Cookie DAO (COOKIE)
White paper

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

N	Field	Content
0	Table of content	

01	Date of notification	2025-06-19
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	COOKIE is the native token of Cookie DAO. A modular, on-chain data layer that powers cookie.fun, a large public index of AI agents and infrastructure projects in crypto. The DAO ingests ~7 TB of live social- and on-chain data and tracks 1 500 + AI projects. Holding / locking COOKIE enables three main utilities today: 1) Data-access: premium analytics on cookie.fun unlock when 10 000 COOKIE are locked in the access contract; 2) Multi-Airdrop Farming: stakers farm partner-project airdrops via the 'Farming' contracts; 3) Reputation & points: locked tokens accrue Cookie-Points that place users in higher Farming tiers. COOKIE has a maximum supply of 1 000 000 000 distributed as follows:

Category	Allocation
Pre-Seed A (Q4 2021)	5.50%
Pre-Seed B (Q1 2022)	10.06%
Pre-Seed C (Q1 2022)	8.67%
Seed (Q2 2023)	2.87%
Strategic (03.2024)	6.14%
KOL (03.2024)	2.38%
Public	4.38%
Airdrop	2.00%
Staking, Liquidity Listings	18.00%
Ecosystem Incentives	10.00%

		<table><tr><td>Advisory</td><td>5.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Marketing</td><td>7.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Team</td><td>9.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Treasury</td><td>8.00%</td></tr></table> COOKIE tokens are freely transferable, in whole or in part, to third parties, and all associated usage rights and obligations follow the token upon transfer.
09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Kraken seeks admission to trading of the COOKIE 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.
Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-Related Risks	**General Risk Factors Associated with Crypto-Asset Offerings** The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including COOKIE, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market. **Market Volatility** The value of COOKIE 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. **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	**Dependence on Core Team and Contributors** While decentralized, the development and success of Cookie DAO rely on a small group of core contributors. The departure of key personnel or advisors could adversely affect project continuity and technical progress. **Operational and Financial Viability** The project's ability to continue development and maintenance depends on its financial resources and operational management. Although Cookie DAO has raised funds through token sales and has backing from industry investors, mismanagement of treasury funds, unforeseen expenses, or insufficient revenue (e.g., from partnerships or platform usage) could impair the project's operations.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of COOKIE. 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. COOKIE 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. **Vesting and Supply Unlock Risk** A significant portion of COOKIE's total supply is allocated to early investors, the team, and various ecosystem funds with vesting schedules. As these tokens unlock over time, there is a risk of increased sell pressure in the market. Early-stage backers or team members may sell tokens when they become liquid, which could depress the market price. Token purchasers should be aware of the scheduled supply inflation and the corresponding risk of price volatility around unlock events.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	**Development Delays or Shortfalls** Cookie DAO's project involves complex technological development (aggregating large-scale on-chain/off-chain data, AI analytics, etc.). There is a risk that certain planned features or improvements are delayed, scaled back, or never delivered. Any significant delay in rolling out promised functionalities could diminish user interest and give competitors time to capture market share, adversely affecting COOKIE's utility and reputation. **Third-Party Dependency** The project's success partly depends on external platforms and partnerships. COOKIE's value proposition includes multi-airdrop programs and integrations with other projects in the MarketingFi ecosystem. If partner projects underperform, discontinue their airdrops, or if major launchpads/exchanges withdraw support, the benefits to COOKIE holders could be reduced.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart contract risks** COOKIE 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** COOKIE 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 COOKIE.

		Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies. **Privacy** Transactions involving COOKIE 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	**Use of Established Standard** COOKIE is implemented using a well-tested token standard (BEP20 on BNB Chain) which has been widely used and vetted. By adhering to a standard protocol and not using unproven custom code where unnecessary, the project reduces the likelihood of unknown bugs. **Security Audits** The COOKIE smart contract has undergone security auditing by CertiK. This audit process helps identify and address potential vulnerabilities, thereby reducing the risk of smart contract failures or exploits. **Multisig-secured treasury** All DAO funds are held in a dedicated multisig wallet (“Treasury”). Any transfer requires (i) an on-chain oracle confirming an Approved Proposal and (ii) a signature from an appointed Treasurer; this dual check reduces single-point failure and insider-risk. **Open-source commitment** The DAO’s Constitution pledges to publish core code and documentation as open-source “whenever possible”, enabling community review and faster vulnerability discovery.
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	Cookie DAO foundation
B.3	Legal form	Foundation
B.4	Registered address	Governors Square, #5-204, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 477, Grand Cayman, KY1-1108, Cayman Islands
B.5	Head office	Not available publicly
B.6	Registration Date	Not available publicly
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not available publicly

B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not available publicly
B.9	Parent Company	Not available publicly
B.10	Members of the Management body	Not available publicly
B.11	Business Activity	Not available publicly
B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not available publicly
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
C.3	Registered address	N/A
C.4	Head office	N/A
C.5	Registration Date	11-07-2023
C.6	Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform	9845003D98SCC2851458

<table>
<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 COOKIE 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>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.11</td><td>Operator Business Activity</td><td>PGSL is the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.12</td><td>Parent Company Business Activity</td><td>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:</td></tr>
</table>

		* 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	Cookie DAO
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Cookie DAO
D.3	Abbreviation	COOKIE
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Cookie DAO is a decentralized project at the intersection of AI, data analytics, and blockchain-based marketing (MarketingFi). Its aim is to build a comprehensive index and data layer for AI agents and related Web3 data, allowing both humans and AI to easily access and interpret on-chain

		information. By aggregating and analyzing vast datasets (over 7 TB of on-chain and social data feeds), Cookie DAO provides real-time insights into the performance and behavior of AI-driven projects and markets. COOKIE functions as the platform's token: it gates access to premium analytics and index features on Cookie3's platforms (only token holders can unlock certain data services), and it fuels a reward system that incentivizes active participants. For example, COOKIE stakers gain eligibility for airdrops from new projects and share in protocol fees. Cookie DAO was created in early 2024 by a collective of MarketingFi enthusiasts who identified the need for better data infrastructure in crypto marketing. It emerged from a partnership with Cookie3, a blockchain analytics company whose prior years of data collection and analysis provided a foundation for the DAO. The COOKIE token was launched in Q2 2024 to formally kickstart the ecosystem.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	The project is developed and maintained by the Cookie Community DAO in collaboration with the team of Cookie3. Cookie3 is a blockchain analytics startup (based in Tallinn, Estonia) that provided the initial technology and continues to contribute expertise and infrastructure to Cookie DAO. The project does not have a single "central" company managing it; instead, it is run as a community initiative. Key contributors include the co-founders of Cookie3, Filip Wielanier (CEO) and Wojciech Piechociński (CTO), who envisioned leveraging blockchain data to transform digital marketing. In addition to this duo, the team consists of Wojciech Mrowka as the Chief Business Development Officer, Patrycja Sawicka as the Chief Data Officer, Michał Arent as the CPO and Krystyna Kozak-Kornacka as the CMO. Cookie DAO received backing from blockchain investors such as Spartan Group, GSR, Big Brain Holdings, CMT Digital, Hartmann Capital, Jsquare, and Orange DAO during its fundraising. Additionally, launchpad partners (Polkastarter and ChainGPT) acted as incubation platforms during the token launch.
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	Cookie DAO's inception in early 2024 was followed by rapid development and community building. By Q1 2024 the concept was formed and a partnership with Cookie3 established. In Q2 2024, the COOKIE token was publicly launched via IDOs on ChainGPT and Polkastarter, successfully raising capital and distributing tokens to initial supporters. Shortly thereafter, Cookie DAO released the beta version of its AI agent data aggregator (cookie.fun), achieving over 20 000 visits in the first 48 hours of launch. As of early 2025, Cookie DAO has an operational data platform with active users and ongoing reward distributions to token stakers. Please refer to the project team's official channels for future plans.
D.9	Resource Allocation	Across several fundraising rounds from Q4 2021 to Q2 2024, approximately $7 million USD was raised in exchange for allocations of COOKIE tokens. Furthermore, 8% of the maximum supply was allocated to the treasury, 7,5% to marketing, 10% to ecosystem initiatives, and 18% to staking, liquidity and listings. Cookie3 (the project's partner company) raised roughly $5.5 million in venture capital in mid-2022.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	**Fundraises** Cookie DAO's development has been financed by a combination of private investments and public token sale proceeds. Across several fundraising rounds from Q4 2021 to Q2 2024, approximately $7 million USD was raised in exchange for allocations of COOKIE tokens. These funds are earmarked for the project's growth. Additionally, prior to the token launch, Cookie3 (the project's partner company) raised roughly $5.5 million in venture capital to support the launch of its token, COOKIE. **Token Allocation** The total supply of COOKIE is 1,000,000,000 tokens. 18% is reserved for liquidity provision, exchange listings, and staking rewards, ensuring the token has sufficient market liquidity and incentivizing holders to

		stake. 10% is allocated to ecosystem incentives, which will empower the growth of MarketingFi products and incentives users, creators and businesses. 7.5% is allocated to marketing, providing a budget for outreach, partnerships, and promoting adoption of Cookie DAO's platforms. 8% is allocated to the Cookie Community DAO Treasury to empower the community and provide enough resources for shaping its future.
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	1 000 000 000 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 conflicts 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

		COOKIE 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	COOKIE 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	Core Functionality: COOKIE's primary functionality is to enable holders to (1) access specialized features, and (2) it rewards and incentives users.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	All core functionalities are already live.
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	COOKIE allows holders to access platform services and incentivizes holders, and transfer their tokens freely.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	Cookie DAO foundation
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.cookie.fun/

F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2024-06-11
F.10	Publication date	2025-07-17
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	Not available
F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	N/A
F.16	Voluntary data flag	Mandatory
F.17	Personal data flag	false
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	**Rights of COOKIE Holders:** Holders of COOKIE are entitled to utilize the token within the Cookie DAO ecosystem as described. Specifically, a purchaser of COOKIE has the right to: (a) **Access Platform Services**: by holding COOKIE, the user can unlock premium analytics on cookie.fun; and (b) **Stake COOKIE for rewards**: stakers farm partner-project airdrops via the 'Farming' contracts; **Obligations of COOKIE Holders:** There are no mandatory obligations imposed on COOKIE purchasers beyond the general terms of use of the platform. **Transferability and Trading:** Holders have the ability to transfer their COOKIE tokens to others (on-chain) or to trade them on available markets at will. Ownership of COOKIE carries with it the aforementioned access rights, and when a token is transferred, those rights pass to the new holder. The previous holder loses access once they no longer hold the token. This means all rights (which are usage rights) are fully transferable with the token.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	To exercise the rights conferred by COOKIE, holders typically interact with the Cookie DAO platforms using a web3 wallet (such as MetaMask) on the BNB Chain. For instance: To access premium data on cookie.funor the Cookie3 Analytics dashboards, a user will navigate to the platform's web application and connect their blockchain wallet. The platform's smart contract or backend will automatically detect the user's COOKIE balance. If the balance meets the required threshold, the restricted content and features become available without further action. To stake COOKIE and start earning rewards, the holder visits the official staking portal. After connecting a wallet, the user will specify the amount of COOKIE to lock up as well as the lock duration. Staking requires a blockchain transaction (and a BNB gas fee). Once confirmed, the tokens are moved into the staking contract, and the user's address is recorded as a staker. If the user wishes to unstake, they can call the "unstake" function, observing any minimum lock periods if applicable.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to COOKIE 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 Cookie DAO 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 issuer has not communicated any future offerings of COOKIE.
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	The project team has retained 95 000 000 COOKIE, which is 9,5% of the maximum supply.
G.6	Utility Token Classification	false
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	false
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 COOKIE 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	COOKIE is implemented on the BNB Chain (BSC). BNB Chain is a public blockchain that is EVM-compatible and maintained by a set of validators under a Proof-of-Staked-Authority consensus.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The COOKIE token is based on the BNB Chain protocol, which utilizes decentralized Distributed-Ledger Technology. This protocol provides the foundation for secure transactions and smart contracts. BEP20 Token Standard: The BEP20 standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the COOKIE token is compatible with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps).

H.3	Technology Used	The COOKIE token uses the existing BEP-20 fungible-token standard on the BNB Chain.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	BNB Chain uses a Proof-of-Staked Authority (PoSA) mechanism, a hybrid of Delegated Proof of Stake and Proof of Authority, where a limited set of validators produce blocks based on BNB stake governance—achieving ~1,5-second block times for COOKIE transactions.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	COOKIE relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the BNB Chain.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	false
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	N/A
H.8	Audit	true
H.9	Audit outcome	**Q2 2024 COOKIE token (CertiK)** 0 critical 1 major (acknowledged) 0 medium 0 minor 0 informational
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	Cookie
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Cookie is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients.

		The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1. 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 block's 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	Cookie is present on the following networks: Base, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum. Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transactions on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as a Layer-1 (L1) transaction. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request

		on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour. 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	2024-05-28
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-05-28
S.8	Energy consumption	20.21433 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) base, 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.