MiCAR WHITE PAPER

Lagrange (LA)

Version 1.1

June 2025

White Paper in accordance with Article 6 of the Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) for the European Union (EU) & European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: Seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA.

Prepared and Filed by Lagrange (BVI) Limited

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01　　DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-06-02

02　　STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(3) OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

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

03　　COMPLIANCE STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(6) OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 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.

04　　STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(5), POINTS (A), (B), (C), OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

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

05　　STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(5), POINT (D), OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

false

06　　STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(5), POINTS (E) AND (F), OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

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 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

08   CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRYPTO-ASSET

LA is a crypto-asset intended to facilitate core operations within the Lagrange Prover Network—a decentralized, modular infrastructure built to deliver scalable zero-knowledge (ZK) proof generation. This network is composed of independent Prover Supernets that execute computational tasks and contribute to a shared proving layer. LA is used for staking, payment of proving services, operator incentives, and governance within the ecosystem. It is not pegged to fiat currency or backed by physical assets, and it does not confer any financial, ownership, or dividend rights. The crypto asset's value is determined solely by market supply and demand.

09   Not applicable.

10   KEY INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

LA is being admitted to trading on crypto-asset trading platforms in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA). This admission aims to facilitate broader access and liquidity in a regulated framework. The names of the trading platforms for which admission is sought are: Crypto.com, Binance, Bitget, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate.io and KuCoin.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSIO TO TRADING

A.1   NAME

Lagrange (BVI) Limited

A.2   LEGAL FORM

Limited liability company

A.3   REGISTERED ADDRESS

Walkers Corporate (BVI) Limited
171 Main Street, PO Box 92, Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands, VG 1110.

A.4   HEAD OFFICE

Walkers Corporate (BVI) Limited
171 Main Street, PO Box 92, Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands, VG 1110.

A.5   REGISTRATION DATE

08-04-2025

A.6   LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER

Not available

A.7   ANOTHER IDENTIFIER REQUIRED PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE NATIONAL LAW

2174071

A.8   CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER

+1-345-926-8121

A.9   E-MAIL ADDRESS

info@lagrangefoundation.org

A.10   RESPONSE TIME (DAYS)

2 business days

A.11   **PARENT COMPANY**

Lagrange Foundation
190 Elgin Avenue, George Town
Grand Cayman, KY1-9008
Cayman Islands

Lagrange Foundation is the sole shareholder of Lagrange (BVI) Limited, holding 100% of its issued share capital.

A.12   **MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY**

Full Name	Craig Pascoe
Business Address	340 Andrew Drive, Unit 8 George Town Grand Cayman Cayman Islands, KY1-1106
Function	Sole Director

A.13   **BUSINESS ACTIVITY**

Primary operating entity for the Lagrange Foundation. It is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Foundation's strategic objectives, including protocol development, ecosystem support, and technological infrastructure management. The entity coordinates research and development, oversees the deployment of smart contracts and on-chain governance mechanisms, and facilitates community engagement and stakeholder relations.

A.14   **PARENT COMPANY BUSINESS ACTIVITY**

The objective is to support the development, promotion, and long-term growth of the Lagrange Protocol and its broader ecosystem. The issuer may undertake any activities which, in the opinion of its director, are ancillary or conducive to achieving this purpose, either directly or indirectly.

A.15   **NEWLY ESTABLISHED**

true

A.16   **FINANCIAL CONDITION FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS**

The entity was incorporated in April 2025 and is therefore recently established. As such, it is not yet in a position to provide the information requested under this section. In particular, the company has not completed a full financial year or interim period of operation, and no historical financial information is available at this stage that would allow for a balanced and comprehensive review of the development, performance, and position of the business, nor any meaningful analysis of material changes.

A.17   FINANCIAL CONDITION SINCE REGISTRATION

Since its incorporation, the entity has not yet generated revenue and remains in the early stages of operational development. To support its initial activities, the Parent entity has secured a promissory note of up to USD 500.000, which serves as an interim financing arrangement to fund the entity's foundational operations and regulatory preparations. This funding arrangement provides the necessary liquidity to support organizational setup, compliance efforts, and strategic planning associated with the forthcoming launch of its services. At this stage, no material changes have occurred in the company's financial condition, and no interim financial statements have yet been produced. A fair review of the Parent entity's financial position will be provided in subsequent disclosures once the company has completed its first financial reporting period.

PART B – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, IF DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFEROR OR PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

Not applicable.

PART C- INFORMATION ABOUT THE OPERATOR OF THE TRADING PLATFORM IN CASES WHERE IT DRAWS UP THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER AND INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER PERSONS DRAWING UP THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6(1), SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable.

PART D- INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1   CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT NAME

Lagrange

D.2   CRYPTO-ASSETS NAME

LA

D.3   ABBREVIATION

LA

D.4   CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The crypto-asset is connected to a modular and scalable infrastructure layer designed to facilitate zero-knowledge (ZK) proof generation. This framework is based on Prover Supernets—customizable, isolated subnetworks deployed within a broader proving ecosystem. Each Prover Supernet enables operators to tailor parameters such as tokenomics, staking criteria, hardware requirements, prover access rights, and task allocation mechanisms to specific computational or operational needs.

The network architecture relies on two core components: Gateways, which manage the distribution of computational tasks and enforce operational rules; and Provers, which contribute computational capacity to generate ZK proofs. This structure allows each Supernet to operate autonomously while still participating in a shared system that facilitates interoperability and value accrual through proof services.

The infrastructure is built atop EigenLayer and supported by more than 85 institutional-grade operators, ensuring resilience, cost efficiency, and a high level of decentralization. Through this design, the crypto-asset ecosystem aims to provide secure, efficient, and

customizable proving capabilities to support a range of use cases, including rollups, ZK coprocessors, zero-knowledge machine learning (ZKML), and other decentralized applications.

The native token serves as the core economic engine of the Lagrange Prover Network. It is used to compensate Provers for their computational contributions, secure the network through staking, and participate in governance mechanisms. Value generated through proof generation flows back to the token, with the aim of enabling sustainable incentives and subsidizing proving costs. This structure is designed to support long-term scalability and to align stakeholder interests.

D.5   DETAILS OF ALL NATURAL OR LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

- Ismael Hishon-Rezaizadeh

Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/i20h/

Twitter/X: https://x.com/Ismael_H_R

Ismael Hishon-Rezaizadeh serves as Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Lagrange's Project. He is responsible for strategic leadership, product vision, and the overall execution of the Project's mission.

- Amir Rezaizadeh

Co-Founder & Chief Operating Officer

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/amirr

Twitter/X: https://x.com/AmirRezaizadeh

Amir Rezaizadeh is the Co-Founder and Chief Operating Officer, overseeing day-to-day operations, organizational management, and cross-functional coordination to ensure efficient execution across all business verticals.

D.6   UTILITY TOKEN CLASSIFICATION

false

D.7   KEY FEATURES OF GOODS/SERVICES FOR UTILITY TOKEN PROJECTS

Not applicable.

D.8   PLANS FOR THE TOKEN

The crypto-asset is issued with a total supply of 1.000.000.000 tokens at genesis with a yearly incremental emission of up to 4%. The token emission schedule is designed to support the sustainable development, security, and growth of the Lagrange proving infrastructure, aligning with the interests of contributors, users, and stakeholders.

Below is a breakdown of the initial token allocation, lock-up terms, and vesting schedules:

Seed Round – 9.08%

Allocated to early strategic investors to support protocol development.
Lock-up period: 12 months from issuance
Vesting: Linear over the following 24 months

Series A – 9.46%

Allocated to institutional backers participating in the network's first major funding round.
Lock-up period: 12 months
Vesting: Linear over 24 months after lock-up

Early Contributors – 25.39%

Designated for core team members, advisors, and developers who contributed to protocol architecture, cryptography, and deployment.
Lock-up period: 12 months
Vesting: Linear over 24 months thereafter

Other Business Partners – 1.30%

Allocated to liquidity providers supporting exchange listings and secondary market operations.
No lock-up; fully liquid at issuance

Community and Ecosystem – 34.78%

Reserved for ongoing ecosystem growth, including grants, user incentives, and partner integrations.
No lock-up period
Vesting: Linear over 48 months

Initial Airdrop – 10.00%

Designed to bootstrap decentralization and reward early adopters.

Distributed at launch

Lagrange Foundation – 10.00%

Allocated to the entity overseeing network governance and protocol stewardship.
No lock-up; fully liquid.

This token distribution should reflect a long-term orientation with substantial allocations to community and ecosystem development. Lock-up and vesting terms have been structured to mitigate speculative pressure and ensure gradual release into circulation.

D.9   RESOURCE ALLOCATION

To date, Lagrange has successfully completed two rounds of venture financing, raising a total of $17.2 million from leading global investors in the blockchain and Web3 ecosystem. These funding rounds have been instrumental in building the foundation of the Lagrange Prover Network, enabling the project to execute key milestones across technology development, team expansion, compliance, and operational resilience.

Seed Round – February 2023: Lagrange raised $4 million at a $20 million equity valuation and a $31 million fully diluted valuation (FDV). The round was led by 1kx, with participation from Maven11 and Lattice Fund. These proceeds supported the early technical research and protocol design phases, initial team formation, and the commencement of infrastructure development.

Series A – November 2023: Lagrange raised an additional $13.2 million at a $70 million equity valuation and a $140 million FDV. The round was led by Founders Fund, a globally recognized venture capital firm, with continued support from Archetype, 1kx, Maven11, and Fenbushi Capital. This round enabled the formal establishment of the network architecture, scaling of contributor teams, and the initiation of key partnerships across the cryptographic and blockchain infrastructure space.

The funds raised have been allocated across core operational areas typical of large-scale decentralized infrastructure deployments. This includes:

- Contributor Compensation: Attracting and retaining engineering talent, cryptographers, and protocol architects.

- Security Audits: Commissioning independent, third-party audits of key components of the Prover Network.

- Network Development: Building and maintaining the Lagrange proving layer.

- Regulatory and Legal: Ensuring compliance with evolving frameworks and supporting legal structuring in multiple jurisdictions.

- Community and Ecosystem Development: Funding initiatives that support early adoption, education, and ecosystem growth.

Together, this capital has laid the groundwork for the launch of a secure, compliant, and scalable proving infrastructure positioned to serve the next generation of decentralized applications, ZK solutions, and rollup ecosystems.

D.10 PLANNED USE OF COLLECTED FUNDS OR CRYPTO-ASSETS

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project.

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

E.1   PUBLIC OFFERING OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

ATTR

E.2   REASONS FOR PUBLIC OFFER OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

Lagrange (BVI) Limited is seeking the admission of LA to trading on regulated platforms and has prepared this White Paper in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth under MiCAR.

The primary objective of this initiative is to provide investors in the European Union and European Economic Area with access to the Lagrange native token within a transparent and MiCAR-compliant framework. Lagrange (BVI) Limited aims to establish a clear and reliable regulatory basis for the token, fostering greater market confidence and investor protection.

E.3   FUNDRAISING TARGET

Not applicable.

E.4   MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION GOALS

Not applicable.

E.5   MAXIMUM SUBSCRIPTION GOAL

Not applicable.

E.6   OVERSUBSCRIPTION ACCEPTANCE

Not applicable.

E.7   OVERSUBSCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Not applicable.

E.8   ISSUE PRICE

USD 0.50 per $LA token.

E.9   OFFICIAL CURRENCY OR ANY OTHER CRYPTO-ASSETS DETERMINING THE ISSUE PRICE

USD.

E.10   SUBSCRIPTION FEE

Not applicable.

E.11   OFFER PRICE DETERMINATION METHOD

Not applicable.

E.12   TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFERED/TRADED CRYPTO-ASSETS

Total number of tokens: 1,000,000,000 with a 4% annual emission rate. More information on the token are available at: https://www.lagrangefoundation.org/blog/introducing-the-lagrange-token.

E.13   TARGETED HOLDERS

ALL

E.14   HOLDER RESTRICTIONS

Not applicable.

E.15   REIMBURSEMENT NOTICE

Not applicable.

E.16   REFUND MECHANISM

Not applicable.

E.17   REFUND TIMELINE

Not applicable.

E.18   OFFER PHASES

Not applicable.

E.19   EARLY PURCHASE DISCOUNT

Not applicable.

E.20   TIME-LIMITED OFFER

Not applicable.

E.21   SUBSCRIPTION PERIOD BEGINNING

Not applicable.

E.22   SUBSCRIPTION PERIOD END

Not applicable.

E.23   SAFEGUARDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR OFFERED FUNDS/CRYPTO-ASSETS

Not applicable.

E.24   PAYMENT METHODS FOR CRYPTO-ASSET PURCHASE

Not applicable.

E.25   VALUE TRANSFER METHODS FOR REIMBURSEMENT

Not applicable.

E.26   RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL

Not applicable.

E.27   TRANSFER OF PURCHASED CRYPTO-ASSETS

Not applicable.

E.28   TRANSFER TIME SCHEDULE

Not applicable.

E.29   PURCHASER'S TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

The technical requirements that a purchaser must meet to hold the acquired crypto-assets depend on the specific features and capabilities of the platform through which the crypto-asset is made available. These may vary depending on the custody model, wallet compatibility, and user access protocols implemented by the respective crypto-asset service provider.

E.30   CRYPTO-ASSET SERVICE PROVIDER (CASP) NAME

Not applicable.

E.31 CASP IDENTIFIER

Not applicable.

E.32 PLACEMENT FORM

NTAV

E.33 TRADING PLATFORMS NAME

Crypto.com, Binance, Bitget, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate.io and KuCoin

E.34 TRADING PLATFORMS MARKET IDENTIFIER CODE (MIC)

Bitvavo: VAVO, Binance; BIN (others unknown)

E.35 TRADING PLATFORMS ACCESS

LA will be accessible on the following trading platforms: Crypto.com, Binance, Bitget, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate.io and KuCoin.

E.36 INVOLVED COSTS

Applicable fees depend on the pricing structure of the platform through which the crypto-asset is accessed. Additional costs may also arise when transferring the crypto-asset off the platform, such as network or "gas" fees associated with blockchain transactions.

E.37 OFFER EXPENSES

Not applicable.

E.38 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest have been identified as of today in relation to the admission to trading of LA tokens. MiCAR-compliant Crypto-Asset Service Providers are required to implement robust measures to identify, manage, and mitigate conflicts of interest. Potential holders are strongly encouraged to review the conflict of interest policy of their respective service provider before engaging in any transaction.

E.39 APPLICABLE LAW

Not applicable, as the referenced provision pertains to an "offer to the public," whereas this white paper relates exclusively to an admission to trading.

E.40 COMPETENT COURT

Not applicable, as the referenced provision pertains to an "offer to the public," whereas this white paper relates exclusively to an admission to trading.

PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

F.1   CRYPTO-ASSET TYPE

Under MiCAR, the crypto-asset described in the present white paper does not qualify as an electronic money token (EMT) or an asset-referenced token (ART). It is a digital representation of value that can be stored and transferred using distributed ledger technology (DLT) or similar technology, without embodying or conferring any rights to its holder. The asset does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing an official currency, a basket of assets, or any other underlying rights.

The value of the crypto-asset is entirely determined by market forces—specifically, the dynamics of supply and demand—and is not supported by any stabilization mechanism. It is neither pegged to a fiat currency nor backed by external assets, which differentiates it from EMTs and ARTs. Moreover, the crypto-asset does not qualify as a financial instrument, deposit, insurance policy, pension product, or any other regulated financial product under EU law. It does not confer any financial entitlements contractual claims on its holders, thereby placing it outside the regulatory scope governing traditional financial instruments.

F.2   CRYPTO-ASSET FUNCTIONALITY

LA plays a central role in the operation and sustainability of the Lagrange Prover Network, which facilitates decentralized zero-knowledge proof generation. Its economic design ensures that the token directly captures value generated by proving activities, aligning the interests of clients, provers, and token holders.

The Lagrange native token serves three core functions within the network:

Staking – Token holders can stake their tokens to support the operation and security of the network. Staking also determines how protocol emissions are distributed across Prover Supernets, aligning incentives with demand.

Governance – The token enables participation in protocol governance, allowing holders to vote on key decisions related to network upgrades, economic parameters, and Supernet configurations.

Payment Utility – The token is used as part of the payment infrastructure for zero-knowledge (ZK) proof generation. It facilitates the distribution of rewards to provers and subsidizes proving costs.

Through these functions, the Lagrange token is integral to the network's operation, value alignment, and long-term resilience.

F.3   PLANNED APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONALITIES

LA is integrated into an operational protocol—the Lagrange ZK Prover Network—which provides scalable, decentralized proof generation for a wide array of applications. The infrastructure is live and actively supporting services for rollups, ZK coprocessors, and cross-chain communication protocols. Deployed on EigenLayer, the network is currently maintained by more than 85 institutional-grade operators, each running multiple prover nodes. These provers respond to proof requests distributed by Supernets, ensuring a high degree of liveness and computational throughput.

The Lagrange ZK Prover Network's architecture allows the system to handle large volumes of proof requests without congestion, ensuring low latency and predictable performance. The Gateway and Prover design provides a simple, reliable interface for clients, while maintaining decentralization and efficiency at scale. This infrastructure forms the foundation for the Lagrange token's utility and supports its role in incentivizing network participants and enabling scalable zero-knowledge computations across diverse Web3 applications.

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.4   TYPE OF WHITE PAPER

OTHR

F.5   THE TYPE OF SUBMISSION

NEWT

F.6   CRYPTO-ASSET CHARACTERISTICS

The designed crypto-asset model combines an initial token emission framework of 1 billion tokens with incentive mechanisms connected to a yearly incremental emission of up to 4%, staking, and vesting. Together, these features should create a self-reinforcing economic system that maintains scalability, long-term stability, and incentive alignment across all participants.

The Lagrange ecosystem balances supply and demand through two primary components:

Token Emissions: A fixed annual issuance rate is allocated to subsidize prover activity, lowering costs for clients and incentivizing participation.

Supply Sinks: staking mechanisms and vesting reduce circulating supply, enhancing scarcity and supporting value retention.

F.7   COMMERCIAL NAME OR TRADING NAME

LA

F.8   WEBSITE OF THE ISSUER

https://www.lagrangefoundation.org/blog/introducing-the-lagrange-token

F.9   STARTING DATE OF OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

2025-06-30

F.10   PUBLICATION DATE

2025-06-30

F.11   ANY OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE ISSUER

Not applicable.

F.12   LANGUAGE OR LANGUAGES OF THE WHITE PAPER

English.

F.13   DIGITAL TOKEN IDENTIFIER CODE USED TO UNIQUELY IDENTIFY THE CRYPTO-ASSET OR EACH OF THE SEVERAL CRYPTO ASSETS TO WHICH THE WHITE PAPER RELATES, WHERE AVAILABLE

The LA token has not been assigned an ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier (DTI).

F.14   FUNCTIONALLY FUNGIBLE GROUP DIGITAL TOKEN IDENTIFIER, WHERE AVAILABLE

Not applicable.

F.15   VOLUNTARY DATA FLAG

false

F.16   PERSONAL DATA FLAG

false

F.17   LEI ELIGIBILITY

false

F.18   HOME MEMBER STATE

Malta

F.19   HOST MEMBER STATES

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

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

G.1   PURCHASER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Purchasers or holders of LA do not acquire any contractual claims, ownership interests, or entitlements against Lagrange (BVI) Limited or any other affiliated entity by virtue of holding the token. The Lagrange token is a decentralized digital asset designed solely for functional use within the Lagrange Prover Network.

Token holders may utilize the Lagrange token to (i) stake or delegate tokens to specific Prover Supernets to support decentralized proof generation, (ii) pay for network services such as zero-knowledge (ZK) proof generation, and (iii) participate in governance mechanisms, where applicable, related to protocol-level decisions.

Holding LA does not grant any rights to dividends, profit-sharing, equity, or voting rights in any legal entity associated with the Lagrange ecosystem. The token is not a security or share and does not confer any ownership, legal claim, or financial return from the assets, revenues, or operations of Lagrange (BVI) Limited or any other entity involved in the development or operation of the network. Token utility is exclusively tied to its use within the Lagrange protocol in accordance with its technical specifications.

G.2   EXERCISE OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATION

LA has no centralized issuer that grants rights or entitlements. Any use of the token is executed directly through the protocol's technical functionalities.

G.3   CONDITIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Any changes to the fundamental characteristics or functionality of the Lagrange native token would constitute changes to the Lagrange Prover Network's protocol or governance structure, as the token's utility is intrinsically linked to the operation of the network. No single party, including the core contributors or the Lagrange Foundation, can unilaterally alter the token's core properties. Any such modifications must follow a structured governance process. In practice, proposed updates to network software—such as those affecting staking mechanisms, proof generation processes, or token-related parameters—would be subject to community deliberation and require broad consensus or governance approval before implementation.

G.4   FUTURE PUBLIC OFFERS

Not applicable.

G.5   ISSUER RETAINED CRYPTO-ASSETS

10% of the total token supply—equivalent to 100 million Lagrange tokens—will be allocated to and held by the Lagrange Foundation, which serves as the parent entity of the issuer.

G.6   UTILITY TOKEN CLASSIFICATION

false

G.7   KEY FEATURES OF GOODS/SERVICES OF UTILITY TOKENS

Not applicable.

G.8   UTILITY TOKENS REDEMPTION

Not applicable.

G.9   NON-TRADING REQUEST

true

G.10   CRYPTO-ASSETS PURCHASE OR SALE MODALITIES

Not applicable.

G.11   CRYPTO-ASSETS TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Not applicable.

G.12   SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT PROTOCOLS

The total supply of LA is at 1 billion tokens at genesis, a core element of the designed token model and long-term sustainability. These tokens have been pre-minted and are held in various allocations—such as those for contributors, ecosystem development, and the Lagrange Foundation—according to a transparent distribution schedule. The economic model does include a yearly incremental emission of up to 4%, intended to support ongoing network incentives, such as prover rewards and ecosystem growth.

This controlled inflation mechanism is designed to be sustainable over time and is governed through structured processes. The network relies on the redistribution of both pre-minted and newly emitted tokens through mechanisms such as emissions and staking rewards. The 1.000.000.000-token cap at genesis, combined with the predictable emission schedule, ensures long-term supply transparency and supports the economic integrity of the Lagrange Prover Network.

G.13   SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS

Lagrange follows a structured and transparent distribution model, ensuring the gradual release of its pre-minted 1 billion token supply and a yearly incremental LA emission of up to 4%. Token distribution is governed by scheduled allocations for early contributors, the community, the ecosystem, and the Lagrange Foundation. In addition, emissions are used to incentivize network participation through staking and proving activities. The protocol does not allow any further minting or inflationary issuance beyond the original supply, preserving scarcity and long-term economic discipline.

G.14   TOKEN VALUE PROTECTION SCHEMES

false

G.15   TOKEN VALUE PROTECTION SCHEMES DESCRIPTION

Not applicable.

G.16   COMPENSATION SCHEMES

false

G.17   COMPENSATION SCHEMES DESCRIPTION

Not applicable.

G.18   APPLICABLE LAW

The Lagrange token does not fall under the jurisdiction of any single legal framework or governing entity. However, for the purposes of legal clarity in connection with the issuance provided by the issuer, the applicable law shall be that of the British Virgin Islands, except where mandatory conflict-of-law rules under applicable European Union or national legislation require the application of a different substantive law.

G.19   COMPETENT COURT

In the event of any dispute arising in connection with the Lagrange token or its issuance, use, or trading, the competent court shall be the courts of the British Virgin Islands, subject to the mandatory provisions of EU or national law that may designate a different competent jurisdiction.

PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1   DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY (DLT)

The Lagrange Protocol is deployed atop Ethereum, a widely adopted public, permissionless distributed ledger technology (DLT). All cryptographic commitments, token interactions, and staking mechanics are recorded on Ethereum's blockchain. The protocol also utilizes EigenLayer, a restaking protocol built on Ethereum, to extend Ethereum's security guarantees to the Lagrange Prover Network. As such, the foundational DLT infrastructure supporting the Lagrange Protocol benefits from Ethereum's robust decentralization, transparency, and immutability. The Lagrange native token is issued and transacted as an ERC-20 standard token on Ethereum.

Here the links to the technical documentations:

ZK Prover Network: https://docs.lagrange.dev/prover-network/overview

ZK Coprocessor: https://docs.lagrange.dev/zk-coprocessor/overview

Please note that the ZK Coprocessor can process smart contract's storage on any EVM based chains and answer queries for these contracts on another chain, without the need to use bridges.

H.2   PROTOCOLS AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Lagrange adheres to a combination of open and custom-developed standards. Core interactions such as token transfers, staking, and governance use the ERC-20 token standard. Off-chain and inter-process communication within the proving infrastructure is built on gRPC for efficient, bidirectional streaming between Gateways and Provers. The system employs Protobuf schemas for structured data encoding. Additionally, the protocol integrates ZK proof generation libraries and verifier smart contracts, consistent with zk-SNARK and zk-STARK cryptographic standards, depending on the Prover Supernet use case. The architecture is modular and designed for compatibility with Web3 infrastructure, including wallet and RPC tools.

Here the link to Lagrange's GitHub repositories:

https://github.com/orgs/Lagrange-Labs/repositories

H.3   TECHNOLOGY USED

See H.2.

H.4   CONSENSUS MECHANISM

The Lagrange Protocol itself does not implement a native consensus layer but relies on Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism for all on-chain operations, including token issuance, staking, and governance. The computational activities within the proving layer (e.g., proof generation and verification) are coordinated off-chain through deterministic assignment and verification mechanisms governed by the Gateway. Task completion is verifiable by cryptographic proofs and enforced via smart contract-based economic finality and staking-based slashing mechanisms.

H.5   INCENTIVE MECHANISMS AND APPLICABLE FEES

The Lagrange Prover Network is underpinned by a work-based economic model. Incentives are designed to align clients, provers, and token holders through the following mechanisms:

- Provers earn rewards in the Lagrange native token, either directly from emissions or via client payments for proof generation;

- Clients pay proving fees proportional to computational complexity through native tokens and help subsidize proving costs;

- A controlled emission schedule distributes newly minted tokens to subsidize proving, reducing entry costs for users;

- Token holders stake or delegate tokens to specific Supernets to unlock emissions. Staked tokens are subject to slashing in case of prover misbehavior, enforcing protocol security;

- Emissions and rewards are subject to vesting, creating supply sinks and ensuring long-term network stability.

This economic model is designed to scale with proving demand and to encourage sustainable ecosystem growth while linking network usage directly to token utility and value.

H.6   USE OF DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

true

H.7   DLT FUNCTIONALITY DESCRIPTION

Ethereum is a decentralized, permissionless blockchain that functions as a distributed ledger. It maintains a tamper-resistant, cryptographically secured, and publicly accessible ledger of transactions across a peer-to-peer network of nodes. Unlike traditional blockchains limited to financial transfers, Ethereum supports programmable logic via

smart contracts—self-executing code deployed and executed directly on-chain using the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

The ledger records both value transfers and state transitions resulting from smart contract execution. Each block in the Ethereum chain includes a reference to the previous block, ensuring immutability through cryptographic hashing. Ethereum's consensus mechanism is Proof-of-Stake (PoS), whereby validators are selected to propose and attest to blocks based on the amount of ETH they have staked. This system ensures high security, decentralization, and energy efficiency, reducing energy usage by over 99% compared to Proof-of-Work.

H.8   AUDIT

A comprehensive audit of the smart contract infrastructure has been conducted by an independent third-party security firm.

H.9   AUDIT OUTCOME

The audit was successfully completed, with no critical vulnerabilities identified. The system is considered secure based on the scope and methodology of the review.

PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1   OFFER-RELATED RISKS

Although this White Paper has been prepared with diligence and in accordance with applicable MiCA guidelines, future changes in EU or national regulations may affect the legal classification, tradability, or compliance status of LA.

LA can be subject to significant price fluctuations based on supply-demand dynamics, market sentiment, and external macroeconomic factors. These may result in financial losses for token holders.

While admission to trading increases accessibility, liquidity is not guaranteed. Low trading volumes may result in high slippage or the inability to exit positions efficiently.

Malfunctions, coding bugs, or vulnerabilities in the token's smart contract could disrupt operations. Additionally, trading via third-party platforms may expose token holders to custodial and operational risks.

Integration with third-party trading platforms involves dependencies on their internal policies and stability. Delisting, insolvency, or technical failures at such platforms could adversely impact tradability.

I.2   ISSUER-RELATED RISKS

The issuer and the parent entity, although operating with a sustainable economic model, may face financial distress due to unforeseen events such as failure to meet adoption targets, loss of key personnel, or adverse regulatory outcomes.

The Lagrange Foundation is dedicated to promoting the growth and adoption of the Lagrange protocol. Among its key objectives, the associated crypto-asset aims to establish a decentralized governance structure that minimizes reliance on any single entity. However, until full decentralization is achieved, the protocol remains exposed to certain issuer-related risks, including operational dependency on the Foundation itself.

Operational reliance on infrastructure providers (e.g., cloud services, validators) introduces potential exposure if such relationships are interrupted or terminated.

Negative public perception, project missteps, or miscommunication may harm the issuer's credibility and indirectly affect token value.

The protocol operates in a highly competitive ZK infrastructure market. More effective or better-capitalized competitors may emerge.

I.3 CRYPTO-ASSETS-RELATED RISKS

LA has no intrinsic value and does not grant holders rights to dividends, profits, or governance in the corporate sense. Valuation is entirely market-driven. These are the main risks related to the crypto-asset:

- Volatility: As with most crypto-assets, the token is prone to substantial short-term and long-term price fluctuations;

- Liquidity Constraints: Market depth and order book participation may vary over time, especially in early stages of listing;

- Security Risks: Risks such as private key loss, hacking incidents at custodians or exchanges, and unauthorized access can lead to permanent loss of tokens;

- Technological Obsolescence: New innovations or competing protocols may outpace or replace the utility of Lagrange;

- Regulatory Recharacterization: Although not classified as a financial instrument, certain jurisdictions may interpret the token differently, exposing it and the issuer to new compliance burdens.

I.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED RISKS

The following risks could hinder the successful implementation of the project:

- Execution Risks: Delays or failures in reaching project milestones or implementing network upgrades may negatively affect perception and value;

- Resource Constraints: Budget limitations, failure to hire necessary technical personnel, or reliance on volunteer contributors could hinder development;

- Integration Risks: Interoperability issues or failures in deploying Supernets or integrating with EigenLayer could delay or impair functionality.

I.5 TECHNOLOGY-RELATED RISKS

This section covers technical vulnerabilities and external dependencies associated with the infrastructure underpinning the Lagrange Prover Network:

- Blockchain Infrastructure Risk: The Lagrange protocol is built on Ethereum. Any downtime, congestion, or protocol-level vulnerabilities in Ethereum could impair the operation or accessibility of the Lagrange token;

- Smart Contract Bugs: Although thoroughly audited, smart contracts may contain undetected bugs or be exploited through novel attack vectors;

- Fault-Tolerance Risks: Lagrange's model involves operator incentives and slashing conditions. Misconfigurations or unanticipated failures in this mechanism could result in network unreliability;

- Centralization Risks: Despite decentralization efforts, reliance on a limited pool of institutional-grade operators in the early stages may create a perception of centralization;

- Private Key Management: Both users and validators must manage private keys securely. Loss or theft of keys is irreversible and may result in complete token loss;

- Maintenance and Upgrades: Regular protocol updates and network maintenance introduce a small risk of unexpected bugs or incompatibility issues. The governance structure that will be implemented, while designed for stability, may also delay critical updates due to its consensus-based decision-making process.

I.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

To address the aforementioned risks, the Lagrange Protocol has implemented industry-standard mitigation strategies, which are reviewed and updated on a regular basis:

- Regulatory Monitoring: The issuer actively monitors regulatory developments and will adapt operations to ensure continuous MiCAR and jurisdictional compliance;

- Security and Audits: Smart contracts and core infrastructure are subject to regular third-party audits. A responsible disclosure program is also in place;

- Transparent Governance: Any proposed protocol-level changes undergo a transparent disclosure and a review process, consistent with best practices;

- Redundancy and Resilience: The architecture of the Lagrange Prover Network includes fault tolerance (e.g., re-auctioning jobs), persistent storage, and global prover distribution;

- Staged Rollout and Risk Management: Supernets can adopt permissioned setups and progressive decentralization, allowing controlled scaling with robust monitoring;

- Community Engagement and Education: A clear communication strategy and community engagement program aim to reduce misinformation and strengthen ecosystem resilience.

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

The crypto-asset associated with the Lagrange Network operates atop the Ethereum blockchain, which transitioned from a proof-of-work (PoW) consensus mechanism to a proof-of-stake (PoS) mechanism in September 2022 through the network upgrade known as "The Merge."

According to publicly available data published by the Ethereum Foundation, this transition resulted in a dramatic reduction in the network's energy consumption—by more than 99.95%. Prior to the Merge, Ethereum's annual energy consumption was comparable to that of a medium-sized country; post-Merge, its consumption is estimated to be approximately 0.0026 TWh per year, roughly equivalent to that of a small town or a single commercial office building.

This substantial decrease is attributed to the fact that PoS no longer requires energy-intensive mining operations. Instead, validators are selected based on the amount of ETH they have staked, a process that requires only a fraction of the computational effort.

As the Lagrange Network is built on Ethereum and leverages its consensus mechanism, its environmental impact is aligned with Ethereum's low-energy PoS design. The Lagrange architecture also incorporates modular proving systems and off-chain computation, which help to reduce unnecessary on-chain transactions, further mitigating environmental impact.

This alignment with Ethereum's energy-efficient infrastructure supports broader sustainability goals and contributes to minimizing adverse environmental and climate-related effects associated with blockchain technology.

Source: Ethereum Foundation – ethereum.org/en/energy-consumption/