# AVA AI (AVA)
# White paper

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

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| N | Field | Content |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Table of content |  |

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|---|---|---|
| 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 | | |
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| 07 | Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 | **Warning**<br>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 | AVA is a Solana-based crypto-asset that serves as the native token of the Holoworld AI platform. The AVA token is used within the Holoworld ecosystem and is burnt to obtain Holo Credits, which are required for LLM Inferences, API, and 3D commissions.<br><br>AVA 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 AVA 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** | | |

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| I.1 | Offer-Related Risks | **General Risk Factors Associated with Crypto-Asset Offerings**<br>The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including AVA, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market.<br><br>**Market Volatility**<br>The value of AVA may experience substantial fluctuations driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic developments, and market conditions.<br><br>**Regulatory Risks**<br>Changes in legislation, applicable laws, compliance requirements or the implementation of new regulatory frameworks could affect the availability, trading, or use of such assets.<br><br>**Security Risks**<br>The risk of exploitation, hacking or security vulnerabilities of the underlying protocol and/or contracts of the token leading to a loss.<br><br>**Reputational Risks**<br>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 | **Issuer Viability**<br>Holoworld (Orbit Technologies Limited) is a relatively new venture, and its success is not assured. The project's continuity depends on its ability to execute its business plan and maintain funding; if the issuer fails or discontinues the platform, AVA may lose its utility and value.<br><br>**Dependence on Key Personnel**<br>The development and operation of the Holoworld platform rely on a small team of founders, developers, and advisors. Loss of key team members or a decline in their performance could adversely affect project progress and the functionality tied to AVA. |
| I.3 | Crypto-Assets-related Risks | **Market Volatility**<br>The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of AVA. 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.<br><br>**Liquidity**<br>Liquidity refers to the ability to buy or sell a crypto-asset without causing significant price impact. AVA may experience periods of low liquidity, meaning that it could be difficult to enter or exit positions at desired prices or volumes. |

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| | | 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.<br><br>**Cybersecurity & Technology Risks**<br>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.<br><br>**Adoption Risks**<br>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.<br><br>**Custody & Ownership Risk**<br>The risk related to the inadequate safekeeping and control of crypto-assets e.g. loss of private keys, custodian insolvency leading to a loss.<br><br>**Limited-Disclosure of Token Distribution**<br>Although AVA was initially fair-launched on pump.fun. The issuer has not published a detailed allocation breakdown (e.g., team, treasury, investors, community incentives). This transparency gap introduces uncertainty that may heighten price volatility, despite the fair-launch origin of the token. |
| I.4 | Project Implementation-Related Risks | **Development Delays and Execution Risks**<br>Building the Holoworld AI platform is technologically complex. There is a risk that key features (such as advanced AI agent functionality) may be delayed or not implemented as planned. Any failure to deliver promised updates or improvements could reduce the utility of AVA.<br><br>**Operational Challenges**<br>As the platform expands, it may encounter operational issues such as unanticipated technical problems, high infrastructure costs (especially for AI computation), or security incidents in platform components. Such challenges could disrupt platform services and erode user trust, indirectly impacting AVA's value. |
| I.5 | Technology-Related Risks | **Smart contract risks**<br>AVA 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. |

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| | | **Blockchain Network Risks**<br>AVA 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 AVA.<br><br>**Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities**<br>Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies.<br><br>**Privacy**<br>Transactions involving AVA 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.<br><br>**Platform Technology Risks**<br>Beyond the blockchain, Holoworld's platform relies on off-chain AI and cloud infrastructure. Outages, data breaches, or malfunctions in these systems (for instance, the AI engine or database failures) could disrupt the services that give AVA its utility. While such events may not directly affect the token's blockchain ledger, they would impair the token's practical usefulness within the ecosystem. |
| I.6 | Mitigation measures | **Use of Established Standard**<br>AVA is implemented using a well-tested token standard (SPL on Solana) 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.<br><br>**Fair-launch distribution**<br>Launching AVA on pump.fun meant there was no presale, whitelist, or preferential pricing; every token entered the market under identical conditions, reducing insider-allocation and launch-phase centralisation risk. |

| 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 |

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| 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 | Orbit Technologies Limited |
| B.3 | Legal form | Company limited by shares |
| B.4 | Registered address | Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands |

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|---|---|---|
| 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 | Not available |
| B.9 | Parent Company | Not available |
| 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 |

<table>
<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 AVA 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>
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| 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.<br><br>Payward, through its various affiliates, offers a number of other services and products, including:<br>* A trading platform for futures contracts on virtual assets ("Kraken Derivatives");<br>* A platform for buying and selling NFTs;<br>* An over-the-counter ("OTC") desk;<br>* Extensions of margin to support spot trading of virtual assets;<br>* A benchmark administrator; and<br>* 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 | AVA AI |

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| D.2 | Crypto-assets name | AVA AI |
| D.3 | Abbreviation | AVA |
| D.4 | Crypto-asset project description | Holoworld AI is a platform that allows users to create and engage with AI agents across social media, streaming, and gaming environments. The project was incubated in 2024 and is developed by Orbit Technologies Limited. Holoworld's mission is to make advanced AI character technology accessible to creators and communities, enabling "living" digital avatars that can communicate and perform tasks. AVA, the project's token, underpins this ecosystem by providing a medium for activating AI agents and accessing platform features. |
| D.5 | Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project | **Issuer/Developer**<br>Orbit Technologies Limited is responsible for developing the Holoworld AI platform and issuing the AVA token. The address for this entity is Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands<br><br>**Core team**<br>Tong Pow and Hongzi Mao are the co-founders. |
| 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 | In late 2024, Holoworld introduced AVA, its first AI agent, and launched the AVA token, enabling initial community engagement and token trading on select platforms. By early 2025, the project implemented the Holoworld Launchpool feature, allowing AVA holders to stake tokens in exchange for rewards (e.g., partner project tokens) and continued to roll out improvements to the AI agent platform.<br><br>For up-to-date information on future milestones, refer to official Holoworld communications. |
| D.9 | Resource Allocation | The project raised approximately $6,5 million in the 2022 seed round. |

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| D.10 | Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets | The $6,5 million raise from the 2022 round was used to hire new engineers and artists and expand partnerships with other digital communities and individuals. |
| **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 |

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| 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 |

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|---|---|---|
| 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 |

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| 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 AVA 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. |

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| **Part F - Information about the crypto-assets** | | |
| F.1 | Crypto-Asset Type | AVA 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**: AVA's primary functionality is to enable participation in the Holoworld platform: users burn or spend AVA to acquire platform credits ("Holo Credits") that power AI interactions and content generation, and holding AVA unlocks various features (such as creating or upgrading AI agents and receiving platform perks). **Staking**: AVA can be staked within the Holoworld ecosystem (e.g., in the Holoworld Launchpool) to earn rewards or airdrops from new projects in the ecosystem. |
| F.3 | Planned Application of Functionalities | All core functionalities are 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 | AVA allows holders to access platform services and stake for rewards from new projects, and transfer their tokens freely. |
| F.7 | Commercial name or trading name | Orbit Technologies Limited |
| F.8 | Website of the issuer | https://www.holoworld.com/ |

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| F.9 | Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading | 2024-11-14 |
| 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 | L5W9562HZ |
| 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 |

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| 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 AVA Holders:**<br>Holders of AVA are entitled to use the token within the Holoworld ecosystem as described above. Specifically, a holder of AVA has the right to: (a) Access and utilize platform services, by holding (and, where required, spending or burning) AVA, the user can activate AI agents, acquire in-platform credits (Holo Credits) for AI processing, and unlock premium features of the Holoworld platform; and (b) Participate in rewards. Holders can stake tokens for potential rewards or airdrops in the Holoworld Launchpool.<br><br>**Obligations of AVA Holders:**<br>There are no mandatory obligations imposed on AVA purchasers beyond the general terms of use of the platform.<br><br>**Transferability and Trading:**<br>Holders have the ability to transfer their AVA tokens to others (on-chain) or to trade them on available markets at will. Ownership of AVA 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 AVA, holders generally use the Holoworld platform interface in combination with their Solana wallet. For example, to access exclusive platform features or convert AVA to Holo Credits, a holder connects a compatible wallet (containing AVA) to the Holoworld application; the platform then allows the holder to or burn AVA. To stake AVA, a holder can simply go to the Holoworld Launchpool website, connect their wallet, choose the amount and click “stake”. |

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| G.3 | Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations | The rights and obligations attached to AVA 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 AVA AI 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 announced any future public offers of AVA. |
| G.5 | Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets | Not available publicly |
| 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 |

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| 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 AVA 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 | AVA is implemented on the Solana network. Solana is a public blockchain that uses a combination of Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-History (PoH) for consensus. This technology ensures that AVA transactions can be recorded, validated, and secured in a decentralized manner. |
| H.2 | Protocols and technical standards | The AVA token is based on the Solana network, which utilizes decentralized Distributed-Ledger Technology. This protocol provides the foundation for secure transactions and smart contracts. SPL Token Standard: The SPL standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the AVA token is compatible with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps). |

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| H.3 | Technology Used | The AVA token uses the existing SPL token standard on Solana. |
| H.4 | Consensus Mechanism | Solana uses Proof-of-Stake with Tower BFT and Proof-of-History, where leaders are pre-selected by stake and transactions, including AVA transfers, receive sub-second confirmation and high throughput. |
| H.5 | Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees | AVA relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the Solana 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 | AVA |
| S.4 | Consensus Mechanism | AVA is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.<br><br>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.<br><br>Core Components: |

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| | | 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.<br>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.<br>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<br>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.<br>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.<br>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<br>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.<br>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. |

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| | | 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.<br><br>The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity.<br><br>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 | AVA is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.<br><br>Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and delegators.<br><br>Incentive Mechanisms<br>1. Validators:<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>2. Delegators:<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>3. Candidates:<br>Pool of Potential Validators: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. |

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| | | They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience.<br>4. Economic Security:<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br><br>Fees on the Binance Smart Chain<br><br>1. Transaction Fees:<br>- 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.<br>- 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.<br>2. Block Rewards:<br>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.<br>3. Cross-Chain Fees:<br>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.<br>4. Smart Contract Fees:<br>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.<br>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.<br><br>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. |

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| | | 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 | 317.19382 kWh/a |
| S.9 | Energy consumption sources and methodologies | The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:<br>To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts. |