Lucky Cat (KOBAN)
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.

<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>KOBAN (KOBAN) is a Sui-based fungible crypto-asset issued under the Sui Coin standard. It is transferable on the Sui network and may be freely traded or held by participants. Within the Takibi gaming ecosystem, KOBAN functions as a premium cross-game currency and reward asset.

KOBAN has a maximum supply of 2 500 000 000 tokens, allocated as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Allocation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Private Sale</td><td>15,7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Initial Community / Public Sale</td><td>4,27%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Listings & Liquidity</td><td>14,37%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Advisor</td><td>3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treasury</td><td>10,375%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Team</td><td>11%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecosystem Development</td><td>5,78%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Airdrops</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Incubation</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marketing</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Game Rewards</td><td>14,5%</td></tr>
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</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 KOBAN 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 KOBAN, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market. **Market Volatility** The value of KOBAN 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	**Competition & Market Positioning** The issuer operates in a highly competitive Web3-gaming landscape. Failure to attract players and third-party developers, or the launch of rival ecosystems with stronger incentives, could diminish demand for KOBAN and threaten the project's sustainability.

I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of KOBAN. 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. KOBAN 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.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	**Development Delays or Shortfalls** KOBAN's utility depends on timely release of key titles (e.g., Panzerdogs, Cosmocadia) and Takibi tooling. Slippage in game production, missed milestones, or reduced feature scope could weaken demand and undermine the token's perceived value. **Adoption & Network-Effect Risks** If the project fails to achieve its adoption goals, usage may be much lower than expected, reducing the token's utility and value proposition. **Reliance on Third-Party Technology** Core elements (wallets, Sui RPC infrastructure, launchpads, cross-game bridges) are provided by external vendors. Outages, security breaches, or commercial disputes involving these partners could interrupt gameplay, block

		token transfers, or erode user trust.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart contract risks** KOBAN 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** KOBAN 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 KOBAN. **Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities** Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies. **Privacy** Transactions involving KOBAN 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	**Use of Established Standard** KOBAN is minted with the canonical Sui Move Coin template, a smart-contract module that has already undergone formal verification and external security audits commissioned by Mysten Labs for the Sui main-net launch.
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	WAGMI Ltd
B.3	Legal form	WBKH - Private Limited Company
B.4	Registered address	Madison Building Midtown, Queensway, Gibraltar, GX11 1AA
B.5	Head office	Not available
B.6	Registration Date	2022-03-18
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not available

B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Gibraltar Incorporation Number: 122206
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	Not available
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	2023-07-11
C.6	Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform	9845003D98SCC2851458

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<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 KOBAN 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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</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>
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		* 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	Lucky Cat
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Lucky Cat (KOBAN)
D.3	Abbreviation	KOBAN
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Takibi Protocol is Lucky Kat Studios’ full stack Web3 gaming framework built on Sui. It provides internal and third-party developers with plug-and-play SDKs, NFT standards and multichain asset tools so they can add blockchain features such as staking, cross-game items and on-chain progression without deep

		smart-contract expertise. At the centre of this framework is KOBAN, a fungible Sui Move coin that serves as the premium currency for all Takibi titles such as Panzerdogs and Cosmocadia and for any future partner games. Players spend and earn KOBAN for in-game purchases, rewards and cross-title asset transfers, while developers can use the same token for marketplace fees, event prizes or optional DAO-style governance. Takibi's vision is to unify games under one token to potentially create a shared economy with network effects, although success will depend on user adoption of each new title.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	**Issuer / Developer** Lucky Kat Studios B.V., Binckhorstlaan 36 M214, 2516 BE The Hague, Netherlands – core developer and operator of the games and the Takibi framework WAGMI Ltd., Madison Building, Midtown, Queensway, Gibraltar GX11 1AA – licensed VASP that issues and administers the KOBAN token Fragbite Group AB (publ), Linnégatan 51, 114 58 Stockholm, Sweden – parent company providing funding, governance and consolidated reporting **Core founders & contributors** Christian Batist Chief Executive Officer, Lucky Kat Studios B.V. Herdjie Zhou Co-founder & Web3 Lead, Lucky Kat Studios B.V. Marcus Teilman President & Chief Executive Officer, Fragbite Group AB (publ); Director, WAGMI Ltd. Lars Johansson Chief Financial Officer, Fragbite Group AB (publ); Director, WAGMI Ltd.
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	**Future milestones** Please refer to the project team website for any further information regarding future milestones.

D.9	Resource Allocation	The KOBAN token was fully minted at genesis with a fixed supply of 2 500 000 000 tokens; distribution is conducted transparently on-chain and no additional minting is planned. Token allocation: 10,375 % Treasury, 14,50 % Game Rewards, 5,78 % Ecosystem Development, 10,00 % Incubation, 6,00 % Marketing.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Not Available
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	2 500 000 000 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

		KOBAN 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	KOBAN 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	KOBAN is the fungible Sui-based coin that powers every game and tool built with the Takibi Protocol. Holders can spend it as a premium in-game currency to purchase exclusive NFTs, in-game boosters, or discounted virtual items. Players can earn it through tournament rewards, seasonal airdrops, and node-operation payouts, since Takibi Light and Service nodes receive KOBAN for relaying data and rendering dynamic NFTs. The token is also accepted for cross-game asset transfers, where paying fees in KOBAN halves the cost compared with paying in USD-pegged assets. Because the same coin works across all current and future Lucky Kat titles, and any third-party games that adopt the SDK, KOBAN provides seamless interoperability and a single liquidity pool for the entire ecosystem. It confers no governance, redemption, or dividend rights; its sole purpose is transactional utility inside the Takibi gaming network.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	Not available
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	KOBAN is the medium of exchange for in-game items, rewards and cross-game fees across Takibi titles. It is a fungible Sui Move coin with a fixed supply of 2 500 000 000 and carries no governance, dividend or redemption rights..

F.7	Commercial name or trading name	WAGMI Ltd
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://koban.world/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-04-14
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	
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 may transfer KOBAN to any compatible Sui address; all associated usage rights pass automatically to the new holder. **Trading** When KOBAN is listed on decentralised or centralised exchanges, holders are free to buy or sell subject only to the platform's terms and applicable law. **Right to exchange for services/products** Within Takibi-enabled games holders can spend KOBAN for NFTs, in-game items, event fees and other virtual goods, but this use is optional and confers no contractual entitlement to future goods or services. **Obligations** There are no mandatory obligations beyond paying normal Sui network fees and complying with each game's terms of service; ownership of KOBAN does not require staking, reporting or active participation.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	The primary right associated with KOBAN, the ability to transfer or trade the token, is exercised through standard blockchain transactions. Ecosystem use KOBAN is used in Takibi-enabled games where the holder connects the same wallet to the game client, approves the purchase or fee prompt, and the smart contract deducts the specified amount while unlocking the requested NFT, item or service. Tournament entry, reward claims and cross-game asset transfers follow the same flow of wallet connection and on-chain approval.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to KOBAN 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 the issuer, the platform, 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	N/A
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	275 000 000 KOBAN or 11 % are reserved for current and future team members.
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 KOBAN 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	KOBAN is implemented on Sui. Sui is a public blockchain using a delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) consensus mechanism. It features an object-centric data model, where assets and smart contract states are represented as programmable objects. Each object has a unique ID and ownership, enabling parallel execution of transactions that don't interact with the same objects.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	Sui features an object-based data model and the Move programming language for smart contracts. The KOBAN smart contract resides on Sui. The KOBAN token itself conforms to Sui's asset standard (a Move resource type representing a fungible token).

H.3	Technology Used	The KOBAN token uses Sui's native Move-based asset model, where tokens are represented as on-chain objects and transferred through programmable smart contracts defined in the Sui blockchain's Move language. Sui network tokens follow a custom asset standard built into its Move-based framework.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Sui uses a delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) consensus combined with an object-centric execution model. For simple transactions like KOBAN transfers that don't involve shared state, Sui bypasses consensus entirely, achieving near-instant finality and high parallel throughput.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	KOBAN relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the Sui blockchain.
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	lucky_kat
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	The Sui blockchain utilizes a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanism optimized for high throughput and low latency. Core Components: 1. Mysten Consensus Protocol: - The Sui consensus is based on Mysten Labs' Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) protocol, which builds on principles of Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (pBFT) but introduces key optimizations for performance.

		- Leaderless Design: Unlike traditional BFT models, Sui does not rely on a single leader to propose blocks. Validators can propose blocks simultaneously, increasing efficiency and reducing the risks associated with leader failure or attacks. - Parallel Processing: Transactions can be processed in parallel, maximizing network throughput by utilizing multiple cores and threads. This allows for faster confirmation of transactions and high scalability. 2. Transaction Validation: Validators are responsible for receiving transaction requests from clients and processing them. Each transaction includes digital signatures and must meet the network's rules to be considered valid. Validators can propose transactions simultaneously, unlike many other networks that require a sequential, leader-driven process. 3. Optimistic Execution: Optimistic Consensus: Sui allows validators to process certain non-contentious, independent transactions without waiting for full consensus. This is known as optimistic execution and helps reduce transaction latency for many use cases, allowing for fast finality in most cases. 4. Finality and Latency: The system only requires three rounds of communication between validators to finalize a transaction. This results in low-latency consensus and rapid transaction confirmation times, achieving scalability while maintaining security. 5.Fault Tolerance: The system can tolerate up to one-third of validators being faulty or malicious without compromising the integrity of the consensus process.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Security and Economic Incentives: 1. Validators: Validators stake SUI tokens to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards for validating transactions and securing the network. 2. Slashing: Validators can be penalized (slashed) for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or failing to properly validate transactions. This helps maintain network security and incentivizes honest behavior. 3. Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SUI tokens to trusted validators. In return, they share in the rewards earned by validators. This encourages widespread participation in securing the network. Fees on the SUI Blockchain: 1. Transaction Fees:

		Users pay transaction fees to validators for processing and confirming transactions. These fees are calculated based on the computational resources required to process the transaction. Fees are paid in SUI tokens, which is the native cryptocurrency of the Sui blockchain. 2. Dynamic Fee Model: The transaction fees on Sui are dynamic, meaning they adjust based on network demand and the complexity of the transactions being processed.
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	938.19600 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) sui 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.