MiCA White Paper
ZEROBASE (ZBT)

Version 1.1

July 2025

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

Purpose: This white paper has been prepared for the purpose of public offering and admission to trading of the ZEROBASE Token (ZBT) in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

Prepared and Filed by: Vortex Tech Ltd., a Cayman Islands registered entity.

NOTICE: This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Economic Area. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper in accordance with the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR).

The ZEROBASE Token (ZBT) is classified as a **utility token** under MiCA. While not legally required to publish a MiCA white paper, the issuer has elected to do so to enhance regulatory transparency and provide comprehensive disclosures to market participants.

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, ensuring that all relevant reporting formats and content specifications required under Annex I have been implemented to support proper notification and potential passporting within the EEA.

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01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-11-01

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

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

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

03 This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

04 The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

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

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

SUMMARY

07 Warning

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

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

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

A brief, clear and non-technical description of the characteristics of the crypto asset including information about rights and obligations of the purchaser, procedure and conditions for the exercise of those rights, conditions, if any, under which these rights and obligations may be modified. Where the white paper concerns a utility token, information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability.

09 Not applicable

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

A brief and non-technical description of the offer to the public including information about the amount of the offer, including, where applicable, any minimum and maximum target subscription goals, issue price of the crypto-asset and subscription fees, the total number of crypto-assets to be offered; prospective holders; description, where applicable, of the various phases of the offer to the public of crypto-assets, including information on discounted purchase price for early purchasers of crypto-assets, subscription period.

When applicable, the name of the crypto-asset service provider in charge of the placing of crypt -assets sets and the form of such placement (with or without a firm commitment basis).

When applicable, a brief and nontechnical description of the admission to trading, including the name of the trading platform for which the admission is sought.

Total offer amount	200,000 USDT
Total number of tokens to be offered to the public	10,000,000 ZBT
Subscription period	To be announced (TBA)

Minimum and maximum subscription amount	Minimum: None Maximum: 10,000,000 ZBT
Issue price	The issue price of the ZBT token is set at **0.02 USDT per token**, based on a fully diluted valuation (FDV) of 20,000,000 USDT. A total of 10,000,000 ZBT (1% of total supply) is allocated for this IDO round.
Subscription fees (if any)	None. Binance may charge network fees or apply eligibility restrictions.

Target holders of tokens	Retail and institutional users globally, except users from sanctioned or restricted jurisdictions. Subject to Binance's KYC and compliance controls.
Description of offer phases	The offering will consist of a single subscription window on Binance Wallet Pre-TGE. Exact dates, token allocation rules, and claim procedures will be announced before the public offering.
CASP responsible for placing the token (if any)	Binance (via Binance Wallet Pre-TGE)
Form of placement	Fixed-price subscription with pro-rata
Admission to trading	The issuer is currently in discussions with multiple centralized trading platforms regarding the admission of ZBT token to trading. No listing is guaranteed at this stage. Admission to trading is subject to completion of the Token Generation Event (TGE) and each platform's independent approval processes.

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

A.1 Name

Vortex Tech Ltd.

A.2 Legal Form

Exempted Company Limited by Shares

A.3 Registered Address

3-212 Governors Square, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 30746, Seven Mile Beach, Grand Cayman, KY1-1203, Cayman Islands

A.4 Head Office

3-212 Governors Square, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 30746, Seven Mile Beach, Grand Cayman KY1-1203, Cayman Islands

A.5 Registration Date

2024-07-18

A.6 Legal Entity Identifier

LEI：8755005ACR10IAZXKF10

A.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

CR-412048 (Cayman Islands Company Registration Number)

A.8 Contact Telephone Number

+1 779 277 7777

A.9 E-mail Address

team@zerobase.pro

A.10 Response Time (Days)

20

A.11 Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Xueyan Tang	1 Witthayu Rd, Lumphini, Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330	CEO
Koppany Smith	1 Witthayu Rd, Lumphini, Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330	COO
Li Chen	1 Witthayu Rd, Lumphini, Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330	CMO

A.13 Business Activity

Vortex Tech Ltd. is a Cayman Islands–registered technology company operating the ZEROBASE network, a decentralized cryptographic proving platform designed to support privacy-preserving financial applications using zero-knowledge (ZK) proofs. The company builds and maintains infrastructure that enables off-chain computation attestation, trust-minimized staking protocols, and verifiable yield strategies.

ZEROBASE operates the following core services:

zkProving Network: A decentralized prover coordination network for generating, routing, and verifying zero-knowledge proofs off-chain.

zkStaking Protocol: A compliant and privacy-preserving staking product allowing users to earn verifiable yield from delta-neutral financial strategies, verified via range proofs.

zkLogin: A zero-knowledge–based private authentication system integrated with major wallet providers.

ZEROBASE Earn (launching Q3 2025): A bandwidth-sharing and monetization module for consumer devices.

The company does not currently act as a crypto-asset custodian, exchange operator, or financial intermediary. It is not licensed as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) under MiCA at the time of this filing, but provides technical infrastructure and token utility services related to the ZBT token.

Revenue is currently generated through usage fees within the zkStaking protocol and institutional partnerships for infrastructure deployment.

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly Established

TRUE

A.16 Financial Condition for the past three Years

Vortex Tech Ltd. was incorporated in July 2024 and is therefore considered a newly established entity under MiCA Annex I. As the company has been operational for less than one full fiscal year, audited financial statements for the past three years are not available.

However, the company has raised approximately 5 million USDT in a seed funding round (Q4 2024), followed by an additional 1 million USDT in a community/KOL round (Q2 2025). As of Q2 2025, the company maintains a treasury of approximately 5.3 million USDT equivalent, and has achieved an average monthly protocol revenue of ~500,000 USDT through its zkStaking product line.

A.17 Financial Condition Since Registration

Since its incorporation in July 2024, Vortex Tech Ltd. has completed two funding rounds. In October 2024, the company raised approximately 5 million USDT in a seed round backed by institutional investors including Lightspeed Faction, Dao5, Yzi Labs, and Matrix Partners. In April 2025, the company raised an additional ~1 million USDT through a community and KOL round to strengthen ecosystem alignment.

As of Q2 2025, the company maintains a treasury of approximately 5.3 million USDC equivalent, in addition to a reserve of ZBT tokens. The ZEROBASE protocol generates revenue primarily through usage fees within the zkStaking product line, with an average monthly revenue of approximately 300,000 USDT during Q2 2025.

The platform currently supports over 36 million USDT in total value locked (TVL) across zkStaking-related smart contracts.

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

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

FALSE

B.2 Name

N/A

B.3 Legal Form

N/A

B.4 Registered Address

N/A

B.5 Head Office

N/A

B.6 Registration Date

N/A

B.7 Legal Entity Identifier

N/A

B.8 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

N/A

B.9 Parent Company

N/A

B.10 Members of the Management Body

N/A

B.11 Business Activity

N/A

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity

N/A

C. PART C - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OPERATOR OF THE TRADING PLATFORM IN CASES WHERE IT DRAWS UP THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER AND INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER PERSONS DRAWING THE CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6(1), SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

N/A

C.2 Legal Form

N/A

C.3 Registered Address

N/A

C.4 Head Office

N/A

C.5 Registration Date

N/A

C.6 Legal Entity Identifier

N/A

C.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

N/A

C.8 Parent Company

N/A

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

N/A

C.10 Members of the Management Body

N/A

C.11 Operator Business Activity

N/A

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

D.1 Crypto-Asset Project Name

ZEROBASE

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name

ZEROBASE Token

D.3 Abbreviation

ZBT

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description

ZEROBASE is a privacy-preserving cryptographic infrastructure network that enables off-chain computation attestation and proof generation using zero-knowledge (ZK) technology. It provides a modular proving network that supports decentralized, transparent, and verifiable execution of off-chain financial logic, enabling compliant integration between traditional finance and blockchain systems.

The ZEROBASE network offers products including zkStaking, zkLogin, and zkEarn, each built to enable users and developers to generate, verify, and use ZK proofs without exposing sensitive data. These protocols are deployed on public blockchains (Ethereum-compatible networks) and do not involve custody of user assets or centralized order-matching.

The ZBT token is the native utility token of the ZEROBASE network. It is used to pay for protocol-level services (e.g., proof generation, bandwidth usage), and to incentivize node operators and ecosystem contributors. ZBT does not grant ownership rights, revenue claims, or legal entitlements of any kind. Governance rights, where applicable, are limited to protocol-level signaling and parameter voting, and do not provide legal or financial control over the issuer or network.

The project does not issue asset-referenced tokens (ARTs), electronic money tokens (EMTs), or financial instruments as defined under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

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

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Vortex Tech Ltd.	3-212 Governors Square, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 30746, Seven Mile Beach, Grand Cayman KY1-1203, Cayman Islands	Token holding entity (not directly operating)
ZEROBASE.PTE.LTD	7500A BEACH ROAD #04-307 THE PLAZA Singapore 199591	Technology development and project execution

D.6 Utility Token Classification

TRUE

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

ZBT is the native utility token of the ZEROBASE Prover Network. It is used exclusively within the protocol for the following purposes:

- Payment for cryptographic proving services (e.g., ZK proof generation and validation)
- Bandwidth usage and monetization within the ZEROBASE Earn module
- Participation in protocol-level signaling and governance parameter proposals
- Incentivization of prover node operators and other network contributors

ZBT does not represent any ownership interest, equity stake, debt claim, or entitlement to any form of revenue or profit from the issuer. Governance rights, where applicable, are non-binding, procedural, and executed via smart contract mechanisms. They do not confer any shareholder, legal, or financial rights over Vortex Tech Ltd. or its assets.

D.8 Plans for the Token

No further emission events, major tokenomic changes, or new functionality expansions beyond those disclosed in Sections D.4 and D.7 are currently planned. Any future updates to token functionality or governance scope will be proposed and reviewed through community processes and disclosed via formal public channels.

D.9 Resource Allocation

ZEROBASE maintains $5.3M in treasury reserves and operates with a 19-member full-time team comprising technical development (8 members), executive management (3 members), marketing and operations (5 members), and administrative functions (3 members).

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

Not applicable. This white paper does not accompany a public offering of tokens and no funds or crypto-assets are being collected in connection with this publication. The ZBT token has already been partially distributed via a pre-TGE private round, and any use of proceeds from such sales has been previously disclosed to participants through off-chain agreements and investor documentation.

E. PART E - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OF CRYPTO-ASSETS OR THEIR ADMISSION TO TRADING

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to Trading

Public Offering and Admission to Trading

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trading

The purpose of the public offering is to distribute the ZBT token to early ecosystem participants via a Pre-TGE sale (e.g., Binance Booster), establish a foundational user base, and support strategic liquidity provisioning. Admission to trading following the TGE is intended to enhance accessibility and enable secondary market activity under a transparent and compliant framework.

E.3 Fundraising Target

200,000 USDT

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals

None

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal

200,000 USDT or 10,000,000 ZBT (1% of total supply)

E.6 Over subscription Acceptance

To be determined by the token distribution platform. May be subject to lottery or pro-rata allocation depending on final demand.

E.7 Over subscription Allocation

Allocation rules will follow the internal policies of the distribution platform, including potential use of whitelists, tiered access, or randomized allocation mechanisms.

E.8 Issue Price

0.02 USDT per ZBT token, reflecting a fully diluted valuation (FDV) of 20,000,000 USDT for the entire token supply.

E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price

USDT (or equivalent in ETH, BNB, or USDC, subject to conversion rates at time of settlement)

E.10 Subscription Fee

No additional subscription fees are charged by the issuer. Network or platform-specific fees may apply depending on the token distribution partner.

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method

The price per ZBT token has been pre-determined by the issuer based on strategic valuation, protocol traction, and alignment with early contributors. The price is fixed at 0.02 USDT per token for this offering round.

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets

10,000,000 ZBT tokens will be offered to the public in the Pre-TGE phase, representing 1% of the total token supply. These tokens will not be immediately tradable and are subject to transfer restrictions until the Token Generation Event (TGE).

E.13 Targeted Holders

The Pre-TGE public offering of ZBT tokens targets global participants, including retail and institutional users, subject to applicable jurisdictional and KYC restrictions imposed by the distribution platform.

E.14 Holder Restrictions

Holders must comply with applicable anti-money laundering (AML), counter-terrorism financing (CTF), and sanctions regulations. Residents or entities from restricted jurisdictions (including but not limited to sanctioned countries or regions subject to Binance or issuer restrictions) are prohibited from participating in this offering. KYC verification is required through the distribution platform.

E.15 Reimbursement Notice

No reimbursement or withdrawal rights apply once a subscription is confirmed and processed, unless otherwise required by applicable law or distribution platform policy.

E.16 Refund Mechanism

In the event of offering cancellation or participant ineligibility, refunds (if applicable) will be issued by the distribution platform according to their internal procedures.

E.17 Refund Timeline

Refunds, if triggered, will be processed within 14 business days from the date of cancellation or rejection, via the same payment method used by the subscriber.

E.18 Offer Phases

– Pre-TGE strategic offering via Binance Booster

– TGE and token distribution

– Post-TGE trading admission on centralized exchanges (TBD)

E.19 Early Purchase Discount

The Pre-TGE offering price of 0.02 USDT per ZBT reflects a strategic discount compared to the anticipated TGE listing price. Final listing price will be subject to market dynamics and exchange agreement.

E.20 Time-Limited Offer

Yes. The Pre-TGE offering is available only during a designated subscription window. See E.21 and E.22 for details.

E.21 Subscription Period Beginning

To be announced (expected August 2025)

E.22 Subscription Period End

To be announced (expected August 2025)

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets

All participant funds are collected through the distribution platform (e.g., Binance), which applies its own KYC, custody, and operational security frameworks. The issuer does not directly custody any proceeds. Collected funds are disbursed to the issuer post-offering under contractual agreements between the parties.

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase

Payments for ZBT tokens in the Pre-TGE offering are accepted in USDT, USDC, BNB, or ETH, as supported by the distribution platform (e.g., Binance Booster). The final accepted payment methods are subject to platform configuration and may include on-chain or exchange wallet balance settlement.

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement

If applicable, refunds will be processed via the original payment method used by the purchaser, subject to the refund policies of the token distribution platform.

E.26 Right of Withdrawal

No withdrawal rights apply after a subscription is confirmed, unless required by applicable consumer protection laws or distribution platform policies. Participants are advised to carefully review all terms prior to committing funds.

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets

ZBT tokens purchased in the Pre-TGE offering will not be immediately transferable. Transfer will occur at the Token Generation Event (TGE), expected to take place after the close of the subscription period. All tokens remain locked until TGE.

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule

Token distribution is scheduled for the TGE date (expected August 2025). Tokens will be delivered to eligible purchasers within 24 hours of the TGE block confirmation.

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements

Participants must have a verified account with the distribution platform and provide a compatible blockchain wallet address (e.g., EVM-compatible) for token receipt. KYC verification and regional compliance checks are mandatory prior to participation.

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

Binance (via Binance Booster Pre-TGE distribution mechanism)

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable.

E.32 Placement Form

Fixed-price subscription placement via a third-party distribution platform. No firm commitment underwriting applies.

E.33 Trading Platforms name

The issuer intends to admit the ZBT token to trading on one or more centralized exchanges after TGE. Discussions are ongoing with multiple compliant trading venues. No listing is guaranteed at the time of this filing.

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

To be determined upon confirmation of listing venue.

E.35 Trading Platforms Access

Access to secondary market trading will be governed by each platform’s KYC requirements, regional restrictions, and trading interface. Users must comply with applicable laws in their jurisdiction and meet platform eligibility criteria.

E.36 Involved Costs

No additional charges are imposed by the issuer. Users may incur platform fees, network gas fees, or token withdrawal charges depending on the distribution or trading platform used.

E.37 Offer Expenses

The issuer bears all costs related to the token offering, including marketing, legal review, and platform distribution integration. Participants will not be charged for offering-related expenses beyond network and platform transaction fees.

E.38 Conflicts of Interest

The issuer, Vortex Tech Ltd., confirms that as of the date of this white paper, there are no known conflicts of interest among the members of its management team, advisors, or affiliates in relation to the ZBT token offering. Any future conflicts will be disclosed publicly and managed in accordance with internal governance and compliance procedures.

The distribution platform (e.g., Binance) may maintain its own policies and conflict management frameworks, which are independent of the issuer.

E.39 Applicable Law

The legal relationship between the token purchaser and the issuer shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands, unless otherwise stipulated in specific subscription agreements or platform terms of use. Purchasers are also subject to the laws and compliance frameworks of the distribution platform through which they access the offering.

E.40 Competent Court

Any dispute between the purchaser and the issuer arising from this offering shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the competent courts of the Cayman Islands, unless otherwise agreed through binding arbitration or platform dispute resolution mechanisms.

F. PART F - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO ASSETS

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type

ZBT is classified as a utility token under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR). It is an ERC-20 compatible crypto-asset deployed on Ethereum and other EVM-compatible networks.

ZBT does not qualify as an electronic money token (EMT) or asset-referenced token (ART) as defined by MiCAR. It is not backed by fiat currency, commodities, or other assets, and does not aim to maintain a stable value.

Furthermore, ZBT is not categorized as a financial instrument, deposit, insurance product, pension product, or any other regulated financial product under EU law. It does not confer ownership rights, profit claims, or contractual entitlements, and therefore remains outside the scope of frameworks applicable to traditional financial instruments.

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality

ZBT is the native utility token of the ZEROBASE Prover Network. It is currently used for:

– Payment for zero-knowledge proving services and bandwidth

– Staking in the zkStaking module to earn verifiable yield

– Participating in protocol-level governance signaling

– Incentivizing node operators and contributors

ZBT does not confer any ownership rights, profit claims, or legal entitlements. Governance rights are procedural and executed on-chain, without affecting the issuer's corporate control.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities

Future functionalities of ZBT may include:

– Access to DAO voting and grant proposal modules (zkDAO, Q4 2025)

– Cross-chain staking and proving rewards across supported L2 networks

– Payment medium for usage-based consumer ZK apps (e.g., mobile proof clients)

All future extensions are subject to governance proposals and will be disclosed through official channels. No additional financial rights or instruments will be attached to ZBT.

F.4 Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics

ZBT is an ERC-20 compatible utility token with a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. The token is fungible, transferable, and not linked to any off-chain asset or claim. No minting or burning is permitted outside the scope of protocol governance.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

ZEROBASE Token (ZBT)

F.8 Website of the issuer

zerobase.pro

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

Pre-TGE public offering is expected to begin on or around 2025-08-10.

Admission to trading is expected to take place following the Token Generation Event (TGE), scheduled for Q3 2025.

F.10 Publication date

2025-07-22

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

No

F.12 Identifier of operator of the trading platform

Not available. ZBT is not yet admitted to any trading platform with an assigned MIC. Admission is planned post-TGE, and this field will be updated accordingly.

F.13 Language or languages of the white paper

EN

F.14 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 yet assigned.

F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

Not applicable.

F.16 Voluntary data flag

FALSE

F.17 Personal data flag

FALSE

F.18 LEI eligibility

TRUE

F.19 Home Member State

Lithuania

F.20 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

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

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Holders of ZBT tokens do not acquire any ownership rights, profit entitlements, or contractual claims against the issuer. ZBT confers functional utility within the ZEROBASE network, including access to protocol services and participation in governance signaling. All rights are procedural and executed via smart contracts. Purchasers are responsible for their own custody arrangements and compliance with applicable laws.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligation

Rights associated with ZBT—such as paying for services or participating in protocol signaling—are exercised through interaction with smart contracts on supported blockchain networks. There is no centralized intermediary or legal enforcement mechanism. Users must have a compatible wallet and follow the technical procedures established by the protocol to use such features.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations

As a decentralized protocol, the ZEROBASE network may evolve over time through governance processes. Changes to token utility or protocol features may be proposed and enacted via community signaling mechanisms encoded in smart contracts. There is no unilateral modification by the issuer; any updates are subject to open governance coordination and public disclosure.

G.4 Future Public Offers

There are currently no planned future public offerings of ZBT beyond the Pre-TGE sale disclosed in this white paper. Any subsequent distributions or emissions will be subject to community governance or previously disclosed release schedules. Admission to trading on compliant platforms is intended following the Token Generation Event (TGE), but listing is not guaranteed at the time of this publication.

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Category	Allocation	Vesting Schedule	Purpose of Allocation
Team & Advisor	20%	1-year lock-up (cliff), followed by 48-month linear vesting	Long-term contributor incentives; designed to promote sustainable ecosystem development.
Ecological Fund	10%	2% released annually over 5 years	Support long-term ecosystem growth, partnership development, and infrastructure expansion.

G.6 Utility Token Classification

TRUE

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

ZBT is a utility token that grants access to the core services of the ZEROBASE network. It enables users to:

– Pay for the generation and verification of zero-knowledge proofs

– Access bandwidth monetization and proving capacity via ZEROBASE Earn

– Stake in the zkStaking module to participate in verifiable yield strategies

– Participate in protocol-level signaling for network parameter changes (non-binding)

ZBT does not confer ownership, profit-sharing, or legal rights over Vortex Tech Ltd. or the ZEROBASE network. Its functionalities are technical in nature, executed through smart contracts, and do not amount to financial claims.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption

ZBT tokens are not redeemable for monetary value, fiat currency, or any financial asset. They do not entitle the holder to claim compensation, dividends, or refunds from the issuer or any affiliated entity.

G.9 Non-Trading Request

FALSE

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities

During the Pre-TGE offering, ZBT tokens are sold to public participants at a fixed price of 0.02 USDT per token through a centralized distribution platform (e.g., Binance Booster). No direct sales are made by the issuer beyond this channel.

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

ZBT tokens are, by design, freely transferable on supported blockchain networks. However, tokens distributed in the Pre-TGE phase are subject to a temporary lock-up and will not be transferable until the Token Generation Event (TGE). Crypto Asset Service Providers (CASPs) may impose additional transfer or trading restrictions based on their own compliance policies, regional laws, or user terms.

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols

No

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

ZBT has a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. No minting or burning is permitted outside of smart contract-controlled vesting and release schedules governed by the protocol.

G.14 Token Value Protection Schemes

No

G.15 Token Value Protection Schemes Description

ZBT does not include any price protection, floor price guarantee, or external value stabilization mechanism. Its market value is determined solely by supply and demand dynamics. No redemption, insurance, or collateralization mechanisms are implemented to preserve or protect token value.

G.16 Compensation Schemes

ZBT is not covered by any investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC, nor by deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU.

G.17 Compensation Schemes Description

ZBT token holders do not benefit from any statutory or contractual compensation arrangements. In the event of project failure, token value loss, or platform insolvency, no restitution or reimbursement is guaranteed by the issuer or affiliated entities.

G.18 Applicable Law

The legal relationship between token purchasers and the issuer shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands, where the issuer is incorporated. Additional legal obligations may apply under the laws of jurisdictions where the token is distributed or traded through licensed platforms.

G.19 Competent Court

Any disputes arising between the issuer and purchasers of ZBT tokens in relation to this offering shall fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the competent courts of the Cayman Islands, unless otherwise agreed by contract or enforced through platform-specific arbitration rules.

H. PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 Distributed ledger technology

ZBT is issued as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain and is compatible with other EVM-based chains such as Binance Smart Chain and Polygon. ZEROBASE does not operate its own L1 or L2 chain. Instead, it coordinates a decentralized proving network off-chain, while settlement and token logic occur on Ethereum-compatible networks. The network leverages public blockchain infrastructure to ensure transparent, tamper-proof interactions between staking, proof submission, and reward mechanisms.

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards

The ZBT token adheres to the ERC-20 token standard and is deployed using audited smart contracts written in Solidity. The protocol utilizes Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) compatibility to support multi-chain interactions. In addition, ZEROBASE's zkStaking and zkEarn modules operate via smart contracts that follow industry best practices, including modular design, upgrade proxies (when applicable), and zk-proof verification logic anchored on-chain.

H.3 Technology Used

ZEROBASE operates a decentralized ZK proving coordination layer, consisting of:

– Prover Nodes: Confidential compute environments (e.g., TEE or GPU) responsible for generating ZK proofs based on off-chain strategies or bandwidth metrics.

– zkStaking Contracts: Deployed on Ethereum, these contracts coordinate deposits, range-proof verifications, and on-chain reward distribution.

– zkLogin and zkEarn: Additional smart contract modules that interact with off-chain proof servers to validate user actions or resource contributions.

All interaction is permissionless, transparent, and verifiable through Ethereum-based interfaces.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism

The underlying blockchain for ZBT is Ethereum, which uses a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism maintained by network validators. ZEROBASE itself does not maintain a consensus layer but relies on Ethereum and other EVM-compatible chains for finality and settlement. For off-chain proof coordination, ZEROBASE uses cryptographic signatures, zk range proofs, and commit/reveal schemes rather than a native consensus protocol.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Users are incentivized to participate in the ZEROBASE network through the following mechanisms:

– ZBT rewards for staking and participating in verifiable off-chain proof strategies

– Prover Node operators earn ZBT based on successful proof generation and verification

– Users contributing bandwidth or compute resources through zkEarn modules are rewarded in ZBT

All rewards are issued according to on-chain rules defined in staking and incentive contracts. Transaction fees (gas) are payable to the Ethereum network; ZEROBASE does not impose additional off-chain platform fees.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

TRUE

H.7 DLT Functionality Description

ZBT and all associated protocol components (e.g., zkStaking, token vesting, governance signaling) are deployed as smart contracts on Ethereum. The project uses distributed ledger technology (DLT) to record token balances, facilitate transfers, enforce vesting schedules, and verify zero-knowledge proof results on-chain. ZEROBASE does not operate its own consensus mechanism but relies on Ethereum for decentralization, immutability, and transaction finality.

H.8 Audit

TRUE

H.9 Audit Outcome

The core zkStaking smart contracts have been audited by PeckShield and Salus Security. The audit reported no critical vulnerabilities. Minor and medium-level issues were identified and fully remediated prior to deployment.

Report Link

zkStaking V1	PeckShield	Salus Security
zkStaking V2	PeckShield	

I. PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 Offer-Related Risks

Market Volatility Risk: The value of crypto-assets may be highly volatile due to rapid market fluctuations, speculative trading, changes in sentiment, and broader macroeconomic factors.

Liquidity Risk: Limited secondary market activity or the absence of a regulated trading venue may reduce the ability of holders to sell or transfer crypto-assets at a desired price or time.

Technology and Operational Risks: The issuance, transfer, and management of crypto-assets rely on blockchain or distributed ledger technology (DLT), which may be subject to operational failures, bugs, cyberattacks, or network outages.

Cybersecurity Risk: Unauthorized access to wallets, smart contracts, or related infrastructure may result in the loss or theft of crypto-assets.

Regulatory Risk: Regulatory actions, restrictions, or evolving legal interpretations at the EU or national level may impact the offer or trading of crypto-assets, including their classification, taxation, or compliance obligations.

No Guarantee of Return: Crypto-assets typically do not confer ownership, profit participation, or other financial rights, and their value is not guaranteed by any entity or backed by tangible assets.

Technology Obsolescence: Innovations or upgrades in DLT or competing crypto-asset ecosystems may render the offered crypto-asset less relevant or functional over time.

Counterparty Risk: The offer may involve third-party service providers (e.g., trading platforms, custodians, or distributors), whose failure to meet obligations or maintain solvency could negatively impact token delivery, trading access, or investor recourse.

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks

Financial Risks: The issuer may be in an early stage of development with limited financial history, no positive cash flow, or reliance on external funding. Insolvency, poor financial management, or funding shortfalls may impair its capacity to support the project or meet obligations.

Business Model and Execution Risk: The success of the issuer depends on its ability to implement its business model, attract users and partners, and compete in a rapidly evolving industry. Strategic missteps or operational inefficiencies may limit growth or lead to failure.

Legal and Regulatory Risks: The issuer may be exposed to changing legal and regulatory frameworks related to crypto-assets, data protection, consumer rights, anti-money laundering (AML), and other compliance requirements. Legal actions or non-compliance may disrupt operations or incur penalties.

Internal Governance and Control Risk: The issuer's internal control mechanisms, risk management frameworks, and corporate governance practices may be insufficient to manage operational, financial, or strategic risks effectively.

Reputation Risk: Negative media coverage, failed product launches, security breaches, or governance disputes may harm the issuer's reputation and, by extension, the trust and adoption of the crypto-asset.

I.3 Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Technological Risk: The crypto-assets are based on blockchain or distributed ledger technology (DLT), which may contain vulnerabilities, bugs, or design flaws. Failures in the underlying protocol or smart contracts may compromise the operation, availability, or security of the crypto-assets.

Cybersecurity Risk: Crypto-assets and their associated infrastructure are exposed to risks such as hacking, phishing, key theft, or denial-of-service attacks. Loss or theft of private keys or unauthorized access to digital wallets may result in the irreversible loss of assets.

Lack of Legal Certainty: The legal classification and enforceability of rights associated with crypto-assets remain evolving in many jurisdictions. This includes uncertainty around whether specific crypto-assets confer ownership, utility, access rights, or are treated as financial instruments or e-money under applicable law.

No Intrinsic Value or Backing: Crypto-assets may not be backed by physical assets, legal claims, or guaranteed returns. Their value depends largely on user demand, market perception, and ecosystem adoption, which can fluctuate rapidly or diminish entirely.

Interoperability Risk: The crypto-assets may not be compatible with other networks, wallets, or platforms, which may limit their utility or transferability within broader digital ecosystems.

Fork and Upgrade Risk: The blockchain or protocol supporting the crypto-assets may undergo contentious upgrades, forks, or governance changes, which could split the network, affect asset functionality, or create duplicate assets with uncertain status.

Liquidity and Market Risk: The secondary market for the crypto-assets may be underdeveloped, liquid, or susceptible to manipulation. This may impact price discovery and the ability to exit positions at fair value.

Misuse Risk: Crypto-assets may be used for illicit purposes, such as fraud, money laundering, or circumventing regulations. While measures may be in place to mitigate such risks, they cannot be eliminated entirely.

Counterparty Risk: Users interacting with the crypto-asset ecosystem may rely on third-party services (e.g., custodians, liquidity providers, bridges). These counterparties may default, be compromised, or behave maliciously, leading to asset loss or reduced functionality.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks

Delays and Execution Risk:
There is a risk that the project may not be implemented in accordance with its planned roadmap or timeline. This may be due to technical, operational, or financial constraints, or other unforeseen circumstances. Such delays may negatively impact the utility or value of the crypto-asset.

Technical Development Risk:
The development of the project's underlying infrastructure, smart contracts, or protocols may encounter unforeseen bugs, vulnerabilities, or integration challenges. Inadequate testing or failed upgrades may disrupt service availability or compromise user trust.

Funding and Resource Risk:
Project implementation depends on sufficient financial and human resources. In the event of insufficient funding, talent attrition, or resource misallocation, the project may fail to deliver critical components, resulting in reduced adoption or functionality.

Third-Party Dependency Risk:
Implementation may rely on third-party service providers, including cloud infrastructure, security auditors, blockchain middleware, oracles, or tooling partners. The failure or unavailability of these counterparties may delay or hinder project progress.

Market Adoption Risk:
Even if the project is implemented as planned, there is no guarantee that users, developers, or partners will adopt or use the solution. Lack of traction may lead to reduced utility, liquidity, or relevance of the crypto-asset.

Regulatory and Legal Risk:
Legal or regulatory changes during implementation may require adjustments to the project’s architecture, operations, or token economics. This could result in delays, additional costs, or the need to re-evaluate the project’s viability.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:
The crypto-asset and associated functionality may rely on smart contracts, which are subject to coding errors, logic flaws, or vulnerabilities. Even with external audits, there is no guarantee that smart contracts are free of exploitable bugs, which may result in financial loss, malfunction, or unauthorized access.

Blockchain Network Risks:
The operation of the crypto-asset depends on the underlying blockchain infrastructure (e.g., Ethereum, Solana). Risks such as network congestion, high transaction fees, reorgs, or consensus failures may affect performance, reliability, or availability.

Protocol Upgrade Risk:
Changes or upgrades to the protocol or blockchain (e.g., hard forks, software patches) may cause service disruptions, compatibility issues, or unintended behavior. If poorly managed, such events may impact token holders or users.

Cybersecurity Risk:
The project may be targeted by malicious actors through phishing, hacking, denial-of-service attacks, or other exploits. Breaches could result in data theft, asset loss, or loss of user confidence.

Interoperability Risk:
If the project depends on cross-chain functionality or integrations with external protocols, failures in those third-party systems could compromise the reliability or security of the technology.

Data Availability and Storage Risks:
If off-chain data storage or indexing services are used (e.g., IPFS, The Graph, or centralized cloud providers), downtime or data loss could affect access to key information or features.

Reliance on Open-Source Code:
The project may use open-source software libraries or frameworks that could contain undiscovered vulnerabilities or be deprecated without warning. Such dependencies may increase operational risk.

Centralization Risk in Technical Infrastructure:
If critical components (e.g., nodes, APIs, oracles) are operated by a small number of entities or hosted on centralized services, this may introduce single points of failure or censorship risk.

I.6 Mitigation Measures

Smart Contract Audits:
All critical smart contracts undergo internal reviews and are audited by reputable third-party security firms to identify and address vulnerabilities before deployment.

Modular and Upgradable Architecture:
Where possible, the system is designed to allow for upgrades through governance or versioning mechanisms, enabling rapid response to critical bugs or changes in requirements.

Blockchain Selection and Network Redundancy:
The underlying blockchain is chosen for its security, decentralization, and proven reliability. Measures are in place to monitor for network instability and maintain service continuity.

Cybersecurity Best Practices:
Infrastructure and development practices follow industry standards for secure key management, access control, encryption, and regular penetration testing.

Monitoring and Incident Response:
Automated monitoring tools are used to detect abnormal activity, and predefined incident response protocols allow for timely action in case of technical or security events.

Third-Party Risk Management:
Dependencies on external services (e.g., oracles, cross-chain bridges) are evaluated carefully, and redundant or diversified solutions are used where feasible.

Open-Source and Community Review:
Codebases are made publicly available for transparency and peer review, encouraging community feedback and faster identification of potential issues.

Decentralization and Infrastructure Resilience:
Where possible, efforts are made to reduce reliance on centralized infrastructure (e.g., node providers or APIs), using decentralized alternatives and deploying across multiple geographic locations and providers.

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

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

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

ZBT is issued on the Ethereum blockchain, which transitioned to a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism in September 2022 (The Merge). PoS significantly reduces energy consumption compared to Proof-of-Work (PoW) models.

As ZBT does not operate its own consensus layer and leverages Ethereum's existing validator infrastructure, its environmental footprint is indirectly linked to Ethereum's energy usage. No additional environmental externalities are introduced by the ZBT token beyond those attributable to the base network.

General information	
S.1 Name *Name reported in field A.1*	Vortex Tech Ltd.
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier Identifier referred to in field A.2	LEI：8755005ACR10IAZXKF10
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset Name of the crypto-asset, as reported in field D.2	ZBT (ZEROBASE Token)
S.4 Consensus Mechanism The consensus mechanism, as reported in field H.4	Ethereum Proof-of-Stake
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Incentive mechanisms to secure transactions and any fees applicable, as reported in field H.5	ZBT transactions rely on Ethereum's PoS validator network and require payment of standard gas fees. No additional platform-level fees are charged by the issuer.
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-08-01
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-07-31
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption	
S.8 Energy consumption Total amount of energy used for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions, expressed per calendar year	Estimated annual energy consumption attributable to ZBT is approximately 7.3 kWh per year, based on proportional usage of Ethereum's PoS network as calculated from public validator data and the token's relative transaction volume.

Sources and methodologies	
S.9 Energy consumption sources and Methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in field S.8	Estimates are derived from Ethereum Foundation sustainability publications, third-party validator energy profiling studies, and methodology papers such as CCRI's 2023 report on Ethereum post-Merge energy use. Token-specific estimates are based on proportional transaction volume.