MiCA White Paper
Wow My Token ($WYT)
- **Version 1.0**

April 2025

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) for the European Union (EU) & European Economic Area (EEA).
Purpose: seeking admission to trading in the EU/EEA.
NOTE: THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY ANY COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN ANY MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

AURA DIGITAL INTERNATIONAL SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ is filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for Wow My Token ($WYT) as $WYT is classified as "Other Crypto-Assets" under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR or MiCA). MiCA allows service providers to publish a whitepaper voluntarily to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. As a new innovative utility token which integrates blockchain networks, Wow My Token plays a critical role in the Wow My City ecosystem, powering a smart legal network which binds Real world projects and blockchain technologies. This whitepaper aims to provide a comprehensive regulatory disclosure, ensuring market participants have clear insights into $WYT's functionality, risks, and role within the MiCA framework.

This document provides essential information about $WYT's characteristics, risks, and the framework under which AURA DIGITAL INTERNATIONAL SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ facilitates $WYT-related services in compliance with MiCA's standards.

00 Table of context

01 Date of Notification

N/A

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 offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper. Where relevant in accordance with Article 6(3), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, reference shall be made to 'person seeking admission to trading' or to 'operator of the trading platform' instead of 'offeror'.

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

This crypto-asset may not be exchangeable for the goods or services promised in the white paper—especially if the project fails or is discontinued.

06 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07 Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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 offer to the public 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

WowMyToken (hereinafter "$WYT") is a utility token built on the Solana blockchain, designed to serve as the primary medium of exchange and reward mechanism within the WowMyCity ecosystem and its partner networks. The token establishes a direct connection between real-world consumer activities ,including marketplace purchases, restaurant bookings, event attendance, and local business support, and blockchain-based digital rewards.

The WowMyCity platform operates as a comprehensive urban engagement application that transforms everyday city experiences into rewarding interactions. Users earn WowPoints for various activities within the ecosystem, including:

1. Purchases on the integrated marketplace
2. Restaurant reservations and dining experiences at partner establishments
3. Attendance at cultural events (concerts, exhibitions, performances)
4. Support of local businesses and partner merchants
5. Completion of city exploration challenges and quests
6. Community engagement through the platform's social features
7. Referral of new users to the platform

The Economic Model:

The process is structured to create sustainable token demand through revenue-driven buybacks. WowMyCity allocates 20% of its gross weekly profits to purchase $WYT tokens on decentralized and centralized exchanges. These purchased tokens are used to redeem the WowPoints accumulated by users during that week, with tokens sent directly to users' WowMyPay wallets. This mechanism ensures constant buy pressure on exchanges proportional to the company's revenue, independent of speculative trading activity.

Pursuant to applicable regulations, users have a right to withdraw from the purchase contract within 14 days. This right is not applicable to transactions concluded on decentralized trading exchanges (DEXs) or secondary markets, as these constitute financial services where the right of withdrawal is expressly exempted.

WowPoints to $WYT Conversion:

WowPoints maintain 1:1 parity with the market value of WowMyToken ($WYT). Points are automatically converted to tokens and transferred to the user's wallet when the cumulative value reaches a minimum threshold of $25 USD equivalent. This threshold ensures economically efficient transactions while maintaining reward accessibility.

Value Creation Mechanism:

The connection between real-world business activity and token value is established through the revenue-to-buyback model. As the WowMyCity platform grows:

- More users generate more engagement → More WowPoints earned
- More marketplace transactions and partner business → Higher platform revenue
- Higher revenue → Larger weekly token buybacks (20% of gross profits)
- Larger buybacks → Increased demand pressure on exchanges
- Token distribution to users → Increased wallet adoption and ecosystem participation

This creates a self-reinforcing cycle where platform success directly translates to token demand, while token rewards drive user acquisition and retention, further accelerating platform growth.

Supply Management:

Unlike traditional token models with time-based vesting schedules, $WYT implements a **wallet-based release mechanism** from the company pool. Token supply expansion is tied directly to validated user adoption rather than arbitrary time periods:

- The initial supply is designed to support early ecosystem growth through presales, exchange listings, and initial allocations. No tokens from the Company Pool will be released before January 2028, regardless of the number of wallets created.
- Starting in January 2028, 200 million tokens will be released from the Company Pool each month according to a fixed schedule, distributed across multiple blockchains (25% to Solana, 15% each to Polygon, ETH, BNB, Base, and Arbitrum).
- This monthly release from the pool will continue for nearly four years until the pool's 10.4 billion tokens are fully distributed.

This model ensures token dilution occurs only when matched by corresponding growth in actual utility and demand, maintaining economic balance between supply and adoption.

Multi-Chain Architecture:

$WYT is deployed across six major blockchain networks with the following distribution from the company pool:

- **Solana**: 25% (primary network)
- **Polygon**: 15%
- **Ethereum**: 15%
- **BNB Chain**: 15%

- **Base**: 15%
- **Arbitrum**: 15%

Liquidity pools will be established on corresponding DEX protocols (Uniswap, PancakeSwap, Raydium, etc.) for each network, ensuring deep liquidity and seamless cross-chain accessibility for users across different blockchain ecosystems.

This multi-chain approach maximizes $WYT's accessibility, reduces transaction costs for users on preferred networks, and enables broader integration with DeFi protocols and partner applications across the blockchain landscape.

Real Utility Foundation:

$WYT distinguishes itself from speculative tokens by deriving value from genuine platform utility and business fundamentals. The token's demand is anchored in:

(a) Real consumer spending within the WowMyCity ecosystem
(b) Actual revenue generation by the platform and partner merchants
(c) Measurable user engagement metrics (purchases, bookings, event attendance)
(d) Transparent buyback mechanisms funded by verifiable business profits
(e) Organic wallet growth reflecting authentic user adoption

This creates a token economy backed by real-world economic activity rather than speculative trading alone, establishing sustainable long-term value creation aligned with platform success.

09 Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability.

$WYT serves multiple functions within the WowMyCity ecosystem and partner networks:

(a) Reward Mechanism where users receive $WYT tokens as the final conversion of WowPoints earned through platform activities. Points are accumulated through marketplace purchases, restaurant reservations, event attendance, local business support, challenge completion, and community engagement, then converted to $WYT at 1:1 market value parity once the $25 minimum threshold is reached.
(b) $WYT functions as an accepted payment method within the WowMyCity marketplace and participating partner merchants, enabling users to spend earned tokens on goods, services, dining experiences, event tickets, and other offerings within the ecosystem.
(c) Premium Access Token: Holders can utilize $WYT to unlock premium platform features including:
    (i) Exclumwnisive or early access to high-demand events and experiences
    (ii) Enhanced challenge rewards with elevated prize pools
    (iii) VIP merchant benefits and elevated discount tiers
    (iv) Priority customer service and support
    (v) Special community features and networking opportunities
(d) Partner Ecosystem Currency: Companies integrating with WowMyCity can utilize $WYT as their reward and payment token, receiving allocations from the Partner Companies pool (5%

of total supply, 1 billion tokens).

(e) Community Growth Incentive: The referral program distributes generous token rewards to both existing users who invite new participants and the new users themselves, accelerating network effects and platform adoption.

(f) Cross-Platform Integration: As the ecosystem expands, $WYT will serve as the unified currency across multiple partner applications, merchants, and service providers, creating a broader utility network extending beyond the core WowMyCity platform.

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading.

Total Token Supply: 20,000,000,000 (20 billion) $WYT tokens on the Solana blockchain, with multi-chain deployment across Polygon, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Base, and Arbitrum.

Token Distribution Overview:

The $WYT token distribution is structured to balance early-stage capital formation, ecosystem development, and sustainable long-term growth:

A total of **20,000,000,000** tokens will be issued on the Solana blockchain.

The Tokenomics will have the following distribution:

1. **15% Large Investors** (stake 1-4 years): 3,000M tokens.
    a. 15% released in the 1st year → 450M tokens (released in 5 parts)
    b. 25% released in the 2nd year → 750M tokens (released in 5 parts)
    c. 30% released in the 3rd year → 900M tokens (released in 5 parts)
    d. 30% released in the 4th year → 900M tokens (released in 5 parts)
2. **4% Presale**, stake for 6 months with a release of 5,5%/month (over 18 periods): 800M tokens.
3. **3% Initial Exchange** (Solana, Polygon, BNB, ETH, Base, and Arbitrum): 600M tokens.
4. **3% Team**: 600M tokens.
    a. 20% released in the 1st year (120M in 6 blocks).
    b. 20% released in the 2nd year (120M in 6 blocks).
    c. 30% released in the 3rd year (180M in 6 blocks).
    d. 30% released in the 4th year (180M in 6 blocks).
5. **5% Partner Companies**: 1,000M tokens.
    a. Companies that bring clients to the WowMyToken wallet.
    b. First 1M clients: 400 tokens/client.
    c. From 1M to 3M clients: 200 tokens/client.
6. **8% Early Investors** with a stake of 20 months: 1,600M tokens.
    a. In a stake with the first release at 5 months and 5% released each month thereafter.
7. **10% Treasury and Marketing**: 2,000M tokens.
    a. 20% in the 1st year.
    b. 20% in the 2nd year.
    c. 30% in the 3rd year.
    d. 30% in the 4th year.
8. **52% Company Pool** (1): 10,400M tokens.

a. No tokens will be released from this pool until January 2028.
b. Starting in January 2028, 200 million tokens will be released each month from the pool.
c. This monthly release will continue until the entire pool of 10.4 billion tokens is distributed, a process that will take nearly four years.
d. Upon release, these tokens will be distributed across the supported blockchains according to the fixed allocation: 25% to Solana, 15% each to Polygon, ETH, BNB, Base, and Arbitrum.

Presale Terms:

On Solana: 11,220M tokens will be allocated (comprising: Large Investors 3,000M, Presale 800M, part of Initial Exchange 120M, Team 600M, Partner Companies 1,000M, Early Investors 1,600M, Treasury 2,000M + 25% of the Company Pool 2,100M).

The 10.4 billion tokens will be held in a company pool and will be prepared for distribution across networks as follows: 25% on Solana, 15% on Polygon, 15% on Ethereum (ETH), 15% on BNB Chain, and 15% each on Base and Arbitrum.

The initial listing on exchanges would involve the 600M tokens, progressively distributed across networks: 25% Solana, 15% Polygon, 15% BNB Chain, 15% Ethereum, 15% Base, and 15% Arbitrum.

The release of tokens from the company pool will be based on a time schedule, starting in January 2028, at a rate of 200 million tokens per month. It would take nearly 4 years (42 months) to release them all.

With the initial exchange listing (600M) and the presale (800M), the first two years would be covered. No further tokens would be released until January 2028.

Starting in January 2028, 200 Million tokens will be released monthly, distributed as follows:

- 15% to Polygon
- 15% to Ethereum (ETH)
- 15% to BNB Chain
- 15% to Arbitrum
- 15% to Base
- 25% to Solana

On the Polygon, BNB Chain, Ethereum, Solana, Base, and Arbitrum protocols, we will create liquidity pools to provide market liquidity on these DEX protocols.

WYT will be available on Uniswap, Orca, Raydium, etc., and subsequently on centralized exchanges.

Unique Supply Release Mechanism:

Unlike traditional time-based token releases, $WYT implements a wallet-based release mechanism from the Company Pool. After the initial million wallets are covered by presale and exchange allocations, additional tokens are released at 500 $WYT per new validated wallet. This mechanism ensures token supply expansion occurs only when matched by genuine user adoption and platform

growth, maintaining economic balance between circulating supply and actual utility demand.

Sustainable Demand Mechanism:

WowMyCity allocates 20% of its gross weekly profits to purchase $WYT tokens on exchanges. These purchased tokens are distributed to users as redemption for their accumulated WowPoints, creating constant buy pressure proportional to platform revenue. This revenue-driven buyback model establishes intrinsic token demand independent of speculative trading activity.

Part A Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

A.01. Name

Aura Digital International z.o.o.

A.02. Legal Form

Limited liability company (Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością)

A.03. Registered Address

Hoza 86 / 410, 00-682 Warsaw, Poland.

A.04. Head Office

Hoza 86 / 410, 00-682 Warsaw, Poland.

A.05. Registration Date

October 31, 2024

A.06. Legal Entity Identifier

N/A

A.07. Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

0001011050

A.08. Contact Telephone Number

+34629050183

A.09. E-mail Address

info@wowmytoken.com

A.10. Response Time (Days)

020

A.11. Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12. Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Tetiana Romanovska-	Hoza 86 / 410, 00-682 Warsaw, Poland	Managing Director

Kostrova		

A.13. Business Activity

The Company, AURA DIGITAL INTERNATIONAL SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ, operates as a Virtual Asset Service Provider pursuant to the license number RDWW-726 on April 25, 2023, by the competent authority by Director of the Tax Administration Chamber in Katowice. The Company is authorized to carry out activities classified as Exchange between virtual currencies and means of payment (“Wymiana pomiędzy walutami wirtualnymi i środkami płatniczymi”)

A.14. Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15. Newly Established

True

A.16. Financial Condition for the past three Years

Not applicable

A.17. Financial Condition Since Registration

The Company, AURA DIGITAL INTERNATIONAL SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ, is a newly incorporated legal entity, registered in the Polish National Court Register (KRS) under number 0001011050 on January 2, 2023.

The Company was incorporated with a fully paid-in registered share capital of 5,000.00 PLN (Polish Złoty), divided into 100 shares. The shareholders are Yehor Firsov and Oleh Semenov, each holding 50 shares with a total value of 2,500.00 PLN.

To finance the Company's preliminary administrative, regulatory, and operational setup, the shareholders have provided a shareholder loan. This loan is unsecured, non-interest-bearing (unless otherwise agreed in writing), and repayable under terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the Company and the shareholders.

At present, the Company maintains sufficient financial resources to support its formation, licensing, and preparatory activities in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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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

False

B.2. Name

Not applicable

B.3. Legal Form

Not applicable

B.4. Registered Address

Not applicable

B.5. Head Office

Not applicable

B.6. Registration Date

Not applicable

B.7. Legal Entity Identifier

Not applicable

B.8. Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

Not applicable

B.9. Parent Company

Not applicable

B.10. Members of the Management Body

Not applicable

B.11. Business Activity

Not applicable

B.12. Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

C.2. Legal Form

Not Applicable

C.3. Registered Address

Not Applicable

C.4. Head Office

Not Applicable

C.5. Registration Date

Not Applicable

C.6. Legal Entity Identifier

Not Applicable

C.7. Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

Not Applicable

C.8. Parent Company

Not Applicable

C.9. Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

Not Applicable

C.10. Members of the Management Body

Not Applicable

C.11. Operator Business Activity

Not Applicable

C.12. Parent Company Business Activity

Not Applicable

C.13. Other persons drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

C.14. Reason for drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

Part D: Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1. Crypto-asset project name

Wow My Token

D.2. Crypto-assets name

Wow My Token

D.3. Abbreviation

$WYT

D.4. Crypto-asset project description

WowMyToken is a utility token built on the Solana blockchain, designed to serve as the primary medium of exchange and reward mechanism within the WowMyCity ecosystem and its partner networks. The token establishes a direct connection between real-world consumer activities—including marketplace purchases, restaurant bookings, event attendance, and local business support—and blockchain-based digital rewards.

The WowMyCity platform operates as a comprehensive urban engagement application that transforms everyday city experiences into rewarding interactions. Users earn WowPoints for various activities within the ecosystem, including:

a) Purchases on the integrated marketplace
b) Restaurant reservations and dining experiences at partner establishments
c) Attendance at cultural events (concerts, exhibitions, performances)
d) Support of local businesses and partner merchants
e) Completion of city exploration challenges and quests
f) Community engagement through the platform's social features
g) Referral of new users to the platform

$WYT serves multiple functions within the ecosystem:

(a) Primary mechanism for converting user engagement (WowPoints) into tangible digital assets with market value;
(b) Accepted payment method for goods and services within the WowMyCity marketplace and partner merchant network;
(c) Unlocks exclusive features, special event access, enhanced challenges, and premium rewards within the platform;
(d) Functions as the payment and reward token across partner companies that integrate with the WowMyCity ecosystem, expanding utility beyond the core platform;
(e) Rewards for referrals, with both referrer and referred user receiving token allocations upon successful onboarding;
(f) Deployed across multiple blockchain networks (Solana, Polygon, BNB Chain, Ethereum, Base, and Arbitrum) to maximize accessibility and integration opportunities.

Aura Digital International z.o.o. serves as the official issuer, custodian, and operational manager of the WowMyToken ecosystem. Its role is foundational, combining legal, technical, and financial stewardship to ensure the token's integrity, regulatory compliance, and seamless functionality within the WowMyCity platform.

Aura Digital manages $WYT in particular:

(a) The Company is the sole entity authorized to mint and issue the total supply of 20 billion $WYT tokens on the Solana blockchain, with subsequent cross-chain deployments.
(b) The Company holds and safeguards the allocated token pools (eCompany Pool, Team allocation, Partner reserves) as defined in the official tokenomics, ensuring secure and transparent management of unvested and undistributed tokens.
(c) The Company manages token distribution, private sales, pre-sales, and public offerings. It coordinates listings on CEX and DEX exchanges, manages market entry and liquidity within blockchain networks (Solana, Polygon, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Base, Arbitrum).
(d) The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of the token's economic model. This includes enforcing vesting schedules for investors and team members, managing the wallet-based release mechanism from the Company Pool, and administering the revenue-driven buyback program.
(e) The Company builds, maintains, and secures the critical technical infrastructure that enables $WYT's utility within the WowMyCity ecosystem:
    (i) The Company operates the proprietary payment infrastructure that facilitates all $WYT transactions within the platform. This includes processing token payments for goods and services, executing peer-to-peer transfers between user wallets, and managing the automated conversion of WowPoints to $WYT.
    (ii) The Company develops and maintains the WowMyPay wallet system. This system enables users to receive, store, and send $WYT tokens, and is used for the reward distributions.
    (iii) The Company manages the exchanges of crypto done within the infrastructure provided for the WowMyCity.

Aura Digital International z.o.o. is the regulated operational counterpart to the WowMyCity application. While WowMyCity is the user-facing platform that drives engagement and utility, Aura Digital is the entity that legally issues, technically enables, and financially sustains the $WYT token that gives that utility tangible, tradable value. This formal separation of front-end platform and back-end token management ensures clarity, regulatory adherence, and operational robustness for the entire ecosystem.

Value Creation Mechanism:

The connection between real-world business activity and token value is established through the revenue-to-buyback model. As the WowMyCity platform grows:

- More users generate more engagement → More WowPoints earned
- More marketplace transactions and partner business → Higher platform revenue
- Higher revenue → Larger weekly token buybacks (20% of gross profits)

- Larger buybacks → Increased demand pressure on exchanges
- Token distribution to users → Increased wallet adoption and ecosystem participation

This creates a self-reinforcing cycle where platform success directly translates to token demand, while token rewards drive user acquisition and retention, further accelerating platform growth.

Table 1: Token Allocation by Category

Category	Percent of Total Supply	Tokens (in mln)	Allocation Purpose
Large Investors	15%	3,000	Stake 1–4 years
Presale	4%	800	6-month stake, 5,5% released per month
Initial Exchange Listing	3%	600	Distributed across Solana, Polygon, BNB, ETH, Base, Arbitrum
Team	3%	600	Compensation with vesting over 3 years
Partner Companies	5%	1,000	Rewards for bringing clients to WowMyToken wallet
Early Investors	8%	1,600	24-month stake, partial monthly release
Publicidad Company Pool	52%	10,400	Released based on active wallet growth, multi-chain allocation
Treasury & Marketing	10%	2,000	Objective: ustainability, marketing, development and

			future liquidity. Controlled release: 2% year 1 2% year 2 3% year 3 3% year 4

Table 2: Release Schedule for Major Categories

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3-4	Notes
Large Investors	15% (450M)	25% (750)	30%(900M)	Release in 5 parts each year
Team	20% (120M) 20% (120M)	30% (180M)	30% (180M)	Vesting schedule tied to team performance
Early Investors	5% to users	–	–	Rest in stake with 5% monthly after first 5 months

WYT is deployed across six major blockchain networks with the following distribution from the company pool:

1. Solana (25%) – Operates under the oversight of the Solana Foundation, a Swiss non-profit entity responsible for governance, development, and ecosystem funding. The foundation holds authority over grants, validator support, and network upgrades. Website: https://solana.com
2. Polygon (15%) – Developed and managed by Polygon Technology, a registered company focusing on scaling Ethereum. Website: https://polygon.techEthereum.orgnology
3. Ethereum (15%) – Developed and supported by the Ethereum Foundation, a non-profit based in Switzerland. Website: https://ethereum.org
4. BNB Chain (15%) – Operated by Binance, a corporate entity registered in multiple jurisdictions Website: https://www.bnbchain.org
5. Base (15%) – Built and maintained by Coinbase, a US-based corporate entity publicly traded on NASDAQ. Website: https://base.org

Liquidity pools will be established on corresponding DEX protocols (Uniswap, PancakeSwap,

Raydium and others).

This multi-chain approach maximizes $WYT's accessibility, reduces transaction costs for users on preferred networks, and enables broader integration with DeFi protocols and partner applications.

Utility Background:

$WYT distinguishes itself from speculative tokens by deriving value from genuine platform utility and business fundamentals. The token's demand is built on :

- Real consumer spending within the WowMyCity ecosystem
- Actual revenue generation by the platform and partner merchants
- Measurable user engagement metrics (purchases, bookings, event attendance)
- Transparent buyback mechanisms funded by verifiable business profits
- Organic wallet growth reflecting authentic user adoption

This creates a token economy backed by real-world economic activity rather than speculative trading alone, establishing sustainable long-term value creation aligned with platform success.

The Economic Model:

The process is structured to create sustainable token demand through revenue-driven buybacks. WowMyCity allocates 20% of its gross weekly profits to purchase $WYT tokens on decentralized and centralized exchanges. These purchased tokens are used to redeem the WowPoints accumulated by users during that week, with tokens sent directly to users' WowMyPay wallets. This mechanism ensures constant buy pressure on exchanges proportional to the company's revenue, independent of speculative trading activity.

WowPoints maintain 1:1 parity with the market value of WowMyToken ($WYT). Points are automatically converted to tokens and transferred to the user's wallet when the cumulative value reaches a minimum threshold of $25 USD equivalent. This threshold ensures economically efficient transactions while maintaining reward accessibility.

Access and Services:

$WYT provides access to a comprehensive urban engagement platform including:

1. Marketplace Access: Diverse product and service offerings from partner merchants, with token-based purchases earning additional WowPoints, creating a continuous reward cycle.
2. Culinary Experiences: Reservation and payment capabilities at partner restaurants ranging from fine dining establishments to popular local eateries, with rewards for every booking and visit.
3. Cultural Events: Access to concerts, exhibitions, performances, festivals, and other cultural experiences, with exclusive $WYT holder benefits for select events.
4. Local Business Network: Support for small businesses and local merchants with token-based transactions providing mutual benefits—merchants gain customers and payment flexibility, users earn rewards.
5. Challenge System: Participation in city exploration challenges, scavenger hunts, and engagement

quests offering substantial prize pools including travel packages and exclusive experiences.

6. Community Features: Social networking capabilities including chat functions, recommendation sharing, group event organization, and community building tools that foster meaningful connections among urban residents.
7. Geographic Expansion: As WowMyCity expands to additional cities and regions, $WYT holders gain access to the complete partner network across all operational locations, creating a growing utility base.

The quality of services is maintained through rigorous partner vetting, platform performance standards, customer service protocols, and continuous user feedback integration, ensuring $WYT provides genuine value rather than speculative promise.

Restrictions on Transferability:

No restrictions on transferability are imposed by the WowMyCity project or $WYT token issuer. $WYT tokens are freely transferable between wallets on their respective blockchain networks (Solana, Polygon, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Base, and Arbitrum) according to standard blockchain transaction protocols.

Users may:

- Transfer tokens to any compatible wallet address
- Trade tokens on decentralized exchanges (DEXs) where liquidity pools are established
- Trade tokens on centralized exchanges (CEXs) where $WYT achieves listing
- Utilize tokens for payments within the ecosystem
- Hold tokens in any compatible non-custodial or custodial wallet
- Transfer tokens across chains using established bridge protocols (subject to bridge availability and fees)

The only limitations on token transferability are:

- Vesting Schedules.
- Minimum Conversion Threshold: WowPoints convert to $WYT only upon reaching the $25 minimum threshold. This is an operational efficiency measure rather than a transfer restriction—once converted to $WYT, tokens are freely transferable.
- Smart Contract Parameters: Standard smart contract functions govern token transfers according to blockchain protocols (gas fees, network congestion, transaction limits inherent to the blockchain infrastructure).
- Regulatory Compliance: Users remain responsible for compliance with applicable laws in their jurisdictions regarding cryptocurrency ownership, transfer, and taxation. The project does not impose restrictions but users must observe local regulations.
- Exchange-Specific Requirements.

Beyond these standard considerations, $WYT operates as a freely transferable utility token with no lock-up periods for circulating supply, no geographic restrictions, no whitelist requirements for transfers, and no issuer-controlled freeze functions that could prevent legitimate transfers.

Presale Terms:

The presale phase offers early community access to $WYT tokens with preferential terms. 800 million tokens are allocated for presale participants with a 6-month staking period followed by 5,5% monthly release. Presale pricing and specific dates will be announced prior to commencement, offering a discount to the initial exchange listing price.

Supply Release Mechanism:

The $WYT token release follows a structured, time-based schedule for its Company Pool allocation, starting in January 2028.

Initial circulating supply is established through presale, initial exchange listings, and the first-year allocations from other categories.

No tokens from the Company Pool will be released until January 2028.

Beginning in January 2028, 200 million tokens will be released monthly from the Company Pool.

These tokens will be distributed proportionally across the supported blockchain networks:

25% to Solana, 15% each to Polygon, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Base, and Arbitrum.

This monthly release is scheduled to continue for nearly four years until the entire Company Pool of 10.4 billion tokens is fully distributed.

Timeline and Admission to Trading:

Following presale completion, $WYT will be admitted to trading on decentralized exchanges across all six blockchain networks with initial liquidity pool establishment. Centralized exchange listings will follow progressively as partnerships are finalized and listing requirements are met. Specific dates for admission to trading will be announced through official channels as exchange partnerships confirmed.

Market Making and Liquidity Support:

Professional market-making services may be engaged to ensure:

- Tight bid-ask spreads on major trading pairs
- Sufficient order book depth to accommodate institutional-size trades
- Price stability during early trading phases
- Reduced volatility and manipulation risk

Listing Strategy:

The project pursues progressive exchange tier advancement:

- Tier 3 Exchanges (Initial): Establish price discovery, build trading history, demonstrate legitimate project
- Tier 2 Exchanges (Months 3-6): Expand accessibility, increase liquidity, build credibility
- Tier 1 Exchanges (Months 6-18): Achieve maximum liquidity, institutional accessibility, mainstream recognition

The project will proactively develop the infrastructure, compliance documentation, community metrics, and development milestones required for top-tier exchange applications, pursuing listings systematically as criteria are met.

D.5. Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Oscar Bustamante Cruz	Cordoba (Argentina)	Managing Director
Walter Alejandro Sanche	Mar de Plata (Argentina)	Chief Technical Officer

D.6. Utility Token Classification

True

D.7. Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

$WYT serves multiple functions within the ecosystem:

(g) Primary mechanism for converting user engagement (WowPoints) into crypto assets with market value;
(h) Accepted payment method for goods and services within the WowMyCity marketplace and partner merchant network;
(i) Unlocks exclusive features, special event access, enhanced challenges, and premium rewards within the platform;
(j) Functions as the payment and reward token across partner companies that integrate with the WowMyCity ecosystem, expanding utility beyond the core platform;
(k) Rewards for referrals, with both referrer and referred user receiving token allocations upon successful onboarding;

Aura Digital International z.o.o. serves as the official issuer, custodian, and operational manager of the WowMyToken ecosystem. Its role is foundational, combining legal, technical, and financial stewardship to ensure the token's integrity, regulatory compliance, and seamless functionality within the WowMyCity platform.

D.8. Plans for the token

Project roadmap:

- Month 1-2: Presale completion and participant onboarding
- Month 2-3: Initial DEX listings on all six networks with liquidity pool establishment
- Month 3-4: First tier 2/3 centralized exchange listings
- Month 4-6: Additional CEX listings as trading volume and community growth demonstrate viability
- Month 6-12: Pursuit of tier 1 exchange listings (Binance, Coinbase, Kraken) contingent on meeting exchange listing criteria including trading volume, community size, regulatory compliance, and project development milestones

Continuous liquidity depth improvement, additional DEX integrations, and exchange expansion as the ecosystem grows

D.9. Resource Allocation

The Company benefits from an allocation of institutional, technical, legal, and human resources that together provide the necessary infrastructure for the lawful and sustainable development of the project, particularly in compliance with the European regulatory framework applicable to crypto-assets, including MiCA.

Corporate and Legal Framework. The project is operated through a duly incorporated legal entity in the Republic of Poland, which holds a valid VASP. The license authorizes the provision of services in connection with virtual assets.

Legal and regulatory oversight is conducted by an internal legal department with cross-border experience in financial regulation, digital asset compliance, AML/CTF frameworks, and EU crypto-asset legislation. The project's legal infrastructure is further reinforced by cooperation with external legal counsel and regulatory consultants based in Europe.

Technical Capabilities and Infrastructure. The project's digital architecture is built on a multi-chain infrastructure. All smart contracts are developed in line with industry-standard protocols. Technical operations are maintained by a dedicated IT department composed of blockchain developers, cybersecurity engineers, and DevOps personnel.

Human Capital. The organizational structure consists of the experienced professionals across key divisions, including:

(a) Legal & Compliance Department: Specialists in MiCA, crypto asset structuring, and AML regulatory regimes; Technology Department:
(b) Blockchain engineers and smart contract developers with prior experience in DeFi and NFT infrastructure projects;
(c) Executive and Operations Team: Responsible for strategic oversight, corporate governance, and investor relations;
(d) Marketing and Ecosystem Growth: Experts in user engagement, strategic partnerships, and product positioning.

Strategic Partnerships and External Engagement. The project has established preliminary cooperation with several crypto asset service providers and blockchain consulting firms. Ongoing discussions are in place with potential institutional investment partners to support token distribution and liquidity formation.

D.10. Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets

Proceeds from the private and public sale of $WYT will be allocated to support the development, growth, and long-term sustainability of the WowMyCity ecosystem. The primary objective is to advance platform development, expand the user and merchant base, and strengthen the utility and adoption of $WYT. All allocations are made with the goal of directly supporting the platform, which is the main driver of token value.

- 45% of the funds will be dedicated to product and platform development. This includes the continued development of the core WowMyCity application, including the marketplace, event discovery, social features, and the WowMyPay wallet. It also includes the development of tools for merchants and partners, such as APIs, dashboards, and integration solutions to facilitate onboarding and operational efficiency. Funds will also support blockchain infrastructure, including cross-chain deployment, smart contract updates, security audits, and liquidity pool establishment. Part of this allocation will be used to expand the internal development team to ensure timely execution of the roadmap.
- 35% of the funds will be allocated to ecosystem growth and user acquisition. This allocation is intended to increase the number of users, merchants, and partners actively engaging with the platform. It will support targeted marketing campaigns, business development to onboard restaurants, retailers, and service providers, as well as community programs, referral incentives, and promotional campaigns that encourage platform activity. Funds will also be used to secure listings on major centralized exchanges to enhance accessibility and liquidity for $WYT.
- 20% of the funds will be allocated to operational and compliance functions. This includes legal, regulatory, and compliance-related costs, covering MiCA preparation, ongoing legal counsel, licensing, and regulatory reporting. It will also support core operational functions, including salaries for essential staff, cybersecurity, server infrastructure, and customer support. A portion will be reserved for contingency and treasury management to address unforeseen developments or market conditions, with transparent oversight of the reserve maintained at all times.

All fund allocations will be subject to strict financial oversight and internal controls. High-level summaries of expenditures will be communicated to the community on a quarterly basis to ensure alignment with stated objectives and fiduciary responsibilities to token holders.

Every expenditure is evaluated based on its direct contribution to the growth of the WowMyCity platform and the utility and demand of $WYT. The allocation strategy is designed to ensure that platform development, user engagement, and token adoption are mutually reinforcing, creating a sustainable ecosystem that supports long-term value.

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

The primary objective of offering the $WYT to the public and seeking its admission to trading is to facilitate broader participation in the underlying real-world asset project. First, it provides existing users with the ability to use or sell their tokens on cryptocurrency exchanges, ensuring liquidity and enabling participants to realize the value of the tokens they have earned through engagement with the platform.

Second, it allows new users to purchase $WYT and gain access to the WowMyCity platform, including premium features and enhanced utility. This facilitates wider participation in the ecosystem and ensures that the platform's benefits are accessible to a broader audience.

Third, the public offering supports the project's capital needs. Funds raised through the offer will be allocated to the continued development of the platform, the expansion of the user and merchant base, and the enhancement of operational capabilities, thereby supporting sustainable growth.

The public offer and trading admission create liquidity for existing token holders, provide entry and utility for new participants, and supply the necessary capital to advance the platform and its ecosystem.

E.3. Fundraising Target

The target fundraising amount is 8,000,000 USDC, based on the sale of 800,000,000 $WYT tokens at a price of $0.01 per token.

E.4. Minimum Subscription Goals

Not applicable

E.5. Maximum Subscription Goal

Not applicable

E.6. Oversubscription Acceptance

False

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation

Not applicable

E.8. Issue Price

0.015

E.9. Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price

U.S. Dollar

E.10. Subscription Fee

Not applicable

E.11. Offer Price Determination Method

The offer price has been pre-determined and fixed at 0.015 USDC per token based on internal financial modeling, market analysis, and project valuation.

E.12. Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets

20,000,000,000 Tokens

Presale - 800,000,000

E.13. Targeted Holders

ALL

E.14. Holder Restrictions

Not applicable

E.15. Reimbursement Notice

Not applicable

E.16. Refund Mechanism

Not applicable

E.17. Refund Timeline

Not applicable

E.18. Offer Phases

One phase of the public offer for 45 calendar days with a target fundraising amount of 8,000,000 USD, based on the sale of 800,000,000 $WYT tokens at a price of $0.01 per token.

E.19. Early Purchase Discount

Not applicable

E.20. Time-Limited Offer

True

E.21. Subscription Period Beginning

Not applicable

E.22. Subscription Period End

Not applicable

E.23. Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.24. Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase

Crypto

E.25. Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26. Right of Withdrawal

Retail holders who purchase $WYT from the Company have a right of withdrawal.

Retail holders shall have a period of 14 calendar days within which to withdraw from their agreement to purchase $WYT without incurring any fees or costs and without being required to give reasons. The period of withdrawal shall begin from the date of the agreement of the retail holder to purchase $WYT.

All payments received from a retail holder including, if applicable, any charges, shall be reimbursed without undue delay and in any event no later than 14 days from the date on which the offeror or the crypto-asset service provider placing crypto-assets on behalf of that offeror is informed of the retail holder's decision to withdraw from the agreement to purchase those crypto-assets.

Such reimbursement will be carried out using the same means of payment as that used by the retail holder for the initial transaction, unless the retail holder expressly agrees otherwise. The retail holder does not incur any fees or costs as a result of such reimbursement.

E.27. Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets

Unrestricted

E.28. Transfer Time Schedule

The token release follows a multi-year, staggered vesting schedule:

- Presale (800M tokens): 6-month lock-up, then linear release over 18 months (5% per month).
- Large Investors (3,000M tokens): Staged release over 4 years (15% in Year 1, 25% in Year 2, 30%, in Year 3, 30% in Year 4 each in 5 parts).
- Team (600M tokens): Linear release over 4 years (20% in Year 1, 20% in Year 2, 30% in Year 3, 30% in Year 4, each in 6 blocks).
- Early Investors (1,600M tokens): 20-month lock-up, with first release at month 5, then 5% monthly.
- Company Pool (10,400M tokens): No releases until January 2028. Thereafter, 200M tokens released monthly for 42 months (approx. 3.5 years).
- Treasury/Marketing (2,000M tokens): 20% released in Years 1 & 2, 30% in Years 3 & 4.

E.29. Purchaser's Technical Requirements

Not applicable

E.30. Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

Not applicable

E.31. CASP identifier

Not applicable

E.32. Placement Form

NTAV

E.33. Trading Platforms name

BingX, BitMart, MEXC.

E.34. Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

BitMart: The MIC for BitMart is BMT.

E.35. Trading Platforms Access

$WYT will be available for trading on both decentralized exchanges and centralized exchanges, offering broad accessibility to retail and institutional investors globally. As a decentralized crypto-asset, $WYT is not restricted to a single platform, providing flexibility for users to trade across various venues.

$WYT will be accessible on multiple supported trading platforms, including the official Wow My City platform, as well as prominent DEX (Orca, Raydium, Uniswap), and CEX platforms. To trade $WYT, users must register, complete KYC verification, and adhere to the platform-specific requirements, whether on a DEX or CEX.

E.36. Involved Costs

Not applicable

E.37. Offer Expenses

Not applicable

E.38. Conflicts of Interest

Not applicable

E.39. Applicable Law

Laws of the Republic of Poland as well as laws applicable to the appropriate trading platforms.

E.40. Competent Court

Courts appropriate under Laws of the Republic of Poland as well as laws applicable to the appropriate trading platforms.

Part F: Information about the crypto-assets

F.1. Crypto-Asset Type

Other Crypto-Asset

The $WYT token is a digital token built on Solana blockchain, utilizing 7pKXpFsnZS5BB4Eydk3uZ84FeKDSvkv1z4Hv5ayQ28RV smart contract. It is deployed as a fundamental unit within the WowMyCity ecosystem and is integrated into the technical and economic infrastructure of the project.

Key characteristics include:

(a) Token name: Wow My Token
(b) Token symbol: $WYT
(c) Blockchain networks: Solana
(d) Smart contract address: Solana
(e) 7pKXpFsnZS5BB4Eydk3uZ84FeKDSvkv1z4Hv5ayQ28RV
(f) Unit multiplier: 9
(g) Token utility reference: Yes

$WYT does not represent a legal claim to underlying financial instruments or rights of redemption but functions within a closed ecosystem to provide access to services and reward mechanisms.

F.2. Crypto-Asset Functionality

$WYT serves multiple functions within the WowMyCity Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

(a) Primary mechanism for converting user engagement (WowPoints) into crypto assets with market value;
(b) Accepted payment method for goods and services within the WowMyCity marketplace and partner merchant network;
(c) Unlocks exclusive features, special event access, enhanced challenges, and premium rewards within the platform;
(d) Functions as the payment and reward token across partner companies that integrate with the WowMyCity ecosystem, expanding utility beyond the core platform;
(e) Rewards for referrals, with both referrer and referred user receiving token allocations upon successful onboarding;

$WYT is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from the Company's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

F.3. Planned Application of Functionalities

The core functionalities outlined in section F.3. are either operational or will be deployed progressively throughout 2025 and 2026, as described in section D.8 "Planned Use and Milestones." Smart contracts governing staking, rewards, and access control are either under audit or in final

development stages.

As the Wow My City Ecosystem matures, additional use cases may include integration with third-party platforms, tokenized access to physical services, and expansion of financial primitives built around $WYT.

F.4. Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5. The type of submission

NEWT

F.6. Crypto-Asset Characteristics

$WYT is based on Ethereum which is a decentralized blockchain-based platform that enables smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps). It operates on a peer-to-peer network, allowing users to execute programmable transactions without intermediaries. Under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA), $WYT is classified as an “Other Crypto-Asset” (OTHR).

F.7. Commercial name or trading name

Wow My Token

F.8. Website of the issuer

https://wowmytoken.com/

F.9. Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

_____

F.10. Publication date

_____

F.11. Any other services provided by the issuer

(a) providing custody and administration of crypto-assets on behalf of clients;
(b) exchange of crypto-assets for funds;
(c) exchange of crypto-assets for other crypto-assets;
(d) providing transfer services for crypto-assets on behalf of clients;

F.12. Identifier of operator of the trading platform

Not applicable

F.13. Language or languages of the white paper

English

F.14. Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available

Not Applicable

F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

Not applicable

F.16. Voluntary data flag

True

F.17. Personal data flag

False

F.18 LEI eligibility

True

F.19. Home Member State

Republic of Poland

F.20. Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Czech Republic, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Liechtenstein.

Part G: Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets

G.1. Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Purchasers of $WYT acquire a digital asset that provides specific functional rights within the Wow My City ecosystem. These include the right to transfer the token, use it as a means of interaction on the Wow My City Platform and access reward mechanisms and platform privileges.

Ownership of $WYT does not confer equity rights, claims to profits, or voting authority. No obligations are intrinsically embedded in the token itself outside of regulatory and contractual constraints. The user thus holds the right to utilise the asset but does not hold a right to force others to run protocol implementations that they do not wish to run. Obligations are determined by the applicable legal system but there are no obligations intrinsic to the purchase of the asset itself.

G.2. Exercise of Rights and obligations

Depends on the applicable legal system

G.3. Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

Rules to create or modify rights and obligations for $WYT purchasers are determined by the applicable terms and conditions available on the Wow My City platform.

G.4. Future Public Offers

Not applicable

G.5. Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Category	Percent of Total Supply	Tokens (in mln)	Allocation Purpose
Large Investors	15%	3,000	Stake 1–4 years; staged release (15% in Year 1, 25% in Year 2, 30%, in Year 3, 30% in Year 4 each in 5 parts).
Presale	4%	800	6-month lock-up, then linear release of 5,5% per month over 18 months
Initial Exchange Listing	3%	600	Distributed across Solana, Polygon, BNB, ETH, Base, Arbitrum
Team	3%	600	Vesting over 4 years (20% released in Year 1, 20% in Year 2, 30% in Year 3, 30% in Year 4, each in 6

			blocks)
Partner Companies	5%	1,000	Rewards for bringing clients to the WowMyToken wallet (WowMyCity)
Early Investors	8%	1,600	20-month stake; first release at month 5,5, then 5% released monthly thereafter
Treasury and Marketing	10%	2,000	Funding for treasury and marketing activities (20% released in Years 1 & 2, 30% in Years 3 & 4)
Company Pool	52%	10,400	Released from January 2028 at a rate of 200M tokens per month for 42 months; allocated across multiple chains (25% Solana, 15% each to Polygon, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Base, and Arbitrum)

G.6. Utility Token Classification

True

G.7. Key Features of Goods/ Services of Utility Tokens

$WYT serves multiple functions within the WowMyCity Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

(a) Primary mechanism for converting user engagement (WowPoints) into crypto assets with market value;
(b) Accepted payment method for goods and services within the WowMyCity marketplace and partner merchant network;
(c) Unlocks exclusive features, special event access, enhanced challenges, and premium rewards within the platform;
(d) Functions as the payment and reward token across partner companies that integrate with the WowMyCity ecosystem, expanding utility beyond the core platform;
(e) Rewards for referrals, with both referrer and referred user receiving token allocations upon successful onboarding;

$WYT is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from the Company's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

G.8. Utility Tokens Redemption

Retail holders who purchase $WYT from the Company have a right of withdrawal.

Retail holders shall have a period of 14 calendar days within which to withdraw from their agreement to purchase $WYT without incurring any fees or costs and without being required to give reasons. The period of withdrawal shall begin from the date of the agreement of the retail holder to purchase $WYT.

All payments received from a retail holder including, if applicable, any charges, shall be reimbursed without undue delay and in any event no later than 14 days from the date on which the offeror or the crypto-asset service provider placing crypto-assets on behalf of that offeror is informed of the retail holder's decision to withdraw from the agreement to purchase those crypto-assets.

Such reimbursement will be carried out using the same means of payment as that used by the retail holder for the initial transaction, unless the retail holder expressly agrees otherwise. The retail holder does not incur any fees or costs as a result of such reimbursement.

G.9. Non-Trading Request

True

G.10. Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities

Not Applicable

G.11. Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

Not Applicable

G.12. Supply Adjustment Protocols

False

G.13. Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Not Applicable

G.14. Token Value Protection Schemes

False

G.15. Token Value Protection Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.16. Compensation Schemes

False

G.17. Compensation Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.18. Applicable law

Laws of Republic of Poland

G.19. Competent court

Courts of Warshaw, Republic of Poland

Part H: Information on the underlying technology

H.1. Distributed ledger technology

As $WYT has been developed on the Solana blockchain and is planned for deployment on Polygon, Bnb, Base, Arbitrum and Ethereum, a detailed analysis of these networks is required:

SOL:

Solana is a public, permissionless blockchain designed for high-speed, high-throughput transaction processing. Unlike traditional blockchains that rely on sequential block production, Solana integrates Proof-of-History (PoH), a cryptographic verifiable delay function (VDF) that orders transactions before consensus, reducing latency and increasing efficiency. The Solana ledger is maintained by a decentralized network of validator nodes with no central coordinator. Block production occurs approximately every 400 milliseconds, and transaction finality is typically achieved in under a second. Solana uses Tower BFT consensus, an optimized Proof-of-Stake (PoS) mechanism, which leverages PoH timestamps to structure validator voting and reduce communication overhead. This process ensures fast transaction confirmation while maintaining security and consistency across the network. Solana's ledger supports smart contract execution, allowing it to function as a generalized state machine that records programmatic state changes beyond basic transactions. Technical Features of Solana's DLT

- Turbine – A block propagation protocol that divides data into smaller packets for more efficient transmission.
- Gulf Stream – A mempool-less transaction forwarding protocol that preemptively routes transactions to validators.
- Sealevel – A parallel smart contract execution engine that enables concurrent transaction processing.
- Pipelining – A transaction validation model that segments processing into sequential steps for efficiency.
- Cloudbreak – A horizontally scalable accounts database that manages concurrent read/write operations.
- Archivers – A system for offloading and storing historical ledger data separate from validator nodes. These technical components allow Solana's distributed ledger to maintain high performance while processing large transaction volumes. Security, Decentralization, and Open-Source Transparency Solana's consensus model is designed to ensure network integrity while reducing potential centralization risks. The validator network is globally distributed across multiple data centers, and Tower BFT enforces cryptographic security through validator stake commitments. The blockchain is open-source and released under the Apache 2.0 license, with the full codebase publicly available on GitHub. This ensures transparency, auditability, and external security review.
- Solana has processed high transaction volumes under real-world conditions, but the network has also experienced periodic congestion and temporary outages (see Risks section). Ongoing protocol refinements continue to address performance and stability challenges.
- Solana Whitepaper: https://solana.com/solana-whitepaper.pdf
- Public block explorer: https://solscan.io/
- Solana Main repository: https://github.com/solana-labs/solana

- Solana Developer portal: https://solana.com/developers

ETH:

Ethereum is a public, decentralized blockchain, which is a type of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). It enables the execution of smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps) in a trustless environment without intermediaries. The Ethereum blockchain is maintained by a global network of validators who secure the network through the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism.

Ethereum Blockchain Characteristics

Decentralization: Ethereum is a permissionless blockchain with no central authority. Anyone can run a node, participate in validation, or develop smart contracts and dApps.

Security: Transactions and smart contracts are secured through cryptographic techniques, and blocks are linked in an immutable ledger. The transition from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) via "The Merge" has significantly enhanced energy efficiency and network security.

Scalability & Layer 2 Solutions: Ethereum supports scaling solutions such as rollups (Optimistic and ZK-Rollups) and sidechains, improving transaction throughput and reducing costs.

Proof-of-Stake (PoS) Consensus Mechanism

As $WYT operates on Ethereum which transitioned from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) with "The Merge" in September 2022, eliminating mining and replacing it with staking.

(a) Validators propose and finalize blocks by staking ETH as collateral.
(b) The Beacon Chain coordinates validators and ensures security through a randomized selection process.
(c) Staking rewards incentivize honest participation, while penalties (slashing) deter malicious behavior.
(d) This PoS mechanism significantly reduces Ethereum's energy consumption compared to PoW.

Further Information Sources and Links:

(a) Ethereum Whitepaper: https://ethereum.org/en/whitepaper/
(b) Ethereum Main Repository: https://github.com/ethereum
(c) Ethereum Blockchain Explorer: https://etherscan.io
(d) Ethereum Wiki: https://eth.wiki

POL:

Polygon operates on a set of Ethereum-compatible distributed ledger technologies designed to enhance scalability and efficiency while maintaining decentralization. Its primary chain, the Polygon Proof-of-Stake (PoS) chain, is a Layer 2 network built on top of Ethereum and secured by a decentralized validator set. Polygon also supports advanced zero-knowledge (zk) technologies such as Polygon zkEVM and Polygon Miden, which leverage cryptographic proofs to execute and verify transactions efficiently. All Polygon chains are interoperable with Ethereum and use smart contracts to record transactions on transparent, immutable ledgers, ensuring security, transparency, and on-

chain verifiability

H.2. Protocols and Technical Standards

As $WYT has been developed on the Solana blockchain and is planned for deployment on Polygon and Ethereum, a detailed analysis of these networks is required:

SOL:

Solana operates on a custom Layer-1 blockchain protocol with several technical standards integral to its functionality. These standards define how transactions are processed, consensus is reached, and smart contracts interact with the network.

Consensus Protocol Solana's consensus mechanism is a hybrid of Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-History (PoH), optimized for high-speed and efficient transaction finality.

- Tower BFT: A custom implementation of Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (pBFT), leveraging PoH timestamps to reduce validator communication overhead. Validators rotate based on a leader schedule derived from stake distribution and PoH sequencing. A block reaches finality once two-thirds (supermajority) of stake-weighted votes have been committed.
- Proof-of-History (PoH): A verifiable delay function (VDF) that timestamps transactions before they enter consensus. Each block producer must include a PoH-generated hash as proof of the time at which it was created, allowing nodes to independently verify transaction order without requiring direct communication. This approach significantly reduces latency and enables Solana to achieve sub-second finality while tolerating up to one-third of malicious validators without compromising ledger integrity.

Transaction Processing Standards

Solana uses a parallel transaction execution model to maximize throughput:

- Sealevel: A smart contract execution engine that processes multiple transactions in parallel by allowing contracts to declare which state accounts they will access upfront, avoiding conflicting writes.
- Pipelining: A segmented transaction processing system that divides tasks into stages (fetch, signature verification, execution, and state updates), ensuring efficient block validation. Solana transactions can include multiple instructions per call and require explicit access lists for state changes, differing from Ethereum's sequential execution model.

Smart Contract Standards

Solana's smart contract architecture supports tokenization and NFT standards:

- SPL Token Standard: Equivalent to Ethereum's ERC-20, the Solana Program Library (SPL) token standard governs the issuance, minting, and transfer of fungible tokens (e.g., USDC-SPL, wrapped BTC).
- Metaplex Token Metadata Standard: Built on SPL tokens, this defines NFT metadata, ensuring compatibility with wallets and marketplaces. MiCAR White Paper - v 1.1 - April 2025 LCX AG - Herrengasse 6 - 9490 Vaduz - Liechtenstein 24/39
- Solana Program Model: Smart contracts are deployed as on-chain programs written in Rust

or C, compiled to Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) bytecode. Programs are immutable unless deployed with an upgradeable loader, which allows controlled modifications by an authorized entity.

Interoperability and Cryptographic Standards

- Signature & Hashing Algorithms:
  - Ed25519 for transaction signatures (same as Stellar and NEAR).
  - SHA-256 for PoH and other hashing needs.
  - Addressing Format: Base58-encoded public keys for accounts.
  - Cross-Chain Compatibility: Emerging standards include Solana Name Service (SNS) and bridging protocols like Wormhole, which facilitates interoperability with Ethereum and other chains.

Network Communication & Validator Coordination

- Gossip Protocols: Validator communication is built on libp2p and optimized for high-throughput UDP-based messaging.
- Turbine: A block propagation mechanism that splits data into smaller packets, allowing efficient distribution across the network.
- Gulf Stream: A mempool-less transaction forwarding system, which preemptively routes transactions to validators, reducing confirmation delays. Security and Governance Standards
- Replay Protection: Transactions include a recent blockhash + durable nonce to prevent replay attacks and ensure transaction uniqueness.
- Validator Rewards & Slashing: Validators earn rewards based on vote transactions rather than block production.
- Solana currently does not implement slashing for validator misbehavior, but mechanisms exist for penalizing double-signing or malicious activity in the future.

Governance:

- Solana currently lacks a formal on-chain governance mechanism for protocol upgrades.
- DAO-based governance exists for specific applications and token projects using the SPL Governance Program, but not for core protocol decisions. Consensus Mechanism & Validator Decentralization Solana's PoS + PoH consensus model relies on a leader-based block production system, where validators stake SOL to participate in consensus. The leader schedule is randomly assigned based on stake-weighted selection, ensuring decentralized participation in block production.

Validator Independence:

- Over 1,800 validators operate globally, distributed across multiple regions and data centers.
- The Nakamoto coefficient (number of validators needed to control 33% of stake) was around 30 as of late 2023, indicating an improving decentralization profile. Solana's consensus ensures deterministic finality, meaning transactions do not rely on probabilistic confirmations (as in Proof-of-Work networks). Instead, once a block is finalized by a supermajority of votes, it is irreversible.

ETH:

Ethereum operates on a decentralized, peer-to-peer (P2P) network, enabling smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps). Transactions and blocks are propagated across the network using the Ethereum Wire Protocol, ensuring consensus and security. Nodes follow the Ethereum protocol specifications, implemented in clients such as Geth (Go Ethereum), Nethermind, Besu, and Erigon.

Consensus Mechanism – Proof-of-Stake (PoS)

Ethereum transitioned from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) with The Merge in 2022. Validators replace miners by staking ETH to propose and attest to new blocks. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, with a randomized selection process ensuring fairness. Slashing penalties deter malicious behavior, while the Epoch Finality System secures the blockchain.

ETHImprovement Proposals (EIPs) & Protocol Upgrades

Ethereum evolution follows an open development process through Ethereum Improvement Proposals (EIPs). Key EIPs include:

(a) EIP-1559: Introduced a transaction fee-burning mechanism to optimize gas pricing.
(b) EIP-3675: Transitioned Ethereum from PoW to PoS.
(c) EIP-4844 (Proto-Danksharding): Introduces “Blob Transactions” for scalability.
(d) EIP-721 & EIP-1155: Defined NFT standards for unique and multi-token assets.

Transaction and Address Standards

Ethereum supports multiple address types and transaction models:

(a) Externally Owned Accounts (EOAs): Standard Ethereum wallets controlled by private keys.
(b) Smart Contract Accounts: Deployed contracts with programmable execution logic.
(c) Ethereum Name Service (ENS): Converts human-readable names into Ethereum addresses.
(d) EIP-2718 & EIP-2930: Enabled transaction types such as access lists and optional gas optimizations.

Layer 2 Scaling – Rollups and Sidechains

Ethereum scales through Layer 2 solutions that enhance transaction efficiency:

(a) Optimistic Rollups (e.g., Arbitrum, Optimism): Aggregate transactions and use fraud proofs.
(b) Zero-Knowledge Rollups (ZK-Rollups) (e.g., zkSync, StarkNet): Compress data using cryptographic proofs.
(c) State Channels & Plasma: Enable off-chain transactions while ensuring on-chain finality.
Security & Cryptography Standards

Ethereum uses the Keccak-256 hashing algorithm for block validation and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) for securing private keys. Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs) and BLS Signatures improve transaction privacy and consensus efficiency.

Interoperability & Data Standards

Ethereum employs ERC token standards to ensure compatibility across dApps and exchanges:

(a) ERC-20: Standard for fungible tokens.

(b) ERC-721 & ERC-1155: Standards for NFTs and multi-token assets.

(c) ERC-4337: Enables account abstraction for smart contract wallets.

(d) Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM): Ensures execution consistency across all Ethereum-compatible chains.

Ethereum, modular upgrades and rollup-centric roadmap aim to optimize scalability, security, and usability while maintaining decentralization.

POL:

Polygon is built using Ethereum-compatible protocols and adheres to widely recognized technical standards, primarily the ERC-20 token standard for its native token and EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) compatibility for smart contract execution. The Polygon PoS chain uses a dual-consensus architecture combining Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Heimdall/Bor-based architecture for scalability and efficiency. Advanced Polygon solutions such as zkEVM and Miden implement zero-knowledge rollup technology, following cryptographic standards for secure, trustless transaction verification. Polygon's protocols are open-source, modular, and designed for interoperability across chains, ensuring alignment with security, performance, and reliability standards expected in regulated blockchain environments under MiCA.

H.3. Technology Used

As $WYT has been developed on the Solana blockchain and is planned for deployment on Polygon and Ethereum, a detailed analysis of these networks is required:

SOL:

Solana utilizes widely adopted cryptographic standards, including Ed25519 for transaction signatures—where each Solana address corresponds to an Ed25519 public key—and SHA-256 for Proof-of-History (PoH) and hash-based identity verification. Validators employ high-performance hardware, including NVMe SSDs and large-memory configurations, optimized for memory-mapped file access to retrieve account states efficiently.

Due to the high computational demands of consensus and PoH, validators frequently utilize GPUs to accelerate Ed25519 signature verification, enabling the network to process thousands of transactions per second.

While PoH remains CPU-bound by design to prevent manipulation of timekeeping, GPUs assist with:

- Bulk signature verification, reducing computational overhead.
- Erasure coding in Turbine, which improves data redundancy and recovery. For network communication, Solana heavily utilizes the UDP protocol due to its lightweight and low-latency properties. To mitigate packet loss risks, Solana implements forward-error correction (erasure coding) in Turbine, allowing efficient block propagation even in unreliable network conditions.

ETH:

Ethereum operates on a decentralized blockchain network utilizing the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism via Ethereum's Beacon Chain and validators to secure the network and validate transactions. The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) executes smart contracts, enabling

decentralized applications (dApps) and tokenized assets.

Wallets and key management infrastructure play a critical role in Ethereum's ecosystem. Users can store ETH and interact with smart contracts using custodial or non-custodial wallets. Non-custodial wallets, such as MetaMask, Ledger, and Trezor, provide users with full control over their private keys. Multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets enhance security by requiring multiple approvals for transactions.

Ethereum transactions use an account-based model, and addresses follow the Ethereum standard (0x-prefixed addresses). Gas fees are paid in ETH, with Ethereum's EIP-1559 upgrade introducing a base fee mechanism to improve fee predictability.

For scalability and efficiency, Ethereum supports Layer 2 solutions, such as Optimistic Rollups and zk-Rollups, which enable faster and cheaper transactions. Smart contract standards, including ERC-20 (fungible tokens), ERC-721 (NFTs), and ERC-1155 (multi-token standard), facilitate diverse blockchain applications and interoperability.

POL:

Polygon utilizes a suite of Ethereum-compatible technologies to enable scalable, low-cost, and secure blockchain infrastructure. Its core network, the Polygon PoS chain, employs a Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism combined with a dual-layer architecture (Heimdall and Bor) for fast and efficient block production. Polygon also supports advanced zero-knowledge (zk) technologies, including Polygon zkEVM and Polygon Miden, which use cryptographic proofs to enable high-throughput, trustless scalability. All Polygon chains are EVM-compatible, support smart contracts, and are interoperable with Ethereum, allowing seamless deployment and migration of decentralized applications while maintaining decentralization, transparency, and verifiability

H.4. Consensus Mechanism

As $WYT has been developed on the Solana blockchain and is planned for deployment on Polygon and Ethereum, a detailed analysis of these networks is required:

SOL:

Solana's consensus mechanism is a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system enhanced by Proof-of-History (PoH). Validators participate in weighted voting based on stake, with PoH acting as a global time source to streamline consensus.

Leader Selection

The leader schedule is deterministic, precomputed for each epoch (~2 days) based on stake weight.

Each slot (~400ms) has a designated leader responsible for producing a block.

If a leader fails to produce a block, the next scheduled leader proceeds after the slot duration, ensuring the network continues operating (although the missed slot remains empty).

Voting & Finality

Validators verify transactions and submit vote transactions referencing the latest confirmed block.

Tower BFT enforces a lockout mechanism, meaning each vote also implicitly confirms all previous blocks and extends the lockout period for those blocks.

If a validator votes on a competing fork, it breaks the lock and risks penalties (though slashing is not actively enforced yet).

A block is finalized once it accumulates enough stake-weighted votes, making it economically unfeasible to revert unless more than 1/3 of validators act maliciously.

The network designates a rooted block—the oldest block with 2/3+ supermajority confirmation—as the new ledger root, ensuring finality for all prior blocks.

Integration of Proof-of-History (PoH)

PoH serves as a cryptographic timestamping mechanism, allowing validators to verify the order of events without requiring additional rounds of communication.

The leader includes the current PoH hash in each block, ensuring that validators can determine the correct sequence of blocks relative to others.

This process significantly reduces latency and increases throughput, as validators do not need to synchronize timestamps through conventional consensus rounds.

ETH:

Ethereum operates using the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, which enhances security, scalability, and energy efficiency compared to Proof-of-Work. Validators replace miners, staking ETH as collateral to propose and validate blocks. Honest participation is incentivized with staking rewards, while malicious behavior can result in slashing (loss of staked ETH).

Ethereum consensus is maintained by the Beacon Chain, which coordinates validators and ensures block finality. Blocks are proposed and confirmed in slots (~12 seconds each), grouped into epochs (~32 slots per epoch). The Casper FFG and LMD-GHOST algorithms govern finality and fork choice rules, ensuring a secure, decentralized ledger.

Ethereum PoS mechanism significantly reduces energy consumption and enhances network decentralization, as participation does not require costly mining equipment. The transition from PoW to PoS was completed through The Merge (September 2022), solidifying Ethereum's long-term sustainability.

POL:

The POL token is designed to be used within Polygon's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and zero-knowledge (zk) based consensus frameworks. On the Polygon PoS chain, validators stake POL (following migration from MATIC) to participate in block validation and network security. In Polygon's zk-based chains, such as Polygon zkEVM, consensus is achieved through off-chain computation and the submission of validity proofs to Ethereum for final settlement. POL enables participation across multiple chains in the Polygon ecosystem, supporting a multi-chain validator economy, where stakers secure various protocols and earn rewards through protocol-defined consensus mechanisms.

H.5. Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

As $WYT has been developed on the Solana blockchain and is planned for deployment on Polygon and Ethereum, a detailed analysis of these networks is required:

SOL:

Solana's economic model is structured to incentivize network security, staking participation, and

efficient transaction processing while maintaining low fees for users. Validators, responsible for producing blocks and securing the network, earn staking rewards through an inflationary issuance of SOL tokens. As of 2025, the annualized inflation rate is approximately 4.68% and is set to decrease yearly, following a predefined monetary policy. Validators receive rewards in proportion to the amount of SOL staked with them, which includes both their own stake and delegated tokens from other users. To compensate for their services, validators can set a commission fee, typically ranging between 5-10%, which is deducted from the rewards distributed to delegators. This mechanism ensures that validators remain incentivized to provide reliable uptime and performance, as missed votes lead to lower rewards. At the same time, token holders are encouraged to stake their SOL rather than hold it idle, as staking provides additional rewards while contributing to the network's security. Solana's transaction fee model is designed to be cost-effective, making the network suitable for high-frequency use cases such as payments, gaming, and decentralized applications. The fees for a basic transaction are typically a fraction of a cent, around 0.000005 SOL.

Every transaction includes a fee that is deducted from the sender's account. Half of the collected transaction fees are burned, permanently reducing the total SOL supply, while the other half is allocated to the validator that processes the transaction. This system introduces a deflationary element, offsetting inflation over time, especially as network activity increases. While current fee burning represents only a minor reduction in the overall supply, higher transaction volumes in the future could lead to greater deflationary effects, potentially balancing or even surpassing new token issuance. Validators on Solana are currently subject to minimal penalties. Unlike some Proof-of-Stake blockchains that enforce slashing for downtime or incorrect behavior, Solana's current model does not slash validators who are offline, although they simply do not earn rewards while inactive. Slashing for double-signing exists as a deterrent but has not been actively enforced as of 2025. Future governance proposals may introduce stricter penalties, particularly for prolonged validator inactivity, to further ensure the reliability of the network. Solana also implements a mechanism related to account storage, which previously involved an ongoing rent fee for maintaining an account on-chain. This has since been replaced with a requirement for accounts to maintain a minimum SOL balance to remain active.

If an account balance falls below this rent-exempt threshold, its funds may be reclaimed and burned, adding another deflationary aspect to Solana's tokenomics. Most wallet applications handle this process automatically by ensuring that new accounts are funded with the required minimum SOL, making the mechanism seamless for users. The broader economic alignment of Solana ensures that validators, token holders, and network participants share common incentives. Validators benefit from higher transaction volumes as they collect fees, while SOL holders gain from a secure and efficient network that supports a wide range of applications. As of early 2025, over 70% of SOL's circulating supply is staked, strengthening economic security and reducing token liquidity, which can help stabilize price fluctuations.

The combination of decreasing inflation, fee burning, and high staking participation leads to a monetary policy that ensures sustainable token issuance. If transaction volumes continue to rise significantly, fee burning could play a larger role in offsetting new issuance, potentially bringing net inflation close to zero or even negative in certain periods of high network activity

ETH:

Ethereum incentive mechanism is based on the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) model, where validators secure the network by staking ETH and proposing or attesting to blocks. Validators earn staking rewards in the form of newly issued ETH and priority transaction fees. To discourage dishonest behavior, malicious validators risk having their staked ETH slashed (partially or fully forfeited).

Ethereum fee model follows the EIP-1559 upgrade, introducing a base fee that is burned, reducing ETH supply, and a priority fee (tip) that incentivizes validators to prioritize transactions. The base fee adjusts dynamically based on network congestion, optimizing gas costs.

Gas fees are measured in gwei (fractions of ETH) and depend on transaction complexity.

High-demand periods result in increased fees, while Layer 2 scaling solutions like Optimistic and ZK-Rollups offer lower-cost alternatives for users. This model enhances security, ensures long-term sustainability, and gradually reduces ETH inflation through the burning mechanism.

POL:

The POL token is designed to support a protocol-level incentive mechanism that rewards validators and stakers for securing one or more Polygon chains. Holders who stake POL can earn rewards in the form of newly emitted tokens or transaction fees, depending on the chain's configuration and governance decisions. The protocol may introduce governance-approved emissions to incentivize long-term participation and network security. Applicable fees include transaction (gas) fees, which are paid in POL on Polygon-based chains, and may vary by protocol usage and congestion. Fee structures and reward rates are subject to change through decentralized governance processes.

H.6. Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

False

H.7. DLT Functionality Description

Not applicable

H.8. Audit

False

H.9. Audit Outcome

Not applicable

Part I: Information on the risks

I.1. Offer-Related Risks

The admission to trading of $WYT carries risks related to market volatility, regulatory uncertainties, and trading conditions. Although the token is backed by a limited total supply, and includes mechanisms for secondary market rebuying and periodic token burning aimed at supporting price stability, volatility remains a possibility.

Market fluctuations can still occur due to changes in investor sentiment, broader economic trends, or speculative activity. The combination of fixed supply and deflationary mechanisms may help mitigate extreme price swings, but cannot fully eliminate short-term or unexpected volatility. Regulatory developments or changes in market infrastructure could also affect trading and token accessibility in certain jurisdictions.

I.2. Issuer-Related Risks

Wow My Token ($WYT) is issued by a defined legal entity, and while it benefits from asset backing and transparent tokenomics, it remains subject to issuer-related risks. These may include:

(a) The functioning of the project depends on the ongoing operations, competence, and financial soundness of the issuer and its affiliated entities. Disruptions in business continuity, management decisions, or external events affecting the issuer could impact the token's viability and performance. As the issuer operates under applicable EU and local financial regulations, changes in the regulatory landscape may affect the issuer's ability to continue offering services or require significant compliance adjustments. Jurisdictional restrictions or evolving classification of tokens could also affect accessibility for users or trading platforms.

(b) While the issuer may implement defined governance procedures, including reporting and audit practices, centralised control can give rise to concerns around decision-making transparency, potential conflicts of interest, or lack of stakeholder representation.

(c) The issuer's responsibility for managing the reserve assets and operational infrastructure entails risks such as cybersecurity breaches, loss or mismanagement of funds, and dependency on third-party custodians or service providers.

Although $WYT is structured to mitigate some of these risks through real-asset backing, controlled issuance, and buyback mechanisms, these protections cannot fully eliminate the risks inherent to a centralised issuer framework.

I.3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

$WYT carries risks, including:

Market Risk: $WYT price is volatile, influenced by macroeconomic factors, regulatory developments, and technological advancements. Price fluctuations can result in significant gains or losses.

Liquidity Risk: $WYT has deep liquidity across multiple exchanges and DeFi platforms, but extreme

market conditions or regulatory actions could impact market accessibility and trading volumes.

Custodial and Self-Custody Risk: $WYT ownership requires secure private key management. Loss of private keys results in permanent loss of assets. Users storing $WYT on centralized platforms face counterparty risks, including exchange insolvency, hacks, or regulatory intervention.

Regulatory and Taxation Risks: $WYT operates in multiple regulatory jurisdictions, each with different rules regarding taxation, securities classification, and compliance requirements.

Network Security and Governance Risks: $WYT operates on a SOL's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism that relies on validators securing the network. Risks include potential validator centralization, governance disputes over protocol upgrades, or unforeseen security vulnerabilities in smart contract execution.

Quantum Computing Threats: Advances in quantum computing may pose long-term risks to cryptographic security, potentially impacting $WYT that relies on SOL's key management and transaction signing mechanisms.

I.4. Project Implementation-Related Risks

While $WYT is backed by real-world assets and designed with mechanisms to enhance long-term value stability, its implementation is still susceptible to a number of inherent risks pertaining to both blockchain infrastructure and integration of real assets.

Governance and Protocol Risks: Although $WYT does not depend on a permissionless, decentralized network like SOL, ETH, POL, it is nevertheless constructed on a technology stack that may evolve over time. Upgrades to the smart contract infrastructure of the token or underlying platform technology may necessitate the coordination of stakeholders, which may lead to technical delays or governance tensions.

Market and Liquidity Risks: Despite the asset-backing, $WYT remains exposed to general digital asset market volatility, especially in secondary markets. Changes in investor sentiment, macroeconomic uncertainty, or technology events affecting token platforms can affect liquidity, trading dynamics, and perceived value.

Centralization Risks: Depending on the custody arrangement of the backing assets and the administrative structure of token issuance and redemption, centralization risks may emerge. These may be relevant to the concentration of control within key operational entities, which creates dependencies requiring robust governance and oversight.

Technological and Security Risks: Smart contract-based systems, while audited and constructed with safeguards in place, can still remain susceptible to unidentified bugs, exploits, or compatibility issues with other systems. Additionally, the long-term implications of advancements in cryptographic attack vectors, including quantum computing, remain an evolving threat to all blockchain-based systems.

I.5. Technology-Related Risks

$WYT is based in Solana's blockchain, which infrastructure is designed for high-speed transaction processing and scalability, but it carries certain technology-related risks that could impact network security, decentralization, and reliability. These risks include potential software vulnerabilities, validator infrastructure dependencies, transaction congestion, and interoperability challenges.

Network Security and Potential Attacks

Solana's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus with Tower BFT is designed to be secure against known attack vectors as long as less than one-third of stake is controlled by malicious entities. However, evolving attack strategies could introduce new risks. One such scenario is a long-range attack, where an attacker gains control of old validator keys to attempt a deep chain reorganization. While Solana mitigates this through economic disincentives, validator warm-ups, and slashing risks, a coordinated attack or a zero-day exploit affecting multiple validators simultaneously could lead to double-signing or network forks. Though highly unlikely, such an event could disrupt consensus and require emergency protocol intervention.

Software Bugs and Protocol Vulnerabilities

As with any complex software, critical bugs in Solana's core protocol could lead to network disruptions, security vulnerabilities, or unintended economic consequences. A severe exploit—such as one allowing bypassing of signature verification or unauthorized SOL minting—would have major implications for the network. While no such vulnerabilities have been exploited at the base layer, past software issues have contributed to temporary network outages. Solana employs security audits and formal verification techniques for critical components, but not the entire codebase. The use of high-performance programming languages like Rust and C introduces additional complexity, making thorough security testing essential to prevent exploits.

Validator Hardware Centralization and Infrastructure Dependence

Solana's validators require high-performance hardware, including multi-core CPUs, large memory capacity, and NVMe SSDs, making it more expensive to participate in block validation compared to other PoS networks. Due to these requirements, many validators operate in data centers or cloud services, with a significant portion hosted on platforms like AWS. If a major cloud provider were to suspend or restrict access to Solana nodes, a substantial number of validators could be affected, potentially leading to temporary network instability or increased centralization risks. Additionally, high operational costs (~$800-$1,200 per month) may discourage broader participation, especially if SOL's price declines, potentially reducing the number of independent validators securing the network.

Dependency on Key Infrastructure Components

Beyond validators, Solana also relies on Remote Procedure Call (RPC) nodes to serve as intermediaries between users and the blockchain. If major RPC providers experience downtime or are compromised, users may be unable to submit transactions or retrieve blockchain data, even if the network remains operational. Additionally, services like Solana Beach, Solscan, and block

explorers play a role in network visibility—if these tools provide incorrect data or go offline, it could create confusion among users, even though it would not affect the blockchain itself. To address these concerns, Solana is working to decentralize RPC services and encourage community-operated nodes.

Transaction Spam, Network Congestion, and Denial-of-Service (DoS) Risks

Solana's high throughput does not make it immune to transaction spam. In previous cases, bots flooding the network during NFT mints or DeFi events have led to congestion, causing delayed transactions and degraded user experience. While the network remained functional, congestion significantly impacted usability. To counter this, Solana has implemented stake-weighted quality-of-service (QoS) mechanisms and prioritization fees, giving preference to transactions from staked accounts. However, adversaries may develop new spam strategies, such as exploiting computationally expensive smart contracts to slow down validators. Since network resilience against DoS attacks is an ongoing challenge, Solana may need further optimizations, dynamic fee markets, or additional congestion controls.

Censorship Resistance vs. Regulatory Compliance

As a decentralized blockchain, Solana aims to be censorship-resistant, but external pressures on large validators or staking providers could introduce risks. Similar to how some Ethereum validators began filtering Tornado Cash transactions after regulatory sanctions, large institutional validators or staking pools on Solana could, under certain circumstances, be pressured to exclude transactions from sanctioned addresses. If a significant portion of the network engaged in censorship, it could lead to fragmentation of network participation, delays in transaction confirmations, or governance discussions about countermeasures such as slashing penalties for censoring validators.

Smart Contract Risks in Core Programs

Solana's on-chain system programs, such as the System Program (account creation), Stake Program, and Token Program, are fundamental to blockchain operations. While these programs are designed with higher security standards than typical DeFi smart contracts, they are still susceptible to potential bugs. A vulnerability in a core system program—such as an exploit allowing unauthorized unstaking of SOL—could lead to significant financial losses or network disruptions. These programs undergo audits and strict security reviews, but the possibility of future vulnerabilities remains a risk.

Interoperability and Cross-Chain Risks

Solana does not natively support cross-chain interactions and relies on bridging protocols to connect with other blockchains. Historically, bridges have been a major attack vector in the crypto space, with past incidents resulting in significant losses due to hacks or exploited vulnerabilities. If a cross-chain bridge used by Solana were to be compromised, assets bridged to Solana could lose backing, affecting dApps and liquidity pools that rely on them. Future interoperability solutions, such as direct

integrations with Cosmos IBC or Ethereum bridges, could introduce additional technical and security challenges that need careful management..

I.6. Mitigation Measures

The Wow My Token has a systematic structure of mitigation measures that are designed to address major risks typical of digital asset issuance and secondary market price volatility. Firstly, the token is an operational revenue-driven demand mechanism without any redemption or claim rights with real-world reserves, which constitute the economic foundation of its worth. This is a kind of anchoring mechanism that distinguishes $WYT from totally speculative tokens and provides greater market confidence.

Also, the supply of $WYT is limited in total and a buyback and burn protocol is employed on a systematic basis to reduce circulating supply over time. The buyback and burn protocol is doing two things: it supports long-term pricing by combating inflationary pressure, and it creates an economic incentive for holding the token by maintaining scarcity over the long term.

Regulatory and governance levels, the issuer has adopted a compliance approach, subjecting its business and pools of assets to periodic legal oversight. This ensures ongoing alignment with applicable financial regulations, particularly the European legal framework. Internal corporate governance arrangements are in place for protection against operational risk and conflict of interest.

Smart contract design is subject to third-party review and includes fallback and recovery provisions that minimize the incidence and impact of technical failures. The issuer similarly depends on diversified custodial arrangements and exercises rigorous internal controls to protect reserve assets and investor interests.

Collectively, these provisions are intended not just to contain systemic and project-related risks, but to create conditions for sustainable development and responsible secondary market trading.

Part J: Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

J.1. Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

The WYT operates on SOL token which operates on the Solana blockchain, which utilizes a hybrid consensus mechanism combining Proof-of-History (PoH) and Proof-of-Stake (PoS). These mechanisms are designed to optimize throughput and transaction efficiency while relying on validator networks rather than energy-intensive mining processes typically associated with Proof-of-Work (PoW) blockchains. While Solana's architecture allows for lower energy requirements per transaction relative to PoW-based systems, it is important to note that this does not imply a reduction in absolute energy consumption or environmental impact. Rather, Solana's consensus approach represents a comparatively less burdensome model in terms of energy use and thus offers a relatively more sustainable operational framework. In accordance with MiCA's sustainability disclosure requirements, the Solana Foundation has published data related to the blockchain's environmental metrics. As of the latest available figures, Solana's estimated annual energy consumption is approximately 5,365,500 kWh, of which 14.77% is sourced from renewable energy. Scope 1 emissions are reported as zero, while Scope 2 emissions—related to electricity usage—total approximately 1,873.143 tCO_2e per year. Per-transaction energy consumption and greenhouse gas intensity are estimated at 0.00000 kWh and 0.00000 $kgCO_2e$, respectively.

Part S: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

S.1. Name

WowMyToken

S.2. Relevant legal entity identifier

Not applicable

S.3. Name of the crypto-asset

Wow My Token ($WYT)

S.4. Consensus Mechanism

WMT is based on Solana's consensus mechanism which is a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system enhanced by Proof-of-History (PoH). Validators participate in weighted voting based on stake, with PoH acting as a global time source to streamline consensus. Leader Selection The leader schedule is deterministic, precomputed for each epoch (~2 days) based on stake weight. Each slot (~400ms) has a designated leader responsible for producing a block. If a leader fails to produce a block, the next scheduled leader proceeds after the slot duration, ensuring the network continues operating (although the missed slot remains empty). Voting & Finality Validators verify transactions and submit vote transactions referencing the latest confirmed block. Tower BFT enforces a lockout mechanism, meaning each vote also implicitly confirms all previous blocks and

extends the lockout period for those blocks. If a validator votes on a competing fork, it breaks the lock and risks penalties (though slashing is not actively enforced yet). A block is finalized once it accumulates enough stake-weighted votes, making it economically unfeasible to revert unless more than 1/3 of validators act maliciously. The network designates a rooted block—the oldest block with 2/3+ supermajority confirmation—as the new ledger root, ensuring finality for all prior blocks. Integration of Proof-of-History (PoH) PoH serves as a cryptographic timestamping mechanism, allowing validators to verify the order of events without requiring additional rounds of communication. The leader includes the current PoH hash in each block, ensuring that validators can determine the correct sequence of blocks relative to others. This process significantly reduces latency and increases throughput, as validators do not need to synchronize timestamps through conventional consensus rounds.

S.5. Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

The economic architecture of the WowMyToken (WYT) integrates structured incentive mechanisms at both the token and blockchain layers to promote ecosystem growth, ensure network security, and stimulate sustainable demand. All transactions and smart contract interactions for WMT occur on the Solana blockchain, inheriting its fee model and security incentives.

Incentive Mechanisms

Primary Utility Incentive: The fundamental incentive for token acquisition and retention is utility-driven demand. Users who utilize WYT as a payment method within the WowMyCity platform and affiliated partner ecosystems receive a commercial discount. This creates a direct correlation between token utility, platform adoption, and demand.

Staking and Vesting Schedules for Supply Stability: Long-term alignment of key stakeholders is ensured through time-locked releases: Core Contributors (Team & Large Investors): Tokens are subject to multi-year vesting schedules with staged releases (e.g., 3-4 years for the team, 1-3 years for large investors). This mechanism ensures that the financial interests of core stakeholders are aligned with the multi-year development and adoption roadmap of the project. Early Supporters (Presale & SBB Investors): These allocations are unlocked according to predefined linear schedules (e.g., monthly releases following an initial lock-up period). This design mitigates market volatility from large, simultaneous unlocks and rewards committed early-stage participants.

Partner Growth Incentives: A dedicated token allocation is reserved for partner companies that drive verified user adoption. Partners earn token rewards for onboarding new users to the WMT wallet, creating a powerful external incentive for ecosystem growth and network effect expansion.

Base-Layer Security Incentives (Solana): As an SPL token, WYT benefits from the security provided by Solana's Proof-of-Stake network, which is maintained by the following incentive model: Validator Rewards: Validators earn newly issued SOL tokens as rewards for processing transactions and securing the network. The reward rate is algorithmically determined by a disinflationary schedule. Delegator Rewards: SOL token holders are incentivized to delegate their stakes to validators, earning a proportional share of the validator's rewards (net of a commission). This process removes liquidity from circulating supply, enhances network security, and provides a yield to passive participants.

Applicable Fees

1. Solana Network Transaction Fees

All operations involving WYT (transfers, smart contract executions) require the payment of a Solana

network fee, payable in SOL. Cost Structure: The fee is minimal, typically approximately 0.000005 SOL. Fee Distribution: 50% of each transaction fee is permanently burned (a deflationary mechanism), and the remaining 50% is awarded to the validator that processed the transaction.

2. Validator Commission

Validators may charge a commission fee (commonly between 5-10%) on the staking rewards they generate. This commission is deducted from the rewards distributed to their delegators and compensates the validator for operational infrastructure and services.

3. Account Maintenance Requirement

Solana requires data accounts to maintain a minimum balance of SOL to remain active and exempt from network "rent." While not a recurring fee, this constitutes an initial capital allocation. Wallet software typically manages this requirement transparently for users.

Economic Synthesis

The combined model creates a synergistic economic environment:

- End-Users are incentivized to acquire and utilize WYT for its utility value.
- Partners are incentivized to act as growth agents for the network.
- Investors and Team are economically aligned with long-term success via vesting schedules.
- Validators and Delegators are incentivized with SOL emissions to secure the underlying blockchain, providing a stable and efficient foundation for the WYT ecosystem.
- The deflationary burn of Solana transaction fees introduces a counterbalancing economic pressure to the network's inflationary reward system.
- This multi-faceted approach ensures that all network participants have clearly defined economic roles and incentives that collectively contribute to the security, adoption, and stability of the WowMyToken ecosystem.

S.6. Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates

2025-05-01

S.7. End of the period to which the disclosure relates

2025-05-14

S.8. Energy consumption

The total energy used for transaction validation and ledger integrity maintenance on the Solana network, upon which WYT operates, is estimated at 5,365,500.00 kWh per calendar year. As an SPL token, WMT's direct environmental footprint is encompassed within the energy consumption of the underlying Solana blockchain.

S.9. Energy consumption sources and methodologies

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 regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation

S.10 Renewable Energy Consumption

The share of energy used by the Solana network derived from renewable sources is estimated at 14.77% of total annual consumption.

S.11 Energy Intensity

Due to Solana's high transaction throughput, the average energy used per validated transaction is a de minimis 0.00000 kWh.

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG Emissions – Controlled

Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources controlled by the network (e.g., validator-owned generators) are 0.00 tCO2e per year.

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG Emissions – Purchased

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by the network are estimated at 1,873.14 tCO2e per year.

S.14 GHG Intensity

0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

The average combined (Scope 1 & 2) greenhouse gas emissions per validated transaction is a de minimis 0.00000 kgCO2e. S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European EnvironmentAgency (EEA) and thus determined.