MemeCore (M)
White paper

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

N	Field	Content
0	Table of content	

01	Date of notification	2025-07-18
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.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Summary</td></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>08</td><td>Characteristics of the crypto-asset</td><td>MemeCore (M) is a fungible digital token native to the MemeCore blockchain network.
It will serve as the governance (not live yet) token of the network, it is used for paying transaction fees and staking to participate in block validation.
Purchasers acquire no legal claim on any underlying assets or profits. Holding M only confers participation and usage rights within the MemeCore ecosystem. There are no redemption rights.

The initial token allocation was as follows:

<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Allocation</th></tr><tr><td>Community</td><td>58%</td></tr><tr><td>Foundation</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Core Contributor</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Investor</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Meme Treasury</td><td>2%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

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 M 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 M, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market. **Market Volatility** The value of M 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	**Operational Continuity** The foundation's ability to continue supporting the network is crucial and if it dissolves or withdraws, the project might stagnate. **Execution Risk**

		Deliverables like cross-chain features or governance portals could be delayed or not delivered, affecting credibility.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of M. 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. M 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** If the project fails to achieve its goals, adoption and usage may be lower than expected. This could reduce the token's utility and overall 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.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	**Adoption and Network Effect Risk** The value proposition of MemeCore relies on attracting meme projects and communities to build on it. There is a risk that insufficient projects migrate or launch on MemeCore. **Innovation/Technology Risk** The PoM consensus model carries risks, due to the fact that tying rewards to meme virality is experimental and it could incentivize spam or be gamed, leading to instability or reputational issues.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart contract risks** M 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** M 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 M. **Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities** Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies. **Privacy** Transactions involving M 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. 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	**Validator slashing contract** MemeCore will implement a slashing mechanism that monitors block production, downtime and other metrics. When a validator under-performs or double-signs, the contract will automatically deduct part of the validator's staked M and remove that node from the next validation round. **Real-time validator rotation** The network refreshes its active validator set every 10 blocks through a live election based on staking ranks. Continuous rotation prevents long-term concentration of power and keeps only well-performing nodes in the active set. **Minimum-stake entry requirement** To register as a validator, an externally owned account must stake a fixed

		amount of M, then, the stake is refunded only when the validator quits (and may be subject to a lock period). This economic bond aligns validator incentives with honest operation.
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	MemeCore Foundation
B.3	Legal form	Foundation

B.4	Registered address	Not available
B.5	Head office	Not available
B.6	Registration Date	Not available
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not available
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	Not available
B.11	Business Activity	Not available
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>2023-07-11</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 M 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,</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

		Dublin 2, Ireland	
		Laura Walsh	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland	Board Member
		Michael Walsh	70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland	Board Member
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	MemeCore
D.2	Crypto-assets name	MemeCore token, M
D.3	Abbreviation	M
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	MemeCore is a Layer-1 blockchain platform and its network is EVM-compatible, that allows creators and communities to build decentralized applications (DApps) and tokens with meme themes. Its consensus mechanism, Proof of Meme (PoM), rewards not only traditional validators but also community engagement, where viral meme content and on-chain activity can influence rewards. MemeCore describes itself as a creative studio with its own blockchain and Its public documentation positions the chain as the technical foundation of "Meme 2.0," a paradigm that aims to convert the criticism that memecoins have no real value into a sustainable economic loop driven by community activity. PoM hard-wires community engagement into token economics through two smart-contract pools: First, 5% of every new MRC-20 supply is automatically diverted to the "Meme (MRC-20) Reserve, of which 1% vests to M stakers and 4% to stakers of that meme-token; Second, 10% of each epoch's PoM block rewards flows into a "Viral Grants Reserve", which is distributed to Meme Vaults whose projects meet on-chain growth criteria. Each meme project automatically receives its own Meme Vault contract, an on-chain reward pool that tracks activity and pays contributors, anchoring a

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>feedback loop of creation, staking and distribution.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.5</td><td>Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Individual or legal name</th><th>Position/role</th></tr>
<tr><td>Jun Ahn</td><td>Chief Executive Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ting Hsu</td><td>Chief Business Development Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rudy Rong</td><td>Chief Growth Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>MemeCore Foundation</td><td>Entity behind the project</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.6</td><td>Utility Token Classification</td><td>False</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.7</td><td>Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.8</td><td>Plans for the token</td><td>Per the team's public roadmap

Past milestones

Formicarium public testnet online - July 2025
Full RPC, WebSocket and explorer endpoints for the “Formicarium Testnet” (official public testnet for the MemeCore blockchain).

Mainnet endpoints published - July 2025
MemeCore Mainnet RPC and block explorers - production chain is live and accessible to the public.

M airdrop claim process
The Claim M Airdrop page provides the official step-by-step process for eligible users to connect a wallet and execute the “Claim M” transaction. Checker launched on February 6, 2025, and the airdrop claim began on February 13, 2025.

Future milestones

Publish Meme 2.0 evaluation criteria
The Proof-of-Meme description notes that Viral-Grant eligibility depends on</td></tr>
</table>

		"Meme 2.0 evaluation criteria - formalising and releasing these rules is an announced next step. **Phase II reward algorithm with oracle price feeds** The consensus guide states that validator/delegator reward weighting is static in Phase I but will use oracle-based price feeds for dynamic reward distribution in Phase II. **Roll-out of full "Meme 2.0" chain structure** The Meme 2.0 structure is currently under development.
D.9	Resource Allocation	**Token Supply** 58% - Community (ecosystem incentives); 15% - Foundation (long-term project development & growth); 2% - Meme Treasury (community incentives & ecosystem stability). Official project team documentation does not report any amount of capital raised via private or public fundraising.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	**Ecosystem growth and incentives** The 58% Community allocation is "to activate the ecosystem and incentivize participation" through rewards, grants and loyalty programmes. **Long-term operations** The 15 % Foundation allocation is reserved to "support long-term project development, ecosystem growth, and community". **Treasury flexibility** The 2% Meme Treasury funds community incentives, creator support and "ecosystem stability" measures.
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	Maximum supply is 10,000,000,000 M
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	Payward Global Solutions Ltd t/a Kraken.com
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	PGSL

E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Kraken.com
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 M 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	M 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	**Currently Live** **Transaction-fee payment** Every on-chain action on MemeCore mainnet is paid for in M. **Validator staking and block production** M must be self-staked to register as a validator; the seven highest-staked validators produce blocks under the Proof-of-Meme (PoM) consensus. **Delegation and dual rewards** Token holders can delegate M and approved MRC-20 memecoins to validators; Rewards (in M and optional ERC-20 incentives) are distributed at every block according to the live static Phase-I formula. **Continuous block rewards**

		New M is minted each block and routed through the reward contract for sharing between validators and delegators. **Additional-reward contract** External projects can deposit ERC-20 tokens into the built-in “Additional Reward Contract”.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	**Announced / under development - Not yet Live** **Phase II dynamic validator ranking & reward formula** Current (Phase I) rankings use a fixed formula and Phase II will integrate native oracle price feeds to rank validators and apportion rewards. **Meme 2.0 architecture upgrade** The current PoM architecture is the current structure and the Meme 2.0 structure is currently under development. **Protocol-level gas-fee burn mechanism** A portion of gas “may be burned”, adding deflationary pressure. **Community governance/voting rights** No live voting module is documented whereas governance contracts are referenced only for future parameter changes. **ERC-20 Vault 5% reserve & vesting** The vault “will store 5%” of each ERC-20 supply and vest to delegators over 1 000 days.
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article		
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	M is the native token of the MemeCore blockchain and identifies it as an ERC-20-compatible MRC-20 asset on that chain. Its main usages are (i) payment of all MemeCore mainnet transaction fees, (ii) block proposal and validation staking under the Proof-of-Meme consensus, (iii)

		delegation currency for PoM, and (iv) governance rights (not yet live).
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	MemeCore Foundation
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://memecore.com/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-07-03
F.10	Publication date	2025-08-15
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	N/A
F.12	Language or languages of the white paper	English
F.13	Digital Token Identifier	Not available
F.14	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	N/A
F.15	Voluntary data flag	false
F.16	Personal data flag	True

F.17	LEI eligibility	N/A
F.18	Home Member State	Ireland
F.19	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	**Rights** Holders of M have the right to use the token within the MemeCore network for its intended functions. This includes the right to transfer M freely to others, the right to spend M to pay transaction fees on MemeCore, the right to stake M, to participate in block production and earn network rewards and the prospective right to vote on governance proposals (once the on-chain governance is live). Holding M may also entitle participants to receive a portion of new meme project tokens via the Meme Vault rewards. **Obligations** M holders have no mandatory obligations to the issuer or network beyond abiding by the protocol rules. They are not required to contribute work or funds - if a holder chooses to stake or participate in governance (not yet live), they must follow the technical procedures and accept network terms. **No ownership or profit rights** Holding M does not grant ownership in MemeCore Foundation, nor any dividend, profit-sharing, or claim on assets. There is no redemption or guarantee of value. No contractual obligation - purchasers are not obliged to do anything with their tokens; however, they bear responsibility for managing their wallet keys and compliance with applicable law.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	**Exercising M Holder Rights on-Chain** To exercise network usage rights, holders use their crypto wallet to sign transactions - to stake M, a holder delegates their tokens to a validator via a smart contract or command-line interface, rewards then accrue automatically and can be claimed by another transaction.

		For governance, once implemented, a holder will submit votes through an official governance portal or wallet interface, which records the vote on-chain tied to their staked token balance. **Conditions** Transferring M requires a valid transaction and paying a fee; staking requires a minimum amount of M to stake; delegators can stake smaller amounts and it comes with an unbonding period if one un-stakes. Governance voting, not yet live, might require holding a minimum amount or staking tokens to be eligible.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to M 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 MemeCore 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	No future public offers of M have been announced.
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	**According to the team's public information, and considering the token's total supply:** The MemeCore Foundation holds 850 000 000 M in total, where 15% of the total supply is assigned to the “Foundation” and 2% placed in the “Meme Treasury” for future ecosystem and stability programmes.
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 M 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	M is implemented on the BNB Chain (BSC). BNB Chain is a public blockchain that is EVM-compatible (similar to Ethereum) and maintained by a set of validators under a Proof-of-Staked-Authority consensus. $M is implemented on the MemeCore Mainnet, a public, EVM-compatible Layer-1 blockchain whose blocks are produced by a self-staked validator set under the project's own Proof-of-Meme (PoM) consensus
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The M 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. BEP-20 Token Standard: The BEP-20 standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the M token is compatible with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps). Native network All smart-contracts use standard Solidity / ERC-20 interfaces; tokens on MemeCore are labelled MRC-20 and follow the ERC-20 specification.
H.3	Technology Used	The M token uses the existing BEP-20 fungible-token standard on the BNB Chain. Native network The node software is a fork of go-ethereum ("gmeme") and exposes the usual Ethereum JSON-RPC and Web-Socket endpoints; clients can connect with MetaMask or any EVM wallet.
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 M transactions. Native network MemeCore employs Proof-of-Meme (PoM), described as "a validator-based protocol where the top seven self-staked validators produce blocks; delegated meme-token stake can boost a validator's ranking.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	M 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	False
H.9	Audit outcome	N/A
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	memecore
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	memecore is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Memecore. 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. MemeCore uses a Proof-of-Meme (PoM) consensus architecture. The network dynamically selects the top seven validator nodes every 10 blocks based on stake. These validators produce blocks using a Proof-of-Authority algorithm, and the validator set is refreshed at each epoch using on-chain delegation controlled by governance.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	memecore is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Memecore. 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.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-07-11
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-07-11
S.8	Energy consumption	9615.36259 kWh/a
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, 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. To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain 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.