Version and Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Change Description
0.1	2026-03-25	KorDA Web3 Business Team	Initial Draft

1. Introduction and Executive Summary

a. Project Overview

The economic activities that humans undertake throughout their lives are, at their core, fundamentally simple. We live in a state of continuous service consumption. Every act — purchasing a meal, receiving a delivered item, or remitting funds — ultimately represents the process of consuming a particular form of service. Looking across human history, these services have always advanced by integrating with the defining technologies of their era. The advent of the steam engine fundamentally transformed methods of production, while electrical and petrochemical technologies expanded machinery and industry as a whole. Subsequently, the development of IT and the internet digitized work, administration, finance, and distribution, and mobile and cloud technologies completely restructured services into the forms we now call 'apps' and 'platforms.'

We now confront the following question:

"What value should be digitized next?"

The answer is clear: Gold.

Gold is not a mere commodity. It is the most representative global safe-haven asset, one that has maintained its value across eras and markets through thousands of years and diverse financial systems. Whenever macroeconomic uncertainties — such as wars, inflation, currency devaluation, and exchange rate instability — have intensified, markets and nations have repeatedly returned to gold. The same pattern is observable today. Central bank gold reserves continue to grow, and as geopolitical risks expand, gold is once again positioning itself at the center of global reserve assets.

In this context, Korea Gold Exchange Digital Assets (KorDA) is not merely a technology company; it is an enterprise that has grown on the foundation of physical gold distribution infrastructure. Drawing on one of the nation's largest gold wholesale and retail distribution networks, refining, inspection, and storage infrastructure, and extensive experience in physical operations, KorDA has been systematically advancing the digitalization of gold distribution.

We now move to the next stage.

KGLD is not simply a token — it will serve as the core infrastructure connecting gold, a universal store of value, to the digital economy.

b. Core Value Proposition

Comparison Item	KGLD	Existing Global Gold-Backed Tokens (PAXG, XAUT, etc.)	Physical Gold
Physical Gold Infrastructure	Directly linked to KGE's domestic procurement, inspection, storage, and	Centered on overseas issuers and custodians. Global storage and attestation systems exist,	Direct ownership and custody required

Comparison Item	KGLD	Existing Global Gold-Backed Tokens (PAXG, XAUT, etc.)	Physical Gold
	redemption infrastructure	but direct linkage with the domestic physical gold distribution network is limited.	
Domestic Redemption Accessibility	Redemption procedures and physical delivery operations designed specifically for domestic users	Redemption is subject to overseas platform policies, minimum quantity requirements, geographic restrictions, and overseas custody structures.	No redemption concept; selling, transportation, and inspection costs apply
Reserve Verification	Periodically reconciles on-chain supply with off-chain gold holdings; aims for third-party verification linkage	Some platforms provide verification mechanisms such as periodic attestations and allocated holdings inquiries.	Individual holders must verify directly
Transferability & Accessibility	Fractional holdings, on-chain transfer, and multi-chain expansion structure via LayerZero OFT standard	Global transfers are possible, but dependent on supported chains, platforms, and overseas issuer policies	Fractional division, overseas transfer, and instant settlement are difficult
Key Differentiator	Combines domestic physical gold infrastructure, on-chain supply management, domestic redemption accessibility, and multi-chain scalability	Strong global recognition and liquidity, but differs from KGLD in domestic physical gold linkage and redemption accessibility	Most direct physical ownership, but low digital transferability and accessibility

c. The Future of the Gold RWA Market and KGLD's Role

Gold has long served as the cornerstone of the global financial system, yet in the digital economy it remains an 'inefficient asset.' Physical storage constraints, high transaction costs, low liquidity, and limited accessibility have been the primary reasons gold has not been fully integrated into the digital financial system.

- Asset-Holding-Centric Structure (Passive Assets)
- Limited On-Chain Utility

To address these limitations, KGLD adopts a Full-Stack RWA infrastructure structure:

- Physical gold procurement and inspection
- Custody and storage
- Token issuance and burn
- On-chain transactions and utilization

This represents a positioning not as a simple issuer, but as an 'RWA Infrastructure Operator.'

KGLD secures its market positioning based on the following characteristics:

- Trustworthy physical asset foundation
- Regulation-friendly structure

2. Team and Governance

a. Project Entity and Corporate Information

Legal Entity Name: Korea Gold Exchange Digital Assets (KorDA)

Country of Incorporation: Republic of Korea

Primary Business: Issuance of digital assets backed by real-world assets (RWA), commencing with gold

b. Key Personnel

- Yi Sang-yun, CEO — Chief Executive Officer, external accountability
  - Career: LS Cable & System (3 years), IBM (14 years), ITCEN Global (4 years), and others
- Han Jae-hyung, Executive Vice President — Investment Management
  - Career: Mirae Asset Global Investments (7 years), Woori Bank (9 years), Inmark Asset Management (2 years), and others
- Kim Hyung-kyun, Executive Director — Hana Gold Trust Service Business
  - Career: Dacom (10 years), LG N-Sys (10 years), ITCEN Group (10 years)
- Choi Tae-won, Executive Director — Web3 Business
  - Career: SK C&C (4 years), TmaxSoft (5 years), LIG System Co., Ltd. (7 years), ITCEN Global (3 years), and others

c. Partners

- KGE (Korea Gold Exchange Co., Ltd.) — Physical gold procurement and custody; physical gold redemption infrastructure including distribution and refining
- CREDER — Web3 specialist development for token contracts and dApps
- CertiK — Security audit of the KGLD token contract
- LayerZero — Multi-chain bridge technology for the KGLD token

3. Market Analysis and Problem Definition

a. Limitations of the Traditional Gold Investment Market

Gold has long been utilized as a stable store of value, yet in the modern financial environment it continues to carry several structural limitations.

First, as a physical asset, gold necessarily incurs storage costs. Secure vaults, insurance, transportation, and management expenses represent an additional burden for users and serve as a barrier to entry, particularly for small-scale investors.

Second, gold is an asset with limited liquidity. Physical gold transactions are conducted through intermediaries, involving significant time and cost to settle, with restricted market access. This reduces the asset's utility in a rapidly evolving financial environment.

Third, gold is difficult to divide and trade in small units. Physical unit constraints make precise-denomination transactions challenging, limiting integration with everyday financial activities and digital payment environments.

As a result, despite the inherent stability of the traditional gold market, a gap exists between it and the digital financial environment in terms of accessibility, liquidity, and efficiency.

4. Solution Overview

KGLD is based on the following design principles and adopts a Digital Mirroring structure, in which physical assets and on-chain tokens maintain a 1:1 correspondence — not merely referencing physical gold, but ensuring that on-chain tokens directly reflect the state of physical assets.

- Based on KGE's physical gold distribution and storage infrastructure
- A consistent framework from physical asset acquisition → inspection → storage → token issuance
- Tokens serve as an on-chain representation reflecting the state of physical assets

Through this structure, KGLD implements an 'on-chain asset structure whose value is guaranteed by physical assets,' rather than a simple price-tracking token.

- Fractional investment enabled
- Complex physical transaction procedures eliminated

Safe Asset by Design: KGLD adopts safety as a core principle embedded from the design stage itself, rather than as an afterthought.

- Separation of physical asset risk from issuer insolvency risk
- Independence of custody and storage structure secured
- Control and verification across the entire lifecycle of issuance, operation, and redemption

Through this structure, KGLD implements a 'Safe Asset by Design,' securing the trust foundation that is most critical in RWA.

KGLD combines physical gold reserves, on-chain supply management, and physical redemption structures to expand the possibilities for digital holding, transfer, and redemption of gold. However, KGLD does not provide returns, dividends, interest, or management participation rights derived from the Issuer's business performance. The specific rights structure and limitations are governed by Chapters 8 and 18 of this Whitepaper.

5. Underlying Assets and Legal Structure

a. Definition and Specifications of Underlying Assets

- Compliance with standard specifications recognized in the international gold market
- Physical gold of 99.99% purity, with weight and quality inspection completed
- Assets procured through official distribution and storage systems
- Gold bars quality-certified by Korea Gold Exchange Co., Ltd. (KGE) under ISO9001 quality management certification

The Company maintains physical gold of 99.99% purity in reserves in an amount corresponding to or exceeding the total weight of KGLD in circulation, and does not issue KGLD in excess of secured reserves.

b. Asset Custody and Management Structure

The reserve assets of KGLD are managed as assets corresponding to token holders' rights, clearly segregated from the Issuer's proprietary assets, and held in segregated custody so as to be insulated from the Issuer's insolvency risk.

- Reserve assets are held in segregated storage in the vault of KGE, located in Seoul, Republic of Korea.
- The Company manages reserve assets so that the correspondence between token quantities and reserve asset weight is always verifiable.
- Reserve asset management records are subject to reconciliation, disclosure, and necessary external verification.

c. Rights Structure and Legal Nature

- Rights corresponding to reserve assets in proportion to the quantity held
- Physical gold redemption claim rights in accordance with the Company's established redemption procedures, minimum unit, and cost standards

KGLD holders do not hold the same status as shareholders or bondholders under the Company's articles of incorporation, and holding KGLD alone does not confer equity rights, profit distribution claims, interest claims, or management participation rights against the Company.

d. Bankruptcy Remoteness

The reserve assets of KGLD are managed in accordance with the following principles to protect them from the Issuer's financial risks:

- Reserve assets corresponding to token holders' rights are managed with a clear separation from the Company's proprietary assets
- Segregated storage through the vault of KGE, located in Seoul, Republic of Korea

Reserve assets are held in segregated custody so as to be insulated from the Issuer's insolvency risk,

and the Company prioritizes the preservation and record-keeping of reserve assets.

e. Legal Contract Structure

The rights structure of KGLD is based on the following contractual relationships:

- Terms of service between users and the Issuer
- Custody agreement between the Issuer and the custodian
- Third-party management structure where necessary

Through this contractual structure, the linkage between underlying assets and tokens is maintained, and the procedures for users to exercise their rights are defined.

f. Structural Considerations Regarding Securities Classification

- No revenue structure directly linked to the Issuer's business performance

g. Structural Limitations and Legal Uncertainty

As KGLD has a structure linking physical assets and digital tokens, the following legal uncertainties may exist:

- Differences in interpretation of legal nature across certain jurisdictions
- Legal determination regarding whether proprietary rights are recognized
- Interpretation of rights priority in the event of insolvency

The Issuer has designed the structure to minimize these uncertainties; however, the ultimate legal determination may vary depending on the jurisdiction and applicable laws.

6. Custody and Proof System

a. Custody Framework

The physical gold constituting the reserve assets of KGLD is held in segregated storage in the vault of KGE, located in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The custodian performs the following functions in respect of the physical gold reserve assets: storage, inbound and outbound management, inventory verification, segregated custody, and provision of related documentation.

- Segregated asset custody: clear separation of reserve assets corresponding to token holders' rights from the Issuer's proprietary assets
- Access control: multi-approval-based access and movement management
- Record management: traceability of all inbound and outbound records
- 1:1 mapping of issued tokens to physical gold (based on serial number, weight, and purity)

b. Asset Flow and Control Process

The asset flow of KGLD is managed through the following stages:

- Gold Procurement: procurement of 99.99% purity gold through KGE
- Inspection: verification of weight and purity
- Storage: deposit into designated vault
- Recording: asset registration in off-chain systems
- Issuance: issuance of KGLD corresponding to the relevant assets

c. Proof of Reserve System

KGLD operates a Proof of Reserve (PoR) system to verify the correspondence between the quantity of tokens in circulation and the physical gold reserve assets. The Proof of Reserve is a procedure for cross-referencing on-chain supply information of KGLD — which is verifiable on-chain — with off-chain physical gold holding information, in order to confirm that KGLD in circulation is being managed within the scope of reserve assets.

The Company manages on-chain data including total KGLD supply, circulating supply, non-circulating supply, and burn records, and records corresponding off-chain data — including physical gold holdings, storage locations, and inspection and inbound/outbound records — in its internal management systems. This information can be periodically verified through the Company's internal control procedures and third-party verification or audit procedures.

The Proof of Reserve system serves the following purposes:

- Verification of correspondence between circulating KGLD quantity and physical gold reserve assets
- Separate management of non-circulating supply and circulating supply
- Tracking of reserve asset inbound, storage, outbound, and redemption records
- Prevention of excess circulation or unsecured issuance
- Enhancement of information transparency to users and the market

However, as physical gold is an off-chain asset, the Proof of Reserve does not mean that all storage

conditions can be verified in real time using only blockchain data. The Company operates periodic verification, internal controls, third-party confirmation, and official disclosures to ensure that reserve assets and KGLD supply can be reconciled.

d. External Audit and Verification

KGLD conducts periodic asset verification through an independent external audit institution to ensure credibility.

- Audit scope: gold holdings, custody status, correspondence with issuance volume
- Audit frequency: combination of periodic and ad hoc audits
- Audit results: provided in the form of publicly available reports

7. Issuance, Burn, and Physical Redemption

a. Overview

The procedures for issuance, burn, and physical redemption of KGLD constitute the core operational structure for maintaining the correspondence between physical gold reserve assets and the quantity of KGLD in circulation. The Company issues KGLD within the scope of secured physical gold reserve assets, and manages the quantity transferred to users and available for actual market holding or trading as the circulating supply.

KGLD is a digital asset designed to express and transfer the economic value of physical gold in a digital manner.

b. Issuance Principles

KGLD is designed to correspond to 1 troy ounce of gold at 99.99% purity. The Company secures and manages physical gold reserve assets corresponding to the circulating supply of KGLD, and ensures that KGLD in excess of reserve assets does not enter circulation.

Issuance is conducted in accordance with the following principles:

- Issuance is only possible after physical gold reserve assets have been secured
- Separate management of circulating supply and non-circulating supply (per Section 8.g)
- Application of required procedures including Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
- Issuance managed in accordance with internal approval and access control procedures
- Reconciliation of on-chain supply information with off-chain reserve asset information

c. Definition of Circulating Supply and Non-Circulating Supply

The definitions of circulating supply and non-circulating supply are governed by Section 8.g 'Supply Definitions' of this Whitepaper. This chapter explains issuance, physical redemption, and burn procedures on the premise of that distinction.

d. Issuance Procedure

The issuance procedure for KGLD follows the flow described below:

- The Company procures and inspects physical gold.
- The procured physical gold is managed in accordance with the storage or custody structure established by the Company.
- The Company calculates the quantity of KGLD that can be supplied within the scope of reserve assets.
- The user proceeds with the acquisition procedure established by the Company.
- Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), payment confirmation, and internal approval procedures are completed.
- KGLD is transferred to the user's registered wallet.

- KGLD transferred to the user's wallet is included in the circulating supply.

Depending on technical or operational requirements, some KGLD may be managed as non-circulating supply until transferred to users; the definitions and standards for such supply are governed by Section 8.g of this Whitepaper.

e. Physical Redemption Principles

KGLD holders may apply for physical gold redemption in accordance with the procedures, minimum units, costs, and restrictions established by the Company. Physical redemption is the procedure whereby KGLD is submitted or locked up (lock-up) in the manner designated by the Company, and corresponding physical gold or redemption fulfillment in the manner designated by the Company is then requested.

Physical redemption is conducted in accordance with the following principles:

- Satisfaction of the minimum redemption unit established by the Company
- Completion of Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures
- Confirmation of the applicant's KGLD holding and disposal authority
- Confirmation of applicable costs including redemption fees, VAT, fabrication and minting fees, and physical delivery costs
- Physical gold delivery in accordance with the branch, method, or procedure designated by the Company

f. Physical Redemption Procedure

The physical redemption procedure follows the flow described below:

- The user applies for physical redemption in the manner designated by the Company.
- The Company verifies the user's identity, quantity held, and eligibility for redemption.
- The user submits or locks up (lock-up) the KGLD subject to redemption to the wallet or contract designated by the Company.
- The Company confirms the redemption quantity, costs, taxes, physical delivery method, and receipt information.
- Upon redemption approval, the relevant KGLD is burned or removed from circulation in the manner designated by the Company.
- The Company processes physical gold delivery or redemption fulfillment in the manner designated by the Company, in accordance with the terms of service and operational standards.
- Redemption processing records are reflected in the Company's internal records and supply management system.

g. Burn and Supply Adjustment

KGLD may be burned in cases of physical redemption, error correction, operational control, or other legally or contractually required circumstances. Burned KGLD cannot re-enter circulation, and the corresponding quantity is deducted from the circulating supply or total supply management records.

The burn serves the following purposes:

- Adjustment of circulating supply following physical redemption
- Maintenance of correspondence between reserve assets and circulating supply
- Settlement of erroneously issued or recovered supply
- Supply management in accordance with laws, regulatory authority guidelines, terms of service, or operational policies

The Company records burn details in its internal systems and, where necessary, may manage them to be verifiable through on-chain records or official channels.

h. Price and Cost Calculation

The gold price, exchange rate, fees, taxes, fabrication and minting fees, and physical delivery costs applicable at the time of physical redemption are calculated in accordance with the standards established by the Company. These standards may be communicated through the terms of service, operational policies, or the Company's official announcements.

The market trading price of KGLD may fluctuate based on the spot price of gold, exchange rates, market supply and demand, liquidity, exchange prices, and other market factors, and may differ from the reference price applied at the time of physical redemption.

i. Restrictions and Notices

The Company may restrict or delay the issuance, transfer, physical redemption, or burn procedures for KGLD in cases where there are applicable laws, sanctions regulations, AML standards, security requirements, operational risk, or contractual grounds.

Physical redemption may be restricted in the following circumstances:

- Know Your Customer (KYC) or Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures have not been completed
- The requested quantity falls below the minimum redemption unit established by the Company
- The user's KGLD holding or disposal authority cannot be confirmed
- Restrictions are required under laws, sanctions, requests from investigative authorities, or regulatory authority guidelines
- Force majeure events occur, including system failures, security incidents, natural disasters, or operational restrictions at the custodian
- The case falls under redemption restriction grounds in the Company's terms of service or operational policies

In the event such restriction grounds arise, the Company will provide users with necessary information to the extent permitted by applicable laws and terms of service.

8. Definition of Digital Assets

a. Basic Token Information

The basic token information for KGLD is as follows:

- Token Name: KGOLD
- Symbol / Ticker: KGLD
- Token Standard: ERC-20 based
- Initial Issuance Network: Ethereum Mainnet
- Multi-chain Structure: Expandable to supported networks via LayerZero OFT standard
- Decimals: 18
- Base Unit: 1 KGLD is designed to correspond to 1 troy ounce of gold at 99.99% purity
- Minimum Transfer Unit: Determined by the decimal standard of the blockchain network and smart contract
- Contract Address: To be announced through official channels upon completion of deployment
- Issuer: Korea Gold Exchange Digital Assets (KorDA)
- Underlying Asset: Physical gold at 99.99% purity

Among the above information, the contract address, supported networks, operational policies, and other details may be changed or supplemented depending on technical deployment, security audits, the regulatory environment, and operational circumstances. The latest information will be announced through the Company's official channels.

Decimals represent the technical minimum unit for on-chain transfer and calculation, and do not indicate the minimum unit eligible for physical gold redemption or the minimum redemption unit established by the Company.

b. Nature of KGLD

- Digital asset backed 100% by physical gold reserve assets
- Value reflected in linkage with gold price
- On-chain transferable asset on the blockchain

In addition, KGLD has the following non-securities characteristics:

- Does not confer equity rights against the Issuer
- Does not include rights to dividends, interest, or profit distribution
- Does not confer management participation or voting rights

In summary, KGLD is a means of asset expression for value storage and transfer, and has been designed so as not to constitute an investment contract or security.

c. Rights Structure

KGLD holders have the following rights in proportion to the quantity held, within the scope defined by this Whitepaper and the terms of service:

- **Economic Rights**
  - Rights corresponding to reserve assets equivalent to 1 troy ounce of gold at 99.99% purity
  - Rights linked to reserve assets in proportion to the quantity held

- **Physical Redemption Claim Rights**
  - Physical gold redemption may be requested in accordance with the redemption procedures, minimum units, and cost standards established by the Company
  - Redemption is carried out by submitting KGLD in accordance with the Company's designated procedure and claiming corresponding physical gold delivery or redemption fulfillment in the manner designated by the Company

- **Transfer and Custody Rights**
  - Self-custody through personal wallets
  - Free transfer on blockchain networks

d. Limitations on Rights

The following rights are not expressly granted:

- Equity rights, profit distribution claims, interest claims, or management participation rights against the Issuer
- Rights to profit distribution or interest payment
- Guarantee of a specific rate of return or performance

e. Purpose of Issuance

- Digitalization and standardization of physical gold assets
- Expansion of liquidity and accessibility of gold assets
- Implementation of a transparent proof-of-reserve-based RWA model

f. Key Functions

- Value Linkage — reflection of value based on international gold prices
- Issuance / Distribution
- Transfer — peer-to-peer transfer and trading through exchanges
- Storage — self-custody based on personal wallets
- Redemption — physical gold withdrawal possible through token burn

g. Supply Definitions

The supply structure of KGLD is designed to manage circulating supply, non-circulating supply, and burned supply separately. Circulating Supply refers to the quantity of KGLD that has been transferred to user wallets and is available for actual market holding, transfer, or trading. Only KGLD transferred to users is included in the circulating supply.

Non-circulating Supply refers to KGLD that may be held in the Company's Reserve Wallet, issuance contract, or other management wallets pursuant to technical or operational requirements. Non-circulating supply is not treated as supply available for market trading, and when KGLD is burned for redemption or operational reasons, the corresponding quantity is deducted from the circulating supply or total supply management records.

h. Compliance and Restrictions

- Use may be restricted depending on the country or regulatory environment
- KYC/AML requirements must be satisfied to use core functions
- Methods of service provision may change in the event of regulatory changes

9. Tokenomics

a. Design Principles

The core principle of KGLD's tokenomics is to clearly maintain the correspondence between physical gold reserve assets and the quantity of tokens in circulation. 1 KGLD is designed to correspond to 1 troy ounce of gold at 99.99% purity, and the Company secures and manages physical gold reserve assets corresponding to the circulating supply of KGLD.

KGLD is a digital asset designed to express and transfer the economic value of gold in a digital manner. The specific rights limitations and securities-related disclosures are governed by Chapter 8 and the Legal Notices in Chapter 18 of this Whitepaper.

b. Supply Structure

The definitions of circulating supply, non-circulating supply, and burned supply in KGLD's supply structure are governed by Section 8.g 'Supply Definitions' of this Whitepaper. This chapter explains the correspondence between reserve assets and supply, issuance and redemption procedures, and supply control principles on the premise of those definitions.

The Company ensures that KGLD in circulation does not exceed the scope of reserve assets, and non-circulating supply is not included in the circulating supply until transferred to users.

c. Correspondence Between Reserve Assets and Circulating Supply

The core principle of KGLD is to manage the circulating supply of KGLD in correspondence with physical gold reserve assets. The Company maintains separate records of circulating supply, non-circulating supply, redemption records, and burn records, and establishes a system to periodically reconcile on-chain supply information with off-chain reserve asset information.

Supply management of KGLD follows these principles:

- Circulating supply may not exceed the scope of reserve assets
- Non-circulating supply is managed separately from circulating supply
- Only KGLD transferred to user wallets is included in the circulating supply
- When redemption or burn occurs, the corresponding quantity is deducted from the circulating supply
- The Company periodically verifies the correspondence between reserve assets and circulating supply

d. Issuance and Distribution Procedure

The issuance and distribution of KGLD is conducted in accordance with the Company's established internal control procedures. The Company may issue or hold KGLD within the scope of the relevant reserve assets after procuring and inspecting physical gold. Supply not transferred to users is managed as non-circulating supply.

When a user acquires KGLD, the Company may conduct Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money

Laundering (AML) verification, payment confirmation, and other internal approval procedures. Upon completion of those procedures and transfer of KGLD to the user's registered wallet, that quantity is included in the circulating supply.

e. Redemption and Burn Structure

KGLD holders may apply for physical gold redemption in accordance with the procedures, minimum units, and cost standards established by the Company. Upon receipt of a redemption application, the Company verifies the user's identity, quantity held, token submission or lock-up status, and payment of fees and costs.

Upon approval of the redemption procedure, the relevant KGLD is burned or removed from circulation in the manner designated by the Company. The Company then processes physical gold delivery or redemption fulfillment in the manner designated by the Company, in accordance with the terms of service and operational standards.

The redemption and burn structure is the core mechanism for maintaining correspondence between the quantity of KGLD in circulation and reserve assets.

f. Price Standards

The value of KGLD may fluctuate based on the international gold spot price, exchange rates, exchange prices, market supply and demand, liquidity, fees, and other market factors. KGLD is designed to be linked to the gold price; however, the market trading price at any given point may not always be identical to the spot price of gold.

The Company may use the price standards and data sources established by the Company in the process of issuance, redemption, and fee calculation. These standards may be communicated through the terms of service, operational policies, or official announcements.

g. Fee Structure

Fees or costs established by the Company may arise in connection with KGLD issuance, redemption, physical delivery, storage, inspection, network transfer, and other activities. The types, calculation methods, timing of application, and change procedures for fees will be communicated through the terms of service, operational policies, or the Company's official announcements.

Even if the Company does not separately charge a transfer fee for token transfers, users may bear the native gas fees generated on the blockchain network.

h. Supply Control and Risk Management

The Company may apply internal approval procedures, separation of duties, Multi-sig, operational record management, and periodic verification procedures to maintain correspondence between KGLD supply and reserve assets.

Supply control serves the following purposes:

- Prevention of circulation exceeding reserve assets
- Separate management of circulating supply and non-circulating supply
- Record management of redemption and burn details
- Response to abnormal transactions or operational errors
- Compliance with requirements under laws, regulatory authority guidelines, or terms of service

Where necessary, the Company may temporarily restrict issuance, redemption, transfer, or other functions for applicable law, terms of service, security requirements, or operational risk management purposes.

10. Technical Architecture

KGLD's technical architecture is designed as a Hybrid structure integrating an on-chain asset system with an off-chain physical asset management framework, reflecting the characteristics of physical gold-based RWA. It also incorporates an upgradeable structure and access control framework to address regulatory requirements and scalability.

a. Blockchain Infrastructure

- Network Structure
  - The primary network used is Ethereum Mainnet.

- Expansion Strategy
  - Token movement between Layer 2 networks, EVM-compatible chains, and other chains is possible via LayerZero's OFT standard.

- Token Standard
  - KGLD is initially issued on the Ethereum network based on the ERC-20 standard.

b. Smart Contract Structure

KGLD secures flexibility, security, and regulatory responsiveness through a contract structure separated by function.

Key Contract Components

- Commodity (KGLD Token) Contract
  - Token minting, burning, and transfer
  - Balance and supply management

- Proxy Contract
  - Provides upgradeable structure
  - Reflects legal requirements and technical improvements

- Issuer Contract
  - Token issuance conditions and price-based controls
  - Storage of non-circulating supply
  - Primary market supply management

- RedeemLock Contract
  - Processes physical gold redemption requests
  - Triggers token burn and outbound process

- OFT Wrapper Contract
  - Manages token movement across chains
  - Maintains supply consistency across chains

c. Access and Role Structure

KGLD operates based on Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), with key permissions managed through Multi-sig.

Permission Framework

- Admin Role — Administrator permissions handle role assignment and revocation, executed with a Multi-sig quorum of 3/5.
- Upgrade Role — Upgrades are performed based on a separated on-chain/off-chain verification structure. The upgrader must deploy the new implementation contract on-chain in advance and submit the code and address to the auditor off-chain. Upgrades are executed via Multi-sig approval (3/5) on the proposal written on-chain by the auditor.
- Upgrade Auditor Role — Performs code verification and security analysis of the code to be upgraded, then creates an upgrade proposal on-chain based on the pre-deployed contract address if no issues are found.
- Pauser Role — The pause permission is an authority to halt or resume the system in emergency situations, executed via Multi-sig approval (3/5).
- Risk Manager Role — Performs account freezing and asset confiscation, executed under Multi-sig approval.
- Asset Manager Role — Performs withdrawal and fee management, executed under Multi-sig approval.
- Redeem Manager Role — Redemption management is performed based on KMS; responsible for status management and burn execution.
- Frozen — A tag set as a result of freezing by the Risk Manager or self-freezing by the user; accounts with this role cannot receive or transfer assets.

Permission Execution Method

- Key permissions are executed based on Multi-sig to prevent control by a single entity
- Permissions that are difficult to apply Multi-sig to are managed via KMS, with direct key access controls
- Operational risk minimization

Security and Control Functions

KGLD incorporates the following control functions for regulatory compliance and user protection:

System-Level Controls

- Pause — Full token functionality suspension; emergency response

Account-Level Controls

- Freeze — Blocking of sending/receiving for specific accounts
- Wipe — Recovery of assets related to illegal activities possible

User Protection Functions

- Self Freeze — Users can freeze their own wallets directly

Upgrade Structure for Incident Response (Hacking, etc.)

KGLD adopts a Proxy-based upgrade structure to reflect ongoing regulatory changes and technical improvements.

Structural Features

- Logic / Storage separation
- Contract replacement possible
- Existing state preserved

Purpose

- Response to legal requirements
- Security vulnerability remediation
- Feature expansion

d. Multi-Chain Architecture

Key Features

- Token movement across chains
- Maintenance of a single supply framework
- Minimization of bridge risk

Transaction and Execution Structure

- Gold inbound (Off-chain)
- Issuance request submission
- Issuance approval

Redemption Flow

- Redemption request
- Physical gold outbound
- Redemption applicant confirms receipt of physical gold

e. User Experience Optimization

Gasless Transaction

- Permit-based proxy gas fee payment
- Off-chain signature-based transfer
- Improved user UX

f. Technical Risks

- Smart contract vulnerabilities
- Oracle errors
- Multi-chain bridge risk
- Network congestion

11. Security and Risk Management

KGLD builds a Multi-layered Security Framework encompassing on-chain smart contract security, off-chain asset protection, and operational risk management, reflecting the characteristics of the physical gold-based RWA structure.

a. Security Design Principles

KGLD's security is based on the following principles:

- Security by Design: security elements embedded from the design stage
- Defense in Depth: multi-layered defense structure applied
- Least Privilege: principle of minimum necessary permissions
- Separation of Duties: role separation
- Fail-safe Mechanism: automatic protection in the event of anomalies

b. Smart Contract Security

Code Audit

- Audit conducted by external specialist security institutions

Key contracts:

  - Commodity Contract
  - Proxy Contract
  - Redeem Contract

Security Verification Items

  - Reentrancy attack prevention
  - Overflow/Underflow prevention
  - Access Control verification
  - Upgrade safety verification
  - Other smart contract security verification

Upgrade Security

- Proxy-based upgrade structure applied

Upgrade procedure:

  - Upgrade proposal
  - Code verification and audit
  - Multi-sig approval
  - Implementation
  - → Prevention of arbitrary modification by a single entity

c. Access and Key Management

Permission Structure

- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Key permissions:

- Admin
- Upgrader
- Upgrade Auditor
- Pauser
- Minter
- Burner
- Frozen
- Risk Manager
- Operation Manager
- Whitelisted
- Asset Manager
- Redeem Manager

Multi-sig Structure

- Key permissions are executed based on Multi-sig

Scope of application:

- Issuance approval
- Upgrade
- System suspension
- Account control
- Asset control

Key Management

- KMS-based key management
- Access logs and audit trails

d. Oracle and Data Security

- Off-chain Data — KGE data used
- On-chain Data — Multiple data sources utilized

Risks:

- Price manipulation attacks
- Data delays

Countermeasures:

- Multiple sources
- Update restrictions

e. Custody and Physical Asset Security

Storage Structure

- Vault-based storage
- Separation of physical assets from issuer assets

Operational Security

- Dual verification process for inbound and outbound
- Physical security

Audit

- Periodic verification by external audit institution
- Proof of Reserve linkage

f. Transaction and Account Security

- System control — Pause function: entire system suspension possible

Account control

- Freeze: freezing of specific accounts
- Wipe: confiscation of illegal assets possible

- User protection — Self Freeze: users can directly freeze their own accounts

Multi-Chain and Bridge Risk

Risks:

- Bridge hacking
- Supply inconsistency

Countermeasures:

- OFT-based single supply management
- Cross-chain state verification
- Bridge monitoring system

Operational Risk

Internal risks:

- Permission abuse
- Operational errors

Countermeasures:

- Role separation
- Multi-sig

External risks:

- Regulatory changes
- Service interruption

Countermeasures:

- Phased service structure

    - Regional restrictions

g. Incident Response

Response Process

- Anomaly detection
- System suspension (Pause)
- Root cause analysis
- Response measures
- Service recovery

User Protection

- Damage minimization measures
- Notification and transparent information disclosure

Risk Disclosure Principle

KGLD follows these principles:

- Explicit disclosure of all material risks
- Service provision based on users' prior awareness

12. Regulation and Compliance

a. Regulatory Approach Strategy

Jurisdiction-Aware Operations

- Adjustment of service provision scope in accordance with the regulatory environment of each country
- Access controls for restricted countries

Regulation-First Design

- Regulatory requirements reflected at the technology design stage
- Proactive response structure rather than reactive measures

b. Digital Asset Regulatory Framework Alignment

MiCA (EU)

Key alignment elements:

- Value linkage based on physical assets
- Reserve-based issuance structure
- Provision of redemption rights
- Linkage of reserve assets with token supply

→ Designed with consideration for alignment with MiCA ART requirements

VASP / CASP Regulatory Compliance

KGLD takes into account Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP) or Crypto Asset Service Provider (CASP) regulations in each country.

Applicable services:

- Token issuance and sale
- Custody and transfer
- Exchange services

Countermeasures:

- License acquisition or partnership for each regulated activity
- Separation of regulated functions from non-regulated functions

Korean Digital Asset Regulatory Framework

KorDA (Korea Gold Exchange Digital Assets), as the issuer of KGLD and a Korean legal entity, complies with relevant domestic laws and the regulatory framework.

Act on Reporting and Using Specified Financial Transaction Information (특정금융거래정보의 보고 및 이용 등에 관한 법률)

The service structure related to KGLD may be subject to review as to whether it constitutes a Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP) under the relevant law, and the Issuer continuously reviews the applicability of the relevant laws depending on the business structure and scope of services. In addition, the following principles are complied with in relation to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and

Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT):

- Know Your Customer (KYC) and risk-based approach
- Establishment of suspicious transaction monitoring and internal control systems
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulatory authority guidelines

Act on the Protection of Virtual Asset Users (가상자산 이용자 보호 등에 관한 법률)

The Issuer complies with relevant laws for user asset protection and applies the principle of separate management of user assets from the Issuer's proprietary assets. In addition, regulations related to prevention of unfair trading practices and user protection are complied with.

Financial Services Commission and Financial Supervisory Service Guidelines

Guidelines from financial authorities regarding the legal nature of digital assets and the applicability of regulations are continuously reviewed and reflected. In particular, KGLD's structure is designed so as not to be classified as a security under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act (자본시장법), and the structure and operational policies may be adjusted in accordance with related regulatory changes.

Tax-Related Laws

Tax obligations related to physical gold redemption and digital asset transactions are handled in accordance with the tax laws of the Republic of Korea, and users may bear individual tax obligations.

c. KYC / AML Policy

Know Your Customer (KYC)

KYC may be required in the following cases:

- Linkage with fiat currency payments
- Physical gold redemption requests

AML Policy

- Anti-money laundering standards applied
- Suspicious transaction detection system operated
- Restrictions on high-risk countries and users

Risk-Based Approach

- User risk classification
- Application of transaction limits and service restrictions

Travel Rule Compliance

If classified as a VASP, the FATF Travel Rule will be complied with.

Scope of application:

- Digital asset transfers above a certain amount

Countermeasures:

- Collection and transmission of sender/receiver information
- Inter-VASP data linkage

d. Securities Risk Management

The securities-related structure and rights limitations of KGLD follow the standards described in Chapter 8 and the Legal Notices in Chapter 18 of this Whitepaper. The Issuer continuously reviews its structure and operational policies in accordance with related regulatory changes.

e. Consumer Protection

Information Disclosure

- Disclosure of reserve asset status
- Risk disclosure
- Disclosure of fee structure

Asset Protection

- Separation of physical assets from issuer assets
- Custody structure independence secured

Dispute Response

- Operation of customer inquiry and dispute resolution processes
- Legal jurisdiction specified

f. Data Protection and Personal Information Regulations

KGLD complies with personal information protection regulations.

Applicable Standards:

- GDPR (EU)
- Personal Information Protection Act (Republic of Korea)

Protective Measures:

- Minimum collection principle
- Encrypted storage
- Access permission restrictions

g. Country-Specific Regulatory Risks

KGLD takes into account the following differences in country-specific regulations:

Key Risks

- Countries prohibiting digital assets
- Countries with strengthened regulation of security-type tokens
- Countries restricting gold transactions

Response Strategy

- Service restrictions
- Priority entry into regulation-friendly countries
- Partner-based market entry

h. Tax and Accounting Considerations

- Tax liability per user is determined in accordance with the laws of each country
- Provision of transaction records
- Reporting support where necessary

i. Response to Regulatory Changes

KGLD has a structure capable of responding to regulatory changes.

Response Methods:

- Proxy-based contract upgrade
- Policy-changeable structure
- Service layer separation

13. Rights and Obligations

a. Rights of KGLD Holders

Rights Related to Value Linkage

KGLD holders may hold and transfer KGLD within the scope defined by this Whitepaper and the relevant terms of service, and may apply for physical gold redemption in accordance with the procedures and conditions established by the Company. However, holding KGLD does not imply equity rights, profit distribution claims, interest claims, or management participation rights against the Issuer.

b. Physical Gold Redemption Claim Rights

KGLD holders may claim physical gold redemption in accordance with the redemption procedures, minimum units, and cost standards established by the Company.

- The minimum redemption claim unit is the KGE 100g Gold Bar package product.
- Upon physical gold redemption, VAT, fabrication and minting fees, and physical delivery costs are applied based on the gold supply price at the time of the redemption claim.
- Redemption is carried out by the applicant in person at a designated KGE branch, following system application.

c. On-Chain Asset Transfer Rights

KGLD holders may transfer KGLD on supported blockchain networks and within wallet environments. However, transfers may be restricted or delayed in cases where there are applicable laws, sanctions regulations, security requirements, system failures, or grounds for restriction under the terms of service or operational policies.

d. Service Use Rights (Optional)

KGLD holders may use related services provided by the Company — including platforms, redemption applications, information inquiries, and notification confirmation — in accordance with the procedures and conditions established by the Company. Some services may be restricted depending on KYC/AML completion, supported regions, technical environment, or operational policies.

e. Limitations on Holder Rights

Rights not granted to KGLD holders and limitations related to securities classification are governed by Chapter 8 'Limitations on Rights' and Chapter 18 'Legal Notices' of this Whitepaper.

f. Obligations of the Issuer

Reserve Asset Maintenance Obligation

- The Issuer must maintain physical gold of 99.99% purity in reserve assets in an amount corresponding to or exceeding the total weight of KGLD in circulation.
- Maintenance of correspondence between on-chain supply and reserve assets
- Prohibition of excess issuance

Asset Protection Obligation

- Reserve assets corresponding to token holders' rights are managed with clear separation from the Issuer's proprietary assets.
- Reserve assets are held in segregated storage in the vault of KGE, located in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Transparency Obligation

The Issuer discloses the following information:

- Reserve asset status and reconciliation results
- Issuance, circulation, redemption, and burn status
- Key operational policies

Redemption Processing Obligation

The Issuer must process physical gold redemption requests, whereby the applicant receives the gold in person at a designated KGE branch following system application, in accordance with the established procedures.

g. Rights and Discretion of the Issuer

The Issuer holds the following authorities to ensure system stability and regulatory compliance:

Service Restriction Authority

- Service restrictions for specific countries or users
- Access blocking for regulatory compliance

Account Control Authority

Restrictions on accounts are possible in the following cases:

  - Suspected violation of laws
  - Suspected money laundering transactions
  - Hacking or security incidents

Measures:

  - Account freezing (Freeze)
  - Transaction restrictions
  - Asset confiscation (under legal basis)

System Control Authority

- Entire system suspension (Pause) in emergency situations
- Smart contract upgrade

h. User Obligations

KGLD users have the following obligations:

- Compliance with applicable laws
- Cooperation with KYC/AML requirements
- Responsibility for management of personal wallets and keys

i. Limitation of Liability

The Issuer limits its liability in the following cases:

- Loss or theft of user keys
- Blockchain network issues
- External service failures
- Force majeure events

14. Risk Disclosure

KGLD may be exposed to various technical, market, and regulatory risks. Users must fully understand the following risks before using this digital asset.

a. Market Risk

KGLD may fluctuate in value for the following reasons:

- Gold price volatility
- Exchange rate fluctuations
- Changes in global economic conditions

b. Liquidity Risk

- Insufficient market liquidity at certain points in time
- Price fluctuations possible during large-scale transactions

c. Technical Risk

- Smart contract vulnerabilities
- Network congestion and fee increases
- Chain failures

d. Oracle Risk

- Price data errors
- Data delays
- External data source issues

e. Custody Risk

- Operational failure of the custodian
- Physical asset damage or loss
- Insurance coverage limitations

f. Redemption Risk

- Minimum unit restrictions
- Logistics delays
- Redemption restrictions in certain countries and regions

g. Regulatory Risk

- Legislative changes
- Service restrictions in certain countries
- Possibility of changes to token classification

h. Security Risk

- Hacking attacks
- Account takeover
- Key management failure

i. Service Risk (Related to Future Functions)

- Liquidation failure
- Liquidity shortage

j. Multi-Chain Risk

- Bridge vulnerabilities
- Cross-chain state inconsistency

k. Operational Risk

- Internal system errors
- Human error
- Partner risk

l. Limitation of Legal Liability

KGLD does not guarantee the following:

- Return guarantee
- Price stability
- Complete loss prevention

m. User Responsibility Principle

All investment and usage decisions are the responsibility of the user; users must fully understand the product before use.

15. Roadmap

a. Phase 1: Issuance and Initial Distribution Infrastructure Establishment

- Establishment of physical gold procurement and inspection framework
- Establishment of KGLD issuance structure
- Establishment of reserve asset management and accounting systems
- Smart contract deployment and security audit
- Securing initial distribution channels
- Application of KYC/AML and compliance framework

b. Phase 2: Reserve Asset Verification and Redemption Framework Enhancement

- Enhancement of Proof of Reserve (PoR) operational framework
- Disclosure of separate records for circulating supply, non-circulating supply, and burn details
- Improvement of physical gold redemption application and processing procedures
- Enhancement of storage, inspection, and outbound record management framework
- Strengthening of user guidance and risk disclosure framework

c. Phase 3: Accessibility and Operational Stability Expansion

- Expansion of supported wallet and exchange integrations
- Verification and phased application of multi-chain transfer structure
- Enhancement of abnormal transaction and operational risk monitoring
- Expansion of partner-based physical gold delivery network
- Adjustment of service scope in accordance with country-specific regulatory environments

16. Conclusion and Vision

a. Conclusion: Digitalization of Gold as an Asset and Structural Expansion

Gold has functioned as a stable store of value over an extended period; however, its characteristics as a physical asset have created constraints in terms of liquidity, accessibility, and utility.

KGLD aims to resolve these constraints through the following structure.

b. Summary of Structural Characteristics

KGLD is designed based on the following structural characteristics:

- Physical asset-based structure
- Minimization of regulatory risk
- Flexibility secured in the event of functional expansion

c. Position within the RWA Market

Real World Asset (RWA)-based digital assets require a structure that transfers the trust of physical assets on-chain.

The key elements in this process are as follows:

- Origin and management framework of physical assets
- Correspondence between reserve assets and tokens
- Transparent verification structure

KGLD satisfies these elements based on the gold distribution and storage infrastructure and functions as one implementation example of physical asset-based digital assets.

d. Future Expansion Direction

- Integration with gold-based financial products
- Adoption of blockchain-based services

e. Vision: The Role of Gold in the Digital Environment

In the digital asset environment, gold can function as a store of value on the blockchain.

f. Limitations and Premises

KGLD is designed under the following premises:

- Stable procurement and storage of physical assets
- Ongoing changes in the regulatory environment
- Stability of technological infrastructure

g. Closing Remarks

KGLD goes beyond the digital representation of gold to present a structure through which the asset can be utilized in an on-chain environment. This project, as a model connecting physical assets with digital infrastructure, will serve as the foundation for expanding the role that gold can play in the future digital asset ecosystem.

17. Appendix

a. Glossary of Terms

Digital Assets and Structure

Issuance and Distribution

- Burn — The process of permanently removing existing KGLD pursuant to redemption, error correction, network transfer, operational control, or other grounds established by the Company.
- Circulating Supply — The quantity of tokens in actual circulation in the market.

Assets and Custody

- Custodian — An institution that stores and manages physical gold or related assets constituting reserve assets, or performs equivalent functions.
- Vault — The physical facility where physical gold is stored.

Technology

- Oracle — A system that provides external data to the blockchain.

b. Summary of Technical and Operational Specifications

This section summarizes the key technical and operational information of KGLD described in Chapters 8 and 10.

Basic Token Information

- Token Name: KGOLD
- Symbol / Ticker: KGLD
- Token Standard: ERC-20
- Underlying Asset: Physical gold at 99.99% purity
- Value Standard: Linked to gold spot price

Issuance and Burn Flow

- Physical gold procurement and inspection
- Burn performed upon physical redemption request
- Supply structure definitions

Price Linkage Structure

- Based on gold spot price
- Price reflected through external data providers (Oracle)
- Exchange rate reflection structure available

Access and Restriction Policy

- KYC/AML requirements may be applied
- User restrictions for certain regions may be applied
- Functional restrictions may be applied depending on the regulatory environment

Smart Contract Component Summary

- Commodity Contract
- Proxy Contract
- Issue Contract
- RedeemLock Contract
- OFT Wrapper Contract

Each contract operates in accordance with the Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) permission framework.

c. Summary of Security and Operational Policies

- Key permission control based on Multi-sig
- Smart contract audit conducted
- Pause function applied in emergency situations
- Freeze function for suspicious accounts

d. Regulatory and Legal Notes

- This token does not constitute a security or investment contract

e. References

The following materials and standards were referenced in the preparation of this Whitepaper:

- International gold market standards (LBMA Good Delivery)
- Blockchain standards (Ethereum, ERC-20, etc.)
- Industry structures and case studies related to RWA
- Global regulatory frameworks (MiCA, FATF, etc.)

f. Additional Notices

The contents of this appendix may change in accordance with technical, legal, and operational environment changes. The latest information will be announced through official channels.

18. Legal Notices

This document has been prepared for the purpose of describing the KGLD digital asset provided by Korea Gold Exchange Digital Assets (KorDA) (hereinafter the 'Issuer'), and does not constitute investment advice or legal counsel.

a. Purpose of Information Provision

This Whitepaper is a document prepared to provide general information regarding the structure, functions, and operational methods of KGLD.

This document is not intended to solicit investment, subscriptions, or the sale of financial products in any specific country or region. However, the rights structure, reserve asset structure, redemption structure, and fee structure of KGLD are described in accordance with this Whitepaper and the relevant terms of service.

b. Not Investment Advice

KGLD does not guarantee returns as an investment product, and nothing in this document should be interpreted as investment advice or a basis for investment decisions. Users must make all decisions related to KGLD under their own judgment and responsibility.

c. Disclaimer of Securities Classification

KGLD does not confer the following rights:

- Equity rights against the Issuer
- Rights to dividends or profit distribution
- Voting rights or management participation rights

d. Regulatory and Legal Uncertainty

Regulations relating to digital assets and RWA vary by country and jurisdiction and are continuously changing. As a result, the following may occur:

- Service restrictions in certain countries
- Changes to the legal nature of tokens
- Imposition of additional regulatory requirements

The Issuer may change, restrict, or discontinue some or all services in order to comply with applicable laws.

e. Service Provision Restrictions

KGLD and related services may be restricted in use under the laws of certain countries or regions. Users bear the responsibility to confirm and comply with the laws of their country of residence and

applicable jurisdiction.

f. Technical Risks

KGLD is based on blockchain technology, and the following technical risks may exist:

- Smart contract vulnerabilities
- Network failures or delays
- Hacking or security incidents
- Risks related to cross-chain bridges

The Issuer cannot completely eliminate these risks and limits its liability for losses arising therefrom.

g. Market and Price Fluctuation Risk

The value of KGLD may fluctuate depending on gold prices, exchange rates, market supply and demand, and other factors. As a result, users may bear the risk of a decline in asset value, and the Issuer does not guarantee price stability or value preservation.

h. Asset and Custody-Related Risks

Physical gold may be exposed to the following risks in the course of storage and management:

- Operational failure of the custodian
- Physical asset loss or damage
- Insurance coverage limitations

The Issuer conducts management and controls at a reasonable level but cannot completely eliminate all risks.

i. Limitation of Liability

To the extent permitted by law, the Issuer does not bear liability for the following losses:

- Indirect or incidental damages
- Loss of opportunity or expected profits
- Damages caused by third parties
- Damages caused by force majeure events

j. Possibility of Changes to Information

The contents of this Whitepaper are based on the time of preparation and may change without prior notice in accordance with changes in technology, regulations, and the market environment. The latest information will be announced through the Issuer's official channels.

k. Third-Party Information

External information, data, or references included in this document are based on reliable sources; however, their accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed.

l. Language and Interpretation

Where this document is provided in multiple languages, differences in interpretation may arise, and a specific language version may take precedence.

m. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

The basic legal relationships relating to this Whitepaper and KGLD are interpreted under the laws of the Republic of Korea as the governing law. Disputes arising in connection with the issuance, distribution, redemption, and use of related services of KGLD are in principle subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic of Korea. However, the following exceptions may apply:

- Where a user resides in a country other than the Republic of Korea, the mandatory provisions of that country's law may take precedence.
- Where the parties have a separate agreement, disputes may be resolved through arbitration in accordance with the rules of the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board (KCAB) or an agreed arbitration institution.

This Whitepaper is a document prepared for the purpose of providing information, and the specific legal relationships are ultimately governed by separate terms of service and agreements. Where this Whitepaper is provided in multiple languages, the Korean version shall serve as the primary standard for interpretation, and in the event of any discrepancy between translations, the Korean original shall prevail.