GIZA TOKEN WHITE PAPER

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

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01	Date of Notification	This white paper was notified to the Central Bank of Ireland on 2025-03-13.
02	Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union ("**EU**"). The person seeking admission to trading of the GIZA Token ("**GIZA Token**)" is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper ("**White Paper**").
03	Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This White Paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto assets and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body of the person seeking admission to trading, the information presented in this White Paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the White Paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.
04	Statement in Accordance with Article 6 (5) points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The GIZA Token may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
05	Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The GIZA Token may not be exchangeable against the goods or services described in the White Paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.

06	Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The GIZA Token is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. The GIZA Token is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7) second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	**Warning** This summary should be read as an introduction to the White Paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase the GIZA Token on the content of the White Paper as a whole and not on this summary alone. The admission to trading of the GIZA Token does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments, or an admission to trading of financial instruments and any such and that any such offer, solicitation or admission can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This 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 EU or national law.
08	Key Information about the Characteristics of the Crypto-Asset	The GIZA Token is a fungible token issued on the Ethereum blockchain based on the ERC-20 standard. It is the governance token of the Giza Protocol (“**Protocol**”), itself connected to the Ethereum blockchain via the EigenLayer Protocol (“**EigenLayer**”).

		The Protocol enables the automatization, decentralization, operation and execution of machine learning software and algorithms, also referred to as AI agents or simply Agents. The GIZA Token is designed for interactions with the Protocol, which, at this stage of development, corresponds to access to the on-chain mechanism enabling participation in the governance of the Protocol ("**Governance Functionality**"), which includes decisions on further development and functionalities. The GIZA Token qualifies as a utility token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto assets.
09	Key Information about the Quality and Quantity of the Goods or Services to which the Utility Token give Access Restrictions on Transferability.	The GIZA Tokens enable their token holders to access the decentralized governance system of the Protocol. The quantity and quality of the access is not yet quantifiable and will depend on the participants of the decentralized governance system and the development and status of the Protocol. The GIZA Token will be freely transferable.
10	Key Information about the Admission to Trading	The Giza Association ("**Association**") seeks admission of the GIZA Token on multiple trading platforms ("**Trading Platforms**").

PART I – INFORMATION ABOUT THE RISKS

I.01	Admission to Trading - Risks	▪ **General Contractual and Counterparty Risk**: The Association neither operates nor controls, oversees, or manages the functioning of the Trading Platforms, where the GIZA Token will be admitted. When GIZA Token holders buy or sell the GIZA Token on Trading Platforms, the Association is not a contractual party to these transactions. As a result, ▪ any legal relationship between token holders and the Trading Platforms is governed solely by the terms and conditions set by each Trading Platform at its discretion. ▪ The Association assumes no responsibility or liability for the operations, services, security, performance, or any outcomes—whether financial or technical—arising from transactions conducted on these Trading Platforms. ▪ The Association provides no assurances regarding any Trading Platform itself and assumes no responsibility or liability for any regulatory, compliance, operational, financial, technical, or reputational failures that may adversely affect its activities. This includes, but is not limited to, circumstances where such failures result in disruptions, restrictions on trading, or the Trading Platform halting or ceasing its operations entirely, due to sanctions, bankruptcy or alike. The foregoing may result in substantial or even total losses for the GIZA Token holder. ▪ **Pausing and Delisting Risk**: The Association cannot guarantee that the GIZA Token will remain listed or tradeable on any Trading Platforms. Delisting (or the temporary pausing of such listing) could significantly hinder the ability of GIZA Token holders to buy, sell, or otherwise transact in GIZA Tokens. In the event of delisting, GIZA Token holders may face challenges in finding alternative markets or counterparties willing to trade GIZA Tokens, which could adversely impact the GIZA Token's liquidity and

		market value. Delisting could also negatively impact the price of the GIZA Token, due to modified demand for the GIZA Token and/or reputational impact. ▪ **Trading Risk:** The Association does not control the secondary markets. There can be no assurance as to the secondary market (if any) in the GIZA Tokens, and specifically: ▪ it cannot guarantee the depth, stability, or sustainability of any secondary market for GIZA Tokens. Limited market depth or trading activity may result in reduced liquidity, increased price volatility, and challenges in buying or selling GIZA Tokens at desired prices; and ▪ it cannot guarantee the healthy and consistent availability of buying or selling opportunities for GIZA Tokens or the integrity of their market price. Trading activity may be affected by manipulative practices such as wash trading, front-running, and similar schemes. While Trading Platforms are subject to varying regulatory frameworks that may or may not prohibit such practices and impose oversight to detect and deter them, the Association assumes no responsibility or liability for their effective prevention or enforcement. ▪ **Operational and Technical Risk**: Trading Platforms operate interfaces that allow users to trade crypto-assets for fiat currencies, such as U.S. Dollars and Euros, or other crypto-assets. The reliance on the Trading Platform's internal system for asset storage and transfer adds an additional layer of counterparty risk, as users are exposed to potential operational, technical, or human errors during these processes. As a result, the Association assumes no responsibility or liability for any losses arising from these risks. ▪ Trades on these Trading Platforms are executed based on a centralized matching algorithm and are often recorded off-chain, meaning they are not directly related to transparent on-chain transfers of crypto-assets, and could dissimulate detrimental trade matching or rogue practices. The traded assets are recorded solely on the Trading Platform's internal ledger, with each internal

		ledger entry corresponding to an offsetting trade involving either government currency or another crypto asset. ▪ Additionally, funds deposited by users for trading may be co-mingled by the Trading Platforms, rather than stored in unique wallet addresses for each user. This practice results in the centralization of a large volume of assets in a single location, which in turn increases the potential risk of damage or theft, particularly in the event of a hack or security breach. ▪ Furthermore, users who wish to trade or withdraw their GIZA Tokens must deposit them into the Trading Platform, increasing the risk of loss in the event of a failure of the deposit or withdrawal processes set up by the Trading Platform. ▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.02	Person Seeking Admission to Trading - Risks	▪ **Abandonment / Lack of Success Risk**: This is the risk that the activities of the Association must be partially or totally abandoned for several reasons including, but not limited to, lack of interest from the public, lack of funding, incapacitation of key developers and project members, force majeure (including pandemics and wars) or lack of commercial success or prospects. ▪ **Project Change Risk**: The project of the Association, for which the Protocol serves as the implementation, may evolve over time. This could involve pivoting from its original vision, or modifying how that vision is executed. Such changes may be driven by market conditions, regulatory developments, technological advancements, or strategic decisions by the project's team. While adaptation can foster innovation and resilience, it also introduces risks, including shifts in value proposition and potential misalignment with prior expectations.

		▪ **No Protocol Control Risk**: The Protocol is neither operated nor controlled by the Association. Should GIZA Token holders interact with the Protocol, they are engaging directly with the Protocol and potentially with third parties that have no relationship to the Association. This means the Association does not oversee or manage these interactions, nor does it assume responsibility for any outcomes that may arise. ▪ **Withdrawing Partners Risk**: This is the risk that the Association faces in its business relationships with one or more third parties. The implementation of the Protocol depends strongly on the collaboration and functioning of services provided by several third parties and other crucial partners. Loss or changes in the project's leadership or key partners can lead to disruptions, loss of trust, or project failure. The Association cannot guarantee that the Protocol and the related project will be successfully developed and deployed. ▪ **Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risk**: Crypto assets and blockchain-based technologies are subject to evolving regulatory landscapes worldwide. Regulations vary across jurisdictions and may be subject to significant changes. This could lead to changes with respect to trading of the GIZA Token and increase the Association's costs and/or obligations in admitting the GIZA Token for trading. Changes in laws or regulations may negatively impact the value, legality, or functionality of the GIZA Token. Non-compliance can result in investigations, enforcement actions, penalties, fines, sanctions, or the prohibition of the trading of the GIZA Token impacting its viability and market acceptance. The Association could also be subject to private litigation. ▪ **Operational Risk**: Any failure to develop or maintain effective internal control or any difficulties encountered in the implementation of such controls, or their improvement could harm the business of the Association, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage.

		▪ **Industry Risk**: The Association is and will be subject to all the risks and uncertainties associated with any new venture, visionary projects, including the risk that the Association will not be able to realize its purpose or vision about the Protocol and the project. Other projects may have the same or a similar vision as the Association. Many of such other projects are profit-oriented, substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Association does, and thus may attract more participants than the Protocol, the project and the ecosystem initiated by the Association. ▪ **Reputational Risk**: The Association faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due, without limitation, to operational failures, security breaches, or association with illicit activities, all of which can damage the Association's reputation and, by extension, the value and acceptance of the GIZA Token. ▪ **Competition Risk**: There are several other crypto-assets and projects, and new competitors may enter the market at any time. The effect of new or additional competition on the GIZA Token or its market price cannot be predicted or quantified. Competitors may have significantly greater financial and legal resources than the Association and there is no guarantee that the Association will be able to compete successfully, or at all, with such competitors. Moreover, increased competition may severely impact the profitability and creditworthiness of the Association. ▪ **Unsolicited Admission to Trading Risk**: Third parties can elect to support GIZA Tokens on their Trading Platforms without any request nor authorization or approval by the Association or anyone else. As a result, GIZA Token integration on any third-party platform does not imply any endorsement by the Association that such third-party services are valid, legal, stable or otherwise appropriate.

		▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.03	Crypto-Assets-Related Risks	▪ **Market Risk**: Crypto assets, including GIZA Tokens, are highly volatile and can experience significant price swings in short periods, increasing the risk of sudden and substantial losses. Such valuation risk arises as the market value of a crypto asset may not always reflect its underlying utility or fundamentals and is subject to subjective assessment. GIZA Token holders are thus exposed to potential for losses due to the GIZA Token's ▪ potential fluctuations in value, driven by various factors such as supply and demand dynamics, investor sentiment, and broader market trends, incl. changes in interest rates, general movements in local and international markets, technological advancements, regulatory changes, and media coverage. Notably, momentum pricing of crypto assets has previously resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding future appreciation or depreciation in the value of such assets, further contributing to volatility and potentially inflating prices at any given time. ▪ liquidity risk, where a lack of depth in secondary markets – if any – or limited trading volumes can hinder the ability to execute trades at favorable prices, which could lead to significant losses, especially in fast-moving market conditions. As a result, holders of GIZA Tokens may experience challenges in managing their holdings, with the value of the asset subject to unpredictable fluctuations and potential depreciation. ▪ solvency and collateral risk, if the GIZA Token is used to finance further activities, especially in leveraged positions or as collateral for loans. Significant fluctuations in the value of the GIZA Token could adversely affect the solvency of its holder,

		particularly if the token is pledged as collateral. A drastic decline in its value may trigger margin calls or automatic liquidations, which could further depress the GIZA Token's price, creating a negative feedback loop. This volatility poses the risk of forced asset sales, potentially resulting in substantial losses for the holder and amplifying downward pressure on the market price of GIZA Tokens. ▪ **Custodial Risk:** The method chosen to store GIZA Tokens, like any crypto-asset, carries inherent risks related to the security and management of the storage solution. The chosen storage method—whether hot or cold wallets, or centralized custody—can significantly impact the safety, liquidity, and accessibility of GIZA Tokens, with direct consequences for the holder's ability to access, trade, or retain their assets. ▪ **Scam Risk**. This is the risk of loss resulting from a scam or fraud suffered by GIZA Token holders from other malicious actors. These scams include – but are not limited to – phishing on social networks or by email, fake giveaways, identity theft of the Association or its management body, creation of fake GIZA Tokens, offering fake GIZA Token airdrops, among others. ▪ **Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Risk:** This is the risk that crypto-asset wallets holding GIZA Token or transactions in GIZA Token may be used for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes or identified to a person known to have committed such offenses. There is thus a risk that a public address holding GIZA Tokens could be flagged in relation to Anti-Money Laundering or Counter-Terrorism Financing efforts. In such cases, receiving GIZA Tokens could result in the holder's address being flagged by relevant authorities, Trading Platforms, or other service providers, which may lead to restrictions on transactions or the freezing of assets. Consequently, holders of GIZA Tokens may face legal or regulatory challenges if their address becomes associated with illicit activities, impacting their ability to freely access, trade, or transfer their tokens. ▪ **Taxation Risk:** The taxation regime that applies to the trading of GIZA Tokens by either individual holders or legal entities will depend on each GIZA Token holder's

		jurisdiction. The Association cannot guarantee that the holding of GIZA Tokens, the reception of the GIZA Token, conversions of fiat currency against GIZA Tokens, or conversions of other crypto assets against GIZA Tokens, will not incur tax consequences. It is the GIZA Token holder's sole responsibility to comply with all applicable tax laws, including, but not limited to, the reporting and payment of income tax, wealth tax or similar taxes arising in connection with the appreciation and depreciation of the GIZA Token. ▪ **Market Abuse Risk:** The market for crypto assets is rapidly evolving, spanning local, national, and international platforms with an expanding range of assets and participants. Any market abuse, along with a potential loss of confidence among holders, could adversely impact the value and stability of GIZA Tokens. Notably, ▪ significant trading activity may take place on systems and platforms with limited oversight and predictability. Sudden and rapid changes in the supply or demand of a crypto asset, particularly those with low market capitalization or low unit prices, can result in extreme price volatility. ▪ Additionally, the inherent characteristics of crypto assets and their underlying infrastructure may be exploited by certain market participants to engage in abusive trading practices such as front-running, spoofing, pump-and-dump schemes, and fraud across different platforms, systems, or jurisdictions. ▪ **Legal and Regulatory Risk**: There is a lack of regulatory harmonization and cohesion globally, which results in diverging regulatory frameworks and possible further regulatory evolutions in the future. These could negatively impact the value, utility, and overall viability of GIZA Tokens and, in extreme cases, force the Association to cease operations. Notably, ▪ while GIZA Tokens do not create or confer any contractual or other obligations against any party, certain non-EU regulators may nevertheless classify them as securities, financial instruments, or payment instruments under their respective legal frameworks. Such classifications could impose specific regulatory

		constraints, leading to significant changes in how GIZA Tokens are structured, issued, purchased, or traded. ▪ Evolving regulations could substantially increase the Association's compliance costs and operational burdens related to facilitating transactions in GIZA Tokens. ▪ New or restrictive regulations could result in the GIZA Token losing functionality, depreciating in value, or even becoming illegal or impossible to use, buy, or sell in certain jurisdictions. ▪ Regulators could take enforcement action against the Association if they determine that the GIZA Token constitutes a regulated instrument or that the Association's activities violate existing laws. Such actions could expose the Association, its affiliates, directors, and officers to legal and financial penalties, including civil and criminal liability. ▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.04	Project Implementation-Related Risks	▪ **Novel Ecosystem Risk**: The GIZA Token holder understands and acknowledges that the GIZA ecosystem, as evolving around the Protocol, is built on emerging and rapidly evolving technologies, which inherently carry significant risks. The underlying software, blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, and related technologies are still in their early stages of development, meaning there is no guarantee that the process of receiving, using, or holding GIZA Tokens will be uninterrupted or error-free. As with any novel technology stack, there is an inherent risk that the underlying blockchain, smart contracts, or associated components may contain weaknesses, vulnerabilities, or bugs, despite audits being conducted. Such issues could lead to unintended behaviors, security breaches, or critical failures, potentially resulting in the partial or complete loss of GIZA Tokens or their functionality. Additionally, unforeseen technical

		limitations, incompatibilities, or the emergence of superior alternatives could further impact the stability, security, and long-term viability of the GIZA ecosystem. ▪ **Dependency Risk:** The Protocol relies on third-party technologies, infrastructures, and protocols, which could impact its functionality, security, and long-term sustainability. Specifically, it depends on EigenLayer, a decentralized restaking protocol, for certain key elements. Any disruptions, vulnerabilities, regulatory scrutiny, or changes in EigenLayer's operations—such as modifications to its restaking mechanisms, governance, or economic incentives—could directly affect the usability and security of the Protocol, which may result in a negative effect for the GIZA Tokens. If EigenLayer experiences technical failures, security breaches, or regulatory intervention, it could severely impact the stability and performance of the Protocol, potentially limiting its intended functionality and value. This reliance on external infrastructure increases systemic risk, as unforeseen issues in third-party protocols could cascade into disruptions within the GIZA Token ecosystem. ▪ **Decentralized Governance Risk**: Participation in the Protocol's decentralized governance may involve various risks and uncertainties. ▪ The GIZA Token holders understand and acknowledge that decentralized autonomous organizations ("**DAOs**") are not recognized as legal entities that shield their members from personal liability in many jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, DAOs are qualified as general partnerships in which the members can be held liable for expenses and liabilities incurred by the other members in connection with affairs that are conducted on behalf of the partnership. In addition, changes and/or updates to the Protocol and the Protocol's key parameters, smart contracts and software code may be subject to the Protocol's decentralized decision-making process. This may result in adverse changes to the Protocol. The Association cannot predict the proposals and decisions of the

		Protocol's decentralized governance and assumes no responsibility or liability for them. ▪ Governance decisions are made collectively by the community of token holders, who can propose, vote on, and implement changes. This decentralization promotes transparency and inclusivity, it also introduces significant risks. Since the Association has no direct authority over governance decisions, it cannot unilaterally intervene or override changes, even if they are detrimental to the ecosystem. The community may reject crucial decisions, potentially leaving fundamental issues pertaining to its scope of power unaddressed. Conversely, token holders could propose and approve amendments that introduce unforeseen technical, economic, or security risks, negatively impacting the usability, value, or regulatory standing of GIZA Tokens. ▪ This decentralized decision-making process may lead to fragmentation, conflicts of interest, governance deadlocks, and alike, all of which could undermine the sustainability and security of the Protocol and/or the GIZA ecosystem. ▪ **Suitability Risk**: The Protocol will be deployed on an "as is" and "as available" basis without warranties of any kind, and the Association expressly disclaims all implied warranties as to the Protocol and the GIZA Token including, without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, title and non-infringement. Therefore, the Association cannot and does not warrant that the GIZA Token, the software code of the GIZA Token issuance smart contracts, or the delivery mechanism for GIZA Tokens or the Protocol (jointly, "**Giza Technology**") are reliable, current or error-free, free of viruses or other harmful components, meet the GIZA Token's requirements, or that defects in the GIZA Technology will be corrected.

		▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.05	Technology-Related Risks	▪ The person seeking admission to trading and its affiliate, directors and officers shall not be responsible or liable for any damages, losses, costs, fines, penalties or expenses of whatever nature, whether reasonably foreseeable by them and the GIZA Token holder, and which the GIZA Token holder, may suffer, sustain, or incur, arising out of or relating to the technical risks outlined below or a combination thereof. ▪ **General Cybercrime Risk**: The GIZA Token holder acknowledges that, despite best efforts to enhance security, the technological components supporting the GIZA Token —including its blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, wallets—may be vulnerable to cyberattacks. Malicious actors may exploit software vulnerabilities, attack consensus mechanisms, or compromise private keys to gain unauthorized access to GIZA Tokens. Risks include hacking attempts on the Protocol, smart contract exploits, phishing attacks, malware infections, and other forms of cybercrime that could result in the theft, loss, or unauthorized transfer of GIZA Tokens. Since digital assets exist entirely in a technological environment, they are inherently exposed to evolving cyber threats, some of which may be undetectable or irreparable until after significant damage has occurred. ▪ **Blockchain-Level Risk:** The GIZA Token holder understands and accepts that, as with other blockchains, the blockchain used for the issuance of the GIZA Tokens could be susceptible to consensus-related attacks, including but not limited to double-spend attacks, majority validation power attacks, censorship attacks, and byzantine behavior in the consensus algorithm or be subject to forks. Any successful attack or fork presents a risk to the GIZA Token, the expected proper execution and sequencing of GIZA Token-transactions and the expected proper execution and

		sequencing of contract computations as well as the token balances in the wallet of the GIZA Token holders.
		▪ **Smart Contract-Level Risk**: The issuance and transfers of GIZA Tokens rely on smart contracts deployed on a blockchain network, which introduce specific technical and security risks.
		  ▪ Smart contracts are self-executing, meaning any vulnerabilities, coding errors, or unforeseen logic flaws in the issuance contract could result in unintended consequences, such as the incorrect distribution of tokens, loss of funds, or permanent locking of tokens. Additionally, smart contracts are exposed to potential exploits, including hacking attempts, reentrancy attacks, and other forms of malicious activity that could compromise the security of the issuance process.
		  ▪ Once deployed, the smart contract governing the issuance of GIZA Tokens cannot be easily altered or corrected, meaning any discovered vulnerabilities may be difficult or impossible to fix without significant coordination, community approval, or even a network fork. Furthermore, changes to the underlying blockchain protocol—such as updates to consensus mechanisms, transaction processing rules, or gas fee structures—could affect the functionality or cost-efficiency of the issuance smart contract. These risks could lead to disruptions in token issuance, security breaches, or a loss of confidence in the GIZA ecosystem, potentially impacting the GIZA Token's value and usability.
		▪ **Protocol-Level Risk:** It cannot be excluded that any technical failure, malfunction, or vulnerability within the Protocol could directly or indirectly impact the value of the GIZA Token.
		  ▪ The Protocol could be subject to critical exploits, such as reentrancy attacks, logic errors, or oracle manipulation, which could lead to unintended token transfers, assets being drained from the system, or tokens being irretrievably lost. Fixing such issues may require significant coordination, governance

		approval, or even disruptive measures such as protocol migrations or forks, none of which are guaranteed to be successful. ▪ Because the GIZA Token's value is inherently tied to its governance functionality, any security breach, or governance deadlock affecting the Protocol or the decentralized governance system could have cascading effects, including depreciation of the token's value, reduced market confidence, and potential loss of funds for token holders. ▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.06	Mitigation Measures	The Association has implemented various measures to mitigate the risks outlined in Sections I.01 to I.05 above. These include comprehensive disclosures, rigorous technology testing and auditing, and the careful selection of personnel, management, and third-party partners. However, many of these risks are inherent to the Association's activities and the broader ecosystem, making complete elimination impossible. To further reduce exposure to these risks, prospective GIZA Token holders should adopt appropriate safeguards based on their chosen custody method and remain vigilant by actively monitoring publicly available news and market signals, enabling them to respond swiftly to significant developments which may result in the materialization of specific risks.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

A.01	Name	Giza Association ("**Association**")
A.02	Legal Form	Swiss Association per art. 60 of the Swiss Civil Code.

A.03	Registered Address	c/o MJP Partners AG, Bahnhofstrasse 20, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.
A.04	Head Office	Same as Registered Address.
A.05	Date of the Registration	2025-02-24
A.06	Legal Entity Identifier	N/A
A.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable Law	CHE-377.344.269
A.08	Contact Telephone Number of the Person Seeking Admission to Trading	+34603575206
A.09	Email Address of the Person Seeking Admission to Trading	contact@gizatech.xyz
A.10	Response Time (days)	(14) Fourteen days
A.11	Parent Company	Not applicable
A.12	Members of the Management Body	▪ Renç Korzay, President of the board Professional Address: c/o MJP Partners AG, Bahnhofstrasse 20, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. ▪ Francisco Algaba de la Vieja, Board member Professional Address: c/o MJP Partners AG, Bahnhofstrasse 20, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. ▪ Cem Dagdelen, Board member

		Professional Address: c/o MJP Partners AG, Bahnhofstrasse 20, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.
A.13	Business Activity of the Person Seeking Admission	The purpose of the Association is non-profit oriented, and consists specifically in, directly or indirectly, furthering the growth and development of the Protocol, as well as related blockchain, artificial intelligence, machine learning and general software solutions, along with the surrounding community and the ecosystem Protocol.
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
A.15	Newly Established	Yes.
A.16	Financial Condition of the Person Seeking Admission for the past three Years	As the Association was recently established, there is no historical financial data available for the past three years.
A.17	Financial Condition of the Person Seeking Admission since the Registration Date	The financial condition of the Association is stable, supported by its financial assets in from past private sales to selected investors conducted prior to 31 December 2024. The Association's financial resources as of today are sufficient to fund the current and planned activities until Q2 2026. The Association is a non-profit entity whose activities thus do not include any major business venture guaranteeing stable revenues. Minor or occasional activities may, however, result in additional revenues being generated by the Association, further extending its financial capabilities.

PART D – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

<table>
<tr><td>D.01</td><td>Crypto-Asset Project Name</td><td>Giza Protocol</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.02</td><td>Name of the Crypto-Asset</td><td>GIZA Token</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.03</td><td>Abbreviation</td><td>$GIZA</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.04</td><td>Crypto-Asset Project Description</td><td>The GIZA Token is a fungible token issued on the Ethereum chain based on the ERC-20 standard and the governance token of the Protocol, itself connected to the Ethereum blockchain.

The Protocol allows for the automatization, decentralization, operation and execution of machine learning software and algorithms, also referred to as Agents. It creates a decentralized environment to run and access Agents.

The Protocol is connected to EigenLayer. As an AVS, the Protocol leverages EigenLayer’s restaking mechanism, enabling Ethereum validators to act as EigenLayer validators. This mechanism enhances the Protocol security and decentralization by leveraging the existing validator infrastructure.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.05</td><td>Details of all Natural or Legal Persons involved in the Implementation of the Crypto-Asset Project</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Legal</td><td>MME Legal AG
Zollstrasse 62
8005 Zürich, Switzerland</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tech</td><td>Gizatech AG
Bahnhofstrasse 20
6300 Zug, Switzerland</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

D.06	Utility Token Classification	Yes.
D.07	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	**Governance Functionality**: The GIZA Token is designed for interactions with the Protocol, which, at this stage of development, corresponds to access to the on-chain mechanism enabling participation in the governance of the Protocol, which includes decisions on further development and functionalities. See section **F.02** for more details.
D.08	Plans for the Crypto-Asset (Past and Future Milestones)	The GIZA Token is subject to the following key events: ▪ Legion “Launchpad” limited sale - worldwide but with limit of 149 participants per EU Member State; January 29-February 1, 2025 ▪ Token Generation Event: March 25, 2025. This date is indicative and could be subject to change based on strategic, regulatory, or market considerations.
D.09	Resource Allocation	N/A
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Not applicable, because the Association is seeking admission to trading and does not collect any funds in that context.

PART E – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OF CRYPTO ASSETS OR THEIR ADMISSION TO TRADING

E.01	Public Offering or Admission to Trading	Admission to Trading (ATTR)

E.02	Reason for the Admission to Trading	The primary objective of admitting is to initiate the decentralized governance system of the Protocol. In addition, by admitting the GIZA Token to trading, the liquidity of GIZA Tokens on secondary markets will be enhanced.
E.03	Fundraising Target	Not applicable. This White Paper is published solely in relation to the admission to trading of the Giza Token and does not relate to any public offering thereof subject to Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.
E.04	Minimum Subscription Goals	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.05	Maximum Subscription Goal	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.06	Oversubscription Acceptance	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.07	Oversubscription Allocation	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.08	Issue Price	Non applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.09	Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Asset Determining the Issue Price	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.10	Subscription Fee	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.

E.11	Offer Price Determination Method	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets	Up to 1’000’000’000 (one billion) GIZA Tokens, depending on effective total circulating supply at any given point in time.
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	The Protocol and the Ethereum blockchain are permissionless and decentralized. There are no holder restrictions on a Protocol and Ethereum blockchain level. The Trading Platforms in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers of GIZA Tokens on the Trading Platforms. In addition, the Association imposes its own restrictions in agreements it executes with Trading Platforms, requesting the Trading Platforms to exclude persons or entities located in the United States, Russia, China, or any other jurisdiction subject to comprehensive sanctions and embargoes, as well as anyone listed on sanctions lists maintained by the EU, UN, UK, or US (“**Prohibited Persons**”).
E.15	Reimbursement Notice	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.16	Refund Mechanism	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.17	Refund Timeline	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.18	Offer Phases	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.

E.20	Time-Limited Offer	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.21	Subscription Period Beginning	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.22	Subscription Period End	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto Assets	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.24	Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.25	Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.27	Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.29	Crypto-Asset Holder Technical Requirements	GIZA Token holder must comply with the technical requirements specific to the Trading Platforms on which it is admitted to trading, which may include the following: 1. A compatible digital wallet or account on supported exchange; 2. Internet access;

		3. A device (computer or mobile) to manage digital wallet/private key and/or account on exchange to carry out transactions.
E.30	Crypto asset service provider (CASP) name	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.31	CASP Identifier	Not applicable. See answer under E.03.
E.32	Placement form	Not applicable. See answer under E.03.
E.33	Trading Platforms name	As of the date of this White Paper, none of the Trading Platforms where admission of the GIZA Token is sought has confirmed its listing. The list of Trading Platforms is available on the Association's website and will be updated immediately upon acceptance by new Trading Platforms.
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Trading Platforms are accessible via their respective website or applications for mobile devices.
E.36	Involved Costs	The use of services offered by Trading Platforms may involve costs, including transaction fees, withdrawal fees, and other charges, as notified to users in advance. These costs are determined and set by the respective Trading Platforms and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by the Association. Consequently, any changes to initially announced fee structures or the introduction of new costs for the future are solely at the discretion of the Trading Platforms.

E.37	Offer Expenses	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.38	Conflicts of Interest	The Association is not aware of any potential conflict of interest among its management body members or any other persons within the Association with respect to the admission of the GIZA Token to trading on Trading Platforms.
E.39	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this White Paper, the Association and the admission to trading shall be governed exclusively by the laws of Switzerland, without regard to conflict of law rules or principles, except to the extent that such disputes are governed by applicable law pursuant to the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the GIZA Token has been admitted for trading.
E.40	Competent Court	Any dispute, controversy, or claim arising out of or in connection with this White Paper, the Association, and the admission to trading shall be resolved exclusively by arbitration, except to the extent that such disputes are subject to a dispute resolution mechanism set forth in the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the GIZA Token has been admitted for trading. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration of the Swiss Arbitration Centre in force on the date on which the Notice of Arbitration is submitted in accordance with those Rules. The number of arbitrators shall be three. The seat of the arbitration shall be Zürich, Switzerland. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in English. A respective arbitral award may only be challenged before the Swiss Supreme Court on the limited grounds as provided in Article 190 para. 2 Swiss Private International Law Act, i.e. (i) improper constitution of the arbitral tribunal; (ii) incorrect decision on jurisdiction; (iii) award beyond the claims submitted or failing to decide all claims submitted; (iv) violation of a party's

		right to be heard or of its right to equal treatment; and (v) incompatibility of the award with public policy.

PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

F.01	Crypto-Asset Type	Utility Token
F.02	Crypto-Asset Functionalities	**Governance Functionality**: The GIZA Token is designed for interactions with the Protocol, which, at this stage of development, corresponds to access to the on-chain mechanism enabling participation in the governance of the Protocol, which includes decisions on further development and functionalities. Concretely, GIZA Tokens can be locked to generate sGiza tokens, a non-transferable token that serves as an access ticket and voting ballot in the decentralized governance of the Protocol. Participants in the governance of the Protocol are rewarded by the Protocol through automated smart contracts in Giza Tokens. These rewards are attributed only for the effective access and use of the Protocol's governance.
F.03	Planned Application of Functionalities	At the time of admission to trading, the GIZA Token will be fully functional, i.e., with the functionality described in F.02. No future applications or functionalities are announced.
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset White Paper *in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article*		
F.04	Type of White Paper	OTHR
F.05	Type of Submission	NEWT

F.06	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	Issued based on the ERC-20 standard. Issued without any legally enforceable rights or entitlements to their holders (see Section **G.01**). Issued to serve as the Protocol's governance token with the following functionality: access to the on-chain mechanism enabling participants to steer the Protocol.
F.07	Commercial Name / Trading Name	GIZA
F.08	Website of the Issuer	https://www.gizaprotocol.ai
F.09	Starting Date of the Admission to Trading	N/A
F.10	Publication Date	2025-04-12
F.11	Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer	Not applicable.
F.12	Identifier of the Operator of the Trading Platform	Not available.
F.13	Language of the White Paper	English
F.14	Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several	Not available.

	crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available	
F.15	Functionality Fungible Group Digital Token	Not available.
F.16	Voluntary Data Flag	False.
F.17	Personal Data Flag	True.
F.18	LEI Eligibility	False.
F.19	Home Member State	Ireland, pursuant to Article 3 (33) (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.
F.20	Host Member States	The admission to trading of the GIZA Token is passported in the following countries: Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary

		Iceland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Sweden Slovakia Slovenia Spain The above list includes the countries from the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"), i.e., Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. At the time of the notification of the White Paper, the Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 has not yet been incorporated into the EEA Agreement. The passporting of the GIZA Token in the countries of the EEA may not be guaranteed.

PART G – INFORMATION ON RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

G.01	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	GIZA Tokens do not confer any rights or entitlements to their holders. Instead, the GIZA Tokens enable their holders to access the Protocol's decentralized governance system. The

		Protocol operates autonomously and is subject to decentralized governance without the Association having an operative role of any sort. As a result, the Association, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable laws, disclaims all warranties, whether express or implied, in relation to the GIZA Tokens. This includes, but is not limited to, implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Moreover, to the fullest extent permissible by applicable laws, the Association is not liable for any damages arising from the holding, use, transfer, or interactions involving GIZA Tokens and the Protocol. This limitation applies to all forms of damages, including direct, indirect, incidental, punitive, and consequential damages.
G.02	Exercise of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable, see answer under G.01.
G.03	Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable, see answer under G.01.
G.04	Future Public Offers	Not applicable. No defined plans for such offers.
G.05	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	196’100’000 (one hundred ninety-six million one hundred thousand) GIZA Tokens
G.06	Utility Token Classification	Yes.
G.07	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	The GIZA Tokens enable their token holders to participate in the decentralized governance system of the Protocol. The quantity and quality of the access is not yet quantifiable and will depend on the participants decentralized governance system and the development and status of the Protocol.

G.08	Utility Tokens Redemption	GIZA Tokens can be redeemed by using of the Governance Functionality and generating sGiza by locking Giza Tokens (i.e., the voting ballots for the Protocol's decentralized governance system). This mechanism does not result in the effective consumption of the GIZA Tokens which can be unlocked at any moment.
G.09	Non-Trading Request	True.
G.10	Crypto Asset Purchase or Sale Modalities	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
G.11	Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions	The Trading Platforms in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies and terms may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers of GIZA Tokens on the Trading Platforms themselves. Beyond compliance-based restrictions, there are no further limitations on transferability from the Association's side.
G.12	Supply Adjustments Protocols	False.
G.13	Supply Adjustments Mechanisms	There are no mechanisms resulting in direct or indirect adjustments to the supply of GIZA Tokens, other than changes in the circulating supply stemming from the effective locking of GIZA Tokens for the Governance Functionality.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	False.
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	Not applicable. See answer under Section G.14.
G.16	Compensation Schemes	False.

G.17	Compensation Schemes Description	Not applicable. See answer under Section G.16.
G.18	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this White Paper, the Association, the GIZA Token and/or the GIZA Technology shall be governed exclusively by the laws of Switzerland, without regard to conflict of law rules or principles, except to the extent that such disputes are governed by applicable law pursuant to the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the GIZA Token has been admitted for trading.
G.19	Competent Court	Any dispute, controversy, or claim arising out of, or in relation to White Paper, the Association, the GIZA Token and/or the GIZA Technology shall be resolved exclusively by arbitration, except to the extent that such disputes are subject to a dispute resolution mechanism set forth in the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the GIZA Token has been admitted for trading. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration of the Swiss Arbitration Centre in force on the date on which the Notice of Arbitration is submitted in accordance with those Rules. The number of arbitrators shall be three. The seat of the arbitration shall be Zürich, Switzerland. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in English. A respective arbitral award may only be challenged before the Swiss Supreme Court on the limited grounds as provided in Article 190 para. 2 Swiss Private International Law Act, i.e. (i) improper constitution of the arbitral tribunal; (ii) incorrect decision on jurisdiction; (iii) award beyond the claims submitted or failing to decide all claims submitted; (iv) violation of a party's right to be heard or of its right to equal treatment; and (v) incompatibility of the award with public policy.

PART H – INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.01	Distributed Ledger Technology	**General Information on Distributed Ledger Technology and Blockchain** Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) describes a decentralized and distributed network system architecture where multiple participants maintain and verify a shared database. Unlike traditional databases, DLT systems do not rely on a central authority to ensure data consistency and security. Rather, they distribute control across a network of computers (nodes) and require all changes to be recorded and agreed by the nodes. This distributed approach enhances the resilience and security of such a system, and transparency of the data stored in it without the need for trust between the actors of the systems. Blockchain technology is a subset of DLT, where the distributed database maintains a continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked together in chronological order and secured using cryptographic techniques. A blockchain generally has the following key characteristics: ▪ Security: A blockchain employs advanced cryptographic methods to secure data. Each block contains a cryptographic hash (a “digital fingerprint”) of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. ▪ Consensus: Blockchains rely on a predefined consensus mechanism establishing how new blocks, and the transactions included therein, are approved by nodes. ▪ Immutability: once data is recorded in a block, it cannot be deleted nor altered retroactively without also changing all subsequent blocks, which would require consensus from the majority of the nodes. ▪ Transparency: Transactions on a blockchain are usually visible to all, thereby providing transparency. Private blockchains, without or with limited transparency, however, do also exist.

		▪ Accessibility: Blockchains are usually permissionless, thus accessible to all, whether to act as a node or to submit transactions to be recorded thereon. Permissioned blockchains, with limited accessibility for nodes and/or users, however, do also exist. **<u>The Ethereum Blockchain</u>** The GIZA Token is issued on the Ethereum permissionless public blockchain. Ethereum aims to provide a decentralized, secure, and scalable foundation for financial services, digital identity, supply chains, and other real-world use cases. Ethereum benefits from widespread adoption and has constant on-chain activity (with on average 1 to 1.3 million transactions per day over the last year). Launched in 2015, Ethereum introduced a Turing-complete virtual machine, enabling developers to create and execute programmable contracts without intermediaries, commonly referred to as smart contracts. Ethereum has undergone significant upgrades, including its transition to Ethereum 2.0 via the Merge, which replaced its original Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism with Proof-of-Stake (PoS) to improve energy efficiency and scalability (more details on consensus under Section H.04). Its code has been audited several times. Ethereum's native cryptocurrency, Ether (ETH), serves as the primary medium of exchange within the network. It is used to pay for transaction fees (gas), incentivize validators, and participate in governance and staking.

		Ethereum operates with a layered architecture that separates different functions for modularity and scalability: • Execution Layer (Ethereum Virtual Machine - EVM): The EVM is the computational layer that processes smart contract execution and dApp interactions. It enables Turing-complete programming, allowing developers to write and deploy complex applications using languages like Solidity and Vyper. ▪ Consensus Layer (Beacon Chain): The Beacon Chain handles validator coordination, staking, and the consensus mechanism implementation. It ensures security and finality for transactions processed by the Execution Layer. ▪ (Optional) Data Availability & Scalability Solutions (Rollups & Sharding): Rollups (Optimistic & ZK-Rollups) can be used to offload computation from the main Ethereum chain while retaining security; Sharding (Future Upgrade) is planned to be implemented to divide network operations across multiple smaller chains (shards) to enhance scalability. For more details, visit Ethereum's official documentation and repositories: • Ethereum Foundation: https://ethereum.org • Ethereum Developer Resources: https://ethereum.org/en/developers/ • Ethereum GitHub Repositories: https://github.com/ethereum/ **The Base Blockchain:** The GIZA Token will be foremostly transacted on the Base blockchain, a permissionless Layer 2 blockchain built on Ethereum, and offering lower transaction costs and higher throughput. Base has seen growing adoption, with on-chain activity steadily increasing as more developers and users leverage its scalability. Launched by Coinbase in 2023, Base utilizes optimistic rollup technology to batch transactions off-chain before settling them on Ethereum, reducing congestion and improving efficiency. This

		enables developers to deploy smart contracts with the same security guarantees as Ethereum but at a fraction of the cost. Transactions on Base are ultimately settled on Ethereum's Layer 1, maintaining the network's integrity and resilience, and benefitting from Ethereum's ongoing upgrades. Considering the foregoing, under sections H.02 to H.05, explanations focus on Ethereum. Base's native transaction currency is Ether (ETH), which is used to pay for gas fees, incentivize validators, and facilitate interactions within the network.
H.02	Protocols and Technical Standards	The GIZA Token relies on the following protocols: • Those of the blockchain on which it is issued, as described under H.01. • Those of its issuance smart contracts, based on the ERC-20 standard defining rules, notably, for token transactions and interactions.
H.03	Technology Used	**Transfer of GIZA Tokens**: The issuance smart contracts of GIZA Tokens, as based on the ERC-20 standard on Ethereum, define the technical rules governing the transfer of GIZA Tokens on Ethereum. No additional technology is required to proceed with the transfer of GIZA Tokens, as the process occurs on Ethereum in accordance with its standard operation. **Holding and Storing GIZA Tokens**: No additional technology is required to hold GIZA Tokens, as they remain on Ethereum in accordance with its standard operation; however, users may choose to utilize additional technologies such as specific wallets, incl. multi-signature wallets, cold storage solutions, or other storage and security products and services.
H.04	Consensus Mechanism	The consensus mechanism of Ethereum is a PoS (proof-of-stake) system known as the Beacon Chain, which coordinates the network by selecting validators who propose and validate new blocks. Validators are chosen based on the amount of ETH they have staked, rather than computational power, significantly reducing Ethereum's energy consumption by over 99% compared to PoW.

		Ethereum has over 800,000 validators as of date of writing. Key features of Ethereum's PoS system: ▪ Validators and Staking: Participants must stake at least 32 ETH to become a validator, securing the network while earning staking rewards. Smaller ETH holders can participate via staking pools. ▪ Epochs and Slots: Ethereum's PoS mechanism divides time into epochs and slots, ensuring an orderly block validation process. ▪ Slashing Mechanism: Validators who engage in dishonest behavior risk losing a portion of their staked ETH as a penalty.
H.05	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Ethereum transactions, such as the transfer of GIZA Tokens, require gas fees, which compensate validators for processing transactions and executing smart contracts. The EIP-1559 upgrade introduced a base fee model to improve fee predictability and burn a portion of transaction fees, reducing ETH inflation. As a result, the key fee components are the following: • **Base Fee:** Minimum amount burned per transaction, adjusting dynamically based on network demand. As a result, ETH has periodically become **deflationary** when network activity is high, as more ETH is burned than issued, reducing overall supply. • **Priority Fee (Tip):** Optional fee paid to incentivize faster transaction processing. • **Max Fee:** Maximum gas price a user is willing to pay, ensuring cost control. Trading Platforms may besides charge service fees in accordance with their own policies.

H.06	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)	False. The DLT is not operated by the Issuer or a third-party acting on their behalf.
H.07	DLT Functionality Description	Not applicable.
H.08	Audit	True
H.00	Audit Outcome	No security vulnerabilities discovered.

PART J – INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

J.01	Adverse Impacts on Climate and other Environment-Related Adverse Impacts	The Issuer of the GIZA Token is providing information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism of the following: **Ethereum**, the blockchain on which GIZA Tokens are issued and will be transacted by its holders, including in relation to the Protocol. There will be limited GIZA Token activity on Ethereum (mostly, bridge transactions and some governance), therefore the forecast is of up to 10,000 transactions for the first year following TGE. Considering, every such transaction will consume ~150 kWh, the total energy consumption is estimated at ~1,500 kWh/year.

		Base, the blockchain on which GIZA Tokens will foremostly be transacted by its holders in relation to the Protocol. Base is significantly more energy efficient than Ethereum. The annual forecast is of up to 1 million transactions for the first year. Considering the estimated energy per Base transaction is ~0.001 kWh (over 99% more efficient than Ethereum itself), the total energy consumption is estimated at ~1,000 kWh/year The total energy consumption of the GIZA Token over the first year is thus estimated at ~2,500 kWh/year. Even if the above estimates are forward looking statements and therefore may prove to be inaccurate, total energy consumption is in any scenario not expected to exceed 500,000 kWh per year.
J.02	Name	Giza Association
J.03	Name of the Crypto-Asset	GIZA Token
J.04	Consensus Mechanism	Ethereum: Proof-of-Stake, as further described under Section **H.4**
J.05	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Ethereum: See description provided under Section **H.5**.
J.06	Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates	2025-01-01.
J.07	End of the Period to which the Disclosed	2025-12-31.

	Information Relates	
Mandatory Key Indicator on Energy Consumption		
J.08	Energy Consumption	< 500’000 kWh per year
Sources and Methodologies		
J.09	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies	The estimated energy consumption provided in J.08 has been calculated using the methodology recommended by the Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute in its December 2024 Paper, version 2.0 “Methodologies to calculate sustainability indicators for the EU Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulation”, to be found at https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024.