MiCA White Paper

Sign (SIGN)

Version 1.0

2025-06-05

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

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA

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.

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01 Date of notification

2025-06-05

02 Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

03 Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

04 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

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

Not applicable

06 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

SUMMARY

07 Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Warning

This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper.

The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto–asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone.

The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law.

This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The Sign (SIGN) token is integral to the Sign Protocol, an omni-chain attestation protocol designed to enable users to freely attest and verify information on-chain. The token does not confer ownership rights, dividend entitlement, voting rights in corporate governance, or any claim against any legal entity. All rights associated with the SIGN token are governed by the protocol-level rules and may evolve through community-led governance and validator consensus, subject to protocol upgrade mechanisms. Token holders do not automatically gain participation rights in governance unless they operate as network validators, and rights may be subject to modification following agreements between parties. Holders must comply with technical requirements and may be subject to restrictions, including vesting periods for private investors.

09

Sign Protocol provides access to a suite of tools, infrastructure, and schemas enabling attestations on the blockchain, designed for use by Builders and developers to enhance on-chain reputation and digital trust systems. The SIGN token can be used within the ecosystem to engage with products and services, such as making attestations, using storage solutions like IPFS and Arweave, and potentially accessing premium protocol features. There may be restrictions on transferring SIGN tokens depending on the platform’s terms of use.

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

No offer of Sign (SIGN) tokens is being made to the public in connection with this disclosure. The token is already issued and circulating. There is no issuance of new tokens, no subscription period, and no associated fundraising activity. Accordingly, there are no target subscription goals, issue price, or subscription fees applicable.

No discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sale phases, or staged offerings are taking place.

Sign (SIGN) is being admitted to trading on the Bitvavo B.V. trading platform. Admission is being sought to support market access, liquidity, and regulated availability of the token for eligible users in the European Economic Area. No crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token on a firm commitment or best-effort basis.

Use of the trading platform is governed by the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V. with any fees set independently by the platform.

Field	Information
Offer to the public	No offer to the public. The token is already issued and in circulation.
Total offer amount	Not applicable

Field	Information
Total number of tokens to be offered	Not applicable
Subscription period	Not applicable
Minimum and maximum subscription goals	Not applicable
Issue price	Not applicable
Subscription fees	Not applicable
Prospective holders	Not applicable
Offer phases	Not applicable
CASP placing the token	Not applicable
Form of placement	Not applicable
Admission to trading	Admission to trading is sought for Sign (SIGN), to trade on Bitvavo B.V. - a trading platform operating in the EEA.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading

A.1 Name

Sign Foundation

A.2 Legal form

K575

A.3 Registered address

Suite 303, George Town Financial Center, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY KY11104

A.4 Head office

Not applicable - the Registered Address is the same as Head Office Address.

A.5 Registration date

2024-08-16

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

CR-413103

A.8 Contact telephone number

+192 9457 0326

A.9 E-mail address

operations@sign.global

A.10 Response time (Days)

014

A.11 Parent company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Business Address	Management Function
CG (Cayman) Corporate Services	Suite 303, George Town Financial Center, George Town, Grand Cayman, **KY** KY11104	Director
Intershore Consult (Cayman) LTD.	Suite 303, George Town Financial Center, George Town, Grand Cayman, **KY** KY11104	Company Secretary

A.13 Business activity

Sign Foundation manages the development of SIGN network, powering the sovereign digital infrastructure that empowers governments to harness blockchain technology for public services while maintaining complete operational control and sovereignty.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly established

true

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Not applicable

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Since its registration, Sign Foundation has remained largely dormant in terms of financial activity, with limited expenditures primarily associated with foundational setup, early-stage development scoping, and regulatory exploration.

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

false

B.2 Name

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.3 Legal form

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.4 Registered address

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.5 Head office

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.6 Registration date

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.9 Parent company

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.10 Members of the management body

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.11 Business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

B.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading.

Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.4 Head office

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

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. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

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. The issuer is the person seeking admission to trading and is responsible for drawing up the whitepaper.

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Sign

D.2 Crypto-assets name

Sign

D.3 Abbreviation

SIGN

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

Sign Protocol connects existing credentials to the Web3 ecosystem, facilitating a transition from traditional documentation to verifiable on-chain attestations. It leverages decentralized blockchains and zero-knowledge cryptography, aiming to address trust issues in digital interactions through the implementation of Effective Attestations. The platform supports development of reputation systems, governance protocols, and more by allowing structured attestations of information and proof of agreements on the blockchain.

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

Name	Function	Description
Sign Foundation (Legal Person - Company No: CR-413103, Domicile: KY, Business Address: Suite 303, George Town Financial Center, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY KY11104)	Foundation and Development	The Foundation Responsible for the development of the SIGN network infrastructure.

D.6 Utility Token Classification

false

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

Not applicable

D.8 Plans for the token

The project launched initial integration with partners PADO and zkPass to establish a robust attestation ecosystem. Past milestones include securing funding and launching the SignScan explorer. Future developments focus on expanding use cases for attestations across Web3 applications, further decentralization efforts, and increasing accessibility to non-coders.

D.9 Resource allocation

The project has secured $16 million in funding and generated $15 million in revenue as of 2024, evidencing strong financial backing. Technical resources include blockchain integration, decentralized storage solutions, and a focus on community building for developer engagement and ecosystem development.

D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets

The SIGN token is already in circulation and is not part of any ongoing or upcoming fundraising event at the time of this disclosure. Accordingly, there is no formal allocation plan for “collected funds” as might apply in a traditional token sale context.

However, within the operational scope of Sign Protocol, SIGN may continue to serve important internal and ecosystem-enabling roles. The following outlines how resources—financial or in-kind—may be directed to support the project's ongoing development:

Attestation Infrastructure Development: Continued investment in the tools, standards, and APIs that power Sign Protocol's attestation framework, including support for decentralized data storage integrations, zero-knowledge proofs, and signature verification.

Ecosystem Expansion: Incentives may be used to foster adoption of Sign Protocol across new domains and use cases—such as governance systems, reward networks, and decentralized identity—by encouraging builders, institutions, and users to experiment and adopt the standard.

Developer Tooling & SDKs: Efforts are underway to grow the developer ecosystem by improving documentation, offering integration guides, building SDKs, and expanding support for additional blockchain environments beyond those already integrated (e.g. Aptos, TON, Solana).

Security & Protocol Maintenance: Resources may be allocated to audits, threat monitoring, and protocol hardening to maintain the integrity of on-chain attestations and protect against misuse or manipulation.

Community Initiatives: Hackathons, grant programs, and education initiatives may be supported to drive participation from open-source contributors and early adopters of attestation use cases.

Operational Overheads: Reasonable expenses associated with team growth, infrastructure maintenance, legal review, and administrative functions will be incurred to ensure continued delivery of protocol milestones.

Regulatory & Legal Readiness: While Sign Protocol is infrastructure-focused, the team remains committed to aligning with applicable legal frameworks and industry best practices for token operations, consumer protection, and transparency.

As there is no fundraising round attached to the issuance of SIGN at this time, the above uses are indicative of how value may be applied to support the protocol, rather than formal budget lines linked to token proceeds.

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

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The admission to trading of Sign (SIGN) on Bitvavo B.V. is intended to improve accessibility, liquidity, and utility of the token across regulated digital asset markets. There is no associated fundraising or primary issuance of tokens in connection with this listing. This MiCA-compliant disclosure is filed to enhance transparency, foster regulatory clarity, and support institutional confidence.

By aligning with the high disclosure standards of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, Sign Foundation reinforces its commitment to operating a secure, compliant, and transparent trading environment. This initiative facilitates broader market access, supports responsible token adoption, and strengthens integration of Sign (SIGN) within the regulated financial ecosystem.

E.3 Fundraising target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue price

Not applicable

E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer price determination method

Not applicable

E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets

10000000000

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

Access to the token may be restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V., including, but not limited to, individuals or entities located in OFAC-sanctioned jurisdictions or users prohibited under the eligibility requirements of third-party platforms where the token is made available.

E.15 Reimbursement notice

Not applicable

E.16 Refund mechanism

Not applicable

E.17 Refund timeline

Not applicable

E.18 Offer phases

Not applicable

E.19 Early purchase discount

Not applicable

E.20 Time-limited offer

Not applicable

E.21 Subscription period beginning

Not applicable

E.22 Subscription period end

Not applicable

E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

Purchases of Sign (SIGN) on Bitvavo B.V. may be made using supported crypto-assets or other fiat-currencies, as per the available trading pairs on the platform.

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

Purchased Sign (SIGN) on Bitvavo B.V. may be withdrawn by the user to a compatible external wallet address, subject to standard withdrawal procedures, network availability, and platform-specific compliance checks.

E.28 Transfer time schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

Purchasers may choose to hold Sign (SIGN) within their trading account on Bitvavo B.V. Alternatively, holders can withdraw the asset to a compatible external wallet that supports the Sign (SIGN).

Users are responsible for ensuring their chosen wallet supports the withdrawal network used by Bitvavo B.V., and for securely managing their private keys. Incompatible withdrawals may result in permanent loss of crypto-assets.

E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

VAVO

E.32 Placement form

NTAV

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitvavo B.V.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

VAVO

E.35 Trading platforms access

Investors can access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. via its official website and user interface, subject to registration and compliance with applicable onboarding and verification procedures.

E.36 Involved costs

There is no cost to access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. However, investors intending to trade may incur transaction-related fees. A detailed and up-to-date fee schedule is available on the official website of Bitvavo B.V.

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of interest

To the best knowledge of the person seeking admission to trading, no conflicts of interest exist in relation to the admission of Sign (SIGN) to trading.

E.39 Applicable law

Law of the Netherlands

E.40 Competent court

In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of Sign (SIGN) on Bitvavo B.V., the competent court is the District Court of Amsterdam, Netherlands, with jurisdiction in accordance with Dutch law and applicable EU regulations.

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The SIGN token functions as a utility within the Sign Protocol, supporting an infrastructure that enables decentralized attestations on blockchain networks. The technology is oriented towards providing verification services and establishing digital trust through effective attestations, differentiating from other digital attribution forms, thereby enhancing governance, reputation, and trust systems in digital ecosystems.

In 2024, Sign processed over 6 million attestations and distributed more than $4 billion in tokens to upwards of 40 million wallets. Its primary use cases include:

Digital identity: KYC/AML compliance for public-sector and financial-services applications.

Loyalty programs: Community incentives, and rewards for Web3 projects.

Credential verification for supply-chain, academic, and professional certifications

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

The SIGN token is currently functional, enabling holders to engage with services such as making and verifying attestations on the blockchain. It was launched synchronously with the Sign Protocol, providing immediate functionality within the ecosystem, including governance participation and utilization of storage solutions.

Sign aims to double annual attestations and reach 100 million wallet distributions by the end of 2025. Governance rests with a decentralized council of long-term holders and ecosystem contributors, while SIGN tokens fund protocol operations, incentivize community growth, and secure on-chain voting rights.

A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The SIGN token is fungible, non-redeemable, non-interest bearing, and transferable. The asset does not qualify as an e-money token or asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and is therefore classified as an “other crypto-asset” for the purposes of MiCA.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

Sign (SIGN)

F.8 Website of the issuer

For reference, the website for the crypto-asset project is located at https://sign.global/

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

2025-01-01

F.10 Publication date

2025-06-25

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper

English

F.13 Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available

Not applicable

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available

Not applicable

F.15 Voluntary data flag

false

F.16 Personal data flag

true

F.17 LEI eligibility

true

F.18 Home Member State

Netherlands

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

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

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

Purchasers of SIGN tokens do not obtain contractual rights, equity interests, or claims against the issuer. As a decentralized token, functionalities include engaging in attestations within the network and potentially participating in governance, assuming validator roles. The token confers no voting, dividend, or ownership rights over any entity.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of Sign (SIGN) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with SIGN is governed entirely by the protocol rules of the underlying decentralised network. These rules define what holders can do with their tokens - such as transferring, staking, or using them within applications - and are enforced by the consensus mechanism of the network.

As an open-source, decentralised system, the rules of the protocol may evolve over time through community-driven consensus upgrades. Users who choose to interact with or build upon the Sign network do so under the understanding that all capabilities, limitations, and conditions are determined by the network's current protocol at any given point in time.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As a decentralised protocol, any changes to the functional rules governing Sign (SIGN) — including those that may affect the capabilities or conditions of token usage — are determined by community consensus. Modifications may occur through network upgrades, typically initiated via improvement proposals, discussions among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and subsequently adopted if a sufficient share of the network agrees. There is no central authority unilaterally controlling such changes; rather, the evolution of the protocol is subject to the collective agreement of the participants operating the network. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to these changes should they wish to remain aligned with the consensus version of the Sign protocol.

G.4 Future public offers

There are no planned future public offerings of Sign (SIGN) by the issuer. SIGN is already in circulation and is freely transferable on a variety of decentralised and centralised trading venues. Any future increase in the circulating supply, if applicable, will occur in accordance with the protocol's predefined issuance schedule or through mechanisms determined by community governance. The issuer does not commit to or guarantee any future offering, distribution, or sale of SIGN.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

Not applicable. Sign (SIGN) is already in circulation and does not involve a new issuance. The issuer may retain a portion of SIGN as part of a treasury or ecosystem reserve; however, any such holdings relate to previously issued tokens already in circulation and are not associated with a new offering.

G.6 Utility token classification

false

G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens

Not applicable

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable

G.9 Non-trading request

true

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

There are no restrictions imposed on the transferability of Sign (SIGN) at the protocol level. The token is already in public circulation and may be freely transferred between users in accordance with the consensus rules of the decentralised network. Transfer functionality is determined by the underlying protocol and may be subject to standard technical conditions such as wallet compatibility, network fees, and block confirmation times. Any limitations that arise are typically due to external factors such as third-party exchange policies, jurisdictional regulatory requirements, or user-specific constraints.

The use of services provided by Bitvavo B.V. may be governed by separate terms and conditions. These may include restrictions or obligations applicable to specific features, interfaces, or access points operated by Bitvavo B.V. in connection with SIGN. Such terms do not alter the native transferability of the token on the decentralised network but may affect how users interact with services linked to it. Users should consult and accept the applicable terms of service before engaging with these services.

This disclosure pertains solely to the transferability of Sign (SIGN) as admitted to trading on Bitvavo B.V. Vesting schedules, lock-up arrangements, or other contractual restrictions related to private sales or early-stage allocations are considered out of scope for this section, as they apply only to specific counterparties and do not affect the native transferability of the token at the network level.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

false

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

Sign (SIGN) does not implement any supply adjustment mechanisms that respond automatically to changes in market demand. The protocol does not feature dynamic monetary policies such as algorithmic rebasing, elastic supply adjustments, or demand-linked token issuance or burning. Any changes to the total or circulating supply, if applicable, occur according to fixed issuance schedules or protocol rules that are independent of short-term demand fluctuations. Supply remains determined by predefined parameters or community governance, not by automated responses to market conditions.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

false

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable

G.16 Compensation schemes

false

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable

G.18 Applicable law

The Law of the Cayman Islands

G.19 Competent court

There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised Sign (SIGN) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by Sign Foundation, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of The Cayman Islands Court of Appeal. Users are advised to review the applicable terms of service to understand the legal forum governing any service-related engagement.

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

Sign (SIGN) is a token deployed onto Distributed Ledger technology from:

Ethereum: 0x868fced65edbf0056c4163515dd840e9f287a4c3

BNB Chain: 0x868fced65edbf0056c4163515dd840e9f287a4c3

Base Chain: 0x868fced65edbf0056c4163515dd840e9f287a4c3

SIGN token inherits the underlying consensus mechanisms, network security, and finality guarantees of the respective distributed ledgers. These include Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake model and BNB Chain's Proof-of-Staked Authority.

The wider SIGN Stack that drives value for the token implments a three-layer approach:

1. Sovereign Chain: A customizable Layer 2 blockchain built on established public Layer 1 networks that enables governments to maintain operational control while leveraging security properties of the underlying networks.

2. Onchain Attestation System (Sign Protocol): A bridge between existing verification systems and blockchain functionality, enabling secure creation and verification of various attestations, including identities, credentials and voting.

3. Digital Asset Distribution Engine (TokenTable): A high-throughput system for the programmable disbursement of benefits, subsidies, and other government assets.

This integrated approach enables governments to deploy public services on blockchain infrastructure while maintaining sovereignty and regulatory compliance.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The Token

Ethereum: $SIGN token was deployed as per the ERC-20 standard and verifiable through the Contract Source Code.

BNB Chain: $SIGN token was deployed using the BEP-20 contract standard as verifiable through the Contract Source Code .

Base Chain: $SIGN token was deployed as per the ERC-20 standard and verifiable through the Contract Source Code.

The Sign Stack

Sovereign Chain:

Metric	Capability
Runtime	EVM-based
Block Time	< 1 second
Transactions per Second	Up to 4000 (at time of writing)
Consensus Algorithm	PoA, PBFT variants
Finality	1–5 block confirmations

Sign Protocol:

Metric	Capability
Signature Schemes	ECDSA, EdDSA, RSA
Zero-Knowledge Proofs	Groth16, Plonk, Honk

Metric	Capability
ePassport Integration	ICAO 9303 compatible

Sign Protocol supports zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) to balance verification needs with privacy protection.

Selective Disclosure: Users can prove specific attributes (age, nationality) without revealing full data.

Unlinkability: Prevention of cross-context tracking of identity usage.

Minimal Disclosure: Technical enforcement of data minimization principles. These privacy capabilities ensure that the system complies with data protection regulations while enabling necessary verification functions.

TokenTable:

Metric	Capability
Maximum Distribution Size	Unlimited
Processing Throughput	Maximum blockchain TPS
Distribution Scheduling	Second-level granularity & calendar months
Audit Trail Storage	On-chain

H.3 Technology used

The SIGN Stack integrates a modular architecture composed of three main components:

Sovereign Chain: A customizable, EVM-compatible Layer 2 blockchain that inherits the security guarantees of an underlying public Layer 1 (e.g., BNB Smart Chain) while enabling configurable parameters such as validator set, consensus model, and access control logic. Sovereign Chains can be independently deployed by third parties (e.g., governments, institutions), while remaining interoperable with the broader SIGN ecosystem.

Sign Protocol: A cryptographic attestation framework enabling the creation and verification of on-chain attestations, including identity proofs, credentials, and structured claims. The protocol supports multiple cryptographic standards (e.g., ECDSA, EdDSA, RSA) and zero-knowledge proof systems (e.g., Groth16, Plonk, Honk), allowing implementation of privacy-preserving and selective disclosure features. Attestations can be independently verified without requiring central coordination.

TokenTable: A high-throughput smart contract system for programmable digital asset disbursement. It enables scheduled, rules-based distributions of benefits, incentives, or other digital assets with on-chain auditability and time-based logic (e.g. monthly releases, vesting, calendar-linked events).

The overall system architecture allows for modular deployment, where different components may be operated or maintained by third parties, including public entities, issuers, or infrastructure providers.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

The SIGN token itself is not native to a proprietary blockchain, but operates within a broader multi-chain ecosystem that includes deployment on public Layer 1 blockchains (e.g. BNB Smart Chain).

Where applicable (e.g. for the Sovereign Chain component), consensus is executed via Proof-of-Authority (PoA) or PBFT-like mechanisms. These allow for short block times (<1s) and high throughput (up to 4000 TPS at time of writing), with finality typically achieved within 1–5 block confirmations. The consensus layer is typically operated by a predefined set of validators or sequencers, depending on the Sovereign Chain deployment.

The SIGN token's circulation and attestation functions do not involve novel consensus design, and instead rely on the security guarantees of the underlying Layer 1 chain(s) used for deployment.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

The SIGN token's functionalities encourage participation in the network, facilitating attestations and secured transactions without typical transaction fee structures, promoting interaction through value-added functionality.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

false

H.7 DLT functionality description

The SIGN token and Sign Protocol are deployed on existing public distributed ledger networks (e.g. BNB Smart Chain), which are not operated by the issuer, but by independent validator sets external to the project. The issuer does not control the underlying L1 consensus or block production mechanisms.

Where applicable (e.g. for hosted Sovereign Chains), the DLT may be instantiated by third parties under the Sign Stack framework. These chains operate as Layer 2 environments and are typically custom-deployed for public sector or institutional use cases. The deployment party (e.g. a government or enterprise) manages the sequencer/validator set and enforces policy-level configurations such as:

- KYC or whitelisting enforcement
- Access control
- Block production parameters
- Upgrade or shutdown controls

The core Sign Protocol, which handles attestations, operates through smart contracts and cryptographic libraries deployed on these L1/L2 networks, using open verification mechanisms rather than bespoke DLT infrastructure. As such, the issuer provides protocol-level logic and reference implementations but does not operate or run any DLT infrastructure on behalf of users or counterparties.

H.8 Audit

true

H.9 Audit outcome

Audit reports are available on GitHub

As of the time of writing, the available reports reflect strong audit outcomes from multiple reputable digital asset security firms, including Codespect and OtterSec. The reports indicate that identified issues have been addressed and resolved, with most findings classified as low severity or informational in nature.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

Sign (SIGN) is already in public circulation and the current action relates to its admission to trading, rather than a new offer to the public. Nevertheless, risks associated with the admission process include:

Market Volatility: Crypto-assets, including Sign (SIGN), are subject to significant price fluctuations due to market speculation, regulatory developments, liquidity shifts, and macroeconomic factors.

Information Asymmetry: Due to the decentralised and open-source nature of Sign (SIGN), not all market participants may have access to the same level of technical understanding or information, potentially leading to imbalanced decision-making.

Listing Risk: Admission to trading on specific platforms does not guarantee long-term availability, and trading venues may delist the asset due to internal policy, regulatory enforcement, or liquidity thresholds.

Jurisdictional Restrictions: The regulatory treatment of crypto-assets varies between jurisdictions. Traders or investors in certain regions may face legal limitations on holding or transacting Sign (SIGN).

Exchange Risk: While Bitvavo B.V. implements robust operational, cybersecurity, and compliance controls, no exchange is immune to operational disruptions, cyber threats, or evolving regulatory constraints. Users should be aware that exchange-level risks — such as service outages, wallet access delays, or changes in platform policy — may impact the ability to trade or withdraw Sign (SIGN). Furthermore, while Bitvavo B.V. adheres to applicable regulatory standards, legal and technical developments may affect the platform's capacity to continue offering certain assets, including Sign (SIGN). Users should ensure they have read the terms of service before engaging with any service provided by Bitvavo B.V.

Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of Sign (SIGN).

I.2 Issuer-related risks

Not applicable.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

Volatility risk: Crypto-assets are subject to significant price volatility, which may result from market speculation, shifts in supply and demand, regulatory developments, or macroeconomic trends. This volatility can affect the asset's value independently of the project's fundamentals.

Liquidity risk: The ability to buy or sell the crypto-asset on trading platforms may be limited by market depth, exchange availability, or withdrawal restrictions, potentially impairing the ability of holders to exit positions efficiently or at desired prices.

Regulatory risk: The evolving global regulatory landscape may impose new restrictions, classifications, or disclosure requirements that could impact the legal treatment, availability, or use of the crypto-asset. Changes in regulation may also affect the token's classification or trigger enforcement actions.

Exchange-related risk: The crypto-asset may rely on third-party trading platforms for liquidity and price discovery. These platforms are subject to operational, custodial, or legal risks, including suspension of trading, delistings, or platform failure, which may adversely affect access to the asset.

Custody and private key risk: Holders of crypto-assets are typically responsible for managing private keys or access credentials. Loss, theft, or compromise of these keys may result in irreversible loss of the associated assets without recourse or recovery.

Market manipulation risk: The crypto-asset may be susceptible to pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, or other forms of market manipulation due to limited oversight or fragmented market infrastructure, which can distort price signals and mislead participants.

Perception and reputational risk: Public sentiment, media narratives, or association with controversial projects or exchanges may influence the perception of the crypto-asset, affecting its adoption, market value, and long-term viability.

Forking risk: Blockchain networks may undergo contentious upgrades or forks, potentially resulting in duplicate tokens, split communities, or compatibility challenges that affect the asset's continuity or utility.

Legal ownership risk: Depending on jurisdiction and platform terms, holders may not acquire legal ownership or enforceable rights with respect to the crypto-asset, which could affect recourse options in the event of fraud, misrepresentation, or loss.

Network usage risk: A decline in activity or utility on the associated network may reduce the economic relevance of the crypto-asset, diminishing its value and undermining its role as a medium of exchange or utility token.

Compliance risk: Holders may be subject to local obligations related to tax reporting, anti-money laundering (AML), or sanctions compliance. Failure to meet these obligations could result in penalties or legal consequences.

Cross-border risk: Transactions involving the crypto-asset may span multiple jurisdictions, creating uncertainty around applicable laws, conflict-of-law issues, or barriers to enforcement and regulatory clarity.

Incentive misalignment risk: The crypto-asset's economic model may depend on incentives for participants such as validators, developers, or users. If these incentives become insufficient or distorted, network participation and security may decline.

Token distribution concentration risk: A disproportionate concentration of token supply in the hands of a small number of holders ("whales") may enable price manipulation, governance capture, or coordinated sell-offs that impact market stability and community trust.

Misuse risk: The crypto-asset may be used for illicit purposes (e.g., money laundering, ransomware payments), exposing the project to reputational harm or regulatory scrutiny, even if such activity is beyond the issuer's control.

Utility risk: The expected utility of the token within its ecosystem may fail to materialize due to low adoption, under-delivery of promised features, or technical incompatibility, undermining its value proposition.

Inflation or deflation risk: The token's supply mechanics (minting, burning, vesting, etc.) may introduce inflationary or deflationary dynamics that affect long-term holder value and purchasing power within the network.

Secondary market dependence risk: The ability of users to access, trade, or price the token may depend entirely on secondary markets. If such platforms restrict or delist the asset, liquidity and discoverability may be severely impacted.

Taxation risk: The treatment of crypto-assets for tax purposes may vary by jurisdiction and change over time. Holders may face unanticipated tax liabilities related to capital gains, income, or transaction activity.

Bridging risk: If the crypto-asset exists on multiple blockchains via bridging protocols, vulnerabilities in those bridges may lead to de-pegging, duplication, or irrecoverable losses affecting token integrity and user balances.

Incompatibility risk: The crypto-asset may become technically incompatible with evolving wallets, smart contracts, or infrastructure components, limiting its usability and support within the broader crypto ecosystem.

Network governance risk: If governance decisions (e.g., protocol upgrades, treasury usage) are controlled by a limited set of actors or are poorly defined, outcomes may not align with broader user interests, leading to fragmentation or disputes.

Economic abstraction risk: Users may be able to interact with the network or ecosystem without using the crypto-asset itself (e.g., via gas relayers, fee subsidies, or wrapped tokens), reducing demand for the token and weakening its economic role.

Dust and spam risk: The crypto-asset may be vulnerable to dust attacks or spam transactions, creating bloated ledgers, user confusion, or inadvertent privacy exposure through traceability.

Jurisdictional blocking risk: Exchanges, wallets, or interfaces may restrict access to the crypto-asset based on IP geolocation or jurisdictional policies, limiting user access even if the asset itself remains transferable on-chain.

Environmental or ESG risk: The association of the crypto-asset with energy-intensive consensus mechanisms or unsustainable tokenomics may conflict with emerging environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, affecting institutional adoption.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

Development risk: The project may experience delays, underdelivery, or changes in scope due to unforeseen technical complexity, resource constraints, or coordination issues, impacting timelines and stakeholder expectations.

Funding risk: The continued implementation of the project may depend on future funding rounds, revenue generation, or grants. A shortfall in available capital may impair the project's ability to execute its roadmap or retain key personnel.

Roadmap deviation risk: Strategic shifts, pivots, or reprioritization may result in deviations from the originally published roadmap, potentially leading to dissatisfaction among community members or early supporters.

Team dependency risk: The project's success may be heavily dependent on a small number of core contributors or founders. The departure, unavailability, or misconduct of these individuals could significantly impair execution capacity.

Third-party dependency risk: Certain components of the project (e.g., infrastructure providers, integration partners, oracles) may rely on external entities whose performance or continuity cannot be guaranteed, introducing operational fragility.

Talent acquisition risk: The project may face challenges recruiting and retaining qualified professionals in highly competitive areas such as blockchain development, AI engineering, security, or compliance, slowing implementation or reducing quality.

Coordination risk: As decentralized or cross-functional teams grow, internal coordination and alignment across engineering, product, legal, and marketing domains may become difficult, leading to delays, errors, or strategic drift.

Security implementation risk: Insufficient diligence in implementing security protocols (e.g., audits, access controls, testing pipelines) during development may introduce critical vulnerabilities into the deployed system.

Scalability bottleneck risk: Architectural decisions made early in the project may limit performance or scalability as usage grows, requiring resource-intensive refactoring or redesign to support broader adoption.

Vendor lock-in risk: Reliance on specific middleware, cloud infrastructure, or proprietary tools may constrain the project's flexibility and increase exposure to price shifts, service outages, or licensing changes.

Compliance misalignment risk: Product features or delivery mechanisms may inadvertently breach evolving regulatory requirements, particularly around consumer protection, token functionality, or data privacy, necessitating rework or geographic limitations.

Community support risk: The project's success may rely on active developer or user participation. If the community fails to engage or contribute as anticipated, ecosystem momentum and resource leverage may decline.

Governance deadlock risk: If project governance (e.g., DAO structures or steering committees) lacks clear decision-making processes or becomes fragmented, the project may face delays or paralysis in critical strategic decisions.

Incentive misalignment risk: Implementation plans may fail to maintain consistent alignment between stakeholders such as developers, token holders, investors, and users, undermining cooperation or long-term sustainability.

Marketing and adoption risk: Even with timely technical delivery, the project may fail to gain market traction, user onboarding, or brand recognition, reducing the effectiveness of its deployment.

Testing and QA risk: Inadequate testing coverage, staging environments, or quality assurance processes may allow critical bugs or regressions to reach production, causing service degradation or user loss.

Scope creep risk: Expanding project objectives without adequate resource reallocation or stakeholder alignment may dilute focus and overextend the development team, compromising quality or deadlines.

Interoperability risk: Implementation plans involving cross-chain or cross-platform integration may encounter compatibility issues, protocol mismatches, or delays in third-party upgrades.

Legal execution risk: If foundational legal structures (e.g., entities, IP assignments, licensing) are not finalized or enforceable across key jurisdictions, the project may face friction during scaling, partnerships, or fundraising.

I.5 Technology-related risks

Smart contract risk: The crypto-asset may rely on smart contracts that, if improperly coded or inadequately audited, can contain vulnerabilities exploitable by malicious actors, potentially resulting in asset loss, unauthorized behavior, or permanent lock-up of funds.

Protocol risk: The underlying blockchain protocol may contain unknown bugs, suffer from unanticipated behavior, or experience edge-case failures in consensus, finality, or synchronization, leading to disruptions in network operation.

Bridge risk: If the crypto-asset is deployed across multiple chains via bridging infrastructure, the underlying bridge may be vulnerable to exploit, misconfiguration, or oracle manipulation, threatening asset integrity across networks.

Finality risk: Some blockchains may exhibit probabilistic or delayed finality, making transactions theoretically reversible within short windows. This can lead to issues in cross-chain settlements or operational reliability.

Node centralization risk: If the network depends on a small number of validators or infrastructure providers to maintain consensus or data availability, it may be susceptible to downtime, censorship, or coordinated manipulation.

Data integrity risk: In decentralized environments, reliance on off-chain data (e.g., oracles or external feeds) introduces the possibility of incorrect or manipulated information entering the system and triggering undesired outcomes.

Versioning and upgrade risk: Protocol upgrades, forks, or version mismatches between nodes and clients can introduce compatibility issues or destabilize service availability, particularly if coordination or governance processes are insufficient.

Storage and archival risk: The technical infrastructure supporting the crypto-asset may be vulnerable to data loss or corruption, particularly in cases involving third-party storage solutions, partial nodes, or decentralized file systems.

Interoperability risk: Integration with third-party tools, blockchains, or application layers may rely on APIs, SDKs, or interfaces that change without notice or suffer from inconsistencies, potentially breaking user functionality or asset movement.

Scalability risk: The underlying technology may not scale effectively under high usage conditions, leading to network congestion, transaction delays, fee spikes, or degraded user experience.

Cryptographic risk: The system relies on current cryptographic standards for key generation, digital signatures, and hashing. Advances in computing (e.g., quantum computing) or undiscovered flaws may undermine these protections in the future.

Permissioning or access control risk: If token behavior or network features are governed by privileged roles (e.g., admin keys, multisigs), improper key management, role abuse, or governance capture could impact fairness or security.

Decentralization illusion risk: Despite being labeled "decentralized," critical components (e.g., governance, token distribution, node operation) may be technically or operationally centralized, concentrating risk and reducing resilience.

Latency and synchronization risk: Distributed networks may experience propagation delays, inconsistent state views, or latency in consensus confirmation, introducing unpredictability in transaction ordering and agent coordination.

Frontend dependency risk: End users may rely on centralized interfaces (e.g., websites, wallets, APIs) to interact with the asset, which if compromised or taken offline, can block access despite the network itself being operational.

Misconfiguration risk: Errors in smart contract deployment, token configuration, permission settings, or network parameters can result in unintended behavior, including frozen assets, incorrect balances, or bypassed restrictions.

Monitoring and observability risk: Insufficient logging, alerting, or metrics may prevent the timely detection of technical issues, exploits, or usage anomalies, limiting the project's ability to respond to emergent threats.

Software dependency risk: Core components may depend on open-source libraries or packages that are unmaintained, vulnerable, or deprecated, exposing the asset to cascading failures or inherited security flaws.

Time drift and clock sync risk: Distributed ledgers that rely on timestamping may face issues if nodes do not maintain consistent system time, impacting consensus, block ordering, or event sequencing.

Blockchain immutability risk: Once deployed, certain design flaws or oversights may be difficult or impossible to correct due to the immutable nature of smart contracts or protocol rules, necessitating workarounds or forks.

I.6 Mitigation measures

The project incorporates standard security audits, utilizes open-source development, and integrates into widely-adopted blockchains like Ethereum for secure validator consensus. Continuous community engagement and collaborations with other blockchain entities enhance robustness and adaptivity.

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Mandatory Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate

N	Field	Content
S.1	Name	Sign Foundation
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	K575
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	Sign
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	See H.4
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	See H.5
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-06-05
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-05
S.8	Energy consumption	126.25 kWh / a
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Methodology

Supplementary Information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environmentrelated adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

As the project is under the 500,000 kWh threshold for energy consumption, this section is not required.