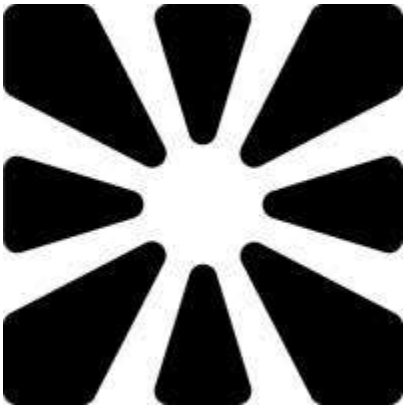
MiCAR WHITE PAPER

Chainbase (C)



Version 1.1

August 2025

White Paper in accordance with Article 6 of the Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) for the European Union (EU) & European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: Seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA.

Prepared and Filed by Chainbase Foundation

00 TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-08-06

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 REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05 STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(5), POINT (D), OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

false

06 STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 6(5), POINTS (E) AND (F), OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

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

The $C token is the core utility and governance crypto-asset of the Chainbase network, designed to power a decentralized data economy and align incentives across all participants. By staking $C, users can secure the network, support Validators and Operators, and gain access to enhanced functionalities such as priority data queries, reduced transaction fees, and participation in premium AI-ready data services. The token also enables decentralized governance through the Chainbase DAO, granting holders the right to propose and vote on key decisions that shape the evolution of the network. $C is not pegged to any fiat currency or backed by physical assets, nor does it confer financial, ownership, or dividend rights. Its value is determined solely by market supply and demand, reflecting the utility it provides within the Chainbase ecosystem and the collaborative contributions of its community.

09 Not applicable.

10 KEY INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

IN is being admitted to trading on crypto-asset trading platforms in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA). This admission aims to facilitate broader access and liquidity in a regulated framework. The names of the trading platforms for which admission is sought are: Binance, Bithumb, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate, Kraken, MEXC, OKX.

.

PART A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

A.1 NAME

Chainbase Foundation

A.2 LEGAL FORM

Panama Private Foundation

A.3 REGISTERED ADDRESS

Calle Ricardo Arias
Torre Advanced, First Floor
Panama City 0823-01310
Republic of Panama

A.4 HEAD OFFICE

Calle Ricardo Arias
Torre Advanced, First Floor
Panama City 0823-01310
Republic of Panama

A.5 REGISTRATION DATE

2024-11-18

A.6 LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER

Not available.

A.7 ANOTHER IDENTIFIER REQUIRED PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE NATIONAL LAW

250539146

A.8 CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER

+1 213 548 9093

A.9 E-MAIL ADDRESS

contact@chainbase.com

A.10 RESPONSE TIME (DAYS)

15 business days.

A.11 PARENT COMPANY

Not applicable.

A.12 MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY

Member	Function
Veronica Camaño	President
Maria Elena Mata Donado De Toral	Secretary
Zulekya Aleman Calderon	Treasurer

A.13 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Chainbase Foundation is a non-profit foundation responsible for the development and promotion of the Chainbase network, a decentralized blockchain-based data infrastructure. The foundation's activities include: (i) designing and maintaining open-source software protocols that enable data collection, processing, verification, and accessibility across multiple blockchains and off-chain sources; (ii) administering the $C token as the native utility and governance asset within the Chainbase ecosystem; (iii) facilitating network governance through the Chainbase DAO; (iv) supporting ecosystem participants, including developers, validators, node operators, and delegators, by providing technical resources, grants, and educational programs; and (v) promoting the adoption of decentralized data standards for artificial intelligence applications. The foundation does not engage in commercial banking, securities brokerage, or investment management activities.

A.14 PARENT COMPANY BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Not applicable.

A.15 NEWLY ESTABLISHED

true

A.16 FINANCIAL CONDITION FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

The entity was incorporated in November 2024 and is therefore recently established. As such, it is not yet in a position to provide the information requested under this section. In particular, the Foundation has not completed a full financial year or interim period of operation, and no historical financial information is available at this stage that would allow for a balanced and comprehensive review of the development, performance, and position of the business, nor any meaningful analysis of material changes.

A.17 FINANCIAL CONDITION SINCE REGISTRATION

Since its incorporation in November 2024, the entity has remained in good standing and in full compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory, and reporting requirements. It has not been subject to any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, material litigation, or regulatory enforcement actions since registration. In addition, Chainbase has successfully completed two fundraising rounds, securing a total of USD 15 million to support the development and growth of its network.

PART B – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, IF DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFEROR OR PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

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 UP THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6(1), SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable.

PART D- INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1 CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT NAME

Chainbase

D.2 CRYPTO-ASSETS NAME

C

D.3 ABBREVIATION

C

D.4 CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The $C token powers Chainbase, a decentralized omnichain data network that transforms fragmented blockchain and off-chain information into verified, AI-ready datasets. Chainbase is a foundational data network that makes blockchain data easy to access, understand, and use at scale. Its architecture simplifies access to complex, fragmented on-chain data through a unified and standardized data pipeline framework, powered by decentralized, community-driven contributions. Through its four-layer architecture—Data Accessibility, Co-Processor, Execution, and Consensus—Chainbase standardizes, processes, and secures data at scale. Developers use programmable Manuscripts within the Chainbase Virtual Machine to create intelligent workflows, enabling seamless integration across multiple blockchain ecosystems. The network's continuous refinement loop ensures data accuracy, freshness, and relevance, making it a foundation for AI-driven Web3 applications. All outputs are informational, derived from decentralized processing and public sources, without providing financial or investment advice.

D.5 DETAILS OF ALL NATURAL OR LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

Founder & CEO – Yanshuo Liu (aka Mogu)

Renowned hacker and cybersecurity expert since age 15. Founder of Beebeeto, a leading open-source security community acquired by Sebug. Former Head of Security at Bilibili (NASDAQ: BILI). Bitcoin maximalist since 2013 and serial entrepreneur in cybersecurity, Web3, and ACG.

Technical Leader – Liang Xiaocong

Early architect at Cheetah Mobile's international operations (2011). Experienced in large-scale system design and technical leadership for global platforms.

D.6 UTILITY TOKEN CLASSIFICATION

false

D.7 KEY FEATURES OF GOODS/SERVICES FOR UTILITY TOKEN PROJECTS

Not applicable.

D.8 PLANS FOR THE TOKEN

The total supply of 1,000,000,000 $C tokens will be allocated to five main categories. Ecosystem incentives will reward contributors such as Manuscript creators, Validators, Node Operators, and Delegators to drive adoption and network security. Team and advisor allocations will support long-term commitment, with vesting schedules to align interests. The Foundation reserve will fund development, infrastructure, research, and ecosystem sustainability, while public/community sales will encourage broad participation and decentralization. Strategic partnership allocations will foster collaborations that expand Chainbase's reach and adoption.

D.9 RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Funds were directed to technical development, including the design and deployment of the Chainbase four-layer architecture, implementation of the Manuscript framework and CVM, integration with major Layer 1 and Layer 2 networks, and setup of secure, scalable infrastructure with audit readiness. Legal and compliance spending covered entity incorporation, governance structuring, regulatory assessments across key jurisdictions, and early alignment with applicable crypto-asset frameworks. Marketing and positioning investments focused on brand creation, website launch, community channels, and strategic ecosystem partnerships to build early awareness among developers, validators, and data providers. This targeted allocation laid the operational foundation for Chainbase's long-term growth, network adoption, and scalability.

D.10 PLANNED USE OF COLLECTED FUNDS OR CRYPTO-ASSETS

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project.

PART E – INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OF THE CRYPTO-ASSET OR THEIR ADMISSION TO TRADING

E.1 PUBLIC OFFERING OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

ATTR

E.2 REASONS FOR PUBLIC OFFER OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

Chainbase Foundation is seeking the admission of C to trading on regulated platforms and has prepared this White Paper in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth under MiCAR. The primary objective of this initiative is to provide investors in the European Union and European Economic Area with access to the Chainbase native token within a transparent and MiCAR-compliant framework. Chainbase Foundation aims to establish a clear and reliable regulatory basis for the token, fostering greater market confidence and investor protection.

E.3 FUNDRAISING TARGET

Not applicable.

E.4 MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION GOALS

Not applicable.

E.5 MAXIMUM SUBSCRIPTION GOAL

Not applicable.

E.6 OVERSUBSCRIPTION ACCEPTANCE

Not applicable.

E.7 OVERSUBSCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Not applicable.

E.8 ISSUE PRICE

USD 0.5 per $C token.

E.9 OFFICIAL CURRENCY OR ANY OTHER CRYPTO-ASSETS DETERMINING THE ISSUE PRICE

USD.

E.10 SUBSCRIPTION FEE

Not applicable.

E.11 OFFER PRICE DETERMINATION METHOD

Not applicable.

E.12 TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFERED/TRADED CRYPTO-ASSETS

Total number of tokens: 1,000,000,000 (1 billion).

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

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

The technical requirements that a purchaser must meet to hold the acquired crypto-assets depend on the specific features and capabilities of the platform through which the crypto-asset is made available. These may vary depending on the custody model, wallet compatibility, and user access protocols implemented by the respective crypto-asset service provider.

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

Binance, Bithumb, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate, Kraken, MEXC, OKX.

E.34 TRADING PLATFORMS MARKET IDENTIFIER CODE (MIC)

Market Identifier codes are unknown.

E.35 TRADING PLATFORMS ACCESS

$C will be accessible on the following trading platforms: Binance, Bithumb, Bitvavo, Bybit, Gate, Kraken, MEXC, OKX.

E.36 INVOLVED COSTS

Applicable fees depend on the pricing structure of the platform through which the crypto-asset is accessed. Additional costs may also arise when transferring the crypto-asset off the platform, such as network or “gas” fees associated with blockchain transactions.

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 $C tokens. MiCAR-compliant Crypto-Asset Service Providers are required to implement robust measures to identify, manage, and mitigate conflicts of interest. Potential holders are strongly encouraged to review the conflict of interest policy of their respective service provider before engaging in any transaction.

E.39 APPLICABLE LAW

The $C token does not fall under the jurisdiction of any single legal framework or governing entity. However, for the purposes of legal clarity in connection with the issuance provided by the issuer, the applicable law shall be that of the Republic of Panama, except where mandatory conflict-of-law rules under applicable European Union or national legislation require the application of a different substantive law.

E.40 COMPETENT COURT

In the event of any dispute arising in connection with the $C token or its issuance, use, or trading, the competent court shall be the courts of the Republic of Panama**,** subject to the mandatory provisions of EU or national law that may designate a different competent jurisdiction.

PART F – INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

F.1 CRYPTO-ASSET TYPE

$C is a crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token (ART) and an electronic money token (EMT). It is a digital representation of value that can be stored and transferred using distributed ledger technology (DLT) or similar technology, without embodying or conferring any rights to its holder. The asset does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing an official currency, a basket of assets, or any other underlying rights.

The value of the crypto-asset is entirely determined by market forces—specifically, the dynamics of supply and demand—and is not supported by any stabilization mechanism. It is neither pegged to a fiat currency nor backed by external assets, which differentiates it from EMTs and ARTs. Moreover, the crypto-asset does not qualify as a financial instrument, deposit, insurance policy, pension product, or any other regulated financial product under EU law. It does not confer any financial entitlements contractual claims on its holders, thereby placing it outside the regulatory scope governing traditional financial instruments.

F.2 CRYPTO-ASSET FUNCTIONALITY

The $C token is fully operational within the Chainbase ecosystem and is essential for multiple network functions:

Access to Data and APIs: Users spend $C tokens to query datasets, execute Manuscripts, and interact with the network's infrastructure.

Staking and Security: Validators, Operators, and Delegators must stake $C tokens to participate in network operations. Rewards—including data query fees and block emissions—are distributed in $C.

Incentives and Rewards: Portions of data query fees go to Operators and their delegators and to Manuscript developers.

Governance: $C holders can vote on protocol upgrades, parameter adjustments, and ecosystem governance proposals through on-chain governance mechanisms.

F.3 PLANNED APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONALITIES

All core functionalities of $C are live and fully operational as of mainnet launch. Chainbase has indexed multiple blockchains and processed an immense volume of data queries.

A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article

F.4 TYPE OF WHITE PAPER

OTHR

F.5 THE TYPE OF SUBMISSION

NEWT

F.6 CRYPTO-ASSET CHARACTERISTICS

The $C token is a fungible crypto-asset with a fixed total supply of 1 billion tokens. It is designed to operate seamlessly within the Chainbase ecosystem, facilitating access, coordination, and governance. $C is not backed by physical assets and derives its value solely from market dynamics.

F.7 COMMERCIAL NAME OR TRADING NAME

C

F.8 WEBSITE OF THE ISSUER

https://chainbase.com/

F.9 STARTING DATE OF OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR ADMISSION TO TRADING

2025-09-05

F.10 PUBLICATION DATE

2025-09-04

F.11 ANY OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE ISSUER

Not applicable.

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

The $C token has not been assigned an ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier (DTI).

F.14 FUNCTIONALLY FUNGIBLE GROUP DIGITAL TOKEN IDENTIFIER, WHERE AVAILABLE

Not applicable.

F.15 VOLUNTARY DATA FLAG

false

F.16 PERSONAL DATA FLAG

false

F.17 LEI ELIGIBILITY

false

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.

G. PART G - INFORMATION ON THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

G.1 PURCHASER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Purchasers or holders of $C tokens do not acquire any contractual claims, ownership interests, or entitlements against the Chainbase Foundation or any affiliated entity by virtue of holding the token. The $C token is a decentralized, fungible digital asset created solely for functional use within the Chainbase Network, which includes access to data services, governance participation, and ecosystem coordination.

Token holders may utilize $C to:

(i) stake tokens to participate in network security, data validation, and to earn rewards from protocol activity;

(ii) access and execute data queries, programmable Manuscripts, and other advanced features of the Chainbase hyperdata infrastructure; and

(iii) participate in network governance, including voting on protocol parameters and submitting proposals for network development and feature expansion.

Holding $C does not grant any rights to dividends, profit-sharing, equity, or voting rights in the Chainbase Foundation or any other legal entity. The $C token is not a security or share and does not confer any ownership, legal claim, or financial return from the assets, revenues, or operations of the Chainbase Foundation. Its utility is strictly limited to use within the Chainbase Network in accordance with its technical and governance specifications.

G.2 EXERCISE OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATION

$C has no centralized issuer that grants rights or entitlements. Any use of the token is executed directly through the network's technical functionalities.

G.3 CONDITIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Any changes to the fundamental characteristics or functionality of the $C native token would constitute changes to the Chainbase network or governance structure, as the token's functionalities are intrinsically linked to the operation of the network. No single party, including the core contributors can unilaterally alter the token's core properties. Any such modifications must follow a structured governance process. In practice, proposed updates to network software—such as those affecting staking mechanisms or token-related parameters—would be subject to community deliberation and require broad consensus or governance approval before implementation.

G.4 FUTURE PUBLIC OFFERS

Not applicable.

G.5 ISSUER RETAINED CRYPTO-ASSETS

An overview of the $C token distribution:

Ecosystem + Community (40%): Reserved for grants, integrations, developer incentives, campaign rewards, and long-term community growth. This allocation supports open access and sustained participation in the Chainbase network.

Airdrop Incentives (13%): Distributed over three seasons to reward strategic partners, developers, users, project teams, and contributors who actively support ecosystem growth.

Worker Incentives (12%): Allocated to participants who operate data nodes and support Chainbase's decentralized infrastructure.

Early Backers (17%): For initial investors who provided early support and guidance to the project.

Core Contributors (15%): Reward for founding team members and core builders, with allocations optimally aligned with long-term protocol success.

Liquidity (3%): Reserved for exchange support and healthy market dynamics.

Full information on the $C supply and token distribution is available at: https://blog.chainbase.com/introducing-c

G.6 UTILITY TOKEN CLASSIFICATION

false

G.7 KEY FEATURES OF GOODS/SERVICES OF UTILITY TOKENS

Not applicable.

G.8 UTILITY TOKENS REDEMPTION

Not applicable.

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

The total supply of $C is at 1 billion tokens at genesis and cannot be modified.

G.13 SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS

Chainbase follows a structured and transparent distribution model, ensuring the gradual release of its pre-minted 1 billion token supply. The $C token supply is designed to expand in a controlled and transparent manner, with allocations and release schedules aligned to long-term network growth. The following phased vesting models are implemented to balance incentive alignment, ecosystem stability, and sustainable participation in the Chainbase DataFi economy:

Core Team & Early Backers – Allocations to the founding team and early backers vest over a three-year period, incorporating a 12-month cliff followed by linear monthly distribution over the subsequent 24 months. This structure is intended to incentivize sustained contribution and commitment to the network's development;

Sustained Incentives for Infrastructure Operators – Worker Incentives, distributed to participants operating data nodes and maintaining network integrity, vest linearly over 60 months. This ensures a consistent flow of rewards to the decentralized infrastructure providers critical to Chainbase's security and performance;

Ecosystem-Aligned Emissions – Tokens designated for ecosystem development unlock linearly over 36 months, supporting developer onboarding, incentive programs, and platform adoption milestones. The pacing aligns emissions with the actual growth of network usage and integration of new applications.

This phased rollout model allows the $C supply to grow proportionally with real network adoption, mitigates short-term speculative pressures, and reinforces the economic sustainability of the Chainbase ecosystem.

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 $C token does not fall under the jurisdiction of any single legal framework or governing entity. However, for the purposes of legal clarity in connection with the issuance provided by the issuer, the applicable law shall be that of the Republic of Panama, except where mandatory conflict-of-law rules under applicable European Union or national legislation require the application of a different substantive law.

G.19 COMPETENT COURT

In the event of any dispute arising in connection with the $C token or its issuance, use, or trading, the competent court shall be the courts of the Republic of Panama**,** subject to the mandatory provisions of EU or national law that may designate a different competent jurisdiction.

PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY (DLT)

Chainbase is a hyperdata network designed to integrate all blockchain data into a unified ecosystem, providing an open and transparent data interoperability layer for the AI era. It has designed a dual-chain technology architecture that bridges the programmability and composability of crypto data, which supports high throughput, low latency, and eventual determinism, as well as higher cybersecurity through a dual staking model.

Chain Availability and Token Standards

Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)-compatible chains:

Base (Primary deployment): $C is deployed as an ERC-20 token on Base (EVM standard), enabling interoperability with wallets and smart contracts compatible with Ethereum.

BSC – Binance Smart Chain: $C has been released as a BEP-20 token, maintaining full parity with the ERC-20 implementation and allowing cross-chain liquidity and trading via bridges.

H.2 PROTOCOLS AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The Chainbase Network is a decentralized hyperdata infrastructure designed to process, structure, and deliver AI-ready blockchain data across multiple ecosystems. It operates through a dual-chain architecture:

Execution Layer – Processes programmable data pipelines called Manuscripts, enabling developers to define, query, and transform large-scale blockchain datasets;

Consensus Layer – Built on CometBFT, secured through a delegated staking model involving Validators, Operators, and Delegators to ensure high data integrity and fault tolerance.

Chainbase supports full interoperability with EVM-based blockchains such as Ethereum, Base, Arbitrum, Optimism, BNB Chain, and others, enabling developers to retrieve and interact with on-chain data in a unified, standardized format. The network has indexed data from over 200 blockchains, making it one of the most extensive decentralized data infrastructures in operation.

Through its open APIs and programmable Manuscripts, Chainbase facilitates seamless integration with AI systems, data analytics platforms, and DeFi protocols. All interactions are executed in a transparent, verifiable manner, with results accessible through permissionless queries.

For technical specifications, protocol details, and SDK resources, refer to the official Chainbase documentation:

https://docs.chainbase.com

H.3 TECHNOLOGY USED

The Chainbase Network leverages a modular, decentralized architecture to provide high-performance, AI-ready blockchain data services. Its infrastructure consists of:

Dual-Chain Architecture

- Execution Layer – Optimized for processing programmable Manuscripts that define, filter, and aggregate blockchain data;
- Consensus Layer – Powered by CometBFT (Byzantine Fault Tolerant consensus) to ensure secure, reliable validation of data operations.

Distributed Node Network

- Operated by independent Validators and Operators who stake $C tokens to secure the network;
- Supports redundancy, low-latency data access, and resilience against single points of failure.

Blockchain Interoperability

- Native compatibility with EVM-based chains (Ethereum, Base, Arbitrum, Optimism, BNB Chain, and others);
- Indexing of over 200 blockchains, enabling unified query access via standard APIs.

Programmable Data Pipelines (Manuscripts)

- Allow developers to automate complex multi-chain data retrieval and transformation;
- Support composability with external AI models and analytics tools.

Security and Integrity Measures

- Cryptographic signing of query results to ensure authenticity;
- Role-based access controls for permissioned integrations;
- Continuous monitoring of network performance and anomaly detection.

Open Developer Ecosystem

- Public APIs and SDKs for integration.
- Detailed technical documentation and tooling available at https://docs.chainbase.com.

H.4 CONSENSUS MECHANISM

The $C token is deployed on two EVM-compatible blockchain environments — Base and BNB Smart Chain (BSC) — each operating under its own underlying consensus mechanism, which secures transactions and ensures the integrity of token operations.

Base is an Ethereum Layer 2 network developed by Coinbase, built on the OP Stack and secured by Ethereum mainnet. Transactions are executed on Base's rollup infrastructure and periodically settled on Ethereum, inheriting Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus security guarantees. This model combines scalability and low transaction costs with the security and decentralization of Ethereum's validator set.

BNB Smart Chain operates using Proof-of-Staked-Authority (PoSA), a consensus mechanism that blends elements of delegated staking and validator authority. The active validator set produces blocks in a short block time (~3 seconds), providing high throughput while maintaining compatibility with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

H.5 INCENTIVE MECHANISMS AND APPLICABLE FEES

The Chainbase network incorporates a transparent incentive structure designed to reward network participants who contribute to its security, data availability, and ecosystem growth. All incentives are distributed in the native $C token in accordance with the tokenomics set by the Chainbase Foundation and subject to governance oversight.

Incentive Mechanisms

Validator and Operator Rewards

Validators and Operators stake $C tokens to participate in consensus, process queries, and maintain the network's decentralized data infrastructure. In return, they receive:

- A share of data query fees collected in $C;
- Block rewards or emissions, distributed proportionally to the amount of $C staked and performance metrics.

Delegator Rewards

$C holders who delegate their stake to Validators or Operators share in the rewards earned, minus a commission rate set by the node operator.

Developer Incentives

Developers who create and maintain Manuscripts (programmable data pipelines) are allocated a portion of query fees generated through their scripts, encouraging the creation of high-quality data solutions.

Ecosystem Growth Incentives

A designated allocation of $C tokens is reserved for ecosystem development, hackathons, integration grants, and user acquisition programs. These incentives are disbursed according to governance-approved programs and milestones.

Applicable Fees

Users pay fees in $C to execute queries, access indexed blockchain data, or run Manuscripts.

H.6 USE OF DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

true

H.7 DLT FUNCTIONALITY DESCRIPTION

Chainbase's consensus layer underpins the security and integrity of the entire network. It ensures that all transactions and data states are validated and agreed upon the network's participants. Chainbase utilizes the CometBFT consensus algorithm, a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) mechanism that guarantees resilience against network failures and malicious attacks. This algorithm provides instant finality, ensuring near-instant data freshness and seamless updates across the network. The Consensus Layer employs a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) system, where validators, selected based on $C tokens with trusted validators, reinforcing the system's economic resilience. Validators are rewarded for their critical role in ensuring the accuracy and stability of the network. By aligning economic incentives with network security, the consensus layer maintains a robust and trustworthy decentralized framework.

For more information visit:

https://github.com/chainbase-labs/chainbase-docs/blob/main/pdf/Chainbase_litepaper.pdf

H.8 AUDIT

A comprehensive audit of the smart contract infrastructure has been conducted by an independent third-party security firm.

H.9 AUDIT OUTCOME

The audit was successfully completed, with no critical vulnerabilities identified. The system is considered secure based on the scope and methodology of the review.

PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 OFFER-RELATED RISKS

Although this White Paper has been prepared with diligence and in accordance with applicable MiCA guidelines, future changes in EU or national regulations may affect the legal classification, tradability, or compliance status of $C.

$C can be subject to significant price fluctuations based on supply-demand dynamics, market sentiment, and external macroeconomic factors. These may result in financial losses for token holders.

While admission to trading increases accessibility, liquidity is not guaranteed. Low trading volumes may result in high slippage or the inability to exit positions efficiently.

Malfunctions, coding bugs, or vulnerabilities in the token's smart contract could disrupt operations. Additionally, trading via third-party platforms may expose token holders to custodial and operational risks.

Integration with third-party trading platforms involves dependencies on their internal policies and stability. Delisting, insolvency, or technical failures at such platforms could adversely impact tradability.

I.2 ISSUER-RELATED RISKS

The issuer, although operating with a sustainable economic model, may face financial distress due to unforeseen events such as failure to meet adoption targets, loss of key personnel, or adverse regulatory outcomes.

The Chainbase Foundation is dedicated to promoting the growth and adoption of the Chainbase network. Among its key objectives, the associated crypto-asset aims to establish a decentralized governance structure that minimizes reliance on any single entity. However, until full decentralization is achieved, the protocol remains exposed to certain issuer-related risks, including operational dependency on the Foundation itself.

Operational reliance on infrastructure providers (e.g., cloud services, validators) introduces potential exposure if such relationships are interrupted or terminated.

Negative public perception, project missteps, or miscommunication may harm the issuer's credibility and indirectly affect token value.

The protocol operates in a highly competitive market. More effective or better-capitalized competitors may emerge.

I.3 CRYPTO-ASSETS-RELATED RISKS

The $C token has no intrinsic value and does not grant holders rights to dividends, profits, or governance in the corporate sense. Valuation is entirely market-driven. These are the main risks related to the crypto-asset:

- Volatility: As with most crypto-assets, the token is prone to substantial short-term and long-term price fluctuations;

- Liquidity Constraints: Market depth and order book participation may vary over time, especially in early stages of listing;

- Security Risks: Risks such as private key loss, hacking incidents at custodians or exchanges, and unauthorized access can lead to permanent loss of tokens;

- Technological Obsolescence: New innovations or competing protocols may outpace or replace the utility of the Chainbase network;

- Regulatory Recharacterization: Although not classified as a financial instrument, certain jurisdictions may interpret the token differently, exposing it and the issuer to new compliance burdens.

I.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED RISKS

The following risks could hinder the successful implementation of the project:

- Execution Risks: Delays or failures in reaching project milestones or implementing network upgrades may negatively affect perception and value;

- Resource Constraints: Budget limitations, failure to hire necessary technical personnel, or reliance on volunteer contributors could hinder development;

- Interoperability challenges or technical failures may impact transaction execution on one or more blockchain networks supported by Chainbase.

I.5 TECHNOLOGY-RELATED RISKS

This section covers technical vulnerabilities and external dependencies associated with the infrastructure underpinning the Chainbase network:

- Blockchain Infrastructure Risk: The Chainbase network is connected to public blockchains. Any downtime, congestion, or protocol-level vulnerabilities could impair the operation or accessibility of the $C token;

- Smart Contract Bugs: Although thoroughly audited, smart contracts may contain undetected bugs or be exploited through novel attack vectors;

- Fault-Tolerance Risks: Chainbase's model involves user incentives. Misconfigurations or unanticipated failures in this mechanism could result in network unreliability;

- Centralization Risks: Despite decentralization efforts, reliance on a limited pool of institutional-grade operators in the early stages may create a perception of centralization;

- Private Key Management: Users must manage private keys securely. Loss or theft of keys is irreversible and may result in complete token loss;

- The protocol depends on the reliability of external infrastructure such as RPC providers, decentralized storage networks, and agent orchestration frameworks. Downtime, attacks, or incompatibility in any of these components could impact performance, data availability, or agent verification processes. Additionally, emerging AI agent standards and evolving interoperability requirements may necessitate substantial architectural changes, introducing further technical risk.

- Participants should be aware that technological failures, codebase errors, or coordination breakdowns could impair the availability, security, or functionalities of the $C token and the broader network.

- Maintenance and Upgrades: Regular protocol updates and network maintenance introduce a small risk of unexpected bugs or incompatibility issues. The governance structure that will be implemented, while designed for stability, may also delay critical updates due to its consensus-based decision-making process.

I.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

To address the aforementioned risks, Chainbase has implemented industry-standard mitigation strategies, which are reviewed and updated on a regular basis:

- Regulatory Monitoring: The issuer actively monitors regulatory developments and will adapt operations to ensure continuous MiCAR and jurisdictional compliance;

- Security and Audits: Smart contracts and core infrastructure are subject to regular third-party audits. A responsible disclosure program is also in place;

- Transparent Governance: Any proposed protocol-level changes undergo a transparent disclosure and a review process, consistent with best practices;

- Community Engagement and Education: A clear communication strategy and community engagement program aim to reduce misinformation and strengthen ecosystem resilience.

PART J – INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

The $C token operates on Base and BNB Chain, each with differing consensus mechanisms and corresponding environmental footprints.

Base is a Layer 2 network built on Ethereum using the Optimism OP Stack. As Base ultimately relies on Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus for data availability and settlement, its environmental impact is closely aligned with Ethereum's current energy-efficient infrastructure. Following the Ethereum network upgrade known as "The Merge" in September 2022, Ethereum transitioned from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to PoS, leading to a reduction of more than 99.95% in energy consumption. Post-Merge, Ethereum's estimated annual energy usage is approximately 0.0026 TWh, roughly equivalent to that of a small town or a single commercial office building. Base benefits from this low-energy model by settling its batched transactions on Ethereum, making it a climate-conscious and energy-efficient solution.

BNB Chain, on the other hand, utilizes a Proof-of-Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism, a hybrid of delegated Proof-of-Stake and Proof-of-Authority. This design significantly reduces energy usage compared to traditional PoW systems by removing energy-intensive mining. Validators are selected based on stake and authority, which requires minimal computational resources. According to publicly available sources, BNB Chain's energy consumption is also orders of magnitude lower than PoW blockchains, contributing to a more sustainable blockchain infrastructure.

The $C token, as a fungible digital asset deployed on both Base and BNB Chain, benefits from these energy-efficient consensus mechanisms. By operating exclusively on blockchains that utilize modern, low-energy consensus mechanisms, the $C token and the Chainbase network support broader sustainability goals and contribute to minimizing adverse climate and environmental effects typically associated with blockchain-based technologies.