MiCA White Paper

ByteNova (BYTE)

Version 1.0

2025-12-11

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

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EU/EEA

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.

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01 Date of notification

2025-12-11

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

The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.

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

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

SUMMARY

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

Warning

This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper.

The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto–asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone.

The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law.

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

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The ByteNova (BYTE) token is integral to the ByteNova ecosystem, centred around Edge AI technologies. It primarily facilitates user rewards, developer incentives, marketplace transactions, and premium feature access. The token acts as a utility token without conferring ownership rights, dividend entitlement, voting rights in corporate governance, or any claims against a legal entity. All rights associated with ByteNova tokens are governed by protocol-level rules, subject to community led governance and validator consensus for protocol upgrades. Token holders are not automatically granted voting rights over any legal entity. ByteNova currently exists on BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum, and Base.

Category	Tokens	Percentage
Private Rounds	170 000 000	17%
Team & Advisors	150 000 000	15%
Foundation	100 000 000	10%
Airdrop	50 000 000	5%
Incentive Pool	200 000 000	20%
Ecosystem	330 000 000	33%

09

ByteNova utility tokens (BYTE) provide access to a range of goods and services within its ecosystem. Users can utilise tokens to unlock premium AI features, buy, sell, or subscribe to user-generated N.O.V.A functions, accessories, and extensions in the user-generated content (UGC) marketplace. The tokens enable customizable AI interactions, premium subscriptions for high-end features, and access to developer plugins, APIs, and MCP tools that enhance N.O.V.A's capabilities. No notable restrictions on token transferability are indicated.

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

No offer of ByteNova (BYTE) tokens is made to the public in connection with this disclosure. The token is already issued and in circulation. There is no new issuance, subscription period, fundraising, target subscription goal, issue price, or subscription fee.

The admission to trading of ByteNova (BYTE) on Bitvavo B.V. is not linked to any new or ongoing discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sales, or staged offerings. Admission is sought solely to provide market access, liquidity, and regulated availability for eligible users in the European Economic Area.

No crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token on a firm commitment or best effort basis. Use of the trading platform is subject to the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V., with fees set independently by the platform.

Field	Information
Offer to the public	No offer to the public. The token is already issued and in circulation.
Total offer amount	Not applicable
Total number of tokens to be offered	Not applicable
Subscription period	Not applicable
Minimum and maximum subscription goals	Not applicable
Issue price	Not applicable
Subscription fees	Not applicable
Prospective holders	Not applicable
Offer phases	Not applicable
CASP placing the token	Not applicable
Form of placement	Not applicable
Admission to trading	Admission to trading is sought for ByteNova (BYTE), to trade on Bitvavo B.V. - a trading platform operating in the EEA.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading

A.1 Name

BN Labs Limited

A.2 Legal form

6EH6

A.3 Registered address

Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

A.4 Head office

Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands

A.5 Registration date

2025-08-21

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

BVI Company Number: 2185041

A.8 Contact telephone number

Not applicable

A.9 E-mail address

official@bytenova.ai

A.10 Response time (Days)

021

A.11 Parent company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Business address	Management Function
C C Payas	Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Co-Founder / CEO
J Sohn	Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Co-Founder / CMO
R Marocco	Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	CFO
M Zanarella	Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	COO

A.13 Business activity

ByteNova operates on a dual-revenue model combining consumer subscriptions (To C) and developer ecosystem monetization (To D) - both powered by its edge AI + Web3 infrastructure.

1. Consumer Layer - N.O.V.A AI Companion Subscription Model: Users pay monthly or annual fees for VIP access, providing access to certain advanced AI models (e.g., GPT, DeepSeek), custom skins, and offering increased reward-accrual rates where applicable. NFT & Mining Revenue: Each user mints a Soulbound NFT to activate N.O.V.A; daily engagement earns points redeemable via tokens, creating a sustainable usage loop.
2. Developer & Marketplace Layer Plugin Economy: Developers stake tokens to publish plugins; users pay tokens to use them. ByteNova earns a 10% platform fee on every transaction. Token Utility: Tokens serve as gas for plugin interactions, NFT upgrades, and marketplace access - driving on-chain activity and token demand.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly established

true

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Not applicable

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Since its registration, ByteNova has maintained its current operations through cost management, diversified revenue sources, and via backing from institutional investors. Although the company has not been established for three years, its financial development since inception has supported the continuation of its business activities.

ByteNova averages approximately $250,000 USD in monthly expenditures across product development, AI infrastructure, and community operations. On the revenue side, the company has generated inflows from VIP subscriptions, SBT/NFT minting, and early product-driven monetization. These activities have produced monthly recurring revenue even prior to the full product launch.

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

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

false

B.2 Name

Not applicable

B.3 Legal form

Not applicable

B.4 Registered address

Not applicable

B.5 Head office

Not applicable

B.6 Registration date

Not applicable

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable

B.9 Parent company

Not applicable

B.10 Members of the management body

Not applicable

B.11 Business activity

Not applicable

B.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

Not applicable

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable

C.4 Head office

Not applicable

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable

C.9 Reason for crypto-asset white paper preparation

Not applicable

C.10 Members of the management body

Not applicable

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable

Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

ByteNova

D.2 Crypto-assets name

ByteNova

D.3 Abbreviation

BYTE

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

ByteNova is a project focused on deploying artificial intelligence on users' personal devices rather than on centralised servers. Its objective is to build a decentralised, edge-native AI network in which users interact with local AI companions that adapt to their behaviour while keeping data processing primarily on-device.

The project is based on a three-layer technical architecture that supports local inference, secure communication with the underlying blockchain network, and integration with an open developer marketplace. Within this framework, developers can create and distribute plugins and tools that extend the functionality of the AI companion. The ByteNova token (BYTE) is used within this ecosystem to access defined services and features, without conferring ownership, profit participation, or other corporate rights.

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

Name	Function	Description
ByteNova (Legal Person)	Development Team	Responsible for creating the ByteNova Edge AI framework, developing N.O.V.A, and expanding the plugin marketplace.
N.O.V.A Framework Developers (Natural Person)	Developers	Implementers of plugins and integrated tools expanding AI capabilities on ByteNova.
ByteNova Technical Advisors (Natural Person)	Advisors	Guiding the technological direction of ByteNova, providing insights on edge computing advancements.

D.6 Utility token classification

true

D.7 Key features of goods/services for utility token projects

ByteNova's N.O.V.A Desktop Companion facilitates personalised AI interactions, customizable appearances, and an open plugin ecosystem. Users can leverage AI to manage real-time market signals, social-media monitoring, and personal routines. The platform prioritises privacy, allowing on-device inference with a streamlined three-layer architecture, supporting emotional interaction and long-term memory retention.

ByteNova (BYTE) is used as the medium to access these goods and services: users spend or stake BYTE to unlock premium AI functionality, interact with user-generated plugins and extensions, and participate in the N.O.V.A marketplace. In this context, the token's primary role is to provide access to services within the ByteNova ecosystem, consistent with its treatment as a utility token.

D.8 Plans for the token

Since its initial development in 2023, the ByteNova project has progressed through several technical and ecosystem milestones. Key achievements include:

Edge-AI Architecture Foundations (2023–2024): Development of the core ByteNova runtime, enabling on-device inference, containerised execution, and integration with the underlying blockchain for access control.

N.O.V.A Companion Prototyping (2024): Release of early versions of the N.O.V.A desktop companion incorporating personalisation features, memory modules, and unified plugin interfaces, tested within controlled user groups.

Developer Tools and Marketplace Framework (2024–2025): Deployment of the initial plugin SDK and unified API layer, supporting third-party development of extensions and preparing the marketplace infrastructure for listings and usage metering.

Ecosystem Preparation for Broader Use (2025): Continued refinement of the runtime, expansion of device compatibility, and integration of staking-based participation mechanisms consistent with protocol rules.

Planned developments focus on improving the ByteNova ecosystem through iterative upgrades, expanded device support, and enhanced tooling for developers and users. These updates are intended to improve functionality and performance as the platform evolves.

D.9 Resource allocation

ByteNova's resource base includes the USD 15 million previously raised through equity and token financing, which supports its operational capacity and reduces short-term liquidity risk. These resources are allocated toward maintaining core infrastructure, advancing edge-AI research and development, and supporting user and developer incentive mechanisms. Funding has also been directed toward improving platform scalability, expanding the developer marketplace, and supporting the personnel and technical resources required for ongoing ecosystem development.

D.10 Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets

Funds previously collected by the project have been allocated to several defined areas. These include the development of the edge-AI framework, the build-out of technical infrastructure supporting local model execution, and the implementation of core platform features. Resources are also directed towards ecosystem development activities such as third-party integrations, developer tooling, and partnership programmes.

A portion of prior allocations is used for user and developer incentive mechanisms, including staking rewards and participation programmes. Operational expenditures cover maintenance of software components, security reviews, and ongoing administrative functions. No funds are collected in connection with this admission-to-trading disclosure, and the planned uses described above relate only to earlier funding rounds and internal budgeting.

Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The admission to trading of ByteNova (BYTE) on Bitvavo B.V. is intended to improve accessibility, liquidity, and utility of the token across regulated digital asset markets. There is no associated fundraising or primary issuance of tokens in connection with this listing. This MiCA-compliant disclosure is filed to enhance transparency, foster regulatory clarity, and support institutional confidence.

By aligning with the high disclosure standards of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, BN Labs Limited reinforces its commitment to operating a secure, compliant, and transparent trading environment. This initiative facilitates broader market access, supports responsible token adoption, and strengthens integration of ByteNova (BYTE) within the regulated financial ecosystem.

E.3 Fundraising target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

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

1000000000

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

Access to the token may be restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of Bitvavo B.V., including, but not limited to, individuals or entities located in OFAC-sanctioned jurisdictions or users prohibited under the eligibility requirements of third-party platforms where the token is made available.

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

Purchases of ByteNova (BYTE) on Bitvavo B.V. may be made using supported crypto-assets or other fiat-currencies, as per the available trading pairs on the platform.

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

Purchased ByteNova (BYTE) on Bitvavo B.V. may be withdrawn by the user to a compatible external wallet address, subject to standard withdrawal procedures, network availability, and platform-specific compliance checks.

E.28 Transfer time schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

Purchasers may choose to hold ByteNova (BYTE) within their trading account on Bitvavo B.V. Alternatively, holders can withdraw the asset to a compatible external wallet that supports the ByteNova (BYTE).

Users are responsible for ensuring their chosen wallet supports the withdrawal network used by Bitvavo B.V., and for securely managing their private keys. Incompatible withdrawals may result in permanent loss of crypto-assets.

E.30 Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) name

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

724500MX2WBKDJP9HE56

E.32 Placement form

NTAV

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitvavo B.V.

E.34 Trading platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

VAVO

E.35 Trading platforms access

Investors can access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. via its official website and user interface, subject to registration and compliance with applicable onboarding and verification procedures.

E.36 Involved costs

There is no cost to access the trading platform operated by Bitvavo B.V. However, investors intending to trade may incur transaction-related fees. A detailed and up-to-date fee schedule is available on the official website of Bitvavo B.V.

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of interest

To the best knowledge of the person seeking admission to trading, no conflicts of interest exist in relation to the admission of ByteNova (BYTE) to trading.

E.39 Applicable law

Law of the Netherlands

E.40 Competent court

In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of ByteNova (BYTE) on Bitvavo B.V., the competent court shall be the District Court of Amsterdam, and such disputes shall be governed by the laws of Law of the Netherlands, including applicable EU regulations.

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The ByteNova token functions as a utility token within the ByteNova ecosystem. It allows users to control the evolution of their AI companions, engage in developer-driven plugin customization, and partake in a decentralised economy. ByteNova may be required to unlock or consume specific functionalities, such as higher usage tiers, access to specialised tools, or priority processing, and can be used in connection with certain incentive or rewards programmes defined at protocol or application level. The token is currently deployed on BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum, and Base in an alpha-phase configuration, with BNB Smart Chain serving as the primary reference network for protocol-level functionality.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

ByteNova's functionalities are currently available, with users able to immediately engage with N.O.V.A's customizable AI companion features. Over time, the issuer and ecosystem participants intend to extend ByteNova utility to additional modules and integrations, including further plugins, device types, and third-party applications. Any future expansion of token utility is expected to remain focused on access to and use of goods and services within the ByteNova ecosystem. Decisions on technical changes or new features are made at protocol and application level and do not create contractual governance rights for token holders.

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

ByteNova token is fungible, non-redeemable, non-interest-bearing, and freely transferable within its ecosystem except for restrictions involving its Soulbound Tokens (SBT). As a utility and ecosystem token, it empowers personalised AI interaction and marketplace engagement. The asset does not qualify as e-money or asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and is therefore classified as an 'other crypto-asset' for the purposes of MiCA.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

ByteNova (BYTE)

F.8 Website of the issuer

For reference, the website for the crypto-asset project is located at https://bytenova.ai/

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

2026-01-13

F.10 Publication date

2026-01-13

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset 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

Not applicable

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available

Not applicable

F.15 Voluntary data flag

false

F.16 Personal data flag

true

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Netherlands

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

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

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

Purchasers of ByteNova tokens do not obtain any contractual rights, equity interests, or claims against any legal entity. The token enables participation in the ByteNova ecosystem, including accessing premium AI features, staking for governance, and engaging in a decentralised market environment.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of ByteNova (BYTE) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with ByteNova is governed entirely by the protocol rules of the underlying decentralised network. These rules define what holders can do with their tokens - such as transferring, staking, or using them within applications - and are enforced by the consensus mechanism of the network.

As an open-source, decentralised system, the rules of the protocol may evolve over time through community-driven consensus upgrades. Users who choose to interact with or build upon the ByteNova network do so under the understanding that all capabilities, limitations, and conditions are determined by the network's current protocol at any given point in time.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As a decentralised protocol, any changes to the functional rules governing ByteNova (BYTE) - including those that may affect the capabilities or conditions of token usage - are determined by community consensus. Modifications may occur through network upgrades, typically initiated via improvement proposals, discussions among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and subsequently adopted if a sufficient share of the network agrees. There is no central authority unilaterally controlling such changes; rather, the evolution of the protocol is subject to the collective agreement of the participants operating the network. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to these changes should they wish to remain aligned with the consensus version of the ByteNova protocol.

G.4 Future public offers

There are no planned future public offerings of ByteNova (BYTE) by the issuer. ByteNova is already in circulation and is freely transferable on a variety of decentralised and centralised trading venues. Any future increase in the circulating supply, if applicable, will occur in accordance with the protocol's predefined issuance schedule or through mechanisms determined by community governance. The issuer does not commit to or guarantee any future offering, distribution, or sale of ByteNova.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

100 000 000

G.6 Utility token classification

true

G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens

ByteNova tokens allow access to an array of personalised features and applications, including premium AI-driven actions, which are central to the user's companion toolset. They are specifically designed to enhance AI responsiveness based on user interactions through a customizable marketplace.

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Users can spend tokens within ByteNova's ecosystem by participating in interactive AI quests, engaging in daily tasks, and purchasing marketplace extensions. Redemption processes for obtaining

goods/services are woven into standard platform activities, like plugin engagement and achieving community milestones.

G.9 Non-trading request

true

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

There are no restrictions imposed on the transferability of ByteNova (BYTE) at the protocol level. The token is already in public circulation and may be freely transferred between users in accordance with the consensus rules of the decentralised network. Transfer functionality is determined by the underlying protocol and may be subject to standard technical conditions such as wallet compatibility, network fees, and block confirmation times. Any limitations that arise are typically due to external factors such as third-party exchange policies, jurisdictional regulatory requirements, or user-specific constraints.

The use of services provided by Bitvavo B.V. may be governed by separate terms and conditions. These may include restrictions or obligations applicable to specific features, interfaces, or access points operated by Bitvavo B.V. in connection with ByteNova. Such terms do not alter the native transferability of the token on the decentralised network but may affect how users interact with services linked to it. Users should consult and accept the applicable terms of service before engaging with these services.

This disclosure pertains solely to the transferability of ByteNova (BYTE) as admitted to trading on Bitvavo B.V. Vesting schedules, lock-up arrangements, or other contractual restrictions related to private sales or early-stage allocations are considered out of scope for this section, as they apply only to specific counterparties and do not affect the native transferability of the token at the network level.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

false

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

ByteNova (BYTE) does not implement any supply adjustment mechanisms that respond automatically to changes in market demand. The protocol does not feature dynamic monetary policies such as algorithmic rebasing, elastic supply adjustments, or demand-linked token issuance or burning. Any changes to the total or circulating supply, if applicable, occur according to fixed issuance schedules or protocol rules that are independent of short-term demand fluctuations. Supply remains determined by predefined parameters or community governance, not by automated responses to market conditions.

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

BVI Business Companies Act (Revised 2020);The Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, 2022;

G.19 Competent court

There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised ByteNova (BYTE) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by BN Labs Limited, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (BVI High Court);Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Users are advised to review the applicable terms of service to understand the legal forum governing any service-related engagement.

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)

ByteNova uses a combined edge-computing and distributed ledger architecture designed to support local AI processing and verifiable on-chain interactions. The system incorporates containerised execution environments, GPU-accelerated inference where available, and on-device memory modules to enable personalised model behaviour. The underlying DLT is used to record token balances, manage permissioning logic for ecosystem features, and verify certain user actions without exposing personal data.

The ByteNova (BYTE) token is deployed on three public blockchain networks: BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum, and Base. Within this structure, BNB Smart Chain functions as the primary network, meaning it operates as the canonical environment in which protocol-level logic, supply records, and core token operations are defined and maintained. Ethereum and Base operate as auxiliary networks, providing additional execution environments to improve accessibility, liquidity, and interoperability. Auxiliary networks do not define the canonical supply or primary contract logic for ByteNova; rather, they offer parallel deployments whose functionality supports user reach and ecosystem expansion.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The key standards and protocols utilised within ByteNova include its proprietary edge AI framework, focusing on secure, distributed deployment and adaptive AI scheduling. It offers flexible APIs to developers, supporting AI adaptability alongside high-security measures for data processing and task allocation.

On-chain, the ByteNova (BYTE) token is implemented using widely adopted smart contract standards compatible with each host network's virtual machine environment. On BNB Smart Chain, ByteNova follows the standard token interface used for BEP-20–compatible assets; on Ethereum and Base, ByteNova follows ERC-20–compatible interfaces. This alignment with established standards is intended to support interoperability with wallets, exchanges, and third-party applications.

The cross-network architecture is structured such that BNB Smart Chain represents the primary record of reference, with Ethereum and Base acting as auxiliary environments for ecosystem integrations. The multi-network token design, including any bridging or synchronisation mechanisms, is currently operated in an alpha configuration and may be refined over time to improve security, reliability, and operational efficiency.

H.3 Technology used

The ByteNova (BYTE) token operates through a smart-contract framework deployed on three underlying blockchain networks: BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum, and Base. Across these environments, the token inherits the security, consensus, and transaction validation guarantees of the respective host chains. The token utilises the standard contract architectures provided by each host chain, enabling deterministic issuance, transfer, and balance management with low transaction overhead, subject to the fee and throughput characteristics of each network. Interaction with staking modules, marketplace functions, and access-control contracts is performed entirely on-chain, ensuring transparent and verifiable token operations.

BNB Smart Chain constitutes the primary network for ByteNova (BYTE), serving as the main environment in which protocol-level integrations, marketplace logic, and ecosystem contracts are deployed and maintained. Deployments on Ethereum and Base act as auxiliary instances, primarily supporting interoperability, liquidity routing, and access from additional user and infrastructure segments. Auxiliary networks operate as additional versions of the ByteNova token contract that allow users to hold and transfer ByteNova on Ethereum and Base. These deployments do not control the total supply and do not define the core rules of the token. All fundamental token parameters are set on BNB Smart Chain, which acts as the primary network. Movement of ByteNova between networks is handled through standard bridging or transfer mechanisms made available by third-party providers, and these mechanisms may update balances on the auxiliary networks to reflect movements from the primary network. The auxiliary deployments are therefore secondary environments that expand user access but

do not replace or override the primary network's role as the main record of reference for the token. As of the date of this white paper, the BNB smart contracts and associated multi-network architecture are operated in an alpha phase.

The ByteNova platform's AI components function off-chain on user devices using a local inference model designed for privacy-preserving computation. These systems interface with the ByteNova token only through authenticated blockchain transactions and do not influence ledger state or consensus. Personalised AI processing, multimodal inputs, and on-device data handling remain separate from the token's technical infrastructure, ensuring that ByteNova functions according to the rules encoded within the smart contract deployed on each respective network. The BNB Smart Chain deployment remains the primary reference for core token parameters and total supply.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

ByteNova's implementation does not rely on a proprietary consensus mechanism but rather utilises the consensus layers of the host networks on which the ByteNova (BYTE) token is deployed. Specifically, ByteNova relies on the consensus mechanisms of BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum mainnet, and Base to order, validate, and finalise transactions. The project does not operate its own validator set for these networks and does not control the underlying consensus rules. Any changes to consensus parameters, validator composition, or network-level features are determined by the respective host chains and may affect transaction costs, confirmation times, or network reliability across ByteNova's deployments.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Incentive structures for using ByteNova include staking rewards, where token holders may receive bonuses for participating in governance-related mechanisms, quest completion, and other protocol-defined activities. By enabling API-driven plugin development, the protocol encourages a sustained developer ecosystem and increases user engagement with premium features.

On-chain interactions involving ByteNova, such as transfers, staking transactions, and marketplace operations, are subject to network transaction fees payable in the native asset of the respective host chain (for example, BNB on BNB Smart Chain or ETH on Ethereum and Base), in addition to any protocol-level fees denominated in ByteNova. These fees are determined by network conditions and are therefore independent of the issuer.

H.6 Use of DLT

false

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable

H.8 Audit

false

H.9 Audit outcome

Not applicable

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

ByteNova (BYTE) is already in public circulation and the current action relates to its admission to trading, rather than a new offer to the public. Nevertheless, risks associated with the admission process include:

Market Volatility: Crypto-assets, including ByteNova (BYTE), are subject to significant price fluctuations due to market speculation, regulatory developments, liquidity shifts, and macroeconomic factors.

Information Asymmetry: Due to the decentralised and open-source nature of ByteNova (BYTE), not all market participants may have access to the same level of technical understanding or information, potentially leading to imbalanced decision-making.

Listing Risk: Admission to trading on specific platforms does not guarantee long-term availability, and trading venues may delist the asset due to internal policy, regulatory enforcement, or liquidity thresholds.

Jurisdictional Restrictions: The regulatory treatment of crypto-assets varies between jurisdictions. Traders or investors in certain regions may face legal limitations on holding or transacting ByteNova (BYTE).

Exchange Risk: While Bitvavo B.V. implements robust operational, cybersecurity, and compliance controls, no exchange is immune to operational disruptions, cyber threats, or evolving regulatory constraints. Users should be aware that exchange-level risks - such as service outages, wallet access delays, or changes in platform policy - may impact the ability to trade or withdraw ByteNova (BYTE). Furthermore, while Bitvavo B.V. adheres to applicable regulatory standards, legal and technical developments may affect the platform's capacity to continue offering certain assets, including ByteNova (BYTE). Users should ensure they have read the terms of service before engaging with any service provided by Bitvavo B.V.

Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of ByteNova (BYTE).

I.2 Issuer-related risks

Not applicable.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

Volatility risk: Crypto-assets are subject to significant price volatility, which may result from market speculation, shifts in supply and demand, regulatory developments, or macroeconomic trends. This volatility can affect the asset's value independently of the project's fundamentals.

Liquidity risk: The ability to buy or sell the crypto-asset on trading platforms may be limited by market depth, exchange availability, or withdrawal restrictions, potentially impairing the ability of holders to exit positions efficiently or at desired prices.

Regulatory risk: The evolving global regulatory landscape may impose new restrictions, classifications, or disclosure requirements that could impact the legal treatment, availability, or use of the crypto-asset. Changes in regulation may also affect the token's classification or trigger enforcement actions.

Exchange-related risk: The crypto-asset may rely on third-party trading platforms for liquidity and price discovery. These platforms are subject to operational, custodial, or legal risks, including suspension of trading, delistings, or platform failure, which may adversely affect access to the asset.

Custody and private key risk: Holders of crypto-assets are typically responsible for managing private keys or access credentials. Loss, theft, or compromise of these keys may result in irreversible loss of the associated assets without recourse or recovery.

Market manipulation risk: The crypto-asset may be susceptible to pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, or other forms of market manipulation due to limited oversight or fragmented market infrastructure, which can distort price signals and mislead participants.

Perception and reputational risk: Public sentiment, media narratives, or association with controversial projects or exchanges may influence the perception of the crypto-asset, affecting its adoption, market value, and long-term viability.

Forking risk: Blockchain networks may undergo contentious upgrades or forks, potentially resulting in duplicate tokens, split communities, or compatibility challenges that affect the asset's continuity or utility.

Legal ownership risk: Depending on jurisdiction and platform terms, holders may not acquire legal ownership or enforceable rights with respect to the crypto-asset, which could affect recourse options in the event of fraud, misrepresentation, or loss.

Network usage risk: A decline in activity or utility on the associated network may reduce the economic relevance of the crypto-asset, diminishing its value and undermining its role as a medium of exchange or utility token.

Compliance risk: Holders may be subject to local obligations related to tax reporting, anti-money laundering (AML), or sanctions compliance. Failure to meet these obligations could result in penalties or legal consequences.

Cross-border risk: Transactions involving the crypto-asset may span multiple jurisdictions, creating uncertainty around applicable laws, conflict-of-law issues, or barriers to enforcement and regulatory clarity.

Incentive misalignment risk: The crypto-asset's economic model may depend on incentives for participants such as validators, developers, or users. If these incentives become insufficient or distorted, network participation and security may decline.

Token distribution concentration risk: A disproportionate concentration of token supply in the hands of a small number of holders ("whales") may enable price manipulation, governance capture, or coordinated sell-offs that impact market stability and community trust.

Misuse risk: The crypto-asset may be used for illicit purposes (e.g., money laundering, ransomware payments), exposing the project to reputational harm or regulatory scrutiny, even if such activity is beyond the issuer's control.

Utility risk: The expected utility of the token within its ecosystem may fail to materialise due to low adoption, under-delivery of promised features, or technical incompatibility, undermining its value proposition.

Inflation or deflation risk: The token's supply mechanics (minting, burning, vesting, etc.) may introduce inflationary or deflationary dynamics that affect long-term holder value and purchasing power within the network.

Secondary market dependence risk: The ability of users to access, trade, or price the token may depend entirely on secondary markets. If such platforms restrict or delist the asset, liquidity and discoverability may be severely impacted.

Taxation risk: The treatment of crypto-assets for tax purposes may vary by jurisdiction and change over time. Holders may face unanticipated tax liabilities related to capital gains, income, or transaction activity.

Bridging risk: If the crypto-asset exists on multiple blockchains via bridging protocols, vulnerabilities in those bridges may lead to de-pegging, duplication, or irrecoverable losses affecting token integrity and user balances.

Incompatibility risk: The crypto-asset may become technically incompatible with evolving wallets, smart contracts, or infrastructure components, limiting its usability and support within the broader crypto ecosystem.

Network governance risk: If governance decisions (e.g., protocol upgrades, treasury usage) are controlled by a limited set of actors or are poorly defined, outcomes may not align with broader user interests, leading to fragmentation or disputes.

Economic abstraction risk: Users may be able to interact with the network or ecosystem without using the crypto-asset itself (e.g., via gas relayers, fee subsidies, or wrapped tokens), reducing demand for the token and weakening its economic role.

Dust and spam risk: The crypto-asset may be vulnerable to dust attacks or spam transactions, creating bloated ledgers, user confusion, or inadvertent privacy exposure through traceability.

Jurisdictional blocking risk: Exchanges, wallets, or interfaces may restrict access to the crypto-asset based on IP geolocation or jurisdictional policies, limiting user access even if the asset itself remains transferable on-chain.

Environmental or ESG risk: The association of the crypto-asset with energy-intensive consensus mechanisms or unsustainable tokenomics may conflict with emerging environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, affecting institutional adoption.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

Development risk: The project may experience delays, underdelivery, or changes in scope due to unforeseen technical complexity, resource constraints, or coordination issues, impacting timelines and stakeholder expectations.

Funding risk: The continued implementation of the project may depend on future funding rounds, revenue generation, or grants. A shortfall in available capital may impair the project's ability to execute its roadmap or retain key personnel.

Roadmap deviation risk: Strategic shifts, pivots, or reprioritization may result in deviations from the originally published roadmap, potentially leading to dissatisfaction among community members or early supporters.

Team dependency risk: The project's success may be heavily dependent on a small number of core contributors or founders. The departure, unavailability, or misconduct of these individuals could significantly impair execution capacity.

Third-party dependency risk: Certain components of the project (e.g., infrastructure providers, integration partners, oracles) may rely on external entities whose performance or continuity cannot be guaranteed, introducing operational fragility.

Talent acquisition risk: The project may face challenges recruiting and retaining qualified professionals in highly competitive areas such as blockchain development, AI engineering, security, or compliance, slowing implementation or reducing quality.

Coordination risk: As decentralised or cross-functional teams grow, internal coordination and alignment across engineering, product, legal, and marketing domains may become difficult, leading to delays, errors, or strategic drift.

Security implementation risk: Insufficient diligence in implementing security protocols (e.g., audits, access controls, testing pipelines) during development may introduce critical vulnerabilities into the deployed system.

Scalability bottleneck risk: Architectural decisions made early in the project may limit performance or scalability as usage grows, requiring resource-intensive refactoring or redesign to support broader adoption.

Vendor lock-in risk: Reliance on specific middleware, cloud infrastructure, or proprietary tools may constrain the project's flexibility and increase exposure to price shifts, service outages, or licencing changes.

Compliance misalignment risk: Product features or delivery mechanisms may inadvertently breach evolving regulatory requirements, particularly around consumer protection, token functionality, or data privacy, necessitating rework or geographic limitations.

Community support risk: The project's success may rely on active developer or user participation. If the community fails to engage or contribute as anticipated, ecosystem momentum and resource leverage may decline.

Governance deadlock risk: If project governance (e.g., DAO structures or steering committees) lacks clear decision-making processes or becomes fragmented, the project may face delays or paralysis in critical strategic decisions.

Incentive misalignment risk: Implementation plans may fail to maintain consistent alignment between stakeholders such as developers, token holders, investors, and users, undermining cooperation or long-term sustainability.

Marketing and adoption risk: Even with timely technical delivery, the project may fail to gain market traction, user onboarding, or brand recognition, reducing the effectiveness of its deployment.

Testing and QA risk: Inadequate testing coverage, staging environments, or quality assurance processes may allow critical bugs or regressions to reach production, causing service degradation or user loss.

Scope creep risk: Expanding project objectives without adequate resource reallocation or stakeholder alignment may dilute focus and overextend the development team, compromising quality or deadlines.

Interoperability risk: Implementation plans involving cross-chain or cross-platform integration may encounter compatibility issues, protocol mismatches, or delays in third-party upgrades.

Legal execution risk: If foundational legal structures (e.g., entities, IP assignments, licencing) are not finalised or enforceable across key jurisdictions, the project may face friction during scaling, partnerships, or fundraising.

I.5 Technology-related risks

Smart contract risk: The crypto-asset may rely on smart contracts that, if improperly coded or inadequately audited, can contain vulnerabilities exploitable by malicious actors, potentially resulting in asset loss, unauthorised behaviour, or permanent lock-up of funds.

Protocol risk: The underlying blockchain protocol may contain unknown bugs, suffer from unanticipated behaviour, or experience edge-case failures in consensus, finality, or synchronisation, leading to disruptions in network operation.

Bridge risk: If the crypto-asset is deployed across multiple chains via bridging infrastructure, the underlying bridge may be vulnerable to exploit, misconfiguration, or oracle manipulation, threatening asset integrity across networks.

Finality risk: Some blockchains may exhibit probabilistic or delayed finality, making transactions theoretically reversible within short windows. This can lead to issues in cross-chain settlements or operational reliability.

Node centralization risk: If the network depends on a small number of validators or infrastructure providers to maintain consensus or data availability, it may be susceptible to downtime, censorship, or coordinated manipulation.

Data integrity risk: In decentralised environments, reliance on off-chain data (e.g., oracles or external feeds) introduces the possibility of incorrect or manipulated information entering the system and triggering undesired outcomes.

Versioning and upgrade risk: Protocol upgrades, forks, or version mismatches between nodes and clients can introduce compatibility issues or destabilise service availability, particularly if coordination or governance processes are insufficient.

Storage and archival risk: The technical infrastructure supporting the crypto-asset may be vulnerable to data loss or corruption, particularly in cases involving third-party storage solutions, partial nodes, or decentralised file systems.

Interoperability risk: Integration with third-party tools, blockchains, or application layers may rely on APIs, SDKs, or interfaces that change without notice or suffer from inconsistencies, potentially breaking user functionality or asset movement.

Scalability risk: The underlying technology may not scale effectively under high usage conditions, leading to network congestion, transaction delays, fee spikes, or degraded user experience.

Cryptographic risk: The system relies on current cryptographic standards for key generation, digital signatures, and hashing. Advances in computing (e.g., quantum computing) or undiscovered flaws may undermine these protections in the future.

Permissioning or access control risk: If token behaviour or network features are governed by privileged roles (e.g., admin keys, multisigs), improper key management, role abuse, or governance capture could impact fairness or security.

Decentralization illusion risk: Despite being labelled "decentralised," critical components (e.g., governance, token distribution, node operation) may be technically or operationally centralised, concentrating risk and reducing resilience.

Latency and synchronisation risk: Distributed networks may experience propagation delays, inconsistent state views, or latency in consensus confirmation, introducing unpredictability in transaction ordering and agent coordination.

Frontend dependency risk: End users may rely on centralised interfaces (e.g., websites, wallets, APIs) to interact with the asset, which if compromised or taken offline, can block access despite the network itself being operational.

Misconfiguration risk: Errors in smart contract deployment, token configuration, permission settings, or network parameters can result in unintended behaviour, including frozen assets, incorrect balances, or bypassed restrictions.

Monitoring and observability risk: Insufficient logging, alerting, or metrics may prevent the timely detection of technical issues, exploits, or usage anomalies, limiting the project's ability to respond to emergent threats.

Software dependency risk: Core components may depend on open-source libraries or packages that are unmaintained, vulnerable, or deprecated, exposing the asset to cascading failures or inherited security flaws.

Time drift and clock sync risk: Distributed ledgers that rely on timestamping may face issues if nodes do not maintain consistent system time, impacting consensus, block ordering, or event sequencing.

Blockchain immutability risk: Once deployed, certain design flaws or oversights may be difficult or impossible to correct due to the immutable nature of smart contracts or protocol rules, necessitating workarounds or forks.

I.6 Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures include internal testing, open-source review where applicable, and community reporting of potential issues. As no independent audit has been completed, users should consider the protocol unaudited until further notice, however future audits are planned.

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

J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

Mandatory Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate

S.1 Name

BN Labs Limited

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

6EH6

S.3 Name of the crypto-asset

ByteNova

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

See H.4

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

See H.5

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

2025-12-11

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

2026-12-11

S.8 Energy consumption

295.89 kWh / a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment

Supplementary Information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

As the project is under the 500,000 kWh threshold for energy consumption, this section is not required.