DADAT KRYPTO

Sustainability indicators for crypto-assets

Disclosures in accordance with Article 66 (5) MiCAR.

Table of Contents

Preamble 5

Overview 5

Sustainability indicators 7

- Bitcoin 7
- Dogecoin 10
- Litecoin 12
- Bitcoin Cash 15
- Ethereum Classic Ether 18
- Solana SOL 21
- TRON TRX 23
- Ethereum Eth 26
- NEAR Protocol 28
- Avalanche AVAX 32
- Cardano ADA 35
- Polkadot DOT 37
- Kusama 41
- Ripple XRP 46
- Algorand 50
- Sui 52
- Tezos 55
- Injective Token 57

Cosmos ATOM 60
Polygon POL 63
Sonic 67
Gnosis Chain 68
Stellar Lumen 69
Chiliz 70
Uniswap 73
1INCH Token 76
ChainLink Token 79
Curve DAO Token 82
Quant 85
Aave Token 88
Basic Attention Token 92
SHIBA INU 94
Numeraire 96
Optimism 97
Axie Infinity Shard 98
Arbitrum 104
Bancor 106
SAND 108
Compound 110
ApeCoin 112
SushiSwap 114
Graph Token 119

Gala 120
Immutable X 122
Maker 123
0x Protocol Token 125
Synthetix Network 127
yearn.finance 131
Decentraland 135
Wootrade Network 137
StorjToken 140
BitTorrent-New 141
LoopringCoin V2 143
Ankr 144
Civic 148
PowerLedger 149
Request Token 151

Preamble

About the crypto-asset service provider

Name of the CASP: DADAT Krypto GmbH

Street and number: Franz-Josef-Straße 22

City: Salzburg

Country: Austria

LEI: 529900KTP3Y86BZKY754

About this report

This disclosure serves as evidence of compliance with the regulatory requirements of Article 66(5) MiCA. Under this provision, crypto-asset service providers are required to disclose significant adverse impacts on the climate and the environment. In particular, this disclosure complies with "Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422 of 17 December 2024 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in respect of sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts". The optional information referred to in Article 6(8)(a) to (d) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422 is not included.

This report remains valid until material changes occur in the underlying data, in which case it will be updated promptly.

Overview

This is an overview of the core indicator "energy consumption" and does not constitute the disclosure required under Article 66(5) MiCA. The full disclosure is set out below.

#	Crypto-Asset Name	Crypto-Asset FFG	Energy consumption (kWh per calendar year)
1	Bitcoin	V15WLZJMF	193,186,659,297.16
2	Dogecoin	35PLJP6J7	4,873,924,040.03
3	Litecoin	D74JZ1VRD	921,452,422.59
4	Bitcoin Cash	919BF3W7L	488,892,935.87

5	Ethereum Classic Ether	DGMQMFZD4	386,387,602.19
6	Solana SOL	6QZ1LNC12	6,296,250.00
7	TRON TRX	HZ9HHNPLG	3,760,857.98
8	Ethereum Eth	D5RG2FHH0	2,197,008.00
9	NEAR Protocol	MXXM59Z0T	921,021.18
10	Avalanche AVAX	S6JCBF70N	827,641.23
11	Cardano ADA	76QS7QCXB	773,946.00
12	Polkadot DOT	SGD9NLTRG	642,546.00
13	Kusama	PX4GCX5B5	474,616.80
14	Ripple XRP	42PHJB2BS	456,255.38
15	Algorand	K8S6W74KS	420,961.80
16	Sui	64RFW3D8P	365,292.00
17	Tezos	FLJPFR9RS	282,247.41
18	Injective Token	92M9B0DZ7	242,625.64
19	Cosmos ATOM	6C7F2WVZH	186,477.51
20	Polygon POL	GB8DQ8DWN	88,540.50
21	Sonic	7JBMLCWCR	84,358.80
22	Gnosis Chain	37M195C63	52,560.00
23	Stellar Lumen	ZCN8SR2H7	52,560.00
24	Chiliz	KNS06KRXQ	23,179.07
25	Uniswap	XMB84LZBZ	6,856.81
26	1INCH Token	SVRFHQRZN	6,290.39
27	ChainLink Token	3R3J70FDR	5,375.62
28	Curve DAO Token	P8DXFQ5LD	4,730.47
29	Quant	L8M8X31JL	3,921.44
30	Aave Token	H618RN577	3,679.50
31	Basic Attention Token	51F8M277P	3,284.74
32	SHIBA INU	M4HFTFNPC	2,011.90
33	Numeraire	TCRZ9GZRF	1,436.87
34	Optimism	9NRMM2RC4	1,143.28
35	Axie Infinity Shard	RTTDS5MHT	970.77
36	Arbitrum	44TP35HF9	957.54
37	Bancor	HXXRZB3CB	810.51
38	SAND	BVGX9WS2C	778.56
39	Compound	KCHF60NW7	707.50
40	ApeCoin	7WKVRWPNR	571.92
41	SushiSwap	C1Z2W2TT1	509.95

42	Graph Token	VMQPVH41W	486.82
43	Gala	XS363HTZB	399.67
44	Immutable X	9LJ0XLJBT	372.25
45	Maker	SV17PZF24	345.93
46	0x Protocol Token	HX56HH1ZX	330.95
47	Synthetix Network	RSN26S0SB	325.91
48	yearn.finance	LS56Z3QRX	323.16
49	Decentraland	21C6LF4SP	294.89
50	Wootrade Network	G4515JG80	218.64
51	StorjToken	3W1DV4L6C	215.53
52	BitTorrent-New	2MTMX7RJR	194.63
53	LoopringCoin V2	NZCPF6J82	159.38
54	Ankr	BL90MVXW4	123.71
55	Civic	95LV3DCWZ	91.38
56	PowerLedger	JWDR0ZDL6	88.04
57	Request Token	3CJF47H8S	49.02

Sustainability indicators

Bitcoin

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Bitcoin	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	193186659297.16412	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	34.4781471084	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	79592142.73211	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	1.29092	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Bitcoin is present on the following networks: Bitcoin, Lightning Network.

Bitcoin uses Proof-of-Work. Miners assemble valid transactions into candidate blocks and search for a block hash below the current target. Nodes verify the proof and transactions and follow the valid chain with the greatest accumulated proof-of-work.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Bitcoin is present on the following networks: Bitcoin, Lightning Network.

The miner of an accepted block may receive newly issued BTC under the protocol's halving schedule and the transaction fees included in that block. Users choose BTC-denominated fees, generally by fee rate and transaction size, and miners select transactions for inclusion according to their policies.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'top-down' approach is being used, within which an economic calculation of the miners is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. The miners are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hash algorithm: SHA-256. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure for mining operations. Only Hardware above the profitability threshold is considered for the network. The energy consumption of the network can be determined by taking into account the distribution for the hardware, the efficiency levels for operating the hardware and on-chain information regarding the miners' revenue opportunities. If significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token

Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) lightning_network is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Dogecoin

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Dogecoin	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	4873924040.03018	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	34.4781471084	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	2008037.50772	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.13960	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Dogecoin uses Scrypt Proof of Work and supports AuxPoW merged mining, allowing work submitted for Litecoin mining to also support Dogecoin block production. Nodes validate

transactions and proof-of-work blocks and follow the valid chain with the greatest cumulative work.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Miners receive a fixed subsidy of 10,000 DOGE for each valid block and the transaction fees included in that block. Users pay DOGE-denominated fees determined by transaction data size and applicable relay and mining policies. A higher fee rate can affect transaction selection when block space is constrained.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'top-down' approach is being used, within which an economic calculation of the miners is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. The miners are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hash algorithm: Scrypt. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure for mining operations. Only Hardware above the profitability threshold is considered for the network. The energy consumption of the network can be determined by taking into account the distribution for the hardware, the efficiency levels for operating the hardware and on-chain information regarding the miners' revenue opportunities. If significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Litecoin

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit

S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Litecoin	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	921452422.58833	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	34.4781471084	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	379634.76881	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.01302	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Litecoin uses Proof of Work with the Scrypt hashing algorithm. Miners construct candidate blocks and search for a block header hash below the current difficulty target. Nodes validate the proof, transactions, and protocol rules, and the chain with the greatest accumulated work determines the accepted ledger history.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

The miner of an accepted block receives newly issued LTC under Litecoin's scheduled halving rules and the transaction fees included in that block. Users specify LTC-denominated fees based on transaction data size and the selected fee rate. Nodes and miners may prioritise transactions according to their fee rates when available block space is limited.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'top-down' approach is being used, within which an economic calculation of the miners is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. The miners are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hash algorithm: Scrypt. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure for mining operations. Only Hardware above the profitability threshold is considered for the network. The energy

consumption of the network can be determined by taking into account the distribution for the hardware, the efficiency levels for operating the hardware and on-chain information regarding the miners' revenue opportunities. If significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-

information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Bitcoin Cash

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Bitcoin Cash	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	488892935.87187	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	34.4781471084	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	201421.96399	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.01427	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Bitcoin Cash is present on the following networks: Bitcoin Cash, Smart Bitcoin Cash.

Bitcoin Cash uses SHA-256 Proof-of-Work. Miners assemble valid transactions into candidate blocks and search for a block hash below the target. Nodes verify the proof and transactions and follow the valid chain with the greatest accumulated proof-of-work.

Smart Bitcoin Cash is a Bitcoin Cash sidechain using Tendermint Byzantine fault-tolerant consensus. Its validator quorum is elected for defined epochs through voting recorded on

Bitcoin Cash, with mining-pool hash-power votes and planned BCH-holder stake votes. Validators provide collateral and may be penalized for defined misconduct.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Bitcoin Cash is present on the following networks: Bitcoin Cash, Smart Bitcoin Cash.

The miner of an accepted block may receive newly issued BCH under the protocol's halving schedule and the transaction fees included in that block. Users pay BCH-denominated transaction fees, generally determined by transaction size, fee rate and the inclusion policies of miners.

Users pay gas fees in BCH. Under the documented protocol design, half of collected gas fees is allocated to eligible validators after the required lock period and half is burned. Validators must provide BCH collateral, which may be slashed for misconduct. Transfers through a gateway may involve separate operator terms or charges.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'top-down' approach is being used, within which an economic calculation of the miners is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. The miners are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hash algorithm: SHA-256. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure for mining operations. Only Hardware above the profitability threshold is considered for the network. The energy consumption of the network can be determined by taking into account the distribution for the hardware, the efficiency levels for operating the hardware and on-chain information regarding the miners' revenue opportunities. If significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity

Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Ethereum Classic Ether

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Ethereum Classic Ether	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	386387602.18806	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	34.4781471084	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	159190.17025	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00855	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum Classic uses Etchash Proof of Work. Miners search for a valid block hash, nodes verify the transactions and proof of work, and the canonical chain is selected by accumulated work. Finality is probabilistic and increases as additional valid blocks extend the chain.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Miners receive ETC block rewards under the protocol's scheduled emission reductions and the transaction fees included in their blocks. Transactions and smart-contract execution consume gas paid in ETC. The payable amount depends on gas used and the transaction's fee parameters.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'top-down' approach is being used, within which an economic calculation of the miners is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. The miners are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hash algorithm: Etchash. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure for mining operations. Only Hardware above the profitability threshold is considered for the network. The energy consumption of the network can be determined by taking into account the distribution for the hardware, the efficiency levels for operating the hardware and on-chain information regarding the miners' revenue opportunities. If significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a

precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Solana SOL

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Solana SOL	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	6296250.00000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	38.5831139958	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	2133.60452	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00000	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public

information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-

information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

TRON TRX

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	TRON TRX	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	3760857.98158	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	33.4000000133	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	1478.01719	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00001	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

TRON TRX is present on the following networks: Base, Tron.

Base is an OP Stack optimistic rollup. A sequencer orders and executes Layer-2 transactions, while transaction data and state commitments are submitted to Ethereum for settlement. Invalid state claims can be challenged through the OP Stack fault-proof process.

TRON uses Delegated Proof of Stake. TRX stakers allocate TRON Power to elect 27 Super Representatives, which produce blocks in a scheduled rotation. A block becomes solidified after

at least 19 distinct active Super Representatives have produced a block at that height or above. The active set is recalculated from votes at scheduled maintenance updates.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

TRON TRX is present on the following networks: Base, Tron.

Base has no native protocol token. Transaction fees are paid in ETH and comprise a Layer-2 execution fee and a Layer-1 fee reflecting the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum. Both components vary with the applicable network conditions.

Successful blocks create a production reward for the producing Super Representative and a voter-reward pool shared among the highest-ranked representatives according to votes. Each representative sets a brokerage rate that determines the retained share and the share claimable by voters. Transactions consume Bandwidth, while smart-contract execution also consumes Energy. These resources can be obtained by staking or delegation. If available resources are insufficient, TRX is burned at parameterized rates. TRON has no priority fee and no protocol slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically

rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) base, tron is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is

available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Ethereum Eth

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Ethereum Eth	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	2197008.00000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.9124101186	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	731.19298	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00002	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

NEAR Protocol

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	NEAR Protocol	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	921021.17674	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.4194299665	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	310.16103	tCO2e/a

S.14 GHG intensity	0.00002	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

NEAR Protocol is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Near Protocol.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

NEAR Protocol is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Near Protocol.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee

is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding

the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Avalanche AVAX

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Avalanche AVAX	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	827641.22669	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	36.3152910542	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	310.75098	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00016	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Avalanche AVAX is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Avalanche X Chain.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

The Avalanche X-Chain uses the Avalanche consensus protocol, which relies on repeated subsampling of validators to reach agreement on transactions.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Avalanche AVAX is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Avalanche X Chain.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal.

Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards under the network reward rules. X-Chain transactions incur protocol-defined fees in AVAX, and the fees are burned rather than distributed to validators.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, avalanche_x_chain is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that

are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Cardano ADA

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Cardano ADA	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	773946.00000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.4187578605	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	260.63169	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00037	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Cardano uses the Ouroboros Proof-of-Stake protocol. Time is divided into epochs and slots, and stake pools are selected to produce blocks with probability related to the active ADA delegated to them. Nodes apply the protocol's chain-selection rules when adopting the ledger history.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Stake pool operators and delegators can receive ADA rewards from protocol issuance and pooled transaction fees, subject to pool operating costs, margins and performance. Transactions incur ADA-denominated fees calculated from protocol parameters and transaction size. Fees are pooled for epoch-level reward distribution rather than paid directly to the block producer.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network.

These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are

comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Polkadot DOT

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Polkadot DOT	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	642546.00000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	39.0062350679	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	190.07953	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00001	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Polkadot DOT is present on the following networks: Astar, Polkadot, Statemint.

Astar operates as a parachain connected to the Polkadot Relay Chain. Astar collators collect transactions and produce candidate blocks, while Polkadot validators validate parachain state transitions and provide finality through the relay-chain consensus.

Polkadot uses Nominated Proof of Stake to select a validator set backed by DOT nominators. BABE assigns block-production opportunities to validators, and GRANDPA finalizes relay-chain blocks after the required validator agreement. Relay-chain validators also verify parachain state-transition candidates submitted by collators.

Statemint was renamed Polkadot Asset Hub. It is a Polkadot system parachain whose collators assemble candidate blocks and submit them to Polkadot relay-chain validators. Relay-chain validators verify parachain state transitions, and Polkadot consensus provides finality for accepted Asset Hub blocks.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Polkadot DOT is present on the following networks: Astar, Polkadot, Statemint.

Transactions and smart-contract execution on Astar incur fees in ASTR under the applicable weight and gas rules. Astar's dApp Staking mechanism distributes ASTR rewards to eligible stakers and registered dApps under the protocol's current reward parameters.

Validators and nominators receive DOT staking rewards after validator commission and may be subject to slashing for defined offences. Users pay transaction fees based on transaction weight, encoded length, and any optional tip. Parachains obtain execution capacity through Polkadot's coretime mechanisms, which are separate from ordinary transaction fees.

Polkadot validators receive DOT staking rewards under Polkadot relay-chain rules. Polkadot Asset Hub collators do not receive inflation-funded era rewards and may receive a portion of transaction fees. Users pay fees in DOT or an eligible supported asset, and some asset-management operations require deposits or reserves.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main

determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) astar is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data

of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data";

Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Kusama

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Kusama	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	474616.80000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.9124101186	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	157.95867	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00010	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Kusama is a scalable, interoperable blockchain platform built using a Nominated Proof of Stake (NPoS) consensus mechanism. It is a canary network for Polkadot, allowing developers to experiment and deploy new features before they are added to Polkadot. Kusama’s NPoS mechanism ensures high security, decentralized control, and rapid block finality.

Key Features of Kusama’s Consensus Mechanism:

1. Nominated Proof of Stake (NPoS):

- Validators and Nominators: Kusama's consensus mechanism relies on validators and nominators. Validators are responsible for producing blocks and validating transactions, while nominators select trustworthy validators by staking KSM (Kusama’s native token).

- Staking and Security: Validators must stake KSM tokens to participate in consensus, and nominators back validators with their KSM tokens. The more KSM tokens staked by both validators and nominators, the more secure the network is.

- Validator Rotation: Validators are selected based on the amount of KSM staked, with a fixed number of validators chosen to participate in consensus at any given time. The network periodically rotates validators to ensure fairness and prevent centralization.

- Finality and Security: NPoS ensures secure and fast finality. Once a block is validated, it becomes part of the immutable blockchain, meaning it cannot be reverted or reorganized.

2. Governance:

- On-Chain Governance: Kusama features a robust on-chain governance system that allows KSM holders to vote on important protocol decisions, including changes to the consensus mechanism, network upgrades, and other governance parameters.

- Democratic Decision-Making: All token holders have voting power proportional to the amount of KSM they hold and are willing to lock up. This ensures decentralized control over network upgrades and parameters.

- Governance Proposals: Kusama's governance is open and transparent, with proposals submitted by the community, allowing participants to shape the direction of the network.

3. Parachain Auctions:

- Shared Security: Kusama supports parachains, which are individual blockchains that benefit from Kusama's shared security model. Parachain slots are won through auctions where participants bid with KSM tokens, ensuring that only the most committed participants secure a parachain slot.

- Scalability: This multi-chain model enables Kusama to scale horizontally, allowing for the connection of numerous independent blockchains, which can interoperate within the Kusama ecosystem.

4. Fast Finality and High Throughput:

- Speed: Kusama's consensus mechanism allows for rapid block finality and high throughput, supporting thousands of transactions per second.

- Low Latency: The system's low-latency design ensures quick confirmation times, enabling Kusama to handle high transaction volumes efficiently.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Kusama's incentive mechanisms ensure active participation in securing and maintaining the network while its fee structure supports efficient operation and scalability of the ecosystem.

Incentive Mechanism:

1. Validator Rewards:

- Block Rewards: Validators in Kusama earn rewards for successfully producing blocks and validating transactions. These rewards are given in KSM tokens and are distributed proportionally to the amount of KSM staked by validators and nominators.

- Transaction Fees: In addition to block rewards, validators also earn transaction fees for validating and including transactions in blocks. These fees are paid by users who want their transactions included in the next block.

2. Nominator Rewards:

- Staking Rewards: Nominators, who delegate their KSM tokens to trusted validators, share in the rewards earned by the validators they support. Nominators receive a proportion of both the block rewards and transaction fees, incentivizing them to choose high-performing validators.

- Reward Distribution: The rewards earned by nominators are distributed based on the amount of KSM they have staked with a validator. More KSM staked means higher rewards for the nominator.

3. Parachain Auction Participation:

- Slot Auctions: Kusama's parachain slots are won through an auction process, where participants bid using KSM tokens. This incentivizes KSM holders to lock up their tokens in parachain auctions to secure valuable parachain slots for their projects.

- Crowdloan Incentives: Projects bidding for parachain slots can incentivize users to participate in crowdloans, where users lend their KSM tokens to the project in exchange for potential rewards once the project secures a parachain slot.

4. Governance Participation:

Voting Rewards: KSM token holders who participate in governance decisions, such as voting on proposals and upgrades, are incentivized with the ability to influence the future of the network. Although there are no direct financial rewards for voting, active participation in governance ensures the sustainability and growth of the ecosystem.

Applicable Fees:

1. Transaction Fees:

- Fee Structure: Kusama users pay transaction fees for processing their transactions on the network. These fees are generally low and are determined by the transaction's size and network demand. Transaction fees are paid in KSM tokens and are used to compensate validators for their work.

- Dynamic Fee Adjustment: The fee rate can adjust based on the current network congestion. During periods of high demand, transaction fees can increase, prioritizing faster processing of transactions with higher fees.

2. Parachain Slot Auction Fees:

Bidding Fees: Projects wishing to secure a parachain slot must participate in an auction and bid KSM tokens to win the slot. The auction fees paid to win a parachain slot are burned or redistributed within the Kusama ecosystem to support network growth and maintenance.

3. Storage Fees:

Data Storage: Kusama charges fees for storing data on the network, including smart contracts and parachain data. These fees are required to ensure efficient data usage and prevent unnecessary resource consumption. Fees for storage are also paid in KSM tokens.

4. Governance Fees:

Proposal and Voting Costs: Participants in governance, such as those submitting proposals or voting on network upgrades, may be required to pay minimal fees, ensuring the governance process is secure and spam-free. These costs help prevent abuse of the voting system and are intended to maintain an orderly governance environment.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-

house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Ripple XRP

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Ripple XRP	/

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	456255.38392	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	39.5999066157	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	152.84635	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00001	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ripple XRP is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Klaytn, Ripple.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Klaytn used a modified Istanbul Byzantine Fault Tolerance mechanism in which Governance Council consensus nodes proposed and validated blocks. A block became final after signatures representing more than two thirds of the participating consensus nodes. The Klaytn mainnet transitioned to Kaia through a protocol upgrade on 29 August 2024.

The XRP Ledger uses the XRP Ledger Consensus Protocol. Each server selects a Unique Node List of validators whose proposals it evaluates. Validators iteratively agree on transaction ordering and results, and a ledger version is validated when the required threshold of trusted validators supports it.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Ripple XRP is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Klaytn, Ripple.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Before the transition to Kaia, users paid gas fees in KLAY and consensus nodes received protocol rewards funded by issuance and transaction fees. Portions of rewards were also allocated to ecosystem funds under the applicable network parameters. KLAY was converted to KAIA as part of the Kaia transition, so the former Klaytn reward percentages are not presented as current terms.

The XRP Ledger does not pay protocol rewards to validators and does not use mining or staking. Each transaction specifies an XRP fee that is permanently destroyed rather than paid to a validator. The minimum fee can change through validator voting and rises temporarily under load. Separate XRP reserve requirements apply to accounts and ledger objects but are not transaction fees.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, klaytn is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is

determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Algorand

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Algorand	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	420961.80000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.9124101186	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	140.10159	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00001	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Algorand uses Pure Proof-of-Stake (PPoS). In each round, verifiable random functions select a block proposer and voting committees in proportion to participating online stake. Committee votes certify the proposed block and determine the next ledger state.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Eligible online consensus accounts that propose blocks can receive ALGO-denominated payouts comprising a protocol-defined share of transaction fees and, where available, a bonus from the FeeSink. Transactions incur fees in ALGO under protocol parameters, and accounts that do not meet participation requirements may be suspended from reward eligibility.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

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S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Sui

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Sui	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	365292.00000	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.9124101186	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	121.57395	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00000	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Sui uses Delegated Proof of Stake with the Mysticeti Byzantine fault-tolerant consensus protocol. Validator voting power is determined by delegated SUI stake. Validators exchange and

certify transaction data through a directed acyclic graph, while Mysticeti orders consensus transactions and commits them after the required stake-weighted support is reached.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators and delegators receive SUI staking rewards from protocol subsidies and the network fee model, subject to validator commission and performance. Users pay SUI gas covering computation and storage. Storage charges are paid into the storage fund, and a storage rebate may be returned when the corresponding on-chain data is deleted.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) sui is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data

of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data";

Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Tezos

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Tezos	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	282247.40713	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Tezos is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Tezos.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Tezos uses Proof of Stake with the Tenderbake Byzantine fault-tolerant consensus protocol. Delegates receive proposal and attestation rights according to baking power, which reflects staked and delegated XTZ under protocol weighting rules. Selected delegates propose, preattest, and attest block candidates in rounds. A transaction is final after one confirming block, while a block is final after two.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Tezos is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Tezos.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution

incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Tezos issues XTZ for block-payload production, block proposals, included attestations, and attesting, with issuance adjusted by Adaptive Issuance. Protocol participation rewards are automatically shared between delegates and direct stakers. Reward sharing with non-staking delegators depends on delegate terms. Staked XTZ is subject to slashing for double-signing. Users specify transaction fees in XTZ, which included operations pay to the block payload producer.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if

available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

The following sources where used: tzStats

Injective Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Injective Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	242625.64289	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Injective Token is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Cosmos, Ethereum, Injective, Osmosis.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Cosmos Hub uses CometBFT Proof of Stake. Bonded ATOM determines validator voting power Validators propose blocks and cast prevote and precommit messages, and a block is committed when the required supermajority of voting power precommits.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Injective uses CometBFT proof-of-stake consensus. Validators propose and vote on blocks, while voting power is determined by self-delegated and delegated INJ. A block is committed when the required validator voting power approves it.

Osmosis is a Cosmos SDK Layer 1 network using CometBFT Proof-of-Stake consensus. Validators propose and vote on blocks according to their delegated OSMO voting power, and a block is committed after receiving the required supermajority of precommit votes.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Injective Token is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Cosmos, Ethereum, Injective, Osmosis.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators and delegators receive ATOM staking rewards from protocol issuance and transaction fees, net of validator commission. Missed participation or double-signing may result in slashing. Cosmos Hub transactions require gas fees, with fee amounts and accepted denominations determined by the transaction and current chain configuration.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators and delegators receive staking rewards from protocol issuance and network fees after validator commission. Network transactions require gas fees that are generally paid in INJ.

Separately, a share of fees generated by exchange applications enters an auction, and the INJ paid by the winning bidder is burned.

Validators and delegators receive OSMO staking rewards after validator commission and any applicable penalties. Users pay transaction fees under the chain's dynamic fee rules, and supported tokens may be accepted through the transaction-fee module. Swap fees and pool-creation fees are separate application-level charges for the relevant Osmosis functions.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. Due to the structure of this network, it is not only the mainnet that is responsible for energy consumption. In order to calculate the structure adequately, a proportion of the energy consumption of the connected network, cosmos, must also be taken into account, because the connected network is also responsible for security. This proportion is determined on the basis of gas consumption. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, cosmos, ethereum, osmosis is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to

the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Cosmos ATOM

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Cosmos ATOM	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	186477.51189	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Cosmos ATOM is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Bitsong, Cosmos, Cronos, Ethereum, Injective, Osmosis.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

BitSong uses Delegated Proof-of-Stake with CometBFT consensus. Validators propose and vote on blocks with voting power derived from bonded and delegated BTSG, and blocks are committed after more than two-thirds of voting power pre-commits to them.

Cosmos Hub uses CometBFT Proof of Stake. Bonded ATOM determines validator voting power Validators propose blocks and cast prevote and precommit messages, and a block is committed when the required supermajority of voting power precommits.

Cronos EVM uses a permissioned Proof-of-Authority validator set with CometBFT-style Byzantine fault-tolerant block agreement. Authorized validators propose and sign blocks. CRO stake delegation on Cronos POS does not determine the Cronos EVM validator set.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Injective uses CometBFT proof-of-stake consensus. Validators propose and vote on blocks, while voting power is determined by self-delegated and delegated INJ. A block is committed when the required validator voting power approves it.

Osmosis is a Cosmos SDK Layer 1 network using CometBFT Proof-of-Stake consensus. Validators propose and vote on blocks according to their delegated OSMO voting power, and a block is committed after receiving the required supermajority of precommit votes.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Cosmos ATOM is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Bitsong, Cosmos, Cronos, Ethereum, Injective, Osmosis.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

The native token, BTSG, serves multiple roles within the BitSong ecosystem, including transaction fee payments, staking, and governance participation. Validators earn rewards from

transaction fees and block rewards, with a portion of these rewards distributed to delegators after deducting the validator's commission.

Validators and delegators receive ATOM staking rewards from protocol issuance and transaction fees, net of validator commission. Missed participation or double-signing may result in slashing. Cosmos Hub transactions require gas fees, with fee amounts and accepted denominations determined by the transaction and current chain configuration.

Cronos EVM transactions and smart-contract operations incur gas fees paid in CRO. Block production is performed by authorized validators rather than through an open delegation mechanism. CRO holders seeking protocol staking rewards use the separate Cronos POS chain.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators and delegators receive staking rewards from protocol issuance and network fees after validator commission. Network transactions require gas fees that are generally paid in INJ. Separately, a share of fees generated by exchange applications enters an auction, and the INJ paid by the winning bidder is burned.

Validators and delegators receive OSMO staking rewards after validator commission and any applicable penalties. Users pay transaction fees under the chain's dynamic fee rules, and supported tokens may be accepted through the transaction-fee module. Swap fees and pool-creation fees are separate application-level charges for the relevant Osmosis functions.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network.

These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, bitsong, cosmos, cronos, ethereum, injective, osmosis is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Polygon POL

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Polygon POL	/

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	88540.49830	kWh/a
S.10 Renewable energy consumption	37.9124101186	%
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emission - Controlled	0.00000	tCO2e/a
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emission - Purchased	29.46744	tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity	0.00000	kgCO2e

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Polygon POL is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Polygon POL is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers

and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. Due to the structure of this network, it is not only the mainnet that is responsible for energy consumption. In order to calculate the structure adequately, a proportion of the energy consumption of the connected network, ethereum, must also be taken into account, because the connected network is also responsible for security. This proportion is determined on the basis of gas consumption. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and

the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

Sonic

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Sonic	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	84358.80000	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Sonic utilizes a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism integrated with a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) architecture to enhance scalability and efficiency. Validators are required to stake the network's native $S tokens, with a minimum of 500,000 $S tokens needed to operate a validator node. This substantial staking requirement ensures that validators have a significant investment in the network's integrity.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Sonic's economic model is designed to incentivize active participation from both validators and developers. Validators earn rewards through a combination of block rewards and transaction fees. The block reward system employs a dynamic Annual Percentage Rate (APR) mechanism.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available -

the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Gnosis Chain

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Gnosis Chain	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	52560.00000	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Stellar Lumen

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Stellar Lumen	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	52560.00000	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Stellar uses the Stellar Consensus Protocol, a federated Byzantine agreement system. Each validator defines quorum slices representing the sets of validators whose agreement it accepts.

Transactions are included when overlapping quorums nominate and confirm the same ledger value through the protocol's ballot process.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Stellar does not issue protocol block rewards and validators do not receive transaction fees. Each transaction pays a fee in XLM based on its operations and the submitted fee bid, with surge pricing applying when demand exceeds ledger capacity. Accounts and ledger entries may also require minimum XLM reserves.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Chiliz

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Chiliz	/

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	23179.07182	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Chiliz is present on the following networks: Chiliz, Ethereum.

The Chiliz Chain operates on a Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus model, a hybrid that combines Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA) to secure the network through both economic and reputational incentives.

Core Components:

- Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) Validator Selection: Validators are selected based on their stake of CHZ tokens and their reputation within the network, enhancing security and trustworthiness.

- Collateral Requirement: Validators must lock a portion of CHZ as collateral, which can be slashed if they act maliciously or fail to meet network standards, ensuring alignment with network security.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Chiliz is present on the following networks: Chiliz, Ethereum.

Chiliz incentivizes validators and delegators to contribute to network security through rewards and transaction fees in CHZ.

Incentive Mechanisms:

- Staking Rewards Validator Rewards: Validators earn CHZ tokens for validating transactions and maintaining network integrity.

- Delegator Rewards: CHZ holders who delegate their tokens to validators share in staking rewards, allowing passive participation in network security.

Applicable Fees:

Transaction Fees CHZ-Based Fees: Transaction fees are paid in CHZ and are distributed to validators as additional compensation, supporting validator incentives and covering network operational costs.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main

determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Uniswap

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Uniswap	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/

S.8 Energy consumption	6856.81026	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Uniswap is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Polygon.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Uniswap is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Polygon.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed

transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, polygon is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation.

The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

1INCH Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	1INCH Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	6290.38872	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

1INCH Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

1INCH Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, gnosis_chain, near_protocol, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

ChainLink Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	ChainLink Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	5375.62274	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

ChainLink Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest

to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

OP Mainnet is an optimistic Layer 2 rollup settled on Ethereum. Its sequencer orders transactions and produces Layer 2 blocks, then transaction batches are published to Ethereum. A transaction reaches finality when the Ethereum block containing its batch is finalized, while fault proofs are used to challenge invalid withdrawal claims.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

ChainLink Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the

size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Users pay OP Mainnet transaction fees in ETH. The total fee includes the Layer 2 execution fee, the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum, and an operator fee after the relevant

network upgrade. Fee components are routed to protocol fee vaults, and OP Mainnet does not provide public validator or delegation rewards for Layer 2 consensus.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, fantom, gnosis_chain, optimism, polygon, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Curve DAO Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Curve DAO Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	4730.47486	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Curve DAO Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Curve DAO Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, ethereum, fantom, gnosis_chain, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Quant

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Quant	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	3921.44253	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Quant is present on the following networks: Energi, Ethereum.

Energi operates on a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism supported by a masternode system. Validators, or "stakers," secure the network by locking up NRG tokens to validate transactions and maintain network integrity.

Core Components:

1. Proof of Stake (PoS):

Validators lock up NRG tokens and earn rewards for confirming transactions based on their staked amount, ensuring active participation in network security.

2. Masternode System:

- Collateral Requirement: To operate a masternode, users must lock up 1,000 NRG as collateral. Masternodes contribute to transaction validation, security, and governance, playing a central role in network functionality.

- Governance Participation: Masternodes vote on network proposals, protocol changes, and community initiatives, enabling decentralized decision-making.

3. Self-Funding Treasury:

A portion of block rewards funds the treasury, which supports development, marketing, and community projects, ensuring Energi’s growth and development over time

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest

to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Quant is present on the following networks: Energi, Ethereum.

Energi incentivizes both stakers and masternodes with block rewards, supporting network security and governance. Transaction fees contribute to network sustainability.

Incentive Mechanisms:

Staking and Masternode Rewards:

- Staker Rewards: Validators earn a portion of block rewards for transaction validation.

- Masternode Rewards: Masternodes receive rewards for their roles in governance and network support, ensuring active engagement in network development.

Applicable Fees:

1. Transaction Fees:

Low Cost: Users pay transaction fees in NRG, which are generally low and provide additional rewards for validators and masternodes, supporting network operations.

2. Balanced Reward Structure:

Inflation Control: Energi's rewards structure is designed to maintain inflation balance with sustainable rewards, incentivizing long-term network participation.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks.

Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) energi, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Aave Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Aave Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	3679.49609	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Aave Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Huobi, Near Protocol, Polygon, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Huobi ECO Chain used a Hybrid Proof of Stake mechanism with a limited set of elected consensus nodes. These nodes produced blocks and validated transactions according to stake-based election and Byzantine fault-tolerant rules. HECO ceased network operations in January 2025 and is therefore described as a historical network.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Aave Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Huobi, Near Protocol, Polygon, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

While HECO was active, users paid HT-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution. Consensus nodes received transaction fees and protocol-defined rewards under the former Hybrid Proof of Stake model. Staking and delegation were used in the election and reward process. These network-level fees and incentives no longer apply following HECO's retirement.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, gnosis_chain, huobi, near_protocol, polygon, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically

rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Basic Attention Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Basic Attention Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	3284.73873	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Basic Attention Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted

votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Basic Attention Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after

applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, gnosis_chain, near_protocol, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

SHIBA INU

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	SHIBA INU	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	2011.90432	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best

effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Numeraire

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Numeraire	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	1436.86883	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Optimism

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Optimism	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	1143.27605	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

OP Mainnet is an optimistic Layer 2 rollup settled on Ethereum. Its sequencer orders transactions and produces Layer 2 blocks, then transaction batches are published to Ethereum. A transaction reaches finality when the Ethereum block containing its batch is finalized, while fault proofs are used to challenge invalid withdrawal claims.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Users pay OP Mainnet transaction fees in ETH. The total fee includes the Layer 2 execution fee, the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum, and an operator fee after the relevant network upgrade. Fee components are routed to protocol fee vaults, and OP Mainnet does not provide public validator or delegation rewards for Layer 2 consensus.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) optimism is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Axie Infinity Shard

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Axie Infinity Shard	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	970.77381	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Axie Infinity Shard is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Harmony One, Ronin, Solana.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Harmony operates on a consensus mechanism called Effective Proof of Stake (EPoS), designed to balance validator influence and enhance network security while improving transaction scalability.

Core Components:

1. Effective Proof of Stake (EPoS):

- Validator Diversity: EPoS allows a large number of validators to participate and limits the influence of high-stake validators, promoting decentralization and preventing stake centralization.

- Staking Across Shards: Multiple validators compete within each shard, distributing staking power more broadly and enhancing network security.

2. Sharding with PBFT Finality:

- Parallel Transaction Processing: Harmony's four shards enable independent processing of transactions and smart contracts, enhancing scalability and throughput.

- Fast Finality with PBFT: Each shard uses a modified Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) model, ensuring immediate finality once blocks are validated and achieving high transaction speeds.

Ronin utilizes a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism, where community-elected validators are responsible for securing the network and validating transactions.

Core Components of Ronin's Consensus:

1. Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS):

- Community Voting for Validator Selection: RON token holders delegate their tokens to vote for validators, who are then selected to produce blocks, validate transactions, and maintain network security. Validators with the most votes are chosen to participate in consensus.

- Periodic Validator Rotation: Validators are regularly rotated based on community votes, enhancing decentralization and preventing long-term control by any single validator group. This rotation supports both security and fairness.

2. Incentive-Driven Voting System:

Alignment with Community Interests: The voting system ensures that validators remain aligned with community goals. Validators that fail to perform adequately or act against network interests may lose votes and be replaced by more trusted participants.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Axie Infinity Shard is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Harmony One, Ronin, Solana.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Harmony incentivizes validators and delegators to participate in network security and performance through staking rewards, transaction fees, and a unique reward structure promoting decentralization.

Incentive Mechanisms:

1. Staking Rewards for Validators and Delegators:

ONE Token Rewards: Validators earn ONE tokens for validating transactions and securing the network, with a share of these rewards distributed to delegators based on the amount staked.

2. Decentralization Penalty for High Stake:

Reward Adjustment for Large Stakeholders: Validators with an excessive delegated stake experience reduced rewards, preventing centralization and encouraging a fair distribution of staking power.

Applicable Fees:

1. Transaction Fees:

Harmony charges minimal transaction fees in ONE tokens, benefiting high-frequency applications and providing validators with additional rewards.

Ronin's incentive model combines rewards, slashing mechanisms, and governance features to support network security and encourage active community participation.

Incentive Mechanisms:

1. Rewards for Validators and Delegators:

- Staking Rewards for Validators: Validators earn RON tokens as rewards for successfully producing blocks and validating transactions. These rewards incentivize validators to fulfill their duties diligently, maintaining network stability.

- Delegator Rewards: Delegators who stake their tokens with selected validators also earn a portion of the staking rewards. This sharing of rewards promotes broad participation from token holders in network security and governance.

2. Slashing Mechanism for Accountability:

- Penalty for Malicious Behavior: A slashing mechanism penalizes validators who act dishonestly or fail to meet performance standards by cutting a portion of their staked RON tokens. This deters misbehavior and encourages responsible participation.

- Delegator Risk: Delegators who stake with misbehaving validators are also subject to slashing, which encourages them to choose trustworthy validators and monitor performance carefully.

3. Governance Participation:

RON Token for Governance: Beyond staking and transaction fees, the RON token enables token holders to participate in governance. This includes voting on network upgrades, validator selection, and other protocol decisions, giving token holders a voice in network direction and policy.

Applicable Fees:

Transaction Fees: Fees are paid in RON tokens, contributing to validator rewards and helping to maintain network operations. These fees are designed to be affordable, ensuring accessibility for users while supporting validators' roles.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum, harmony_one, ronin, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we

make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Arbitrum

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Arbitrum	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	957.54304	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Arbitrum is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Arbitrum is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Bancor

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Bancor	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	810.50632	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Bancor is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Bancor is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum, gnosis_chain, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

SAND

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	SAND	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	778.56332	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

SAND is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon, Solana.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

SAND is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Polygon, Solana.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum, polygon, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Compound

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Compound	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	707.49978	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Compound is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Compound is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Near Protocol, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, gnosis_chain, near_protocol, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

ApeCoin

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	ApeCoin	/

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	571.92353	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

ApeCoin is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Polygon.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

ApeCoin is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Polygon.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee

is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum, polygon is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

SushiSwap

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	SushiSwap	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	509.95140	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

SushiSwap is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Harmony One, Polygon.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Harmony operates on a consensus mechanism called Effective Proof of Stake (EPoS), designed to balance validator influence and enhance network security while improving transaction scalability.

Core Components:

1. Effective Proof of Stake (EPoS):

- Validator Diversity: EPoS allows a large number of validators to participate and limits the influence of high-stake validators, promoting decentralization and preventing stake centralization.

- Staking Across Shards: Multiple validators compete within each shard, distributing staking power more broadly and enhancing network security.

2. Sharding with PBFT Finality:

- Parallel Transaction Processing: Harmony's four shards enable independent processing of transactions and smart contracts, enhancing scalability and throughput.

- Fast Finality with PBFT: Each shard uses a modified Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) model, ensuring immediate finality once blocks are validated and achieving high transaction speeds.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

SushiSwap is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Harmony One, Polygon.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the

applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Harmony incentivizes validators and delegators to participate in network security and performance through staking rewards, transaction fees, and a unique reward structure promoting decentralization.

Incentive Mechanisms:

1. Staking Rewards for Validators and Delegators:

ONE Token Rewards: Validators earn ONE tokens for validating transactions and securing the network, with a share of these rewards distributed to delegators based on the amount staked.

2. Decentralization Penalty for High Stake:

Reward Adjustment for Large Stakeholders: Validators with an excessive delegated stake experience reduced rewards, preventing centralization and encouraging a fair distribution of staking power.

Applicable Fees:

1. Transaction Fees:

Harmony charges minimal transaction fees in ONE tokens, benefiting high-frequency applications and providing validators with additional rewards.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, ethereum, fantom, gnosis_chain, harmony_one, polygon is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Graph Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Graph Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	486.81787	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Graph Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Graph Token is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Ethereum.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the

size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Gala

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/

S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Gala	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	399.67414	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically

rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Immutable X

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Immutable X	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	372.24693	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Immutable X is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Immutable X is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Maker

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Maker	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	345.92873	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Maker is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Maker is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee

is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

0x Protocol Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	0x Protocol Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	330.94514	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

0x Protocol Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

0x Protocol Token is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, ethereum, gnosis_chain, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Synthetix Network

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Synthetix Network	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/

S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	325.90517	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Synthetix Network is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Near Protocol, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

OP Mainnet is an optimistic Layer 2 rollup settled on Ethereum. Its sequencer orders transactions and produces Layer 2 blocks, then transaction batches are published to Ethereum.

A transaction reaches finality when the Ethereum block containing its batch is finalized, while fault proofs are used to challenge invalid withdrawal claims.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Synthetix Network is present on the following networks: Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Near Protocol, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network

remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Users pay OP Mainnet transaction fees in ETH. The total fee includes the Layer 2 execution fee, the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum, and an operator fee after the relevant network upgrade. Fee components are routed to protocol fee vaults, and OP Mainnet does not provide public validator or delegation rewards for Layer 2 consensus.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, fantom, near_protocol, optimism, polygon, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the

number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

yearn.finance

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	yearn.finance	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	323.15919	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

yearn.finance is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Huobi, Near Protocol, Solana.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Huobi ECO Chain used a Hybrid Proof of Stake mechanism with a limited set of elected consensus nodes. These nodes produced blocks and validated transactions according to stake-based election and Byzantine fault-tolerant rules. HECO ceased network operations in January 2025 and is therefore described as a historical network.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

yearn.finance is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Gnosis Chain, Huobi, Near Protocol, Solana.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

While HECO was active, users paid HT-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution. Consensus nodes received transaction fees and protocol-defined rewards under the former Hybrid Proof of Stake model. Staking and delegation were used in the election and reward process. These network-level fees and incentives no longer apply following HECO's retirement.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, fantom, gnosis_chain, huobi, near_protocol, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be

largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Decentraland

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Decentraland	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	294.89137	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Decentraland is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Gnosis Chain is an EVM-compatible sidechain using an Ethereum-derived proof-of-stake consensus layer. Validators stake GNO, propose blocks and submit attestations. Stake-weighted votes determine the canonical chain and finalize checkpoints under the network's consensus rules.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Decentraland is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Gnosis Chain, Solana.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators receive protocol-defined consensus rewards in GNO and may receive xDAI transaction fees when proposing blocks. Participants using staking pools receive rewards after applicable operator charges. Users pay xDAI-denominated gas fees for transfers and smart-contract execution.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum, gnosis_chain, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Wootrade Network

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Wootrade Network	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	218.63598	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Wootrade Network is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Near Protocol, Polygon.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest

to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

NEAR uses Proof of Stake with sharded block production. Validators are assigned block-production and chunk-validation duties according to staked and delegated NEAR. Validators attest to shard data, and the protocol combines validated chunks into the canonical chain under its block-finality rules.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Wootrade Network is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Near Protocol, Polygon.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution

incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Validators and delegators receive protocol staking rewards in NEAR. Users pay gas fees in NEAR for transactions and contract execution. A protocol-defined portion of eligible contract-execution fees may be assigned to the contract account, while the remaining fee is burned. Accounts and contracts must also maintain NEAR balances for occupied storage.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, near_protocol, polygon is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

StorjToken

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	StorjToken	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	215.53033	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the

Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

BitTorrent-New

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	BitTorrent-New	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	194.62626	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

BitTorrent-New is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Tron.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

TRON uses Delegated Proof of Stake. TRX stakers allocate TRON Power to elect 27 Super Representatives, which produce blocks in a scheduled rotation. A block becomes solidified after

at least 19 distinct active Super Representatives have produced a block at that height or above. The active set is recalculated from votes at scheduled maintenance updates.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

BitTorrent-New is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Tron.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Successful blocks create a production reward for the producing Super Representative and a voter-reward pool shared among the highest-ranked representatives according to votes. Each representative sets a brokerage rate that determines the retained share and the share claimable by voters. Transactions consume Bandwidth, while smart-contract execution also consumes Energy. These resources can be obtained by staking or delegation. If available resources are insufficient, TRX is burned at parameterized rates. TRON has no priority fee and no protocol slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) binance_smart_chain, ethereum, tron is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated

regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

LoopringCoin V2

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	LoopringCoin V2	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	159.38014	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Ankr

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Ankr	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	123.71096	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ankr is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

Arbitrum One is an optimistic Layer-2 rollup that settles on Ethereum. A sequencer orders transactions. ArbOS and the state transition function execute them and determine the resulting

Layer-2 state. A batch poster publishes compressed transaction data to Ethereum. Validators submit state assertions to Ethereum and may challenge conflicting assertions under the BoLD dispute protocol. An assertion is confirmed after the applicable challenge period if no successful challenge remains.

The Avalanche C-Chain uses Snowman consensus with stake-weighted validators. Validators repeatedly sample subsets of other validators and update their preference until a block reaches the protocol confidence threshold. Accepted blocks form the C-Chain's linear history.

BNB Smart Chain uses Proof-of-Staked-Authority. Active validators selected according to bonded BNB take turns producing blocks and vote on finality, while BNB holders may delegate stake to validator candidates.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

Fantom Opera uses the Lachesis asynchronous Byzantine-fault-tolerant proof-of-stake protocol. Validators create and exchange event blocks in a directed acyclic graph, and stake-weighted agreement determines their ordering and finality. Following migration to Sonic, Opera remains live as legacy infrastructure through at least the end of 2026.

OP Mainnet is an optimistic Layer 2 rollup settled on Ethereum. Its sequencer orders transactions and produces Layer 2 blocks, then transaction batches are published to Ethereum. A transaction reaches finality when the Ethereum block containing its batch is finalized, while fault proofs are used to challenge invalid withdrawal claims.

Polygon PoS is an EVM-compatible sidechain with its own Proof-of-Stake validator set. Under the Rio architecture, validators elect a block producer for a span, Bor executes transactions and produces blocks, and Heimdall coordinates validator attestations and checkpoint submission to Ethereum.

Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while

validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Ankr is present on the following networks: Arbitrum, Avalanche, Binance Smart Chain, Ethereum, Fantom, Optimism, Polygon, Solana.

Arbitrum One transactions incur fees in ETH. The total fee consists of a Layer-2 execution component and a parent-chain data component reflecting the cost of publishing compressed transaction data to Ethereum. The amount depends on the computational resources used, the size and compressibility of the transaction data, the Layer-2 gas price and the applicable Ethereum data-posting costs. Validators that submit or challenge state assertions under BoLD must provide protocol-defined bonds. Bonds are returned or forfeited according to the applicable protocol rules and the outcome of a dispute. Withdrawals through the canonical bridge become executable after the relevant Layer-2 state has been confirmed and the applicable challenge period has elapsed.

Primary Network validators and delegators can receive AVAX staking rewards after satisfying protocol participation requirements. The protocol does not ordinarily slash bonded principal. Failure to meet validation requirements can result in loss of reward eligibility. C-Chain transactions incur AVAX gas fees, which are burned rather than paid to validators.

Validators and delegators can receive BNB rewards derived from transaction fees, subject to validator commission and reward-distribution rules. Transfers and smart-contract execution incur gas fees in BNB. Protocol penalties may include loss of rewards, jailing or slashing of validator self-stake for specified violations.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Fantom Opera transactions incur FTM-denominated gas fees. Opera staking emissions were reduced to zero when validator rewards migrated to Sonic, although the legacy network remains operational. Current transaction fees are allocated among validators, the Ecosystem Vault, Gas Monetization participants and protocol burning under the network's fee rules.

Users pay OP Mainnet transaction fees in ETH. The total fee includes the Layer 2 execution fee, the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum, and an operator fee after the relevant network upgrade. Fee components are routed to protocol fee vaults, and OP Mainnet does not provide public validator or delegation rewards for Layer 2 consensus.

Validators stake POL and receive protocol rewards and transaction-fee allocations. Delegators may receive a share of a validator's rewards after commission. Users pay POL gas for transfers and smart-contract execution, and the Rio fee rules allocate block-related fees between the elected producer and the validator set.

Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) arbitrum, avalanche, binance_smart_chain, ethereum, fantom, optimism, polygon, solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As

a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Civic

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Civic	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	91.38377	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Civic is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Tron.

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

TRON uses Delegated Proof of Stake. TRX stakers allocate TRON Power to elect 27 Super Representatives, which produce blocks in a scheduled rotation. A block becomes solidified after at least 19 distinct active Super Representatives have produced a block at that height or above. The active set is recalculated from votes at scheduled maintenance updates.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Civic is present on the following networks: Ethereum, Tron.

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee

is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

Successful blocks create a production reward for the producing Super Representative and a voter-reward pool shared among the highest-ranked representatives according to votes. Each representative sets a brokerage rate that determines the retained share and the share claimable by voters. Transactions consume Bandwidth, while smart-contract execution also consumes Energy. These resources can be obtained by staking or delegation. If available resources are insufficient, TRX is burned at parameterized rates. TRON has no priority fee and no protocol slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum, tron is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

PowerLedger

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	PowerLedger	/

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	88.04061	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically

rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

Request Token

Quantitative information

Field	Value	Unit
S.1 Name	DADAT Krypto GmbH	/
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	529900KTP3Y86BZKY754	/
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Request Token	/
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-10-15	/
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-15	/
S.8 Energy consumption	49.02343	kWh/a

Qualitative information

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Ethereum uses proof of stake through Gasper, which combines the LMD-GHOST fork-choice rule with Casper FFG finality. Validators stake ETH, propose blocks in assigned slots and attest to block validity. Weighted attestations determine the canonical chain and justify and finalize checkpoints. Defined consensus faults can result in slashing.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Validators receive newly issued ETH for block proposals, attestations and other consensus duties and may receive priority fees and execution-layer value associated with proposed blocks. Each transaction pays gas in ETH. The EIP-1559 base fee is burned and an optional priority fee is paid to the block proposer. Missed duties reduce rewards, while defined misconduct can cause slashing.

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy

consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

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