MiCA White Paper

MOG Coin

(MOG)

Version 1.0
Aug 2025

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR) for the European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: seeking admission to trading EEA.

Prepared and Filed by LCX.com

NOTE: THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY ANY COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN ANY MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA. THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, ensuring that all relevant reporting formats, content specifications, and machine-readable structures outlined in Annex I of this regulation have been fully mapped and implemented, particularly reflected through the Recitals, to enable proper notification under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR).

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01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-09-01

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

02 This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Economic Area. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

Where relevant in accordance with Article 6(3), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, reference shall be made to ‘person seeking admission to trading’ or to ‘operator of the trading platform’ instead of ‘offeror’.

03 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 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 Not Applicable

06 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

This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law.

This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The MOG token is a fungible, transferable digital asset operating on the Ethereum blockchain (ERC-20 standard) and bridged to the Base Layer-2 network.

Type & Classification: Voluntarily disclosed as a “Other Crypto Asset” under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA), granting holders access to governance, premium community features, and incentive programmes within the MOG ecosystem.

Blockchain & Consensus:

Primary Network: Ethereum mainnet secured by Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus.

Secondary Network: Base Layer-2 scaling solution using optimistic rollups for faster and cheaper transactions, settled on Ethereum.

Token Standard: ERC-20, ensuring compatibility with Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) applications, wallets, and smart contracts.

Total Supply: 420,690,000,000,000 MOG, fixed at deployment with no minting or burning functionality in the current smart contract.

Fungibility: All tokens are interchangeable and identical in value and function.

Divisibility: Tokens can be divided into units of up to 18 decimal places.

Transferability: Freely transferable between Ethereum-compatible wallets and across Ethereum and Base via bridging smart contracts, subject to applicable AML/CFT regulations.

Rights & Obligations: Provides access to MOG ecosystem utilities, governance voting, and rewards. Does not confer equity, ownership, profit-sharing rights, or redemption rights for fiat or other assets.

Environmental Considerations: Operates on Ethereum’s PoS system, significantly reducing energy consumption and aligning with MiCA’s sustainability objectives.

09 Not applicable

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

Here are the key information about the MOG Coin:

Total offer amount	Not Applicable
Total number of tokens to be offered to the public	Not Applicable
Subscription period	Not Applicable
Minimum and maximum subscription amount	Not Applicable
Issue price	Not Applicable
Subscription fees (if any)	Not Applicable
Target holders of tokens	Not Applicable
Description of offer phases	Not Applicable
CASP responsible for placing the token (if any)	Not Applicable
Form of placement	Not Applicable
Admission to trading	LCX AG, Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

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

A.1 Name

LCX

A.2 Legal Form

AG

A.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

A.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

A.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

A.8 Contact Telephone Number

+423 235 40 15

A.9 E-mail Address

legal@lcx.com

A.10 Response Time (Days)

020

A.11 Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

A.13 Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein's Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act ("Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz" in short "TVTG") also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX is not yet formally supervised under MiCA until the license is granted by the competent authority.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
- Token Issuer – Marketing and distribution of tokens.
- TT Transfer Service Provider – Crypto-asset transfers between ledger addresses.
- Token Generator & Tokenization Service Provider – Creation and issuance of tokens.
- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly Established

false

A.16 Financial Condition for the past three Years

LCX AG has a strong capital base, with CHF 1 million (approx. 1,126,000 USD) in share capital (Stammkapital) and a solid equity position (Eigenkapital) in 2023. The company has experienced fluctuations in financial performance over the past three years, reflecting the dynamic nature of the crypto market. While LCX AG recorded a loss in 2022, primarily due to a market downturn and a security breach, it successfully covered the impact through reserves. The company has remained financially stable, achieving revenues and profits in 2021, 2023 and 2024 while maintaining break-even operations.

In 2023 and 2024, LCX AG strengthened its operational efficiency, expanded its business activities, and upheld a stable financial position. Looking ahead to 2025, the company anticipates positive financial development, supported by market uptrends, an inflow of customer funds, and strong business performance. Increased adoption of digital assets and service expansion are expected to drive higher revenues and profitability, further reinforcing LCX AG's financial position.

A.17 Financial Condition Since Registration

LCX AG has been financially stable since its registration, supported by CHF 1 million in share capital (Stammkapital) and continuous business growth. Since its inception, the company has expanded its operations, secured multiple regulatory registrations, and established itself as a key player in the crypto and blockchain industry.

While market conditions have fluctuated, LCX AG has maintained strong revenues and break-even operations. The company has consistently reinvested in its platform, technology, and regulatory compliance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The LCX Token has been a fundamental part of the ecosystem, with a market capitalization of approximately $200 million USD and an all-time high exceeding $500 million USD in 2022. Looking ahead, LCX AG anticipates continued financial growth, driven by market uptrends, increased adoption of digital assets, and expanding business activities.

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

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

True

B.2 Name

MOG Coin

B.3 Legal Form

MOG work as DAO

B.4 Registered Address

Not Available

B.5 Head Office

Not applicable

B.6 Registration Date

Not Available

B.7 Legal Entity Identifier

Not available

B.8 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

Not applicable

B.9 Parent Company

Not Available

B.10 Members of the Management Body

MOG is a decentralized community-driven project with no incorporated issuer or legal entity. There is no centralized management body or registered office. For the purpose of admission to trading in the EEA, responsibility for this White Paper lies with LCX AG, as the person seeking admission under MiCA.

B.11 Business Activity

Not Available

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not Available

C. 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

LCX AG

C.2 Legal Form

AG

C.3 Registered Address

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C.4 Head Office

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C.5 Registration Date

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C.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

C.8 Parent Company

Not Applicable

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

LCX is voluntarily preparing this MiCA-compliant whitepaper for MOG to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. LCX is providing this document to support its role as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) and ensure compliance with MiCA regulations in facilitating MOG trading on its platform.

C.10 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

C.11 Operator Business Activity

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- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

D. PART D - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1 Crypto-Asset Project Name

MOG Coin

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name

MOG

D.3 Abbreviation

MOG

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description

The MOG ecosystem comprises:

Governance Platform – On-chain governance tools allowing holders to propose and vote on community initiatives, development priorities, and partnership decisions.

Community Engagement Features – Access to exclusive events, premium content, and collaborative campaigns that strengthen the project's culture.

Incentive Programmes – Staking rewards, loyalty bonuses, and community challenge prizes to promote long-term engagement.

Partner Integrations – Collaborations with decentralised applications (dApps), NFT marketplaces, and Layer-2 projects.

Blockchain Infrastructure:

Primary Network: Ethereum mainnet (ERC-20 standard).

Additional Network: Base Layer-2 solution using optimistic rollups for lower-cost, faster transactions.

Security: Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism provides Layer-1 security, while Base uses a sequencer and fraud-proof system to settle transactions on Ethereum.

Token Role:

MOG acts as the key to unlocking services within the ecosystem — enabling governance participation, premium access, and in-platform transactions. It is not pegged to any asset or currency, carries no redemption rights for fiat, and does not represent ownership or equity in the issuer.

The project roadmap includes the deployment of expanded governance tools, further dApp integrations, and continuous enhancements to the MOG community's digital infrastructure.

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

Persons/entities such as founders, developers, or team members identity remains anonymous till date. No exact information about the team or person involved is available.

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 MOG token facilitates governance participation, access to premium community features, and eligibility for incentive programmes. The issuer has no plans to peg MOG to any asset or currency, introducing redemption rights for fiat. Future developments may expand its use within partner platforms, subject to governance approval and MiCA compliance.

D.9 Resource Allocation

Proceeds from the initial token offering will be allocated as follows:

Platform & Ecosystem Development – 40%

Development of governance infrastructure, integration with partner dApps, and technical upgrades.

Community Incentives & Rewards – 25%

Staking rewards, engagement incentives, and liquidity provision.

Marketing & Partnerships – 15%

Awareness campaigns, event sponsorships, and strategic collaborations.

Compliance & Legal – 10%

Regulatory filings, AML/CFT tools, and MiCA reporting obligations.

Reserve Fund – 10%

Held for unforeseen operational or market conditions.

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

Funds and/or crypto-assets collected during the offering will be securely held in multi-signature wallets. They will be used to:

- Build and maintain the MOG governance platform.
- Conduct security audits and smart contract verifications.
- Fund community reward programmes and liquidity pools.
- Cover legal, compliance, and operational costs.
- Provide strategic reserves for future ecosystem development.

E. 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

LCX is voluntarily filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for MOG Token to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. By doing so, LCX strengthens its position as a regulated exchange, ensuring a trustworthy and transparent trading environment for MOG within the EU's evolving regulatory framework. Additionally, this filing facilitates market access and institutional adoption by removing uncertainty for institutional investors and regulated entities seeking to engage with MOG in a compliant manner. It further supports the broader market adoption and integration of MOG into the regulated financial ecosystem, reinforcing LCX's role in shaping compliant and transparent crypto markets.

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

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

A total of 500,000,000 MOG will be offered or admitted to trading in the initial distribution phase. The remaining 500,000,000 MOG is reserved for ecosystem development, governance incentives, team allocation (vested), treasury operations, and liquidity support.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable

E.32 Placement Form

NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms name

LCX AG

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

LCXE

E.35 Trading Platforms Access

MOG Token is widely traded on multiple regulated and unregulated trading platforms globally. MOG is not restricted to a single exchange and can be accessed by retail and institutional investors worldwide.

LCX Exchange also provides access to MOG Token trading with the MOG/EUR pair. Investors can access MOG Token through LCX.com, the official LCX exchange, as well as other supported cryptocurrency trading platforms. To trade MOG, users must register, complete KYC (Know Your Customer) verification, and comply with platform-specific requirements.

E.36 Involved Costs

Not applicable

E.37 Offer Expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of Interest

Not applicable

E.39 Applicable Law

For admission to trading of MOG on LCX, the applicable law is Liechtenstein law, applied in accordance with MiCA and EU regulations.

E.40 Competent Court

Any disputes related to services provided by LCX fall under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Liechtenstein. For decentralized on-chain activities in the MOG ecosystem outside LCX, applicable law depends on the user's jurisdiction, and no centralized legal recourse applies.

F. PART F - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality

The MOG token provides holders with access to specific rights, services, and participation opportunities within the project's community-driven framework. Its primary functions are:

Governance Participation – Holders can propose and vote on ecosystem decisions, including upgrades, partnerships, and incentive structures, through on-chain governance mechanisms.

Access to Features – Unlocks premium community features, special events, exclusive content, and partner integrations available only to token holders.

Incentive Programmes – Eligible for staking, loyalty rewards, and promotional campaigns designed to encourage long-term engagement.

Medium of Exchange within Ecosystem – Used for transactions, access fees, and service payments within MOG-supported platforms.

Limitations:

MOG does not confer ownership or profit rights, is not pegged to any asset or currency, and carries no redemption rights for fiat or other assets. Its value is determined by market demand and supply conditions.

Interoperability:

The token can be used on Ethereum and Base networks, enabling holders to benefit from Ethereum's security and Base's scalability. Bridging is facilitated through Ethereum smart contracts, ensuring safe movement between layers.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities

Participation rewards, network access, governance. Functionality will be activated progressively through protocol upgrades and scaling.

F.4 Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics

The MOG token is a fungible, transferable digital asset deployed as an ERC-20 smart contract on the Ethereum blockchain and bridged to the Base Layer-2 network.

Type and Classification: Voluntarily disclosed as a "Other Crypto Asset" token under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA), providing access to governance, community features, and incentive programmes within the MOG ecosystem.

Total Supply: MOG has a total supply of 420,690,000,000,000 MOG, fixed at deployment; no minting or burning functions are present in the current smart contract.

Fungibility: All tokens are identical in value and function, interchangeable between holders.

Divisibility: Tokens are divisible to 18 decimal places.

Transferability: Freely transferable between Ethereum-compatible wallets and via the Base bridge, subject to applicable AML/CFT restrictions.

Consensus Mechanism: Ethereum Proof-of-Stake (PoS) secures Layer-1; Base uses optimistic rollups on the OP Stack, batching transactions for settlement on Ethereum.

Rights and Obligations: Grants access to MOG ecosystem utilities, governance participation, and reward programmes. Does not confer ownership, equity, profit-sharing rights, or redemption rights for fiat or other assets.

Technology Standards: ERC-20 token standard; Solidity-based smart contracts deployed on EVM-compatible networks.

Environmental Considerations: Operates on Ethereum's PoS consensus, significantly reducing energy usage and aligning with MiCA's sustainability objectives.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

MOG Coin

F.8 Website of the issuer

https://mogcoin.xyz/

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

2025-10-01

F.10 Publication date

2025-10-01

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

C4044KDRD

F.14 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

Q4D4GKD66

F.15 Voluntary data flag

true

F.16 Personal data flag

false

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Liechtenstein

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, 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

Holders of the MOG token do not acquire legal ownership, profit rights, or claims against MOG Governance or its affiliates. MOG functions as a token granting users access to the MOG ecosystem, including governance participation (via proposals and votes), staking, and gas fee payments. Token holders must comply with platform terms and applicable laws, including anti-money laundering (AML) obligations when required.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligation

Rights (such as participation in governance or staking) are exercised via on-chain mechanisms within the MOG ecosystem using EVM-compatible wallets. Governance rights may be exercised through MOG's decentralized governance protocol, where eligible MOG holders can propose and vote on key decisions. Access to staking and ecosystem utilities requires interaction with MOG smart contracts.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations

Any modification to the rights or obligations attached to the MOG token will be carried out in accordance with applicable laws, contractual commitments, and the governance framework of the MOG ecosystem.

Such modifications may include changes to token utility[1], governance rights, fee structures, or platform access conditions. They can only be implemented under the following conditions:

Governance Approval – Changes must be proposed and approved through the on-chain governance mechanism (or other decision-making process defined in the MOG governance framework).

Transparent Disclosure – A detailed announcement describing the proposed change, its rationale, and potential impacts on token holders must be published through official communication channels before implementation.

Technical Implementation Safeguards – All smart contract upgrades or parameter changes must be executed through secure, audited processes, including multi-signature authorisation where applicable.

Regulatory Compliance – Any modification must remain compliant with MiCA and other applicable EU or national legislation.

No Retroactive Detriment – Changes cannot retroactively remove rights already exercised by token holders unless explicitly required by law or security considerations.

If the modification is material (e.g., significantly altering the token's functionality, governance, or economic model), the issuer will prepare and publish an updated version of the MOG token whitepaper and notify the relevant competent authority, as required under MiCA.

G.4 Future Public Offers

Not applicable

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

G.6 Utility Token Classification

False

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

Not Applicable

[1] While MOG provides utility within the ecosystem, it does not constitute a Utility Token under Article 3(1)(8) of MiCA, as its access rights are not contractually guaranteed nor tied to specific, identifiable goods or services.

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 MOG token has a fixed total supply of [i.e. 420,690,000,000,000 MOG] minted at contract deployment. The underlying ERC-20 smart contract does not include functions for additional minting or token destruction beyond the initial supply parameters. As such, no automatic or discretionary supply adjustments are permitted under the current protocol.

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Because the supply is fixed, there are no active mechanisms for increasing or decreasing the total supply. Any future change to supply parameters would require a new smart contract deployment or a governance-approved upgrade, subject to:

- Approval through the MOG governance process.
- Transparent public disclosure prior to implementation.
- Technical execution via secure, audited contract migration.
- Compliance with MiCA requirements, including updated whitepaper notification to the competent authority.

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

For admission to trading of MOG on LCX, the applicable law is Liechtenstein law, applied in accordance with MiCA and EU regulations.

G.19 Competent Court

Any disputes related to services provided by LCX fall under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Liechtenstein. For decentralized on-chain activities in the MOG ecosystem outside LCX, applicable law depends on the user’s jurisdiction, and no centralized legal recourse applies.

H. PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 Distributed ledger technology

The MOG token is deployed on the Ethereum blockchain, a public, permissionless distributed ledger secured through a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. It is also bridged to the Base network, an Ethereum Layer-2 solution that uses optimistic rollups to batch transactions and submit them to Ethereum for final settlement.

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards

MOG follows the ERC-20 token standard as defined by the Ethereum ecosystem. This standard specifies the interface for fungible tokens, ensuring compatibility with Ethereum wallets, smart contracts, and decentralised applications. Bridging between Ethereum and Base uses canonical bridge smart contracts that conform to Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) standards and the OP Stack rollup protocol.

H.3 Technology Used

Blockchain: Ethereum mainnet and Base Layer-2

Consensus Mechanism (L1): Ethereum Proof-of-Stake, involving validators who stake ETH to propose and attest to blocks, with penalties for malicious or inactive behaviour.

Layer-2 Scaling: Base network, built on the OP Stack, utilising optimistic rollups with a sequencer for batching transactions and a fraud-proof challenge period for withdrawals.

Token Standard: ERC-20 fungible token.

Smart Contracts: Written in Solidity, deployed on EVM-compatible networks, and verified on blockchain explorers for transparency.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism

MOG utilizes a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism based on Ethereum Blockchain.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

True

H.7 DLT Functionality Description

The MOG token is an ERC-20 asset on Ethereum and Base, an Ethereum Layer-2 using optimistic rollups via the OP Stack. Ethereum’s Proof-of-Stake secures Layer-1 transactions, while Base batches Layer-2 transactions for lower costs and faster processing, using Ethereum smart contracts for deposits, withdrawals, and dispute resolution. This design combines Ethereum’s security with Base’s scalability, aligning with MiCA’s operational resilience and sustainability objectives.

H.8 Audit

True

H.9 Audit Outcome

The MOG coin has successfully undergone a comprehensive smart contract audit, ensuring its security and integrity. Here is the link to the audit report: MOG audit Report

I. PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 Offer-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The value of MOG can fluctuate significantly due to market dynamics, potentially leading to investment losses.

Regulatory Uncertainty: Changes in regulatory environments across jurisdictions may impact the offering or trading of MOG.

Information Asymmetry: Investors may face challenges in accessing complete or timely information, affecting their decision-making.

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks

Decentralized Governance: The MOG ecosystem operates without a central authority, which may lead to coordination challenges or delays in decision-making.

Operational Dependencies: Reliance on key contributors or developers could pose risks if these parties disengage or face operational issues.

Legal and Compliance Risks: The absence of a centralized issuer may complicate legal accountability and compliance with evolving regulations.

I.3 Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Security Vulnerabilities: Risks such as hacking, phishing, or loss of private keys can lead to the loss of MOG tokens.

Liquidity Constraints: Limited market liquidity may hinder the ability to buy or sell MOG token without significant price impact.

Technological Obsolescence: Rapid technological advancements may render the MOG token less competitive or outdated.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks

Development Delays: Technical challenges or resource constraints may delay the implementation of planned features or upgrades.

Ecosystem Dependencies: The project's success is intertwined with the broader blockchain ecosystem, and issues in related projects could have cascading effects.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks

Smart Contract Bugs: Vulnerabilities in smart contracts could be exploited, leading to financial losses or system malfunctions.

Network Attacks: The MOG network could be susceptible to attacks such as 51% attacks, which may compromise network integrity.

Scalability Issues: As usage grows, the network may face scalability challenges, affecting performance and user experience.

I.6 Mitigation Measures

Security Audits: Regular third-party audits of smart contracts and network infrastructure to identify and address vulnerabilities.

Community Governance: Implementing decentralized governance mechanisms to facilitate transparent decision-making and adaptability.

Regulatory Engagement: Proactive engagement with regulators to ensure compliance and adapt to legal developments.

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

Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.

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

The MOG token operates on the Ethereum blockchain, secured by a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) mechanism. Its low carbon footprint and energy-efficient infrastructure support MiCA's environmental objectives for sustainable distributed ledger technologies. The network's annual energy consumption is 5818.45362 kWh kWh.

General information	
S.1 Name *Name reported in field A.1*	LCX
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier Identifier referred to in field A.2	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset Name of the crypto-asset, as reported in field D.2	MOG
S.4 Consensus Mechanism The consensus mechanism, as reported in field H.4	Proof-of-Stake (PoS)
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Incentive mechanisms to secure transactions and any fees applicable, as reported in field H.5	Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-07-27
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-07-27
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption	
S.8 Energy consumption	5818.45362 kWh per year

Total amount of energy used for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions, expressed per calendar year.	
Sources and methodologies	
S.9 Energy consumption sources and Methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in field S.8	The energy consumption of the MOG token is calculated using a bottom-up approach, focusing on node activity. Public data, open-source tools, and certified lab tests inform estimates. Network-level energy use is attributed to the token based on its gas usage, using FFG DTI data to identify asset implementations.

J.2 Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Not Applicable