AVIS Land
Forward Looking Statements and Technology Development Notice

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AVIS Land combines marketplace participation, technology development and connections between industrial, research and financial activities. This notice explains how to understand statements about future capabilities, projects, performance and insurance arrangements. It preserves the responsibilities of the person making the statement, the terms of an accepted transaction and all rights that cannot lawfully be excluded.

1 Scope and responsible entities

AVIS Land is operated by GENESIS Collateral House Company Limited, Irish company number 823931, registered at 51 Bracken Road, Dublin D18 CV48, Ireland, and GENESIS Collateral House Company, North Carolina entity number 3214399, registered at 4111-E Rose Lake Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28217, USA. GENESIS operates within the Monkeyrock group. The responsible operator is identified in the relevant service or transaction information.

This notice applies to forward-looking statements made or expressly adopted by a GENESIS operator concerning AVIS Land, its High-tech City and QUANTUM gateway. Vendors, franchisees, subsidiaries, manufacturers, institutions, issuers and system providers remain identifiable participants with their own responsibilities. Publication through a shared interface does not, by itself, make their assets, licences, forecasts or obligations those of the platform operator. GENESIS remains responsible for its own statements and actual role.

2 Identifying future statements and present facts

Forward-looking statements concern future events or circumstances: development plans, technical milestones, production volumes, commercial adoption, financing, revenues, expenditure, valuations, environmental benefits, acquisitions, market access and intended insurance. Words such as aim, expect, intend, plan, estimate, forecast, target, could and will can identify them; their substance matters even when those words are absent. A projection expresses an expectation or scenario, not certainty that its outcome will occur.

Statements about existing contracts, licences, funding received, achieved test results, current capacity or insurance already in force are statements of present or historical fact. Calling a communication forward-looking does not qualify an inaccurate statement of that kind. A mixed statement must distinguish what has already happened from what remains dependent on future events. A known material failure, delay or incident must not be presented merely as a hypothetical possibility.

3 Dates assumptions and the basis of estimates

A forward-looking statement speaks as of its stated date, or its publication date if no different date is given. Reposting or continuing to display it does not establish that its assumptions remain current. Material projections must identify their period, scope, responsible entity and principal assumptions, with a clear distinction between matters management can influence and external dependencies.

Relevant assumptions can include available capital, committed demand, feedstock quality, energy prices, staffing, intellectual-property rights, regulatory decisions and supplier performance. A capacity

estimate must distinguish design capacity from commissioned output and saleable production. An environmental estimate must identify its boundary and baseline. Scenarios and sensitivity calculations illustrate stated conditions; they are not assigned probabilities unless a supported probability assessment is expressly supplied. Estimates must have a reasonable basis when made, including any material limitations in the available evidence.

A target date can depend on a sequence of testing, approvals, procurement and commissioning. A delay in an early step can move later milestones even where other work continues. The applicable project information must identify material prerequisites and distinguish indicative planning dates from contractual deadlines. Forecast uncertainty does not convert an agreed delivery date into a discretionary target.

4 Project specific disclosures and dependencies

The risks below explain potential causes of differences between planned and actual outcomes across AVIS Land's activities. Their significance varies by project. The responsible publisher must identify the material risks for the particular statement, explain their connection to its outcome and disclose relevant known circumstances. A general reference to this notice cannot replace information needed to understand a specific forecast or investment.

Dependencies can combine: delayed commissioning may reduce revenue, increase borrowing needs and postpone insurance acceptance at the same time. Unidentified risks and changes in the severity of known risks may also affect results. This uncertainty does not relieve any person of making required disclosures or providing a reasonable basis for its statements.

Where a forecast assumes safeguards, independent verification or insurance, its supporting information must distinguish arrangements already implemented from those still being arranged. References to intended controls in this notice do not establish that a particular system has passed a test, obtained certification or secured insurance.

5 Continuous development robotics and learning systems

AVIS Land's development approach includes continuing prototyping, research and refinement of advanced robotic and software systems. Learning, retraining, software updates and changes in operating conditions can alter performance. Data or model drift, incomplete training data, inaccurate generated outputs, unsuitable optimisation objectives and unexpected interactions between automated agents may produce incorrect decisions or propagate errors across connected processes.

For physical systems, sensor faults, calibration errors, communications delays or an incorrect command may damage equipment, interrupt production or cause injury. A successful test in one environment does not establish equivalent behaviour in every deployment. Project forecasts therefore depend on representative testing, suitable operating limits, monitoring and the ability to intervene or recover. The relevant service instructions govern permitted autonomous actions, approval requirements and escalation. Describing a system as intelligent, adaptive or self-improving does not establish unlimited competence or remove the responsibilities of its operator.

6 QUANTUM connections and shared infrastructure

Statements about the QUANTUM gateway may concern coordination, interfaces, computing or connectivity. Claims about particular quantum hardware, computational advantage, speed or cryptographic protection depend on the identified system, test method and operating conditions. A technology name alone does not substantiate those capabilities.

Connections between independent participants depend on compatible interfaces, accurate data, permissions, network availability and third-party services. Changes to an external API, cloud service, hardware component or communications standard may require redesign or interrupt a workflow. A

successful connection does not establish the solvency, legal authority or product quality of the connected participant. Common infrastructure can also concentrate disruption: an incident affecting a shared provider may impair several otherwise separate activities simultaneously.

7 Cybersecurity records and blockchain operations

Cyberattacks, malicious instructions, compromised credentials, software defects and provider failures may expose confidential information, corrupt records, misdirect transactions or interrupt services. Automation can increase the speed at which an incorrect instruction spreads. Backups, monitoring, access controls and testing reduce particular exposures when effectively implemented; they do not establish that every incident will be prevented or every record recoverable.

Blockchain-related activities may be affected by key loss, smart-contract defects, inaccurate external data, network congestion, forks, consensus failures, bridge or custody incidents and changes in network fees. Technical finality can complicate recovery without extinguishing legal obligations to correct an error or provide a remedy. An on-chain record does not itself prove title to an external asset, the asset's value or the enforceability of the rights represented.

Automated bookkeeping, audit support and management reporting depend on complete source records, correct rules, reconciliations and the scope of any appointed professional's work. Errors in transaction mapping, exchange rates, tax configuration or reporting periods can produce apparently consistent but incorrect results. An output described as audit support must be distinguished from a signed independent audit opinion.

8 Research prototypes and industrial production

Engineering, additive manufacturing, bionic 3D design, laboratories and university research involve technical questions that may remain unresolved during development. Results can depend on sample selection, equipment, operator technique and experimental conditions. Independent replication, certification, durability testing and production qualification may identify limitations not apparent in an initial prototype.

Scaling from laboratory or pilot work to repeatable commercial production may require different equipment, quality controls and economics. Yield, tolerances, throughput, maintenance, rejected output and customer acceptance can differ materially from estimates. Research participation or university involvement does not establish institutional endorsement, guaranteed findings or commercial success. Ownership, publication rights, confidentiality and permitted use of research must follow the applicable agreement. A development roadmap does not alter an accepted specification, delivery obligation or customer remedy.

9 Nanopowders graphene and environmental outcomes

Waste-to-nanopowder, graphene, alternative powder and new-material processes depend on feedstock composition, contamination control, particle characteristics and repeatable separation or conversion. Variability may affect purity, yield, energy use, product consistency, suitability for a customer application and the cost of treating residual material. A forecast based on selected feedstock may not represent a mixed commercial waste stream.

Health and environmental behaviour depends on the actual material, exposure and use. Certain powders can present inhalation, fire or explosion hazards; biological interactions and long-term effects may remain incompletely characterised. Where biological materials or biomedical applications are involved, separate biosafety and product requirements may apply. Testing, containment, occupational protection, transport classification and lawful waste handling can affect cost and timing.

Claims of reduced emissions, circularity, recyclability or environmental benefit require evidence appropriate to their scope. Energy sources, transport, process losses, treatment of residues and the

comparison baseline can change the result. A green objective or bond label does not by itself establish a measured environmental benefit, regulatory classification or investment performance.

10 Construction supply chains and business integration

Construction and project development, including projects in Morocco and Tunisia, depend on local land rights, planning, permits, engineering conditions, utilities and contractor performance. Ground conditions, weather, contamination, equipment lead times, customs procedures, currency movements and changes in material or energy costs may cause redesign, delays or increased expenditure. Completion of one project does not establish that another jurisdiction or site can follow the same timetable.

Franchise expansion and building by merger depend on identifiable counterparties, effective contracts, due diligence and workable integration. Acquired liabilities, incompatible systems, disputed intellectual property, employee retention or disagreements over control can reduce expected synergies. A proposed acquisition or partnership may not complete, and completion does not ensure the forecast savings, sales or technical benefits.

11 External events personnel and legal change

Fire, flood, extreme weather, earthquakes, public-health events, war, terrorism, civil disturbance, strikes, transport disruption and loss of power, water or communications can affect facilities, people, suppliers and customers. Climate-related physical events and changes in energy availability can alter project design, cost, insurability and demand. Several locations or counterparties may be affected at the same time, and an alternative supplier or recovery site may face the same disruption.

Plans also depend on access to qualified staff, key personnel, dependable counterparties and effective governance. Illness, employee turnover, fraud, misconduct, contractual disputes, litigation, failure of internal controls or loss of a critical supplier can interrupt work and increase costs. Dependence on a small number of providers, funders or customers can amplify the effect.

Changes in law, regulatory interpretation or enforcement may affect artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, data use, product safety, insurance, employment, competition, foreign investment, exports, finance and environmental approvals. A permission in one jurisdiction or for one activity may not cover a new deployment. Applicable requirements and the project response must be assessed when conditions change. An event described here does not automatically constitute contractual force majeure or excuse performance; relief and continuing duties follow the actual agreement and applicable law.

12 Financing tokenisation and market outcomes

Plans to finance technology, projects or businesses through tokenisation, equity, public listings, bonds, notes, commodities or derivatives depend on the actual issuer, instrument, investor eligibility, documentation, market conditions and applicable permissions. Technology cannot assure that funding will be raised, a listing accepted or a secondary market sustained. Financing shortfalls, interest-rate changes, dilution, collateral revaluation, counterparty default and refinancing needs can impair a project or cause loss of invested capital.

A token's existence does not establish the legal rights, priority, transferability or valuation of an underlying share, technology or asset. Market making does not guarantee continuous liquidity, a minimum price or an exit. Regulatory classification, financial-promotion rules, sanctions, tax treatment and cross-border restrictions may change the available structure. The issuer's transaction documents must explain the actual rights and risks; another participant's authorisation does not confer permission on every platform user or operator.

Forecasts involving futures, other derivatives or leveraged positions also depend on price changes, collateral availability and margin requirements. Forced closure during a volatile market may prevent the intended strategy from being completed. Where the instrument and applicable law permit, payment obligations can exceed the amount initially committed.

13 User assets data and intellectual property

Users retain ownership of their assets, shares, technologies, intellectual property and businesses unless a separate legally effective arrangement provides otherwise. Rights granted to GENESIS for authorised processing, safeguarding and support follow the applicable agreement and instructions. This notice grants no additional right to sell, pledge, tokenise, train on or otherwise employ an asset or personal data.

Disputed ownership, restrictive licences, incomplete records or limits on data use may prevent a proposed integration or commercialisation. A forecast must account for material dependencies on third-party rights and permissions. Shared infrastructure does not merge the legal identities or balance sheets of participants or make one participant's insurance available to another automatically.

14 Insurance objectives and the scope of actual protection

GENESIS aims to address insurable exposures through its own insurance group and legally permitted insurance and reinsurance arrangements. This is an insurance strategy, not a statement that every activity, participant, asset or event is currently insured. Actual protection depends on an effective policy or valid binding cover identifying the risk carrier, insured persons, covered interests, period, territory and terms. Any required insurer or intermediary authorisation must apply to the actual arrangement.

Coverage may involve exclusions, deductibles, waiting periods, conditions, sublimits and aggregate limits. Experimental processes, cyber incidents, pollution, defective design, professional error, market movements, investment losses or contractual commitments may be excluded or restricted under the particular wording. Notification and cooperation requirements can affect a claim. The insurer's or reinsurer's financial position, claims decisions and payment timing also matter; reinsurance does not necessarily confer a direct right on the underlying customer.

Related entities can suffer losses together, reducing the benefit of risk spreading within a group. Self-insurance and group reserves retain exposure rather than create an independent insurer's promise. Account ownership or platform participation alone confers no insured or beneficiary status. Insurance does not guarantee capital, profit, liquidity, completion or full recovery, and its availability does not limit a person's underlying contractual or statutory responsibility.

15 Statutory protections and securities disclosures

Any statutory protection for a forward-looking statement applies only if its conditions are met. The United States safe harbours in 15 U.S.C. sections 77z-2 and 78u-5 concern specified private securities claims and eligible reporting issuers or persons acting in the qualifying capacities. They contain exclusions, including for initial public offerings, certain investment-company, blank-check, penny-stock, tender-offer and other specified statements or transactions. This notice does not establish eligibility or claim protection for every communication. Meaningful caution must address the important factors relevant to the particular projection; a label or generic disclaimer is insufficient. These provisions do not create general immunity from regulatory enforcement.

UK protected forward-looking statements require the applicable prospectus or MTF admission prospectus conditions, identification, accompanying statements and specific assumptions. This general notice does not designate any statement as protected under that regime. EU and UK disclosure, prospectus, advertising, market-abuse and financial-promotion duties continue to apply where relevant. Transaction communications must remain accurate, consistent with the required

disclosures and sufficiently specific about material risks. A description of a communication as informational does not change its legal character.

Where the US statutory oral-statement caution procedure is relied upon, the accompanying communication must identify its forward-looking character, explain that actual results may differ materially and identify readily available written caution addressing the relevant factors. Posting this notice on a website alone does not establish compliance with that route.

16 Corrections continuing duties and enquiries

Forward-looking statements must be read with the latest applicable project information and transaction documents. GENESIS will make corrections, updates, supplements and notifications where required by law or its obligations. This notice creates no exemption from disclosing material information or addressing a statement that has become misleading. It does not waive fraud, misrepresentation, mandatory liability, consumer or investor protection, or agreed performance and remedy rights. Reading it or continuing to use AVIS Land is not consent to an undisclosed risk or a release of a claim.

Enquiries concerning a statement, its date, supporting assumptions, responsible entity or claimed insurance should be sent to legalcube@avis.land. Telephone and WhatsApp: +34 674 002 006. Principal operating and enquiries office: GENESIS, 17-25 Via Ingegno, 84087 Sarno (SA), Italy. Website: https://avis.land. Identify the communication and relevant project or transaction so that the enquiry can be directed to the responsible entity.