

WHITE PAPER DEL TOKEN POWER BY MYCOM PARTNERS INC USA

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MYCOM PARTNERS INC 680 S Cache Street, Suite 100 Jackson 83001 Wyoming – USA Register no. Date 2018-000811439

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PART A- General information and details about the Issuer

1. WHY TOKEN POWER

- **1.1** The creation of the "POWER" token (PWR) is designed to create a digital tool capable of adapting to different processes that affect companies and their customers with the aim of facilitating customer loyalty, the provision of services, the sale of products, guaranteeing a level of quality and bringing an improvement to the entire commercial and industrial process.
- **1.2** "POWER" token is a <u>unique centralized STABLE UTILITY TOKEN</u> registered on *the Ethereum* platform with ERC20 protocol and anchorable to the main fiat currencies, adapting through versatile attributes to any planning (commercial, industrial, process) that is necessary for the market.

1.3 Technical Data of "POWER TOKEN"

Blockchain: Ethereum

Fiat currencies that can be used at issue: Euro, US Dollar, British Pound

Source token generation: 1,000,000,000

Name of the Master Token: POWER TOKEN

Identification code: PWR

(https://etherscan.io/token/0x0ae818d8e084c654c8195fa9e33efa486cd714e8#tokenAnalytics)

(https://etherscan.io/token/0x0ae818d8e084c654c8195fa9e33efa486cd714e8?a=0x4f7 3993a884f9aba3c6cf4385a9e3e7893b3c6d5)

Standard: ERC20

Stable: the value of the "POWER" token, once issued, is pegged to the value of the corresponding fiat currency.

Token type: Stable Utility Token

Utilities: utilities are attributed through a regulation that identifies the "RIGHTS" associated with the "POWER" token, being able to be placed alongside dedicated NFTs on different occasions that increase its scalability of use.



Use of "POWER" tokens: tokens are used solely for the purpose of satisfying business-related processes to meet new financing systems, capital increases, monetary exchanges and escrow activities, process traceability, etc.

1.4 Issuer Data

Conflicts of interest: The Issuer does not operate in conflict of interest with the Sub-Issuers nor with the custodians and intermediaries authorized to custody and convert the "POWER" token.

Transmitter: Mycom Partners Inc, established in 680 S Cache Street, Suite 100 Jackson 83001 Wyoming – USA registered in the commercial register under the number 2018-000811439 USA in Wyoming.

Governance of the "POWER" token: maintaining a criterion of centrality in the introduction to the market, due to the characteristics declined to the "POWER" token, from the analysis of some projects proposed by the Sub-Issuers, the token can be managed through a DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).

1.5 Data on projects related to the issuance of "POWER" tokens

Time phases of realization of the project: The phases of realization of the project, exposed by the Sub-Issuer, are indicated in the litepaper in order to make the potential buyer of the "POWER" token aware of the timing of realization of the rights expressed by the token.

Special offers on the purchase of "POWER" tokens issued by Sub-Issuers: "POWER" tokens assigned to a Sub-Issuer have a specific commercial plan. For this reason, there may be "POWER" tokens in the market, connected to different projects, which, despite being tokens of the same root and origin, propose themselves with different strategies. This also provides for a different economic offer in the individual launch phases, providing discounted "POWER" tokens by generating a special offer for a certain period of time. All these indications will be described and highlighted in the publication of the litepaper that accompanies the Sub-Issuer's project.

Project subject to the assignment of "POWER" tokens: the project submitted to the attention of the Issuer is examined by the CAI (Internal Analysis Committee), the Compliance and the Risk Manager, including some areas of the IT department. In the event of approval by the Issuer to assign "POWER" tokens to the Sub-Issuer's project, a litepaper is drawn up that describes all the phases and risk components, extending the information to the rights of the holders of the "POWER" token, economic values, etc.



1.6 Emission data

Channel of issuance to the market: the channels of issuance in the market are directly linked to the projects presented by the Sub-Issuers. The "POWER" token is not subject to any "listing" activity through ICOs (Initial Coin Offerings), nor to exchanges that affect its face value.

Issuance to the market: in relation to the projects submitted by the Sub-Issuers and their approval by the CAI (Internal Analysis Committee).

Public Offering: the offering of the "POWER" token issued in the availability of the Sub-Issuer is intended for the public, on the basis of local regulations where the Sub-Issuer resides, or on the country subject to the distribution of the "POWER" token related to the Sub-Issuer's project. The indications are expressed in *the litepaper* that accompanies the issuance of the "POWER" token assigned to the Sub-Issuer.

Offer to specialized users: the offer of "POWER" tokens assigned to a Sub-Issuer can be intended for an audience of specialized users, such as Investment Funds, Business Angels, Exchanges, qualified investors, etc. The indications are expressed in the *litepaper* that accompanies the issuance of the "POWER" token assigned to the Sub-Issuer.

Sub-Issuer: are companies, investment funds, authorised intermediaries, foundations, associations, consortia, banks, insurance companies, etc., which are direct customers of the Issuer and from which they receive services related to the objectives covered by the use of the "POWER" token in order to achieve certain objectives arising from the needs of the Sub-Issuer itself.

1.8 Financials

Financial hedging: The issuance of "POWER" tokens in the market is related to deposits generated by Sub-Issuers to hedge the sustainability of circulating tokens and entrusted to the Sub-Issuer. The hedging assets are held by the Issuer or by the custodian banks related to the Authorised Intermediaries (e.g. Exchanges, E-money-Banks, etc.)

Related hedges: at the discretion of the Issuer, additional hedges may be activated for the assignment of "POWER" tokens to the Sub-Issuer; these hedges will be compulsorily indicated in the *litepaper* intended for the description of the project and the description of the risk components.

Fiat value of the "POWER" token: at issuance it is determined how many coins are introduced into the market and at what value it is anchored. E.g. 10,000 newly issued "POWER" tokens worth €10,000. Once the issuance of tokens is anchored (to the corresponding fiat currency), the tokens, for the rest of their existence, will never change their value again.



Soft cap: the issuance of tokens to the Sub-Issuer is part of an analysis that takes into account the guarantees and the use that originates in the objective to be achieved with the project. For this reason, the minimum issuance value of "POWER" tokens may vary depending on the project.

Hard cap: The maximum issuance value of "POWER" tokens per project may vary depending on the needs and objectives related to the project itself. In addition, based on the regulations related to the crypto assets where the Sub-Issuer resides, this value may vary based on limits imposed by local laws. This information is in any case set out in the *litepaper* issued at the same time as the assignment of the "POWER" tokens to the Sub-Issuer.

1.9 Persons authorised to hold the "POWER" token

Exchange enabled for the custody of the "POWER" token: TESORA SpA, with registered office in Italy, via Turati 8, Milan, authorized by the Bank of Italy with a PSV2 license, registered in the register of "operators in crypto activities" held by the OAM (Organismo Agenti e Mediatori Credito).

Persons authorised to custody the "POWER" token: the "POWER" token is stored through Authorised Intermediaries registered with the control bodies required by law. The figure commonly identified for this activity are Exchanges, or E-money and Banks with specific authorizations related to custody through centralized or decentralized or mixed wallets, used by users who decide to buy or own "POWER" tokens.

1.10 Rights for holders of "POWER" tokens

Rights of the holder of "POWER" tokens: at each new issue in the market, the "POWER" tokens are endowed with rights such as to identify their use and functions related to the approved project of the Sub-Issuer.

Use of the rights connected to the "POWER" token: the rights connected to the "POWER" token are examined and introduced with the analysis and subsequent approval of the CAI (Internal Analysis Committee) and the Compliance department and the Risk Manager. The *litepaper*, issued at the same time as the assignment of the "POWER" token to the Sub-Issuer, comprehensively indicates the rights linked to the token, the processes of use of the token, and the timing of the use of the rights linked to the token.

1.11 General Risks

1.11.1. Issuer's Related Financial Risks



Considering the usual 3 levels of risk (low, medium, high), the Issuer's degree of risk settles on "low" risk. This risk analysis is based on the assumption that each issue of "POWER" tokens, generated and assigned to a Sub-Issuer, must correspond to equivalent economic hedges in fiat currency, or in crypto stable coins (usdc or usdt), including - by extension - tangible hedges on real estate, appraised assets, short-liquidated financial securities, company shares, bank guarantees and/or, where possible, insurance guarantees, etc.

1.11.2. Financial risks associated with Sub-Issuers

The degree of risk associated with the projects of the Sub-Issuers is indicated in *the litepaper* that accompanies the issuance of the "POWER" tokens assigned to the Sub-Issuer. The scale of risk degrees indicated is based on low, medium and high risk. In the same document, a value (rating) is entered, which expresses a number that will be from 0 to 5 where 0 represents a project of low interest and high risk component, and 5 high interest and low risk component.

1.11.3. Financial risks associated with the Intermediary (e.g. Exchanges, banks, etc.)

The risk of the Intermediary, which deals with the custody and conversion of "POWER" tokens, is calculated based on the security process related to the technologies used by the intermediary to prevent theft and theft of tokens deposited in the wallets of users who purchase the "POWER" token. The degree of risk of TESORA SpA in terms of custody and conversion is to be considered low, as it uses redundancy systems and servers related to the public server where the deposit tokens are visible to users.

1.11.4. Market-related financial risks for the Issuer

The market linked to the project expressed by the Issuer is to be considered low risk. This stems from the analysis and observation of the technological and regulatory evolution that cryptocurrencies have undergone. In fact, the market immediately oriented itself in the early years after the birth of the first cryptocurrencies on a high speculative process and not of use in the real economy. Although the majority of tokens are linked to projects or utilities, they take with them the speculative component that distorts their real underlying function.

The "POWER" token is the first token that connects to the real economy in compliance with local regulations and laws, being able to be fully used both in the financial activities of companies and in activities that require financing, as well as needs related to the traceability of production processes, etc.

The market is now mature and is showing signs of great interest in the use of "POWER" tokens thanks to its singularity as the first and only token to create the category of STABLE UTILITY TOKENS, combining financial elements with utility elements, preserving stability with the use of fiat multicurrency.

1.12 Market cap expressed in recent years



Over the past three years, the "POWER" token has generated important milestones in use in the real economy. It is used by licensed and supervised intermediaries; It has been certified for use in capital increases in corporations and in foundations and consortia. In addition, it has played a central role in the financing of hundreds of companies in addition to the advantage of creating a correlation between BitCoin mining activities and end users interested in the temporal purchase of computing power measured in TH/s, giving stability in transactions. It was introduced as a hedging instrument for real estate financial transactions and on nautical and aeronautical assets. It has been introduced as a traceability tool in different production processes and in many company balance sheets as a financial reserve.

Market cap 2021 **€192,656,327.75** corresponding to 192,656,327.75 "POWER"

tokens

Market cap 2022 **€297,223,367.37** corresponding to 297,223,367.37 "POWER"

tokens

Market cap 2023 **€426,541,481.92** corresponding to 426,541,481.92 "POWER"

tokens

The growth forecast of the "POWER" token market for the year 2024 is expected to be around 450-550 million euros.

Token assignments are being analyzed to:

MyCOM FOUNDATION: 200,000,000 "POWER" tokens XPOVERSE Project: 100,000,000 "POWER" tokens Project IN.DY.RE: 25,000,000 "POWER" tokens TESORA ART Project: 10,000,000 "POWER" tokens Joe Ross Project: 5,000,000 "POWER" tokens

1.13 Definitions

Attributes: These are characteristics that are associated with the "POWER" token from time to time to identify the rights of the Token Holder.

Blockchain: Block chain. Blockchain technology is an advanced database mechanism that allows for the transparent sharing of information within a corporate network. A blockchain database stores data in blocks that are linked together in a chain. The data is chronologically consistent because you can't delete or change the chain without the network's consent. As a result, you can use blockchain technology to create an unalterable or immutable ledger to track orders, payments, accounts, and other transactions. The system has built-in mechanisms that prevent unauthorized transactions from being entered and create consistency in the shared view of those transactions.



CAI: Internal Analysis Committee, present in the Issuer's divisions and in charge of analyzing the projects that are subjected to analysis in order to access the assignment of a "POWER" token ceiling.

Hedges: In this document, the words "hedges", "guaranteed" or "guarantee" mean that the "POWER" token always has a hedge through a real asset. Shares of the Issuer or Shares of the Sub-Issuer or fiat money paid by the Sub-Issuer placed in custody or money collected from the sale of "POWER" tokens received from the market. These "coverages" are the basis of the due diligence carried out by the CAI.

Issuer: Mycom Partner Inc., located at 680 S Cache Street, Suite 100 Jackson 83001 Wyoming – registered under company number 2018-000811439.

ESG: ESG refers to three main areas, namely Environmental, Social, and Governance. Each pillar refers to a specific set of criteria such as environmental commitment, respect for corporate values. The three fundamental factors are used to verify, measure and support the sustainability commitment of a company or organization.

Ethereum: Ethereum is a network, made up of many communities, as well as a set of tools that allow people to transact and communicate, without control from a central authority. You don't need to hand over all of your personal details to use Ethereum – you keep control over your data and what's being shared. Ethereum has its own cryptocurrency, Ether, which is used to pay for certain activities on the Ethereum network.

ERC20: The ERC20 standard is a standard for creating tokens on the *Ethereum* blockchain. Prior to ERC20 tokens, crypto exchanges had to build custom bridges between platforms to support the exchange of any token.

Exchange: Intermediary authorized to store and convert the "POWER" token.

ICO: *Initial Coin Offering.* Initial supply of the coin to the market. Widely used in the early years of the crypto market, through a press release to the market and the introduction of sales and marketing mechanisms to make it attractive to the masses.

Litepaper (in technical language, or non-technically light paper): A *litepaper*, also known as a token sale document or ICO white paper, is a type of formal document that is used to outline the details and specifications of an upcoming cryptocurrency or blockchain project. This document is useful for investors and users to gain an understanding of the fundamentals behind a given project, such as its objectives, key features, and development timeline.

Fiat Money: Fiat-money – also called fiat money, it is a payment instrument whose value is neither intrinsic nor dependent on a reserve of precious metals, but is based on trust in the



institution that issues it, such as a central bank. Its value is essentially "legal" because it is recognized by the state and by the participants in the economic system.

On-chain: A transaction or process is said to be on-chain when it takes place on the blockchain and is therefore immutably recorded on it, benefiting from its decentralization. We also speak of "on-chain data" to refer to all that information that can be obtained from the blockchain ledger.

Off-chain: An adjective that denotes any process or transaction performed outside the blockchain, which therefore does not benefit from the immutability and decentralization inherent in the blockchain. "POWER" operates both on-chain and off-chain.

Project: represents the project submitted by a Sub-Issuer that intends to digitize some parts of it and submits it to the Issuer for evaluation by requesting a ceiling for the use of "POWER" tokens.

PWR: acronym and acronym of the "POWER" token.

Rating: this is the valuation provided by the CAI ordered by the Issuer to determine the suitability and risk component where 100% identifies a low risk, while the closer it is to 0, the greater the general risk on the part of the holder of the "POWER" token.

Risk: The *litepaper*, a document issued upon issuance of the assignment of "POWER" tokens to the Sub-Issuer, indicates the risks associated with the value of the assets held in reserve, including: 1) liquidity risks; (2) the risks associated with the safekeeping of assets in reserve; (3) the risks in the event that the reserve is the subject of further investments; 4) the risks associated with the Issuer and the Sub-Issuer; 5) the risks associated with the project and the target market; (6) the risks associated with the offer and trading on authorised platforms; (7) technical risks; 8) the risks arising from the use of the technologies used to enable the circularity of the "POWER" token.

Stable Utility Token: a category of tokens that allows fiat rights and currencies to be aggregated flexibly, while maintaining a stable value to the currency to which it is associated at the origin of the issue. The rights may vary depending on the project to which it is intended.

STO: Security Token Offering. Offering a security token to the public.

Sub-Issuer: The company that requests the Issuer to allocate "POWER" tokens to be used in its processes.

SUT: Stable Utility Token.



Token: A Token corresponds to a group of digital information placed within a blockchain. These confer on a given person a certain right which may relate to the ownership of an asset, access to a good or service and the making or receiving of a payment.

White Paper: The "POWER" white paper is a simple document that lays the foundations of the cryptocurrency itself by explaining - in the most exhaustive way possible for the reader - the criteria, projects and risks behind the creation of the "POWER" token. The document, although short, is not easy to understand for those who do not have advanced knowledge of programming and mathematics, therefore, it is clearly intended for an eminently technical audience.

Face value: represents the value in fiat currency of the individual token. This value does not change and remains stable, from the moment of its issue, forever.

1.14 Organization and Governance

- 1.14.1. The Issuer's organization is divided into:
 - Board of Directors (BoD)
 - Internal Analysis Committee
 - Compliance and Risk Manager
 - Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- 1.14.2. The Board of Directors is made up of 3 members to whom the final decision-making process on the acceptance of the projects to be accepted and extended to the use of the "POWER" token is submitted. As of 31-12-2023, the legal representative and Chairman of the Board of Directors is Jaime Villagomez, an American citizen, residing in Utah (USA).
- 1.14.3. The *Internal Analysis Committee* is composed of 3 members: one is a member of the Board of Directors, the second member is part of the Compliance department (independent external party) and the third member is part of the IT department of the DPO area.

The Director of the Internal Analysis Committee until 31-12-2023 is led by Marco Pedrazzoli (Independent Compliance Officer), Italian citizen, resident in Spain, c.f. PDR MRC 66D09 L781R. The Internal Analysis Committee must analyse each project submitted by Sub-Issuers and provide a feasibility opinion by identifying a risk rating. Based on the report received from the Compliance department, as well as from the DPO, the Internal Analysis Committee prepares a report to be submitted to the Board of Directors, which determines whether or not the use of "POWER" tokens is approved. This report will be to all intents and purposes the public document for those who will have access to the "POWER" tokens offered by the Sub-Issuer.

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1.14.4. Compliance and Risk Manager oversee two fundamental processes in the traceability of fiat money or cryptocurrencies that are used by the Sub-Issuer to cover the allocated ceiling of "POWER" tokens. Traceability analysis makes it possible to guarantee the lawful origin of hedged assets, in compliance with AML (anti-money laundering) protocols. In addition, Compliance and Risk Managers generate a report on the governance and shareholders or owners of the Sub-Issuer by analysing the reputational level, the economic structure and the planning of the use of "POWER" in relation to the rules locally expressed in the Sub-Issuer's reference market.

1.14.5. DPO (data protection officer), an area of the IT department that deals with the various declinations related to the Sub-Issuer's project, analyzing the risk components in the IT use and transfer of rights related to the "POWER" token. Risk analysis is essential to prevent any cyber theft, system alterations, intrusion with false identities, etc. The DPO's report is part of the final rating report issued by the Internal Analysis Committee. The Head of the Department as of 31-12-2023 is Chris McGorty, American citizen, residing in Utah, USA.



PART B- About the "POWER" token project2

. WHAT IS A STABLE UTILITY TOKEN?

2.1 The "POWER" token is not simply a stable coin, it is not simply a utility token and we cannot simply count it in the category of digital cryptocurrencies.

The "POWER" token issued by MyCOM PARTNERS INC, based in the USA, can be placed in a new category of tokens called "**STABLE UTILITY TOKEN**" for abbreviation "**SUT"**.

The Stable Utility Token "POWER" has the following characteristics:

2.1.1. Keeps the face value of the token stable

The value of the individual SUT token does not change over time and remains stable in the legal currency to which it refers;

2.1.2. Relates to Multiple Legal Tender Currencies (Fiat Currency)

Based on the market and the type of use, each individual "POWER" token can associate its face value with the legal tender in the country where it is introduced, as long as this is originally established by the issuer.

2.1.3. Possible activity as a Sub-Issuer

The "POWER" token, despite having a creator and an issuer of origin, allows the possibility for a third party to use part of the "POWER" tokens issued and expand their characteristics and rights that it expresses in its reference market. In this case, the responsibility for the rights and related services lies solely with the SUB-ISSUER.

2.1.4. Possibility of Linking Attributes on the Basis of Different Intended Uses

The "POWER" Token allows the Issuer or Sub-Issuer to link different attributes that they want to express and offer to the purchaser of the token. It is not allowed to use the "POWER" token as a STABLE COIN or as ELECTRONIC MONEY only.

2.1.5. Possible management of rights for the purchaser depending on the intended use

The Issuer, or the Sub-Issuer, may assign different rights to the "POWER" token depending on the intended use of the project with the use of the "POWER" token.

- **2.2** The "POWER" Token, as a *STABLE UTILITY TOKEN*, must always be used in order to:
 - Maintain a stable value
 - Expressing rights in rem (provision of services, sale of products, etc.)
 - Express substance and quantity attributes
 - Easily adapt to Sub-Issuers' projects and initiatives



2.3 ATTRIBUTES PLACED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE STABLE UTILITY TOKEN POWER

- **2.3.1** The "POWER" token has the characteristic of combining the fixed face value, anchored to the local currency where the token is issued, with a series of attributes that transfer rights to the holder of the token (once the purchase has taken place). One of the features that makes the "POWER" token unique and extremely flexible is precisely the possibility of giving each project the specific attributes that are necessary to adapt to the objectives of the Sub-Issuer.
- **2.3.2.**The attributes are established by the Sub-Issuer and analysed by the Issuer's legal department in order to verify (in addition to economic feasibility) the legal sustainability in the reference markets of the sale.
- **2.3.3** Attributes are measurable:
 - in substance
 - in temporality
 - in the functionality
 - in services
 - in utilities
 - in royalties
 - Property rights
 - Traceability certification

This flexibility in declining the *stable utility token* "POWER" to multiple rights to be attributed to the token holder offers a multiplicity of advantages with the possible use of a single token for different cases, thus making the token highly attractive in the real market.

3. THE "POWER" TOKEN PROJECT

The main objective of the "POWER" token is to provide companies with a legally recognized tool that can represent a suitable vehicle to replace traditional finance as a financial backing. The token can replace process certifications thanks to a system (called "tokenization"), using the blockchain as an immutable ledger; it can provide, to the customers of the companies, additional benefits generated by the purchase of the products of the same companies, using the same "POWER" token as a "certifying" means. It can be used as a means of exchange between goods and services, creating fixed assets in the treasury and reducing operating costs.

It is also a suitable instrument for transferring rights to the company's customers who can use the "POWER" token as a process to access the services or products offered by the same company to its customers.

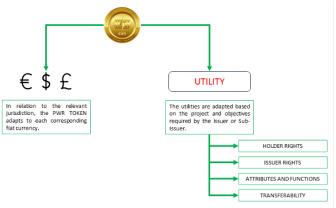


3.1 The purpose of the POWER token is to give rise to the first token capable of declining its function and usefulness to different types of projects. Each token in the market is inserted with the aim of hooking it to a specific project, activating a mechanism of study, creation, presale, and ending with an ICO (Initial Coin Offering) or, in the case of a security token, with an STO (Security Token Offering).

The introduction of "POWER" as a *STABLE UTILITY TOKEN*, combines for the first time a scalability between the value expressed in different currencies, where the token is inserted, and the utilities expressed by flexible and scalable rights in relation to the objectives to be achieved.

A single token that meets the needs of businesses and customer management, completely avoiding the principle of investment and speculation. A token intended to adapt to any type of project and procedure, which has a relationship with the real economy, aiming at a concrete goal for companies and end customers.

- **3.2** By means of targeted planning, the "POWER" token is placed on the market <u>without</u> a presale or solicitation activity to the public through an ICO or STO. Therefore, the purpose of the "POWER" token is only its specific use/use as a sustenance of companies in their usual activities. In fact, the "POWER" token intervenes in a direct relationship between the Issuer and the company, a company that determines its use within its processes, transforming the same company into a Sub-Issuer, developing the project and adapting the "POWER" token to the desired functions, with planning of the purpose and objectives of its use.
- **3.3** The purpose requested by the Sub-Issuer determines the quantity, attributes, rights, which are combined with a further issue of the "POWER" tokens and the consequent transfer from the Issuer to the Sub-Issuer, keeping faith with the use of the token in the manner established by the project.



(Fig 1.0)

3.4 Participants in the project

The subjects who take part in the project to create, issue, disseminate, introduce, the "POWER" token in the real economy of companies are the Issuer, the Sub-Issuers and the



intermediaries authorized and supervised by the respective supervisory bodies of their country of origin.

The Issuer employs suitably trained consultants who provide advice to companies in order to follow the correct feasibility and legal processes to achieve the objectives required by the Sub-Issuers.

The Issuer does not use massive online marketing means for the sale of the "POWER" token.

3.5 Description of the different responsibilities

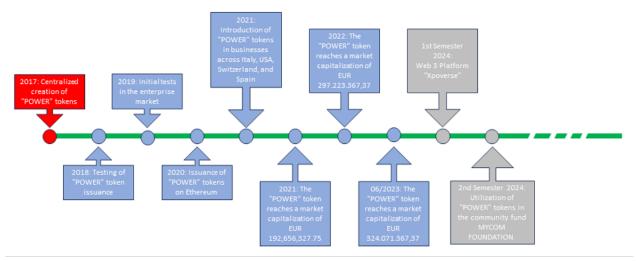
Issuer: Circumscribes its responsibilities on the analysis and acceptance of Sub-Issuers and the allocation of "POWER" tokens. It is not liable for negligence on the part of the Sub-Issuers, who are fully responsible for the use and sale and placement of the assigned "POWER" tokens. The Issuer shall hold the funds underlying the hedges transferred by the Sub-Issuer to the Issuer with custodian banks and authorised intermediaries. Responsibility for hedge funds is shared between the Issuer and the Intermediaries who take custody of the hedged funds.

Sub-Issuers: the responsibility of the Sub-Issuers is limited to the purchase, distribution and sale of the "POWER" tokens assigned and introduced into the market through the commercial actions promoted by them. The Sub-Issuer is jointly and severally liable for any economic loss or failure to provide services or the effective execution of the rights attributed to the "POWER" token and assigned to the parties who have purchased the "POWER" token (associated with a specific project). In addition, the Sub-Issuer is jointly and severally liable, exonerating the Issuer from any liability, in the event of fraudulent and illicit use of the "POWER" token towards third parties. Furthermore, the Sub-Issuer under its own responsibility must constantly keep up to date on regulatory changes and laws introduced that affect the use of the "POWER" token, thus totally exempting the Issuer from any direct and/or indirect liability.

Authorized Intermediaries and Exchanges: the operators (generically identified as Authorized Intermediaries, meaning banks, insurance companies, brokers, management companies, emoney, and as the most well-known operator the Exchange in crypto assets) are responsible for the custody of the "POWER" tokens held within their wallets and assigned to the holders of digital accounts. In addition, each operator and exchange has an insurance policy that covers the risk of theft and interruption of service to third parties. This insurance coverage also covers against any risk of theft of "POWER" tokens by hackers who fraudulently steal tokens from the beneficial owner's wallet.

3.6 Milestones of the "POWER" token





(Figure 1.1)

The processes that led to the birth of the "POWER" token have created the solid foundations for a progressive entry into the real market of companies. The point was not to create yet another speculative token or a token that promised high returns through *staking* processes, but instead to create a tool that could legally fit into the processes of companies both in the financial and asset structuring fields.

In 2023 we can say that the "POWER" token project is no longer a simple nascent project but a real structure that has fit perfectly into every area of business life, finding consensus and boasting institutional certifications, passing appraisals and audits in different circumstances, used by companies with different capitalizations and sizes.

The entire volume of tokens issued was covered by real and direct hedging.



PART C- Information on the "POWER" Token Offering and Custody Platform

4. METHOD AND PROCESSES OF THE OFFER FOR THE PLACEMENT OF "POWER" TOKENS

The strategies for inserting the "POWER" token into the market and the real economy are carried out through a consulting process managed by suitably trained professionals who meet with companies indicating the various advantages of using the "POWER" token.

The "POWER" token, on the other hand, <u>is not</u> placed through an *ICO* or *TO by* generating an online subscription campaign prior to issuance with attractive proposals for pre-listing discounts.

4.1 Consulting Network

The consulting network is made up of individuals who already have a specific professional background with their own client portfolio. They are usually Insurance Agents, Insurance Sub-Agents, Financial Advisors, Real Estate Agents, Credit Brokers, Brokers, Lawyers, Accountants, Tax Advisors etc.

Through these figures, the Issuer has opened several markets:

E.U. Market:

- Spain
- Italy
- Germany

Non-EU market:

- USA
- United Kingdom
- Switzerland
- Colombia

Other markets are in the process of opening up in the coming years by forming a single system that will have a common basis of exchange: the "POWER" tokens.

4.2 Opening of Markets and Authorized Intermediaries for the Custody of "POWER" Tokens

The opening of the markets takes into account a prior analysis by the Internal Analysis Committee.



By opening we mean the moment when the Issuer must inform the entities (identified as responsible in the relevant market) that it has entered into agreements (reaching a threshold identified by the regulations of the countries in question) with one or more companies of a specific ("new") state, companies that – previously – have submitted to the Issuer a project for the request for the assignment of "POWER" tokens.

This last process, prior to the opening of the new market, provides for the acquisition of knowledge of local regulations — including tax regulations — in order to allow a complete analysis for the management and use of "POWER" tokens not only by the Sub-Issuer but also by all those who, through the disclosure generated by the latter, are involved and comply with the specific law of that state.

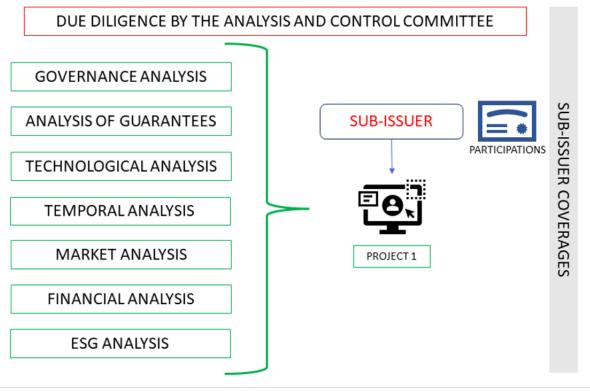
5. SUB-ISSUER ONBOARDING PROCESSES

- **5.1** The "POWER" token has been designed and created to allow companies and start-ups to use an innovative, versatile tool that matches the objectives that want to be achieved in the project. In fact, thanks to the "POWER" tool, companies and start-ups can start a tokenization process, a process that allows them to:
 - find funds for the proper development of the project
 - reduce the risk of default
 - Have a *audit* analysing the project (Analysis Committee)
 - guarantee the owner of the SUT-POWER
 - organize rules and norms in the token structure based on the progress of the project
- **5.2** Companies or start-ups, which request the use of the "POWER" token, in turn become Sub-Issuers and must provide sufficient coverage in relation to the allocated ceiling. For this reason, the company or start-up, which makes use of "POWER" tokens, must undergo due *diligence* carried out by the Issuer of the tokens through the Internal Analysis Committee to enhance the sustainability and development (of the project and the company) as well as provide a security rating to the entire project.

The preventive analysis processes guarantee the "POWER" token a concrete activity in relation to the purpose for which the same token is inserted in the company's production process. The preventive analysis introduces a criterion of security and stability to the "POWER" token, guaranteeing the market, and the holders who own the token, a "security" whose purpose and objective is pre-set (with the necessary hedges and shock absorbers) to perform the functions of which the Sub-Issuer informs end users. Depending on the use, the coverage required of the Sub-Issuer may vary in form and substance.

For each project or new issue or transfer of "POWER" tokens in favor of the project, the Internal Analysis Committee (CAI) issues a report with a rating for the project that can inform users about the classification of the project associated with that specific "POWER" token.





(Figure 1.2)

5.3 Once the rating has been obtained by the Issuer's Analysis and Control Committee, the same Committee issues a certification with the parameters for assigning the "POWER" token ceiling and also indicating the characteristics attributed to the entrusted tokens. Tokens are transferred into a digital escrow account and are used according to the attributes and designs agreed between the Issuer and the Sub-Issuer.

5.4 Procedure for the sale of "POWER" tokens owned by the Sub-Issuer.

- **5.4.1.** the sale of the "POWER" tokens, assigned to the Sub-Issuer, ends with the payment (in fiat currency), by the purchasing customers, directly to the Issuer who holds them in custody at the custodian bank.
- **5.4.2.** the tokens sold are held, by the buyers, in a centralized wallet at an Exchange authorized and supervised by the competent authorities (ECB, ESMA, FINMA, FCA, etc.)
- **5.4.3.** the sale must be subject to the laws of the Sub-Issuer's country of residence, qualifying the latter as solely responsible to the law, totally exempting the Issuer from any liability.



5.4.4. the sales channels of the assigned tokens are identified directly by the Sub-Issuer who is interested in raising capital and services from the placement of the token.

5.5 Funding generated by the sale of "POWER" tokens by the Sub-Issuer

- **5.5.1.** from each generated sale of "POWER" tokens, the Issuer receives the fiat money in the custodian bank.
- **5.5.2.** in the due diligence, originally carried out by the Internal Analysis Committee, the procedures relating to all fiat currency financing processes are precisely identified.
- **5.5.3.** custody, at the custodian bank, allows you to generate a capital gain in instruments issued by primary banks, certificates, physical gold deposits, if requested at the origin of the project's tokenization planning. This capital gain is used as assets managed by the Sub-Issuer to develop the project related to the granting of the "POWER" token plafond.
- **5.5.4.** the financing is monitored to protect the holders of the "POWER" tokens, providing the progress of the execution of the project, which is periodically published on the dedicated website of the Sub-Issuer.
- **5.5.5.** the risk component of the loan, borne by the Sub-Issuer, is close to zero, considering both the lack of obligation to return the money received and the fact that the token (which generated the loan) has the underlying held as a hedge with the Issuer's custodian bank. If there is no fiat currency coverage in exchange for the issue of "POWER" tokens, coverage is required in shares or financial securities issued by the Sub-Issuer.

5.6 Financing generated on projects involving the use (by the Sub-Issuer) of the underlying received (by the Issuer) with the sale of the "POWER" token.

- **5.6.1.** the tokens sold, which do not benefit from the hedge in fiat currency related to the sale (from the Issuer to the Sub-Issuer), can only be liquidated by the Sub-Issuer through the proceeds of the project.
- **5.6.2.** the holders of these tokens, not backed by fiat money, are informed (by the Sub-Issuer) by means of a regulation (*litepaper*) containing the description of the utilities attributed to the "POWER" token owned, which among the attributes listed must include the convertibility of the token into participations (shares or participations) of the Sub-Issuer.

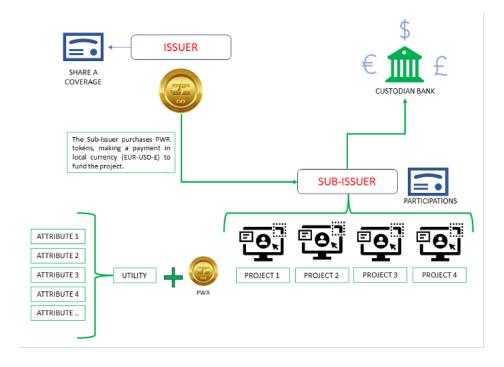
6. SALE PRICE AND FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE "POWER" SUT TOKEN



- **6.1** The "POWER" token is sold by the Issuer to the Sub-Issuers at the same face value in the relevant market where it will be used. For example, if a Sub-Issuer uses it in the EURO area, the face value of the "POWER" will be <u>1tk=1€</u>; if, on the other hand, it is introduced in the USA, the face value of the "POWER" will be <u>1tk=1\$</u>.
- **6.2** The stability mechanism of the "POWER" token is generated by several nodal elements:
 - **6.2.1.** The initial disbursement by the Issuer with the hedging shares.

The volume of issuance changes according to the proportionality of the sales of the tokens, which are originally accounted for in USD or EUR or in POUNDS.

- **6.2.2.** Each token sold is cashed in the same value in one of the legal currencies in the reference market.
- **6.2.3.** The collection of the legal tender currency upon a market entry (or reference project) is also supported by a hedging ceiling deposited by the Sub-Issuer.
- **6.2.4.** The ceiling received, including the value of the proceeds generated by the sale of PWR tokens in fiat currency, is held in the Issuer's custodian bank; moreover, the shares hedging the Issuer complete the stability parameters of the "POWER" SUT tokens.
- **6.2.5.** An additional mechanism of stability of the "POWER" token is generated by participations in projects in which the token is directly interested. Through the Issuer's Internal Analysis Committee, the projects to which the "POWER" token is directed are evaluated, generating value and stability to the same global market in which the "POWER" token is used. The "POWER" token used in the individual projects is backed by the equity holdings of the companies themselves to cover the total issue and, in most cases, is accompanied by a collateral deposit in fiat currency by the same company.





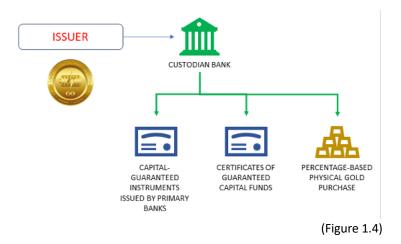
(Figure 1.3)

6.3 Normally, an issue of a new token, on the international scene, involves the issuer of the token informing the public about what is the *soft cap* and *hard cap* of the tokens issued in the market in relation to the project to which it is associated. In addition, in the phases that precede the official listing within an authorized intermediary or an Exchange, there are token presale techniques that involve the application of a discount on the purchase to make the sale operation more attractive, providing an immediate gain to the buyer compared to the placement price on the official day of listing. In addition to these systems, many token issuers use other strategies such as *staking* or offering more coins than the purchase value. In the case of the "POWER" token, none of this happens. The "POWER" Token is purchased by companies that decide to use its functions for the purposes related to their business. Therefore, there is no daily quotation of the value of the "POWER" token that determines its face price based on the supply and demand trend generated in the market. In reality, being a *stable utility, the value of the token is stable with respect to the currency to which it is*

7. USE OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES GENERATED BY THE SALE OF "POWER"

associated at the time of issuance and, this value, remains immutable forever.

- **7.1** The Issuer uses the cash flows, generated by the sale of the "POWER", both for the maintenance of the management and issuance platform, and for the fulfilment of agreements with the Exchanges, and for the conversion in favour of the end holders of the token, even in the event that the project requires its conversion in particular market phases.
- **7.2** The Issuer, at its discretion, creates bank deposits, to margin financial gains in fiat currency, with accredited institutions or financial structures that use high-yield instruments. Deposits and financial assets are entrusted to supervised entities authorised to sell and manage both financial instruments, precious metals and high-yield instruments. These intermediaries are scrupulously selected through a strict analysis to understand, contain and reduce the risk components in the management of the deposits underlying the "POWER" token





8. INTERMEDIARIES AND EXCHANGES WHERE "POWER" TOKENS ARE STORED

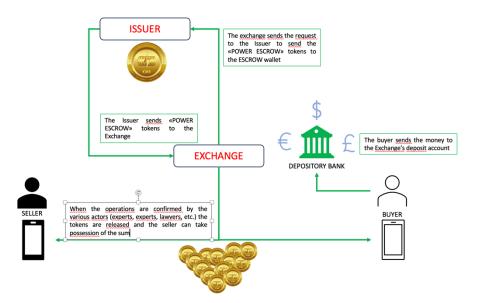
8.1 The Issuer has reached an agreement with TESORA SpA, an Italian company, registered under license no. PSV2 with the OAM supervisory body, subject to the supervision of CONSOB and BANK of ITALY. The headquarters are located in Via Turati 8, Milan. The peculiarity of this intermediary is that it makes use of a network of advisors who meet customers personally and provide the necessary assistance in the use of tokenization systems, adapting them to the needs of each customer. Tesora SpA does not carry out activities that may compromise its own or the customer's stability; Unlike other traders, it does not issue its own tokens and does not trade with its own hedges. Its main activity is the opening of a "centralized" wallet (i.e. under the direct control of Tesora), the custody of the tokens contained and accepted in it, the execution of conversions to fiat currency, the execution of token transfers within its wallet network. All Tesora operations are monitored and managed according to AML (anti-money laundering), KYC (Know Your Customer) and KYB (Know Your Business) standards. Tesora SpA does not deal with the sale of "POWER" tokens, this activity is the responsibility of the commercial networks that meet the Sub-Issuers who in turn propose the purchase.

9. PAYMENT METHODS AND TRANSFER PROCESSES OF "POWER" TOKENS

- 9.1 The process of selling "POWER" tokens consists of two simple steps:
 - a) Issuer sells to Sub Issuer
 - b) Sub Issuer sells to the public

A third process of selling and using "POWER" tokens can be found in the "escrow" activity:

c) Issuer to buyer and seller for escrow activities





(Figure 1.5)

- **9.1.1.** Once the contractual structure with the Sub-Issuer has been consolidated, the Issuer issues the *LitePaper*, and upon receipt of the hedging assets in the Issuer's custodian bank transferred by the Sub-Issuer, the Issuer transfers from the master wallet to the Sub-Issuer's wallet all the assigned "POWER" tokens. There may be cases in which the transfer takes place progressively with respect to the progress and development of the project linked to the "POWER" token offering. It is understood that the Sub-Issuer must have completed the due-diligence phases following the AML and KYB protocols in order to be assigned a wallet to store the "POWER" tokens.
- **9.1.2.** With regard to the offer generated by the Sub-Issuer, in the *LitePaper* published and (already available to buyers) the conditions for the transfer of "POWER" tokens from the Sub-Issuer's wallet to the buyer's wallet are specified. Based on the general conditions of access to the purchase of the "POWER" token, on the method of receipt, on the conversion processes, regardless of the conditions indicated in the *LitePaper*, the buyer must have completed the AML and KYC protocol (or KYB if a company), in order to be assigned the wallet in order to be able to store the "POWER" tokens.
- **9.1.3.** The "POWER" token can perform the function of "escrow" by entering into a transaction between seller and buyer. In this case, the "POWER" token acts as a collateral instrument between the parties and is used in the wallet by both parties following an agreement between the parties that regulates its disposal and subsequent conversion. This activity is managed by the Issuer, using Tesora SpA as an authorized and supervised custodian ("escrow agent"), and depending on the jurisdiction the custodian bank is selected for the receipt of the fiat money to be deposited as a hedge related to the issuance of the "POWER" tokens. The different actors guarantee the success of the transaction for both the buyer and the seller, recording each step in blockchain, making the processes and steps that took place in the transaction between the parties immutable.

10. RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL IN THE PURCHASE OF "POWER" TOKENS

Based on the sale of "POWER" tokens, between the Issuer and the Sub-Issuer, there is no termination of the contract between the parties. In any case, it remains at the sole discretion of the Issuer to provide for clauses for the withdrawal or cancellation of the contract for the purchase of "POWER" tokens between the parties, providing for any penalties applicable to the occurrence of the events indicated.

10.1 For the activities between the Sub-Issuer and the buyer, the conditions of withdrawal are specified in the *litepaper* in the most exhaustive way possible, so as to inform the buyer without the possibility of modification (or different interpretations) of the procedure to be followed. In any case, the Sub-Issuer alone is responsible for maintaining the agreements



provided for in the *litepaper* in favour of the buyer, totally exempting the Issuer from any direct or indirect liability.

11. APPLICABLE LAW AND ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

The applicable law and the place of jurisdiction depend solely on the jurisdiction where the "POWER" token is issued. Giving preference for the European market to the International Arbitration Chamber based in Milan, Italy, it remains possible that for each agreement between the Issuer and the Sub-Issuer a different forum may be agreed between the Parties, for shared reasons, based on the jurisdiction concerned.

Consequently, for the sake of economy and res judicata, for the *litepaper*, where the competent court is expressed and identified and for clarity with the buyers with respect to the sale carried out by the Sub-Issuer, the arbitration agreement indicating the International Arbitration Chamber of Milan must be maintained.



PART D- Rights and obligations inherent in the issuance and use of "POWER" tokens

12. STATEMENTS OF THE ISSUER

The Issuer, in compliance with the resolutions of the Governing Body (which in turn is the expression of the Board of Directors), is solely responsible for the issuance of "POWER" tokens. The Issuer also declares that this *White Paper* complies with the laws on the issuance and use of crypto assets, assimilating the provisions of the Mi.CA.r. (*Markets in Crypto Assets*), issued - in 2023 - by the European Commission and approved by the Parliament of the European Community, a regulation taken as a reference model for the drafting of this *White Paper*. To the best of the Governing Body's knowledge, the information in this White Paper is correct and does not contain any material omissions.

13. OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER

The Issuer is obliged to report annually the *market cap* of the "POWER" tokens traded and used in the market, indicating the "POWER" tokens on deposit held by the Issuer. Market cap is defined as the total traded volume of "POWER" tokens in the world.

- **13.1** The Issuer is obliged to assess the degrees of risk, also making use of external audits, in the selection of Sub-Issuers and consequent assignment of tokens, framing this decisive activity in the correct use of the "POWER" token with respect to the market, safeguarding the end buyers and the degree of *reputation* of the entire "POWER" system.
- **13.2** The Issuer is obliged to periodically communicate any risk situation that may change or even compromise what is described in this *white paper*. Communications can be made visible directly to the market through a dedicated website or through the intermediary authorized to store "POWER" tokens.

14. OBLIGATIONS OF THE SUB-ISSUER

The Sub-Issuer is obliged to comply with all contractual conditions with the Issuer with particular regard to the use of the "POWER" tokens, the form of distribution of the same, the relationship and mandatory communications towards the final purchasers.

14.1 The Sub-Issuer is required to faithfully comply with the provisions of the *litepaper* and undertakes not to interpret or modify what is set out in the document on the conditions concerning the use and rights held by the final purchasers of the "POWER" token.



- **14.2** The Sub-Issuer must communicate regularly (and in any case at least 1 time a year) with all those who have purchased the "POWER" token through its sales channel. In the communication, it must indicate the progress of the project, the state of development, the economic results of the current year and, if any, the comparison with economic data of previous years. It will also have to indicate also identifying it temporally the percentage status of where you are with respect to the completion of the project.
- **14.3** The Sub-Issuer must also comply with the provisions of the *litepaper*, in relation to certain rights associated with the "POWER" token with regard to the use of the project issued by the Sub-Issuer. Manifest rights are an obligation on the part of the Sub-Issuer to be respected in form, substance and time. The Sub-Issuer is solely responsible to the purchasers of the "POWER" tokens in the event that the rights attached to the "POWER" token are not respected with respect to the project for which they are intended.
- **14.4** The Sub-Issuer is obliged not to alter in any form, even partially, the characteristics of the "POWER" token and its attributes, and is obliged to fully comply with the provisions of the *litepaper*. No direct agreement between the Sub-Issuer and a buyer (concerning the sale and use of the "POWER" tokens) will be valid if it contains rights that are not indicated in the *litepaper* or in the rules of the intermediary that holds the "POWER" tokens, and only the Sub-Issuer is liable with total exemption of the Issuer from any contractual alteration even if agreed between the Sub-Issuer and a buyer.
- **14.5** In order to receive "POWER" tokens, the Sub-Issuer must pass the stages of opening the wallet with the authorized intermediary.
- **14.6** It is the obligation of the Sub-Issuer to use the fiat money sent by the Issuer, through the conversion of the tokens released by the Lock Up and managed by the authorized operator, solely for the purposes related to the project assigned to the "POWER" tokens.

15. OBLIGATIONS OF PURCHASERS OF "POWER" TOKENS

The Holder and owner of the "POWER" tokens, purchased by a Sub-Issuer, is required to provide the necessary information in order to determine the origin of the money being purchased, in due compliance with the AML protocol. The buyer will be held responsible and punishable, according to the law, in the case of false or misleading declarations in relation to the origin of the money, his residence, his personal data.

15.1 The Holder of the "POWER" tokens (i.e. the person who completes the purchase from a Sub-Issuer or the Issuer by means of payment in fiat money or in the digital currency established between the parties, with custody with an authorized intermediary) is obliged to use the "POWER" tokens in its possession in accordance with the provisions of *the litepaper* to which the tokens held refer.



- **15.2** The exchange of "POWER" tokens is only allowed between "POWER" tokens of the same reference project. The Holder of the "POWER" tokens will therefore not be able to exchange their "POWER" tokens for other "POWER" tokens related to different projects.
- **15.3** The Holder of the "POWER" tokens is required to submit the statutory tax returns, which are mandatory in his/her country of residence, exempting the Sub-Issuer or the Issuer from any liability in this regard.

16. RIGHTS OF THE ISSUER

- **16.1** The Issuer has the right to "terminate" the use of the "POWER" tokens in the event of manifest misuse by any person holding the "POWER" tokens. At its sole discretion, it may therefore decide to block, or suspend indefinitely, the circularity of the "POWER" token in the event that it finds a clear violation of the rules set out in the *White Paper* and the *Litepaper*, including by extension dangers that may create damage with damage to the reputation of the Issuer and/or the "POWER" system as a whole.
- **16.2** The Issuer has the full right to determine the issuance of new "POWER" tokens in the market, without any obligation to communicate.
- **16.3** The Issuer has the full right to request the necessary hedging for the issuance of the "POWER" tokens from the Sub-Issuer to the extent it deems appropriate to ensure the sustainability of the use of the "POWER" token and the project as a whole.

17. RIGHTS OF THE SUB-ISSUER

- **17.1** The Sub-Issuer is fully entitled to use the "POWER" tokens, once allocated by the Issuer, provided that it complies with all the obligations set out in both the *White Paper* and the *Litepaper*.
- **17.2** The Sub-Issuer may dispose of the money underlying the sale of the "POWER" tokens on the basis of what has been agreed with the Issuer, supporting the smooth development of the project.

18. RIGHTS OF THE PURCHASER AND HOLDER OF THE "POWER" TOKENS

- **18.1** The Holder of the "POWER" tokens is entitled to receive the services or products related to the "POWER" token, as identified in the *litepaper*.
- **18.2** The Holder of the "POWER" tokens has the right to obtain more information on the progress of the development of the project on the basis of requests made to the Sub-Issuer responsible for the development of the project itself.

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18.3 The Holder of the "POWER" tokens has the right to use the wallet according to the instructions indicated in the *litepaper*.



PART E - Technology used for the issuance, custody, and use of "POWER" tokens

19. THE PROTOCOL AND BLOCKCHAIN

The Issuer has decided to use the Ethereum *Blockchain* using the ERC20 protocol. This decision was taken taking into account several factors such as:

- The degree of disclosure of the blockchain
- The degree of development and configuration
- The degree of adaptability and flexibility of use
- The percentage of risk of service interruption

19.1 Ethereum can - to date - be considered the multimarket blockchain par excellence. Although the *gas fees* for the registration of transactions are important, the Issuer has decided to use this platform, given both its extension and its popularity that guarantee its continuity and development. These elements, in turn, greatly reduce the risk of service blockage.

20. CENTRALIZED SERVERS OF AUTHORIZED OPERATORS

The Issuer has worked to offer the highest possible security against cyber theft and fraud. Thanks to the structure shared with the operators, the Issuer has both a public interface, available to users, and an information transit server, a central server (for departments), as well as a master server (managed locally) where all transit and conversion operations are stored. This functional structure allows you to <u>never</u> lose the transactions and conversions requested by users even in the event of attacks by hackers.

21. WALLETS

In order to ensure correct and uniform management, the Issuer decided to adopt the management of custody and transfers through an authorized operator, equipped with centralized wallets, which could monitor the correct use of the tokens held, as a guarantee for all users. Despite the centrality of "POWER" tokens in the custody process and in the structuring of transfers between the various wallets, in 2024 changes will still be introduced on some platforms with which the Issuer has concluded agreements to create an environment (again with "POWER" tokens) managed through a DAO between users of the platform. This change, currently under development and implementation, will offer a level of interaction and flexibility established by the participants in the system themselves, autonomously providing services according to the principles included in the DAO itself.



PART F- Risks associated with the use of "POWER" tokens

22. GENERAL RISKS

22.1 Issuer's related financial risks

Given the usual 3 levels of risk (low, medium, high), the Issuer's degree of risk is low risk. This risk analysis is based on the fact that each issue of "POWER" tokens, generated and assigned to a Sub-Issuer, must correspond to equivalent economic hedges in fiat currency (or in crypto stable coins - usdc or usdt -), including by extension tangible hedges on real estate, appraised assets, financial securities liquidable at course, shares of the company, insurance guarantees, bank guarantees, etc.

22.2 Financial risks associated with Sub-Issuers

The degree of risk associated with the projects of the Sub-Issuers is indicated in *the litepaper* that accompanies the issuance of the "POWER" tokens assigned to the Sub-Issuer. The scale of risk degrees indicated is based on low, medium and high risk. In the same document, a value (*rating*) is inserted represented by a number that will be from 0 to 5, where 0 represents a project of low interest and high risk component, while 5 represents a project of high interest and low risk component.

22.3 Financial risks associated with the Intermediary (e.g. Exchanges, banks, etc.)

The risk of the Intermediary, which deals with the custody and conversion of "POWER" tokens, is calculated based on the security process related to the technologies used by the intermediary to prevent theft and theft of tokens deposited in the wallets of users who purchase the "POWER" token. The degree of risk of TESORA SpA, in terms of custody and conversion, is to be considered low, thanks to the use of redundancy systems and servers uncorrelated with respect to the public server, where the deposit tokens are visible to users.

22.4 Market-related financial risks for the Issuer

The market linked to the projects expressed by the Issuer is to be considered low-risk. This stems from the analysis and observation of the technological and regulatory evolution that cryptocurrencies have undergone. In fact, the market immediately oriented, starting from the first years after the birth of the first cryptocurrencies, on a high speculative process and not on use in the real economy. Despite the fact that the majority of tokens are linked to projects or utilities, they maintain a speculative component that – if used – profoundly distorts their real function.

The "POWER" token is, as far as is known to date, the first token that connects to the real economy in compliance with regulations and laws, being able to be fully used both in the financial activities of companies and in activities that require new finance, with traceability of production processes, etc.

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The market is now mature and is showing signs of great interest in the use of "POWER" tokens thanks to their singularity as this token is the first and - to date - only token in the world that can be classified in the category of *STABLE UTILITY TOKENS*, combining financial elements with utility elements, preserving stability with the use of fiat multicurrency.



PART G- Examples of use of "POWER" tokens

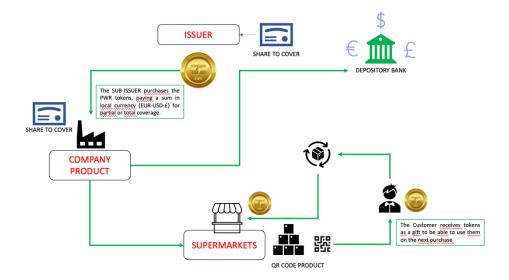
23. USE OF POWER TOKENS

- 23.1 "POWER" tokens are used and can be used as:
 - Contribution for incorporation and capital increases
 - Escrow Token as a Guarantee Token
 - Digital voucher for products and services
 - Digital tokens for the certification of processes using blockchain
 - Certification tokens for tangible and/or immovable assets
- **23.2** "POWER" tokens can operate "on-chain" or "off-chain" depending on the uses and destination of the assigned attributes.

24. THE "POWER" TOKEN USED AS A DIGITAL COUPON IN THE SALE OF PRODUCTS

Through marketing actions linked to products such as food products, industrial products, services, etc., directed to the public, it is possible to create a chain of information and utilities linked to the "POWER" token that a company decides to use to reward its customers.

By imagining a traceability process through a QR CODE applied to the service or product sold, the company can direct its customer to a format to profile them and give a number of tokens for this activity that they can use later for other purchases.





The advantages that can derive from the use of this technology, linked to the use of a stable utility token, allow customers who use the company's products to be profiled and retained through commercial actions. In fact, in the vast majority of cases, manufacturing companies do not know their customers and for this reason cannot generate targeted actions towards them. Thanks to the use of "POWER" tokens we can not only trace the traceability of the products from the production chain to the final sales phase, but we can interact directly with whoever processed the purchase.

In this type of use, the CAI analyzes all the procedures that lead to the issuance of tokens to the Sub Issuer, the type of attributes to be indicated in the litigation paper, the management process for final use by customers in the management of the campaign marketing.

25. THE "POWER" TOKEN USED ALONGSIDE AN NFT FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF WORKS AND PRODUCTS

Another field of application of the "POWER" token is when it is associated as a function with an NFT to generate additional attributes or rights that we want to entrust to the owner of the NFT.

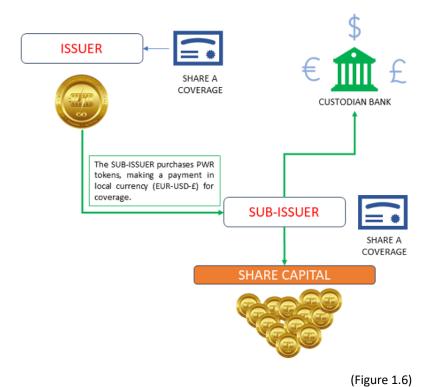
For example, an NFT that certifies a pictorial work by a certain artist could gift the owner with "POWER" tokens which will allow him to have access to the exhibitions exhibited by the artist using the token as a means of access and ticket.

The possibilities of this use are really very important and can generate enormous opportunities in marketing and customer loyalty.

26. THE "POWER" TOKEN USED AS AN ASSET CONTRIBUTION IN COMPANIES

- **26.1.** The "POWER" token, thanks to its characteristics of **stability**, **centrality**, **rights and liquidity**, is used to make capital contributions in companies. The Issuer has introduced "POWER" tokens to the market for a number of different purposes, creating a sustainable and liquidable market. Thanks to the easy circularity of the "POWER" token, combined with its centrality, the token has all the legal requirements to be used as a capital contribution in companies.
- **26.2.** The great advantage that companies have in using the "POWER" token as a means of contribution, even as a substitute for fiat money, allows flexibility in the management of the company's treasury. In fact, the company that requests "POWER" tokens, as part of a process of incorporation or capital increase, pays possibly even as a partial hedge fiat money. It can also bring other economic benefits in case the money to cover it is not enough. In other words, a process of digitization of the company is beginning. The "POWER" tokens present in the company can be further monetized by selling them to customers or acquaintances, thus generating an additional economy between what is paid and what is collected.





26.3. Therefore, in order to access the purchase of "POWER" tokens intended for the establishment or capital increase, the company must undergo due diligence by the CAI and understand the obligations, advantages and risks inherent in the transaction.