Technology Risk: Risk Long-term threats, such as advancements in quantum computing, are actively monitored by the core development communities of both networks. The Ethereum Foundation core developers are actively researching and developing quantum-resistant cryptographic solutions. The modular architectures of Ethereum and Base (which

settles to Ethereum) are designed to allow for future cryptographic upgrades if a threat becomes viable.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Information of the Offeror or the Person Seeking Admission to Trading

A.1 Name: N/A

A.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): N/A

A.3 Legal Form, if applicable: N/A

A.4 Registered Office, if applicable: N/A

A.5 Head Office, if applicable: N/A

A.6 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

A.7 Legal Entity Number: N/A

A.8 Contact Telephone Number: N/A

A.9 E-Mail Address: N/A

A.10 Response Time (days): N/A

A.11 Members of Management Body: N/A

A.12 Business Activity: N/A

A.13 Newly Established: N/A

A.14 Financial Condition for the past Three Years: N/A

A.15 Financial Condition since Registration: N/A

A.16 Parent Company, if applicable: N/A

A.17 Parent Company Business Activity, if applicable: N/A

B. Information of the Issuer

This section shall ONLY be completed if the information is different to that listed in section 1, above.

B.1 Is the Issuer different from an offeror or person seeking admission to trading?: TRUE

B.2 Name: Wayfinder Foundation

B.3 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.4 Legal Form, if applicable: Foundation

B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.6 Head Office, if applicable: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.7 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.8 Legal Entity Number: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.9 Members of the Management Body:

Line ID 1: Identity - No information could be identified. Business Address - No information could be identified. Function - No information could be identified.

B.10 Business Activity: The Wayfinder Foundation acts as a foundation company to support the development, growth, and adoption of the decentralised Wayfinder protocol and its associated ecosystem.

B.11 Parent Company: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

C. Information about OKX Europe Limited ("OKX")

This section shall ONLY be completed if OKX draws up the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited

C.2 Legal Entity Identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

C.3 Legal Form, if applicable: Private Limited Company

C.4 Registered Office, if applicable: Piazzetta Business Plaza, Office Number 4, Floor 2, Triq Ghar il-Lembi, Sliema SLM1562, Malta

C.5 Head Office, if applicable: See C.4

C.6 Date of Registration: 2018-09-07

C.7 Legal Entity Registration Number: C 88193

C.8 Members of Management Body:

Line ID 1: Identity - Erald Henri J. Ghoos (Belgian). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 2: Identity - Fang Hong (American). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 3: Identity - Joseph Portelli (Maltese). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

Line ID 4: Identity - Wei Man Cheung (Dutch). Business Address - See C.4. Function - Director.

C.9 Business Activity: OKX Europe Limited is licensed as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider by the Malta Financial Services Authority, bearing licence number OEUR-24352, to provide crypto services under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Act, Chapter 647, Laws of Malta and is the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).

C.10 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: This crypto-asset whitepaper has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) for the purpose of: The admission to trading of PROMPT on regulated platforms, starting with the OKX Exchange. OKX Europe Limited as a result of being a licenced CASP endeavours to fulfill the obligations established under MiCA and the respective MFSA guidelines to: Notify this whitepaper to the MFSA: Publish the whitepaper publicly: And ensure its registration in the MiCA register maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). This whitepaper has been prepared to provide transparent, accurate, and fair information to prospective token holders and regulatory authorities in line with the principles of MiCA.

C.11 Parent Company: OKC International Holding Company Limited

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity: The primary business activity of the parent company is holding of investments.

Other Information

This section shall ONLY be completed if someone, other those referenced in Section 1 to 3, compile and complete the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.13 Other Persons drawing up the Crypto-Asset White Paper: N/A

C.14 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: N/A

VI. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

D. Information about the Crypto-Asset Project

D.1 Project Name: Wayfinder

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name: See F.14

D.3 Abbreviation: See F.14

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: Wayfinder provides omnichain AI infrastructure designed to allow autonomous AI agents, referred to as 'shells', to navigate, engage, and perform transactions across various blockchain networks. The protocol aims to streamline complex cross-chain tasks in areas such as decentralised finance (DeFi), gaming, and NFTs. It relies on community-built 'wayfinding paths' that form a comprehensive 'Wayfinder Graph', which maps interactions and assets, enabling AI agents to operate autonomously within the on-chain environment.

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Project:

Sascha Darius Mojtahedi: Co-Founder, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Oscar Mar: Co-Founder + Art Director, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Perry Haldenby: Co-Founder / CTO, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Bilal Hasan: Managing Partner, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Adrian Haldenby: Head of Data Science, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Paul Chan: COO, Parallel Studios. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Parallel Studios: Core Contributor. Business Address: No information could be identified.

Wayfinder Foundation: Core Contributor/Issuer. Business Address: No information could be identified.

D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The Wayfinder protocol provides a platform and infrastructure for the creation, deployment, and operation of autonomous AI agents ('shells'). Key services provided by the platform include: (1) an omnichain execution framework enabling agents to interact across multiple blockchains: (2) the 'Wayfinder Graph', a dynamic and decentralised map of on-chain data and interactions

that agents use for navigation: (3) a planned governance module allowing token holders to manage protocol development: and (4) a planned verification system where 'Verification Agents' can test and validate interaction paths.

D.8 Plans for the Token: Past Milestones: Key past milestones include the launch of the Wayfinder protocol mainnet on the Ethereum network, the Token Generation Event (TGE) and deployment of the PROMPT token (ERC-20), the establishment of the Wayfinder Foundation, the deployment of the token on the Base network, and the successful completion of smart contract audits for the Prime caching program by Quantstamp. **Future Milestones** Future milestones outlined by the project include the full implementation of the PROMPT staking feature for 'Verification Agents', the rollout of the on-chain decentralised governance process via the DAO (planned for 2026), the continued expansion of the Wayfinder Graph, and the integration of new AI agent frameworks.

D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: The total supply of 1,000,000,000 PROMPT tokens was allocated at the Token Generation Event as follows:

Airdrop: 40% (36-month vesting period and a 10-month cliff, releasing 27.77% at the cliff and continuing with monthly vesting over the subsequent 26 months.)

Airdrop 2: 5% (40% unlock during TGE followed by 10 month cliff and a nonlinear vesting till June 2025)

Private Sale Investors: 20.99% (12 month cliff with a linear vesting over 36 months thereafter)

Treasury: 12.16% (10-month cliff, followed by a full unlock from 11 April 2025)

Team & Advisors: 15.51% (12 month cliff with a linear vesting over 36 months thereafter)

Ecosystem Incentives: 6.34% (No vesting information indicated)

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: Collected funds are managed by the Wayfinder Foundation and are separated into two categories: **Fiat or Off-Chain Funds:** Funds raised from private sales are allocated for operational expenses, including core protocol development, legal and compliance costs, marketing, and business development initiatives. **On-Chain Crypto-Assets (PROMPT):** The token allocations held in the Ecosystem Incentives (6.34%) and Community Treasury (12.16%) are designated for ecosystem growth. This includes funding community grants, incentivising protocol participation (e.g., rewards for Verification Agents), liquidity provisions, and supporting strategic partnerships, subject to future DAO governance.

E. Information about the Offer to the Public of the Crypto-Asset or Its Admission to Trading

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to Trading: ATTR

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trade: Facilitating secondary trading for users on the OKX Trading platform in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework.

E.3 Fundraising Target, if applicable: N/A

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance: N/A

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation, if applicable: N/A

E.8 Issue Price: N/A

E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets determining the Issue Price: N/A

E.10 Subscription Fee: N/A

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method: N/A

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The maximum supply is 1,000,000,000 tokens

E.13 Targeted Holders: N/A

E.14 Holder Restrictions: N/A

E.15 Reimbursement Notice: N/A

E.16 Refund Mechanism: N/A

E.17 Refund Timeline: N/A

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 [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.22 Subscription Period, end [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangement for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets: N/A

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase: In line with OKX current payment method offering.

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement: N/A

E.26 Right of Withdrawal, if applicable: N/A

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

E.30 Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) name, if applicable: OKX Europe Limited

E.31 CASP identifier, if applicable: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

E.32 Placement Form: NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms Name, if applicable: OKX

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC): n/a

E.35 Trading Platforms Access, if applicable: Users may access PROMPT through the OKX Trading Platform via the Application Program Interface ("API"), the Application Software ("OKX App"), as well as the official OKX website as follows: **www.okx.com**.

E.36 Involved Costs, if applicable: In line with the OKX current Terms of Service.

E.37 Offer Expenses: N/A

E.38 Conflicts of Interest: A crypto-asset is listed following a decision rendered independently by the Listing Committee in line with the internal policies of OKX Europe Limited. Any potential disclosures that may arise of conflicts of interest are published on the OKX website.

E.39 Applicable Law: Malta

E.40 Competent Court: Malta

F. Information about the Crypto-Assets

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type: Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality: The PROMPT token functions as both a utility and governance token for the Wayfinder protocol. Its primary functionalities are: **Utility (Network Fees):** The token is used as the primary payment method for 'AI shells' to cover operational costs incurred while executing tasks on the network. This feature is operational. **Governance:** This is a planned functionality that will allow PROMPT holders to propose and vote on protocol upgrades and parameter changes. This feature is not yet operational. **Staking & Incentives:** This is a planned functionality that will allow the token to be used to reward 'Verification Agents' who stake PROMPT and validate interaction paths. This feature is not yet operational.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: The Network Fee utility is currently operational. All other functionalities specified related to governance and staking are planned and remain under development as of the writing of this whitepaper.

F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR

F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: PROMPT is a fungible crypto-asset implemented using the ERC-20 token standard on the Ethereum blockchain and is also deployed on the Base network. It serves as the utility and governance token for the Wayfinder protocol. The maximum supply of PROMPT is fixed at 1,000,000,000 tokens and the token has 18 decimals.

F.7 Commercial Name or Trading Name, if applicable: See F.14

F.8 Website of the Issuer: **https://www.wayfinder.ai/**

F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-09-03

F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: [To be filled]

F.11 Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer: N/A

F.12 Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform: N/A

F.13 Language/s of the White Paper: English

F.14 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: RM94CQH5S, 3D68L1J0X

F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: 3DFF12GSV

F.16 Voluntary Data Flag: FALSE

F.17 Personal Data Flag: TRUE

F.18 LEI Eligibility: N/A

F.19 Home Member State: Malta

F.20 Host Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

G. Information about the Rights and Obligations Attached to the Crypto-Asset

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations: There are no obligations attached to holding the PROMPT token. The token provides holders with the right to use the token as a utility within the protocol to pay for AI agent operational costs. It also provides a planned, but not yet active, right to participate in the project's governance by voting on proposals and to stake the

token as a Verification Agent to earn rewards. The token does not represent ownership in the Wayfinder Foundation or any other legal entity, nor does it confer any rights to dividends, profits, or revenue streams. Ownership of the token does not grant any claim to profits, dividends, or assets of the issuer.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: Utility rights are exercised by connecting a wallet holding PROMPT tokens and interacting with the protocol's smart contracts: for example, by spending PROMPT to fund an 'AI shell'. The planned governance and staking rights will be exercised in the future by interacting with their respective smart contracts or governance portals. Standard blockchain transaction fees (gas fees) paid in the network's native token (e.g., ETH) are required to exercise these rights.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: The rights and obligations attached to the PROMPT token are defined by the logic of the Wayfinder protocol's smart contracts deployed on the blockchain. These conditions, including utility functions, may be modified if a formal governance proposal is submitted to the planned DAO and successfully passed by a majority vote of token holders. The core smart contracts are also upgradable via a multisig administrator, which could modify the token's functionality.

G.4 Future Public Offers, if applicable: N/A

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: As of the Token Generation Event, 16.51% of the total supply (165,100,000 PROMPT) was allocated to the Team.

G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The token grants access to the Wayfinder protocol's services. The primary operational service is paying for the computational and transactional costs incurred by 'AI shells' as they execute tasks across different

blockchains. Planned services include: (1) participating in protocol governance to vote on its future development and parameters: and (2) staking as a 'Verification Agent' to validate interaction paths on the Wayfinder Graph and earn rewards.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The PROMPT token is not redeemable for a financial claim against the issuer or for a specific, fixed-value asset. It is consumed (i.e., spent) in exchange for access to the protocol's services, such as paying for AI agent computation, or will be staked to participate in network validation. The token's utility is realised exclusively through its use within the Wayfinder ecosystem.

G.9 Non-Trading Request: TRUE

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities: N/A

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions: In line with OKX current Terms of Service.

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols: N/A

G.13 Supply Adjustments 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, if applicable: N/A

G.18 Applicable Law: Malta

G.19 Competent Court: Malta

H. Information about the Underlying Technology

H.1 Distributed Ledger Technology, if applicable: See F.14

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards: The PROMPT token is implemented using two distinct protocols and technical standards depending on the network: Ethereum and Base: On these networks, the token adheres to the ERC-20 standard. ERC-20 is the most widely adopted technical standard for fungible tokens on the Ethereum blockchain and EVM-compatible networks like Base. It defines a common set of rules and functions that a token contract must implement, ensuring interoperability with wallets, decentralised exchanges, and other applications within the ecosystem.

H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The PROMPT token leverages the distinct technology stacks of 2 different blockchains: Ethereum: A general-purpose Layer-1 blockchain that supports smart contract execution via the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). The PROMPT token contract is written in Solidity and interacts with the decentralised network of nodes that maintain the ledger. Base: A Layer-2 protocol built using the OP Stack that operates as an optimistic rollup. It processes transactions off-chain in a separate execution environment and then posts compressed transaction data to the Ethereum mainnet. This architecture is designed to provide users with significantly lower transaction fees and faster confirmation times while inheriting the security guarantees of the underlying Ethereum network.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: The security and finality of PROMPT transactions are ensured by two different consensus models: Ethereum and Base: The Ethereum blockchain uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. In this system, validators are chosen to propose and attest to new blocks based on the amount of ETH they have staked as collateral. This model provides high security and energy efficiency. As a Layer-2, Base does not have its own consensus mechanism: it relies on a centralized sequencer to order

transactions but ultimately inherits its security and finality from the Ethereum PoS consensus once transaction data is settled on the Layer-1.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: Incentive mechanisms and transaction fees are specific to each network: Ethereum: Validators are incentivised to secure the network by earning rewards in ETH, which are composed of newly issued tokens and priority fees (tips) from users. Users must pay a transaction fee, known as "gas," in ETH to execute any transaction involving the PROMPT token. Base: Users pay transaction fees to the network's sequencer for processing and bundling transactions. These fees are significantly lower than on the Ethereum mainnet. The underlying security is provided by Ethereum's validators, who are incentivised through the PoS mechanism.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: FALSE

H.7 DLT Functionality Description: The Ethereum distributed ledger facilitates the issuance, transfer, and tracking of the PROMPT token. The token smart contract handles core functions such as balance management and access control. The Ethereum network guarantees tamper-resistant recordkeeping, execution of smart contract logic, and secure integration with other decentralized services. All activities involving the PROMPT token are executed within Ethereum's smart contract architecture.

H.8 Audit of the Technology Used: TRUE

H.9 Audit Outcome, if applicable: The project's smart contracts related to the Prime caching program were audited by Quantstamp. The audit report confirmed adherence to best practices with no high-severity issues found; **https://certificate.quantstamp.com/full/wayfinder/0bae5bcb-178a-4bf5-bc6d-ee14018b2a84/index.html**.

I. Information on the Principal Adverse Impacts on the Climate and Other Environmental-Related Adverse Impacts of the Consensus Mechanism Used to Issue the Crypto-Asset.

I.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited

I.2 Relevant legal entity identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42

I.3 Name of the crypto-asset: Wayfinder Prompt

I.4 Consensus Mechanism: Wayfinder Prompt is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security. Core Components 1. Validators (so-called "Cabinet Members"): Validators on BSC are responsible for producing new blocks, validating transactions, and maintaining the network's security. To become a validator, an entity must stake a significant amount of BNB (Binance Coin). Validators are selected through staking and voting by token holders. There are 21 active validators at any given time, rotating to ensure decentralization and security. 2. Delegators: Token holders who do not wish to run validator nodes can delegate their BNB tokens to validators. This delegation helps validators increase their stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Delegators earn a share of the rewards that

validators receive, incentivizing broad participation in network security. 3. Candidates: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are in the pool waiting to become validators. They are essentially potential validators who are not currently active but can be elected to the validator set through community voting. Candidates play a crucial role in ensuring there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, thus maintaining network resilience and decentralization. Consensus Process 4. Validator Selection: Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. The selection process involves both the current validators and the pool of candidates, ensuring a dynamic and secure rotation of nodes. 5. Block Production: The selected validators take turns producing blocks in a PoA-like manner, ensuring that blocks are generated quickly and efficiently. Validators validate transactions, add them to new blocks, and broadcast these blocks to the network. 6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 3 seconds and quick transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus. Security and Economic Incentives 7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB. 8. Delegation and Rewards: Delegators earn rewards proportional to their stake in validators. This incentivizes them to choose reliable validators and participate in the network's security. Validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards, which provides continuous economic incentives to maintain network security and performance. 9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are

collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently. The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the block's integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.

I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: Wayfinder Prompt is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transactions on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as an Layer-1 (L1) transaction. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds

can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and delegators. Incentive Mechanisms 1. Validators: Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards. Selection Process: Validators are selected based on the amount of BNB staked and the votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. 2. Delegators: Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators. 3. Candidates: Pool of Potential Validators: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience. 4. Economic Security: Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network. Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets. Fees on the Binance Smart Chain 5. Transaction Fees: Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and

compensating validators. Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions. However, BSC ensures that fees remain significantly lower than those on the Ethereum mainnet. 6. Block Rewards: Incentivizing Validators: Validators earn block rewards in addition to transaction fees. These rewards are distributed to validators for their role in maintaining the network and processing transactions. 7. Cross-Chain Fees: Interoperability Costs: BSC supports cross-chain compatibility, allowing assets to be transferred between Binance Chain and Binance Smart Chain. These cross-chain operations incur minimal fees, facilitating seamless asset transfers and improving user experience. 8. Smart Contract Fees: Deployment and Execution Costs: Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform. The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.

I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-11-12

I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-11-12

I.8 Energy consumption: 2358.11922 (kWh/a)

I.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies: The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) base, binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

VII. GLOSSARY

Consensus Mechanism: Shall mean the rules and procedures by which an agreement is reached, among the DLT network nodes, that a transaction is validated.

Crypto-Asset: Shall mean a digital representation of a value or of a right that is able to be transferred and stored electronically using distributed ledger technology or similar technology.

Distributed Ledger Technology or DLT: shall mean the technology that enables the operation and use of distributed ledgers.

Home Member State: Shall mean either (a) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has its registered office in the Union, the Member State where that offeror or person has its

registered office: or (b) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has no registered office in the Union but does have one or more branches in the Union, the Member State chosen by that offeror or person from among the Member States where it has branches: or (c) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens is established in a third country and has no branch in the Union, either the Member State where the crypto-assets are intended to be offered to the public for the first time or, at the choice of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading, the Member State where the first application for admission to trading of those crypto-assets is made: or (d) in the case of an Issuer of asset-referenced tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of asset-referenced tokens has its registered office: or (e) in the case of an Issuer of e-money tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of e-money tokens is authorised as a credit institution under Directive 2013/36/EU or as an electronic money institution under Directive 2009/110/EC: or (f) in the case of crypto-asset service providers, the Member State where the crypto-asset service provider has its registered office.

Host Member State: Shall mean the Member State where an Offeror or Person Seeking Admission to Trading has made an offer to the Public of Crypto-Assets or is seeking admission to trading, or where a Crypto-Asset Service Provider provides crypto-asset services, where different from the Home Member State.

Issuer: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, who issues crypto-assets.

Management Body: Shall mean the body or bodies of an Issuer, Offeror, Person Seeking Admission to Trading, or of a Crypto-Asset Service Provider, which are appointed in accordance with National Law, which are empowered to set the entity's strategy, objectives

and overall direction, and which oversee and monitor management decision-making in the entity and include the persons who effectively direct the business of the entity.

Offer to the Public: Shall mean a communication to persons in any form, and by any means, presenting sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the crypto-assets to be offered so as to enable prospective holders to decide whether to purchase those crypto-assets.

Offeror: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, or the Issuer, who offers crypto-assets to the public.

Operator: Shall mean the entity that runs a trading platform for crypto-assets.

Qualified Investors: Shall mean persons or entities that are listed in Section I, points (1) to (4), of Annex II to Directive 2014/65/EU.

Retail Investor/Holder: Shall means any natural person who is acting for purposes which are outside that person's trade, business, craft or profession.

Utility Token: Shall mean a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its Issuer.

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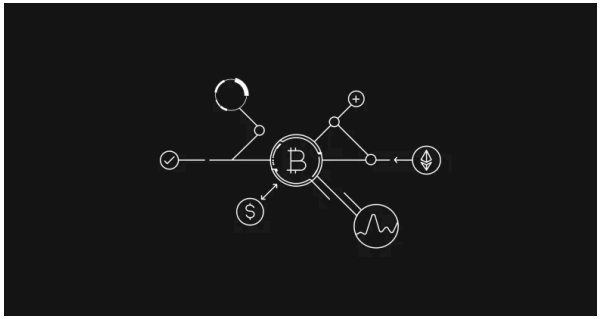

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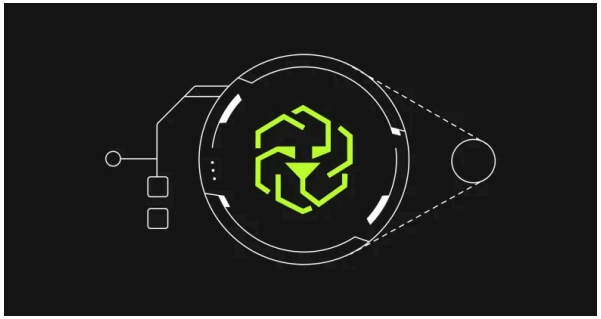

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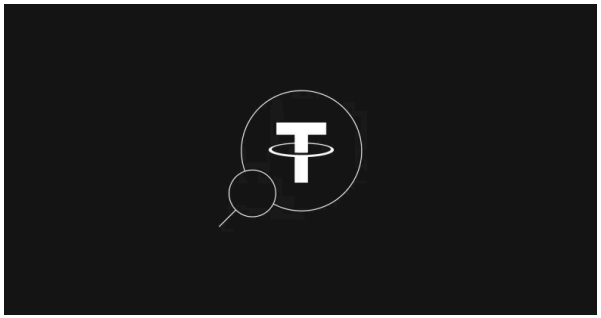

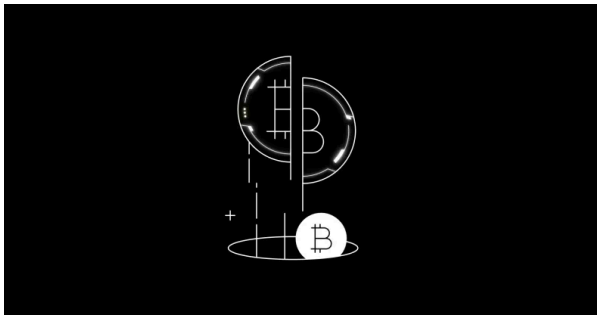

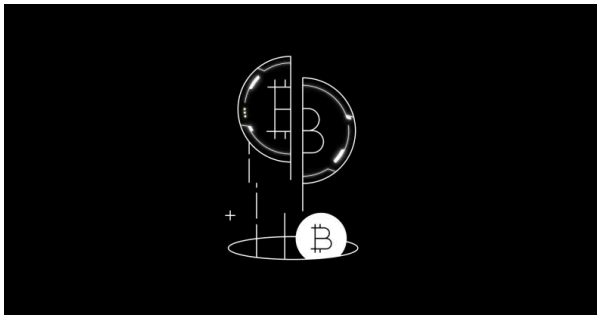

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