BOS Token crypto-asset white paper		
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01	Date of notification	2025-09-18
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.
04	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	false
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
SUMMARY		
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The BOS Token is a crypto-asset native to the BitcoinOS project. It is designed as a transferable and divisible digital asset that enables participation in network activities, including settlement processes, interoperability functions, and protocol-level operations. BOS Tokens are recorded on the BitcoinOS blockchain ledger and can be held, transferred, or used within compatible wallets. Purchasers of BOS Tokens do not acquire rights to profits, dividends, equity, or ownership in the issuer. The tokens do not provide enforceable legal claims against the issuer or third parties. BOS Tokens do not carry voting rights in the issuer but may be used in governance processes within the BitcoinOS protocol where applicable. Token holders may use BOS Tokens for settlement of transaction fees, participation in interoperability functions, and as a means of exchange for services within the BitcoinOS ecosystem. The extent of their functionality depends on continued network development and adoption. There are no obligations tied to merely holding BOS Tokens. However, where tokens are locked, delegated, or otherwise actively used within the protocol, purchasers must comply with the applicable technical and network requirements, as well as any KYC/AML requirements when accessing trading venues or custodial services. Conditions under which rights and obligations may be modified are limited to changes adopted through BitcoinOS governance mechanisms, protocol upgrades, or regulatory requirements. Such modifications may alter token utility, but they do not create additional legal claims for holders.
09		Not applicable
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	The BOS Token is admitted to trading and therefore this section relates exclusively to its admission. The amount of the offer is not applicable, as there is no public offering of BOS; the tokens are admitted directly to trading on selected trading platforms. There are no minimum or maximum subscription goals. A presale of BOS Token has been taking place, selling the BOS Token through the Origins token launchpad. The issue price and subscription fees are not applicable, since BOS Tokens are admitted to trading. Pricing will be determined by market conditions on the relevant trading platform, and no subscription fees apply. The total number of crypto-assets to be offered is not applicable, as there is no offering of BOS Tokens to the public. Trading will take place with tokens already issued and admitted. Prospective holders may acquire BOS Tokens through the trading platforms on which they are admitted, subject to the platforms' eligibility requirements and applicable KYC/AML checks. Phases of the offer are not applicable, since no public token sale is planned – the white paper relates to the admission to trading. There are therefore no discounted purchase prices or phased subscription periods. The crypto-asset service provider in charge of placement is not applicable, as no placement is being made. BOS is admitted directly to trading and distribution depends on the procedures of each trading platform.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	BTC OS LIMITED
A.2	Legal form	6EH6
A.3	Registered address	VG, Intershore Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
A.4	Head office	Not applicable
A.5	Registration date	2024-07-11
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	BVI company number: 2153112
A.8	Contact telephone number	(+1) 9178592544
A.9	E-mail address	elan@remake.money

A.10	Response time (Days)	14
A.11	Parent company	Not applicable
A.12	Members of the management body	Identity Yaron Edan Yago Business address Registered Corp in BVI. Intershore Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands Function Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
A.13	Business activity	BTC OS LIMITED is a private limited company established for the purpose of issuing and supporting the BOS crypto-asset and the BitcoinOS project. Its business activities are limited to functions directly related to the issue, support and admission to trading of BOS, as well as coordination of contributors engaged in the development of the BitcoinOS network. The company does not carry out other commercial operations unrelated to the project.
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable
A.15	Newly established	false
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable
A.17	Financial condition since registration	The company was incorporated in July 2024. During the first few months post incorporation, activities were limited to organizational matters, including the completion of incorporation formalities, the establishment of internal governance arrangements, and the engagement of legal and compliance advisors. Funding was provided exclusively through initial shareholder contributions. Expenditures were modest, comprising incorporation fees, professional advisory services, and preliminary administrative expenses. No revenue was generated in this period. The company maintained a positive equity position, with paid-in capital exceeding total outflows. In Q4 2024 the company’s focus shifted to the development of its technical infrastructure and operational capacity. Additional funding was secured through private investment, which improved the balance sheet and liquidity position. Expenditures increased, reflecting costs associated with personnel, technology development, and market preparation. No revenue was recorded in this period. The company did not incur financial indebtedness, and cash reserves were sufficient to meet short-term obligations and planned expenditures. In the current financial year, the company successfully completed two rounds of private investment resulting in the receipt of digital assets and stablecoins. These assets are held in segregated treasury wallets, with appropriate custody and security measures in place. A portion of the proceeds has been designated for near-term operational costs, including staffing, regulatory compliance, and product development, while the remainder is reserved for medium- to long-term project execution. Expenditures in this period increased further, consistent with growth in headcount, regulatory advisory costs, and preparation for exchange listing activities. The company has not taken on debt obligations and remains in a stable financial condition, with adequate liquidity to support ongoing operations and strategic objectives.

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	Not applicable
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		
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	BitcoinOS
D.2	Crypto-assets name	BOS Token
D.3	Abbreviation	$BOS

D.4	Crypto-asset project description	BitcoinOS is an infrastructure project designed to extend the role of Bitcoin from a store of value into a universal settlement layer for decentralised applications and assets across multiple blockchains. The project aims to provide secure and efficient interoperability by enabling external computation and cross-chain activity to be anchored back to Bitcoin, thereby combining Bitcoin's security with the flexibility of modern blockchain ecosystems. The network architecture consists of three integrated components. BitSNARK introduces a mechanism by which zero-knowledge proofs generated on external systems can be verified on the Bitcoin base layer. The Grail Bridge facilitates the transfer of assets and information across networks in a trust-minimised manner, reducing reliance on custodians and intermediaries. The MerkleMesh layer coordinates and aggregates these cross-chain operations, creating an environment where applications and assets from other blockchains can interact seamlessly while settling on Bitcoin. Data availability for rollups and large data flows is secured through a Bitcoin-centric service layer, ensuring resilience and scalability. The security model of BitcoinOS is based on a "1-of-N" principle: only one honest verifier is required to reject fraudulent activity. Funds are secured in Taproot vaults and can only be released with valid proofs, providing a high degree of protection for users. This architecture allows BitcoinOS to serve as a reliable foundation for decentralised applications that require both high efficiency and final settlement on Bitcoin. The BOS token functions as the economic coordination tool within the system. It is used to pay for computation and transaction processing, to align incentives of network operators such as SLAM nodes, and to reward proof providers and verifiers who secure the protocol. Over time, the token also enables value capture from network fees, swaps and compute services, with redistribution to participants who locked their BOS and node operators. In this way, the economic model is designed to sustain long-term participation and decentralised security.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Entity Extraterrestrial Tech Ltd, registered in Israel RN 515739340 Sole Proprietor Gadi Guy Entity Address 90 Shnat Hayovel Street, Hod Hasharon, Israel Entity Charms Inc., registered in USA, Delaware RN 3394930 Corporation Ivan Mikushin Entity Address
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 BitcoinOS project has followed a phased development path. Initial work focused on designing the protocol architecture and implementing the key components required to anchor external computation and cross-chain activity to Bitcoin. This phase was completed with the development of BitSNARK, the Grail Bridge, and the MerkleMesh interoperability layer. Public testnets were launched to demonstrate bridging functionality and zero-knowledge verification anchored to Bitcoin. The BOS token has not yet been issued and is not in circulation. It is intended to serve as the coordination and fee token of the BitcoinOS network once launched. Vesting schedules for team, ecosystem and treasury allocations are planned in order to align long-term incentives. Looking forward, the next milestone is the launch of the BitcoinOS mainnet, which is targeted for 2025. This release will enable settlement of cross-chain applications and asset transfers on Bitcoin through the integrated stack. The Token Generation Event (TGE) is planned to coincide with or follow shortly after the mainnet beta. Admission to trading of BOS on various platforms will accompany this stage, subject to each venue's own admission requirements. Beyond the mainnet release, further milestones include the expansion of integrations with other blockchains and decentralised applications, enhancement of the Grail Bridge for additional assets, and optimisation of SLAM node operations and locking mechanisms. The long-term plan is to establish BitcoinOS as a foundational clearing layer for the digital asset ecosystem, with BOS serving as the coordination and fee token that sustains the network's economic model. These milestones are indicative and may be adjusted based on technological progress, security reviews and market developments.

D.9	Resource allocation	Since inception, the company has dedicated substantial resources to the development and implementation of the project. The financial resources already allocated can be summarized as follows: Development: USD 1.6 million This includes expenditures for core protocol design, engineering salaries, security audits, and related technical infrastructure. Marketing and Business Development: USD 2.5 million Resources applied toward brand development, community growth, partnerships, and outreach activities, including both digital and institutional channels. Marketing Events: USD 900,000 Allocated to conferences, community gatherings, promotional campaigns, and other in-person or virtual events designed to increase awareness and adoption.
D.10	Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets	Funds and crypto-assets collected are intended to be applied exclusively to the development and long-term sustainability of the BitcoinOS project. The allocation of proceeds is as follows: 60% is directed to protocol development and research, including implementation of the BitcoinOS architecture, integration of zero-knowledge proof systems, interoperability modules, and ongoing security audits. 30% is earmarked for community incentives and ecosystem growth, covering initiatives to encourage developer participation, grants for third-party integrations, and programmes designed to foster user adoption. 10% is reserved for legal, compliance and operational activities, including regulatory engagement, administrative costs and coordination with service providers. All funds are intended to be used in a manner consistent with the project’s stated objective of establishing BitcoinOS as a secure settlement and interoperability layer anchored to Bitcoin.

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 BOS is sought in order to provide holders with regulated and transparent venues for trading the token. Admission to trading enhances market accessibility, supports efficient price discovery, and enables BOS to be integrated into the wider digital asset ecosystem. It also facilitates liquidity for existing participants and contributes to the long-term goal of establishing BitcoinOS as a broadly adopted infrastructure layer anchored to Bitcoin.
E.3	Fundraising target	Not applicable
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	Not applicable
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	Not applicable
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	false
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable
E.8	Issue price	Not applicable
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	Not applicable
E.10	Subscription fee	Not applicable

E.11	Offer price determination method	There is no public offer of BOS Tokens and therefore no offer price determination. The price of BOS will be established by market conditions and the pricing mechanisms of the trading venues on which the token is admitted.
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	A total of 21B BOS tokens will be minted with varying vesting and release schedules.
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	There are no restrictions concerning the type of holder who may acquire, hold or transfer BOS. Any person may hold BOS, provided that they comply with the applicable laws and regulations of their jurisdiction. Certain restrictions may apply in relation to specific allocations of BOS. These include vesting schedules, lock-up periods and similar contractual arrangements that limit the transferability of tokens allocated to founding contributors, team members, early backers or ecosystem funds. Such measures are designed to align incentives and support the long-term development of the BitcoinOS project. These restrictions do not apply to tokens acquired by the public on trading venues once admitted to trading.
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not applicable
E.16	Refund mechanism	The BOS Token does not have a project-wide refund mechanism defined by the issuer. Participants are required to consult the terms of the respective exchange or platform used for acquiring BOS Tokens. The issuer does not process refunds directly and does not assume liability for platform-specific refund procedures. All relevant conditions will be made available to participants by the respective exchange or platform prior to the transaction.
E.17	Refund timeline	Where applicable, refunds will be processed according to the policies of the respective exchange or platform through which the BOS Token is made available for trading. These may provide for a refund period of 24 to 48 hours following the allocation phase and prior to token claiming. Refunds for unclaimed or unsold tokens are typically executed automatically within the same time frame. The exact timing and procedure are subject to the terms and operational capabilities of the relevant exchange or platform and may vary accordingly.
E.18	Offer phases	Not applicable
E.19	Early purchase discount	In earlier phases of the BOS allocation, including private seed rounds, tokens were offered on more favourable terms than in later phases such as the community sale. These terms reflected the higher risk taken by early backers and the need to provide initial funding for the development of the BitcoinOS project. The precise level of any early purchase discount has not been disclosed. The main impact on later purchasers is that earlier participants may have acquired BOS at lower cost, but their allocations are subject to longer vesting and lock-up periods. These restrictions are designed to align incentives and reduce the risk of early sales into the market once admission to trading occurs.
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	The white paper does not concern an offer to the public. When BOS is admitted to trading, the respective trading platforms will be responsible for the custody and safeguarding of assets contributed by users. Each platform applies its own procedures in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing requirements. Any fiat funds processed in connection with platform transactions will be handled through regulated financial institutions. Crypto-assets will be safeguarded using institutional-grade custody solutions, which may include segregated wallets, multi-signature arrangements and cold storage to mitigate security risks. Participating platforms are expected to maintain robust security controls, including access management, withdrawal whitelists and monitoring of suspicious activity, to ensure that user assets are protected throughout the period in which BOS is held or traded. The issuer does not hold custody of user funds contributed for trading, as this function remains the responsibility of the respective trading platforms.

E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	When BOS is admitted to trading, the accepted methods of payment will depend on the individual trading platform. Each platform sets its own policies and technical infrastructure for purchases and trades. In general, platforms may support settlement in major fiat currencies such as USD or EUR, as well as in widely used cryptocurrencies such as USDC, USDT, ETH or other tokens supported by the venue. Payment processing, applicable conversion rates and any platform-specific fees are determined by the respective trading platform. Participants must ensure that they use compatible wallets to recei
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	The methods of reimbursement for BOS may be determined by the individual trading platform on which BOS is admitted. In most cases, reimbursements or refunds may be processed in the same currency or crypto-asset originally used for the transaction (for example USDC, USDT, ETH or fiat) and returned to the same wallet or account from which the payment was made. Each platform applies its own refund or reimbursement procedures, which may include automated refunds within a specified timeframe or manual reimbursements in accordance with the platform's terms of service. Participants will be informed directly by the relevant trading platform about the applicable process, expected timeline and any eligibility conditions.
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	BOS admitted to trading will be transferred to holders in accordance with the procedures of the respective trading platform through which they are acquired. Transfers are made to the compatible wallet address provided by the purchaser and are subject to the technical standards, settlement mechanisms and compliance requirements of the relevant platform. The issuer does not directly handle transfers once BOS is admitted to trading, as this function is managed by the trading venues.
E.28	Transfer time schedule	The time schedule for transferring purchased BOS Tokens to holders will be determined by the distribution arrangements of the respective exchange or platform through which the tokens are acquired. Transfers are expected to take place after completion of all applicable technical validation and compliance checks.
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	To hold BOS, purchasers are required to use a compatible digital wallet that supports the blockchain environment on which BOS is issued and traded. The wallet must be capable of securely storing private keys and of facilitating the receipt, holding and transfer of BOS. Trading platforms may impose additional technical requirements that participants must meet in order to transact BOS through their systems.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	At the point of time of drafting the white paper this information is not yet available.
E.31	CASP identifier	Not applicable
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading platforms name	At the time of drafting the white paper, the trading platform's names are not confirmed.
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not applicable
E.35	Trading platforms access	Access to trading platforms on which BOS Tokens may be traded may be granted under the terms and conditions provided by each trading platform individually.
E.36	Involved costs	The costs associated with investor access to trading platforms on which BOS Tokens may be traded are determined on a case-by-case basis by each trading platform.
E.37	Offer expenses	Not applicable
E.38	Conflicts of interest	No conflict of interest.
E.39	Applicable law	For purchasers obtaining BOS through exchanges and platforms, the respective terms and conditions of such determine the applicable law. For purchasers having a direct contractual relationship with BTC OS LIMITED, the laws of the British Virgin Islands are applicable.

E.40	Competent court	For purchasers obtaining BOS Tokens through third-party exchanges or platforms, the competent court will be determined by the applicable terms and dispute resolution clauses of the respective platforms.

	Part F - Information about the crypto-assets	
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Crypto-asset other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens.
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	The BOS token is the native crypto-asset of the BitcoinOS network. It functions primarily as the medium of exchange within the protocol, covering computation and transaction costs and enabling cross-chain operations that settle back to Bitcoin. BOS is used by network participants to pay fees for zero-knowledge proof verification, transaction execution, and interoperability services. It is also locked by SLAM nodes to secure service-level commitments and align incentives, with the possibility of rewards being distributed for honest participation and penalties applied in cases of misconduct. Provers and verifiers are compensated in BOS for their role in generating and validating proofs. The token does not represent ownership, equity, profit participation, or a claim against BTC OS LIMITED or any other entity. BOS does not carry voting rights at present. Any governance features, if introduced in future protocol updates, will be communicated separately. The admission to trading of BOS provides holders with secondary market liquidity and enables broader participation in the economic model of BitcoinOS, while maintaining the utility of BOS as the coordination and fee token of the network.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	The core functionalities of BOS as a fee and coordination token within the BitcoinOS network will apply progressively in line with the technical development of the protocol. At the time of admission to trading, BOS is already transferable and can be used on supported platforms for trading and settlement purposes. Additional functionalities, including its role in paying for computation, cross-chain transactions and zero-knowledge proof verification, will become fully active with the launch of the BitcoinOS mainnet. Insentivation of SLAM nodes and the distribution of rewards for provers and verifiers will commence once the mainnet is operational and the relevant modules are enabled. It is also planned to introduce governance features in the future. Accordingly, holders can expect immediate transferability and trading functionality at the time of admission, with progressive application of further protocol-related functions as the BitcoinOS infrastructure is deployed and reaches mainnet status.
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white		
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	The BOS token is the native crypto-asset of the BitcoinOS network. It operates as a fungible, transferable and divisible digital asset recorded on an Ethereum-compatible execution environment anchored to Bitcoin. The token is designed to support core network functions including payment of computation and transaction fees, insentivation of SLAM nodes, compensation of proof providers and verifiers, and the coordination of economic activity across the BitcoinOS infrastructure. Type: Native token of the BitcoinOS network. Form: Purely digital, represented exclusively as entries on a distributed ledger compatible with Ethereum standards and anchored to Bitcoin. Divisibility: BOS is divisible into smaller units to allow for microtransactions and granular settlement. Transferability: BOS is transferable peer-to-peer and through supported trading venues, subject to applicable laws, vesting schedules and platform requirements. Access method: BOS is accessed and transacted through compatible digital wallets that support the token standard used. Rights conferred: Holding BOS does not grant ownership, equity, voting rights, profit participation, or enforceable claims against BTC OS LIMITED or any other entity. BOS is a coordination and fee token within the BitcoinOS protocol.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	BTC OS LIMITED
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.https://bitcoinos.build/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-10-16

F.10	Publication date	2025-10-16
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	None
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	true
F.18	Home Member State	Lithuania
F.19	Host Member States	Belgium

Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers of BOS do not acquire rights to profits, dividends, equity, or participation in the capital of BTC OS LIMITED. Holders of BOS may use the token to: pay for computation, cross-chain transaction execution and zero-knowledge proof verification within the BitcoinOS network; lock as SLAM nodes to secure service-level commitments and potentially receive rewards for honest participation; compensate provers and verifiers who contribute to the verification process across the protocol. There are no mandatory obligations tied to merely holding BOS. Obligations arise only for those who actively participate in protocol roles, such as SLAM nodes, provers or verifiers, where compliance with network rules is required. Such roles may involve the risk of penalties, including slashing of locked BOS, in cases of dishonest behaviour or failure to meet required standards. Where BOS is acquired via trading platforms, purchasers must comply with the platform’s onboarding requirements, including any applicable KYC/AML checks, and must use compatible wallets to receive and hold the tokens.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to BOS are exercised directly through the BitcoinOS protocol and the trading platforms on which BOS is admitted. For holders who simply acquire and transfer BOS, no further action is required beyond using a compatible digital wallet and complying with the onboarding and transaction rules of the respective trading venue. For participants who wish to engage in protocol roles, such as SLAM nodes, provers or verifiers, rights and obligations are exercised by looking BOS and operating in accordance with the network rules. Rewards may be earned for correct behaviour, while dishonest or non-compliant activity may result in penalties, including the loss of locked tokens. Any future governance features, if implemented, will be subject to procedures communicated by the issuer and the development community. In all cases, holders must ensure compliance with applicable laws and platform-specific requirements when exercising their rights and obligations.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to BOS Tokens may be modified only under defined circumstances related to the operation and governance of the BitcoinOS protocol. Modifications may arise from protocol upgrades, including changes to consensus rules, loocking requirements, or network parameters. Such upgrades are implemented through decisions of the development community and, where applicable, governance mechanisms involving token holders. Rights and obligations may also be adjusted to comply with binding legal or regulatory requirements applicable to the BitcoinOS project or to trading platforms on which BOS is admitted. In such cases, changes are made to ensure continued lawful operation and market access. No unilateral modifications are made by the issuer outside of these procedures. Any changes are communicated in advance to holders through official channels, ensuring transparency and enabling users to adapt accordingly.
G.4	Future public offers	Not applicable
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	3,546,666,667
G.6	Utility token classification	false
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	Not applicable
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	Not applicable
G.9	Non-trading request	true
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	BOS admitted to trading is, in principle, freely transferable on supported trading platforms, subject to applicable laws, regulatory requirements and the technical rules of each venue. Certain allocations of BOS remain subject to vesting and lock-up schedules. These restrictions apply in particular to tokens allocated to founding contributors, the team, early backers, ecosystem programmes and the treasury. During the respective vesting or lock-up periods, such tokens cannot be transferred or sold on trading platforms until they become fully unlocked in accordance with the relevant schedule. These measures are designed to align incentives and to reduce the risk of significant immediate supply entering the market. Tokens acquired by purchasers on secondary markets are not subject to such vesting restrictions once they are admitted to trading.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	false
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	Not applicable
G.14	Token value protection schemes	false
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	The BOS Token does not have a formal value protection scheme. There are no guaranteed price levels, buy-back commitments, or other mechanisms designed to maintain a specific market value.
G.16	Compensation schemes	false
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable
G.18	Applicable law	British Virgin Islands.
G.19	Competent court	The competent court is the High Court of the British Virgin Islands.

Part H – Information on the underlying technology

H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	The BOS token operates on an Ethereum-compatible execution environment that is anchored to the Bitcoin network. This distributed ledger technology allows transactions and smart contract interactions to take place on a ledger with Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) compatibility, while settlement security is ultimately derived from Bitcoin through zero-knowledge proof verification. The BitcoinOS architecture integrates three main modules: BitSNARK, which enables validity proofs generated off-chain to be verified on Bitcoin; the Grail Bridge, which allows secure transfer of assets and data across chains; and the MerkleMesh layer, which aggregates and coordinates cross-chain operations. Data availability for rollups and large data flows is provided through a Bitcoin centric service layer. Transaction finality relies on the settlement of proofs on the Bitcoin base layer, combining the programmability of an EVM environment with the security of Bitcoin. The system is designed for interoperability and scalability, enabling applications and assets from other chains to interact and settle securely on Bitcoin.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The BOS token operates within the BitcoinOS architecture, which is anchored to the Bitcoin network. BitcoinOS introduces a modular framework consisting of the BitSNARK protocol, the Grail Bridge, and the MerkleMesh layer. BitSNARK provides verification of zero-knowledge proofs directly on Bitcoin, allowing scalable and secure settlement of rollup transactions. Grail Bridge enables trust-minimised cross-chain transfers of assets between BitcoinOS and other blockchains. MerkleMesh supports aggregation of multiple rollups and ensures data availability, forming a connectivity layer for interoperability. Smart contracts and tokens within the BitcoinOS environment are designed to be compatible with Ethereum standards, including ERC-20 for fungible tokens and ERC-721 for non-fungible tokens, ensuring interoperability with widely adopted wallets, exchanges, and decentralised applications. BitcoinOS applies established cryptographic and data integrity standards, consistent with those broadly used in blockchain systems.
H.3	Technology used	The BitcoinOS network combines multiple technological components to enable its role as a settlement and interoperability layer anchored to Bitcoin. Core elements include the BitSNARK protocol, which introduces zero-knowledge proofs for verification directly on Bitcoin; the Grail Bridge, designed for trust-minimised cross-chain transfers; and MerkleMesh, which aggregates rollups and provides a data availability layer to ensure scalability and interoperability. BitcoinOS is modular by design, enabling integration with different rollup frameworks and supporting smart contracts that are compatible with widely used standards such as ERC-20 and ERC-721. This ensures interoperability with existing tools, wallets, and decentralised applications.
H.4	Consensus mechanism	BitcoinOS relies on Bitcoin’s Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism as its ultimate security and settlement layer. In Bitcoin’s PoW model, transactions are grouped into blocks, which are proposed by miners competing to solve a computationally intensive puzzle based on the SHA-256 hashing algorithm. The miner who first finds a valid solution broadcasts the new block to the network, and once confirmed by other nodes, it becomes part of the blockchain. This mechanism ensures decentralisation and security by making it prohibitively expensive for any single actor to alter transaction history, as doing so would require re-mining all subsequent blocks with enormous computational resources. Over time, as more blocks are added on top of a transaction, its settlement finality strengthens. BitcoinOS builds on top of this consensus by anchoring its rollup states and zero-knowledge proofs (BitSNARK) into the Bitcoin blockchain. While Bitcoin miners continue to secure the base chain, BitcoinOS leverages this immutability to provide trust-minimised verification for cross-rollup operations and interoperability. In this way, BitcoinOS does not introduce a new consensus mechanism of its own but inherits the proven robustness of Bitcoin’s PoW, while extending its functionality for scalable and programmable settlement.

H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	BitcoinOS leverages the underlying Bitcoin Proof-of-Work (PoW) incentive model, where miners secure the base chain and are rewarded with block subsidies and transaction fees in Bitcoin. These incentives ensure that transactions recorded on the Bitcoin blockchain, including the anchoring of BitcoinOS rollup states, are final and tamper-resistant. Within the BitcoinOS ecosystem, additional incentive mechanisms are applied to participants contributing to rollup operations, proof generation, and interoperability functions. Validators and relayers may earn BOS tokens as compensation for performing these critical tasks, such as submitting zero-knowledge proofs (BitSNARKs), relaying state commitments, or facilitating cross-rollup settlement. Transaction fees apply both at the Bitcoin layer, where users indirectly contribute to miner incentives, and at the BitcoinOS rollup level, where fees are used to reward the entities that maintain and secure the rollup infrastructure. Fees are designed to be minimal, reflecting the efficiency gains of rollups while still providing sustainable economic incentives for network participants.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	false
H.7	DLT functionality description	Not applicable
H.8	Audit	true
H.9	Audit outcome	The audit of the BitSNARK Verifier confirmed that the technology provides a viable framework for verifying zero-knowledge proofs on Bitcoin, while also identifying several areas that required remediation to meet security and reliability standards. Key issues and remediations included: Potential reuse of Winternitz One-Time Signature (WOTS) keys – addressed by upgrading to WOTS+ and strengthening the key derivation process. Flaws in the elliptic curve implementation (point addition and equality checks) – resolved by introducing explicit handling of edge cases and defining a fixed point at infinity. Vulnerability in the Groth16 proof system (accepting proofs with identity elements) – corrected through stricter input validation and subgroup checks. Susceptibility of the Merkle tree design to second preimage attacks – improved by differentiating between branch and leaf hashes. Allowance of weak operator-defined secrets – mitigated by enforcing stronger entropy and length requirements. With these measures in place, the system’s security and correctness have been significantly enhanced, and a follow-up audit is planned before its deployment in a production environment.

Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-related risks	Regulatory risk: The legal treatment of crypto-assets and blockchain networks remains uncertain and may change. New or stricter regulation (e.g., under MiCAR or comparable non-EU regimes) could negatively impact the BOS Token’s utility, trading conditions, or the continued operation of the BitcoinOS project. Operational and continuity risks: Although the BitcoinOS project is designed for long-term sustainability, growth and adoption are not guaranteed. Technical vulnerabilities, protocol bugs, misconfigurations, or malicious attacks such as phishing or social engineering could still lead to losses for participants and impair network stability. Taxation risk: Tax rules applicable to the purchase, holding, or disposal of BOS Tokens may vary by jurisdiction and remain subject to change. Purchasers should seek independent tax advice before engaging in transactions. Market and liquidity risk: Negative publicity, low trading volumes, or limited exchange support may reduce liquidity or cause significant price volatility. There is no assurance that a liquid market for BOS Tokens will develop or be sustained. Total value-loss risk: In line with Article 6(5) MiCAR, purchasers should be aware that crypto-assets can lose all or substantial value, may not always be transferable, and could become illiquid. Force majeure and security risk: Hacks, exploits, or other malicious events targeting the BitcoinOS protocol, validator infrastructure, or custody solutions could materially diminish the value of BOS Tokens. Losses from such events are borne by token holders. Delisting risk: There is no assurance that trading platforms will continue to support the BOS

I.2	Issuer-related risks	The BitcoinOS project and the entity behind the BOS Token are exposed to a range of operational, legal, financial, and strategic risks. As a project operating in a rapidly evolving and competitive blockchain environment, its long-term success is subject to numerous uncertainties. New Venture and Execution Risks: BitcoinOS is an actively developing project that, like most early stage ventures, faces the inherent challenges of building a sustainable business model. These include attracting and retaining users, securing funding, growing a developer community, and continuously enhancing its technology and governance processes. There is no guarantee that these efforts will succeed or that wide adoption will occur. A failure to reach critical milestones or maintain active community participation could negatively affect the viability of the project and the value of the BOS Token. Treasury and Financial Management Risks: The issuer may rely on treasury reserves, which could include pre-allocated BOS Tokens, to fund development, marketing, network operations, and ecosystem initiatives. If market demand or adoption is lower than anticipated, these reserves may be depleted faster than planned, limiting the ability to achieve roadmap objectives or respond effectively to unforeseen challenges. Operational Efficiency and Governance Risks: The success of the BitcoinOS project also depends on the issuer's ability to operate efficiently with robust internal controls. Mismanagement, inefficient allocation of resources, or weak governance could cause delays, reputational harm, or reduced stakeholder confidence. A lack of transparency or inadequate oversight mechanisms could further undermine trust in the project. Regulatory and Jurisdictional Risks: The BitcoinOS project may operate across multiple legal jurisdictions and is subject to evolving regulations. Changes in applicable laws, including MiCAR or comparable non-EU regimes, could impose additional compliance requirements, restrict
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	The BOS Token is a crypto-asset and, like similar digital assets, is subject to significant risks that may impact its value, usability, and liquidity. Prospective holders should carefully consider the following before acquiring BOS Tokens. Volatility and Market Risk: Crypto-assets such as the BOS Token are known for their high price volatility. The value of BOS may fluctuate sharply due to speculative activity, changing demand, news cycles, technological developments, and global market conditions. There is no assurance that the token's value will remain stable or increase over time. In extreme cases, BOS Tokens could lose all or a substantial part of their value. Liquidity Risk: There is no guarantee that a deep or active market for BOS Tokens will develop or persist. Limited trading activity may make it difficult for holders to buy or sell tokens without significant price impact. Low liquidity can also increase the risk of sharp price swings, particularly if large token holders decide to sell a substantial amount at once. Utility and Adoption Risk: The value and long-term success of the BOS Token are closely tied to the adoption and use of the BitcoinOS network. If the network fails to attract sufficient users, developers, validators, or ecosystem partners, the token's utility could decline. Delays in network upgrades, lack of integration with other blockchain platforms, or technical setbacks may also impact the relevance and market appeal of the BOS Token. Large Holders and Price Manipulation Risk: Large holders of BOS Tokens, sometimes referred to as "whales," could influence token prices through their trading activity. Significant buy or sell orders placed by these actors could lead to sudden price spikes or drops, introducing additional volatility and potentially impacting smaller investors. Scam and Phishing Risk: The crypto-asset sector is often targeted by fraudulent schemes, such as
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The development and success of the BitcoinOS (BOS) network depend on the coordinated progress of several key aspects, including technical infrastructure, ecosystem integration, strategic partnerships, and community engagement. The following risks highlight challenges that may arise during the implementation phase: Technical Development and Delivery Risks: The successful rollout of the BOS network relies on the timely implementation of critical components such as core protocol upgrades, validator infrastructure, interoperability modules, and integration with the broader Bitcoin and cross-chain ecosystem. Unforeseen technical difficulties, underestimated resource requirements, or dependencies on third-party technologies may cause delays, impact usability, or reduce perceived credibility. Security and Quality Assurance Risks: Despite rigorous testing and security audits, undetected software bugs, vulnerabilities, or performance bottlenecks may emerge. Such issues could undermine trust in the network, affect its stability, or expose users and validators to financial or reputational harm. User and Community Adoption Risks: The value and utility of the BOS Token are closely linked to the adoption and active participation of users, validators, developers, and service providers. Limited community engagement, competition from other blockchain solutions, or the inability to deliver compelling use cases could reduce network activity and weaken token demand. Dependency on Third Parties: The BOS network depends on partnerships with infrastructure providers, validator operators, software developers, and security auditors. Failures, insolvency, or changes in priorities among these partners could disrupt service, delay network upgrades, or compromise reliability.

I.5	Technology-related risks	The BOS Token and the BitcoinOS (BOS) network operate on blockchain infrastructure designed for interoperability and settlement functionality, anchored to Bitcoin. While this architecture enables secure, scalable, and interoperable transactions, it also introduces certain inherent technical risks. Smart Contract and Protocol Risks: The network may support smart contracts or protocol-level modules that automatically execute actions when specified conditions are met. Although these components undergo rigorous testing and independent audits, no software is entirely free from the possibility of programming bugs, logic errors, or security vulnerabilities. Such issues could result in unintended behavior, network disruption, or financial loss, with no guarantee of recovery or compensation. Blockchain Network Operation Risks: The BOS Token depends on the reliable operation of the BitcoinOS infrastructure and its consensus mechanism. Network congestion, validator or node downtime, or technical malfunctions could delay or halt transaction processing. In severe cases, a network fork could occur, requiring governance or community decisions to determine which version remains supported. Interoperability Risks: The BOS network is designed to interoperate with other blockchains and settlement layers, expanding its functionality but also creating reliance on external networks and relayers. Failures, congestion, or malicious actions by connected systems could disrupt cross-chain transactions or lead to loss of tokens in transit. Lack of Insurance or Guaranteed Recovery: In the event of a successful attack on the BOS network, its interoperability modules, or validator infrastructure, there is no insurance coverage or guaranteed reimbursement. Participants must accept the potential for partial or total token loss.
I.6	Mitigation measures	The BitcoinOS (BOS) project has established a layered framework to address potential technological and operational risks. All critical protocol components, including interoperability modules and settlement infrastructure, are subject to independent security reviews and community audits before major releases. Identified issues are remediated prior to deployment, and transparency reports are published where appropriate to maintain community trust. The project treasury and key reserves are safeguarded using multisignature wallets, requiring approvals from multiple independent parties to reduce the risk of key compromise. Early token allocations or distributions, including those subject to vesting or lock-up schedules, are safeguarded through custody arrangements with vetted providers. Institutional-grade security measures such as cold storage, multisignature access controls, and compliance with applicable AML/KYC requirements are applied, reducing operational and regulatory risks during distribution phases. The network is continuously monitored for anomalies or potential threats in real time. Contingency measures include the ability to suspend certain functions temporarily in response to critical security incidents. Regular code reviews, penetration testing, and transparent documentation support the ongoing resilience of the protocol. Infrastructure is distributed across multiple secure environments with automated backup and disaster recovery capabilities. Sensitive cryptographic keys are managed through secure key storage solutions, including hardware security modules (HSMs) and encrypted vaults, with procedures for off-site recovery to ensure continuity in case of disruption. These measures are designed to safeguard BOS tokens, ensure the security and stability of the

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related		
S.1	Name	BTC OS LIMITED
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	BVI company number: 2153112
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	BOS Token
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	BitcoinOS anchors to Bitcoin's Proof-of-Work consensus but doesn't operate its own PoW mining. The BOS network itself uses Bitcoin for final settlement security rather than running independent mining operations.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	BitcoinOS anchors to Bitcoin's Proof-of-Work consensus but doesn't operate its own PoW mining. The BOS network itself uses Bitcoin for final settlement security rather than running independent mining operations. It also leverages the incentive structure described in section H.5, including BOS token rewards for validators, provers, and SLAM nodes, as well as transaction fees at both the Bitcoin and BitcoinOS layers.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates	n/a
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosed information relates	n/a
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		

S.8	Energy consumption	Since BitcoinOS doesn't run its own PoW mining but rather anchors to Bitcoin, the direct energy consumption would be minimal, limited to validator nodes, provers, and supporting infrastructure. The actual figure would need to be calculated based on the scale and activity of the operational infrastructure.
	Sources and methodologies	
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Energy consumption relates only to BitcoinOS infrastructure, including validators, nodes, and data centers, and does not include Bitcoin mining. The methodology for calculating infrastructure energy use can only be measured or estimated by entities that operate provers and nodes on their own infrastructure.
	Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions	
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	Energy consumption would depend on the energy sources used by BitcoinOS infrastructure providers and data centers.
S.11	Energy intensity	Energy consumption can be calculated as kWh per transaction or per unit of network activity for BitcoinOS operations specifically, but it depends on the average consumption metric for all node operators.
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (likely minimal).
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity for infrastructure.
S.14	GHG intensity	kg CO2e per transaction, calculated based on BitcoinOS network operations.
	Sources and methodologies	
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Unavailable at this time since the network is not yet live. Since BitcoinOS leverages Bitcoin's security without operating its own PoW consensus, its environmental impact is fundamentally different from a standalone PoW blockchain. The sustainability metrics should reflect only the incremental energy use of BitcoinOS infrastructure, including validators, provers, and bridges, rather than Bitcoin's base layer consumption.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Unavailable at this time since the network is not yet live. Since BitcoinOS leverages Bitcoin's security without operating its own PoW consensus, its environmental impact is fundamentally different from a standalone PoW blockchain. The sustainability metrics should reflect only the incremental energy use of BitcoinOS infrastructure, including validators, provers, and bridges, rather than Bitcoin's base layer consumption.