CROSS White Paper

1. Abstract

Over the past few decades, the gaming industry has grown into a major economic force, but most games still operate on centralized, server-based architectures that deny players true ownership of their in-game assets. Items, currency and characters earned by players remain locked on developers' servers, and the value created by player engagement is captured solely by the game operator. This centralized model means that even if a game thrives, players cannot hope to realize any tangible benefits from the time and effort that they have invested.

CROSS addresses these limitations by introducing a **Game Token Protocol** that leverages blockchain technology to give players ownership of the value they create. CROSS consists of a protocol that enables **every game to issue its own tokens** and **a blockchain gaming platform** designed to facilitate free and transparent ownership and trading of in-game assets. By tokenizing game items, CROSS allows players to securely own, transfer and trade them outside the confines of any single game. This transformative approach unlocks a new, player-centric game economy where digital assets become freely exchangeable and persist beyond individual titles.

By empowering players with true ownership and providing developers with simple tokenization tools, CROSS aims to fundamentally reshape the gaming landscape. The protocol aligns the interests of players and developers: **players** gain **a tangible stake in game economies**, while **developers** benefit from **enhanced user engagement and a vibrant, interconnected ecosystem**. The result is a more equitable and robust gaming industry in which the value generated by games is shared among those who contribute to them.

2. Vision & Mission

CROSS's vision is to **provide players with ownership of all in-game assets** by decentralizing game economies. In pursuit of this vision, the project's mission is to **offer a universal protocol that allows any game to easily issue its own blockchain-based tokens**, thereby **empowering players to own and intuitively trade their in-game assets**. By moving in-game economies to an open blockchain infrastructure, CROSS promises decentralized and distributed value to ensure a seamless and transparent experience for all participants.

3. Problem Statement

Despite the gaming industry's massive scale and rapid growth, it continues to face the persistent issues of centralized asset control and a lack of standardization.

3.1. Player Limitations

In traditional games, players **do not truly own the items** or currencies they acquire. Assets are tied to game servers and accounts, so a player risks losing the time and money invested if a game shuts down or their account is banned.

Moreover, the **value of in-game assets is rarely recognized in the real world**. Players often spend money acquiring items through in-game purchases, leveling up or participating in events, yet these assets have little to no legitimate value outside the game. While some internal marketplaces and third-party P2P trading platforms exist, they are frequently restricted or deemed illegal by developers, preventing players from freely exchanging their digital possessions.

3.2. Developer Challenges

Game developers face **high barriers when attempting to integrate blockchain technology**. Implementing smart contracts, managing gas fees and ensuring security require specialized expertise and resources that have not traditionally been available to game developers

Additionally, a **lack of standardization across different blockchain platforms** means developers must navigate the complexities of numerous token standards, consensus models, gas fee models and wallet compatibility issues, leading to redundant development work and an overly complicated user experience.

3.3. Ecosystem Constraints

The current gaming ecosystem has an **imbalanced value structure** in which developers monopolize revenue streams while players who contribute countless hours receive no tangible rewards. This imbalance can easily erode long-term player engagement.

Game assets are siloed with **virtually no interoperability between titles**. These assets remain confined to separate servers and databases, making transfers between games impossible in most cases. The lack of specialized gaming protocols or integrated ecosystems severely limits the utility and scope of assets across games and genres. This interoperability problem has stunted the concept of asset tokenization from its paradigm-shifting potential for global gaming industry transformation until now.

4. Solution Overview

CROSS combines blockchain technology with user-friendly design to address these issues through the following key solutions:

4.1. True Asset Ownership for Players

Every in-game asset (currency, items, characters, etc.) can be represented as a token on the blockchain. By **tokenizing game assets** as either fungible or non-fungible tokens (NFTs), CROSS ensures players have true ownership and full control over their items “on-chain.”

Instead of being stored on a developer’s server, these assets reside in the player’s personal wallet, allowing them to keep, use or trade assets freely. This **player-centric approach** ensures that assets remain independent of any single game, enabling flexibility and interoperability while opening the door to real and lasting value for players.

4.2. Developer-Friendly Integration

CROSS provides a **comprehensive development framework to greatly simplify blockchain adoption for game studios**. With ready-made smart contract templates, SDKs and APIs, developers can seamlessly issue game tokens for both new and existing games, easily integrating blockchain features without the need for deep technical expertise.

By handling asset tokenization and management, CROSS minimizes the workload and costs associated with writing complex contracts, running nodes and conducting security audits. Developers can efficiently issue game tokens, including BEP-20, BEP-721 and BEP-1155, while seamlessly participating and allowing their players to participate in the blockchain gaming ecosystem.

4.3. Seamless & Open Ecosystem

The platform is designed to make all blockchain interactions simple and secure, fostering a vibrant in-game economy. A **user-friendly interface** abstracts away complexities like wallet addresses and gas fees, hiding key blockchain functions behind a veil of simplicity. This important aspect of CROSS allows all gamers to own and trade assets with ease, whether or not they understand the nuances of blockchain and cryptocurrency.

Built-in bridge technology connects CROSS chain with BNB Smart Chain and other networks, supporting bi-directional asset transfers and cross-game interoperability. Additionally, robust security measures (smart contract audits, fraud detection, multi-factor authentication, etc.) **protect users** to ensure trust and fairness in the ecosystem.

5. Ecosystem and Use Cases

CROSS will become a comprehensive platform for real-world adoption in gaming and related digital domains. The following key areas illustrate how CROSS is applied in practice to create a vibrant ecosystem of products and use cases:

5.1. Onboarding Games & Ecosystem Growth

CROSS is committed to fostering a diverse gaming ecosystem, with a short-term goal of launching **over 100 games**. This milestone is viewed as a strategic inflection point where the ecosystem reaches critical mass, setting the stage for exponential growth.

Why 100 Games Matter - "Lessons from Steam": Historical trends show that once a gaming platform releases enough titles, its ecosystem accelerates rapidly. The case of Steam illustrates this effect. While only a few games were initially launched, exponential growth followed only once the platform exceeded a critical number of releases. The resulting platform today consists of a thriving worldwide marketplace consisting of tens of thousands of gaming titles.

Application to the CROSS Ecosystem: Similarly, projections show that once 100+ games are live on CROSS, the ecosystem will benefit substantially from shared user pools, cross-genre interactions and active on-chain asset movements. At this juncture, the reciprocally virtuous cycle between players and developers will accelerate.

- **Players:** "CROSS hosts multiple game genres, and I can easily transfer my assets (tokens, NFTs) across them!"
- **Developers:** "With over 100 titles, CROSS offers a strong user base, along with robust technical and marketing support!"

Around the launch of 100 games, cross-promotions, joint events, and IP collaborations become more active, driving the overall platform and token economy into a full-scale expansion phase.

In conclusion, onboarding 100 games is both a turning point where the ecosystem starts growing explosively and a key milestone for CROSS to **achieve critical mass**.

5.2. Cross-Game Asset Trading and Management

Unified Asset Dashboard: Players have a **single interface** on CROSS to view and manage all their in-game tokens and NFT assets across different titles. This unified experience simplifies asset management compared to juggling separate accounts or wallets for each game. Furthermore, a variety of features (such as item combination, enhancement and rental) can be easily implemented using standardized smart contracts. Game operators can manage everything through a dashboard, just as they would operate a conventional game.

Open Market Integration: Tokenized in-game assets on CROSS are never confined to one game's economy. Players can freely trade their NFTs on open marketplaces (for example, general NFT exchanges like OpenSea) or within the CROSS platform's native marketplace. This liquidity and openness ensures that asset values are determined by market demand and players can benefit from their in-game achievements.

Cross-Game Collaboration: Games on CROSS can collaborate by recognizing and leveraging each other's assets. For instance, an NFT item earned in one game could grant special benefits or cosmetic appearances in another game. Developers can co-host events where collecting a set of NFTs from multiple games yields bonus rewards. Such interoperability

boosts the utility of assets while encouraging players to engage with multiple titles in the ecosystem.

5.3. Player-Centric Economy

Item Rental, Trading & Auctions: Tokenizing assets enables built-in features like item rentals, P2P trading and auctions on the blockchain, creating unique new revenue opportunities for players.

eSports, Events & Rewards: Major tournaments and seasonal events can offer limited edition NFTs and token rewards, increasing player participation and ecosystem immersion. Tournament results are recorded on the blockchain, permanently verifying winner information and ensuring fair, transparent tournament operations for both eSports fans and players. Limited-edition NFTs symbolize both performance and prestige, maximizing buzz within the community.

User-Generated Content (UGC): Players can design their own in-game content, such as weapon or character skins, minting them as NFTs to unlock trade. This UGC model offers players new tangible reward opportunities, mobilizing the creativity of the community to benefit the entire ecosystem. Developers can enrich their content by integrating player-created assets into their games while also collecting additional revenue.

Guild & Clan System: In multiplayer games, players can form guilds or clans and issue shared assets (such as guild badges, shared virtual property or exclusive gear) as NFTs under a shared ownership model. The direction of clan operations (expansion, warfare, alliances, etc.) can be determined using DAO-style voting by members. As guild/clan activities evolve into more robust communities, members can collectively contribute to and share the value of owned assets, boosting engagement and cohesion.

5.4. Expansion Beyond Gaming

Digital Art, Music & Sports: The CROSS protocol's capabilities extend beyond games. Artists and content creators can issue digital works of art or music tracks as NFTs on CROSS, enjoying the same ownership and royalty features available to game assets. Sports and entertainment organizations might create fan tokens or collectible NFTs (event tickets, trading cards memorabilia, etc.), using CROSS to engage their communities. The platform's infrastructure for verifiable ownership and P2P trading applies equally in these domains, unlocking new revenue possibilities and fan engagement.

Metaverse & Virtual Worlds: As metaverse platforms and virtual reality worlds grow, CROSS can serve as the backbone for their virtual economies. Assets such as virtual real estate, avatars, wearables and other metaverse collectibles can be tokenized and traded on the CROSS network. By providing a gaming-friendly blockchain environment, CROSS enables these virtual worlds to have scalable, interoperable asset markets. This positions the platform as a bridge between traditional gaming and broader metaverse experiences, allowing value and assets to flow freely through and across both.

6. $CROSS Token

6.1. $CROSS Token Utility

$CROSS token's essential utility is to provide access to the CROSS Web3 gaming platform. The token is engineered to drive ecosystem activities, reward players and cultivate a vibrant gaming community. Its utilities are carefully designed to ensure ease of use for traditional gamers while offering enhanced opportunities for Web3 participants. Below are the main features of $CROSS token:

Gas/Network Fees: $CROSS token power all blockchain activities, covering operational costs while ensuring network security and efficiency. Holding $CROSS token is required to access the platform's Web3 games and dApps, positioning it as the gateway to the CROSS economy.

Player Rewards: $CROSS token helps to incentivize engagement, skill progression and long-term participation in the ecosystem. By rewarding players and boosting various user-centered initiatives, the platform fosters a thriving in-game economy while maintaining a balance between traditional and Web3 gaming experiences.

Support for dApps: $CROSS token enhances the ecosystem by enabling dApps to integrate advanced functionalities. Developers can leverage $CROSS token to create rewarding tools within their applications.

Exclusive Opportunities: Stakers and holders of $CROSS token gain access to special perks which can include but are not limited to:

- Airdrops of new game tokens or NFTs.
- Whitelist spots for exclusive events.
- Launchpad allocations for new game launches on CROSS.

Medium of Exchange:

- $CROSS token offers robust liquidity and widespread adoption among players and developers.

Developer Integration: $CROSS token is required for developers to deploy and manage smart contracts and game-specific tokens on the network.

Cross-Chain Asset Transfers: $CROSS token facilitates seamless bridging between the CROSS ecosystem and BNB Smart Chain via a checkpoint-based bridge.

6.2. Tokenomics

CROSS pursues a transparent and sustainable economic model, ensuring fairness in its tokenomics. The total supply is fixed at **1 billion tokens** with no additional issuance. This ensures token scarcity and stability, preventing inflationary value dilution.

6.3. Use of Proceeds

Funds and tokens allocated to the project will be used in the following areas, including but not limited to:

Platform Development: Protocol development, network operation and upgrades, security audits and developer support.

Ecosystem Building: Partnerships, marketing and community engagement.

Infrastructure Operations: Ongoing operational costs for network infrastructure.

Foundation Operations: Administration and governance costs for sustaining the Opengame Foundation, whose purpose is to promote the development of the CROSS Protocol.

7. Technology and Features

CROSS's infrastructure leverages several key technologies to handle large-scale gaming activity, including an EVM-compatible Layer 1 blockchain, cross-chain bridges, a checkpoint system and dynamic gas fee delegation.

7.1. EVM-compatible Layer 1 Blockchain

The CROSS blockchain (CROSS Chain) is implemented as a Layer 1 blockchain compatible with Ethereum (supporting EVM-based smart contracts and developer tools) and optimized for Web3 gaming. Developers can deploy existing smart contracts or games to CROSS Chain with minimal changes, benefiting from lower transaction costs and higher throughput. By offloading game transactions to a dedicated sidechain, CROSS alleviates Ethereum mainnet congestion while still maintaining the ability to interface with Ethereum when needed.

Additionally, CROSS reviews and incorporates **relevant Ethereum upgrades** to stay current with the latest blockchain technology standards. New technologies such as Layer 2 scaling solutions (zero-knowledge or optimistic rollups) and Proof of Stake are actively adopted to enhance chain performance and scalability.

7.2. High-Performance Consensus

CROSS uses a **Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT)** consensus mechanism (**Quorum's latest BFT version**) to achieve **fast and secure transaction finality**. Efficient communication between nodes reduces overhead, enabling high throughput (over 5,000 transactions per second) even under heavy load. Short block times and near-instant finality provide rapid transaction confirmations, ensuring a smooth in-game experience.

7.3. Cross-Chain Bridge

An integrated bridge connects CROSS Chain with the BSC mainnet and potentially other chains. This bridge uses smart contracts to lock assets on one chain and mint equivalent assets on the other, enabling the **seamless two-way transfer** of assets. This allows players to bring assets into the CROSS ecosystem for in-game use or move them out with similar ease. CROSS also **integrates with external blockchain projects** and NFT marketplaces to broaden the utility of its various game tokens.

7.4. Checkpoint Mechanism

To enhance security, CROSS periodically commits the state of the blockchain onto the BSC mainnet via checkpoints. These checkpoints, which summarize block data and state hashes, act as an anchor of trust, allowing quick verification of the state of the blockchain's history. This design **maximizes the performance** of CROSS Chain while still benefiting from the security assurances of BSC for its overall **ledger integrity**.

7.5. Dynamic Gas Fee Delegation

CROSS implements a **flexible gas fee model** tailored for gaming. It allows for gas fee delegation and tiered pricing so that the **game design** can be **flexible**. For example, a game developer can sponsor transaction fees on behalf of players or set custom low fees for certain transactions. This ensures that frequent micro-transactions (item pickups, trades, upgrades, etc.) are not cost-prohibitive, promoting a frictionless user experience.

7.6. Evolving Chain Architecture

The technology underpinning CROSS is designed for continuous evolution to support a player-centric game economy. **Technology serves as a means to achieve this vision and mission,** not the end goal in itself.

To stay at the forefront of blockchain innovation, CROSS actively **researches and integrates emerging technologies** such as proof of stake, zero-knowledge proofs, and interchain protocols. This approach allows the platform to evolve without restriction from its own initial architecture.

CROSS also fosters **community-driven** development through governance proposals, developer engagement and open-source contributions, ensuring a collaborative and future-proof ecosystem. For **long-term sustainability**, CROSS monitors global gaming trends and blockchain advancements, strategically upgrading CROSS Chain or overhauling protocols as needed to drive ecosystem growth and maintain industry leadership.

8. Roadmap

CROSS has a clear roadmap divided into short-term, mid-term and long-term phases, each with specific goals and strategies.

8.1. Short-Term

Onboard 100+ Games: Secure partnerships with large, mid-sized and indie studios across diverse genres to launch over 100 games on the CROSS blockchain. Highlight early success stories (pilot games with strong player engagement and transaction volume) to demonstrate the protocol's value and attract further adoption.

Community Activation: Cultivate an *early adopter* community of gamers and blockchain enthusiasts through official forums and social channels (Discord, Telegram, etc.). Host interactive events such as quizzes, giveaways and NFT airdrops to boost user engagement, encourage word-of-mouth growth and build loyalty.

Infrastructure Stabilization: Ensure the platform's stability and scalability. Optimize the cross-chain bridge for smooth bi-directional asset transfers, refine the checkpoint mechanism for performance and data integrity, and validate the dynamic gas fee delegation system under real gaming conditions to guarantee a frictionless user experience.

8.2. Mid-Term

Expand into Non-Gaming dApps: Attract a diverse range of decentralized applications beyond gaming (NFT marketplaces, digital art/music platforms, community DAOs, etc.) to run on CROSS, broadening the ecosystem. Provide expanded SDKs and a robust developer portal to support non-gaming developers, encouraging new services like community organizations.

Enhance Developer Support: Launch comprehensive developer support programs to foster innovation. Host global hackathons and annual developer conferences to discover new blockchain game ideas and onboard projects to CROSS. Offer prizes, grants and technical consulting to standout teams. Improve documentation, tutorials and open-source resources (e.g., GitHub repositories). Maintain active developer community channels for knowledge sharing and Q&A.

Forge Partnerships & Global Presence: Partner with major game companies and popular IP franchises to launch high-profile projects on CROSS, driving mainstream user adoption. Establish regional presences or collaborations in key markets (U.S., Europe, East Asia, etc.) to provide localized support and community engagement. Participate in prominent gaming expos and blockchain conferences to increase visibility and build a global community.

8.3. Long-Term

Industry Standard & Decentralization: Position CROSS as the global standard for blockchain gaming. As the ecosystem matures, transition to a decentralized governance model where developers and the community vote on major proposals, ensuring the network is largely directed by its users.

Large-Scale Global Ecosystem: Collaborate with leading technology and gaming enterprises to integrate CROSS as fundamental infrastructure across the industry. Expand into emerging

platforms like console gaming, cloud gaming and VR/AR worlds, making CROSS ubiquitous in the gaming landscape. Continue active involvement in top-tier global events (E3, GDC, Gamescom, blockchain summits, etc.) and host dedicated CROSS Ecosystem events to unite players and developers worldwide, showcasing the community's strength.

Sustainable Token Economy: Continually refine the token economy and ensure long-term sustainability. Use real operational data (bridge usage, gas fee patterns, staking behavior, etc.) to fine-tune fee policies and incentive structures, balancing low costs for players with network health. Remain agile in adopting new technologies and design patterns to keep the ecosystem fair, transparent and secure for all participants.

By following this roadmap, CROSS strives to realize its vision of democratizing in-game asset ownership and building a sustainable, innovative gaming ecosystem that benefits both players and developers.

9. Opengame Foundation

9.1. Overview

The **Opengame Foundation** (the "Foundation") is an **independent non-profit** organization established to support the development and adoption of the CROSS protocol. Headquartered in **Switzerland**, a jurisdiction known for its supportive environment for blockchain initiatives, the Foundation operates with a public-interest mandate. Rather than seeking profit, it focuses on **promoting decentralization, open-source technology and a healthy gaming ecosystem**. This structure provides CROSS with a neutral and reputable base for global collaboration and long-term sustainability.

9.2. Foundation Activities

The Foundation supports **core research and development** for the CROSS platform, providing financial and organizational resources to maintain and improve the protocol. It helps fund and coordinate work on standardizing the game token protocol, conducting security audits and optimizing network performance.

Additionally, the Foundation actively promotes **ecosystem growth**. It offers grants or assistance to developers building on CROSS, maintains comprehensive documentation and tools, and hosts community events (such as workshops, hackathons and conferences) to **educate and engage participants** in the blockchain gaming space. The Foundation also plays a key role in **forging partnerships** with industry stakeholders, from game studios and tech companies to academic institutions, expanding the CROSS ecosystem globally.

In its operations, the Foundation emphasizes transparency and good governance. It undergoes **regular audits**, publishes **financial and project updates** to the community and seeks stakeholder input on major decisions. This ensures that the CROSS ecosystem is supported by a credible and accountable institution dedicated to its long-term success.

10. Risk Factors

Engaging with the CROSS ecosystem involves inherent risks and uncertainties. While the project aims to mitigate these risks through rigorous development, governance and compliance strategies, participants should carefully consider the following factors:

10.1. Technical Risks

As with any emerging technology with industry-revolutionizing potential, there are inherent risks associated with decentralized networks and blockchains, even when expertly executed. Some examples of risk factors that could potentially lead to service interruptions or asset losses include vulnerabilities in smart contracts, hacking, node failures or unsuccessful network upgrades.

10.2. Market Volatility & Liquidity

The prosperity of the $CROSS token and the activity within the ecosystem are subject to broader cryptocurrency market conditions. Rapid fluctuations in token price or a general crypto-market downturn could impact user confidence and participation. Low liquidity or high volatility might reduce the token's utility as an in-game currency or discourage new users.

10.3. Regulatory & Legal Uncertainty

Blockchain and gaming regulations are evolving and can vary widely by jurisdiction. Changes in laws or regulatory approaches could materially affect the project and the token. Such actions might limit the availability or functionality of CROSS in certain regions, or impose compliance costs that impact development.

10.4. Operational & Governance Risks

As a growing project, CROSS faces execution and governance risks. Delays in internal decision-making, failed partnerships or community conflicts can arise, posing operational challenges.

10.5. Competition & Technological Advancements

The emergence of similar or more advanced blockchain gaming platforms may weaken CROSS's competitive edge.

10.6. Force Majeure

Uncontrollable events such as war, terrorism, natural disasters or pandemics could delay or halt project timelines. Such events could impair the team's ability to execute the roadmap or limit users' access to the platform, regardless of the project's fundamentals. Participants should be aware that real-world events can have unpredictable impacts on any tech project.

Digital tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the above factors, there are other risk factors associated with the project and the token, including unanticipated risks.

11. Legal Disclaimer

11.1. Purpose of Information

The content of this white paper is for general reference only and may not be up to date. You bear sole responsibility for any transaction decisions; consulting legal, accounting and/or financial experts is recommended.

11.2. Investment/Transaction Risks

The cryptocurrency market has unpredictable risk factors such as regulations, market prices and liquidity. Users must fully recognize these market risks when handling $CROSS tokens or digital assets.

11.3. Legal/Regulatory Status

Due to differences in securities, financial, and anti-money laundering regulations across jurisdictions, the legal status of $CROSS tokens may vary and cannot be guaranteed in any specific country or region.

11.4. No Guarantee of Legality

There is a possibility that $CROSS tokens could be classified as securities or that trading could be restricted. In such cases, user or business partner access to services may be limited.

11.5. Limitation of Liability

Neither CROSS nor the Foundation guarantees that the material or statements in this white paper are complete, accurate or up to date, and they assume no liability for losses incurred from contracts, or decisions made based on this information.

11.6. Forward-Looking Statements

Future plans, roadmaps and technological development scenarios described in this white paper are based on assumptions and predictions. Actual results may differ due to unforeseen variables such as market shifts, technological changes or regulatory developments.

Effective Date: August 12 2025
- This is the latest version of the MiCA Whitepaper. Please refer to this version
- Compare to the previous version, this version reflects minor updates, including clarification of the issuer's website and references to the BSC network.

CROSS TOKEN WHITE PAPER

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01	Date of Notification	July 30, 2025
02	Statement in Accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	'This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.'
03	Compliance statement in Accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	'This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, 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 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	'The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the crypto-asset white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.'
06	Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) 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. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.'

SUMMARY		
07	Warning 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 admission to trading of this crypto- asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments, or an admission to trading of financial instruments and 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 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	The crypto-asset referred in this white paper is the CROSS token (“**Token**”). The Token is the utility token of the network (“**Network**”) – a version of the CROSS protocol (“**CROSS Protocol**”) designed to enable scalable and cost-effective transactions, ensure seamless asset interoperability, and provide developer-friendly integration with distributed ledger technologies, particularly within GameFi applications. The Token is required to access and interact with the Network.
09	Key Information about the Quality and Quantity of the Goods or Services to which the Utility Token give Access Restrictions on Transferability.	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform’s Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network.

		▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network. The Token to be admitted to trading (see E12) are freely transferable.
10	Key Information about the Admission to Trading	OGF (BVI) Ltd. ("**Company**") seeks admission of the Token on trading platforms operating within the European Union ("**EU**") or the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") ("**Trading Platforms**"). In seeking admission to trading, the Company complies with its obligations under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 ("**MiCA**"). The Company has not entered into any listing agreement with any Trading Platform at the time of the present notification.
PART I – INFORMATION ON THE RISKS		
I.01	Admission to Trading-Related Risks	▪ **No Listing Risk**: The present white paper is drafted and notified by the Company in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 of MiCA, in its capacity as a person seeking the admission of the Token to trading. As of the date of notification, the Company has not entered into any listing agreement with any Trading Platforms. The Company, its affiliates, directors, and officers shall not be held liable for any damages, losses, costs, fines, penalties, or expenses of any kind—whether or not reasonably foreseeable by the Company or the Token holder—that the Token holder may suffer, sustain, or incur in connection with, or as a result of, the Token not being listed on a Trading Platform. ▪ **General Contractual and Counterparty Risk**: The Company neither operates nor controls, oversees, or manages the functioning of crypto-asset services providers as defined under MiCA ("**CASP**") operating within the EU /EEA and Trading Platforms (together with CASPs, the "**Exchanges**"), where the Token will be admitted for trading

		or listed. When Token holders buy or sell the Token on Exchanges, the Company is not a contractual party to these transactions. As a result: ▪ Any legal relationship between token holders and the Exchanges is governed solely by the terms and conditions set by each Exchanges at its discretion. ▪ The Company assumes no responsibility or liability for the operations, services, security, performance, or any outcomes—whether financial or technical—arising from transactions conducted on these Exchanges. ▪ The Company provides no assurances regarding any Exchanges 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 Exchanges halting or ceasing its operations entirely, due to sanctions, bankruptcy or alike. The foregoing may result in substantial or even total losses for the Token holder. ▪ **Pausing and Delisting Risk**: The Company cannot guarantee that the Token will remain listed or tradeable on any Exchanges. Delisting (or the temporary pausing of such listing) could significantly hinder the ability of Token holders to buy, sell, or otherwise transact in the Token. In the event of delisting, Token holders may face challenges in finding alternative markets or counterparties willing to trade Tokens, which could adversely impact the Token's liquidity and market value. Delisting could also negatively impact the price of the Token, due to modified demand for the Token and/or reputational impact. ▪ **Trading Risk:** The Company does not control the secondary markets. There can be no assurance as to the secondary market (if any) in the Token, and specifically: ▪ It cannot guarantee the depth, stability, or sustainability of any secondary market for the Token. Limited market depth or trading activity may result in reduced

		liquidity, increased price volatility, and challenges in buying or selling Tokens at desired prices; and ▪ It cannot guarantee the healthy and consistent availability of buying or selling opportunities for the Token or the integrity of their market price. Trading activity may be affected by manipulative practices such as wash trading, frontrunning, and similar schemes. While Exchanges are subject to varying regulatory frameworks that may or may not prohibit such practices and impose oversight to detect and deter them, the Company assumes no responsibility or liability for their effective prevention or enforcement. ▪ **Operational and Technical Risk**: Exchanges 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 Exchange'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 Company assumes no responsibility or liability for any losses arising from these risks. ▪ Trades on these Exchanges 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 Exchange'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 Exchanges, 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 Tokens may need to deposit them into the Exchange, increasing the risk of loss in the event of a failure of the deposit or withdrawal processes set up by the Exchange. ▪ **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	Issuer -Related Risks	The person seeking admission to trading, i.e., the Company is simultaneously the entity controlling the technical minting of the Token. As such, the person seeking admission to trading qualifies as the issuer within the meaning of article (3) (1) (10) of MiCA. Given that the issuer and the person seeking admission are the same entity, and for the sake of consistency, statements related to the issuer shall be deemed as statement related to the person seeking admission, i.e., the Company. ▪ **Abandonment / Lack of Success Risk**: This is the risk that the activities of the Company 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 Company, for which the Network 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 Network Control Risk**: The Network is neither operated nor controlled by the Company. Should Token holders interact with the Network, they are engaging directly with the Network and potentially with third parties that have no relationship to the

		Company. This means the Company 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 Company faces in its business relationships with one or more third parties. The implementation of the Network 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 Company cannot guarantee that the Network 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 Token and increase the Company's costs and/or obligations in admitting the Token for trading. Changes in laws or regulations may negatively impact the value, legality, or functionality of the Token. Non-compliance can result in investigations, enforcement actions, penalties, fines, sanctions, or the prohibition of the trading of the Token impacting its viability and market acceptance. The Company 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 Company, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage. ▪ **Industry Risk**: The Company is and will be subject to all the risks and uncertainties associated with any new venture, visionary projects, including the risk that the Company will not be able to realize its purpose or vision about the Network and the project. Other projects may have the same or a similar vision as the Company. Many of such other projects are profit-oriented, substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Company does, and thus

		may attract more participants than the Network, the project and the ecosystem initiated by the Company. ▪ **Reputational Risk**: The Company faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due, without limitation, to operational failures, security breaches, or Company with illicit activities, all of which can damage the Company's reputation and, by extension, the value and acceptance of the 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 Token or its market price cannot be predicted or quantified. Competitors may have significantly greater financial and legal resources than the Company and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to compete successfully, or at all, with such competitors. Moreover, increased competition may severely impact the profitability and creditworthiness of the Company. ▪ **Unsolicited Admission to Trading Risk**: Third parties can elect to support Tokens on their Trading Platforms without any request nor authorization or approval by the Company or anyone else. As a result, Token integration on any third-party platform does not imply any endorsement by the Company 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 the Token, 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. Token holders are thus exposed to potential for losses due to the 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 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 Token is used to finance further activities, especially in leveraged positions or as collateral for loans. Significant fluctuations in the value of the 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 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 Tokens. ▪ **Custodial Risk:** The method chosen to store 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 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 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 Company or its management body, creation of fake Tokens, offering fake Token airdrops, among others. ▪ **Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Risk:** This is the risk that crypto-asset wallets holding Token or transactions in 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 Tokens could be flagged in relation to Anti-Money Laundering or Counter- Terrorism Financing efforts. In such cases, receiving Tokens could result in the holder's address being flagged by relevant authorities, Exchanges, or other service providers, which may lead to restrictions on transactions or the freezing of assets. Consequently, holders of 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 Tokens by either individual holders or legal entities will depend on each Token holder's jurisdiction. The Company cannot guarantee that the holding of Tokens, the reception of the Token, conversions of fiat currency against Tokens, or conversions of other crypto-assets against Tokens, will not incur tax consequences. It is the 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 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 the Token. 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 the Token and, in extreme cases, force the Company to cease operations. Notably: ▪ While the Token does 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 the Token is structured, issued, purchased, or traded. ▪ Evolving regulations could substantially increase the Company's compliance costs and operational burdens related to facilitating transactions in the Token. ▪ New or restrictive regulations could result in the 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 Company if they determine that the Token constitutes a regulated instrument or that the Company's activities violate existing laws. Such actions could expose the Company, 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 Token holder understands and acknowledges that the ecosystem, as evolving around the Network, 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 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 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 ecosystem. ▪ **Withdrawing Partner Risk**: The Token holder understands and accepts that the feasibility of the Network as a whole depends strongly on the collaboration of services providers and other crucial partners. The Token holder therefore understands that there is no assurance that the Network as a whole will be successfully implemented. ▪ **Suitability Risk**: (i) The Network will be deployed on an "as is" and "as available" basis, with reasonable level of care but without warranties of any kind, and the Company expressly disclaims all implied warranties as to the Token, the Network including, without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, title and non-infringement; (ii) the Company does not warrant that the Token and/or, the Network are reliable, current or error-free, meet the Token's requirements, or that defects in the Token and/or the Network will be corrected; and (iii) the Company cannot and does not warrant that the Token, the software code of

		the Token smart contracts, or the delivery mechanism for Token or the Network, are free of viruses or other harmful components. ▪ **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 Token holder, and which the 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 Token holder acknowledges that, despite best efforts to enhance security, the technological components supporting the 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 Tokens. Risks include hacking attempts on the Network, smart contract exploits, phishing attacks, malware infections, and other forms of cybercrime that could result in the theft, loss, or unauthorized transfer of 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 Token holder understands and accepts that, as with other blockchains, the blockchain used for the issuance of the Token could be susceptible to consensus-related attacks, including but not limited to double-spend attacks, DDoS attacks, majority validation power attacks, censorship attacks, and byzantine behavior in the consensus algorithm, Sybil attacks or be subject to forks. Any successful attack or fork presents a risk to the Token, the expected proper

		execution and sequencing of Token-transactions and the expected proper execution sequencing of contract computations as well as the token balances in the wallet of the Token holders. ▪ **Sidechain Risk** The potential Token holder understands that the Network as a sidechain to Binance Smart Chain ("**BSC**"), pose several risks, including weaker security guarantees due to independent consensus mechanisms that may be more susceptible to attacks, such as 2/3 attacks. BSC relies on a limited number of validators under a Proof of Staked Authority model, introducing centralization risks. The use of bridges for asset transfers between BSC and the Network, creates potential vulnerabilities, as bridge exploits have historically led to significant asset losses. Additionally, interoperability challenges can cause delays or inconsistencies in transaction finality. Governance discrepancies between BSC and the Network may also lead to coordination issues in crisis scenarios, further affecting security and stability. ▪ **Data Corruption Risk**: This is the risk corruption of roll up data, whether through software bugs, human error, or malicious tampering, can undermine the reliability and accuracy of the Network. ▪ **Smart Contract-Level Risk**: The issuance and transfers of 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 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 ecosystem, potentially impacting the Token's value and usability. ▪ **Network-Level Risk:** It cannot be excluded that any technical failure, malfunction, attack, upgrade or vulnerability within the Network could directly or indirectly impact the value of the Token. ▪ The Network 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. ▪ The Supply chain for the encryption technology used by the Network may be infiltrated by nefarious actors to gain privileged access to the CROSS Protocol. ▪ The Network could require an upgrade (for example, without limitation, to address a security concern), which could lead to a temporary halt of the Network or cause unforeseen disruptions to transactions on the Network. ▪ **Third-Party Risk**: Crypto-assets such as the Token often rely on third-party services such as exchanges and wallet providers for trading and storage. These providers can be susceptible to security breaches, operational failures, and regulatory non-compliance, which can lead to the loss or theft of crypto-assets. The Network encapsulate young technologies, which is why there is no warranty that the process

		for receiving, using, and holding the Token will be uninterrupted or error-free and that there is an inherent risk that the underlying blockchain, the smart contracts thereon, as well as any related technologies or concepts could contain weaknesses, vulnerabilities or bugs causing, inter alia, the complete loss of Token or its functionality. ▪ **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.0
I.06	Mitigation Measures	The Network employs several standard risk mitigation measures to ensure security, transparency, and ecosystem stability: ▪ The CROSS Protocol on which the Network relies integrates the QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance) decentralized consensus mechanisms to ensure fairness and trust. ▪ Checkpoint-based synchronization enhances data integrity and reduces network overhead, while a dynamic gas fee delegation mechanism optimizes transaction costs. ▪ The zero minting and zero free-rider policy ensures scarcity, prevents market manipulation, and maintains economic fairness. ▪ The bridge function securely facilitates bidirectional asset transfers between BSC and the Network, protecting against cross-chain vulnerabilities. While security audits have been conducted (see H.08) and legal and regulatory considerations, including governance and compliance with applicable laws, help mitigate legal and operational risks, ensuring long-term sustainability, potential Token holders understand that the risks outlined in Parts 1.01 to 1.05 above are inherent to the Network activities and the broader ecosystem, making elimination impossible.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING		
A.01	Name	OGF (BVI) Ltd.
A.02	Legal Form	Company limited by shares
A.03	Registered Address	Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town,Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands.
A.04	Head Office	Not applicable
A.05	Registration Date	April 11, 2025
A.06	Legal Entity Identifier	Not applicable
A.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	BVI Company Number: 2174458
A.08	Contact Telephone Number	+971 50 764 9938
A.09	E-Mail Address	general@ogfcorp.com
A.10	Response Time (Days)	7 days Inquiries are usually answered within 7 days. For specific or more complex requests - as determined and communicated by the Company - processing may take up to 10 days.
A.11	Parent Company	Opengame Foundation (“**Foundation**”).

A.12	Members of the Management Body	Ronan Kuczaj – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands Gun Su Kim – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands Jaeyoung Kim – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands
A.13	Business Activity	The Company's business activity include the issuance and delivery of the Token, treasury management and funding of ecosystem activities, and conducting/facilitating the sale of the Token.
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	The Foundation is a Swiss Foundation established under Articles 80-89c of the Swiss Civil Code. The Foundation does not pursue commercial purposes and does not strive for profit. The purpose of the Foundation is to promote the development of new technologies and applications, particularly in the context of new, open, and decentralized software architectures.
A.15	Newly Established	True
A.16	Financial Condition for the Past Three Years	Not applicable.
A.17	Financial Condition since Registration	The Company was very recently established with the initial capital of USD 0.01 as required by British Virgin Islands law. The Company operates as a project entity in the ecosystem developed and supported by the Foundation. The Company may benefit from the Foundation's financial and operational support. Consequently, the Company likely possessed sufficient financial resources to cover the costs generated by its limited business activities, as described in A.13. The Company does not face any financial risks or uncertainties impacting its long-term sustainability.

PART B - INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, IF DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFEROR OR PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING		
B.01	Issuer Different from the Person Seeking Admission to Trading	False.
B.02	Name	Not applicable
B.03	Legal Form	Not applicable
B.04	Registered Address	Not applicable
B.05	Head Office	Not applicable
B.06	Registration Date	Not applicable
B.07	Legal Entity Identifier	Not applicable
B.08	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	Not applicable
B.09	Parent Company	Not applicable
B.10	Members of the Management Body	Not applicable
B.11	Business Activity	Not applicable

B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	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 THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6(1), SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114		
C.01	Name	Not applicable.
C.02	Legal Form	Not applicable.
C.03	Registered Address	Not applicable.
C.04	Head Office	Not applicable.
C.05	Registration Date	Not applicable.
C.06	Legal Entity Identifier of the Operator of the Trading Platform	Not applicable.
C.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	Not applicable.
C.08	Parent Company	Not applicable.
C.09	Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation	Not applicable.
C.10	Members of the Management Body	Not applicable.

C.11	Operator Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.13	Other Persons Drawing up the Crypto- Asset White Paper According to Article 6(1), Second Subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
C.14	Reason for Drawing the White Paper by Persons Referred to in Article 6(1), Second Subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
PART D – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT		
D.01	Crypto-asset Project Name	CROSS Protocol
D.02	Crypto-Assets Name	CROSS Token
D.03	Abbreviation	CROSS
D.04	Crypto-Asset Project Description	The Token is the native token of the Network, which is based on BSC, a network compatible with Ethereum, specifically designed to support Web3 gaming and digital economies. It

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>facilitates scalable and cost-effective transactions, ensures seamless asset interoperability, and offers developer-friendly distributed-ledger integration. The CROSS Protocol plays a vital role in powering GameFi applications and supporting cross-chain asset transfers. The CROSS chain, like BSC, leverages the Ethereum network allowing developers to use Solidity smart contracts and tools (such as Truffle, Hardhat) without modification. New technologies such as Layer 2 solutions (zkRollups, Optimistic Rollups) and Proof of Stake are actively adopted to enhance chain performance and scalability.</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><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr><tr><td>Nexus Co., Ltd.</td><td>Daewangpangryo-ro 606gil 10, Bundang-gu, Sungnam-si, Gyeongi-do, Republic of Korea</td><td>DevCo</td></tr><tr><td>MME Legal AG</td><td>Zollstrasse 62,
8005 Zurich</td><td>Legal</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.06</td><td>Utility Token Classification</td><td>True</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.07</td><td>Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects</td><td>By holding the Token, Token holders can:
Access with the Network: The Token is required to access the CROSS platform’s Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network
Interact with the Network: The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.</td></tr>
</table>

D.08	Plans for the token	▪ **Testnet Launch**: The end of March 2025. ▪ **Mainnet Launch and Token Generation Event (TGE)**: ▪ **Mainnet Launch**: April 23, 2025. ▪ **Token Generation Event (TGE):** Not yet occurred as of the date of this white paper. ▪ **Listing outside the EU/EEA on Various Exchanges:** No confirmed listing as of the date of this white paper. ▪ **Spontaneous Listing by Exchanges Operating within the EU/EEA**: No such listing has occurred to date.; and ▪ **Listing within the EU/EEA on Trading Platforms**: See F:09 (not defined yet)
D.09	Resource Allocation	Human and technical resources have been allocated to the CROSS project which primally involves: ▪ Nexus Co., Ltd (as referred in D.05)., as the primary development partner; and ▪ OGF (BVI) Ltd., as the issuer of the Token. The Company has financial resources dedicated to the CROSS project.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Not applicable. The Company 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	Admission to Trading	Admission to Trading (ATTR)
E.02	Reasons for the Admission to Trading	The Token is the utility token powering the Network, and the instrument by which users can access the Network’s utilities.

		The admission of the Token to trading aims to promote broad circulation and distribution among potential Network participants, enabling them to fully engage with and benefit from the Network. Furthermore, listing the Token on secondary markets is expected to enhance its liquidity.
E.03	Fundraising Target	Not applicable. The present white paper is published solely in relation to the admission to trading of the Token under article 5 of MiCA and does not relate to any public offering.
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	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.09	Official Currency or any other Crypto-Assets 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 Traded Crypto-Asset	350,000,000 Tokens which represents 35% of the Token total supply.

E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL, meaning both Retail (RETL) and Professional (PROF)
E.14	Holder restrictions	Trading Platforms, in accordance with applicable laws and their internal policies, may impose restrictions on Token buyers and sellers. These may include, among others, the successful completion of Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) checks, and measures to combat the financing of terrorism (CFT).
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	No listing agreement has been executed with a Trading Platform at the time of the present notification. Consequently, the method of payment for the purchase and sale of the Token on the Trading Platforms shall either be determined unilaterally by the respective Trading Platforms or agreed upon mutually between the Company and the relevant Trading Platforms.

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	The purchased Token shall be transferred to the purchaser's compatible wallet or technical device as designated by the Trading Platforms. The Company bears no responsibility for any transfers of the Token between buyers and sellers conducted on the Trading Platforms.
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	The transfer of the Token from the seller's wallet or device to the buyer's wallet or device may not occur immediately. The Company has no control over the timing of such transfers.
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	Token holder must comply with the technical requirements specific to the Trading Platforms on which the Token is admitted to trading, which may include the following: ▪ A compatible digital wallet or account on supported Trading Platform; and ▪ Internet access; 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 explanation under E.03.
E.32	Placement Form	Not applicable.
E.33	Trading Platforms Name	Admission to trading is being sought on Trading Platforms operating within the EU/EEA. As of the date of notification of the present white paper, no listing agreement has been concluded; therefore, no specific platform can be identified at this stage.

E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	Not applicable.
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Trading Platforms are accessible via their respective website or applications for mobile device.
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 Company. 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	Not applicable.
E.39	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company and the admission to trading shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the British Virgin Islands, 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 Token has been admitted for trading.
E.40	Competent Court	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company and the admission to trading shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the British Virgin Islands.
PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET		
F.01	Crypto-Asset Type	The Token is a utility token.

F.02	Crypto-Asset Functionalities	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform's Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network. ▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.
F.03	Planned Application of Functionalities	The Token will be issued fully functional, i.e., with all functionalities described in F.02. While further applications may be introduced in the future, there is no commitment, promise or guarantee that such functionalities will be implemented.
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	The Type of Submission	MODI (Modify)
F.06	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	The Token is a crypto-asset to be classified as a utility token which is required to access and interact with the Network.
F.07	Commercial Name or Trading Name	CROSS
F.08	Website of the Issuer	https://stg.ogfcorp.com

F.09	Starting Date of the Admission to Trading	The starting date has not yet been determined and will be agreed upon in coordination with the Trading Platform. In any case, it will be set after the publication date of the white paper (see F.10 below).
F.10	Publication Date	August 12, 2025 (for the present modified version) Please note that a first version of the white paper was notified on July 1st, 2025, with a first publication date on July 30, 2025.
F11	Any other Services Provided by the Issuer	Not applicable.
F.12	Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform	Not applicable.
F.13	Language or Languages of the White Paper	English
F.14	Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely Identify the Crypto-Asset or each of the Several Crypto Assets to which the White Paper relates, where Available	Not applicable.
F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where Available	Not applicable.
F.16	Voluntary Data Flag	False
F.17	Personal Data Flag	True

F.18	LEI Eligibility	Not applicable. The Company is not required to provide a LEI under MiCA.
F.19	Home Member State	Ireland pursuant to Article 3 (33) (c) of Regulation
F.20	Host Member States	The admission to trading of the 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
PART G – INFORMATION ON RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS		
G.01	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	The Token does not entail any purchaser rights or obligations. The Token enable the Token holder to access and interact with the Network.
G.02	Exercise of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable.
G.03	Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable.
G.04	Future Public Offers	N/A
G.05	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	The Company will retain 65% of the Token total supply.
G.06	Utility Token Classification	True
G.07	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform's Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network.

		▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.
G.08	Utility Tokens Redemption	Not applicable.
G.09	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	False
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	Not applicable.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	False
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	Not applicable.
G.16	Compensation Schemes	False
G.18	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company, the Token and/or the Network shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the British Virgin Islands, 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 Token has been admitted for trading.
G.19	Competent Court	Any dispute relating to the present white paper, the Company, the Token and/or the Network shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the British Virgin Islands.

PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY		
H.01	Distributed ledger technology	Pursuant to article 3 (1) and (2) of MiCA, a Distributed Ledger technology means a technology that enables the operation and use of distributed ledgers, i.e., an information repository that keeps records of transactions and that is shared across, and synchronized between, a set of DLT network nodes using a consensus mechanism. One of the most well-known forms of DLT is a blockchain, which is a subtype characterized by its use of a chain of blocks to manage the ledger. Each block contains a list of transactions and is cryptographically linked to the previous block, ensuring that the data once recorded, cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks. Blockchains also introduce features like smart contracts used by the CROSS Protocol, notably to automate and enforce pre-defined transactions and logic through code, thereby reducing the need for intermediaries and further boosting efficiency and reliability. CROSS Protocol builds an infrastructure capable of handling large-scale gaming transactions through several key technologies, including bridges and a checkpoint system with BSC, and a dynamic gas fee delegation mechanism.
H.02	Protocols and technical standards	CROSS Protocol complies with Ethereum standards (e.g., ERC-20, ERC-721, ERC-1155) to maintain an EVM-compatible environment. This enables DApp developers to utilize existing Ethereum ecosystem smart contracts and tools without requiring significant modifications for deployment on the Network. Additionally, the CROSS Protocol leverages QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance), a BFT-based consensus mechanism built on Consensys Quorum, to achieve both security and rapid transaction finality. Embracing these widely recognized standards underscores the Network’s commitment to interoperability and scalability.

H.03	Technology Used	▪ **QBFT Consensus Algorithm**: Based on Consensys Quorum's BFT approach, QBFT offers high security and fast block generation. ▪ **Network Structure**: As an independent chain parallel to BSC, the Network provides a bridge for asset transfers between CROSS and BSC, ensuring a smooth interconnection between the two ecosystems. ▪ **Checkpoint System**: The network periodically records (or "checks in") its state (block hash, transaction history, etc.) to BSC, enhancing data integrity and transparency. ▪ **Dynamic Gas Fee Delegation Mechanism**: Designed to facilitate large-scale transactions, particularly in gaming environments, this mechanism can subsidize or optimize gas costs under certain conditions, lowering barriers for end users.
H.04	Consensus Mechanism	CROSS adopts QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance), a BFT-based consensus protocol developed on Consensys' Quorum, to achieve rapid block creation and high security.
H.05	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	The Network has the following incentive mechanism to secure the Network: validators receive rewards for writing new transactions to the ledger and contributing to the security of the Network.
H.06	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	True
H.07	DLT Functionality Description	The Network employs distributed-ledger technology to record and verify transactions and state information across the network: ▪ **Decentralization**: Rather than relying on a central server, transactions are validated by a set of Validator nodes, each maintaining an identical copy of the ledger.

		▪ **Finality Assurance**: Through QBFT's BFT consensus, once a block is formed, it benefits from a robust level of finality that is difficult to reverse. ▪ **Automation and Efficiency**: By leveraging EVM-compatible smart contracts, essential processes such as in-game item trading or reward distribution can be automated, increasing transparency and operational effectiveness. ▪ **Scalability**: Operating as a BSC-based, EVM-compatible network with periodic checkpoints to BSC, CROSS aims to deliver high transaction throughput without sacrificing interoperability.
H.08	Audit	Key components of CROSS Protocol—such as smart contracts, bridge protocols, and wallet infrastructure—are audited on a regular basis in collaboration with independent security audit firms (e.g., Certik). The audit scope typically includes: ▪ Verification of the smart contract logic and checks for security vulnerabilities; ▪ Validation of QBFT consensus operations and exception handling; ▪ Security assessments of the bridge mechanism (locking, minting, burning processes) for asset transfers; ▪ Ensuring secure key management and permission controls in the wallet and user interface; ▪ Reviewing the integrity of any roll-up processes or other technical modules, if applicable. Following an audit, any identified vulnerabilities and recommended improvements are documented and addressed. No critical security issues were discovered in the previous audit

		dated May 17, 2025, and the CROSS team intends to continue routine security assessments to maintain network integrity.
H.09	Audit outcome	During the most recent audit, no security vulnerabilities were identified in the CROSS Protocol's smart contracts or supporting infrastructure. The audit team provided minor recommendations for best practices, all of which have been reviewed and implemented by the development team. Moving forward, the development team will maintain its commitment to regular security audits and continuous improvement of the protocol to ensure ongoing safety and reliability.

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 Company is providing information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism used to validate transactions of the Token and to maintain the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions. The energy consumption for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions for the period is estimated to be lower than 500’000 kWh. The figure provided in S.08 is intended to reference annualized amounts.
S.02	Name	OGF (BVI) Ltd.
S.03	Relevant legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
S.04	Name of the crypto-asset	CROSS Token
S.05	Consensus Mechanism	See H.04
S.06	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	See H.05
S.07	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	April 23rd. 2025
S.08	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	June 26, 2025

S.09	Energy consumption	The total estimated energy consumption for the operation and validation of the Network from April 23, 2025, to June 30, 2025, is approximately 14,981.2 kWh
S.10	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The estimated energy consumption provided in J.08 has been calculated using the methodology, recommended by: CCRI-Whitepaper-MiCA-Methods-2024.pdf.

CROSS TOKEN WHITE PAPER

Outdated version: July 30 2025

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A.03	Registered Address
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A.06	Legal entity Identifier
A.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law
A.08	Contact Telephone Number
A.09	E-mail Address
A.10	Response Time (Days)
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B.04	Registered Address
B.05	Head Office

B.06	Registration Date
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C.01	Name
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D.02	Crypto-Assets Name

D.03	Abbreviation
D.04	Crypto-Asset Project Description
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F11	Any other Services Provided by the Issuer
F.12	Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform
F.13	Language or Languages of the White Paper
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F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available
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J-01	Adverse Impacts on Climate and Other Environment-Related Adverse Impacts
S.02	Name
S.03	Relevant Legal Entity Identifier
S.04	Name of the Crypto-Asset
S.05	Consensus Mechanism

		S.06 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees S.07 Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosure Relates S.08 End of the Period to which the Disclosure Relates S.09 Energy Consumption S.10 Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies
01	Date of Notification	July 1st, 2025
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 offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.'
03	Compliance statement in Accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	'This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, 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 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	'The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the crypto-asset white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.'

06	Statement in Accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) 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. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.'
SUMMARY		
07	Warning 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 admission to trading of this crypto- asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments, or an admission to trading of financial instruments and 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 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	The crypto-asset referred in this white paper is the CROSS token ("**Token**"). The CROSS Token is the utility token of the CROSS network ("**Network**") – a version of the CROSS protocol ("**CROSS Protocol**") designed to enable scalable and cost-effective transactions, ensure seamless asset interoperability, and provide developer-friendly integration with distributed ledger technologies, particularly within GameFi applications. The Token is required to access and interact with the Network.

09	Key Information about the Quality and Quantity of the Goods or Services to which the Utility Token give Access Restrictions on Transferability.	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform's Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network. ▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network. The Token to be admitted to trading (see E12) are freely transferable.
10	Key Information about the Admission to Trading	OGF (BVI) Ltd. ("**Company**") seeks admission of the Token on trading platforms operating within the European Union ("**EU**") or the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") ("**Trading Platforms**"). In seeking admission to trading, the Company complies with its obligations under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 ("**MiCA**"). The Company has not entered into any listing agreement with any Trading Platform at the time of the present notification.
PART I – INFORMATION ON THE RISKS		
I.01	Admission to Trading-Related Risks	▪ **No Listing Risk**: The present white paper is drafted and notified by the Company in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 of MiCA, in its capacity as a person seeking the admission of the Token to trading. As of the date of notification, the Company has not entered into any listing agreement with any Trading Platforms. The Company, its affiliates, directors, and officers shall not be held liable for any damages, losses, costs, fines, penalties, or expenses of any kind—whether or not

		reasonably foreseeable by the Company or the Token holder—that the Token holder may suffer, sustain, or incur in connection with, or as a result of, the Token not being listed on a Trading Platform. ▪ **General Contractual and Counterparty Risk**: The Company neither operates nor controls, oversees, or manages the functioning of crypto-asset services providers as defined under MiCA ("**CASP**") operating within the EU /EEA and Trading Platforms (together with CASPs, the "**Exchanges**"), where the Token will be admitted for trading or listed. When Token holders buy or sell the Token on Exchanges, the Company is not a contractual party to these transactions. As a result: ▪ Any legal relationship between token holders and the Exchanges is governed solely by the terms and conditions set by each Exchanges at its discretion. ▪ The Company assumes no responsibility or liability for the operations, services, security, performance, or any outcomes—whether financial or technical—arising from transactions conducted on these Exchanges. ▪ The Company provides no assurances regarding any Exchanges 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 Exchanges halting or ceasing its operations entirely, due to sanctions, bankruptcy or alike. The foregoing may result in substantial or even total losses for the Token holder. ▪ **Pausing and Delisting Risk**: The Company cannot guarantee that the Token will remain listed or tradeable on any Exchanges. Delisting (or the temporary pausing of

		such listing) could significantly hinder the ability of Token holders to buy, sell, or otherwise transact in the Token. In the event of delisting, Token holders may face challenges in finding alternative markets or counterparties willing to trade Tokens, which could adversely impact the Token's liquidity and market value. Delisting could also negatively impact the price of the Token, due to modified demand for the Token and/or reputational impact. ▪ **Trading Risk:** The Company does not control the secondary markets. There can be no assurance as to the secondary market (if any) in the Token, and specifically: ▪ It cannot guarantee the depth, stability, or sustainability of any secondary market for the Token. Limited market depth or trading activity may result in reduced liquidity, increased price volatility, and challenges in buying or selling Tokens at desired prices; and ▪ It cannot guarantee the healthy and consistent availability of buying or selling opportunities for the Token or the integrity of their market price. Trading activity may be affected by manipulative practices such as wash trading, frontrunning, and similar schemes. While Exchanges are subject to varying regulatory frameworks that may or may not prohibit such practices and impose oversight to detect and deter them, the Company assumes no responsibility or liability for their effective prevention or enforcement. ▪ **Operational and Technical Risk**: Exchanges 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 Exchange'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 Company assumes no responsibility or liability for any losses arising from these risks. ▪ Trades on these Exchanges 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 Exchange'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 Exchanges, 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 Tokens may need to deposit them into the Exchange, increasing the risk of loss in the event of a failure of the deposit or withdrawal processes set up by the Exchange. ▪ **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	Issuer -Related Risks	The person seeking admission to trading, i.e., the Company is simultaneously the entity controlling the technical minting of the Token. As such, the person seeking admission to trading qualifies as the issuer within the meaning of article (3) (1) (10) of MiCA. Given that the issuer and the person seeking admission are the same entity, and for the sake of consistency, statements related to the issuer shall be deemed as statement related to the

		person seeking admission, i.e., the Company. ▪ **Abandonment / Lack of Success Risk**: This is the risk that the activities of the Company 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 Company, for which the Network 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 Network Control Risk**: The Network is neither operated nor controlled by the Company. Should Token holders interact with the Network, they are engaging directly with the Network and potentially with third parties that have no relationship to the Company. This means the Company 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 Company faces in its business relationships with one or more third parties. The implementation of the Network 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 Company cannot guarantee that the Network 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 Token and increase the Company's costs and/or obligations in admitting the Token for trading. Changes in laws or regulations may negatively impact the value, legality, or functionality of the Token. Non-compliance can result in investigations, enforcement actions, penalties, fines, sanctions, or the prohibition of the trading of the Token impacting its viability and market acceptance. The Company 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 Company, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage. ▪ **Industry Risk**: The Company is and will be subject to all the risks and uncertainties associated with any new venture, visionary projects, including the risk that the Company will not be able to realize its purpose or vision about the Network and the project. Other projects may have the same or a similar vision as the Company. Many of such other projects are profit-oriented, substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Company does, and thus may attract more participants than the Network, the project and the ecosystem initiated by the Company. ▪ **Reputational Risk**: The Company faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due, without limitation, to operational failures, security breaches, or Company with illicit activities, all of which can damage the Company's reputation and, by extension, the value and acceptance of the 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 Token or its market price cannot be predicted or quantified. Competitors may have significantly greater financial and legal resources than the Company and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to compete successfully, or at all, with such competitors. Moreover, increased competition may severely impact the profitability and creditworthiness of the Company. ▪ **Unsolicited Admission to Trading Risk**: Third parties can elect to support Tokens on their Trading Platforms without any request nor authorization or approval by the Company or anyone else. As a result, Token integration on any third-party platform does not imply any endorsement by the Company 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 the Token, 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. Token holders are thus exposed to potential for losses due to the 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 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 Token is used to finance further activities, especially in leveraged positions or as collateral for loans. Significant fluctuations in the value of the 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 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 Tokens. ▪ **Custodial Risk:** The method chosen to store 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 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 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 Company or its management body, creation of fake Tokens, offering fake Token airdrops, among others. ▪ **Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Risk:** This is the risk that crypto-asset wallets holding Token or transactions in 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 Tokens could be flagged in relation to Anti-Money Laundering or Counter- Terrorism Financing efforts. In such cases, receiving Tokens could result in the holder's address being flagged by relevant authorities, Exchanges, or other service providers, which may lead to restrictions on transactions or the freezing of assets. Consequently, holders of 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 Tokens by either individual holders or legal entities will depend on each Token holder's jurisdiction. The Company cannot guarantee that the holding of Tokens, the reception of the Token, conversions of fiat currency against Tokens, or conversions of other crypto-assets against Tokens, will not incur tax consequences. It is the 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 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 the Token. 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 the Token and, in extreme cases, force the Company to cease operations. Notably: ▪ While the Token does 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 the Token is structured, issued, purchased, or traded. ▪ Evolving regulations could substantially increase the Company's compliance costs and operational burdens related to facilitating transactions in the Token.

		▪ New or restrictive regulations could result in the 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 Company if they determine that the Token constitutes a regulated instrument or that the Company's activities violate existing laws. Such actions could expose the Company, 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 Token holder understands and acknowledges that the ecosystem, as evolving around the Network, 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 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 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 ecosystem.

		▪ **Withdrawing Partner Risk**: The Token holder understands and accepts that the feasibility of the Network as a whole depends strongly on the collaboration of services providers and other crucial partners. The Token holder therefore understands that there is no assurance that the Network as a whole will be successfully implemented. ▪ **Suitability Risk**: (i) The Network will be deployed on an "as is" and "as available" basis, with reasonable level of care but without warranties of any kind, and the Company expressly disclaims all implied warranties as to the Token, the Network including, without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, title and non-infringement; (ii) the Company does not warrant that the Token and/or, the Network are reliable, current or error-free, meet the Token's requirements, or that defects in the Token and/or the Network will be corrected; and (iii) the Company cannot and does not warrant that the Token, the software code of the Token smart contracts, or the delivery mechanism for Token or the Network, are free of viruses or other harmful components. ▪ **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 Token holder, and which the 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 Token holder acknowledges that, despite best efforts to enhance security, the technological components supporting the 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 Tokens. Risks include hacking attempts on the Network, smart contract exploits, phishing attacks, malware infections, and other forms of cybercrime that could result in the theft, loss, or unauthorized transfer of 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 Token holder understands and accepts that, as with other blockchains, the blockchain used for the issuance of the Token could be susceptible to consensus-related attacks, including but not limited to double-spend attacks, DDoS attacks, majority validation power attacks, censorship attacks, and byzantine behavior in the consensus algorithm, Sybil attacks or be subject to forks. Any successful attack or fork presents a risk to the Token, the expected proper execution and sequencing of Token-transactions and the expected proper execution sequencing of contract computations as well as the token balances in the wallet of the Token holders. ▪ **Sidechain Risk** The potential Token holder understands that the Network as sidechain to Ethereum pose several risks, including weaker security guarantees due to independent consensus mechanisms that may be more susceptible to attacks, such as 2/3 attacks. Sidechains rely on trusted validators or operators, introducing centralization risks. The use of bridges for asset transfers between Ethereum and the sidechain creates potential vulnerabilities, as bridge exploits have historically led to significant asset losses. Liquidity risks may arise if the sidechain lacks sufficient user

		adoption, leading to higher transaction costs and slippage. Additionally, interoperability challenges can cause delays or inconsistencies in transaction finality. Governance discrepancies between Ethereum and the sidechain may also lead to coordination issues in crisis scenarios, further affecting security and stability. ▪ **Data Corruption Risk**: This is the risk corruption of roll up data, whether through software bugs, human error, or malicious tampering, can undermine the reliability and accuracy of the Network. ▪ **Smart Contract-Level Risk**: The issuance and transfers of 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 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 ecosystem, potentially impacting the Token's value and usability. ▪ **Network-Level Risk:** It cannot be excluded that any technical failure, malfunction, attack, upgrade or vulnerability within the Network could directly or indirectly impact the value of the Token. ▪ The Network 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. ▪ The Supply chain for the encryption technology used by the Network may be infiltrated by nefarious actors to gain privileged access to the CROSS Protocol. ▪ The Network could require an upgrade (for example, without limitation, to address a security concern), which could lead to a temporary halt of the Network or cause unforeseen disruptions to transactions on the Network. ▪ **Third-Party Risk**: Crypto-assets such as the Token often rely on third-party services such as exchanges and wallet providers for trading and storage. These providers can be susceptible to security breaches, operational failures, and regulatory non-compliance, which can lead to the loss or theft of crypto-assets. The Network encapsulate young technologies, which is why there is no warranty that the process for receiving, using, and holding the Token will be uninterrupted or error-free and that there is an inherent risk that the underlying blockchain, the smart contracts thereon, as well as any related technologies or concepts could contain weaknesses,

		vulnerabilities or bugs causing, inter alia, the complete loss of Token or its functionality. ▪ **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.0
I.06	Mitigation Measures	The Network employs several standard risk mitigation measures to ensure security, transparency, and ecosystem stability: ▪ The CROSS Protocol on which the Network relies integrates the QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance) decentralized consensus mechanisms to ensure fairness and trust. ▪ Checkpoint-based synchronization enhances data integrity and reduces network overhead, while a dynamic gas fee delegation mechanism optimizes transaction costs. ▪ The zero minting and zero free-rider policy ensures scarcity, prevents market manipulation, and maintains economic fairness. ▪ The bridge function securely facilitates bidirectional asset transfers between the Network and Ethereum, protecting against cross-chain vulnerabilities. While security audits have been conducted (see H.08) and legal and regulatory considerations, including governance and compliance with applicable laws, help mitigate legal and operational risks, ensuring long-term sustainability, potential Token holders understand that the risks outlined in Parts 1.01 to 1.05 above are inherent to the Network activities and the broader ecosystem, making elimination impossible.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING		
A.01	Name	OGF (BVI) Ltd.
A.02	Legal Form	Company limited by shares
A.03	Registered Address	Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town,Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands.
A.04	Head Office	Not applicable
A.05	Registration Date	April 11, 2025
A.06	Legal Entity Identifier	Not applicable
A.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	BVI Company Number: 2174458
A.08	Contact Telephone Number	+971 50 764 9938
A.09	E-Mail Address	general@ogfcorp.com
A.10	Response Time (Days)	7 days Inquiries are usually answered within 7 days. For specific or more complex requests - as determined and communicated by the Company - processing may take up to 10 days.
A.11	Parent Company	Opengame Foundation (“**Foundation**”).

A.12	Member of the Management Body	Ronan Kuczaj – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands Gun Su Kim – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands Jaeyoung Kim – Director Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town TortolaVG1110, British Virgin Islands
A.13	Business Activity	The Company's business activity include the issuance and delivery of the CROSS Token, treasury management and funding of ecosystem activities, and conducting/facilitating the sale of the token.
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	The Foundation is a Swiss Foundation established under Articles 80-89c of the Swiss Civil Code. The Foundation does not pursue commercial purposes and does not strive for profit. The purpose of the Foundation is to promote the development of new technologies and applications, particularly in the context of new, open, and decentralized software architectures.
A.15	Newly Established	True
A.16	Financial Condition for the Past Three Years	Not applicable.
A.17	Financial Condition since Registration	The Company was very recently established with the initial capital of USD 0.01 as required by British Virgin Islands law. The Company operates as a project entity in the ecosystem developed and supported by the Foundation. The Company may benefit from the Foundation's financial and operational support. Consequently, the Company likely possessed sufficient financial resources to cover the costs generated by its limited business activities, as

		described in A.13. The Company does not face any financial risks or uncertainties impacting its long-term sustainability.

PART B - INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, IF DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFEROR OR PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING		
B.01	Issuer Different from the Person Seeking Admission to Trading	False.
B.02	Name	Not applicable
B.03	Legal Form	Not applicable
B.04	Registered Address	Not applicable
B.05	Head Office	Not applicable
B.06	Registration Date	Not applicable
B.07	Legal Entity Identifier	Not applicable
B.08	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	Not applicable
B.09	Parent Company	Not applicable
B.10	Members of the Management Body	Not applicable
B.11	Business Activity	Not applicable

B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	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 THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6(1), SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114		
C.01	Name	Not applicable.
C.02	Legal Form	Not applicable.
C.03	Registered Address	Not applicable.
C.04	Head Office	Not applicable.
C.05	Registration Date	Not applicable.
C.06	Legal Entity Identifier of the Operator of the Trading Platform	Not applicable.
C.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	Not applicable.
C.08	Parent Company	Not applicable.
C.09	Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation	Not applicable.
C.10	Members of the Management Body	Not applicable.

C.11	Operator Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.13	Other Persons Drawing up the Crypto- Asset White Paper According to Article 6(1), Second Subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
C.14	Reason for Drawing the White Paper by Persons Referred to in Article 6(1), Second Subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
PART D – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT		
D.01	Crypto-asset Project Name	CROSS Protocol
D.02	Crypto-Assets Name	CROSS Token
D.03	Abbreviation	CROSS
D.04	Crypto-Asset Project Description	The CROSS Token is the native token of the Network, a Layer 1 distributed-ledger network compatible with Ethereum, specifically designed to support Web3 gaming and digital

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>economies. It facilitates scalable and cost-effective transactions, ensures seamless asset interoperability, and offers developer-friendly distributed-ledger integration. The CROSS Protocol plays a vital role in powering GameFi applications and supporting cross-chain asset transfers. The CROSS chain is a fully Ethereum-compatible sidechain, allowing developers to use Solidity smart contracts and tools (such as Truffle, Hardhat) without modification. New technologies such as Layer 2 solutions (zkRollups, Optimistic Rollups) and Proof of Stake are actively adopted to enhance chain performance and scalability.</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><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nexus Co., Ltd.</td><td>Daewangpangryo-ro 606gil 10,
Bundang-gu, Sungnam-si,
Gyeongi-do, Republic of Korea</td><td>DevCo</td></tr>
<tr><td>MME Legal AG</td><td>Zollstrasse 62,
8005 Zurich</td><td>Legal</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.06</td><td>Utility Token Classification</td><td>True</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.07</td><td>Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects</td><td>By holding the Token, Token holders can:

▪ Access with the Network: The Token is required to access the CROSS platform’s Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network</td></tr>
</table>

		▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.
D.08	Plans for the token	▪ **Testnet Launch**: The end of March 2025. ▪ **Mainnet Launch and Token Generation Event (TGE)**: ▪ **Mainnet Launch**: April 23, 2025. ▪ **Token Generation Event (TGE):** Not yet occurred as of the date of this white paper. ▪ **Listing outside the EU/EEA on Various Exchanges:** No confirmed listing as of the date of this white paper. ▪ **Spontaneous Listing by Exchanges Operating within the EU/EEA**: No such listing has occurred to date.; and ▪ **Listing within the EU/EEA on Trading Platforms**: See F:09 (not defined yet)
D.09	Resource Allocation	Human and technical resources have been allocated to the CROSS project which primally involves: ▪ Nexus Co., Ltd (as referred in D.05)., as the primary development partner; and

		▪ OGF (BVI) Ltd., as the issuer of the Token. The Company has financial resources dedicated to the CROSS project.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Not applicable. The Company 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	Admission to Trading	Admission to Trading (ATTR)
E.02	Reasons for the Admission to Trading	The Token is the utility token powering the Network, and the instrument by which users can access the Network's utilities. The admission of the Token to trading aims to promote broad circulation and distribution among potential Network participants, enabling them to fully engage with and benefit from the Network. Furthermore, listing the Token on secondary markets is expected to enhance its liquidity.
E.03	Fundraising Target	Not applicable. The present white paper is published solely in relation to the admission to trading of the Token under article 5 of MiCA and does not relate to any public offering.
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	Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.
E.09	Official Currency or any other Crypto-Assets 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 Traded Crypto-Asset	350,000,000 Tokens which represents 35% of the Token total supply.
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL, meaning both Retail (RETL) and Professional (PROF)
E.14	Holder restrictions	Trading Platforms, in accordance with applicable laws and their internal policies, may impose restrictions on Token buyers and sellers. These may include, among others, the successful completion of Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) checks, and measures to combat the financing of terrorism (CFT).
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	No listing agreement has been executed with a Trading Platform at the time of the present notification. Consequently, the method of payment for the purchase and sale of the Token on the Trading Platforms shall either be determined unilaterally by the respective Trading Platforms or agreed upon mutually between the Company and the relevant Trading Platforms.
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	The purchased Token shall be transferred to the purchaser’s compatible wallet or technical device as designated by the Trading Platforms. The Company bears no responsibility for any transfers of the Token between buyers and sellers conducted on the Trading Platforms.
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	The transfer of the Token from the seller’s wallet or device to the buyer’s wallet or device may not occur immediately. The Company has no control over the timing of such transfers.

E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	Token holder must comply with the technical requirements specific to the Trading Platforms on which the Token is admitted to trading, which may include the following: ▪ A compatible digital wallet or account on supported Trading Platform; and ▪ Internet access; 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 explanation under E.03.
E.32	Placement Form	Not applicable.
E.33	Trading Platforms Name	Admission to trading is being sought on Trading Platforms operating within the EU/EEA. As of the date of notification of the present white paper, no listing agreement has been concluded; therefore, no specific platform can be identified at this stage.
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	Not applicable.
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Trading Platforms are accessible via their respective website or applications for mobile device.
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 Company.

		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	Not applicable.
E.39	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company and the admission to trading shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the British Virgin Islands, 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 Token has been admitted for trading.
E.40	Competent Court	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company and the admission to trading shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the British Virgin Islands.
PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET		
F.01	Crypto-Asset Type	The Token is a utility token.
F.02	Crypto-Asset Functionalities	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform's Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network. ▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.

F	Planned Application of Functionalities	The CROSS Token will be issued fully functional, i.e., with all functionalities described in F.02. While further applications may be introduced in the future, there is no commitment, promise or guarantee that such functionalities will be implemented.
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	The Type of Submission	New (NEWT)
F.06	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	The Token is a crypto-asset to be classified as a utility token which is required to access and interact with the Network.
F.07	Commercial Name or Trading Name	CROSS
F.08	Website of the Issuer	[Website]
F.09	Starting Date of the Admission to Trading	The starting date has not yet been determined and will be agreed upon in coordination with the Trading Platform. In any case, it will be set after the publication date of the white paper.
F.10	Publication Date	July 30, 2025
F11	Any other Services Provided by the Issuer	Not applicable.
F.12	Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform	Not applicable.

F.13	Language or Languages of the White Paper	English
F.14	Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely Identify the Crypto-Asset or each of the Several Crypto Assets to which the White Paper relates, where Available	Not applicable.
F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where Available	Not applicable.
F.16	Voluntary Data Flag	False
F.17	Personal Data Flag	True
F.18	LEI Eligibility	Not applicable. The Company is not required to provide a LEI under MiCA.
F.19	Home Member State	Ireland pursuant to Article 3 (33) (c) of Regulation
F.20	Host Member States	The admission to trading of the 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
PART G – INFORMATION ON RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS		
G.01	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	The Token does not entail any purchaser rights or obligations. The Token enable the Token holder to access and interact with the Network.
G.02	Exercise of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable.

G.03	Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations	Not applicable.
G.04	Future Public Offers	N/A
G.05	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	The Company will retain 65% of the Token total supply.
G.06	Utility Token Classification	True
G.07	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access with the Network:** The Token is required to access the CROSS platform's Web3 games / dApp, to deploy games / dApps, and to transact on the Network. ▪ **Interact with the Network:** The Token must be staked to become a validator of the Network and provide computational benefits (transaction verification) and secure the Network.
G.08	Utility Tokens Redemption	Not applicable.
G.09	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	False
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	Not applicable.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	False
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	Not applicable.
G.16	Compensation Schemes	False
G.18	Applicable Law	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Company, the Token and/or the Network shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the British Virgin Islands, 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 Token has been admitted for trading.
G.19	Competent Court	Any dispute relating to the the present white paper, the Company, the Token and/or the Network shall be exclusively resolved by the ordinary courts of the British Virgin Islands.

PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY		
H.01	Distributed ledger technology	Pursuant to article 3 (1) and (2) of MiCA, a Distributed Ledger technology means a technology that enables the operation and use of distributed ledgers, i.e., an information repository that keeps records of transactions and that is shared across, and synchronized between, a set of DLT network nodes using a consensus mechanism. One of the most well-known forms of DLT is a blockchain, which is a subtype characterized by its use of a chain of blocks to manage the ledger. Each block contains a list of transactions and is cryptographically linked to the previous block, ensuring that the data once recorded, cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks. Blockchains also introduce features like smart contracts used by the CROSS Protocol, notably to automate and enforce pre-defined transactions and logic through code, thereby reducing the need for intermediaries and further boosting efficiency and reliability. CROSS Protocol builds an infrastructure capable of handling large-scale gaming transactions through several key technologies, including an Ethereum-compatible sidechain, bridges, a checkpoint system, and a dynamic gas fee delegation mechanism.
H.02	Protocols and technical standards	CROSS Protocol complies with Ethereum standards (e.g., ERC-20, ERC-721, ERC-1155) to maintain an EVM-compatible environment. This enables DApp developers to utilize existing Ethereum ecosystem smart contracts and tools without requiring significant modifications for deployment on the CROSS Network. Additionally, the CROSS Protocol leverages QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance), a BFT-based consensus mechanism built on Consensys Quorum, to achieve both security and rapid transaction finality. Embracing these widely recognized standards underscores CROSS Network’s commitment to interoperability and scalability.

H.03	Technology Used	▪ **QBFT Consensus Algorithm**: Based on Consensys Quorum's BFT approach, QBFT offers high security and fast block generation. ▪ **Sidechain Structure**: As an independent sidechain parallel to Ethereum, the CROSS Network provides a bridge for asset transfers between CROSS and Ethereum, ensuring a smooth interconnection between the two ecosystems. ▪ **Checkpoint System**: The network periodically records (or "checks in") its state (block hash, transaction history, etc.) to the Ethereum mainnet, enhancing data integrity and transparency. ▪ **Dynamic Gas Fee Delegation Mechanism**: Designed to facilitate large-scale transactions, particularly in gaming environments, this mechanism can subsidize or optimize gas costs under certain conditions, lowering barriers for end users.
H.04	Consensus Mechanism	CROSS adopts QBFT (Quorum Byzantine Fault Tolerance), a BFT-based consensus protocol developed on Consensys' Quorum, to achieve rapid block creation and high security.
H.05	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	The CROSS Network has the following incentive mechanism to secure the CROSS Network: validators receive rewards for writing new transactions to the ledger and contributing to the security of the CROSS Network.
H.06	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	True
H.07	DLT Functionality Description	The CROSS Network employs distributed-ledger technology to record and verify transactions and state information across the network:

		▪ **Decentralization**: Rather than relying on a central server, transactions are validated by a set of Validator nodes, each maintaining an identical copy of the ledger. ▪ **Finality Assurance**: Through QBFT's BFT consensus, once a block is formed, it benefits from a robust level of finality that is difficult to reverse. ▪ **Automation and Efficiency**: By leveraging EVM-compatible smart contracts, essential processes such as in-game item trading or reward distribution can be automated, increasing transparency and operational effectiveness. ▪ **Scalability**: Operating as a sidechain with periodic checkpoints to the Ethereum mainnet, CROSS aims to deliver high transaction throughput without sacrificing interoperability.
H.08	Audit	Key components of CROSS Protocol—such as smart contracts, bridge protocols, and wallet infrastructure—are audited on a regular basis in collaboration with independent security audit firms (e.g., Certik). The audit scope typically includes: ▪ Verification of the smart contract logic and checks for security vulnerabilities; ▪ Validation of QBFT consensus operations and exception handling;

		▪ Security assessments of the bridge mechanism (locking, minting, burning processes) for asset transfers; ▪ Ensuring secure key management and permission controls in the wallet and user interface; ▪ Reviewing the integrity of any roll-up processes or other technical modules, if applicable. Following an audit, any identified vulnerabilities and recommended improvements are documented and addressed. No critical security issues were discovered in the previous audit dated May 17, 2025, and the CROSS team intends to continue routine security assessments to maintain network integrity.
H.09	Audit outcome	During the most recent audit, no security vulnerabilities were identified in the CROSS Protocol's smart contracts or supporting infrastructure. The audit team provided minor recommendations for best practices, all of which have been reviewed and implemented by the development team. Moving forward, the development team will maintain its commitment to regular security audits and continuous improvement of the protocol to ensure ongoing safety and reliability.

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 Company is providing information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism used to validate transactions of the Token and to maintain the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions. The energy consumption for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions for the period is estimated to be lower than 500’000 kWh. The figure provided in S.08 is intended to reference annualized amounts.
S.02	Name	OGF (BVI) Ltd.
S.03	Relevant legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
S.04	Name of the crypto-asset	CROSS Token
S.05	Consensus Mechanism	See H.04
S.06	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	See H.05
S.07	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	April 23rd. 2025
S.08	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	June 26, 2025

S.09	Energy consumption[1]	The total estimated energy consumption for the operation and validation of the CROSS Network from April 23, 2025, to June 30, 2025, is approximately 14,981.2 kWh
S.10	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The estimated energy consumption provided in J.08 has been calculated using the methodology, recommended by: CCRI-Whitepaper-MiCA-Methods-2024.pdf.

[1] If above 500 000 kilowatt-hours – additional information is needed - Table 3 of the Annex, ESMA Final Report Draft Technical Standards specifying certain requirements of the Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCA) – second package S.189 ff.