MAP Protocol (MAPO)
White paper

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

N	Field	Content
0	Table of content	

02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.
04	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	false
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Summary		
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 admission to trading of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	MAPO is the native crypto-asset of the MAP Protocol network. It serves as the utility and governance token for an omnichain infrastructure enabling trustless swaps of Bitcoin, stablecoins, and tokenized assets across multiple blockchains. Holders of MAPO may use their tokens to: ● Pay cross-chain transaction and protocol fees ● Stake to secure the network and participate in validator/maintainer elections ● Engage in governance processes through MAP DAO, including proposals and voting on protocol upgrades, economic parameters, and ecosystem initiatives ● Access ecosystem-level privileges, including liquidity incentives, affiliate rewards, and developer grants MAPO is deployed on the MAP Protocol mainnet and integrated with cross-chain routing to Bitcoin, Ethereum, BNB Chain, Solana, Tron, and other supported chains. Tokens are freely transferable across supported networks through MAP's omnichain infrastructure, subject to standard network conditions and applicable legal restrictions. MAPO's initial supply was 10,000,000,000, distributed as follows: Team — 15% Foundation — 12% Ecosystem — 21%

		Mining — 30% Institutions and Partners — 22% MAPO tokens are freely transferable, in whole or in part, to third parties, and all associated usage rights and obligations follow the token upon transfer.
09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	MAP Protocol seeks admission to trading of the MAPO token in compliance with MiCA. MAPO is the native token of the MAP Protocol network and is already in circulation among holders and ecosystem participants. No new issuance, subscription period, or discounted early purchase program is associated with this admission request.
Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-Related Risks	**General Risk Factors Associated with Crypto-Asset Offerings** The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including MAPO, is subject to risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency and cross-chain infrastructure markets. **Market Volatility** The value of MAPO may experience substantial fluctuations driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic developments, and market conditions. **Regulatory Risks** Changes in legislation, applicable laws, compliance requirements or the implementation of new regulatory frameworks could affect the availability, trading, or use of MAPO. **Security Risks** The risk of exploitation, hacking or security vulnerabilities of the underlying protocol and/or contracts of the token leading to a loss. **Reputational Risks**

		The potential for damage to an organization's credibility or public trust, which can negatively impact stakeholder confidence and overall business viability.
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	**Concentration of Holdings** A significant portion of MAPO is held by the project's treasury and early contributors. This concentration of ownership may lead to market perception of centralization and could create volatility if large holders decide to liquidate their positions. **Reliance on Core Contributors** The success of MAP Protocol depends heavily on the expertise, execution, and integrity of its core contributors. Should key individuals leave, or if the team fails to deliver anticipated technological upgrades and partnerships, the development of the protocol and the long-term adoption of MAPO may be adversely affected. **Centralized Operational Oversight** Although MAP Protocol's roadmap includes progressive decentralization through community governance, significant aspects of treasury management, technical upgrades, and strategic decision-making currently remain under the oversight of the core contributor group. This interim centralization may conflict with stakeholder expectations of decentralization and introduces risks of unilateral or opaque decision-making. **Evolving Governance Model** While MAP DAO provides a pathway to decentralized governance, its structures and processes are still evolving. Uncertainty in the efficiency and resilience of governance mechanisms could impact responsiveness to critical issues or delay protocol-level decisions.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of MAPO. Prices can fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably due to various factors, including market sentiment, economic indicators, technological developments, regulatory news, and macroeconomic trends. This high level of volatility may lead to sudden gains or losses and can impact the liquidity and tradability of the crypto-asset. **Liquidity** Liquidity refers to the ability to buy or sell a crypto-asset without causing significant price impact. MAPO may experience periods of low liquidity, meaning that it could be difficult to enter or exit positions at desired prices or volumes. Reduced liquidity may result from limited market participation, exchange

		restrictions, or broader market conditions. This can lead to increased price volatility, slippage, and difficulty in executing transactions. **Cybersecurity & Technology Risks** Risks may arise from vulnerabilities in the blockchain technology used by the project or external platforms. Examples include smart contract exploits, compromise of infrastructure, network forking scenarios, or weaknesses in cryptographic algorithms. Such risks could result in loss of funds, disruption of services, or reduced confidence in the protocol. **Adoption Risks** The value and utility of MAP are closely linked to adoption of the protocol. If adoption falls short of expectations, whether due to lack of developer integration, limited user engagement, or competition from alternative solutions, the overall utility and value proposition of MAP may be negatively impacted. **Custody & Ownership Risk** There are risks associated with the safekeeping and control of crypto-assets. These may include the loss or theft of private keys, reliance on custodial services, or insolvency of custodians. Any of these scenarios could result in a partial or total loss of assets.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	**Ecosystem Dependencies** The project relies on external technologies (e.g., underlying blockchain networks, cross-chain infrastructure, and third-party service providers). Any performance, governance, or security issues in these layers could disrupt operations, token transfers, or user access. Similarly, external services integrated into the ecosystem may be subject to licensing, availability, or performance issues outside the team's direct control. **Adoption and Network Effects** The value of MAP is directly tied to adoption of the MAP ecosystem. If developers, builders, or users fail to engage meaningfully with the protocol's tools, demand for the token may remain low. The novelty of omnichain infrastructure may also present educational or usability barriers that limit network growth. **Roadmap Execution Risk** The project has published a long-term roadmap, including future upgrades and ecosystem integrations. These initiatives require sustained coordination, development, and funding. Execution shortfalls or unmet milestones may diminish user trust, reduce engagement, and negatively impact the token's perceived utility.

I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart Contract Risks** MAP Protocol relies on smart contracts to facilitate cross-chain swaps, validator coordination, and automated processes. While these contracts enhance efficiency and decentralization, they also introduce technical risks. Vulnerabilities such as coding errors, design flaws, or security loopholes within the smart contract code may be exploited by malicious actors. Such exploits could result in the loss of assets, disruption of cross-chain operations, unauthorized access to sensitive information, or unintended and irreversible execution of transactions. **Blockchain Network Risks** MAP operates across multiple blockchain infrastructures, including Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other public chains, all maintained by decentralized networks of participants. The functionality and reliability of MAP are therefore dependent on the performance and security of these underlying blockchains. Risks may include network congestion, high transaction fees, delayed processing times, or, in extreme cases, outages and disruptions. Additionally, vulnerabilities or failures in consensus mechanisms, attacks on networks (e.g., 51% attacks), or protocol-level bugs could impact MAP's cross-chain operations and overall availability. **Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities** MAP Protocol's security relies on advanced cryptographic techniques, including threshold signatures (TSS), multiparty computation (MPC), and zero-knowledge proofs. Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could potentially weaken or break current cryptographic standards. Any compromise of these foundations could undermine the protocol's ability to secure transactions and assets. **Privacy** Transactions involving MAP and cross-chain activities are recorded on public blockchains, where transaction data is transparent and permanently accessible. While public addresses do not directly reveal personal identities, transaction histories can be analyzed and, in some cases, linked to individuals through data aggregation or external sources. This transparency may pose privacy concerns for users seeking confidentiality in their financial activity. Transaction data on public blockchains is not inherently private and could be subject to scrutiny by regulators, analytics firms, or malicious actors. **Technology Development Risk** MAP Protocol continues to develop advanced cross-chain infrastructure, including validator rotation, omnichain swaps, and MAPO 2.0 upgrades. These systems are complex and involve ongoing research and engineering. Delays, underperformance, or unforeseen technical challenges in deploying key

		components (e.g., validator election, cross-chain fee models, or zero-knowledge verification) may affect protocol functionality, adoption, and confidence in MAP.
I.6	Mitigation measures	**Security Audits** MAP Protocol's smart contracts and cross-chain infrastructure undergo independent audits by external security firms. All critical issues identified are resolved prior to deployment, and audit reports are made available to the public to ensure transparency and security assurance. **Multi-Signature Treasury Control** The MAP Protocol ecosystem treasury is secured through a multi-signature wallet that requires multiple independent signers for authorization. This setup reduces the risk of unilateral control or malicious internal actions, ensuring collective oversight of treasury operations. **Use of Well-Tested Infrastructure** MAP Protocol integrates with major blockchain ecosystems such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Solana, and Tron, leveraging widely adopted token standards and consensus mechanisms. By building on established networks rather than relying solely on untested custom code, MAP enhances resilience and security. **Progressive Decentralization Strategy** MAP Protocol governance is gradually transitioning to MAP DAO, empowering token holders to participate in treasury allocation, protocol upgrades, and cross-chain fee model adjustments. This decentralization reduces central points of failure and promotes long-term sustainability.
Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	MAP Protocol Foundation
A.2	Legal form	N/A
A.3	Registered address	Advanced Tower, 1st Floor, Panama City, Panama
A.4	Head office	N/A

<table>
<tr><td>A.5</td><td>Registration Date</td><td>2023-04-03</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.6</td><td>Legal entity identifier</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.7</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.8</td><td>Contact telephone number</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.9</td><td>E-mail address</td><td>cooperation@maplabs.io</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.10</td><td>Response Time (Days)</td><td>3-5 working days</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.11</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.12</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>James Cheng</td><td>Advanced Tower, 1st Floor
Panama City, Panama</td><td>CEO</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phi Liu</td><td>Advanced Tower, 1st Floor
Panama City, Panama</td><td>CTO</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rena Kim</td><td>Advanced Tower, 1st Floor
Panama City, Panama</td><td>CMO</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>A.13</td><td>Business Activity</td><td>Map Protocol Foundation is a non-profit entity supporting the development and governance of MAP Protocol, an omnichain infrastructure for cross-chain interoperability. The Foundation supports activities related to research, development, and adoption of MAP Protocol technology, in accordance with</td></tr>
</table>

		Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	N/A
A.15	Newly Established	false
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	MAP Protocol is an open-source omnichain infrastructure project supported by the MAP Foundation. Its financial condition is reflected in treasury reserves, token allocations, and expenditures on development, validators, and ecosystem growth rather than conventional revenue. Over the past three years, resources have been allocated primarily to protocol R&D, validator incentives, ecosystem grants, liquidity support, and exchange integrations. The treasury has remained stable and sufficient to sustain operations, with no external debt financing. Key developments supported by this funding include the launch of the mainnet, integration of Bitcoin and Ethereum, implementation of threshold signature scheme (TSS), and the ongoing MAPO 2.0 upgrade. Non-financial indicators such as validator participation, cross-chain transaction volume, and governance-driven measures (including token burns) highlight steady progress from early development toward wider adoption.
A.17	Financial condition since registration	N/A
Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading		
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	false
B.2	Name	N/A
B.3	Legal form	N/A

B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.5	Head office	N/A
B.6	Registration Date	N/A
B.7	Legal entity identifier	N/A
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
B.9	Parent Company	N/A
B.10	Members of the Management body	N/A
B.11	Business Activity	N/A
B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	N/A
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	N/A
C.2	Legal form	N/A

C.3	Registered address	N/A
C.4	Head office	N/A
C.5	Registration Date	N/A
C.6	Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform	N/A
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
C.8	Parent Company	N/A
C.9	Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation	N/A
C.10	Members of the Management body	N/A
C.11	Operator Business Activity	N/A
C.12	Parent Company Business Activity	N/A

C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project		
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	MAP Protocol
D.2	Crypto-assets name	MAP Protocol (MAPO)
D.3	Abbreviation	MAPO
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	MAP Protocol is a peer-to-peer omnichain infrastructure designed for trustless swaps of Bitcoin, stablecoins, and tokenized assets across blockchains. Its mission is to enable a unified, chain-agnostic liquidity layer where users and applications can move value securely without centralized intermediaries. MAP Protocol leverages light-client verification, zero-knowledge proofs, and threshold signature technology to achieve native cross-chain settlement. MAPO, the network's token, is used for transaction fees, validator incentives, governance, and ecosystem growth across the omnichain network.

D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	**Legal persons** The MAP Protocol project is developed and supported by a decentralized contributor community, with oversight and governance provided by MAP Protocol Foundation.
D.6	Utility Token Classification	True
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	N/A
D.8	Plans for the token	**Key past milestones involving MAP Protocol and MAPO include:** ● **2020–2022**: Launch of MAP Protocol mainnet and establishment of its light-client cross-chain infrastructure. ● **2023**: Deployment of Bitcoin Layer-2 functionality, enabling BTC-native cross-chain swaps. ● **2024**: Expansion of omnichain swap routes to major ecosystems, including Ethereum, BNB Chain, Tron, Solana, and TON. ● **2024**: Deployment of Butter Network, the first frontend powered by MAP Protocol, to bring BTC and stablecoin swaps to users. ● **2024**: Launch of MAP DAO and community-driven token burn initiative (December 2024). **Planned milestones include:** These planned milestones reflect the current development direction of MAP Protocol as communicated through community updates, governance discussions, and technical reports. ● **MAPO 2.0 upgrade** Implementation of CrossX verification nodes, maintainer election/rotation mechanisms, and a redesigned cross-chain fee and incentive model to enhance scalability and decentralization. ● **Expanded cross-chain routing** Support for BTC, stablecoins, and tokenized asset swaps across multiple chains, including Solana–BTC routing.

		• **Ecosystem expansion** Rollout of SDKs, wallet integrations, and application partnerships to drive adoption and usage. • **Validator decentralization** Strengthening network security through maintainer-based MPC/TSS validation and validator rotation processes. • **Governance and DAO** Further activation of MAP DAO to expand community participation in decision-making, building on initiatives such as the 2024 MAPO burn. • **Strategic shift** MAP Protocol is evolving from a Bitcoin layer-2 for peer-to-peer cross-chain interoperability to an omnichain infrastructure for BTC, stablecoin, and tokenized asset swaps, positioning itself as a core layer for cross-chain liquidity and adoption.
D.9	Resource Allocation	**Financial resources** MAP Protocol has been supported through a combination of token allocations at genesis and early-stage funding from institutional backers. Its ongoing development, contributor incentives, and ecosystem growth are sustained by the foundation treasury and community token distribution. **Token allocation at genesis** Token allocations were structured to support long-term ecosystem growth, contributor incentives, and the foundation treasury.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	MAP Protocol's on-chain treasury and allocated tokens may be used to support protocol development, validator incentives, ecosystem growth, and liquidity provision.
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	Facilitating secondary trading of MAPO tokens for consumers on the Kraken trading platform, in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework.

E.3	Fundraising Target	N/A
E.4	Minimum Subscription Goals	N/A
E.5	Maximum Subscription Goal	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription Acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription Allocation	N/A
E.8	Issue Price	N/A
E.9	Official currency or other crypto-assets determining the issue price	N/A
E.10	Subscription fee	N/A
E.11	Offer Price Determination Method	N/A
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded crypto-assets	Fixed total supply of **10 000 000 000 tokens**
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL

E.14	Holder restrictions	N/A
E.15	Reimbursement Notice	N/A
E.16	Refund Mechanism	N/A
E.17	Refund Timeline	N/A
E.18	Offer Phases	N/A
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	N/A
E.20	Time-limited offer	No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/crypto-assets	N/A
E.24	Payment Methods for crypto-asset Purchase	N/A

E.25	Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement	N/A
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	N/A
E.27	Transfer of Purchased crypto-assets	N/A
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	N/A
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	N/A
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	9845003D98SCC2851458
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading Platforms name	Payward Global Solutions LTD dba Kraken
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	PGSL

E.35	Trading Platforms Access	N/A
E.36	Involved costs	N/A
E.37	Offer Expenses	N/A
E.38	Conflicts of Interest	No conflicts of interest are foreseen in relation to the admission to trading. Any potential conflicts will be managed in accordance with the policies of the trading platform.
E.39	Applicable law	The admission to trading of MAPO shall be governed by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction of the trading platform.
E.40	Competent court	Any disputes or claims shall be subject to the competent courts of the jurisdiction applicable to the trading platform.
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-Asset Type	MAPO is classified as a crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token under MiCA (EU) 2023/1114.
F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	MAPO’s primary function is to serve as the foundational currency of the MAP Protocol ecosystem. Holders can use MAPO to participate in cross-chain swaps, pay protocol fees, stake for ecosystem incentives, and access special allocations within the MAP ecosystem.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	Governance functionality for MAPO is planned but not yet live. Once implemented, staked MAPO will allow holders to propose and vote on protocol decisions, treasury disbursements, cross-chain routing parameters, and ecosystem upgrades. This governance system will activate progressively as MAP Protocol’s decentralization milestones and smart contract deployments are completed.

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 crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	MAPO is the governance and ecosystem token of MAP Protocol. It is designed as the native crypto-asset for an omnichain infrastructure enabling cross-chain swaps of BTC, stablecoins, and tokenized assets. Holders may use MAPO to pay transaction fees, participate in staking to earn ecosystem privileges, and (once governance is live) propose and vote on protocol decisions. Tokens are fully transferable and subject to network and legal conditions.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	MAP Protocol
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.mapprotocol.io/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-10-15
F.10	Publication date	2025-10-22
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	N/A
F.12	Language or languages of the white paper	English

F.13	Digital Token Identifier	N/A
F.14	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	N/A
F.15	Voluntary data flag	false
F.16	Personal data flag	true Note: The white paper includes names and business addresses of natural persons in section A.12. This information is limited to what is necessary for regulatory disclosure. The processing and retention of this personal data is carried out in compliance with applicable data protection laws, including the GDPR.
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, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway
Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	**Governance** MAPO holders will be able to participate in protocol governance (e.g., voting on treasury spending, upgrades, and ecosystem initiatives) once the governance mechanism is fully activated. **Ecosystem Rights** Holders may use MAPO tokens to pay cross-chain transaction fees, participate in campaigns, access special allocations in ecosystem launches, and stake for incentives such as referral rewards or other protocol privileges.

G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	**Ecosystem Participation** Holders connect a compatible wallet (e.g., MetaMask for EVM chains or Phantom for Solana) to MAP Protocol-supported interfaces such as Butter Network to pay transaction fees, participate in campaigns, stake MAPO, or access other protocol privileges. These interactions are executed through smart contracts, and rights are automatically activated upon confirmation of the on-chain transaction. **Governance** Governance via the MAP DAO is planned but not yet live. At present, holders cannot vote or directly influence protocol parameters; their rights are limited to usage, staking, and fee-related functions. Governance will be introduced in a future phase, at which time holders will be able to stake MAPO and vote on-chain to influence treasury spending, protocol upgrades, and ecosystem initiatives.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to MAPO, as described in this white paper, reflect the information available at the time of publication. Currently, holders' rights are limited to usage, staking, and fee-related functions. Future modifications of rights and obligations, once MAP DAO governance is launched, may occur through on-chain community voting. Such modifications may include adjustments to protocol parameters (e.g., transaction fees, validator incentives), treasury allocations, and ecosystem initiatives. MAP DAO governance cannot alter the fixed total supply of MAPO or confiscate tokens held by users. Any governance-approved modifications will be implemented transparently on-chain and subject to publicly auditable smart contracts.
G.4	Future Public Offers	MAP Protocol does not currently plan any additional public offers of MAPO tokens beyond those described in this white paper
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	MAP Protocol retains 1764000000 MAPO tokens (approximately 17% of the total supply) as part of the ecosystem treasury. These tokens are managed by the MAP Protocol Foundation and are intended for protocol development, ecosystem incentives, and strategic partnerships.

G.6	Utility Token Classification	True
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	MAPO is the governance and ecosystem token of MAP Protocol. It is designed as the native crypto-asset for an omnichain infrastructure enabling cross-chain swaps of BTC, stablecoins, and tokenized assets. Holders may use MAPO to pay transaction fees, participate in staking to earn ecosystem privileges, and (once governance is live) propose and vote on protocol decisions. Tokens are fully transferable and subject to network and legal conditions.
G.8	Utility Tokens Redemption	N/A
G.9	Non-Trading request	false
G.10	Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions	MAP Protocol does not impose restrictions on the transfer of MAPO tokens. Transfers are subject to standard network conditions and applicable laws. However, trading platforms where MAPO is listed may enforce their own restrictions in line with local regulations and internal policies.
G.12	Supply Adjustment Protocols	false
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	MAPO has a fixed maximum supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens. A one-time burn was conducted in December 2024 through MAP DAO governance. No ongoing supply adjustment mechanisms exist.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	false
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	N/A

G.16	Compensation Schemes	false
G.17	Compensation Schemes Description	N/A
G.18	Applicable law	Any dispute relating to this white paper shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Panama without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of Panama or any other jurisdiction).
G.19	Competent court	Any disputes or claims arising out of this white paper will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Panamanian courts.
Part H – information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology	MAPO is issued as an ERC-20 token on EVM-compatible blockchains, leveraging the underlying distributed ledger technology to provide secure, verifiable, and transparent transactions. Cross-chain swaps are facilitated through MAP Protocol's threshold signature scheme (TSS) and on-chain verification nodes, enabling atomic and secure transfers between supported blockchains.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	MAPO uses widely adopted token standards, primarily the ERC-20 standard for EVM-compatible chains, ensuring compatibility with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications. Cross-chain swaps rely on the threshold signature scheme (TSS) and on-chain verification nodes to securely execute atomic transfers. The protocol follows established cryptographic and blockchain best practices to maintain integrity, interoperability, and reliability across supported networks.
H.3	Technology Used	MAPO uses the ERC-20 token standard on EVM-compatible chains. For cross-chain transfers, MAP Protocol leverages threshold signature scheme (TSS) and on-chain verification nodes to securely hold, transfer, and settle assets across supported networks.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	MAP Protocol operates its own mainnet, running an iBFT-based PoS consensus mechanism. Its native token MAPO serves as the medium for staking, gas fees, and governance. Through its proprietary cross-chain protocol, MAPO will be bridged to Ethereum and Binance Smart Chain. The bridged MAPO relies on the mainchain consensus of Ethereum and BSC, utilizing ETH and BNB as gas fees.

H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Transactions in MAPO on Ethereum and BNB Chain pay the standard chain gas fees, collected by host-chain validators. MAP Protocol additionally charges MAPO-denominated fees on cross-chain actions to incentivize its own relayers and validators.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	true
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	N/A
H.8	Audit	true
H.9	Audit outcome	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xI0rZA41Dh9x4fWvCPsa38meZtbVwfGp/view?usp=sharing
J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
S.1	Name	MAP Protocol Foundation
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	25052473
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	MAPO
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	MAP Protocol operates its own mainnet, running an iBFT-based PoS consensus mechanism. Its native token MAPO serves as the medium for staking, gas fees, and governance. Through its proprietary cross-chain protocol, MAPO will be bridged to Ethereum

		and Binance Smart Chain. The bridged MAPO relies on the mainchain consensus of Ethereum and BSC, utilizing ETH and BNB as gas fees.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Transactions in MAPO on Ethereum and BNB Chain pay the standard chain gas fees, collected by host-chain validators. MAP Protocol additionally charges MAPO-denominated fees on cross-chain actions to incentivize its own relayers and validators.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2024-09-28
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2025-09-28
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption	29172.80511 kWh/a
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the networks Ethereum and Map Protocol is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. For the calculation of energy consumptions of the DLTs in scope, the so called “bottom-up” approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices

		was measured in certified test laboratories. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.
Supplementary information only mandatory if the annual energy consumption is 500MWh (or 500,000kWh) or more		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	32.2255486008 %
S.11	Energy intensity	0.00009 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	0.00000 tCO2e/a
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	9.70882 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00004 kgCO2e
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity

		Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.