EDEN
WHITE PAPER
IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE II OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 (“MiCA”)

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GENERAL		
01	Date of notification	2025-09-18
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of	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

	Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	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	The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.
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 or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
SUMMARY		
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto- asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The 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 or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	EDEN is a digital token used within the OpenEden ecosystem. It is primarily designed for governance, meaning holders can participate in decisions about how the OpenEden platform is run. EDEN is also used for earning rewards and getting discounts on certain platform fees. **Rights of Purchasers** ● Governance Participation: By holding and staking EDEN, holders can vote on proposals that affect the future of the OpenEden platform, such as upgrades or how funds are used. ● Fee Rebates: Staking EDEN qualifies holders (who have been subject to a KYC process) for discounts on fees when using certain OpenEden products, including but not limited to; - USDO (Minting & Redemption Fees); - TBILL (Minting & Redemption Fees); and - USDOX (future product similar to TBILL). We note that the ability of these tokens to be distributed in the EU is subject to applicable laws, including MiCA. ● Staking Rewards: Holders earn additional EDEN tokens by staking their tokens in the platform's vault. **Exercising the rights** ● To vote or get fee discounts, holders must "stake" their EDEN tokens, which means locking them in a special contract to receive a voting token (xEDEN). ● Holders may propose changes or vote on proposals if they hold enough xEDEN (i.e. more than 1,000,000 xEDEN) ● To unstake, holders must request withdrawal and wait for a 7-day period before their EDEN tokens are released. **Obligations of Purchasers** ● There are no ongoing obligations for simply holding EDEN. However, to participate in governance or receive rewards, holders must follow the staking and voting procedures.

		● Holders are responsible for managing their tokens securely and following the platform's rules. **Modification of Rights and Obligations** ● The rules and features of EDEN, including governance processes and fee structures, can be changed by community vote. This means that if enough token holders agree, the way EDEN works can be updated. ● Decentralization is expected to commence within 18 months of the EDEN token being admitted to trading. Before full decentralization, some changes may be made by the OpenEden team, but control will eventually move to the community through the DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).
09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	The EDEN token enables its holders to access the decentralized governance system of the Protocol. The quantity and quality of the access is not yet quantifiable and will depend on the participants of the decentralized governance system and the development and status of the OpenEden Protocol. The EDEN token will be freely transferable, subject to the restrictions noted in G.11 below.
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Admission to trading is being sought on major exchange platforms, including Kraken, Bitpanda, Bybit, Binance, Bitget and Bitvavo ("**Trading Platforms**"). The first admission to trading is intended to be on Kraken.
Part A – Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	OE Services Limited
A.2	Legal form	British Virgin Islands limited liability company.
A.3	Registered address	Keyway Chambers, 3rd Floor, Quastisky Building, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
A.4	Head office	Not applicable

<table>
<tr><td>A.5</td><td>Registration date</td><td>2025-02-04</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.6</td><td>Legal entity identifier</td><td>254900EXVOL06PJXXV86</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.7</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>BVI Company Number 2168821</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.8</td><td>Contact telephone number</td><td>+1 284 494 8790</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.9</td><td>E-mail address</td><td>support@openeden.com</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.10</td><td>Response Time (Days)</td><td>2 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.11</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>Entity Name: OpenEden Foundation
Registration Number: 417737
Country of Incorporation: Cayman Islands
Registered Address: 71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.12</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Identity</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Functions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Name: Bryce Milner Howarth
Nationality: South African</td><td>71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands</td><td>Director of the OpenEden Foundation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Entity Name: OpenEden Foundation
Registration Number: 417737</td><td>Country of Incorporation: Cayman Islands
Registered Address: 71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town,</td><td>Director of OE Services Limited</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

			Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands		
		Name: Marc Piano **Nationality:** British	71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands	Director of the OpenEden Foundation	
A.13	Business Activity	OE Services Limited is a BVI service company established to issue the EDEN token as well as to support the development of the OpenEden protocol and associated EDEN token.			
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	The OpenEden Foundation supports the development of the OpenEden protocol and associated EDEN token, and it also manages the day-to-day operations and accounts of the OpenEden network.			
A.15	Newly Established	True			
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable.			
A.17	Financial condition since registration	The financial condition of OE Services Limited is stable, supported by a loan from River Labs Pte Ltd., an affiliated company. The loan has been provided for the working capital of OE Services Limited. OE Services Limited's financial resources are sufficient to fund the current and planned activities until Q2 2026.			
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 crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project</th></tr>
<tr><td>D.1</td><td>Crypto-asset project name</td><td colspan="3">OpenEden</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.2</td><td>Crypto-assets name</td><td colspan="3">EDEN</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.3</td><td>Abbreviation</td><td colspan="3">$EDEN</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.4</td><td>Crypto-asset project description</td><td colspan="3">EDEN is a governance and utility token for the OpenEden ecosystem on Ethereum and BNB Smart Chain.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.5</td><td>Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Role</th><th>Address/Domicile</th></tr>
<tr><td>River Labs Pte. Ltd. (“RLPL”)</td><td>Development/Technology Company</td><td>237 Alexandra Road #05-03 The Alexcier Singapore 159929</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jeremy Ng</td><td>Founder of OpenEden & Director of RLPL</td><td>237 Alexandra Road #05-03 The Alexcier Singapore 159929</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duke Du</td><td>CTO of OpenEden</td><td>237 Alexandra Road #05-03 The Alexcier Singapore 159929</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fred Chng</td><td>Product Head of OpenEden & Director of RLPL</td><td>237 Alexandra Road #05-03 The Alexcier Singapore 159929</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bryce Milner Howarth</td><td>Director of Openeden Foundation</td><td>71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

		Marc Piano	Director of the OpenEden Foundation	71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands
D.6	Utility Token Classification	True		
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	EDEN is a digital token used within the OpenEden ecosystem. Its primary functions are governance participation, earning rewards, and obtaining discounts on certain platform fees. EDEN provides access to the following goods or services within the OpenEden ecosystem: ● Governance Participation: Holders can stake EDEN to vote on proposals affecting the platform, such as upgrades or fund allocation. ● Fee Rebates: Staking EDEN (with KYC verification) qualifies holders for discounts on fees for specific OpenEden products. Note that certain OpenEden products (including but not limited to USDO, TBILL, and USDOX) are not currently available for distribution in the EU, and as such the relevant fee rebates provided by EDEN tokens will not be applicable for EU residents. ● Staking Rewards: By staking EDEN in the platform's vault, holders earn additional EDEN tokens.		
D.8	Plans for the token	**Key milestones** 547,200,000 EDEN tokens will be unlocked following the Token Generation Event ("**TGE**") on 30th September 2025. These tokens will be utilized for liquidity, market making, foundation operations and ecosystem developments across the world and will be limited to fewer than 150 participants per EU Member State. 140,000,000 EDEN tokens will be freely tradeable on the trading platform on the date of admission. **Next steps** After a 6-month cliff, the remaining 452,800,000.00 tokens will be linearly vested monthly for 30 months.		

		Please refer to the project website (provided in F.8 below) for any further future milestones.
D.9	Resource Allocation	OE Services Limited has obtained initial funding through a loan from RLPL. Please refer to A.17 for further detail. Funds collected through the private token sales referred to in D.8 were primarily allocated to protocol development, smart contract audits, infrastructure costs and initial liquidity provisioning in relation to the EDEN token.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	A portion of the collected funds will be earmarked for ongoing operations, including developer grants, ecosystem integrations, incentives for activities, and risk management services. Another portion of the collected funds will be used for further growth of the OpenEden protocol, through activities such as: 1. Active treasury management to achieve reasonable risk-adjusted returns via partners like certain Market Makers. No agreements have been made yet; and 2. Usage for corporate events such as conferences, keynotes, industry tradeshows.
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	Seeking admission to trading to enable access to the token on CEXs to increase liquidity and enhance market visibility.
E.3	Fundraising Target	Not applicable
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	Not applicable
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the issue price	Not applicable
E.10	Subscription Fee	Not applicable
E.11	Offer price determination method	Not applicable
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets	1,000,000,000 EDEN
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	The OpenEden Protocol and the Ethereum and BNB Smart Chain are permissionless and decentralized. There are no holder restrictions at the Protocol or blockchain levels. The Trading Platforms in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers of EDEN Tokens on the Trading Platforms. In addition, the issuer imposes its own restrictions in agreements with Trading Platforms, requesting the Trading Platforms to exclude persons or entities located in the OFAC (U.S.), OFSI (United Kingdom), European Union, United Nations, OSFI (Canada), DFAT (Australia, or any other jurisdiction subject to comprehensive sanctions and embargoes, as well as anyone listed on sanctions lists maintained by the EU, UN, UK, or US.
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not applicable
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable
E.17	Refund timeline	Not applicable

E.18	Offer phases	Not applicable
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	Not applicable
E.20	Time-limited offer	Not applicable
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	Not applicable
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable
E.27	Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets	Not applicable
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	Not applicable
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	A compatible digital wallet that supports signing on the Ethereum Virtual Machine networks such as Metamask, Trust wallet; internet access; a device (computer or mobile) to manage digital wallet/private key etc.
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	As at the date of this White Paper, none of the Trading Platforms where admission of the EDEN token is sought has confirmed its listing. The list of Trading Platform is available on OE Service Limited's website and will be updated immediately upon acceptance by new Trading Platforms.
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Trading Platforms are accessible via their respective website or applications for mobile devices.
E.36	Involved costs	Trading platforms on which the EDEN tokens will be listed typically charge fees for their services, including trading fees, based on their terms and conditions. These costs are determined and set by the respective exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by OE Services Limited. OE Services Limited shall not charge any fees in this regard. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these exchanges. Purchasers are advised to familiarise themselves with the respective fee structure before accessing the exchanges.
E.37	Offer Expenses	Not applicable
E.38	Conflicts of Interest	No conflicts of interest have been identified as of today in relation to the admission to trading of EDEN tokens.
E.39	Applicable law	The issuer is subject to the law of the law of the British Virgin Islands.
E.40	Competent court	As the issuer is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the competent court for any legal disputes shall be the courts of the British Virgin Islands.
Part F – Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-Asset Type	Crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token.
F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	The EDEN token is an ERC-20 utility token on the Ethereum blockchain. It provides governance rights in relation to certain aspects of the OpenEden protocol, provided the token is staked by the holder, as well as fee rebates for certain OpenEden products.

		We note that the ability of some of these products (USDO, TBILL, and USDOX) to be distributed in the EU is subject to applicable laws, including MiCA. The EDEN token does not confer any ownership, dividend or profit rights.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	The functionalities referred to F.2 above will apply upon the earlier of the following: (i) within 6 months of the TGE; or (ii) upon sufficient proof of governance maturity of the token (e.g., if >70% of the EDEN tokens are staked into xEDEN and delegated to governance voting). Upon the earlier of the two scenarios, development of fee rebates will take priority and OE Services Limited will aim, if possible, to introduce these earlier than expected. As noted in F.2 above, certain OpenEden products (including but not limited to USDO, TBILL, and USDOX) are not currently available for distribution in the EU, and as such the relevant fee rebates provided by EDEN tokens will not be applicable for EU residents. OE Services Limited may introduce additional functionalities at a later stage.
F.4	Type of white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	EDEN tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Ethereum blockchain, and are based on the ERC-20 token standard. EDEN tokens are fungible, with a total supply of 1,000,000,000 EDEN tokens. EDEN tokens are a cryptographic utility token designed for use within the OpenEden ecosystem. It provides governance rights in relation to certain aspects of the OpenEden protocol, provided the token is staked by the holder, as well as fee rebates for certain OpenEden products. The token does not represent an ownership interest or entitlement to revenue distribution from the OpenEden network, OE Services Limited, or any other entity.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	OE Services Limited
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://foundation.openeden.com/

F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-10-16
F.10	Publication date	2025-10-16
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	No
F.12	Language or languages of the white paper	English
F.13	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	None
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	None
F.15	Voluntary data flag	False
F.16	Personal data flag	True
F.17	LEI eligibility	True
F.18	Home Member State	Ireland
F.19	Host Member States	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic

		Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden The above list includes the countries from the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"), i.e., Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. At the time of the notification of the White Paper, the Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and is in force.
Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	**Rights of Purchasers** • **Governance Participation:** Purchasers who hold and stake EDEN tokens can participate in the governance of the OpenEden platform. This includes the right to propose and vote on changes to platform rules, upgrades, and treasury management,

		provided they meet certain thresholds (e.g., holding more than 1,000,000 xEDEN after staking). • **Fee Rebates:** By staking EDEN tokens (and completing KYC verification), holders may qualify for discounts on fees when using certain OpenEden products and services. Note that certain OpenEden products (including but not limited to USDO, TBILL, and USDOX) are not currently available for distribution in the EU, and as such the relevant fee rebates provided by EDEN tokens will not be applicable for EU residents. • **Staking Rewards:** Holders earn additional EDEN tokens by staking their tokens in the platform's vault. • **Access to Platform Utilities:** Staked EDEN tokens provide ongoing access to core platform utilities, such as voting and fee discounts. **Obligations of Purchasers** • **Staking and Voting Procedures:** To exercise governance rights or receive rewards, holders must follow the platform's staking and voting procedures, which include locking tokens in a smart contract to receive voting tokens (xEDEN) and following the required process to unstake (including a 7-day waiting period). • **Compliance with Platform Rules:** Holders are responsible for managing their tokens securely and complying with the platform's rules and procedures. • **No Ongoing Obligations for Holding:** There are no ongoing obligations for simply holding EDEN tokens without participating in staking or governance.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	By staking EDEN tokens on the OpenEden protocol, holders qualify for certain rights: ● fee rebates on various products and services (however, please refer to F.2 above); and ● voting on governance proposals (provided voting rights are delegated to the holder). OpenEden uses the Tally Protocol to conduct any voting on governance proposals. This protocol requires that EDEN stakers select both how they want to utilize their votes, as well as whether they want to utilize their votes themselves or hand over these rights to other users

		(with this process being called delegation). For an individual holder to vote on a proposal, they will need to delegate the xEDEN voting power/rights to themselves.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rules and features of EDEN, including governance processes and fee structures, can be changed by community vote. Before full decentralization, some changes may be made by the OpenEden team, but control will eventually transition to the community through a DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).
G.4	Future Public Offers	Not applicable
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	OE Services Limited will not retain any EDEN tokens.
G.6	Utility Token Classification	True
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	The EDEN token provides access to the OpenEden ecosystem, as described in F.2 and F.6 above, offering ongoing access to core platform utilities, such as: ● The ability to propose and vote on changes (depending on the number of tokens held / staked) to platform rules, upgrades, and treasury management; ● Access to fee rebates and discounts on OpenEden product redemptions and services; and ● Ongoing eligibility for additional EDEN tokens by staking EDEN tokens in the platform's vault.
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	There is no redemption required to access the goods/services. Holding and staking the EDEN tokens will be sufficient to utilise/access the goods/services. In the future, EDEN tokens may be spent to pay for certain goods and services, however, these are not developed yet.
G.9	Non-trading request	True
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable

G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Please refer to the restrictions described in E.14 above.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	True
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	There are no mechanisms resulting in direct or indirect adjustments to the supply of EDEN tokens, other than changes in the circulating supply stemming from the 'staking' of EDEN tokens.
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	The issuer is subject to the law of the British Virgin Islands.
G.19	Competent court	As the issuer is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the competent court for any legal disputes shall be the courts of the British Virgin Islands.
Part H – Information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology	**General Information on Distributed Ledger Technology and Blockchain** Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) describes a decentralized and distributed network system architecture where multiple participants maintain and verify a shared database. Unlike traditional databases, DLT systems do not rely on a central authority to ensure data consistency and security. Rather, they distribute control across a network of computers (nodes) and require all changes to be recorded and agreed by the nodes. This distributed approach enhances the resilience and security of such a system, and transparency of the data stored in it without the need for trust between the actors of the systems.

		Blockchain technology is a subset of DLT, where the distributed database maintains a continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked together in chronological order and secured using cryptographic techniques. A blockchain generally has the following key characteristics: • Security: A blockchain employs advanced cryptographic methods to secure data. Each block contains a cryptographic hash (a "digital fingerprint") of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. • Consensus: Blockchains rely on a predefined consensus mechanism establishing how new blocks, and the transactions included therein, are approved by nodes. • Immutability: once data is recorded in a block, it cannot be deleted nor altered retroactively without also changing all subsequent blocks, which would require consensus from the majority of the nodes. • Transparency: Transactions on a blockchain are usually visible to all, thereby providing transparency. Private blockchains, without or with limited transparency, however, do also exist. • Accessibility: Blockchains are usually permissionless, thus accessible to all, whether to act as a node or to submit transactions to be recorded thereon. Permissioned blockchains, with limited accessibility for nodes and/or users, however, do also exist. **The Ethereum Blockchain** EDEN is issued on Ethereum, and complies with the ERC-20 standard, enabling compatibility with the Ethereum ecosystem, including wallets, smart contracts, and decentralized applications. Ethereum is a public and permissionless network, allowing unrestricted access for users and developers. This ensures transparency, interoperability, and broad usability of the token infrastructure. Ethereum operates with a layered architecture that separates different functions for modularity and scalability: • Execution Layer (Ethereum Virtual Machine - EVM): The EVM is the computational layer that processes smart contract execution and dApp interactions. It enables Turing-complete programming, allowing developers to write and deploy complex applications using languages like Solidity and Vyper.

		• Consensus Layer (Beacon Chain): The Beacon Chain handles validator coordination, staking, and the consensus mechanism implementation. It ensures security and finality for transactions processed by the Execution Layer. For more details, visit Ethereum's official documentation and repositories: • Ethereum Foundation: https://ethereum.org • Ethereum Developer Resources: https://ethereum.org/en/developers/ • Ethereum GitHub Repositories: https://github.com/ethereum/ **The BNB Smart Chain** EDEN is also available on BNB Smart Chain and uses canonical bridges for cross-chain transfers to reduce risk. BNB Smart Chain is a decentralized, blockchain-based network designed to support fast, low-cost digital asset transactions and smart contract execution. The network operates as a layer-1 blockchain compatible with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), which allows developers to deploy decentralized applications (dApps) and smart contracts using familiar Ethereum tooling. BNB Smart Chain relies on a Proof of Staked Authority consensus mechanism, a hybrid of Proof of Stake and Proof of Authority, that enables short block times and low transaction fees while maintaining security and scalability.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	EDEN utilizes the ERC-20 token standard as defined within the Ethereum ecosystem. This includes standardized functions for token transfers, approvals, and balance management, enabling seamless integration with compliant wallets, custody providers, and decentralized applications. The smart contract code is publicly verifiable and deployed on a transparent and auditable infrastructure.
H.3	Technology Used	The technology allowing for the holding, storing, and transferring crypto-assets is based on the Ethereum blockchain and the BNB Smart Chain.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralized network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering. As the EDEN token utilizes the Ethereum blockchain and the BNB Smart Chain, it relies on Ethereum's and BNB Smart

		Chain's Proof-of-Stake consensus, which requires that validators stake the native token as collateral in order to qualify as a validator. Validators are selected for consensus based on the proportion of tokens they have staked, and in some cases can lose some of the staked tokens if they have been shown to sign invalid transactions.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Ethereum transactions, such as the transfer of EDEN Tokens, require gas fees, which compensate validators for processing transactions and executing smart contracts. The EIP-1559 upgrade introduced a base fee model to improve fee predictability and burn a portion of transaction fees, reducing ETH inflation. As a result, the key fee components are the following: • Base Fee: Minimum amount burned per transaction, adjusting dynamically based on network demand. As a result, ETH has periodically become deflationary when network activity is high, as more ETH is burned than issued, reducing overall supply. • Priority Fee (Tip): Optional fee paid to incentivize faster transaction processing. • Max Fee: Maximum gas price a user is willing to pay, ensuring cost control. Trading Platforms may besides charge service fees in accordance with their own policies.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	False
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	Not applicable
H.8	Audit	True
H.9	Audit outcome	OpenEden is committed to developing its smart contracts with the highest standards of security and reliability. To this end, OpenEden engaged Halborn, a leading blockchain security firm, to conduct a comprehensive audit of its smart contracts prior to deployment. The audit, conducted in July 2025, focused on the core contracts within the OpenEden ecosystem and identified 6 informational-level findings. No critical or high-severity vulnerabilities were found.

		All findings were thoroughly reviewed, validated, and either remediated or acknowledged by the OpenEden team before launch. As a best practice, OpenEden open sources its smart contracts, enabling independent security researchers to review and verify the code for potential vulnerabilities. Responsible disclosure is encouraged through established reporting channels. In line with industry standards, OpenEden's policy requires that all audit results are internally assessed and remediated based on the risk level of each finding, with any issues potentially impacting user funds prioritized for immediate resolution. Ongoing security reviews and follow-up assessments are conducted to maintain the integrity and safety of the platform.
Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-Related Risks	**Market Risks**: Exposure to general cryptocurrency market volatility, including significant fluctuations in the value of EDEN driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic factors, and overall market conditions. **Regulatory and Legal Risks**: Potential impact from changes in laws, regulations, or compliance requirements across jurisdictions, including the risk of fines, sanctions, or prohibition of the crypto-asset offering. Legal uncertainties, lawsuits, or adverse rulings may also affect the legality, usability, or value of EDEN. **Security and Technology Risks**: Vulnerabilities to hacking, exploitation, or protocol weaknesses that could result in loss of assets. Inadequate management of technological updates or failure to adapt to advancements may render the project obsolete or increase security risks. **Operational Risks**: Risks arising from failures in internal processes, personnel, or technology that could disrupt operations, cause financial losses, or damage reputation. **Financial Risks**: Exposure to liquidity, credit, and market risks that may affect OE Services Limited's ability to operate, meet obligations, or maintain the stability and value of EDEN. **Trading Platform Risks**: Dependence on third-party trading platforms over which OE Services Limited has no control, including risks related to platform functionality, security, availability, and the possibility of token delisting, which may reduce liquidity and tradability.

		Reputational Risks: Potential for loss of public trust or credibility, negatively impacting stakeholder confidence and business viability. **Dependency Risks**: Reliance on key individuals whose loss or departure could disrupt operations, erode trust, or jeopardize project success. **Conflicts of Interest**: Risks may arise where OE Services Limited's interests diverge from those of asset holders, potentially leading to decisions that harm asset value. **Counterparty Risks**: Exposure to risks from partners, suppliers, or collaborators failing to fulfil obligations, potentially affecting the issuer's operations.
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	Not applicable, as the issuer is the same as the person seeking admission to trading (see I.1).
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market and Liquidity Risks:** ● **Market Volatility:** EDEN's value may be highly volatile and subject to rapid fluctuations due to market speculation, investor sentiment, regulatory changes, technological developments, and macroeconomic factors, potentially resulting in significant or total loss of value. ● **Speculative Nature:** EDEN's value and utility are not guaranteed and depend entirely on user adoption, market demand, and community engagement; lack of adoption may significantly impact value. ● **Liquidity:** Trading EDEN depends on activity levels on exchanges; low demand or trading volume may make it difficult to buy or sell EDEN without significant price impact. ● **Vesting and Token Release:** Scheduled releases of EDEN to team members or stakeholders may increase selling pressure and affect market prices. **Adoption and Network Risks:** ● **Network Adoption:** The long-term viability of EDEN relies on widespread network adoption, which is influenced by user demand, competition, and community growth; insufficient adoption may undermine the network's economic model and utility. ● **Community and Narrative:** EDEN's success is closely tied to community interest and prevailing crypto narratives; declining engagement or negative trends may reduce perceived value and adoption. ● **Technological Obsolescence:** Rapid industry evolution and emerging technologies may render EDEN or its blockchain infrastructure less competitive or obsolete.

		Blockchain and Infrastructure Risks: ● **Blockchain Dependency:** EDEN's operation depends on its underlying blockchain; disruptions such as network congestion, downtime, or protocol changes may affect usability, transferability, and cost. ● **Infrastructure Dependency:** Reliance on internet connectivity, blockchain nodes, and third-party services means failures or attacks on these components could make EDEN inaccessible or unusable. ● **Software Weakness:** The underlying blockchain technology may contain undiscovered bugs or inefficiencies, risking interruptions or errors in transactions and storage. **Security and Custody Risks:** ● **Network Attacks:** The blockchain supporting EDEN is vulnerable to attacks (e.g., 51% attacks) that could compromise ledger integrity, enable double-spending, or cause network failure. ● **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:** Undetected flaws in smart contracts may lead to security breaches affecting EDEN's security or functionality. ● **Multi-Signature and Wallet Security:** Vulnerabilities in wallet software or multi-signature schemes may expose EDEN to theft or unauthorized transactions. ● **Custodial and Exchange Security:** Tokens held on exchanges or custodial platforms are at risk of theft, hacking, or insolvency, with little to no recourse for recovery. ● **Private Key Management:** Loss or compromise of private keys or recovery phrases results in permanent loss of EDEN, as transactions are irreversible. ● **Data Security and Privacy:** Public blockchain records may expose holders to targeted attacks or privacy risks; breaches at supporting platforms could compromise sensitive information. ● **Cross-Chain and Bridge Risks:** Use of cross-chain bridges or multiple networks introduces additional vulnerabilities that may result in token loss or network partitioning. ● **No Insurance or Recovery:** There are no insurance or compensation mechanisms for losses due to security breaches, theft, or technical failures; all risks are borne by token holders. ● **Scam and Fraud:** Holders are exposed to scams, phishing, impersonation, counterfeit tokens, and fraudulent airdrops, especially when engaging with unverified platforms or communications. ● **Quantum Computing Threats:** Advances in quantum computing may compromise the cryptographic protections securing EDEN and its blockchain.

		Governance and Protocol Risks: • **Governance and Protocol Changes:** Modifications to blockchain protocols, consensus mechanisms, or governance structures may introduce new vulnerabilities or alter security assumptions, potentially impacting EDEN's security and functionality. **Regulatory and Legal Risks:** • **Evolving Legal Frameworks:** Regulatory requirements for crypto-assets vary by jurisdiction and may change, affecting EDEN's classification, availability, or functionality. • **Jurisdictional Restrictions:** Some regions may restrict or prohibit the use or trading of EDEN, limiting accessibility. • **Regulatory Harmonization:** Lack of global regulatory alignment may create uncertainty, with some authorities potentially classifying EDEN as a security, increasing compliance burdens. • **Regulatory Enforcement:** Government actions against OE Services Limited or network may negatively impact EDEN's availability, marketability, or value. • **AML/CTF Compliance:** Authorities may scrutinize transactions for illicit activity, potentially restricting use or access to EDEN. • **Taxation:** Tax treatment of EDEN varies by jurisdiction; holders are responsible for understanding and complying with applicable tax laws. **Operational and Unforeseen Risks:** • **Transaction Costs:** Network congestion or changes in fee structures may increase transaction costs, reducing economic viability. • **Unanticipated Risks:** Additional unforeseen risks may arise from changes in regulatory, technological, or market conditions, potentially affecting EDEN's security, functionality, or value.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	• **Novel Ecosystem Risk:** The OpenEden ecosystem is based on rapidly evolving blockchain, smart contracts, and related technologies that may contain weaknesses or vulnerabilities. Despite audits, unforeseen bugs, incompatibilities, or superior alternatives could cause failures, security breaches, or the partial/total loss of EDEN Tokens or their functionality. • **Dependency Risk:** The OpenEden Protocol depends on third-party technologies and infrastructure. Failures, security incidents, or regulatory actions affecting these providers

		may disrupt the OpenEden Protocol, limit its performance, or reduce the value of EDEN Tokens. • **Decentralized Governance Risk:** The OpenEden Protocol's governance relies on community decision-making, which can lead to adverse changes, conflicts of interest, deadlocks, or fragmented outcomes. In some jurisdictions, DAOs may expose participants to personal liability. Governance decisions could also introduce unforeseen technical, economic, or legal risks beyond the issuer's control. • **Suitability Risk:** The OpenEden Protocol and EDEN Tokens are provided on an "as is" basis without warranties. The issuer cannot guarantee reliability, security, or that defects will be corrected. • **Unanticipated Risks:** Additional or unforeseen risks may arise, including combinations or variations of the risks described above, which could affect the stability, security, or value of the ecosystem.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Blockchain Network Risks:** • **Network Dependency:** EDEN relies on Ethereum and BNB Smart Chain, exposing it to risks from network outages, congestion, and downtime that may disrupt transfers, trading, or other functionalities. • **Gas Fee Volatility:** Extreme fluctuations in Ethereum gas fees may render transactions economically unviable during periods of congestion. • **Validator Centralization:** BNB Smart Chain's reliance on a small set of validators and Binance's continued operation introduces centralization risks, single points of failure, and potential network outages. • **Systemic Vulnerabilities:** Both networks' dependence on critical smart contracts and infrastructure creates systemic risks where failures could cascade and disrupt EDEN's functionality. • **Consensus and Fork Risks:** Susceptibility to consensus-related attacks, forks, or network splits may affect transaction finality, balance integrity, and network security. **Smart Contract and Code Risks:** • **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:** Despite audits and best practices, smart contracts may contain bugs or exploits that could result in unauthorized access, loss of tokens, or disruption of token functions. • **Immutability:** Once deployed, smart contracts are immutable, making it difficult to correct discovered vulnerabilities or errors.

		• **Security Audits Limitations:** Audits provide only point-in-time assessments and cannot guarantee the absence of all vulnerabilities, especially as new attack vectors may emerge. • **Upgrade Risks:** Modifications or upgrades to smart contracts may introduce new vulnerabilities or unintended interactions with existing infrastructure. **Security and Cybercrime Risks:** • **Cyberattacks and Theft:** Blockchain assets and services may be exposed to hacking, phishing, malware, and other cyber threats that could result in asset theft or loss of funds. • **Data Corruption:** Software bugs, human error, or tampering may compromise blockchain data integrity and transaction records. • **Fraud and Social Engineering:** Increased transparency and public ledger data may expose users to phishing, scams, and targeted attacks, especially for those with significant holdings. **Wallet and Storage Risks:** • **Custodial Risks:** Tokens stored on CEXs face risks from platform hacks, insolvency, or operational failures, potentially resulting in permanent loss of tokens. • **DEX Vulnerabilities:** DEXs may have smart contract bugs or exploits that could lead to loss of funds. • **Private Key Management:** Holders are solely responsible for securing private keys; loss or compromise results in irreversible loss of tokens. • **Phishing and Fake Platforms:** Holders are at risk from fraudulent schemes targeting wallet access or sensitive information. • **Compatibility:** EDEN is only accessible via compatible wallets; software incompatibility or provider shutdowns may affect access. **Ecosystem and Third-Party Risks:** • **Exchange Integration:** EDEN's liquidity and market access depend on integration with DEXs and CEXs; technical failures, security breaches, or de-listings may disrupt trading. • **Third-Party Service Dependency:** Reliance on external services such as wallets, bridges, and oracles introduces risks from provider failures, security breaches, or regulatory actions. • **Centralization Concerns:** Concentration of validators or node operators may lead to censorship, transaction control, or governance attacks.

		Software and Technological Risks: ● **Core Protocol Bugs:** Undiscovered bugs in blockchain protocols could cause network failures, incorrect transactions, or security vulnerabilities. ● **Technological Disruption:** Advances such as quantum computing may compromise blockchain encryption and network security. ● **Infrastructure Dependency:** The ecosystem's stability depends on internet connectivity, hardware, and cryptographic algorithms; disruptions may impact operations. **Privacy and Transparency Risks:** ● **Public Ledger Exposure:** Blockchain's public nature may allow sophisticated analysis to link transactions to individuals, increasing risks of targeted attacks. ● **Data Breaches:** Breaches affecting supporting platforms could compromise user information and security. **Economic and Incentive Risks:** ● **Sustainability:** The ecosystem's long-term viability depends on sufficient transaction volume and network participation; low adoption may increase costs or require governance changes. ● **Incentive Model Changes:** Adjustments to block rewards, fees, or governance models may impact holders and network security. **Regulatory and Market Risks:** ● **Regulatory Uncertainty:** Changes in legal or regulatory environments may affect EDEN's usability, security, or value. ● **Market and Technological Evolution:** Unforeseen developments in technology or market conditions could introduce new risks not currently anticipated. **General Unforeseen Risks:** ● **Unknown Vulnerabilities:** As blockchain technology evolves, new bugs, security issues, or operational failures may arise, potentially resulting in asset loss or network disruption.
I.6	Mitigation measures	**Audits and Security Measures**

		• OE Services Limited will conduct internal security reviews and updates on a regular basis to maintain the integrity of smart contracts. **Cybersecurity Framework** • OpenEden has implemented a general multi-layered cybersecurity strategy, including encryption, regular security assessments, and robust access control measures. • Protection against phishing attacks, malware, and unauthorized access is prioritized to safeguard both platform operations and user assets. This same ethos is extended to the EDEN token. **Incident Response and Contingency Planning** • OpenEden has implemented procedures to address potential security breaches, smart contract failures, and operational disruptions. This includes predefined escalation procedures, forensic analysis protocols, and corrective action mechanisms to minimize potential damage. **Compliance with Regulatory Standards** • The EDEN token will be listed for trading on EU-regulated platforms, under the MiCA framework and OE Services Limited shall ensure that the EDEN token aligns with applicable EU regulations for crypto-assets.
Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to the adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
J.1	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts	Information referred to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422 with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in respect of sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts (see Section S Below).
S.1	Name	OE Services Limited

S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	254900EXVOL06PJXXV86
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	EDEN
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	EDEN tokens do not have their own consensus mechanism. EDEN is merely a token that relies on Ethereum and BNB Chain as its base layer, where those chains are utilising a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	There are no block rewards for validating transactions.
S.6	Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates	2024-09-14
S.7	End of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates	2025-09-14
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy Consumption	14,218.575 kWh
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies	• For annualised energy consumption for Ethereum and BNB Smart Chain has been taken from the Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute ("**CCRI**") study (see here: https://indices.carbon-ratings.com, which was the most up-to-date figure when preparing this white paper. Since the TGE takes place as at 30 September 2025, the energy consumption pertains to the previous calendar year using the latest data available, as an estimate of what can be consumed during the EDEN token's first year. Further information on Ethereum's energy expenditure can be found here: https://ethereum.org/energy-consumption/ (as at 25 August 2025). • For the energy consumption of the EDEN token, a fraction of the energy consumption across both Ethereum and BNB Smart Chain is attributed to the EDEN token, which is determined based on the anticipated activity of the crypto-asset within the network.

		• Ethereum's annualised energy consumption (as at 14 September 2025) is approximately 4603,460 kWh, of which the OpenEden smart contract interactions are an insignificant part. Basing a peak daily Ethereum transactions of 1.92mil between 2024 and 2025, we estimate that OpenEden's smart contracts related transactions are 10,000 at max throughput in rare instances. This would represent approximately 0.52% of Ethereum's peak daily transactions of 1.92 million. Given Ethereum is ~0.0026TWh/yr (2,600,000 kWh/yr) based on 1.92mil daily transactions, Consumption (based on an estimation of 10,000 transactions per day at max throughput), the total annual energy consumption for OpenEden is: 0.00371 kWh/transaction×10,000 transactions/day×365 days/yr≈13,541.5 kW. It is estimated that the value attributable to EDEN is 13,541.5 kW based on the above. • The CCRI also estimates that BNB Smart Chain's annualised electricity consumption (as at 14 September 2025) is 227,380 kWh, of which the OpenEden smart contract interactions are an insignificant part. It is estimated that the value attributable to EDEN is 5% of what was calculated for Ethereum i.e. 677.075 kWh. Further information can be found here: https://indices.carbon-ratings.com
Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	Not applicable
S.11	Energy intensity	Not applicable
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	Not applicable
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	Not applicable
S.14	GHG intensity	Not applicable
Sources and methodologies		

S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Not applicable
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Not applicable

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