IDOS TOKEN WHITE PAPER

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01	Date of Notification	August 8, 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 to in this white paper is the IDOS token (“**Token**”). The Token is the native token of the idOS Protocol (“**Protocol**”) - a decentralized identity system and access management network specifically designed to store user data. The Token will be deployed in Arbitrum One. The Token is required to access and interact with the Protocol.

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 the Protocol:** The Token is required to access the benefits of the decentralized identity system; as the most prominent examples, the Token is necessary for: ▪ Users (as defined in D.04) to write their personal data in the Protocol; ▪ Issuers (as defined in D.04) to write credentials on behalf of Users (as defined in D.04); and ▪ Consumers to read the verified data. ▪ **Interact with the Protocol:** The Token is required to become a Validator (as defined in D.04) of the Protocol. Token holders are also able to delegate some or all of their Tokens to a Validator. The Token to be admitted to trading (see E12) are freely transferable.
10	Key Information about the offer to the public or the admission to trading	idOS Association ("**Association**") intends to (i) offer Tokens to Users through various programs for their participation in the Protocol and its respective ecosystem ("**Airdrops**"), to (ii) sell the Token in a community sale ("**Community Sale**") and to (iii) seek admission of the Token on trading platforms operating within the European Union ("**EU**") or the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") ("**Trading Platforms**").
PART I – INFORMATION ON THE RISKS		
I.00	Airdrop Related Risks	▪ **Loss of Access**: If a potential Token recipients losses access to their wallet (e.g. due to lost keys or seed phrase), they may permanently forfeit the ability to receive airdropped Tokens tied to that wallet. Since the airdropped Tokens are issued based on wallet identity, there is no recourse or reissuance if access is lost. Under MiCA,

		such tokens may fall outside the scope of regulated custody protections, and the onus for secure wallet management lies entirely with the participant. ▪ **Incorrect Allocation or Technical Errors**: The Association may misconfigure smart contracts, distribution logic, or account mappings, resulting in incorrect token allocations—for example, failing to recognize eligible participants, miscalculating rewards, or duplicating distributions. Such errors may be irreversible on-chain, and participants may have no enforceable claim to correction. ▪ **Changes to Eligibility Rules**: The Association retains discretion to modify or clarify eligibility criteria, verification processes, binding rules, or distribution timelines. Retroactive changes or insufficient transparency may result in exclusion from allocations without recourse. ▪ **Discontinuation or Revocation of the Program**: The Association may not start, alter, suspend, or terminate the airdrop or reward framework at its discretion at any time. There is no guarantee of ongoing or future Token issuance, and recipients should not assume entitlement to continued distributions. ▪ **Scam and Fraud Risk:** Potential Token recipients may be exposed to loss resulting from fraudulent activity conducted by third parties impersonating the Association or exploiting the token distribution process. Such malicious acts may include, but are not limited to, phishing attempts via email or social media, fraudulent giveaways, impersonation of the Association or its representatives, the creation of counterfeit tokens, or the promotion of fake token airdrops. These activities are outside the control of the Association, and affected individuals may have no legal recourse or ability to recover lost assets. ▪ **Unanticipated Risk**: 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.01	Community Sale Related Risks	▪ **Complexity Risk:** The user interface may be too technical for potential Token holder to understand how to engage with the community sale. For example, a potential Token holder may not understand transaction verification challenge can be successfully completed. ▪ **Accessibility Risk**: Potential Token purchasers understand that their wallet may not be compatible with the public sale venue's website. They are invited to check the technical requirements. ▪ **Technical Risk**: Potential Token purchasers understand public sale interface experiences downtime. There is a risk the public sale interface does not adequately or fully recover from a recovery process and transactions are either incomplete or partially incomplete. ▪ **Custody Risk**: Potential Token purchasers understand that the public sale rely on third-party services such as custodian which are required under article 10 of MiCA to safeguard the funds or crypto-assets raised during the offer. These providers may be susceptible to security breaches, operational failures, and regulatory non-compliance, or bankruptcy which could lead to the loss or theft of the crypto-assets or funds or result in the crypto-assets or funds becoming part of the custodian's bankruptcy estate. ▪ **AML / CFT Risk**: Potential Token purchasers may fail to successfully pass anti money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CFT) checks and may be subsequently excluded from the public sale. ▪ **Unanticipated Risk**: 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.01 bis	Admission to Trading-Related Risks	▪ **No Listing Risk**: The present white paper is drafted and notified by the Association 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

		Association has not entered into any listing agreement with any Trading Platforms. The Association, 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 Association or the potential Token holder—that the potential 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 Association 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 potential Token holders buy or sell the Token on Exchanges, the Association is not a contractual party to these transactions. As a result: ▪ Any legal relationship between potential Token holders and the Exchanges is governed solely by the terms and conditions set by each Exchanges at its discretion. ▪ The Association assumes no responsibility or liability for the operations, services, security, performance, or any outcomes—whether financial or technical—arising from transactions conducted on these Exchanges. ▪ The Association 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 potential Token holder. ▪ **Spontaneous Admission to Trading Risk by Trading Platform**: Third parties can elect to admit the Token on their Trading Platforms without any request, authorization or approval by the Company or anyone else. Pursuant to article 5 (2) of MiCA, Trading

		Platforms are responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable laws, especially MiCA requirements with respect to the spontaneous admission of the Token to trading. The Company, its affiliates, directors, and officers shall not be held liable for these spontaneous admissions to trading. ▪ **Multiple White Paper Risk**: Token holders understand that any third party can decide to draft and publish a MiCA white paper about the Token ("**Spontaneous White Paper**"). The publication of these Spontaneous White Papers does not imply any endorsement by the Company that the Spontaneous White Papers are complete, correct, fair, clear and not misleading. ▪ **Pausing and Delisting Risk**: The Association 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 potential Token holders to buy, sell, or otherwise transact in the Token. In the event of delisting, potential 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 Association 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 Association 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 Association 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 offeror and the person seeking admission to trading, i.e., the Association is simultaneously the entity controlling the technical minting of the Token. As such, the offeror and 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/ offeror 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 / offeror, i.e., the Association. ▪ **Abandonment / Lack of Success Risk**: This is the risk that the activities of the Association must be partially or totally abandoned for several reasons including, but not limited to, lack of interest from the public, lack of funding, incapacitation of key developers and project members, force majeure (including pandemics and wars) or lack of commercial success or prospects. ▪ **Project Change Risk**: The project of the Association, for which the Protocol serves as the implementation, may evolve over time. This could involve pivoting from its original vision, or modifying how that vision is executed. Such changes may be driven by market conditions, regulatory developments, technological advancements, or strategic decisions by the project's team. While adaptation can foster innovation and resilience, it also introduces risks, including shifts in value proposition and potential misalignment with prior expectations. ▪ **No Protocol Control Risk**: The Protocol may not be operated or controlled by the Association. Should potential Token holders interact with the Protocol, they are engaging directly with the Protocol and potentially with third parties that have no relationship to the Association. This means the Association does not oversee or manage these interactions, nor does it assume responsibility for any outcomes that may arise. ▪ **Withdrawing Partners Risk**: This is the risk that the Association faces in its business relationships with one or more third parties. The implementation of the Protocol depends strongly on the collaboration and functioning of services provided by several third parties and other crucial partners. Loss or changes in the project's leadership or key partners can lead to disruptions, loss of trust, or project failure. The Association

		cannot guarantee that the Protocol and the related project will be successfully developed and deployed. ▪ **Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risk**: Crypto-assets and blockchain-based technologies are subject to evolving regulatory landscapes worldwide. Regulations vary across jurisdictions and may be subject to significant changes. This could lead to changes with respect to offering or trading of the Token and increase the Association's costs and/or obligations in offering or 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 Association could also be subject to private litigation. ▪ **Operational Risk**: Any failure to develop or maintain effective internal control or any difficulties encountered in the implementation of such controls, or their improvement could harm the business of the Association, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage. ▪ **Industry Risk**: The Association is and will be subject to all the risks and uncertainties associated with any new venture, visionary projects, including the risk that the Association will not be able to realize its purpose or vision about the Protocol and the project. Other projects may have the same or a similar vision as the Association. Many of such other projects are profit-oriented, substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Association does, and thus may attract more participants than the Protocol, the project and the ecosystem initiated by the Association. ▪ **Reputational Risk**: The Association faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due, without limitation, to operational failures, security breaches, or a ssociation with illicit activities, all of which can damage the Association'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 Association and there is no guarantee that the Association will be able to compete successfully, or at all, with such competitors. Moreover, increased competition may severely impact the profitability and creditworthiness of the Association. ▪ **Unsolicited Admission to Trading Risk**: Third parties can elect to support Tokens on their Trading Platforms without any request nor authorization or approval by the Association or anyone else. As a result, Token integration on any third-party platform does not imply any endorsement by the Association that such third-party services are valid, legal, stable or otherwise appropriate. ▪ **Unanticipated Risks**: In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05.
I.03	Crypto-Assets-Related Risks	▪ **Market Risk**: Crypto-assets, including 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. Potential 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 potential Token holder's jurisdiction. The Association 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 potential 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 Association 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 Association'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 Association if they determine that the Token constitutes a regulated instrument or that the Association's activities violate existing laws. Such actions could expose the Association, its affiliates, directors, and officers to legal and financial penalties, including civil and criminal liability. ▪ **Unanticipated Risks:** In addition to the risks outlined in this Section, unforeseen risks may arise. Additionally, new risks could emerge as unexpected variations or combinations of the risks discussed in these Sections I.01 to I.05

I.04	Project Implementation-Related Risks	▪ **Novel Ecosystem Risk**: The potential Token holder understands and acknowledges that the ecosystem, as evolving around the Protocol, is built on emerging and rapidly evolving technologies, which inherently carry significant risks. The underlying software, blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, and related technologies are still in their early stages of development, meaning there is no guarantee that the process of receiving, using, or holding 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 potential Token holder understands and accepts that the feasibility of the Protocol as a whole depends strongly on the collaboration of services providers and other crucial partners. The potential Token holder therefore understands that there is no assurance that the Protocol as a whole will be successfully implemented. ▪ **Suitability Risk**: (i) The Protocol will be deployed on an "as is" and "as available" basis, with reasonable level of care but without warranties of any kind, and the Association expressly disclaims all implied warranties as to the Token, the Protocol including, without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, title and non-infringement; (ii) the Association does not warrant that the Token and/or, the Protocol are reliable, current or error-free, meet the Token's requirements, or that defects in the Token and/or the Protocol will be corrected; and (iii) the Association cannot and does not warrant that the Token, the software code of the Token smart contracts, or the delivery mechanism for Token or the Protocol, 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 offeror or 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 potential Token holder, and which the potential 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 potential 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 Protocol, 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 potential 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 potential Token holders.
		▪ **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.
		▪ **Protocol-Level Risk:** It cannot be excluded that any technical failure, malfunction, attack, upgrade or vulnerability within the Protocol could directly or indirectly impact the value of the Token.
		  ▪ The Protocol could be subject to critical exploits, such as reentrancy attacks, logic errors, or oracle manipulation, which could lead to unintended token transfers, assets being drained from the system, or Tokens being irretrievably lost. Fixing such issues may require significant coordination, governance

		approval, or even disruptive measures such as protocol migrations or forks, none of which are guaranteed to be successful. ▪ The Supply chain for the encryption technology used by the Protocol may be infiltrated by nefarious actors to gain privileged access to the Protocol. ▪ The Protocol could require an upgrade (for example, without limitation, to address a security concern), which could lead to a temporary halt of the Protocol or cause unforeseen disruptions to transactions on the Protocol. ▪ **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 Protocol 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	While security tests are intended to be conducted before the token launch, potential Token holders understand that the risks outlined in Parts I.01 to 1.05 above are inherent to the Protocol activities and the broader ecosystem, making elimination impossible.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR / THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING		
A.01	Name	idOS Association
A.02	Legal Form	Swiss association (art.60-79 of the Swiss Civil Code)
A.03	Registered Address	Baarerstrasse 43 6300 Zug Switzerland
A.04	Head Office	Not applicable
A.05	Registration Date	2024-06-26 Under Swiss law, an Association acquires legal existence on the date of its inaugural meeting which took place on 2024-06-26. Although the Association is in the process of being registered in the commercial register, such registration is not a prerequisite for its legal existence.
A.06	Legal Entity Identifier	Not applicable
A.07	Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law	Not applicable.
A.08	Contact Telephone Number	+41 32 513 78 85
A.09	E-Mail Address	legal@idos.network
A.10	Response Time (Days)	Inquiries are usually answered within 7 days. For specific or more complex requests - as determined and communicated by the Association - processing may take up to 10 days.

<table>
<tr><td>A.11</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.12</td><td>Members of the Management Body</td><td>The Management Body is composed of:

<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr><tr><td>Christopher Donovan</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>President</td></tr><tr><td>Anil Hansjee</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr><tr><td>Julian Leitloff</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr><tr><td>Lluis Bardet Alvarez -</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr><tr><td>Bruce Pon</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr><tr><td>Ruchir Dalmia</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr><tr><td>Rouven Heck</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Governance Committee Member</td></tr></table>
The Governance Committee serves as the executive body of the Association with the authority to represent the Association externally vested in the individuals listed above.</td></tr>
</table>

A.13	Business Activity	The Association does not pursue commercial purposes and does not strive for profit. The purpose of the Association is to directly or indirectly further the growth and development of the open-source idOS (Identity Operating System) Protocol and the surrounding community, as well as the ecosystem.
A.14	Parent Association 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	The Association was recently established under the laws of Switzerland and is not required to produce financial statements, as it does not meet the respective thresholds under Swiss law. The Association operates as an ecosystem entity and may benefit from the ecosystem's financial and operational support. Since its formation, the Association has received financial support through a capital contribution of 2,415,474.88 USD from its ecosystem and consortium partners. The treasury primarily holds USDC from the above revenue generated. The Association also controls 19.2% of the total Token supply. As of August 8, 2025, the total operating expenses since establishment have amounted to approximately CHF 1,705,000 USD, primarily covering legal costs, research and development (R&D), and human capital. To sustain operations and future initiatives, the Association plans to secure additional funding through a community sale of the Token. The Association has no outstanding liabilities, debts, or financial commitments and 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 Association 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 Association 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	idOS Protocol
D.02	Crypto-Assets Name	IDOS Token
D.03	Abbreviation	$IDOS
D.04	Crypto-Asset Project Description	**The Crypto-Asset Project** - The project, an open-source, composable and interoperable protocol, is designed to serve as a compliant, privacy-preserving and decentralized identity layer of web3. Its goal is to enable projects that require identity and

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>user data management solutions to become more decentralized and gain user adoption, while giving data control back to the user.

<u>Network Participants</u> - People may assume the following roles within the Protocol:

▪ Users (“Users”): Individuals who control their personal data with their own signature and encryption keys.

▪ Issuers (“Issuers”): Typically, these are organizations that verify the accuracy, authenticity, and compliance of the information provided by (and gathered on) the Users and issue credentials (signed attestations to a set of claims).

▪ Consumers (“Consumers”): Applications or services that request access to Users credentials.

▪ Validators (“Validators”): Private or legal entities that operate the Protocol’s nodes. They provide computation and storage services (consensus, authentication and authorization, data availability, data retrieval, data storage and deletion) and participate in securing the Protocol.

<u>The Crypto-Asset</u> -The Token is the Network Token, for more details see (D.07).</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>idOS Association</td><td>Baarerstrasse 43
6300 Zug
Switzerland</td><td>Ecosystem Entity</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.06</td><td>Utility Token Classification</td><td>True.</td></tr>
</table>

D.07	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	By holding the Token, Token holders can: ▪ **Access the Protocol:** The Token is required to access the benefits of the decentralized identity system; as the most prominent examples, the Token is necessary for: ▪ Users (as defined in D.04) to write their personal data in the Protocol; ▪ Issuers (as defined in D.04) to write credentials on behalf of Users (as defined in D.04); and ▪ Consumers to read the verified data. ▪ **Interact with the Protocol:** The Token is required to become a Validator (as defined in D.04) of the Protocol. Token holders are also able to delegate some or all of their Tokens to a Validator.
D.08	Plans for the token	▪ **Airdrops:** Tokens are intended to be allocated to active community members on several occasions, through several programs. The first program will be announced once the white paper is published. Future airdrops (if any) have not yet been planned. ▪ **Token Generation Event** (“**TGE**”): Not yet occurred as of the date of the notification but is expected for November 7, 2025. ▪ **Community Sale:** See F.09. ▪ **Listing within the EU/EEA on Trading Platforms**: See F:09 (not defined yet)
D.09	Resource Allocation	The financial resources allocated to the project are further explained in A.17 above.

D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	▪ **Airdrops:** Not applicable. Tokens shall be allocated to active community members for their participation in the Protocol and respective ecosystem. No funds shall be collected by the Association. ▪ **Community Sale**: The raised funds through the community sale shall be used for the further development of the Protocol and the ecosystem.
PART E – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OF CRYPTO-ASSETS OR THEIR ADMISSION TO TRADING		
E.01	Offer & Admission to Trading	Offer to the Public (OTPC) and Admission to Trading (ATTR)

E.02	Reasons for the Offer and the Admission to Trading	▪ **For the Offers**:
		  ▪ **Airdrops**: To incentivize the community, to develop and increase participation in the ecosystem. To keep the community engaged, the Association intends to organize (without making any promises) multiple Airdrops.
		  ▪ **Community Sale**: To increase participation from the community, foster wider distribution of the Token and funding purposes.
		▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: The admission of the Token to trading aims to promote broad circulation and distribution among potential Protocol participants, enabling them to fully engage with and benefit from the Protocol. Furthermore, listing the Token on secondary markets is expected to enhance its liquidity.

E.03	Fundraising Target	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable. As the Token is being allocated (see F.09 below) to active participants of the Protocol. No funds are being collected from the active community members. ▪ **Community Sale**: No specific target: the maximum possible amount.
E.04	Minimum Subscription Goals	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: No minimum subscription goal.
E.05	Maximum Subscription Goal	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: No maximum subscription goal.
E.06	Oversubscription Acceptance	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: No.
E.07	Oversubscription Allocation	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.06). ▪ **Community Sale**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.06).

E.08	Issue Price	▪ **Airdrops**: The Token is allocated to Users for their active participation in the Protocol. ▪ **Community Sale**: Between USDC 0.02 and 0.1 (initial estimation at the date of the notification). The final issue price may differ from the estimation, as it can be influenced by factors such as interest for the Protocol, comparable sales, economic circumstances, and the participation rate in the Community Sale. In any case, the final price will be communicated to potential Token purchasers in advance.
E.09	Official Currency or any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: None.
E.10	Subscription Fee	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: No subscription fee.
E.11	Offer Price Determination Method	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable (see explanation under E.03). ▪ **Community Sale**: The issue price will be determined by analysis the issue price for similar projects based on comparable valuations and user bases. Subsequently, the Offeror may adjust the price depending on the participation

		rate in the Community Sale. In all cases, the final issue price will be communicated to potential Token purchasers in advance.
E.12	Total Number of Offered / Traded Crypto-Asset	▪ **For the Offer:** ▪ **Airdrops**: Up to 13.8% of the Token total supply for the whole Airdrop programs over time. ▪ **Community Sale**: Up to 10% of the Token total supply. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: Up to the Token total supply.
E.13	Targeted Holders	▪ **For the Offer:** ▪ **Airdrops**: Retail (RETL). ▪ **Community Sale**: ALL, meaning both Retail (RETL) and Professional (PROF). ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: ALL, meaning both Retail (RETL) and Professional (PROF).
E.14	Holder restrictions	▪ **For the Offer**: ▪ **Airdrops**: The Token will be distributed over time through various Airdrop programs to reward active community members who contribute to the

		ongoing development of the Protocol's ecosystem, as well as to strategic builders operating within it. ▪ **Community Sale**: KYC checks with proof of identity, AML checks and address verification (e.g. geo-blocking) to exclude allocation to people on sanctions list. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: 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	'Purchasers participating in the offer to this public of crypto-asset will be able to be reimbursed if the minimum target subscription goal is not reached at the end of the offer to the public, if they exercise the right to withdrawal foreseen in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 or if the offer is cancelled'.
E.16	Refund Mechanism	The following information concerning the refund mechanism only concerns the Community Sale, as no funds or crypto-assets are being collected for the Airdrops. ▪ **Minimum Subscription Goal Unreached**: Not applicable as there is no Minimum Subscription Goal (see E.04). ▪ **Cancelled Offer:** In such case, all Token purchasers will be refunded in full. ▪ **Withdrawal Right:** ▪ The retail Token holders will need to send an email to legal@idos.network to request the refund and will be requested to follow the instructions provided.

		▪ The retail Token holders do not need to justify or provide reasons for exercising their withdrawal right. ▪ While the procedure will not incur any fees or costs, the retail Token holder requesting a refund may be requested to pass some identity / KYC checks among others; and ▪ The refunds will be carried out in the same means of payment used for the initial transaction unless the retail Token holder expressly agrees otherwise and provided that the retail Token holder does not incur any fees or costs as a result of such reimbursement.
E.17	Refund Timeline	▪ **Reimbursement if Offer is Cancelled:** No later than 25 calendar days after the date of cancellation of the Community Sale. ▪ **Withdrawal Right**: No later than 14 days from the date on which the Offeror is informed of the retail Token holder's decision to withdraw from the agreement to purchase the Token.
E.18	Offer Phases	▪ **Airdrops**: ▪ The first airdrop program will be announced once the white paper is published. Distribution and calculation will occur around the Token issuance; and ▪ The dates of the future Airdrop programs have not yet been set at this stage. ▪ **Community Sale**: Not applicable.
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	Not applicable.

E.20	Time-Limited Offer	▪ **Airdrops**: False. ▪ **Community Sale**: True.

E.21	Subscription Period Beginning	▪ **Airdrop**:
		  ▪ The first airdrop program will start after the publication of the present white paper (see F.10); and
		  ▪ Other airdrops programs (if any) will follow and be communicated by the Offeror to reward active participation.
		▪ **Community Sale**: November 5, 2025.

E.22	Subscription Period End	▪ **Airdrops**:
		  ▪ The allocation of the Tokens resulting from the first airdrop program will occur at the TGE; and
		  ▪ The subsequent airdrop programs (if any) with their respective ending dates will be communicated at a later stage by the Offeror.
		▪ **Community Sale**: November 7, 2025.

E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable. No funds shall be collected. See explanation under E.03.

		▪ **Community Sale**: The Offeror shall have effective arrangements in place to monitor and safeguard the funds or other crypto-assets raised during the Community Sale. For that purpose, a custody agreement shall be entered into with a credit institution or a crypto-asset service provider providing custody and administration of crypto-assets on behalf of clients. More details will be available on the website of the Offeror (see F.08).
E.24	Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase	▪ **For the Offer**: ▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable. See explanation under E.03. ▪ **Community Sale**: On-chain transaction with USDC. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: 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 Association and the relevant Trading Platforms.
E.25	Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable. See explanation under E.03. ▪ **Community Sale**: On-chain transaction in USDC (see E.16).
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	▪ **Airdrops**: Not applicable. See explanation under E.03.

		▪ **Community Sale**: Retail holders who purchase Tokens from the Offeror shall have a right of withdrawal. More precisely, retail Token holders shall have a period of 14 calendar days within which to withdraw from their agreement to purchase the Token without incurring any fees or costs and without being required to give reasons. The period of withdrawal shall begin from the date of the agreement of the retail Token holder to purchase the Token.
E.27	Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets	▪ **For the Offer**: ▪ **Airdrops**: The Token is not purchased but allocated to community members for their active participation. The transfer shall be executed from the Offeror's wallet to the Token recipient's wallet via a multi-sender. ▪ **Community Sale**: Post TGE (see D.08), Token purchasers shall receive their Tokens either via a claim system (claim function linked to a smart contract) or automatically via a smart contract-based distribution. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: The purchased Tokens shall be transferred to the purchaser's compatible wallet or technical device as designated by the Trading Platforms. The Association bears no responsibility for any transfers of the Token between buyers and sellers conducted on the Trading Platforms.
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	▪ **For the Offer**: The Token shall be transferred to the wallet addresses of the recipients of the first Airdrop program and to those of the Token purchasers within two hours after the end of TGE as determined by the Offeror. Providing an incorrect address or an address that does not technically support the Tokens

		may result in the Token recipient / purchaser not being able to access the allocated Tokens. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: The transfer of the Tokens on the Trading Platform from the seller's wallet or device to the buyer's wallet or device may not occur immediately. The Association has no control over the timing of such transfers.
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	▪ **For the Offer:** Any self-custodial EVM wallet that can connect to the Arbitrum One network. ▪ **For the Admission to Trading**: Potential Token holder must comply with the technical requirements specific to the Trading Platforms on which the Token is admitted to trading, which may include, among others, (i) an internet access (ii) a compatible digital wallet or account on supported Trading Platform and (iii) 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.
E.31	CASP Identifier	Not applicable.
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 Association. Consequently, any changes to initially announced fee structures or the introduction of new costs for the future are solely at the discretion of the Trading Platforms.
E.37	Offer Expenses	Not applicable.
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 Association, the Airdrops, the Community Sale, and the admission to trading shall be governed exclusively by the laws of Switzerland, without regard to conflict of law rules or principles, except to the extent that such disputes are governed by applicable law pursuant to the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the Token has been admitted for trading.
E.40	Competent Court	Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the present white paper, the Association, the Airdrops, the Community Sale and the admission to trading shall be resolved exclusively by arbitration, except to the extent that such disputes are subject to a dispute resolution mechanism set forth in the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the Token has been admitted for trading.

		The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration of the Swiss Arbitration Centre in force on the date on which the Notice of Arbitration is submitted in accordance with those Rules. ▪ The number of arbitrators shall be three. ▪ The seat of the arbitration shall be Zürich, Switzerland. ▪ The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in English. A respective arbitral award may only be challenged before the Swiss Supreme Court on the limited grounds as provided in Article 190 para. 2 Swiss Private International Law Act, i.e. (i) improper constitution of the arbitral tribunal; (ii) incorrect decision on jurisdiction; (iii) award beyond the claims submitted or failing to decide all claims submitted; (iv) violation of a party's right to be heard or of its right to equal treatment; and (v) incompatibility of the award with public policy.
PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET		
F.01	Crypto-Asset Type	Crypto-asset other than asset-referenced tokens and e-money tokens and more specifically a utility token.

F.02	Crypto-Asset Functionalities	By holding the Token, Token holders can:
		
		▪ **Access the Protocol:** The Token is required to access the benefits of the decentralized identity system; as the most prominent examples, the Token is necessary for:
		  ▪ Users (as defined in D.04) to write their personal data in the Protocol;
		  ▪ Issuers (as defined in D.04) to write credentials on behalf of Users (as defined in D.04); and

		▪ Consumers to read the verified data. ▪ **Interact with the Protocol:** The Token is required to become a Validator (as defined in D.04) of the Protocol. Token holders are also able to delegate some or all of their Tokens to a Validator.
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	New (NEWT)
F.06	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	The Token is a crypto asset other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens of the Protocol and more specifically a utility token.
F.07	Commercial Name or Trading Name	IDOS Token
F.08	Website of the Issuer	https://idos.network/
F.09	Starting Date of the Offer and the Admission to Trading	▪ **For the Offer:** ▪ **Airdrops**: The first Airdrop program is intended to start once the white paper is published (see F.10). The allocation of the first Airdrop program

		shall take place on the date of the TGE. The expected TGE date may be changed at the sole discretion of the Association. As part of a non-time-limited offer to reward active community members (see E.20 above), other Airdrop programs are intended to follow (if any), all aiming to incentivize and recognize active participation in the community. ▪ **Community Sale**: Earliest from November 5 to November 7, 2025. ▪ **For 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, the trading of the Token shall not start before the white paper is published (see F.10).
F.10	Publication Date	September 6, 2025 (earliest possible intended publication date, may be subject to change and publish later).
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	Not applicable.

	Several Crypto Assets to which the White Paper relates, where Available	
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 Association is not required to provide an LEI under MiCA.
F.19	Home Member State	Ireland pursuant to Article 3 (33) (c) of Regulation.
F.20	Host Member States	The Airdrops, Community Sale and admission to trading of the Token are 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 potential Token holder to access and interact with the Protocol.
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	The Offeror may conduct future airdrops in the coming years, linked to community incentives.

G.05	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	The Association plans to retain 19.2% 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 the Protocol:** The Token is required to access the benefits of the decentralized identity system; as the most prominent examples, the Token is necessary for:
		  ▪ Users (as defined in D.04) to write their personal data in the Protocol;
		  ▪ Issuers (as defined in D.04) to write credentials on behalf of Users (as defined in D.04); and
		  ▪ Consumers to read the verified data.
		▪ **Interact with the Protocol:** The Token is required to become a Validator (as defined in D.04) of the Protocol. Token holders are also able to delegate some or all of their Tokens to a Validator.

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 Association, the Token and/or the Protocol shall be governed exclusively by the laws of Switzerland, without regard to conflict of law rules or principles, except to the extent that such disputes are governed by applicable law pursuant to the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the Token has been admitted for trading.
G.19	Competent Court	Any dispute relating to the present white paper, the Association, the Token and/or the Protocol shall be resolved exclusively by arbitration, except to the extent that such disputes are subject to a dispute resolution mechanism set forth in the terms and conditions of the respective Trading Platform on which the Token has been admitted for trading. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration of the Swiss Arbitration Centre in force on the date on which the Notice of Arbitration is submitted in accordance with those Rules. ▪ The number of arbitrators shall be three. ▪ The seat of the arbitration shall be Zürich, Switzerland. ▪ The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted in English.

		A respective arbitral award may only be challenged before the Swiss Supreme Court on the limited grounds as provided in Article 190 para. 2 Swiss Private International Law Act, i.e. (i) improper constitution of the arbitral tribunal; (ii) incorrect decision on jurisdiction; (iii) award beyond the claims submitted or failing to decide all claims submitted; (iv) violation of a party's right to be heard or of its right to equal treatment; and (v) incompatibility of the award with public policy.

PART H – INFORMATION 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. The Token is deployed on Arbitrum One - a Layer 2 rollup chain built on Ethereum. The Association leverages the Ethereum distributed ledger technology (DLT) for all token-related aspect.
H.02	Protocols and technical standards	The Token is an ERC-20 token deployed on Arbitrum One, a Layer 2 rollup chain built on Ethereum. Arbitrum One uses Ethereum-compatible technology, including the EVM and ERC-20 standards, and supports secure storage and transfer of crypto-assets via smart contracts. Transactions are processed off-chain and periodically posted on Ethereum using Arbitrum's optimistic rollup protocol.
H.03	Technology Used	See field H.02.
H.04	Consensus Mechanism	Arbitrum uses Ethereum's underlying proof-of-stake consensus for final settlement, while off-chain execution is secured via optimistic rollup fraud proofs. Anyone can challenge incorrect assertions under the BoLD (Bounded Liquidity Delay) protocol.
H.05	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Users pay gas fees in ETH, which are significantly lower than Ethereum L1 due to batch processing and compression.
H.06	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	False.

H.07	DLT Functionality Description	Not applicable.
H.08	Audit	False.
H.09	Audit outcome	Not applicable.

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 Association 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. As the Protocol is not live at the time of the present notification, the figures provided covers the period from August 8, 2025, to August 8, 2026, based on the anticipated number of nodes to be operated in the coming year and their respective energy consumption. If the effective consumption were to significantly differ from the estimated amount, the Association would update the above number.
S.02	Name	idOS Association
S.03	Relevant legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
S.04	Name of the crypto-asset	IDOS 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	August 8, 2025.
S.08	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	August 8, 2026.
S.09	Energy consumption	< 500’000 kWh ▪ 7,728 kWh/year from the idOS node network ▪ 7,008 kWh/year from Arbitrum One
S.10	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	▪ **The idOS Node Network** Existing idOS production nodes run on AWS t3.xlarge instances (4 vCPUs and 16 GiB of RAM). In addition to these nodes, there is one gateway server with much lower specs, but for the purpose of these estimates the Association will assume it’s as power-hungry as a node. **Estimated Energy Consumption of an AWS t3.xlarge Instance** **Instance Specs** AWS t3.xlarge – 4 vCPUs and 16 GiB of RAM (memory). **Usage Scenario**

		Running 24/7 for a full year (8,760 hours) at 100% CPU utilization on all vCPUs and with 100% memory usage (sustained maximum workload). This represents the worst-case, continuous full load scenario. **Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)** The data center overhead (cooling, power delivery, networking) using an industry-standard PUE value is included. Modern efficient data centers often achieve PUE around 1.2–1.4, whereas older or average facilities may be ~1.5 (source). For this estimate, a PUE of 1.4 (mid-range of 1.2–1.5) will be appliedto account for overhead in a typical large-scale AWS data center. **Base Power Draw at 100% Load (Server-Level)** To estimate the instance's power consumption (Watts) under full load, the two main contributors: CPU and memory must be considered. Research and industry data indicate that CPU and RAM usage dominate server power draw (source), with other components (disk, NIC, etc.) being relatively minor for compute-heavy workloads. All assumptions below use publicly available averages for similar hardware: **CPU Power** Each vCPU (virtual CPU) at 100% utilization consumes on the order of a few watts. One empirical study on AWS instances found that a 4 vCPU instance (c5.xlarge) drew about 20 W at ~80% CPU load (source) – roughly 5 W per vCPU. Extrapolating to 100% usage (and considering high-end workloads like AVX instructions), it is assumed ≈6 W per vCPU at full throttle. For 4 vCPUs, this yields an estimated ~24 W from CPU usage alone. *(Note: Other methodologies, such as Cloud Carbon Footprint, suggest a somewhat lower ~3.5 W per vCPU for AWS on average (source). Here ~6 W/vCPU is chosen to ensure a maximum power estimate under heavy load.)*

		Memory Power DRAM power is significant even at full CPU load. Manufacturer data indicates roughly 0.38–0.41 W per GB of DDR4 memory in use (source). Using ~0.40 W/GB as a rule of thumb, the instance's 16 GiB RAM would draw about 6.4 W when fully utilized. (This aligns with other sources that use ~0.392 W/GB as an average for memory (source)) Adding these together, the server-level power consumption for a t3.xlarge at 100% load is on the order of: - CPU (4×6 W) + Memory (~6 W) ≈ 30 W (watts) total IT load for the instance. **Annual Energy Use Calculation** Given the above ~30 W power draw by the instance during full-load operation, the Association converts this to annual energy consumption: - Convert to kW: 30 W is 0.030 kW (kilowatts). - Multiply by Hours: Running continuously for 8,760 hours/year, the IT equipment energy = 0.030 kW × 8,760 h ≈ 262.8 kWh per year. This figure represents the energy used by the server *hardware* allocated to the t3.xlarge instance over one year of 24/7 full utilization. Now the PUE = 1.4 is incorporated to include data center overhead. A PUE of 1.4 means that for every 1 kWh consumed by IT equipment, an additional 0.4 kWh is used for cooling, power distribution losses, and other facility overhead (source). The calculation is as follows: - Total (with overhead) = IT Energy × PUE = 262.8 kWh × 1.4 ≈ 368 kWh per year. In other words, about **368 kWh/year** of energy is drawn from the grid to run this instance at full load when accounting for typical data center inefficiencies. If a more efficient facility with PUE 1.2 is used, the annual consumption would be lower (~315 kWh/year), whereas a higher

		PUE of 1.5 (older data center) would yield ~394 kWh/year. Our estimate (~368 kWh/year) is in the middle of the industry PUE range, reflecting a modern but not perfect efficiency data center. **Conclusion** Under the stated worst-case assumptions, an AWS t3.xlarge instance running 24/7 at 100% CPU and memory utilization would consume on the order of 370 kWh per year. This includes both the server's own power draw and an allowance for data center overhead (cooling, power delivery inefficiencies) via a PUE factor. All calculation steps and assumptions – from per-component power (CPU, RAM) to hours and PUE – are detailed above, using industry-average values and publicly available data. The result provides a reasonable maximum annual energy consumption estimate (368 kWh/year) for a t3.xlarge instance under continuous full-load conditions, which can be adjusted slightly up or down depending on the exact PUE of the data center (1.2–1.5 range) and the efficiency of the underlying hardware. The idOS network today runs 4 nodes and one gateway server, but the Association aims for 20 nodes. This number of nodes (20) is used as an assumption for the calculation. Given our calculations above, this would add up to a maximum of **7 728 kWh/year**. ▪ **Arbitrum One** The IDOS token will reside in Arbitrum One, so the Association proceeds to estimate the energy usage of this blockchain platform. **Node Counts and Roles** **Arbitrum One Sequencer: 1 node**

		Arbitrum One currently uses a single sequencer (run by Offchain Labs/the Arbitrum Foundation) to order and batch transactions (source)]. This sequencer is essentially a centralized server responsible for all block production. **Arbitrum One Validators: 13 nodes** As of late 2024, Arbitrum One had an allowlist of 13 active validator nodes (source). These validators monitor the sequencer's outputs and can challenge fraudulent transactions via fraud proofs. **Assumption** The Association will exclude any other passive "full nodes" run by users or RPC providers and focus only on the core infrastructure (the sequencer and the validator nodes) since they dominate the network's energy usage. **Hardware Specifications and Assumptions** **Typical Validator Node Hardware** According to Arbitrum's documentation, a full/validator node should have roughly a 4-core CPU and 16 GB RAM with SSD storage (source)]. Such hardware, when running continuously, typically draws on the order of tens of watts of power. For our estimate, it is assumed ~50 W power draw per validator node on average (a conservative estimate accounting for CPU, memory, and disk usage 24/7). **Sequencer Node Hardware** The sequencer handles all Arbitrum One transactions (often multiple per second) and must operate with low latency. It is assumed that the sequencer runs on a high-performance server (e.g. a multi-core machine with 16+ cores and ample RAM) to handle peak throughput. Such a

		server under continuous load might average around 100–150 W power draw. ~150 is used as a reasonable estimate for the sequencer's power usage, given it is the busiest node (processing incoming transactions, compressing batches, and posting data to Ethereum L1). This accounts for periods of high activity where CPU and network usage are high. **Uptime** It is assumed that 24/7 operation (8760 hours/year) for all nodes (both validators and the sequencer). In reality, nodes may have occasional downtime for maintenance, but the network design expects them to run continuously for maximum security and availability. **Energy Consumption Calculation (kWh/year)** Using the above assumptions, the Association can calculate the annual electricity consumption of the Arbitrum One network by summing the contributions of all sequencer and validator nodes: - Sequencer: 1 node × 150 W ≈ 150 W total. - Validators: 13 nodes × 50 W each ≈ 650 W total for all validators. Total Power Draw: ~150 W + 650 W = 800 W for the whole Arbitrum One core network. Over a year, this means Arbitrum One's core infrastructure is estimated to consume **7 008 kWh/year** in electricity.