MitiW Token

For Transparent Environmental Markets

Where Verified Water Credits Have Resale Value

"*Show me the incentive, and I will show you the outcome*" – Charlie Munger

✓ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **The Opportunity: Water Scarcity Meets Financial Innovation**

Water scarcity is one of the most critical challenges of our time, with global demand projected to exceed supply by 40% by 2030. Traditional water markets remain fragmented, opaque, and inaccessible to most investors, while verified water conservation credits suffer from illiquidity and lack of price discovery.

MitiW Token introduces a revolutionary solution: The world's first Real-World Asset (RWA) token backed 1:1 by verified water credits, featuring a dynamic price discovery mechanism linked to global water rights trading markets that democratizes access to water conservation finance.

- **Core Innovation: Dynamic Floor Price Oracle**

MitiW Tokens utilize an engineered dynamic daily floor price oracle (i.e. water sustainability index) in the primary market that:

- References real-world water markets (75% Australian water rights + 25% global water tariffs)
- Applies an 80% discount for retail accessibility
- Updates daily based on settled market prices
- Creates a "sustainability subsidy" mechanism during the primary mint.

- **Two-Stage Tokenization Architecture**

1. Primary Market (Miti-Xpress): Verified water credits purchased in USD $ above daily floor price
2. Tokenization (MITI-X DApp): 1:1 conversion to blockchain tokens on Polygon
3. Secondary Trading: Free market trading on Tier 1 centralized exchanges

WHITEPAPER

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RISK DISCLAIMER

Purchasing RWA altcoins or value digital assets with tailored primary market pricing mechanisms, such as MitiW Tokens, involves a high degree of risk and should be considered extremely speculative.

Here are some important points to consider:

Loss of Investment: The value of the **MitiW Token** can rapidly increase or decrease at any time in the primary and secondary markets. As a result, you could experience significant and rapid losses, including the loss of all money invested.

Lack of Liquidity: There may be no active market for MitiW Tokens, which may result in losses if you need to sell your tokens quickly.

Regulatory Actions and Changes: The regulatory environment for MitiW Tokens is evolving and changes in regulation could adversely affect your investment.

Operational Risks: The Miti-X protocol and platform rely on various technologies related to the Polygon network, real time oracle price feeds from live spot trading markets and other digital information. These technologies are subject to change, and such changes could adversely affect your investment.

No Guarantee: There is no guarantee that the Miti-X protocol and platform or MitiW Tokens will achieve its objectives or that any value will be retained in the Protocol.

This summary risk warning does not disclose all the risks associated with investing in MitiW Tokens. You should conduct your own due diligence and consult with a financial advisor before making any investment decisions based on this whitepaper.

Miti-X

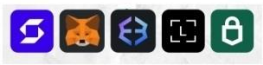
Step 1 (Real World): Project saves water or prevents groundwater from being extracted -> gets Verified Water Credit (RoU) from UWR.

UWR UNIVERSAL WATER REGISTRY

Step 2 (Primary Market): Project owner sells RoU on Miti-Xpress at a price ≥ (Dynamic Daily Floor Price)

Miti-X PRESS

Step 3 (Tokenization): Buyer uses dApp to instantly create Miti-W tokens at 1:1 in their self custody crypto wallet. RoUs are shown on UWR as being tokenized and removed from project owners custody. Token becomes the asset.



Step 4 (Secondary Market): Holder can trade Miti-W Tokens on CEXs/DEXs based on free market demand.

BINANCE CoinDCX wazirx

Glossary	
VWM	Voluntary or Verified Water Market: Is a non-regulated and non-compliance market where trading of verified water credits and voluntary offsets occurs. Currently, it's a one time "buy to retire" option for most purchasers that retire the credits to showcase green credentials or climate actions and water footprint mitigation measures undertaken to investors, customers and shareholders.
API	Application Programming Interface: In the context of APIs, the word Application refers to any software with a distinct function. Interface can be thought of as a contract of service between two applications. This contract defines how the two communicate with each other using requests and responses.
Article 2.1.c	One of the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (Article 2). To do so, it aims to limit the increase in global average temperature (Article 2.1.a) to strengthen adaptive capacity (Article 2.1.b) and make finance flows consistent with a pathway to low-GHG emissions and climate-resilient development (Article 2.1.c).
dAapps	Decentralized applications, or dApps, are software programs that run on a blockchain or peer-to-peer (P2P) network of computers instead of on a single computer.
UWR	Universal Water Registry: Is a non-governmental water conservation and recycling wastewater with gainful end use project certification scheme that generates the base RWAs for MITIW TOKENs. UWR is both a standard and repository.
VDAs	Value Digital Assets or Value RWA altcoins, represent RWA altcoins with tailored or engineered price oracles in the dApp, that derive intrinsic value from real world (par or non-par) markets to which the RWA is pegged or referenced towards.
RWA altcoins	RWA altcoins, or Real-World Asset altcoins, represent a revolutionary advancement in the realm of cryptos. These tokens tokenize real-world assets, transforming physical assets into digital tokens securely recorded on the blockchain.
On-chain	Refers to assets or transactions that exist on the blockchain, which, in the case of carbon and water credits (RWAs), means they are tokenized and benefit from the blockchain's transparency, security, and immutability.
Off-chain	Refers to traditional RWA transactions that are tracked outside the blockchain, within existing registry infrastructure.
Hashgraph	Hashgraph is a decentralized ledger technology (DLT) that stores and verifies data using a directed acyclic graph (DAG) data structure. It's designed to be faster, more secure, and have lower transaction fees than blockchain.
Hash	A hash is a fixed-length string of characters that acts as a unique identifier for data in a blockchain. Hashes are used to secure information in a blockchain, ensuring that the data in blocks is not altered
RoU	Rainwater offset Unit: represents a quantifiable amount of unutilized water conserved, harvested, saved or recharged-typically in terms of one cubic meter or 1000 liters of groundwater equivalent prevented or avoided from being extracted under the UWR standard.

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Whitepaper Summary

- **Version 1.0 (01/11/2025)**

MITI - X: THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS PROTOCOL

MITIW TOKEN SOLUTION & Miti-Xpress MARKETPLACE OPERATIONS

The MITI-X protocol introduces a streamlined, two-stage process for the creation and distribution of MitiW Value Digital Assets (VDAs) or tokens, seamlessly bridging the traditional environmental credit world with the decentralized digital asset space through the Miti-Xpress primary marketplace. MitiW are fungible tokens since they are standardised for all types of water credits and indistinguishable from one another, making it easier to compare and trade them. This standardisation helps to increase transparency and reduce transaction costs.

The MITI-X protocol is deliberately architected as a two-stage, functionally separated system to ensure regulatory clarity. Neither the **Miti-Xpress marketplace** nor the **MITI-X DApp** qualifies as a cryptocurrency exchange. Their roles are distinct and purpose-built for handling Real-World Assets (RWAs) and their digital representation.

Miti-Xpress operates exclusively as a **primary marketplace for verified water credits**, which are environmental instruments tracked on the Web 2.0 Universal Water Registry (UWR).

- **Asset Traded:** It facilitates the sale and purchase of **water credits**, not cryptocurrencies or digital assets. These credits are pre-existing, verified environmental commodities.
- **Currency of Exchange:** Transactions are conducted in fiat currency (specifically, US Dollars -USD or Indian Rupees - INR), not in crypto assets. The enforced floor price and listing rules are set in USD ($) and Indian rupee equivalent-INR.
- **Function:** Its core function is that of a **specialized environmental commodity marketplace**, similar to traditional carbon credit platforms, but with enhanced, transparent pricing rules. The 9% fee is a **transaction or service fee** for facilitating the sale of an environmental instrument, not a "trading fee" on a digital asset exchange.
- **No Crypto Trading Pairs:** Miti-Xpress has no order books for crypto-to-crypto or crypto-to-fiat pairs. It deals solely with the primary issuance of a specific VDA.

MITI-X DApp: A Tokenization Engine, Not an Exchange

The MITI-X DApp serves a single, critical function: **the one-way tokenization of a pre-purchased asset.**

- **No Trading Functionality:** The DApp itself contains **no trading, swapping, or order-matching capabilities**. It does not connect buyers and sellers of the MitiW Token.
- **Minting Service:** It acts as a "minting service" or "bridge." A user must purchase and store a water credit in their dApp account which converts (or "mints") that specific, isolated credit into its corresponding digital representation (the MitiW Token) on the blockchain and takes immediate custody in their crypto wallet.
- **User-Initiated Action:** This is a user-initiated, 1:1 mint and tokenize process for an asset the purchaser already legally owns, similar to using a kiosk to convert a paper voucher into a digital gift card. It is not a platform for speculative trading between parties.

Stage 1: The Primary Market on Miti-Xpress

Verified water credits, issued by the Universal Water Registry (UWR) and stored in individual UWR accounts (project developers/owners), are made available for primary purchase on the Miti-Xpress water credit marketplace.

Sustainability Subsidy: The Miti-Xpress marketplace enforces a dynamic daily floor price, which acts as a "sustainability subsidy," which is calculated by a decentralized dynamic price oracle referenced to global water market data and updated once daily.

Water Sustainability Index Listing Price: To ensure a minimum return for project developers and maintain price stability, sellers are required to list their water credits for sale at a price of at least USD 0.01 or INR 0.50 over the daily water ***sustainability index***. This rule is programmatically enforced by the platform's smart contracts.

Transaction Fee: A 9% transaction fee is levied on the seller for each successful trade on Miti-Xpress. This fee constitutes the initial operational revenue for the protocol and its investors.

Credit Transfer: Upon a successful purchase, the water credits are minted into MitiW

Tokens (tokens) and transferred directly from the marketplace to the purchaser's crypto wallet account. This transfer is immutable and publicly recorded. The underlying water credit and its conserved liters are deemed to exist on-chain and tokenized.

Stage 2: Seamless Tokenization on the MITI-X dApp

Following the primary trade, the process moves to the MITI-X decentralized application (dApp) for tokenization.

Direct Tokenization: The MITI-X dApp connects directly to the UWR registry, specifically to the MitiW Buyer accounts that now hold the newly purchased water credits. **This one-way function ensures:**

- **The Token Is The Asset:** Post-transition, the MitiW Token on the Polygon blockchain is the sole, definitive record of ownership and the underlying conserved liters of water.
- **No Double-Counting:** The original serial number and metadata are permanently marked as "Transferred On-Chain & Tokenized" in the UWR public ledger, preventing its sale or retirement in the traditional voluntary market.
- **Immutability:** The action is recorded immutably on both the UWR registry and the Polygon blockchain.

Wallet Linking & Token Minting: The account holder links their self-custodied digital wallet (e.g., MetaMask) to their MitiW Buyer account profile. Upon initiating the tokenization process, the smart contract mints an equivalent number of MitiW Tokens (1 VDA = 1 Water Credit) and transfers them directly to the holder's linked wallet.

Prevention of Double-Selling: This immutable one-way token creation action and the interaction of the dApp with the UWR registry prevents any possibility of double-counting or double-selling, ensuring that each MitiW Token is backed by the unique metadata and unconsumed or unretired underlying asset.

Final Stage:

Secondary Market Listing on Tier 1 CEXs

Once tokenized, the MitiW Tokens reside in the buyer's self-custodied wallet (e.g., MetaMask). The wallet holder now has full ownership and can freely list these tokens for trading on Tier 1 Centralized Exchanges (CEXs) or other secondary markets directly from their wallet. The floor price mechanism applies only to the primary Miti-Xpress marketplace; secondary market trading is governed by free market supply and demand.

MITI-X

Voluntary Offsets vs Verified Credits

In the voluntary water markets, companies or individuals use voluntary water offsets to meet the goals they set themselves for showcasing water sustainability and water footprint reduction measures. The end goal of all voluntary offsets is "retirement" against a known footprint. Lack of transparency in the voluntary markets make it even more difficult for consumers, investors, and stakeholders to identify and support truly sustainable practices.

The verified water credit is a unique digital certificate issued post-certification/audit to green project owners by an independent third party, approved by a water registry, that confirms that the holder has harvested or conserved 1000 liters of unutilized water ex-post.

Verified water credits can be standardized and are ideally suited to the creation of RWA linked VDAs. Verified water credits create a more informed and reliable ecosystem for retail sustainable investments by enabling the secure and efficient aggregation and standardization of data on green initiatives globally.

When verified water credits are combined into the Miti-W Tokens, the flow of climate finance from non-state and retail investors globally is profound.

1. Introduction

- **The Global Water Crisis**

Water scarcity is one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century. Climate change, population growth, and unsustainable water use have exacerbated the crisis, particularly in developing nations. According to the **World Economic Forum**, by 2030, global water demand is expected to exceed supply by **40%**, necessitating innovative solutions to manage and conserve water resources.

- **The Need for Financial Innovation**

Traditional water markets, although in its infancy, are likely to be fragmented, opaque, and inaccessible to retail investors just like the two-decade old voluntary carbon markets. There is no global mechanism to price water conservation efforts, and existing water rights markets are limited to specific regions like the **United States** and **Australia**. MitiW Tokens address these gaps by creating a **decentralized, blockchain-based market** for water credits, enabling global participation and price discovery.

Voluntary water credit markets allow unregulated or non-obligated water consumers and those corporates with large water footprints, to offset or support water projects by purchasing and permanently retiring verified water credits generated by green projects, such as rainwater harvesting and groundwater conservation measures. The retirements and purchases are published on registries such as the Universal Water Registry (UWR). In effect, such corporate purchases are a "*buy credits to retire*" mechanism, that has resulted in stagnant and fixed prices. Further, this current offsetting model relies heavily on the concept of **"hydrological" reference for water credits**. Hydrological reference requires that the water offset used for water footprint offsetting "originate from the same hydrological basin" in which the impact occurs.

Verified water credits represents certification of a project activity or measure undertaken that a cubic meter or 1000 liters of unutilized water has been harvested, conserved or recycled with gainful use, thus reducing or avoiding groundwater extraction, as verified by an independent third party and linked to a water or wastewater activity

The verified water credits market is decentralized, in that it does not have an overarching regulator with a detailed set of rules to which every market participant must adhere. However, beyond virtual water footprint negation (i.e. where no offsetting or retirements occur), designing tokenized water credit for trading and reselling financial purposes and potential returns, require the following:

- **Effective governance:** The water crediting program issuing the base Verified Water Credits needs to have an effective program or conflict free governance to ensure transparency, accountability and continuous improvement in the quality of Verified Water Credits being issued. The MITI-X protocol has selected UWR for the above reason.
- **Tracking:** The water crediting program needs to operate or make use of a registry to uniquely identify, record and track activities that generate the Verified Water Credits and that they are identified securely and unambiguously. The Miti-X protocol has selected UWR for the above reason.
- **Transparency**: The water crediting program needs to provide comprehensive and transparent information on all project activities that are eligible for minting the Verified Water Credits. The information needs to be publicly available in electronic format and accessible to non-specialised audiences, to enable scrutiny of such activities. The MITI-X protocol has selected UWR since the registry is available publicly at www.uwaterregistry.io. Further, for VDA traceability, UWR maintains a decentralized meta-registry at https://github.com/ucarbonregistry.
- **Robust independent third-party verification:** The water crediting program needs to have program-level requirements for robust independent third-party verification of Verified Water Credits minting activities. The Verified Water Credits minted at UWR meets this requirement.
- **No Double Counting**: The Verified Water Credits cannot be double counted, i.e., they shall only be counted once towards either a corporate footprint, achieving NetZero targets or decarbonization goals via retirements or creation of VDAs using "unconsumed or unretired" Verified Water Credits. Double counting covers double issuance, double claiming, and double use. Moving data from traditional registries to a DLT can be complex, requiring careful planning to ensure data integrity and continuity, and hence the MITI-X protocol has selected UWR since the registry prevents double counting and *has a one-way blockchain bridge* to prevent double creation possibilities of VDAs while ensuring meta data integrity.
- **Permanence**: The Verified Water Credits shall be permanent with no risk of reversal or leakage. UWR prohibits minting of Verified Water Credits from activities that are prone to the risk of reversal.
- **Conservative**: The Verified Water Credits minted from project activities need to be robustly quantified, based on conservative approaches, completeness and scientific methods. The Verified Water Credits minted at UWR follow the updated guidelines as per ISO 14064:3 verification requirements and has methodologies developed by experts.
- **Voluntary & Climate Friendly**: The water crediting program must have clear

guidance's, tools and compliances to ensure that green projects *are not mandated by any regulator or government*. The Verified Water Credits minted at UWR meet this requirement.

MitiW tokens align with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement that calls for a realignment of the financial system as a critical enabler required for the sectoral transitions required to address the current climate crises. MitiW tokens create a resale value proposition for real world assets from climate mitigation projects in developing countries by the creation of value digital assets (VDAs). Forecasts for the growth of digital assets are wide ranging, with Standard Chartered and Synpulse estimating that the market size of real-world tokenised assets to climb as high as $30 trillion by 2034. Market sentiment is certainly strong with 91% of institutional investors interested in investing in tokenised assets, according to a survey by Celent and BNY Mellon.

MitiW Tokens adopt a d*ynamic floor price oracle* (patented) model within the protocol, updated from real world settlement prices outside the protocol to mint the tokens in the primary market. This is in line the environmental finance reports published by the United Nations Environment Programme (2022), such as the Emissions Gap Report 2022, that calls for "rising (minimum) price floors," in the carbon space, that can strengthen future climate investment decision-making for investors. Similarly rising minimum floor prices for water credits provides full clarity about the underlying price mechanism, thus showcasing intrinsic value and ability in delivering climate finance towards mitigating the water impacts from global heating.

MitiW tokens prevent non-state actors from purchasing cheap credits elsewhere that offer little or no incentive to green project developers and owners to scale their operations. By the end of the decade, $1 trillion of annual investment into the energy transition will be needed in developing economies to achieve NetZero, with $3-$5 trillion needed annually to meet the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, according to the IEA. MitiW tokens are the new innovative and efficient decentralized asset class that is needed to incentivize water conservation.

2. Pain Points in Environmental Markets

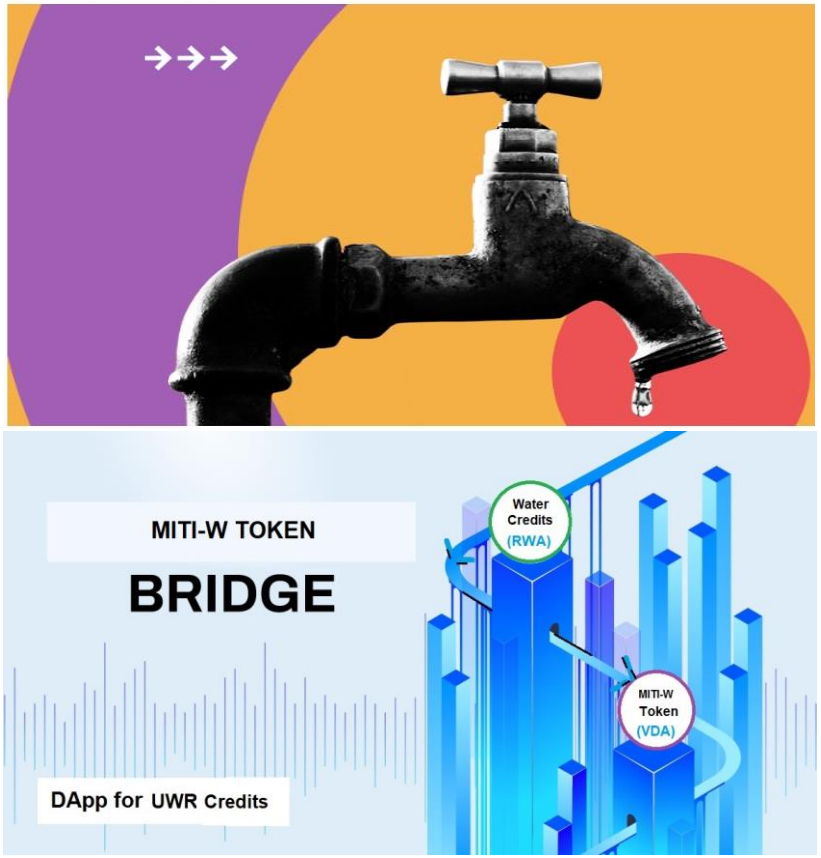
Issue	MitiW Token Solution
Urgency to achieve a net-zero world in less than 30 years. Urgency to drive private climate finance before 2035 and build climate resilience in least developed and developing nations who're most impacted by the climate crisis.	**Democratising Access** to water markets– breaking the barriers to participation for retail conscious consumers (small volume individuals) or small to medium sized entities. MitiW token backed water credits offer resale options..
Individuals cannot directly access the water rights markets. *There is no water recharge and harvesting trading market in the world for determining the price of recharging or conserving rainwater*.	First, compared to OTC trading models, MITIW Tokens trading on decentralized and centralized token exchanges can reduce barriers to entry for new participants and make trading more accessible. New trading participants do not have to establish bilateral trading, credit, and settlement relationships with incumbent participants. Instead, MitiW token buyers can access any trading platforms through a single point of entry: their primary crypto wallet address. This access also means that a token creator can execute against all counterparties offering prices on a Dapp or exchange, in comparison to broker venues, in which the trader can trade only with counterparties with which it has established a trading and credit agreement. Primary water credit sale proceeds go directly to the green project owners, enabling them to get better prices than in traditional markets, while token holders make a direct environmental impact as credits are from positive climate projects in Asia and Africa.
No water recharge or harvesting trading market for real time price discovery.	The primary market pricing oracle plays an important role in the price discovery of the eventual token, potentially converting them into financial instruments. MITIW tokens are minted on a Dapp that converts verified water

	credits purchased on the primary marketplace which is linked to discounted weighted average prices of global water tariffs and the spot price of the water rights trading market and hence reflects the spot rate price of water conservation globally. In doing so, the MITIW token secondary prices reflect a real world and immutable price on the cost of rainwater recharge, water conservation, groundwater recharge and harvesting measures for the rest of the world.
Overarching lack of transparency in unregulated carbon offset marketplaces that includes an absence of auditable proof that offsets are real and are not sold in a duplicate fashion.	Blockchain can provide immutable veracity (a much-needed and previously missing component) to offsetting. The MITIW TOKEN creation is linked directly to the availability of UWR issued water credits and eventual one way tokenization process, hence double-selling or double-counting of the underlying Verified Water Credits is prevented.
Double counting – claims of double counting are prevalent in the voluntary offset world, where more than one entity registers an offset on their books or projects and sells their credits to many players.	MITIW TOKENs contain meta data showcasing the unique serial numbers of the base Verified Water Credits over which they were tokenized on chain, and allows for end-to-end visibility, transparency and traceability. The MITIW TOKENs link directly to the UWR registry. The UWR permits the use of the one-of-a-kind "Burn and Tokenize" function to enable live on-boarding of unretired Verified Water Credits, enabling transparency and traceability and preventing double counting of the base credits.
Traditional climate gatekeepers in the Web 2.0 space have not scaled or supported innovation in green tokens aimed at private or retail finance, due mainly to the fact that there was	Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) advances sustainable finance, while significantly enhancing transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the climate finance sector.

never a re-sale option to carbon credits or water credits.	Despite criticisms regarding its energy consumption, DLT offers unparalleled capabilities in terms of data integrity and traceability – key attributes that are essential for the credibility of green finance initiatives. By embedding project meta data and unique serial IDs of the Verified Water Credits directly into MITIW TOKENs, not only bolsters the credibility and accountability of retail climate investments but also enhances investor confidence and participation, driving the growth of sustainable finance forward. The DLT oracle pricing is a game changer.
Most RWA carbon projects all fighting for the same liquidity pools, which aren't as big as perhaps first perceived. It's red pond syndrome.	The MITIW TOKENs rely on real world pricing of the regulated water rights trading market and is not linked to liquidity pools for its price discovery.

United Nations | Climate Action

Water – at the center of the climate crisis



3. What is MitiW Token?

- **Definition**

MitiW Tokens are **non-synthetic, blockchain-based tokens** backed by **verified water credits**. Each MitiW Token represents **1,000 liters (1 cubic meter)** of unutilized water conserved, harvested, or recharged, as certified by the **Universal Water Registry (UWR)**.

- **Key Features**
- **Real-World Asset Backing**: Each MitiW Token is backed by a verified water credit issued by UWR, ensuring transparency and traceability.
- **Tailored Price Discovery**: The primary price at which the MitiW Tokens is created is linked and discounted to the weighted average real time buyer allocation prices in the water rights market of Australia and last updated global water tariff per m^3, thus providing a real-time, immutable price for water conservation efforts.
- **Resale Value**: Unlike traditional water credits, which are typically retired after purchase, MitiW Tokens are designed to be listed on centralized token exchanges and resold, creating a **liquid market** for water conservation investments.
- **Global Accessibility**: MitiW Tokens are accessible to retail investors, institutions, and climate-conscious individuals worldwide, democratizing access to water conservation finance.

4. How MitiW Tokens Work

- **Tokenization of Water Credits from UWR**

  Project Development: Water conservation, rainwater harvesting, and groundwater recharge projects are developed in regions like **India, Africa, and Latin America**.

  Verification and Certification: Projects are audited by independent third-party verifiers and certified by the **Universal Water Registry (UWR)**.

  Token Creation: Verified water credits that are purchased from the primary market are tokenized as MitiW Tokens on the **Polygon blockchain** using a **one-way registry-linked DLT bridge**. This ensures that the underlying water credits are taken on chain **unretired** and can be traded multiple times.

  Price Discovery: The minting price of MitiW tokens are determined by the

primary purchase price which is fixed once daily and discounted to the daily settled water rights trading prices and fixed water tariffs globally. The oracle updates the primary market dynamic discounted floor price ***once*** daily, reflecting real-world water market dynamics.

Primary Floor Price Mechanism

a. **Dynamic Floor Price Oracle Design**

Enforcement: The primary marketplace prevents water credit sellers from selling a daily floor (e.g., Miti-Xpress). This floor price acts as a **"sustainability subsidy"** tied to water conservation costs.

Impact on Primary Market

Price Stability: Ensures token prices in the primary market never fall below the floor, even during bearish water/crypto cycles.

Miners' Incentives: Projects earn guaranteed revenue (floor price × credits sold), reducing financial risk for conservation efforts.

- **Key Components**

Universal Water Registry (UWR): The registry issues and tracks verified water credits, ensuring transparency and preventing double-counting.

Miti-Xpress: The primary marketplace linked directly to the UWR to list credits at prices above the water sustainability index for the day.

Polygon Blockchain: MitiW Tokens are minted on the **Polygon blockchain**, ensuring low gas fees and a minimal carbon footprint.

Dynamic Floor Price Oracle: The price oracle fixes the Water **Sustainability Index by** fetching real-time water market prices from the **water rights market** and together with fixed global water tariffs, applies a **pre-determined discount factor** to enable "par" with water rights/allocation markets and affordable for retail investors. The MitiW Token, offers a potentially **downside-protected** return since its primary minting prices are pegged to water tariffs and to the spot water trading markets in Australia (i.e., the primary market establishes real time prices for unutilized water ("non par") by referencing clean water delivery ("par")- prices. The Water **Sustainability Index ensures daily minimum prices,** at which MitiW tokens are minted, co-relates to the price required "on the day" to prevent groundwater or freshwater levels across the world from being over-exploited, while fairly rewarding actions that protect fresh or groundwater resources for future generations.

This **"sustainability subsidy"** is self-executing with the terms and conditions directly written into code that resides on a blockchain, to fetch real time price data (unlike other similar Web 3.0 plays which have so far relied on using complicated algorithms, environmental asset pools or other non-real world pricing models to do the same and are prone to being manipulated), with immutability and price finality. Unlike a mirrored synthetic contract, these tokens are non-synthetic and designed to make purchases of such tokens affordable to the smallest retail player at par with larger ESG/Insurance/Green Bond funds and impact investors looking to generate potential returns and help build impactful climate resilience in the most vulnerable of communities within the Global South

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5. Market Potential

Global Water Markets

- **Australia**: The **Murray-Darling Basin** accounts for the majority of water trading in Australia, with prices ranging from **AUD 300–600 per megaliter (USD 195–390 per 1,000 liters)**.
- **Global Tariff Benchmarking (Current USD at launch)** Tariff comparison (excluding US and Australia) is based on a consumption of 6 m^3 per month. Average tariffs per country weighted by population served (using data available at launch of MitiW)

Projected Growth

- **2024–2025**: The water allocation index is projected to grow by **22% annually** in Australia, driven by climate variability and increasing water scarcity.

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6. Value Proposition & Opportunities

- **For Investors**

MitiW Tokens offer potential **stable returns since their referenced** to real-world water markets, making them an attractive investment for retail and institutional investors.

- **Valuation Prospects**

  Price Stability: MitiW tokens are less volatile than uncapped crypto assets (e.g., Bitcoin).

  Upside Potential: Tokens can still appreciate if water rights prices rise or DeFi demand surges.

- **Supply-Demand Dynamics**

  Controlled Supply: Miners mint tokens only if they can sell above the ***Water Sustainability Index***, preventing oversupply.

  Demand Incentives: Investors buy at the floor, knowing downside is capped, while upside is tied to water scarcity and Web3 adoption.

  Liquidity: Unlike traditional water credits, MitiW Tokens can only be **resold. They cannot be** burnt or retired against a water footprint and removed from circulation, thus creating a liquid market for water conservation investments.

  Transparency: The use of blockchain technology ensures **end-to-end visibility** of water credit transactions, preventing double-counting and fraud.

- **For Project Developers**

  Fair Pricing: MitiW Tokens on centralized exchanges provide **better prices** for water credits compared to traditional ESG and green finance markets, incentivizing the development of water conservation projects.

  Direct Funding: Proceeds from the sale of water credits on the Miti-Xpress marketplace go directly to project developers, eliminating middlemen and brokers.

- **For the Environment**

  Scalable Impact: MitiW Tokens incentivize global water conservation efforts, helping to address the **global water crisis** and build climate resilience in vulnerable communities.

  Integration with DeFi:

  - MitiW Tokens could be integrated into **DeFi (Decentralized Finance)** platforms, where they can be used as **collateral for** **Loans**, **yield farming**, or **staking**. This would enhance their utility and liquidity, making them more attractive as both a stablecoin and store of value.

  Partnerships with ESG Funds:

  - MitiW Tokens align with the goals of **Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)** funds, which are increasingly popular among institutional investors. Partnerships with ESG funds could drive adoption and increase demand for MitiW Tokens.

  Strategic Advantages

  a. For Miners (Project Owners)

  Guaranteed Revenue: Sell water credits at or above the floor price, ensuring funds for conservation projects.

  Scalability: Predictable pricing attracts more projects to UWR, expanding token supply sustainably.

  b. For Investors

  Reduced Volatility: Floor price limits losses during market crashes (e.g., crypto winters) in the primary marketplace.

  ESG Appeal: Directly fund water conservation while earning returns.

  c. For the Market

  Trust: Transparent floor pricing via decentralized dynamic floor price oracle reduces manipulation risks.

  Liquidity: Stability attracts institutional investors (e.g., ESG funds) to the primary market.

  MitiW's token minting ability is linked to daily price floors making it a **pioneering RWA-Fi asset**—less volatile than Bitcoin, more impactful than gold, and adaptable to a climate-changing world.

- The dynamic floor price oracle serves as a benchmark to account for differences in liquidity, market maturity, and the intangible benefits of conservation (e.g., ecosystem services). **Oracle failure is mitigated with** fallback mechanisms.

- **Use Cases**

  Investment: MitiW Tokens offer **downside-protected, transparent**

investment opportunity for retail and institutional investors.

Collateral: MitiW Tokens can be used as **collateral for DeFi loans**, enabling liquidity providers to participate in the water conservation market.

Store of Value: MitiW Tokens can be **resold** on decentralized and centralized exchanges, providing liquidity and making it easy for investors to convert their holdings into other assets or currencies

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Tokenizing water credits with a 80% discounting mechanism would:

- **Strengthen RWA-Fi**: By adding a scalable, environmentally critical asset class.
- **Democratize Water Markets**: Bridging TradFi and DeFi for global sustainability.
- **Drive Innovation**: Forcing DLT protocols to solve real-world liquidity, compliance, and transparency challenges.

MitiW Tokens could position RWA-Fi as a cornerstone of **Web3-enabled environmental finance**, with water credits serving as a blueprint for other natural capital assets.

Summary of Key Distinctions:

Feature	Crypto Exchange	Miti-Xpress & MITI-X DApp
Primary Asset	Cryptocurrencies (BTC, ETH, etc.)	**Water Credits** (RWA Environmental Instruments)
Core Activity	Order matching, trading, and swapping of digital assets.	**1. Primary sale of water credits (Miti-Xpress).** **2. One-way tokenization of owned credits (DApp).**
Currency	Crypto and/or Fiat	**Fiat (INR)** for primary sales. No asset trading on the DApp.
User Interaction	Trading against other users on an order book.	**Purchasing a commodity** and then **converting it** into a digital token for self-custody.
Regulatory Nature	Handles financial instruments/securities (varies by jurisdiction).	Handles **environmental instruments** and their **digital representation**, with a structured, non-speculative primary market.

7. Key Structural Features & Design

- Mr Kishore Butani and Mr Vihar Pancholi, are the architects ("*Architects*") behind the design and concept MitiW tokens and the Miti-X dApp.
- The architects have also designed and launched the world's 1st water credits standard and repository called Universal Water Registry (www.uwaterregistry.io).
- The a*rchitects* have developed an innovative direct "live or unretired" Verified Water Credit onboarding to DLT solution (i.e. a one-way registry linked DLT/blockchain token creation bridge that does not involve "retirement" of the underlying credit on UWR) to record the water credit metadata directly on the Polygon blockchain smart contract for each MitiW token being minted.

Token Supply Linked to UWR Credits

- **Direct Proportionality**: Each MitiW Token minted corresponds 1:1 to a water credit verified and registered in the **Universal Water Registry (UWR)**.

  Example: A project conserving 10,000,000 liters generates 10,000 tokens (1 token = 1,000 liters).

- **Supply Limitation**: Token issuance is **capped by real-world conservation efforts**—no tokens can be minted without verified UWR credits.

  Approximately 10-20 million water credits can be audited and issued by UWR each month to minters.

There is limited scope for manipulation of the floor price of the Miti-Xpress marketplace since they are based on real world market dynamics outside the Miti-X protocol.

Non-Retirable, Trade-Only Tokens

- **No Retirement/Burning**: MitiW Tokens exist solely for investment/trading; they cannot be retired to claim environmental impact.

- **Dynamic but Constrained Supply**: Token supply grows only as new water conservation projects are certified by UWR.

Sector-Wide Implications

- **a. Scarcity-Driven Value Proposition**

- **Inherent Scarcity**: Token supply expands only as new UWR credits are created, tying scarcity to real-world sustainability efforts.

    - Example: Droughts may increase the floor price, tightening token supply, since water credit owners might delay listing on the primary marketplace in anticipation of higher prices.

- **Investor Appeal**: Combines environmental impact (via project funding) with tradable scarcity, akin to commodity-linked assets.

Market Stability

- **Supply Predictability**: Token issuance depends on audited UWR projects, reducing inflationary risks from arbitrary minting.

- **Oracle-Price Anchoring**: Daily pricing (a fixed 80% discount actor applied to water rights, global water tariffs and water leasing prices during drought conditions) mitigates volatility despite supply constraints.

Transparency and Trust

- **On-Chain Verification**: Token issuance is auditable via UWR's registry (e.g., project IDs, water volumes). The environmental impact is verified at the source (project creation) and preserved indefinitely within the token.

- **No Greenwashing**: Supply limitation ensures tokens reflect actual conservation, unlike synthetic ESG assets.

Minting Process

a. Token Minting Process

1. **Project Certification**: Independent auditors verify water savings (e.g., 5M liters recharged → 5,000 UWR credits).

2. **On-Chain Minting**: Credits are tokenized 1:1 (e.g., 5,000 tokens minted).

3. **Oracle Integration**: Tokens priced daily at engineered and fixed discount percentage of water rights settlements.

   Market Alignment:

   Mirrors carbon credit discounts (voluntary credits trade at 10-30% of compliance prices).

   UWR Project Funding:

   Despite the primary market 80% discount to the market, token sales still fund

conservation (e.g., 1M tokens = $67,000 for UWR projects).

b. Supply Governance

- **UWR Gatekeeping**: Token supply growth is governed by UWR's project approval rate, not market demand.
- **Immutable Records**: Blockchain logs link tokens to UWR credits, preventing double-counting or fraud.

Market Impact

Investor Opportunities

Investor Type	Appeal
Institutional ESG Funds	Access to tokens backed by verified conservation (indirect impact).
DeFi Traders	Trade tokens as a water-linked asset with inherent scarcity.
Retail Investors	Low entry cost tied to tangible environmental activity.

- The VDA tokens will be listed on Dapps, P2P ecosystems and de-fi exchanges or major CEXs. Other trading options will be updated at a later date.

RWA-Fi Use Cases

Sector	Impact
DeFi Platforms	Stable, non-speculative RWAs attract conservative liquidity (e.g., DAO treasuries).
ESG Funds	Credits serve as verifiable ESG reserves (e.g., Microsoft's water-neutral pledges).
Insurance	Hedging tool for climate risk (e.g., drought-prone agribusinesses).

- **Investment Prospects**
- **Environmental Impact**: Directly funds water conservation, appealing to ESG-focused investors.
- **Scarcity + Utility**: Combines Bitcoin-like supply limits with real-world utility (unlike purely speculative crypto assets).
- **Web3 Growth**: Benefits from rising interest in tokenized RWAs (e.g., carbon credits, real estate).
- **Example: Token Lifecycle**
- **Project Creation**: A solar-powered water irrigation project in Kenya saves 50M liters annually → 50,000 UWR water credits.
- **Token Minting**: 50,000 tokens minted on-chain, priced at $0.065/unit (higher than the daily floor oracle-derived price).
- **Market Trading**: Tokens traded on crypto exchanges and platforms; price adjusts based on demand and supply dynamics, but supply grows only via new UWR projects.
- **Revenue Reinvestment**: Proceeds fund new projects, creating a feedback loop for token supply and conservation.
- **Real-World Scarcity**: Token supply reflects physical conservation, differentiating it from algorithmic stablecoins or infinite-supply tokens.
- **Regulatory Alignment**: Transparent, audit-limited supply reduces risks of market manipulation.
- **Sustainable Growth**: Token demand funds new UWR projects, scaling conservation efforts alongside market activity.
- By tethering token supply **directly to UWR-registered water credits**, the RWA-Fi sector gains:
- **Scarcity Integrity**: Tokens derive value from finite, real-world conservation efforts.

- **Environmental Accountability**: Supply growth requires tangible ecological impact.

- **Investor Confidence**: Transparent linkage to UWR projects mitigates "paper ESG" risks.

- This model positions MitiW Tokens as a **unique hybrid asset class**, blending environmental action with blockchain efficiency. While trade-only tokens avoid offsetting complexities, the supply's dependency on UWR projects ensures that market growth directly fuels global water conservation—a compelling proposition for impact-focused and profit-driven investors alike.

Long-Term Outlook

Asset	Bull Case	Bear Case	5-Year CAGR Estimate
MitiW	Global water crisis intensifies; DeFi adoption surges.	Crypto bear market; slow UWR project growth.	15–25%
Gold	Inflation persists; geopolitical instability.	Strong dollar; reduced safe-haven demand.	3–6%
Bitcoin	Institutional adoption accelerates; halving rallies.	Regulatory crackdowns; tech stagnation.	10–20%

Key Differences: Water Credits vs. Water Rights

Water Credits	Water Rights
Represent *verified conservation, efficiency, or restoration outcomes* (e.g., saving 1,000 liters through improved irrigation).	Legal permissions to *withdraw or use water* from a specific source (e.g., rivers, aquifers).
Tradable environmental assets tied to measurable impact.	Location-bound property rights, often regulated by governments.
Designed for offsetting water footprints or meeting sustainability goals.	Focused on securing access to water for users (e.g., farms, cities).
Global potential through standardization and markets.	Localized, with limited transferability beyond jurisdictional boundaries.

- **There is currently no spot exchange for water credits**. The MitiW Tokens places a real time referenced price and value on water conservation, harvesting and gainful usage of recycled wastewater actions at par and referenced to water rights trading markets worldwide.

- Water rights trading, **unlike water credits trading**, involves buying and selling water access entitlements and allocations, often called water rights. In essence the current regulated water entitlement markets trades in paper rights to future access to water, whereas the water allocation market trades in actual volumes of water which can be extracted from a source during a specific season. Water conservation is encouraged under water trade, especially when facing a high purchase price of water, and hence this market has been chosen to be referenced for the MitiW Token price discovery oracle.

- Water allocation and rights trading have become a vital business tool for water rights holders, providing an effective way of managing changing use requirements, climate variability and reallocating water during prolonged periods of drought. The trade of a water right can mean a transfer of ownership, a change of location, or both. Trade can also be undertaken on a permanent or temporary (i.e. lease) basis, and a person/s may seek to trade all or only part of their entitlement or allocation. MitiW Token holders on the other hand, have no underlying water rights.

- Australia: Australia's water trading market is well-developed and sophisticated, particularly in the Murray-Darling Basin, which is the country's largest agricultural region. However, due to Australia's smaller population and agricultural output compared to the U.S., the overall market size is smaller. Australia has one of the most advanced and regulated water trading systems in

the world. The market is highly formalized, with a strong legal framework and an active spot market for water allocations. The Murray-Darling Basin accounts for the majority of water trading activity. Australia's water trading is also driven by agriculture, but the market is heavily influenced by climate variability and government policies aimed at sustainable water use. The Millennium Drought (1997–2009) significantly shaped the current water trading system.

- In most Australian States there are two kinds of entitlements. Irrigators within irrigation district have entitlements to get allocations delivered to their farms using the district's infrastructure while irrigators outside districts have entitlements to extract their allocations directly from the source using their own pumps and infrastructure to transport the water to their fields. These are often referred to as district irrigators and private diverters respectively. A hypothetical index tracking Australian water prices would have shown strong returns during periods of drought (e.g., 2000–2010) but significant volatility overall. In USD terms, the index would have grown from **100 in 2000** to **800 in 2023**, with an annualized return of **~8–10%**, making it an attractive but risky investment.

- **Pre-Purchased Asset:** A token user must first acquire and legally own a verified water credit from the Miti-Xpress primary marketplace. All purchases are recorded in their dedicated **MitiW Buyer account and subsequent tokenization actions** on the Universal Water Registry (UWR).

- **User-Initiated Tokenization:** The user then accesses the MITIW DApp and initiates the mint and tokenization function. This is a one-way, 1:1 conversion process, similar to converting a paper stock certificate into a digital security.

- **Direct-to-Wallet Storage:** The DApp's smart contract mints the corresponding number of MitiW Tokens and **transfers them directly to the user's linked self-custodied crypto wallet (e.g., MetaMask).** The tokens are never held by the protocol or an intermediary; they are immediately placed under the user's full control.

- **Key Distinctions from an Exchange:**

- **No Trading Pairs:** The DApp has **no order books, no swapping functionality, and no ability to trade one asset for another.** It does not facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers.

- **No Price Discovery:** The DApp does not perform price discovery for the MitiW Token. The value of the underlying water credit is determined in the primary market on Miti-Xpress, and the secondary market price is set on external exchanges.

- **No Custodial Services:** The DApp is a non-custodial tool. It **does not hold user funds or tokens** at any point. Its function ends once the minted tokens are sent to the user's external wallet.

- In essence, each MITIW Token can only be minted when a verified water credit is purchased on the primary marketplace when prices paid are above the floor price. This water credits pricing data, benchmarks the price of water credits in a way that supports water price discovery and allows for the creation of a tradable financial instrument to manage financial exposure associated with water supply risk. The MitiW Token minting price fetching oracle is the first in the world to reference and discount the prices in the water allocation trading markets which are influenced by a complex interplay of factors, ranging from environmental conditions to regulatory frameworks. Below are the **key factors** that affect these markets:

    - **Climate and Weather Patterns**

    Droughts: Prolonged droughts reduce water availability, driving up demand and prices for allocations.

    Rainfall and Snowmelt: Higher rainfall or snowmelt increases water supply, leading to lower prices.

    Seasonal Variability: Water demand and supply fluctuate seasonally, affecting trading volumes and prices.

- **Water Availability**

Reservoir Levels: The amount of water stored in reservoirs directly impacts allocation availability.

Groundwater Resources: Over-extraction of groundwater can limit allocations and increase reliance on surface water.

River Flows: Reduced river flows due to climate change or upstream usage can constrain allocations.

- **Agricultural Demand**

Crop Types: High-value crops (e.g., almonds, grapes) require more water, increasing demand for allocations.

Irrigation Needs: Farmers' reliance on irrigation during dry periods drives demand for water trading.

Commodity Prices: Higher crop prices incentivize farmers to buy more water for production.

- **Urban and Industrial Demand**

Population Growth: Increasing urban populations raise demand for water allocations.

Industrial Use: Industries such as mining, energy, and manufacturing compete for water resources.

Urban Water Policies: Restrictions or incentives for water use in cities can influence trading markets.

- MitiW tokens are non-synthetic, unique and the first of its kind DLT tokens that are engineered in its pricing to the water rights trading markets.
- The referenced price of every minted MitiW token is in USD (US Dollar in the primary market). Using blockchain price discovery oracles during the primary minting of the MitiW token and also applying a pre-determined discounted factor, creates an "at par" value digital asset specific to water conservation, harvesting and wastewater reuse activities from which water credits are minted originally.
- Hence the primary minting price of every MitiW token establishes the "*current valuation of water,*" for the trading day. Most importantly, the MitiW token minting ensures that a "potentially **downside-protected** price discovery mechanism" for water conservation and groundwater recharge activities globally is established. This engineered price discovery mechanism of the MitiW token at minting is an innovative tool to most effectively incentivize global water conservation efforts at the speed and scale the climate action demands.
- Australia's water market is more centralized and regulated, hence, the Miti-X protocol has selected the Australian market for its oracle design, however, oracle options for fall back is also considered and incorporated for safety against non-availability of data references in the future.

Appendices

Assumptions

Australia

Murray-Darling Basin: Allocation prices are expected to range between **AUD 300–600 per megaliter** (1 ML = 1,000,000 liters), depending on rainfall and agricultural demand. In USD, this translates to **USD 195–390 per 1,000 liters**.

Climate and Demand Factors

Australia: A potential shift to drier conditions in 2024–2025 could drive prices higher.

Projected Index Values

2024

Australia: Average price = **AUD 450 per ML** (~USD 292.50 per 1,000 liters).

Index Value:

Australia: **100** (base).

2025

Australia: Average price = **AUD 550 per ML** (~USD 357.50 per 1,000 liters).

Index Value:

Australia: **122** (22% increase).

Comparative Analysis

Metric	Australia (2024–2025)
Avg. Price (2024)	USD 0.29/1,000L
Avg. Price (2025)	USD 0.36/1,000L
Index Growth	22%
Annualized Return	22%

Key Insights

Higher Returns in Australia: The Australian market is expected to deliver higher returns due to its sensitivity to climate variability and a more centralized trading system.

Climate Risks: The Australian market is highly sensitive to climate conditions, which could lead to higher volatility than projected.

Policy Changes: Government interventions (e.g., water buybacks, regulations) could impact prices.

A hypothetical water allocation index for **2024–2025** shows strong growth potential, particularly in Australia, where prices are expected to rise by **22% annually**. The market offers attractive returns but comes with significant climate and policy risks.

- **Can MitiW Tokens Become Stablecoin Collateral and Store of Value?**

The **MitiW token** has the potential to evolve into both a **stablecoin** collateral and a **store of value**, given its unique design, real-world asset backing, and innovative price discovery mechanism during the primary mint. Below is an analysis of how MitiW tokens could achieve these roles, along with the challenges and opportunities involved.

MitiW token as Stablecoin Collateral

- **What Makes a Stablecoin Collateral?**

A stablecoin is a cryptocurrency designed to maintain a **stable value** relative to a specific asset or basket of assets, such as fiat currency (e.g., USD), commodities (e.g., gold), or other cryptocurrencies. Key characteristics of stablecoins include:

- **Price Stability**: Low volatility relative to the underlying asset.
- **Backing**: Collateralized by real-world assets or algorithmic mechanisms.
- **Liquidity**: Easily tradable and convertible.
- **Transparency**: Clear mechanisms for maintaining stability.
- **How MitiW tokens fit into the Stablecoin collateral play**

Real-World Asset Backing:

- Each MitiW token is backed by a **verified water credit that can only be** issued post verification under the **UWR program**. This real-world asset backing provides intrinsic value, similar to how fiat-backed stablecoins like **USDC** are backed by reserves of USD.

Price Stability via Tailored Oracle:

- MitiW Tokens use a **tailored price oracle** linked to the water rights and allocation regulated markets. This mechanism ensures that the price of MitiW Tokens is **pegged to real-world water market prices**, reducing volatility and providing stability.
- The oracle applies a **pre-determined discount factor**, making MitiW Tokens affordable while maintaining a stable price relative to the underlying water market.

Liquidity and Resale Value:

- Unlike traditional water credits, which are typically retired after purchase, MitiW Tokens can be **resold**, creating a liquid market. This liquidity is essential for stablecoins, as it ensures that users can easily buy, sell, and trade the asset.

Transparency and Traceability:

- The use of blockchain technology ensures **end-to-end visibility** of transactions, preventing double-counting and fraud. This transparency is critical for building trust in a stablecoin.

Challenges to Becoming a Stablecoin Collateral

1. **Market Volatility of Water Prices**:
   - While the tailored price oracle reduces volatility, water prices in markets like California and Australia can still fluctuate due to factors such as **droughts**, **climate variability**, and **policy changes**. These fluctuations could impact the stability of MitiW Tokens.
2. **Regulatory Scrutiny**:
   - Stablecoins face significant **regulatory scrutiny**, particularly regarding **reserve backing** and **price stability mechanisms**. MitiW Tokens would need to comply with regulations in key markets to gain widespread adoption.
3. **Scalability**:
   - The supply of MitiW Tokens is limited by the availability of **verified water credits** issued by UWR. To function as a stablecoin, MitiW would need to ensure a **sufficient supply** to meet demand without compromising price stability.

MitiW as a Store of Value

- **What Makes a Store of Value?**

A store of value is an asset that maintains its **purchasing power** over time, protecting against inflation and economic instability. Key characteristics include:

- **Scarcity**: Limited supply to prevent devaluation.
- **Durability**: Long-term viability and resistance to degradation.
- **Intrinsic Value**: Backed by tangible assets or utility.

- **Liquidity**: Easily convertible into other assets or currencies.
- **How MitiW Fits the Store of Value Model**

Scarcity:

- The supply of MitiW Tokens is limited by the availability of **verified water credits** issued by UWR. This scarcity ensures that MitiW Tokens retain their value over time, similar to assets like **gold** or **Bitcoin**.

Intrinsic Value:

- Each MitiW Token is backed by **1,000 liters (1 cubic meter)** of unutilized water conserved, harvested, or recharged. This real-world utility provides intrinsic value, making MitiW Tokens a reliable store of value.

Durability:

- The use of blockchain technology ensures that MitiW Tokens are **immutable** and **secure**, protecting against fraud and degradation. This durability is essential for a long-term store of value.

Liquidity:

- MitiW Tokens can be **resold** on decentralized and centralized exchanges, providing liquidity and making it easy for investors to convert their holdings into other assets or currencies.

Challenges to Becoming a Store of Value

Market Perception:

- For MitiW Tokens to be widely accepted as a store of value, they must gain **market trust** and **recognition**. This requires strong branding, education, and adoption by institutional investors.

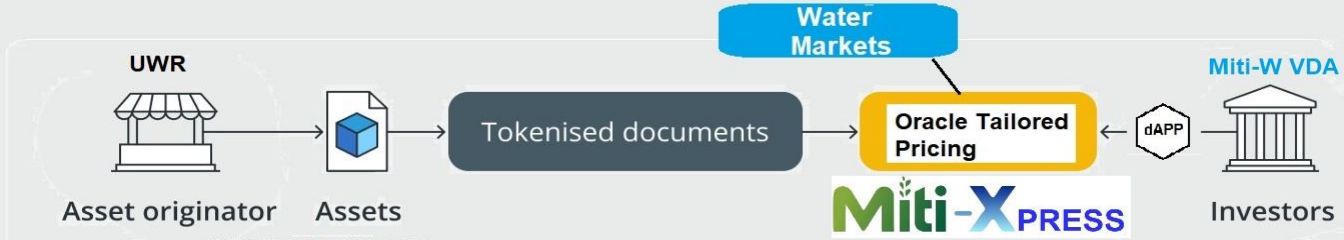
Competition:

- MitiW Tokens face competition from established stores of value like **gold**, **Bitcoin**, and **fiat-backed stablecoins**. Differentiating MitiW Tokens and highlighting their unique value proposition will be critical.

Environmental Risks:

- The value of MitiW Tokens is tied to water conservation efforts, which are influenced by **climate variability** and **environmental risks**. These factors could impact the long-term stability and value of MitiW Tokens.

Real-world asset tokenization workflow



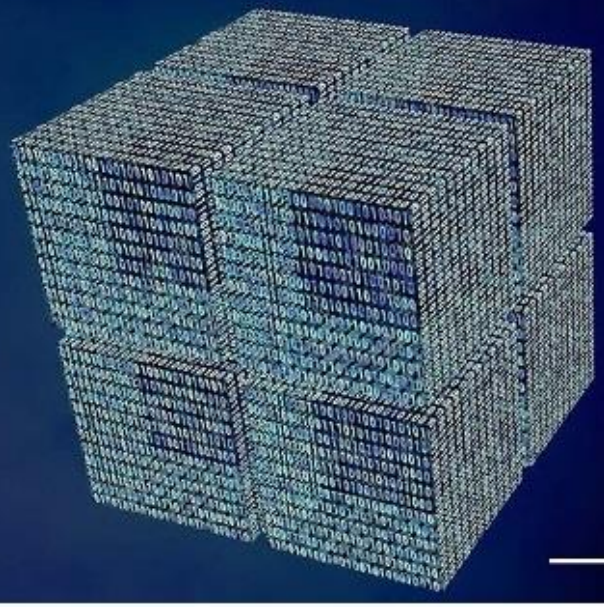
Join the global movement that truly enables climate incentives through meaningful digital green asset backed instruments alongside small and large institutions. A transparent way to reward sustainable projects and suffering alleviation actions and see them scale.

THE ULTIMATE STORE OF VALUE LIKE NEVER BEFORE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS **Water Credits with RESALE VALUE**

REAL WORLD ISSUES, REAL WORLD PRICES, REALLY REWARDING

Designed to achieve both impact and potential daily returns

Miti-W VDAs are built over verified water credits which can only be purchased by miners from the primary oracle daily floor price enforced marketplace, thus ensuring real world price discovery on secondary exchanges.



For Investors

Join an ecosystem leveraging water credits for ultimate ROI

For Hodlers

An asset that produces a positive direct climate impact and can be re-sold on secondary exchanges without being consumed or retired.

For Creators

Unlock newfound price discovery for water credits without complicated water asset classes, complicated algos and non-real world price models. No brokers or middlemen needed.

For Climate/NetZero/ESG Funds

Drive water credit demand and higher price signals to catalyze new or support existing water/groundwater conservation efforts globally.

Comparison: Water Credits (UWR) vs. Water Allocation Markets vs. Water Entitlement Markets

Aspect	Water Credits (UWR)	Water Allocation Markets	Water Entitlement Markets
Definition	Certificates representing **1,000 liters of conserved/recharged water** through verified projects (e.g., rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge).	**Temporary rights** to extract a specific volume of water in a given season/year, based on entitlements and availability.	**Permanent legal rights** to access a share of water from a source (e.g., river, aquifer).
Purpose	Incentivize water conservation and sustainability; offset water footprints.	Manage short-term water availability during droughts or scarcity.	Secure long-term water access for agriculture, industry, or urban use.
Basis	Quantified water savings/recharge from projects (e.g., 1,000 liters saved = 1 water credit).	Seasonal water availability (e.g., 70% of entitlement volume due to low rainfall).	Legal ownership of a fixed share of water (e.g., 50 megaliters/year from a river).
Market Type	Voluntary driven offset markets (e.g., corporate sustainability goals).	Regulated spot markets (e.g., Murray-Darling Basin allocations traded annually).	Regulated perpetual markets (e.g., buying/selling water entitlements as property rights).
Transferability	Tradable as offsets; no geographic restrictions (global applicability).	Tradable within a basin/region for a specific season.	Tradable as long-term assets (like real estate) within regulated basins.
Measurement	Requires third-party verification of conservation/recharge actions (e.g., UWR audits).	Based on volumetric allocations (e.g., megaliters) tied to entitlements and current supply.	Measured as a percentage or fixed volume of a water source (e.g., 1% of river flow).
Regulation	Governed by certification standards (e.g., UWR methodologies).	Managed by government agencies (e.g., Australian Bureau of Meteorology).	Enforced by water authorities and legal frameworks (e.g., water rights legislation).
Liquidity	Emerging market with limited liquidity; driven by ESG demand.	High liquidity in drought-prone regions (e.g., California, Australia).	Moderate liquidity; entitlements are long-term assets with infrequent trades.
Geographic Scope	Global (projects can be certified anywhere).	Regional (e.g., Murray-Darling Basin, Colorado River Basin).	Regional (tied to specific water sources).
Price Drivers	Demand for sustainability offsets, project costs, and water scarcity narratives.	Seasonal supply/demand imbalances, climate variability.	Long-term water scarcity, land value, agricultural/industrial demand.
Example Use Case	A company buys UWR credits to offset its groundwater extraction in India.	A farmer sells 2024 water allocations in Australia due to surplus water.	A vineyard purchases entitlements in California's Central Valley for permanent water access.

Sector-Wide Implications

- **a. Reduced Speculative Risk**
- **Stable Valuation**: Daily price anchoring minimizes speculative trading (e.g., no "pump-and-dump" in DeFi pools).
- **Institutional Confidence**: Predictable pricing aligns with ESG fund mandates (e.g., BlackRock's climate portfolios).
- **b. Regulatory Compliance**
- **Clear Boundaries**: Non-swappability ensures UWR credits remain distinct from regulated water rights, avoiding legal conflicts.

- **Auditability**: Daily oracle logs provide immutable records for regulators (e.g., SEC climate disclosure rules).
- **c. Enhanced ESG Alignment**
- **Transparent Impact**: Credits fund verified conservation (e.g., aquifer recharge in India), not water usage.
- **No Market Distortion**: Credits cannot inflate/deplete physical water supplies, preserving ecosystem balance.

- **Accelerated Adoption of RWA-Fi Infrastructure**

- **DLT Demand Surge**: Tokenizing water credits would drive demand for blockchain platforms (e.g., Polygon, Ethereum) optimized for Verified Water Credits, requiring:
    - **Oracles**: Real-time price feeds from water markets.
    - **Smart Contracts**: Automated discounting, issuance, and compliance (e.g., verifying UWR project certifications).
    - **Interoperability**: Bridges between TradFi (water rights markets) and DeFi (tokenized credits).
- **New Financial Products**: Water credits could underpin derivatives, lending pools, and stablecoins (e.g., a "water-backed stablecoin").

- **Liquidity and Market Expansion**

- **Retail Participation**: Discounted pricing (~20% of water rights) lowers entry barriers, attracting retail investors to RWA-Fi.
- **Institutional Interest**: Corporates/ESG funds gain access to standardized, auditable water assets for sustainability reporting.
- **Cross-Border Trading**: Global liquidity pools form for water credits, bypassing fragmented regional water markets.

- **Enhanced Transparency and Trust**

- **Immutable Audits**: On-chain tracking of UWR credits (project metadata, water savings) reduces greenwashing risks.
- **Price Discovery**: Discounted index links voluntary conservation to regulated markets, creating a transparent benchmark.
- **Regulatory Appeal**: Compliance-friendly design (e.g., alignment with EU CSRD, SEC climate rules) positions RWA-Fi as a credible ESG tool.

- **Risks and Challenges**

- **Volatility Spillover**: Water rights market fluctuations (e.g., droughts) could destabilize token prices despite the discount.
- **Adoption Hurdles**: Educating stakeholders on water credits' value vs. traditional water rights.

- **Sector-Wide Precedents**

- **New Asset Class**: Water credits could pioneer RWA-Fi frameworks for other natural resources (e.g., biodiversity credits, carbon offsets).

- **Economic and Environmental Impact**

- **Water Conservation Incentives**: Projects earn revenue via token sales, scaling solutions (e.g., rainwater harvesting in drought zones).
- **Monetizing Sustainability**: Farmers/communities profit from conserving water, aligning environmental and financial goals.
- **Global Water Equity**: Developing nations access liquidity for water projects via decentralized markets.

- **Oracle Design (End-of-Day Settlement)**

  Water Sustainability Index Calculation:

    - **Fetch Raw Data:**
        - Australian (AUS) Price = Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of groundwater and surface water across all basins within the Australian water rights market from the previous trading day, converted to USD.

        - Global Tariff = Population-weighted average country water delivery tariffs per m^3 in USD.
    - **Calculate the Reference Price:**
        - Reference Price in USD = (AUS Price * 0.75) + (Global Tariff* 0.25)
    - **Apply the Discount Factor:**
        - Discounted Floor Price USD = Reference Price USD * 0.2 (for an 80% discount)
    - **Convert to INR/USD and Add Fixed Listing Premium:**
        - Primary market listing price = Floor Price INR (USD/INR Forex Rate) + $ 0.01 or INR 0.50 premium.
- **Oracle Provider.**
  Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology and The International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET).

- The 80% discount to the oracle price makes the asset accessible to retail and accounts for the difference between a water usage right and a water harvesting or conservation credit**.**

- **Price Updates**: Oracle fetches **last end-of-day settled prices** from water rights markets.
- **Anti-Speculation**:
    - Daily price snapshots prevent intraday trading volatility.
    - Smart contracts execute trades at fixed daily rates, eliminating arbitrage opportunities.

RWA Creation via Registries

Project development and validation
Carbon and water projects aimed at reducing emisions or water conservation are validated to ensure compliance with specific UCR and UWR standards and methodologies.

Monitoring and verification
Post-validation, independent third parties monitor and verify the accuracy of claimed benefits

Credit issuance
Post verification, the RWAs are issued, each uniquely serialized with project IDs, origin and year of generation

Transaction tracking
The registry tracks all the transaction of the RWAs, ensuring retirements or transfers to on-chain VDAs plays

Retirement of credits
Purchased credits are often retired, enabling the environmental benefit to be claimed

Live on-chain transfer of credits
Project owners can also create VDAs by taking the credits on-chain unretired, without claiming the environmental benefit, currently allowed by UCR and UWR. Purchased RWA altcoins are retired on-chain or staked or held for yield potential.

Registry platforms
offer a centralized hub for stakeholders to manage data and transactions

Reporting and verification cycles
ensure the ongoing accuracy and verification of emission reduction/avoidance or unutilized water harvested/conserved claims

The UWR program issues water credits as RoUs under its one-of-a-kind flagship rainwater harvesting/recharge and conservation program, to entities recharging groundwater using rainwater or water conservation projects. Such projects get audited by independent internationally certified UWR verifiers, post which serial numbered water credits are issued by UWR to the accounts of project owners and developers, and the water Mitigation claim gets converted to water credits that can be currently only be traded OTC since there are no spot water exchanges globally.

Third-party climate and water auditors/verifiers add a level of credibility to the process for UWR, guaranteeing that each Verified Water Credit actually arises from real-world climate friendly projects. The terms of the registry indicate that the auditor (and their licence) is liable for the credits, and not the registry.

The registry's (UWR) purview involves the protocols, standards and rules for projects, the auditing and verification, and the credit issuance or mining guidelines. In a first for voluntary water credit markets, the MitiW token creation option rests directly with the owner of the verified water credits in their wallets on the UWR platform registry, thus eliminating third party brokers and middlemen, ensuring that climate finance flows directly to the green project owners and their projects on UWR.

How the Primary Market Floor Price Drives Potential ROI on Secondary Exchanges (CEXs)

The enforced floor price on the Miti-Xpress marketplace is not just a protection for project developers; it is the foundational engine for creating potential investor ROI. It achieves this through several interconnected mechanisms:

1. Establishes a Hard, Downside-Protected Cost Basis

- **The "Manufacturing Cost":** The floor price, plus the mandatory USD 0.01 or INR 0.50 premium and the 9% platform transaction fee, establishes the absolute minimum cost to create a new MitiW Token. Anyone wanting to bring a new token to market *must* do so at or above this price.
- **Eliminates "Cheap" New Supply:** This prevents project developers from dumping tokens onto the market at a price lower than this engineered cost basis. On a CEX, this means that the entire circulating supply has a known, defensible minimum value. Sellers are less likely to sell at a loss if they know the cost to create a new token is higher.

2. Creates Upward Pressure from a Rising "Sustainability Subsidy"

- **The Floor is Dynamic and Rising:** The oracle-updated floor price is explicitly designed to increase over time, reflecting growing water scarcity and real-world water market prices (as referenced from markets like Australia's).
- **Forces the Cost Basis Higher:** As the floor price rises daily, the entry price for *new* MitiW Tokens being minted also rises. A token bought on a CEX today has a cost basis that is inherently cheaper than a token that will be minted tomorrow or next month. This creates natural, built-in appreciation pressure on the existing token supply.

3. Introduces a Built-in Arbitrage Opportunity

- **Primary vs. Secondary Price Link:** If the price of MitiW on a CEX were to fall *below* the current primary market cost basis (floor + USD 0.01 or INR 0.50), a powerful arbitrage opportunity emerges.
- **Market Correction Mechanism:** Rational investors would buy the "discounted" tokens on the CEX, knowing that it's cheaper than creating a new one. This buying pressure would push the CEX price back up until it at least aligns with the primary market creation cost. The floor price, therefore, acts as a powerful magnetic force pulling the secondary market price upwards over the long term.

4. Engineers Inherent Scarcity and Demand

- **Supply is Capped by Real Conservation:** The total supply of MitiW Tokens is strictly limited by the number of verified water credits generated by real-world conservation projects. It is not an infinite, synthetic asset.

- **Demand is Linked to a Growing Crisis:** The value proposition is tied to global water scarcity—a problem that is intensifying. As the crisis deepens, the real-world value of water conservation (reflected in the floor price) increases, and demand for tokens linked to this value is expected to grow.

- **The Floor Validates Scarcity:** The rising floor price is a transparent, data-driven signal that the underlying asset (water conservation) is becoming more valuable. This attracts investors seeking assets with fundamental, non-speculative value drivers.

In order to create or mint MitiW tokens on the blockchain, the verified water credits must be "tokenized" or bridged onto the blockchain from the UWR ecosystem via a token creation bridge linked to purchases made on the Miti-Xpress marketplace. The environmental impact is verified at the source (project creation) and preserved indefinitely within the token post tokenization. When investors purchase a MitiW token and store the same in their self-custody crypto wallet, from any DEX or CEX, the token represents the asset underlying RWA cannot be left on someone else's balance sheet within the original UWR wallet or custody- including or within the control of the centralized repositories themselves. This is accomplished by using the UWR Burn and Token option linked to the Miti-X DApp, which removes the underlying RWA from the original or creators' account in UWR and transfers the underlying RWA and signatures live onto the MitiW Token, hence preventing double-counting. Only RWA holders (such as project developers, traders, and corporates) on UWR can initiate the listing while primary market purchasers can enable the bridging process of the purchased RWAs via the MitiW dApp.

Key characteristics of the RWAs are brought on-chain when it is transformed into the MitiW Tokens, include:

- Serial Number
- UWR Project ID:
- Project type (groundwater conservation, water harvesting etc.)
- Vintage Year
- Main Registry Link with QR code
- Verification Standard (UWR RoU Standard)
- Meta Registry Link

This process ensures users can always verify the integrity and provenance of the RWA. Once the serial numbers are onboarded via the APIs or linked to the Miti-X Dapp, they burn off (i.e. their serial IDs and conserved liters are transferred live and unretired on-chain) from UWR, the MitiW Token is the asset. The trust-critical function of preventing double-spending is handled by the established UWR ecosystem, and not by the Miti-X protocol. This distributes trust and makes the system more robust.

The complete transfer of an unretired verified water credit, onto a MitiW Token will eliminate double-counting, as the unique hash (number) associated with the base water credit onboarding and minting of the MitiW Token, can be looked up on the central RWA repositories at any time, and publicly reviewed. Further to ensure additional checks, the serial IDs associated with each RWA is also available on the meta-registry.

All tokenization events can also be looked up at the public database of the Registry from its website.

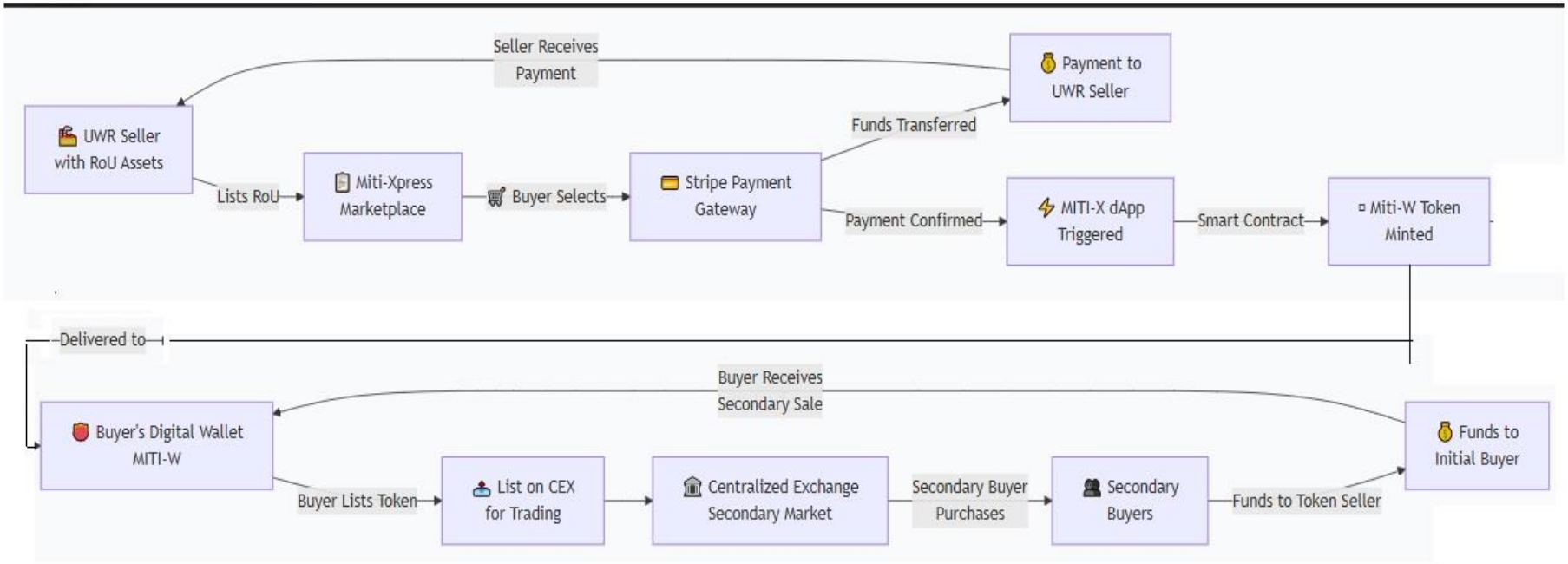
Initial RWAs (water credits), will be minted from the Universal Water Registry (UWR), based in India that runs the protocol and program for the same and ensures that they are real, audited, not double counted, comply with regulatory additionality, do no net harm to society and environment, unique, traceable and linked to real water harvesting and recharge projects and SDG actions and programs in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Further, by linking the UWR wallet APIs with the Miti-X dAPP, the flow ensures that the metadata, unique base water credit signatures and environmental attributes (water harvested or recharged and SDG actions) also gets transferred onto the MitiW Token and leaves a confirmation of the same on public databases. Another first of a kind feature relates to the fact that since the primary market trading ensures that the revenue from mining fees of MitiW Tokens go directly to the water credit project owners or developers, the involvement of middlemen or brokers who would normally intervene in such as process and gain from arbitrage is reduced. Most importantly, the green project owners/developers will seek to get a better price than the floor price set by the oracle on the Miti-Xpress marketplace. Hence the prices set on every primary sale and immediate tokenization MitiW Tokens is determined by the project owner/developer of the underlying asset. It should be highlighted that all the verified water credits are standardized into non-synthetic MitiW Tokens and so they will be priced without discrimination or filters related to nature of project activities or the vintage year in which the verified water credits were generated (drawing similarities to Bitcoin and Gold).

Based on the new SEC guidance released in early 2026, MitiW tokens can be firmly classified as a "Digital Commodity." This conclusion is reached by applying the new SEC framework's criteria for a Digital Commodity to the specific characteristics of MitiW outlined in this paper. The SEC's interpretation defines a Digital Commodity as a crypto asset whose value is derived from "the programmatic operation of a crypto system that is 'functional,' as well as supply and demand dynamics, rather than from the expectation of profits from the essential managerial efforts of others."

A breakdown of why MitiW meets this definition:

SEC Criteria for a Digital Commodity	How MitiW Tokens Meet the Criteria
Value from Programmatic Operation & Supply/Demand	The quantity and value at the initial mint is tied to the **verified water credit system** (Universal Water Registry) and the **daily floor price** based on global water trading data, not just team effort. The price, while informed by global water data, acts as a **pricing mechanism** for conservation, not a promise of profit from a central enterprise.
Not an Investment in a Business Enterprise	The token **does not** represent ownership of the water harvesting project or a share of future profits from the company or entity that has setup the water project nor from the Miti-X company.
Integral to System Function	The token is the asset itself within the Miti-X ecosystem, created through the **"Burn & Tokenize"** mechanism provided by UWR, to exist and be traded via blockchain technology. The underlying asset remains a **water credit**—a verified certificate of groundwater recharge or conservation.
No Passive Yield from Issuer's Efforts	MitiW does not generate a passive yield. Any potential for profit would come from trading the token on secondary markets (supply/demand) or holding it, not from the operational efforts of Miti-X or UWR.



Phase 1: Primary Transaction

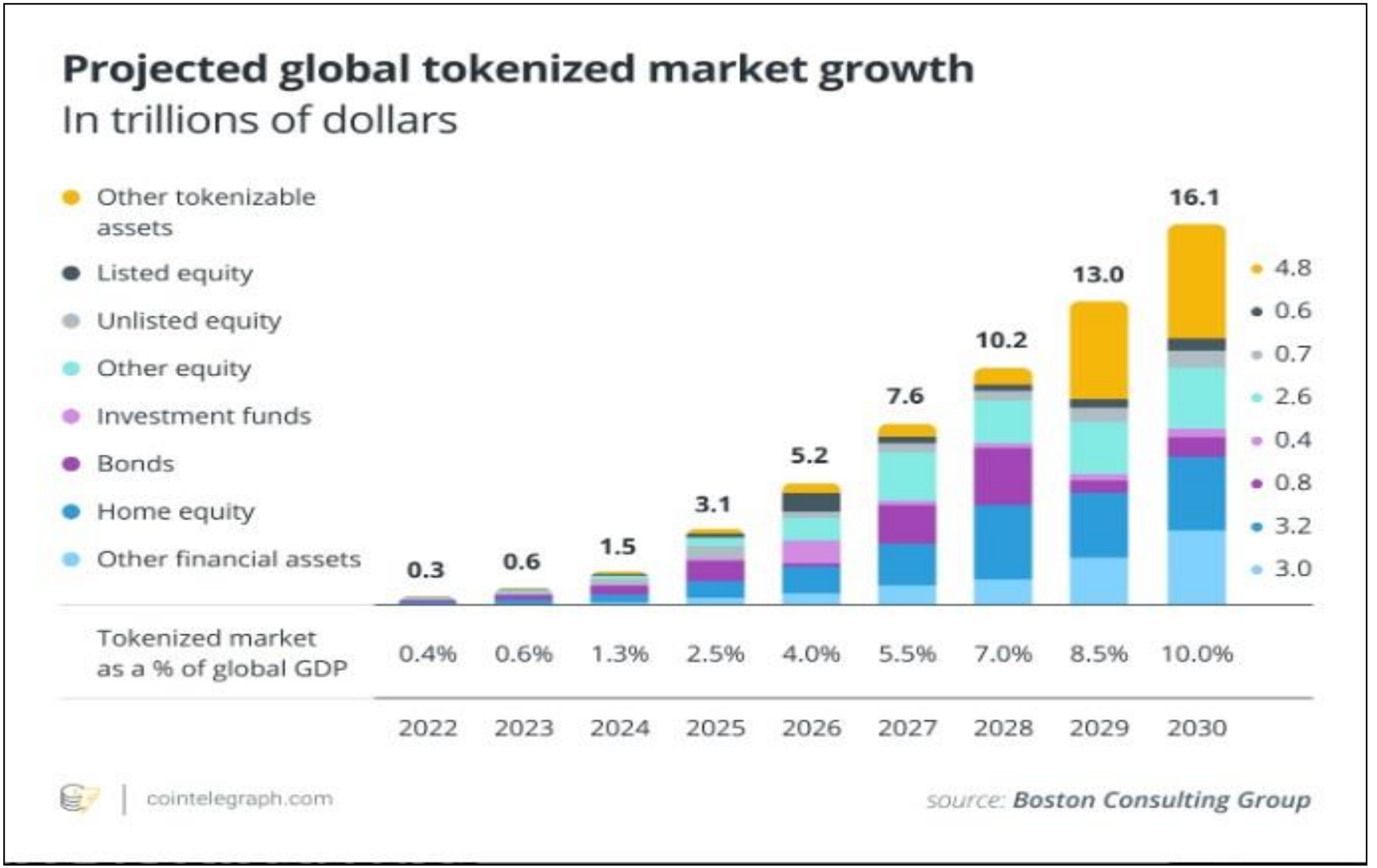
```
Primary Buyer
    → (Payment via Stripe)
    → Miti-Xpress
    → UWR Seller
```

Phase 2: Token Creation

```
Payment Confirmation
    → MITI-X dApp
    → Mint Miti-W Token
    → Buyer's Wallet
```

Phase 3: Secondary Trading

```
Initial Buyer lists token on CEX
    → Secondary Buyer purchases
    → Funds go to Initial Buyer
```


Projected global tokenized market growth
In trillions of dollars
Other tokenizable assets
Listed equity
Unlisted equity
Other equity
Investment funds
Bonds
Home equity
Other financial assets
0.3
0.6
1.5
3.1
5.2
7.6
10.2
13.0
16.1
4.8
0.6
0.7
2.6
0.4
0.8
3.2
3.0
Tokenized market as a % of global GDP
0.4%
0.6%
1.3%
2.5%
4.0%
5.5%
7.0%
8.5%
10.0%
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
cointelegraph.com
source: Boston Consulting Group

Key Features

MitiW Token: First VDA For Pricing Water Conservation

The verified water credit markets are digital by nature; such credits are digital commodities. The digital nature of the water markets suggests that tighter integration with blockchain technologies is at least as feasible from a technical and security perspective as other RWA use cases, which include: physical assets such as other commodities, art, or real estate; intangible assets such as intellectual property; and securities.

The MitiW Token is the first of its kind digital asset that sets a price on water conservation and harvesting globally.

Each MitiW Token is backed by real, audited and verified water credit, mined by green project developers and non-state owners directly from Asia and Africa on UWR.

Each MitiW Token enables re-trade and resale. It offers an attractive returns profile for all types of investors.

While the initial total MitiW Token supply is uncapped, the limited supply of verified water credits being minted on UWR, will automatically limit the quantity of MitiW Tokens that can be minted and hence ensures scarcity of MitiW Tokens available for purchase in the market.

Ensures direct environmental & social impact

All the verified water credits are first minted from water conservation and rainwater harvesting projects that contribute to efforts to fight climate change. These credits, without being taken on chain by the Miti-X protocol, would have been used or retired by industries to offset water footprint or showcase their ESG credentials in the voluntary OTC market cheaply. However, these credits will now be offered by miners at prices higher than the dynamic floor oracle set price in the primary market for creating MitiW tokens, tradeable on the secondary market representing the legal property rights to the "sustainable-ness" (i.e. environmental attributes such as one m3 of water recharged into the groundwater aquifer etc) of the base project.

Avoids performance drag

The MitiW Tokens, avoids the performance drag associated with other water futures-based products such as NQH2O water futures. This drag (known as "contango") erodes the value of a futures-based investment over time, at the expense of the investor, and has been known to drop 50-130bps a year. Historically, it has been much higher. The MitiW tokens are dynamic, non-synthetic and potentially offer a higher value on investment while making it more affordable to the retail investor to purchase and trade.

Supports green projects, direct climate action, sustainable development efforts to scale

This works in three ways:

1) While the MITIW tokens are backed by physical water credits, industrial and polluting firms who normally would use these to negate their water footprint cheaply (greenwashing), would be forced to offer competitive prices to the water credits developers due to the transparent prices on offer by the Miti-X protocol. The traditional polluters will hence be forced to put a real value on their water footprint and reward these green project owners (minters) with realistic and fair prices required to spur more water conservation projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

2) For institutional and individual investors, the purchase of the MitiW tokens does not involve complex market infrastructure and operational capabilities, including hiring of brokers and middlemen who hold the products in third party custody on behalf of such investors.

Real world pricing oracle…creating value

- **Market Alignment & Price Discovery**

Objective: Ground UWR water credits in real-world liquidity and price transparency.

- **Water Rights Markets** (e.g., Murray-Darling Basin) are mature, regulated, and reflect real-time supply/demand dynamics.

- **UWR Credits** lack standalone price discovery; linking to established markets ensures credibility and reduces speculative volatility.

- **Discount Rationale**

a. Conservation Value vs. Usage Rights

- **Water Rights**: Reflect *immediate economic value* (e.g., agriculture, industry).
- **UWR Credits**: Represent *future environmental benefit* (conserved/recharged water).
    - Discount accounts for time lag and indirect financial return.

b. Market Liquidity & Risk

- **Water Rights Markets**: High liquidity (traded daily), low risk.
- **UWR Credits**: Emerging market with lower liquidity; discount compensates for illiquidity premium.

c. Voluntary vs. Compliance Markets

- **Water Rights**: Compliance-driven (legal entitlements).
- **UWR Credits**: Voluntary (ESG/offset demand).
    - Discount mirrors carbon markets, where voluntary credits trade below compliance permits (e.g., CORSIA vs. EUAs).

- **Tokenization & RWA-fi Suitability**

a. Affordability for Retail Investors

- **Water Rights**: Priced for institutional buyers.
- **UWR Credits**: Discounted prices enables micro-investments and broad participation.

b. Stability for DeFi Integration

- Reduced volatility (via discount) aligns with RWA-fi needs (collateral, stablecoins).
- Example: MitiW Token is pegged to a stable index, avoiding speculative swings.

c. Transparency

- **On-Chain Oracle**: Publishes real-time water rights prices and applies fixed 80% discount algorithmically.
- Auditable via blockchain (e.g., Polygon).

- **Justification Summary**

- **Economic**: Discount bridges conservation value (UWR) and usage value (rights).
- **Market**: Aligns with RWA-fi needs (liquidity, stability, transparency).
- **Precedent**: Mirrors carbon/voluntary market dynamics.

The MTIT-W VDA derives a tailored price index, benchmarked to the price of water rights trading in a way that supports a fair water credit price discovery and allows for the creation of a tradable financial instrument to manage financial exposure associated with water supply risk. The water rights market is however, a futures contract that helps market participants manage financial exposure associated with the price risk of the largest and most dynamic water market in the US. The MitiW token's dynamic floor price oracle discovers the current daily price of conserving and harvesting unutilized water and is hence tailored to put an effective price on reducing future water supply risk, which cannot be achieved by directly mirroring the index. The index reflects the volume-weighted average price of water, at the source, excluding conveyance costs and water losses in the underlying markets after adjusting for idiosyncratic pricing factors specific to the Australian water rights trading market. Currently, all water market transactions involve the temporary (i.e. lease) or permanent (i.e. sale) transfer of a wide range water entitlements. Water entitlements grant their owner the right to use defined amounts of water for specific purposes in certain locations. The Australian market index provides a transparent spot market value of water as determined by market-based transactions. The water index value is a result of buyers and sellers discerning a fair value for water as of a particular point in time. Holding all else equal, as the supply of

water becomes increasingly scarce, the price of the index will rise; as the supply of water becomes more plentiful, the value of the index will fall. The main reason to select the water rights market is that it's responsive to the supply and demand conditions within the underlying physical water markets due to the fact that it is entirely reflective of the transactions occurring in those same markets. In periods of dry hydrological conditions and limited supply of water, the index responds to the upward pressure on price. The same relationship holds true in periods of wet hydrological conditions and excess supply of water. Thus, while the index to which the MitiW token is referenced to may be the measure of the relative scarcity of water in Australia, it also provides basis to set a price on harvesting and conserving unutilized water globally provided it's adjusted for idiosyncratic pricing factors of Australia viz countries globally.

How does water index performance align with hydrological conditions?

- In periods of dry hydrological conditions and limited supply of water, the index responds to the upward pressure on price. The same relationship holds true in periods of wet hydrological conditions and excess supply of water

- A widely followed measure of hydrology is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), which uses readily available temperature and precipitation data to estimate relative dryness

- Falling PDSI values, indicative of drier hydrological conditions, typically coincide with a decrease in the supply of water, an increase in the demand for water, and thus an increase in the prevailing market price for water

Focus on emerging markets

The MitiW tokens offer more than a mere water footprint negation utility, it offers a resale option and hence is designed for wealth creation for purchasers, while providing access to retail climate finance to communities most impacted by climate change.

Green Blockchain Protocol

The MitiW Tokens will be minted on the Polygon consensus protocol, ensuring low gas and low carbon footprint and available for trade on CEXs

MitiW Token Applications:

- It offers the potential to grow in value. Financial planners who might be looking for ways to help their clients diversify a portfolio of investments could suggest a real-world addition.

- There is no regulatory burden that comes with migrating RWAs such as verified water credits on chain, since the projects that are enabled to generate the base RWAs on UWR, operate outside the compliance market, and are listed voluntarily for RWA minting by the original project owners and developers themselves.

- RWAs in the decentralized market increase liquidity, improve transparency and lead the market to higher efficiency. Yet the main impact might come from RWAs lowering the entrance barriers. While before, it was only possible to join the market with complete knowledge of the nuances and workings of the voluntary and water rights markets, now investors can start trading and earning with just under $1. The MitiW Tokens opens the market to a wider range of digitally savvy investors by lowering entry barriers and providing investment opportunities, which positively affects retail, institutional investors and the financial markets.

- They can serve as collateral for DeFi loans. Participants could propose MitiW Token Borrower Pools to seek capital financing and liquidity providers could provide capital to borrower pools.

- Brings stability to the volatile crypto market for long-term growth. Plays a crucial role in injecting liquidity into the verified carbon and water credits markets- profoundly impacting the adoption and scaling up of climate Mitigation activities and resilience projects at the speed the climate crisis demands.

- It enables and facilitates seamless global transactions without navigating complex bureaucratic processes, which improves efficiency and cuts out administrative costs.

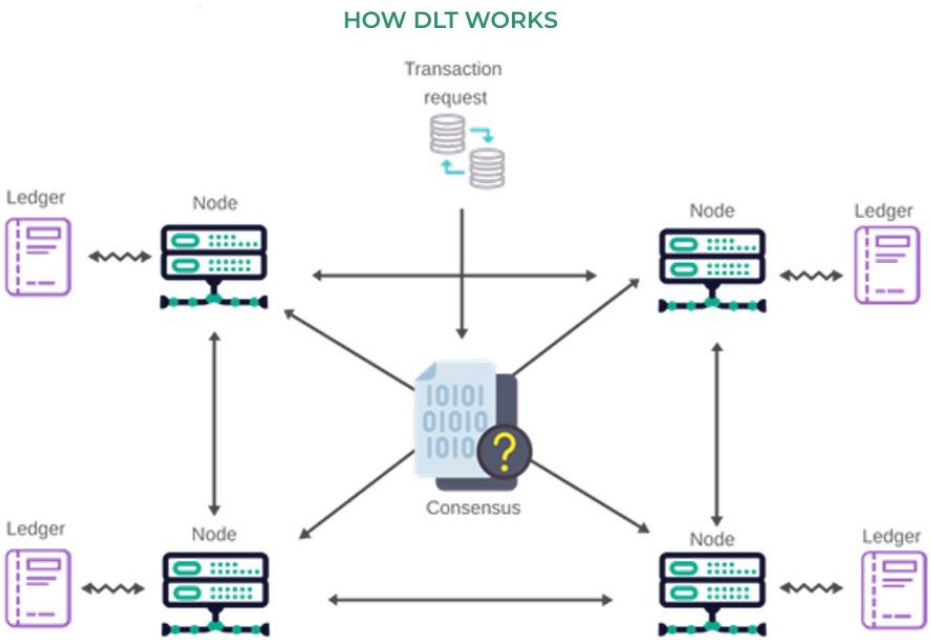
- Most cryptocurrencies are vulnerable to speculative trading activities that impact their pricing every minute. However, MitiW Tokens navigate market uncertainties because their fair minting value is grounded in the value of (at par) real assets (due to the dynamic floor price oracle) backing each token.

- Ideal stablecoin collateral plays: Since MitiW tokens cannot be created without the issuance of verified water credits following the protocols setup by UWR, the entry

of projects activities that are associated with non-permanence and reversal are eliminated. (e.g. *USDC got depegged because most of its cash reserves were at the Silicon Valley Bank (SVB). When SVB collapsed, USDC lost its collateral and crashed simultaneously. Similarly, DAI faced price fluctuations because half of its collateral was tied to USDC. The de-pegging of USDC and DAI is an important reminder to have robust collateral for stablecoins with adequate safety measures).*

- While DeFi is known for revolutionizing finance by offering services like lending, yield products and more, it is notably volatile. With the MitiW token, the DeFi market becomes less volatile, since they are tailored to offer consistent and stable results.

_____ENDS_____



A. NODES AND NETWORK:A DLT network is made up of multiple nodes. Each node has a copy of the entire ledger and participates in the network's consensus process.

B. TRANSACTIONS A transaction is any transfer of value or data that is recorded on the ledger. For example, this could be a transfer of MITIW TOKENs, a change in ownership of an asset, or recording a trade agreement for the tokens. All information related to the transaction and the one prior are including in the recording, ensuring the traceability of the information and its immutability.

C. CONSENSUS MECHANISM

a. • Proof of Work (PoW): Nodes (miners) compete to solve complex mathematical problems. The first to solve it gets to validate the transaction and add it to the ledger. This process is energy intensive.

b. • Proof of Stake (PoS): Validators are chosen based on the number of tokens they hold and are willing to "stake" as collateral. This method is more energy-efficient than PoW.

c. • Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT): Ensures the system reaches consensus even if some nodes act maliciously or fail.

D. VALIDATION AND RECORDING When a transaction is initiated, it is broadcasted to the network. Nodes validate the transaction based on the consensus mechanism associated. Once validated, the transaction is either stored on a block, alone (in the case of blockchain) or grouped with other transactions (Hashgraph) to save storage and energy to be included in the ledger.

E. THE SPECIFIC CASE OF BLOCKCHAIN Blockchain, a type of DLT, uses a system of "blocks" linked by a "hash" chain:

a. • Blocks: A block contains a list of transactions and a unique reference associated to the transaction.

b. • Hash: The transaction reference is called a hash. Each block is linked to the previous one, forming a chain and ensuring its immutability and traceability.

F. LEDGER UPDATE Once the block is validated and added to the chain, it is distributed across all nodes. Each node updates its copy of the ledger, ensuring synchronisation across the network.

G. APPLICATIONS OF DLT IN TRADITIONAL FINANCE DLT is revolutionising financial services for various purposes, by introducing enhanced data integrity, reducing the need for intermediaries, and significantly boosting operational efficiency. The decentralised nature of DLT ensures that data is securely and transparently recorded across a network of computers, thereby reducing risks associated with central points of failure and enhancing the robustness of financial systems.

NO OFFER OF INVESTMENTS OR REGISTRATION

The MitiW (VDAs) instruments, tokens or MitiW Tokens are environmental financial products which qualify as real-world asset digital products, since these VDAs offer *a resale "value" proposition to purchasers.* Capital markets products include any digital securities, units in a collective investment scheme, derivatives contracts and spot foreign protocol contracts for purposes of leveraged foreign protocol trading.

VDAs built/layered over Verified Water Credits, have the potential to be part of the new emerging financial reality especially in digital payment systems, wealth management, retirement planning, trading, custody, and lending systems connected to digital assets. VDA holders can join digital ecosystems that allow for borrowing, pledging and lending activities since their price discovery is referenced in a transparent and regulated manner with immutability and finality. Environmental VDAs are non-synthetic digital contracts/instruments which can also be unlocked for their water footprint negation virtues, as in the case of other water credit tokens, however, no retirement is proposed for MitiW Tokens. This whitepaper is not a prospectus or offer document of any sort and is not intended to constitute an offer of investment in MitiW Tokens of any form, units in a business trust, units in a collective investment scheme or any other form of investment, or a solicitation for any form of investment in any jurisdiction. No regulatory authority has examined or approved any of the information set out in this whitepaper. This whitepaper has not been registered with any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction. This whitepaper does not constitute or form part of any opinion or any advice to acquire, sell, or any solicitation of any offer by Miti-X to acquire any MitiW Tokens nor shall it or any part of it nor the fact of its presentation form the basis of, or be relied upon in connection with, any contract or investment decision. No part of this whitepaper is intended to create legal relations between a recipient of this whitepaper or to be legally binding or enforceable by such recipient against Miti-X. No person is bound to enter into any contract or binding legal commitment in relation to the acquisition of MitiW Tokens and no cryptocurrency or other form of payment is to be accepted on the basis of this whitepaper.

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To the maximum extent permitted by the applicable laws, regulations and rules, Miti-X and its affiliates (UWR) shall not be liable for any indirect, special, incidental, consequential or other losses of any kind, in tort, contract or otherwise (including but not limited to loss of revenue, income or profits, and loss of use or data), arising out of or in connection with any acceptance of or reliance on this whitepaper or any part thereof by you. This whitepaper includes market and industry information and forecasts that have been obtained from internal surveys, reports and studies, where appropriate, as well as market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Such surveys, reports, studies, market research, publicly available information and publications generally state that the information that they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such included information. This whitepaper includes information obtained from various third-party sources ("third-party Information"). None of the publishers of third-party Information has consented to the inclusion of third-party Information in this whitepaper and is therefore not liable for Third Party Information. While reasonable action has been taken to ensure that Third Party Information has been included in their proper form and context, neither Miti-X, UWR, nor its directors, executive officers, employees and advisors acting on their behalf, have independently verified the accuracy, reliability, completeness of the contents, or ascertained any applicable underlying assumption, of the relevant third-party Information. Consequently, neither Miti-X nor its directors, executive officers, employees and advisors acting on their behalf make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of such information and shall not be obliged to provide any updates on the same.

NO FURTHER INFORMATION OR UPDATE

The information in this whitepaper is current only as of the document version stated on the cover hereof. The information about the VDAs, sale, including information concerning business operations, financial conditions and future planning of Miti-X. may change from time to time. If there are any changes made to this whitepaper, an updated version number will be stated on the cover of this whitepaper and it will be made available on the dedicated website of Miti-X.

Miti-X does not make or purport to make, and hereby disclaims, any representation, warranty, undertaking, or other assurance in any form whatsoever to any person, including any representations, warranties, undertakings, or other assurances in relation to the truth, accuracy, or completeness of any part of the information in this whitepaper.

8. Disclaimer

This whitepaper is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any securities or tokens. The information provided is current as of the date of this document and is subject to change. Miti-X and its affiliates do not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information contained herein.

This protocol carefully segregates the **primary market for environmental assets (Miti-Xpress)** from the **technical function of tokenization (MITI-X DApp)**. This design ensures the system operates as a compliant bridge between the real-world environmental market and the digital asset space, explicitly avoiding the classification and regulatory burden of a cryptocurrency exchange.

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9. Contact Information

For more information, please visit: www.miti-x.io or email: info@miti-x.io