TokenFi (TOKEN)
White paper

In accordance with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA)

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		Name 29 Relevant legal entity identifier 29 Name of the crypto-asset 29 Consensus Mechanism 29 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees 31 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates 34 End of the period to which the disclosure relates 34 Energy consumption 34 Energy consumption sources and methodologies 34
01	Date of notification	2025-06-26
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 operator of the trading platform 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	false
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. 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 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	TOKEN is the native token of the TokenFi platform, granting holders the ability to utilize platform services (such as paying token creation fees and accessing token launchpads) and to participate in staking and reward programs within the ecosystem. TOKEN has a maximum supply of 10 000 000 000 which was distributed as follows:

Category	**Allocation**
Floki staking pools	54%
Floki treasury	20%

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Initial liquidity pool</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>TokenFi staking program</td><td>7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>TokenFi User Incentives System</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Floki NFT holders and Diamond Hands holders</td><td>2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Team incentives</td><td>2%</td></tr>
</table>

TOKEN tokens are freely transferable, in whole or in part, to third parties, and all associated usage rights and obligations follow the token upon transfer.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>09</td><td>Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading</td><td>Kraken seeks admission to trading of the TOKEN token so as to be compliant with MiCA and in keeping with its mission to make available for trading to its clients a wide range of assets.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Part I – Information on risks</td></tr>
<tr><td>I.1</td><td>Offer-Related Risks</td><td>General Risk Factors Associated with Crypto-Asset Offerings:
The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including TOKEN, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market.

Market Volatility:
The value of TOKEN may experience substantial fluctuations driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic developments, and market conditions.

Regulatory Risks:
Changes in legislation, applicable laws, compliance requirements or the implementation of new regulatory frameworks could affect the availability, trading, or use of such assets.</td></tr>
</table>

		Security Risks: The risk of exploitation, hacking or security vulnerabilities of the underlying protocol and or contracts of the token leading to a loss. **Reputational Risks:** The potential for damage to an organization's credibility or public trust, which can negatively impact stakeholder confidence and overall business viability.
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	**Organizational & Financial Risks:** The TokenFi project is managed and funded by the Floki DAO and its core team. As a decentralized organization, the issuer's financial and operational stability depends on the resources of the Floki ecosystem (including allocated TOKEN treasury funds). If the Floki DAO or core team encounters financial difficulties, loses key personnel, or shifts focus, the development and support of TokenFi could be adversely affected. **Execution & Operational Risks:** As an issuer without a formal legal entity, certain operational tasks (such as contracting with service providers, managing exchange listings, etc.) rely on the core team's informal arrangements. This could pose risks in accountability and efficiency. Additionally, the relatively anonymous nature of the core development team can raise trust concerns and may complicate recourse for token holders in case of disputes or failures.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility:** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of TOKEN. Prices can fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably due to various factors, including market sentiment, economic indicators, technological developments, regulatory news, and macroeconomic trends. This high level of volatility may lead to sudden gains or losses and can impact the liquidity and tradability of the crypto-asset. **Liquidity:** Liquidity refers to the ability to buy or sell a crypto-asset without causing significant price impact. TOKEN may experience periods of low liquidity, meaning that it could be difficult to enter or exit positions at desired prices or volumes. Reduced liquidity may result from limited market participation, exchange restrictions, or broader market conditions. This can lead to increased price volatility, slippage, and difficulty in executing transactions. **Cybersecurity & Technology Risks:** Risks arising from vulnerabilities in the blockchain technology used by the project or platforms. Example risks include smart contract exploits, compromise of platforms, forking scenarios, compromise of cryptographic algorithms.

		Adoption Risks: The risk associated with the project not achieving its goals leading to lower than expected adoption and use within the ecosystem, the impact leading to a reduced utility and value proposition. **Custody & Ownership Risk:** The risk related to the inadequate safekeeping and control of crypto-assets e.g. loss of private keys, custodian insolvency leading to a loss. **Governance Risks:** The control of TokenFi lies with the Floki DAO's decisions. This community-governance model means that outcomes depend on DAO proposals and voter participation. There is a risk that governance decisions (or indecision) could delay updates, create conflicts of interest, or result in actions that do not align perfectly with TOKEN holders' interests (since TOKEN holders themselves do not directly govern the project).
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	**Development & Roadmap Risks:** TokenFi's success depends on the timely and effective implementation of its planned features (such as the RWA tokenization module, AI NFT generator, and other upcoming tools). There is a risk that technical challenges or resource constraints could delay or prevent the delivery of these features. Any failure to achieve roadmap milestones could reduce confidence in the project and diminish TOKEN's utility and value. **Partnership & Adoption Risks:** The project's strategy includes partnerships (e.g., with institutional market makers like DWF Labs and promotional partners like World Table Tennis). If these partnerships do not deliver expected benefits or are discontinued, TokenFi might struggle to reach a broad audience. Additionally, competition from other tokenization platforms could impede TokenFi's market penetration. If the platform fails to attract projects and users in a highly competitive sector, the demand for TOKEN may stagnate. **Operational Risks:** As a relatively new platform, TokenFi may face operational challenges such as smart contract bugs, user interface issues, or lack of customer support infrastructure. Operational hiccups during token launches or other platform services could harm TokenFi's reputation and deter users. Furthermore, because the project is managed by a decentralized team, coordinating complex development tasks or responding quickly to issues may be more difficult than in a traditional centralized project, potentially impacting the project's execution.

I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart contract risks:** TOKEN uses smart contracts to facilitate automated transactions and processes. While these contracts enhance efficiency and decentralization, they also introduce specific technical risks. Vulnerabilities such as coding errors, design flaws, or security loopholes within the smart contract code may be exploited by malicious actors. Such exploits could result in the loss of assets, unauthorized access to sensitive information, or unintended and irreversible execution of transactions. **Blockchain Network Risks:** TOKEN operates on a public blockchain infrastructure, which is maintained by a decentralized network of participants. The functionality and reliability of the crypto-asset are dependent on the performance and security of the underlying blockchain. Risks may include network congestion, high transaction fees, delayed processing times, or, in extreme cases, outages and disruptions. Additionally, vulnerabilities or failures in the consensus mechanism, attacks on the network (e.g., 51% attacks), or protocol-level bugs could impact the operation and availability of TOKEN. **Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities:** Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies. **Privacy:** Transactions involving TOKEN are recorded on a public blockchain, where transaction data is transparent and permanently accessible. While public addresses do not directly reveal personal identities, transaction histories can be analyzed and, in some cases, linked to individuals through data aggregation or external information sources. This transparency may pose privacy concerns for users seeking confidentiality in their financial activity. Participants should be aware that transaction data on public blockchains is not inherently private and could be subject to scrutiny by third parties, including regulators, analytics firms, or malicious actors.
I.6	Mitigation measures	**Security Audits:** The TOKEN smart contract and related platform contracts have undergone security auditing by CertiK. This audit process helps identify and address potential vulnerabilities before deployment, thereby reducing the risk of smart contract failures or exploits. The project team has indicated that audit reports will be made available for transparency. **Multisig Treasury Controls:** TokenFi employs multisignature (“multisig”) wallet arrangements for critical treasury holdings on both Ethereum and BNB Chain. This means multiple

		authorized signatures are required to move funds from the treasury wallets, mitigating the risk of a single point of failure or insider misappropriation of funds. Using multisig enhances the security of funds allocated for development, operations, and ecosystem incentives.
Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	N/A
A.2	Legal form	N/A
A.3	Registered address	N/A
A.4	Head office	N/A
A.5	Registration Date	N/A
A.6	Legal entity identifier	N/A
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
A.8	Contact telephone number	N/A
A.9	E-mail address	N/A
A.10	Response Time (Days)	N/A

A.11	Parent Company	N/A
A.12	Members of the Management body	N/A
A.13	Business Activity	N/A
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	N/A
A.15	Newly Established	N/A
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	N/A
A.17	Financial condition since registration	N/A
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	true
B.2	Name	Floki DAO
B.3	Legal form	Floki DAO is an unincorporated community governance body rather than a registered legal entity.

B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.5	Head office	N/A
B.6	Registration Date	N/A
B.7	Legal entity identifier	N/A
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
B.9	Parent Company	N/A
B.10	Members of the Management body	N/A
B.11	Business Activity	N/A
B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	N/A
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	Payward Global Solutions LTD
C.2	Legal form	N/A

<table>
<tr><td>C.3</td><td>Registered address</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.4</td><td>Head office</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.5</td><td>Registration Date</td><td>11-07-2023</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.6</td><td>Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform</td><td>9845003D98SCC2851458</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.7</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.8</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.9</td><td>Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation</td><td>Kraken seeks admission to trading of the TOKEN token so as to be compliant with MiCA and in keeping with its mission to make available for trading to its clients a wide range of assets.</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.10</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>Shannon Kurtas</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andrew Mulvenny</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shane O'Brien</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Laura Walsh</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Michael Walsh</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
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C.11	Operator Business Activity	PGSL is the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).
C.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Payward, Inc., a Delaware, USA corporation, is the parent company of a worldwide group of subsidiaries (the following paragraphs use the term "Payward" or "Payward Group" to refer to the group) collectively doing business as "Kraken." Payward's primary business is the operation of an online virtual asset platform that enables clients to buy and sell virtual assets on a spot basis, including the transfer of crypto-assets to and from external wallets. Payward, through its various affiliates, offers a number of other services and products, including: * A trading platform for futures contracts on virtual assets ("Kraken Derivatives"); * A platform for buying and selling NFTs; * An over-the-counter ("OTC") desk; * Extensions of margin to support spot trading of virtual assets; * A benchmark administrator; and * Staking services.
C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project		

D.1	Crypto-asset project name	TokenFi
D.2	Crypto-assets name	TokenFi
D.3	Abbreviation	TOKEN
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	TokenFi is an all-in-one tokenization platform whose live products already let users deploy new cryptocurrency tokens and run presales without writing code, through (i) the Token Launcher, (ii) the QuickLaunch Bot, and (iii) the Launchpad tools. Additional modules, including a Real-World-Asset (“RWA”) Tokenization Module, an AI NFT Generator, an AI Smart-Contract Auditor, and TokenFi Connect, are still under development and it is unclear when these will go live. TokenFi is governed by the Floki DAO and developed by the pseudonymous Floki Core Team, leveraging the community-driven governance model that oversees the broader Floki ecosystem. The project’s long-term goal is to lower technical barriers to asset tokenization and capture a share of the real-world-asset market.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	**Development Team:** TokenFi is built and maintained by the Floki Core Team (developers and contributors from the Floki project). Because the team operates under the pseudonymous structure of the DAO, individual identities are not publicly listed. **Advisors/Partners:** The project has engaged partners rather than formal advisors. Notably, DWF Labs serves as a strategic partner and market maker for TokenFi, providing liquidity support and institutional connections. Additionally, TokenFi has a promotional partnership with World Table Tennis, aiming to introduce the platform to a wide audience of sports fans.
D.6	Utility Token Classification	false

D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	N/A
D.8	Plans for the token	**Past Milestones:** TokenFi launched in Q4 2023. At launch, it introduced core features including the Token Launchpad (for hosting new token offerings) and the Token Launcher tool (permitting users to mint and deploy their own ERC-20/BEP-20 tokens quickly). The project also initiated a staking program for TOKEN, allowing holders to stake their tokens to earn rewards, thereby kickstarting engagement in the TokenFi ecosystem. **Future Milestones:** Please refer to the project team website for any further information regarding future milestones
D.9	Resource Allocation	The project's primary financial resources come from its token allocation. 20% of the total TOKEN supply (2 billion tokens) has been set aside for the project's treasury. These tokens (managed by the Floki Treasury on Ethereum and BSC multisig wallets) are intended to fund development and operations.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	N/A
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	Making secondary trading available to the consumers on the Kraken Trading platform in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework
E.3	Fundraising Target	N/A
E.4	Minimum Subscription Goals	N/A

E.5	Maximum Subscription Goal	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription Acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription Allocation	N/A
E.8	Issue Price	N/A
E.9	Official currency or other crypto-assets determining the issue price	N/A
E.10	Subscription fee	N/A
E.11	Offer Price Determination Method	N/A
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded crypto-assets	10 000 000 000 maximum supply
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	N/A
E.15	Reimbursement Notice	N/A

E.16	Refund Mechanism	N/A
E.17	Refund Timeline	N/A
E.18	Offer Phases	N/A
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	N/A
E.20	time-limited offer	N/A
E.21	Subscription period beginning	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/crypto-assets	N/A
E.24	Payment Methods for crypto-asset Purchase	N/A
E.25	Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement	N/A
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	N/A

E.27	Transfer of Purchased crypto-assets	N/A
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	N/A
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	N/A
E.30	crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	N/A
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading Platforms name	N/A
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	N/A
E.36	Involved costs	N/A
E.37	Offer Expenses	N/A

E.38	Conflicts of Interest	All listings decisions made by Payward Global Solution Ltd are made independently by staff of the entity in line with internal policies. PGSL publishes a conflict of interest disclosure on its website advising of potential conflicts that may arise.
E.39	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to this white paper shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Ireland without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of Ireland or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction, irrespective of whether TOKEN tokens qualify as right or property under the applicable law.
E.40	Competent court	Any disputes or claims arising out of this white paper will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Irish courts.
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-Asset Type	TOKEN is classified as a crypto-asset other than an asset referenced token or e-money token under MiCA, (EU) 2023/1114.
F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	TOKEN functions as the native token within the TokenFi ecosystem. It is the medium through which users access and pay for TokenFi's services. For example, creating a new token or launching a project on the TokenFi platform involves fees payable in TOKEN. Additionally, TOKEN can be staked through the platform's staking program to earn rewards, incentivizing long-term holding and participation.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	All core functionalities of TOKEN (transactional utility, fee payments, and staking rewards) were active from the token's launch. Please refer to the project team website for any planned functionalities
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article		
F.4	Type of white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT

F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	TOKEN allows holders to access platform services and staking, and transfer their tokens freely.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	N/A
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.tokenfi.com/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2023-10-27
F.10	Publication date	2025-07-24
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	N/A
F.12	Identifier of operator of the trading platform	PGSL
F.13	Language or languages of the white paper	English
F.14	Digital Token Identifier	881KQBBVT
F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	N/A

F.16	Voluntary data flag	Mandatory
F.17	Personal data flag	true
F.18	LEI eligibility	N/A
F.19	Home Member State	Ireland
F.20	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway
Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	**Right of Transfer:** Holders of TOKEN have the right to transfer their tokens freely. Ownership of TOKEN is evidenced by control of the token's blockchain address; transferring the token via a valid blockchain transaction conveys all associated rights to the new holder. There are no restrictions imposed by the token smart contract on peer-to-peer transfers. **Trading Rights:** TOKEN holders may buy or sell their tokens on cryptocurrency trading platforms (DEXs such as Uniswap/PancakeSwap, and any CEXs that list TOKEN). **Platform Utility:** Holding TOKEN enables users to utilize the TokenFi platform's services. For example, users must use TOKEN to pay fees for token creation or launching a project, and TOKEN holders can stake their tokens in the TokenFi staking program to earn rewards. These rights to participate in platform features are available to all TOKEN holders on equal terms (e.g., any holder may stake or use the launchpad, provided they follow platform procedures). **No Additional Obligations:** Purchasing or holding TOKEN does not carry any mandatory obligations beyond standard conduct.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	**Procedure to Exercise Rights:** To use TOKEN's utility rights, a holder typically needs to interact with the TokenFi platform. For example, using TOKEN to launch a token or participate in a launchpad sale involves following on-screen procedures on TokenFi's site.

		These processes require the holder to have a web3 wallet and to confirm transactions that invoke the appropriate smart contracts.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to TOKEN as described in this white paper reflect information available at the time of issuance. This white paper is issued by Kraken and does not constitute a commitment or guarantee by TokenFi or any other party regarding future modifications. No promises, warranties, or assurances are made herein regarding future token functionality, and this section is provided solely for informational purposes.
G.4	Future Public Offers	The TokenFi team has not announced any future public offerings of TOKEN.
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	200 000 000
G.6	Utility Token Classification	false
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	N/A
G.8	Utility Tokens Redemption	N/A
G.9	Non-Trading request	This white paper reflects a request to admit the token to trading.
G.10	Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions	Kraken may, in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies and terms, impose restrictions on buyers and sellers of these tokens.

G.12	Supply Adjustment Protocols	false
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	N/A
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	false
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	N/A
G.16	Compensation Schemes	false
G.17	Compensation Schemes Description	N/A
G.18	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to this white paper shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Ireland without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of Ireland or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction, irrespective of whether TOKEN tokens qualify as right or property under the applicable law.
G.19	Competent court	Any disputes or claims arising out of this white paper will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Irish courts.
Part H – information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology	TOKEN is implemented on Ethereum. Ethereum is a public, open-access blockchain that reaches consensus through Proof-of-Stake (PoS). This technology ensures that TOKEN transactions can be recorded, validated, and secured in a decentralized manner.

H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The TOKEN token is based on the Ethereum protocol, which utilizes decentralized Distributed-Ledger Technology. This protocol provides the foundation for secure transactions and smart contracts. ERC20 Token Standard: The ERC20 standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the TOKEN token is compatible with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps).
H.3	Technology Used	The TOKEN token uses the existing ERC-20 fungible token standard on Ethereum.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Ethereum uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, where validators are selected based on ETH stake to propose and attest to new blocks. Transactions on Ethereum typically take 12 seconds, with strong decentralization and security guarantees.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	TOKEN relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the Ethereum blockchain.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	false
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	N/A
H.8	Audit	true
H.9	Audit outcome	An audit was performed by CertiK around Q4 2023 which had the following outcomes: ● Critical findings: 0 ● Major findings: 2 — both acknowledged by the team ● Medium findings: 13 — 11 resolved, 1 partially resolved, 1 acknowledged ● Minor findings: 12 — 9 resolved, 3 acknowledged ● Informational: 17 — 11 resolved, 2 partially resolved, 4 acknowledged CertiK rates the overall Code-Security score at 93.92 (AA), with “Very High” audit-impact and no critical vulnerabilities detected.
S.1	Name	Payward Global Solutions Limited

S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845003D98SCC2851458
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-05-28
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-05-28
S.8	Energy consumption	kWh/a
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	
Part J - Information on the suitability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
S.1	Name	Payward Global Solutions Limited
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845003D98SCC2851458
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	tokenfi
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	tokenfi is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security. Core Components:

		1. Validators (so-called “Cabinet Members”): Validators on BSC are responsible for producing new blocks, validating transactions, and maintaining the network’s security. To become a validator, an entity must stake a significant amount of BNB (Binance Coin). Validators are selected through staking and voting by token holders. There are 21 active validators at any given time, rotating to ensure decentralization and security. 2. Delegators: Token holders who do not wish to run validator nodes can delegate their BNB tokens to validators. This delegation helps validators increase their stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Delegators earn a share of the rewards that validators receive, incentivizing broad participation in network security. 3. Candidates: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are in the pool waiting to become validators. They are essentially potential validators who are not currently active but can be elected to the validator set through community voting. Candidates play a crucial role in ensuring there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, thus maintaining network resilience and decentralization. Consensus Process 4. Validator Selection: Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. The selection process involves both the current validators and the pool of candidates, ensuring a dynamic and secure rotation of nodes. 5. Block Production: The selected validators take turns producing blocks in a PoA-like manner, ensuring that blocks are generated quickly and efficiently. Validators validate transactions, add them to new blocks, and broadcast these blocks to the network. 6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 3 seconds and quick transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus. Security and Economic Incentives

		7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB. 8. Delegation and Rewards: Delegators earn rewards proportional to their stake in validators. This incentivizes them to choose reliable validators and participate in the network's security. Validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards, which provides continuous economic incentives to maintain network security and performance. 9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently. The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	tokenfi is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and delegators.

		Incentive Mechanisms 1. Validators: - Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards. - Selection Process: Validators are selected based on the amount of BNB staked and the votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. 2. Delegators: - Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. - Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators. 3. Candidates: Pool of Potential Validators: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience. 4. Economic Security: - Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network. - Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets.

		Fees on the Binance Smart Chain 1. Transaction Fees: - Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and compensating validators. - Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions. However, BSC ensures that fees remain significantly lower than those on the Ethereum mainnet. 2. Block Rewards: Incentivizing Validators: Validators earn block rewards in addition to transaction fees. These rewards are distributed to validators for their role in maintaining the network and processing transactions. 3. Cross-Chain Fees: Interoperability Costs: BSC supports cross-chain compatibility, allowing assets to be transferred between Binance Chain and Binance Smart Chain. These cross-chain operations incur minimal fees, facilitating seamless asset transfers and improving user experience. 4. Smart Contract Fees: Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform. The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees.

		Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-06-20
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-06-20
S.8	Energy consumption	0.26527 kWh/a
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.