Tokenization terms of the OilXCoin

Adopted by the Management Board of DeXentra GmbH on 23 April 2025

1 Scope and purpose

This document is an appendix to, and incorporated by reference in, the terms and conditions (the "**OilXCoin Terms**") of the OilXCoin tokens issued by DeXentra GmbH (the "**Tokens**") and contains the tokenization terms (*Registrierungsvereinbarung / convention d'inscription*) within the meaning of Articles 973*d* and 973*f* of the Swiss Code of Obligations in respect of such Tokens. These tokenization terms apply if so provided in the OilXCoin Terms.

This document also contains further general information on the Tokens and on distributed ledgers.

Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the OilXCoin Terms.

2 Association with the OilXCoin

The OilXCoin have been or will be issued in the form of ledger-based securities within the meaning of Article 973d of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

Ledger-based securities, including the OilXCoin, are represented by digital tokens recorded in one or several distributed ledgers. The creation of and operations on the ledger-based securities take place within the technical framework of one or several smart contracts. Ledger-based securities are – from a technical standpoint – entries into a register maintained through the smart contracts.

The Tokens are recorded in the following distributed ledgers (the "**Distributed Ledgers**"), within the technical framework of one or several smart contracts (the "**Smart Contracts**") for each Distributed Ledger:

– Ethereum, as further provided in Schedule 1.

3 Additional distributed ledgers

The Issuer shall have the right to record OilXCoins as entries on additional distributed ledgers, in which case:

(a) the Issuer shall amend these Tokenization Terms (e.g. by adding a new appendix to cover the additional distributed ledger);

(b) Tokens held by the Issuer for the purposes of complying with requests to exchange Tokens (as provided under Section 1 paras. (b) and (c) of the OilXCoin Terms) shall not be counted for the purposes of determining the Maximum Supply. The Issuer shall publish a list of distributed ledger addresses on which such Tokens are held.

4 Tokens transactions

Unless applicable law provides otherwise (e.g. in the event of universal succession further to the death or merger of the Token holder, or if the transfer or encumberment is carried out

pursuant to the Federal Act on Intermediated Securities), the transfer of legal title to a Token and the creation of a security or other interest on such Token (such as a pledge or usufruct) (each such transfer or creation of interest a "Transaction") requires the transfer of the relevant Token to a distributed ledger address controlled by the acquirer, in accordance with the rules and procedures of any Distributed Ledger and the functions of the relevant Smart Contract.

A transfer of a Token will be deemed to have been recorded in each Distributed Ledger at the moment that is specified with respect to each Distributed Ledger in the relevant Appendix.

Once a Transaction has been recorded in the Distributed Ledger, the Transaction will remain valid if the agreement based on which the Transaction was carried out is invalidated, for example further to a material error of one of the parties or of a fraud. In such a case, unwinding the Transaction will require a return of the relevant Token to a distributed ledger address controlled by the transferor.

5 Hard forks

In the event of a hard fork or under similar circumstances that may endanger the reliability of the distributed ledger, the Issuer may activate the "pause" (or similar) function of any Smart Contract to prevent Transactions on both versions of the relevant Distributed Ledger pending its decision on which version it will support and the communication of such decision to the Holders.

If the Issuer decides to support the version of the Distributed Ledger that follows the rules and protocols of such Distributed Ledger that were in force immediately prior to the occurrence of the hard fork (i.e. the "legacy" version of the Distributed Ledger), all Transactions on "forked" versions of the Distributed Ledger will be invalid, and any Token existing on a forked version of the Distributed Ledger will not be associated with Tokenized Securities. If the Issuer decides to support a forked version of the Distributed Ledger, all Transactions on the "legacy" version of the relevant Distributed Ledger will be invalid, and any Token existing on the "legacy" version of the Distributed Ledger will not be associated with OilXCoin.

If the Issuer does not activate the "pause" (or similar) function and does not indicate which version of the Distributed Ledger it chooses, the Issuer shall be deemed to have chosen to support the version of the Distributed Ledger that is the more commonly used among industry participants (which will in principle be the version which is has the highest number of validators and active users).

6 Cancellation of lost or stolen Tokens

If a Token holder initiates proceedings to have one or more Tokens cancelled pursuant to Article 973h of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the number of public notices required pursuant to Article 973h para. 2 of the Swiss Code of Obligations will be one, and the deadline imposed on Token Holders to produce the relevant private keys will be one month. The Issuer will cancel and re-issue a Token upon delivery of an enforceable (*vollstreckbar*, *exécutoire*) court decision ordering such cancellation and re-issue.

7 Amendments

The Issuer may amend the tokenization terms of the Tokens at any time and without prior notice. Amendments to these OilXCoin Terms will be validly made and binding upon all Token Holders upon being published in accordance with the OilXCoin Terms. Amendments to these OilXCoin Terms will only affect the acquisition, encumbrance or disposal of Tokens (including

Transactions) entered into after the amendments became effective and will not affect such transactions (including Transactions) previously completed.

8 Functioning of the Distributed Ledger and the Smart Contract

The distributed ledger technology is a technology that allows the operation of a distributed ledger, i.e. a ledger that is not kept by a trusted intermediary but by a community of independent participants.

The distributed ledger technology, as implemented on the Distributed Ledger is based on complex mathematical and cryptography concepts, which are described in this document at a high level only. The technology makes it possible to keep records of data relating to persons whose identity is protected by asymmetric cryptographic methods. Such methods are based on the interplay between a public key and a private key, which are two numbers that are mathematically related. The public key (often referred to as the "distributed ledger address") is available to all ledger participants, while the private key must remain secret.

The holder of the private key can generate "signature messages" that can be identified as authentic (i.e. as having been generated with the private key) by the ledger participants. Such signature messages can be used to initiate "transactions", i.e. new entries in the ledger. In a distributed ledger that functions as a "blockchain", the participants validate transactions in blocks, by adding a new set of data (or "block") to a chain of pre-existing blocks. Each ledger participant maintains its own copy of the ledger, and updates such copy when a participant includes a new "block" in a manner consistent with the chain’s protocol. This regime aims to ensure the transparency and immutability of the transactions recorded in the ledger.

Schedule 1: Tokens recorded on Ethereum

1 Functioning of the Ethereum distributed ledger

The Tokens will be recorded in the Ethereum Blockchain (such that references to the "Distributed Ledger" in this document shall be deemed to be a reference to Ethereum).

The Ethereum distributed ledger has two functions:

– The first is related to Ether (or ETH). Ether is a cryptocurrency (or digital currency) that is recorded and traded on the distributed ledger. Users of the Ethereum distributed ledger can trade Ethers on the distributed ledger and use such Ethers as a means of payment.

– The second is the use of smart contracts. The Ethereum distributed ledger allows for the creation of computer codes called "smart contracts", which can perform a large number of functions, including creating a record of digital tokens on distributed ledger addresses. A "token" is an entry in a register that is maintained by means of a smart contract. Each token is attributed to a particular distributed ledger address. The fact that the register maintained through the smart contract contains a corresponding entry is evidence that a token is attributed to the relevant distributed ledger address. Entries in the distributed ledger are validated by a large number of participants. Any person or entity may act as validator and validate transactions in the distributed ledger, subject to technical requirements unrelated to the identity of the person or entity (e.g. technical infrastructure requirements and/or minimum amount of Ethers "staked" (i.e. locked on a distributed ledger address for a certain period of time)).

2 The OilXCoin Smart Contract on Ethereum

The smart contract for the OilXCoin is based on the ERC 20 standard and has been deployed on the address 0xc269dcA99Fa95C0E67303efF60EFEc6a3643F8d2. Its source code is available on https://etherscan.io/address/oilxcoin.eth.

Token Holders should be aware that smart contract of the OilXCoin includes a number of functions, in particular:

– blacklisting of individual wallets (e.g. to prevent sanctioned individuals from receiving payments); and

– pausing or termination of certain OilXCoins.

3 Token transfers

A transfer of a Token recorded in the Ethereum blockchain will be deemed to have been recorded in the Distributed Ledger when 30 blocks or more have been validated after the one relating to the Transaction.