

Template for white papers for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens

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1	Date of notification	2025-09-12
2	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.
3	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.
4	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.

5	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	FALSE
6	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.

SUMMARY		
7	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.
8	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	HOLO is the native governance and utility token of the Holoworld ecosystem providing access to services and governance rights, with a total supply of 2,048,000,000 tokens. This token is classified as a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA"). Purchasers of HOLO tokens receive the following rights: - Staking & Participation: Align with the network through staking, earn rewards, and gain access to new launches via Hololaunch. - Foundation Governance: Propose and vote on programs, partnerships, and protocol evolution, giving holders direct influence over the direction of Holoworld. - Creator Incentives & Rewards: Fuel community growth and AI-native creator programs, ensuring that value flows back to the builders and participants who drive the ecosystem forward. - Network Currency: Operates as the primary medium of exchange across the Holoworld Open MCP network.
9	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility token gives access and restrictions on transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Orbit Technologies Limited is seeking to admit HOLO to trading on multiple trading platforms, to broaden access to EU users. The listing of the token on the trading platforms outlined later on in E.33 of this whitepaper will enable more individuals to purchase and utilise HOLO. In addition to improving liquidity and accessibility, admission to trading is also expected to increase market visibility, support greater adoption and facilitate smoother integration with a range of ecosystem participants.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	Orbit Technologies Limited
A.2	Legal form	N/A

A.3	Registered address	N/A
A.4	Head office	N/A
A.5	Registration date	2024-04-29
A.6	Legal entity identifier	254900U3NVNI423WYB51
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
A.8	Contact telephone number	+1345 917 0795
A.9	E-mail address	haohanlimited@gmail.com
A.10	Response time (Days)	1
A.11	Parent company	N/A
A.12	Members of the management body	Orbit Technologies Limited's management body is comprised of Mark Mugglestone, who is situated at Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
A.13	Business activity	The primary business activity of the person seeking admission to trading, Orbit Technologies Limited Development, relate to the deployment and operation of blockchain related software, including without limitation, the issuance and distribution of digital assets
A.14	Parent company business activity	N/A
A.15	Newly established	TRUE
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	N/A
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Orbit Technologies Limited was incorporated on 29 April 2024 and is currently in its early-stage development phase. The company has secured approximately USD 1.5 million in funding from a previous seed round, providing a solid capital base to support ongoing operations and product development. Since the company has been incorporated, Orbit Technologies Limited has focused on the build-out of its ecosystem, including the: - Launchpad infrastructure - Native token for which admission to trading is being sought - Security auditing (for which a summary of the outcome of the audit has been provided in H.9 of this whitepaper). As a result of that outlined above, to date, approximately USD 200,000 has been allocated towards these development-related expenditures. At present, Orbit Technologies Limited remains pre-revenue, as its products are still under active development. The company is strategically deploying its resources to ensure a secure and scalable platform prior to commercial launch. This financial position provides Orbit Technologies Limited with sufficient runway to complete near-term milestones and to position itself for sustainable growth once revenue generation commences.

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading		
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	N/A
B.2	Name	N/A
B.3	Legal form	N/A
B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.4	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

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

C.1	Name	N/A
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	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

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Holoworld
D.2	Crypto-asset name	HOLO Token
D.3	Abbreviation	HOLO
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Holoworld is a Web3 platform designed to build the on-chain ecosystem for AI-native entertainment through its Agentic dApp Store. The platform enables users to create, fundraise for, and distribute AI applications and intellectual properties within a decentralised framework. The project operates through a dual-pillar economic system consisting of HoloLaunch, a fair token distribution mechanism, and the Model Context Protocol (MCP) Network, which provides decentralised AI infrastructure services. Holoworld has already built several flagship decentralised applications, which include the first audiovisual AI IP, Ava Studio, Ava Livestreaming and soon Ava Terminal. The HOLO token expands this stack giving anyone the ability to launch agentic decentralised applications.

D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Advisors: Luca Netz Development team - Rolling Inc. (2261 Market Street #4541, San Francisco, CA 94114) The Holoworld Foundation: A decentralised non-profit organisation, oversees the ecosystem's development with a mandate to build scalable AI-native app infrastructure, fund creator incentive programs, and establish governance for protocol evolution. The foundation operates transparently with roadmap decisions driven by community input from HOLO token holders and verified contributors. The project's mission centers on democratizing value creation in AI-native media by transforming content creation into an on-chain economy where participation is rewarded, creators retain ownership of their work, and communities shape the platform's future direction.
D.6	Utility Token Classification	FALSE
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	N/A
D.8	Plans for the token	HOLO is the ecosystem token for Holoworld. Its main utilities relate to the staking of HOLO to gain allocation rights to participate in launchpad launches, as well as governance.
D.9	Resource allocation	The project raised \$6.5M in seed round fundraising led by Polychain capital, and will also be generating revenue from the launching and respective services.
D.10	Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets	The funds collected are strategically allocated across four key operational areas to ensure the sustainable growth and development of the Holoworld ecosystem. These primarily include: - Marketing services - Market making - Product development - Hiring initiatives

Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading

E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The primary reasons for seeking admission to trading for HOLO is to provide token holders with liquidity to access the Holoworld ecosystem's core functions. It also supports transparent, market-driven price discovery that reflects genuine demand for the token and its utilities. Therefore, public trading facilitates broader community participation in the AI-native creator economy that Holoworld is building. Trading admission would also facilitate the platform's creator incentive programs by enabling builders and community contributors to realise value from their ecosystem participation, directly supporting the mission to ensure value flows back to the builders and participants who drive the ecosystem forward. Furthermore, admission to regulated MiCA-compliant trading platforms would ensure that HOLO token trading operates within the established regulatory frameworks, providing additional market integrity standards and regulatory oversight that resultantly enhance market confidence.
E.3	Fundraising target	N/A
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	N/A
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	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	2,048,000,000
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	While there are no specific restrictions for holders of HOLO once this is purchased via one of the trading platforms outlined in E.33, holders do have general obligations which include but are not limited to meeting the chosen trading platform's criteria and requirements as well as compliance with relevant laws and regulations, such as KYC/AML requirements.
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	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets	N/A
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	N/A
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	N/A
E.26	Right of withdrawal	N/A
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	N/A
E.28	Transfer time schedule	N/A
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	Users seeking to purchase HOLO will face certain technical requirements depending on whether they will be buying the token through a centralised or decentralised trading platform. For purchases through centralised trading platforms, standard technical requirements apply which onboarding procedures such as account registration, identity verification (including KYC) and compliance with AML requirements. These typically include government-issued identification, proof of address and any additional documentation that may be required. Moreover, users require a secure internet connectivity and email verification for account creation and transaction authorisation. For purchases through a decentralised trading platform purchasers of HOLO must possess a self-custody wallet compatible with the blockchain network hosting the token smart contract. Users must understand slippage mechanics and have sufficient technical knowledge to execute smart contract interactions directly. Unlike within centralised trading platforms, purchasers must manage their own private keys and transaction security.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	N/A
E.32	Placement form	NTAV

E.33	Trading platforms name	Orbit Technologies Limited is pursuing admission to trading for the HOLO token across multiple trading platforms which include but are not limited to the following: - OKX - Binance - Bybit - Bithumb - Kraken - Coinbase - Gate.io
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors seeking to purchase HOLO tokens must begin by identifying one of the centralised trading platforms that lists the token. The registration process typically requires creating an account with valid personal information, mandatory identity verification procedures and possibly an other additional information required for more advanced verification levels. Investors should also configure account security mechanisms including two-factor authentication (2FA) through mobile applications or SMS verification and implement strong passwords. Investors are also encourage to complete educational modules before trading the token, as well as review the platform's terms of service and privacy policy. Moreover, users are to undertake an assessment of the platforms fee structures, withdrawals limits and fund their account through supported payment methods. Most trading platforms also provide step-by-step video tutorials and dedicated customer service teams to assist users through their initial setup and ongoing trading activities.
E.36	Involved costs	Individuals using centralised trading platforms to purchase and hold HOLO tokens will encounter diverse fee structures that vary significantly between platforms and are subject to regular modifications at each one's discretion. Neither the Holoworld Foundation nor parties pursuing trading admission exercise influence over these charges. Standard costs encompass trading commissions and withdrawal fees, while certain platforms impose additional charges for funding accounts, converting between currencies, and maintaining active accounts. Due to the fluctuating nature of exchange fee schedules and differences across trading venues, potential buyers are advised to conduct comprehensive research into the complete cost structure of their selected platform prior to executing any transactions. This preliminary assessment enables well-informed choices regarding platform selection and trading approaches, as these expenses directly influence net investment outcomes and require consideration in any financial planning involving HOLO token transactions.
E.37	Offer expenses	N/A
E.38	Conflicts of interest	N/A
E.39	Applicable law	Laws of England and Wales
E.40	Competent court	Arbitration as per the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-asset type	HOLO is classified as a "crypto-asset other than asset-referenced token or e-money token" under Title II of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	HOLO is the native token of the Holoworld ecosystem, serving as the base asset for launches, liquidity, and governance across the Agentic dApp store. It is the currency that underpins Hololaunch, the Model Context Protocol (MCP), and the broader network of AI-native IPs and agent economies. It powers creator monetisation, ecosystem growth and decentralised governance across the Holoworld stack. HOLO transforms content creation into an on-chain economy, where participation is rewarded, creators own their work and communities shape the future. The key functionalities of the HOLO token include (i) Aligning with the network through staking, earn rewards, and gain access to new launches via Hololaunch; (ii) Proposing and voting on programs, partnerships, and protocol evolution giving holders direct influence over the direction of Holoworld; (iii) Fuel community growth and AI-native creator programs, ensuring that value flows back to the builders and participants who drive the ecosystem forward; and (iv) Operate as the primary medium of exchange across the Holoworld Open MCP network.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	The functionalities of the HOLO token have been outlined in F.2, with further details relating to any plans for the token being outlined in part D.8 of this whitepaper.
<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
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	HOLO is the native governance and utility token of the Holoworld ecosystem providing access to services and governance rights, with a total supply of 2,048,000,000 tokens. This token is classified as a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA"). Purchasers of HOLO tokens receive the following rights: - Staking & Participation: Align with the network through staking, earn rewards, and gain access to new launches via Hololaunch. - Foundation Governance: Propose and vote on programs, partnerships, and protocol evolution, giving holders direct influence over the direction of Holoworld. - Creator Incentives & Rewards: Fuel community growth and AI-native creator programs, ensuring that value flows back to the builders and participants who drive the ecosystem forward. - Network Currency: Operates as the primary medium of exchange across the Holoworld Open MCP network.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	N/A
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.holoworld.com/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-10-15
F.10	Publication date	2025-10-14
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	N/A
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset 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	N/A
F.15	Voluntary data flag	FALSE
F.16	Personal data flag	TRUE
F.17	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.18	Home Member State	Malta
F.19	Host Member States	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden

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

G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers of HOLO tokens acquire specific utility rights within the Holoworld ecosystem. Token holders possess the right to stake their HOLO tokens to align with network operations and earn rewards based on their participation level. They maintain access rights to the HoloLaunch token distribution platform, where they can participate in new project launches by accumulating points through verified community engagement activities rather than simple token ownership. Governance rights constitute a fundamental holder benefit, enabling token owners to propose initiatives and cast votes on foundation programs, strategic partnerships, and protocol development decisions that shape Holoworld's trajectory. These governance mechanisms provide direct influence over the platform's evolution and resource allocation through the Holoworld Foundation's decision-making processes. Additionally, holders can utilise HOLO tokens as the primary currency across the Holoworld Open MCP network to access AI infrastructure services and participate in creator incentive programs designed to reward ecosystem contributors. HOLO token purchasers bear no mandatory obligations beyond compliance with applicable platform terms of service and relevant legal requirements in their jurisdiction. Moreover, the rights and functionalities associated with HOLO tokens may be modified through the established governance process where token holders vote on proposed changes affecting the ecosystem.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Token holders exercise staking rights by connecting compatible wallets to the Holoworld platform interface and committing HOLO tokens to the staking mechanism for specified periods. The staking process requires users to interact with smart contracts that lock tokens while maintaining network security functions. Rewards are distributed proportionally based on staking duration and network performance, with tokens remaining accessible for withdrawal according to predetermined unlock schedules. Access to HoloLaunch distributions requires accumulating points through verified community engagement activities, with allocation opportunities determined by the dynamic point-weighted system rather than direct token spending. Foundation governance rights are exercised through the platform's voting interface during designated proposal periods announced by the Holoworld Foundation. Token holders must maintain HOLO balances in wallets connected to the governance system at specified snapshot dates to qualify for voting on particular proposals. Voting weight corresponds to token holdings, with proposals requiring community consensus thresholds established by the governance framework. Rights to use HOLO as network currency are exercised directly through the Holoworld Open MCP network interface when accessing AI infrastructure services. Users pay transaction fees using HOLO tokens stored in connected wallets, with service providers receiving compensation through automated smart contract distributions.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Rights and obligations associated with HOLO tokens may be modified through the established governance process where token holders vote on proposed changes affecting the ecosystem. Proposals for changes such as those relating to token functionality, platform features, or ecosystem operations must proceed through the voting mechanisms established, with token holders exercising direct influence over the platform's evolution. The Holoworld Foundation, which is designed to sustain long-term development and support the growth of the AI-native creator economy operates transparently, with roadmap input driven by HOLO holders and verified contributors.

G.4	Future public offers	N/A
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	N/A
G.6	Utility token classification	FALSE
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	N/A
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	N/A
G.9	Non-trading request	TRUE
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	While there are no inherent transfer restrictions for the HOLO token, the trading platforms where the token is expected to be listed may impose certain restrictions on who is permitted to buy or sell the token. These restrictions may vary between platforms, based on their internal policies as well as the legal and regulatory requirements of their respective jurisdictions.
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	Laws of England and Wales
G.19	Competent court	Arbitration as per the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce

<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	HOLO is implemented on Ethereum, which is a public, open-access blockchain that reaches consensus through Proof-of-Stake (PoS) ensuring that the token can be recorded, validated and secured in a decentralised manner.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	Given that HOLO is based on the Ethereum blockchain, the token is ERC-20 compatible, adhering to the established token standard for fungible tokens. The ERC-20 standard defines a common set of rules and functions that Ethereum-based tokens must follow, ensuring interoperability throughout the Ethereum ecosystem. Moreover, Ethereum utilises a PoS consensus mechanism following the Ethereum 2.0 transition, where validators are selected to create new blocks and validate transactions.

H.3	Technology used	The HOLO token leverages Ethereum's smart contract capabilities, including smart contract architecture that includes multi-signature security mechanisms, transparent execution protocols and community-governed upgrade capabilities. Therefore, Ethereum's distributed ledger provides the technical foundation for HOLO's dual-pillar economic framework, supporting both HoloLaunch distribution mechanisms and MCP Network reward systems through transparent, auditable smart contract execution. The Model Context Protocol serves as the technical foundation for the MCP Network Economy, enabling sophisticated agent context sharing and resource provision that supports advanced AI applications. The protocol implementation incorporates routing algorithms, quality assurance mechanisms, and economic incentive systems that ensure reliable service provision while rewarding valuable contributions to network capacity and capability. The platform also integrates AI character interactions with sophisticated economic incentives through the dual-pillar approach encompassing HoloLaunch for fair token distribution and the MCP Network for decentralised AI infrastructure. HoloLaunch implements dynamic point-weighted allocation models that reward sustained community engagement through sophisticated verification and allocation mechanisms. The MCP Network creates sustainable economic incentives for AI agent context sharing, data provision, and infrastructure hosting through a tokenised reward system powered by HOLO tokens. Technical implementation encompasses multi-model AI architectures optimised for Web3 contexts, the Model Context Protocol for agent context sharing, real-time data integration systems, and comprehensive economic frameworks that create sustainable value flows among platform participants.
H.4	Consensus mechanism	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 blocks 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.
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	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.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	FALSE
H.7	DLT functionality description	N/A

H.8	Audit	TRUE
H.9	Audit outcome	The token's smart contract underwent a comprehensive audit, during which the audit team thoroughly examined and classified security issues by severity. All identified issues have since been resolved, and the audit concluded with an overall satisfactory outcome.

Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks relating to admitting a token to trading include: Trading Platform Operational Risks: Admission to trading platforms exposes token holders to exchange-specific risks including platform technical failures, system outages, maintenance periods, and cybersecurity breaches that could temporarily or permanently affect trading access. Trading platforms may experience liquidity constraints, order processing delays, or system malfunctions that impact price discovery and execution quality. Exchange Security and Custody Risks: Centralised trading platforms typically require users to deposit tokens into exchange-controlled wallets, creating counterparty risk where token holders depend on the platform's security measures and operational integrity. Exchange hacks, internal fraud, or mismanagement could result in partial or total loss of deposited tokens, as demonstrated by numerous historical trading platform failures in the cryptocurrency industry. Market Manipulation and Trading Risks: Trading platform admission exposes the token to potential market manipulation, wash trading, pump-and-dump schemes, and other predatory trading practices that could create artificial price movements unrelated to platform fundamentals. Limited initial liquidity may make the token particularly susceptible to price manipulation by large holders or coordinated trading groups. Platform Fee and Cost Structures: Trading platforms impose various fees including trading commissions, withdrawal fees, deposit charges, and other costs that are beyond the control of the Holoworld Foundation or token holders. These fee structures can change without notice and may significantly impact the cost of token acquisition, trading, and withdrawal, affecting overall investment returns. Delisting and Access Risks: Trading platforms may delist tokens due to low trading volume, regulatory concerns, compliance issues, or business decisions, potentially eliminating primary access routes for token acquisition and trading. Delisting events typically result in price volatility and may force holders to find alternative, potentially less liquid trading venues. Platform Concentration and Dependency Risk: Heavy reliance on specific trading platforms for liquidity and price discovery creates concentration risk where issues affecting major platforms could significantly impact overall token accessibility and market functioning. Platform-specific technical issues, outages, or business problems could disproportionately affect token trading.
I.2	Issuer-related risks	N/A - the issuer is the same as the person seeking the admission to trading

I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks relating to crypto-assets and the HOLO token include: Market Volatility and Price Risk: HOLO tokens are subject to significant price volatility common to all crypto-assets, with potential for substantial value fluctuations based on market sentiment, regulatory developments, and broader cryptocurrency market conditions. Token holders may experience significant losses as the value of HOLO tokens can decrease rapidly and substantially without warning. Regulatory and Compliance Risk: The regulatory landscape for crypto-assets continues to evolve, with potential for new regulations or enforcement actions that could materially affect the utility, trading, or legal status of HOLO tokens. Regulatory changes could impact the platform's ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or require modifications to token functionality that may affect holder rights. Liquidity Risk: Trading liquidity for HOLO tokens may be limited, potentially making it difficult for holders to buy or sell tokens at desired prices or quantities. Insufficient liquidity could result in significant price impacts when executing larger transactions or during periods of market stress. Loss of Private Keys and Technical Risk: Holders using self-custody wallets face the risk of permanent token loss if private keys are lost, stolen, or compromised. Unlike traditional financial systems, blockchain transactions are irreversible, and there are no recovery mechanisms for lost access credentials.
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks associated with project implementation include: Platform Development and Execution Risk: The success of HOLO tokens depends entirely on the successful development and adoption of the Holoworld ecosystem, including the dual-pillar economic framework of HoloLaunch and the MCP Network Economy. Delays, technical challenges, or failure to achieve development milestones could significantly impact token utility and value. Adoption and Network Effects Risk: The platform's value proposition depends on achieving sufficient user adoption and network effects to create sustainable economic activity. Failure to attract users, infrastructure providers, or project launches could result in limited platform utility and reduced token demand. Team and Organisational Risk: The project's success depends on the continued involvement and performance of key team members and the Holoworld Foundation's ability to execute the roadmap. Departure of critical personnel or organisational challenges could impair development progress and platform operations. Competition and Market Risk: The platform faces competition from established and emerging Web3 platforms and AI infrastructure providers. Competitive pressures could limit user adoption and reduce the platform's market share and economic viability.

I.5	Technology-related risks	A non-exhaustive list of the risks associated with the technology used include: Distributed Ledger Technology Risks: As an ERC-20 token operating on the Ethereum blockchain, HOLO faces dependency risks related to Ethereum network performance, security, and governance decisions. Network congestion can result in high transaction fees and delayed processing times that may impair user experience and platform functionality. Changes to Ethereum's protocol, consensus mechanism, or gas fee structure could materially affect HOLO token operations and accessibility. Smart Contract and Blockchain Infrastructure Risk: The platform's smart contract architecture, while incorporating multi-signature security mechanisms and formal verification, remains subject to potential vulnerabilities, bugs, or exploits that could compromise token functionality or holder funds. The immutable nature of blockchain deployments means that discovered flaws may be difficult or impossible to correct without complex upgrade procedures that require community consensus. AI Technology and Integration Risks: The platform's multi-model AI architectures optimised for Web3 contexts face technical challenges related to AI model performance, accuracy, and reliability. This integration may create complex dependencies where failures in either AI processing or blockchain execution could impact overall platform functionality. Real-time data integration systems may experience latency, data quality issues, or service interruptions that affect user experience. Model Context Protocol Technical Risk: The MCP Network's sophisticated routing algorithms, quality assurance mechanisms, and agent context sharing capabilities depend on complex technical infrastructure that may experience performance degradation, compatibility issues, or service failures. The protocol's ability to maintain quality standards while scaling to support increased usage brings about technical challenges. Platform Architecture and Integration Complexity: The product ecosystem including Agent Studio, Agent Market, and Ava AI creates multiple points of potential technical failure across integrated systems. The complexity of maintaining seamless workflows between AI processing, blockchain transactions, and user interfaces increases the likelihood of system failures or performance issues that could impact token utility and user access.
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I.6	Mitigation measures	The primary measures associated with the technology used, include but are not limited to the following: Advanced cryptographic mechanisms ensure the integrity of allocation processes while maintaining user privacy and preventing gaming or manipulation of the distribution system through sophisticated verification and validation protocols. The smart contract system incorporates comprehensive testing and formal verification to ensure reliability and security across all operational scenarios while maintaining efficiency and user experience standards that support mainstream adoption and broad community participation. Quality assurance systems monitor network performance, service quality, and user satisfaction while providing feedback and improvement opportunities for infrastructure providers. The quality assurance system incorporates automated monitoring, community feedback, and expert evaluation to create comprehensive assessment of network performance and participant contribution. Multi-signature mechanisms provide additional security layers for high-value operations and administrative functions while maintaining operational efficiency for routine transactions and automated processes. The multi-signature system incorporates time delays and approval thresholds that balance security with operational efficiency while providing transparency about administrative actions and decision-making processes. Furthermore, as outlined in H.9 a comprehensive audit was undertaken with all identified issues having since been resolved resulting in an overall satisfactory outcome.
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Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
<i>Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism</i>		
S.1	Name	Orbit Technologies Limited
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	254900U3NVNI423WYB51
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	HOLO
S.4	Consensus mechanism	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 blocks 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.

S.5	Incentive mechanism and applicable fees	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.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-09-01
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-03-01
<i>Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption</i>		
S.8	Energy consumption	2449.18345 kWh/a
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Since the crypto-asset is not yet been fully implemented at the time of writing the white paper, conservative estimates regarding the expected activity have been made. For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the networks 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. 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.
<i>Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism</i>		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	32.2255486008 %
S.11	Energy intensity	0.00007 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	0.00000 tCO ₂ e/a
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	0.81512 tCO ₂ e/a
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00002 kgCO ₂ e
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		

S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

