		Date of notification Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 SUMMARY Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Characteristics of the crypto-asset Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading
0	Table of contents	Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading Name Legal form Registered address Head office Registration Date Legal entity identifier Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law Contact telephone number E-mail address Response Time (Days) Parent Company Members of the Management body Business Activity Parent Company Business Activity Newly Established Financial condition for the past three years Financial condition since registration

		Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading Name Legal form Registered address Head office Registration Date Legal entity identifier Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law Parent Company Members of the Management body Business Activity Parent Company Business Activity Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Name Legal form Registered address Head office Registration Date Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law Parent Company Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation Members of the Management body Operator Business Activity Parent Company Business Activity Other persons drawing up the crypto- asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project Crypto-asset project name

		Crypto-assets name Abbreviation Crypto-asset project description Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project Utility Token Classification Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects Plans for the token Resource Allocation Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading Public Offering or Admission to trading Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading Fundraising Target Minimum Subscription Goals Maximum Subscription Goal Oversubscription Acceptance Oversubscription Allocation Issue Price Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the issue price Subscription fee Offer Price Determination Method Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto- Assets Targeted Holders Holder restrictions Reimbursement Notice Refund Mechanism Refund Timeline Offer Phases Early Purchase Discount Time-limited offer Subscription period beginning Subscription period end Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement Right of Withdrawal Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets Transfer Time Schedule Purchaser's Technical Requirements Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

		CASP identifier Placement form Trading Platforms name Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC) Trading Platforms Access Involved costs Offer Expenses Conflicts of Interest Applicable law Competent court Part F - Information about the crypto-assets Crypto-Asset Type Crypto-Asset Functionality Planned Application of Functionalities Type of white paper The type of submission Crypto-Asset Characteristics Commercial name or trading name Website of the issuer Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading Publication date Any other services provided by the issuer Identifier of operator of the trading platform Language or languages of the white paper Digital Token Identifier Code Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier Voluntary data flag Personal data flag LEI eligibility Home Member State Host Member States Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets Purchaser rights and obligations Exercise of rights and obligations Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations Future Public Offers Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets Utility Token Classification Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens Utility Tokens Redemption Non-Trading request Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities

		Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions Supply Adjustment Protocols Supply Adjustment Mechanisms Token Value Protection Schemes Token Value Protection Schemes Description Compensation Schemes Compensation Schemes Description Applicable law Competent court Part H – Information on the underlying technology Distributed ledger technology Protocols and technical standards Technology Used Consensus Mechanism Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Use of Distributed Ledger Technology DLT Functionality Description Audit Audit outcome Part I – Information on risks Offer-Related Risks Issuer-Related Risks Crypto-Assets-related Risks Project Implementation-Related Risks Technology-Related Risks Mitigation measures Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts Part S – Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environmental-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism Name Relevant legal entity identifier Name of the crypto-asset Consensus Mechanism Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates

		End of the period to which the disclosed information relates Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption Energy Consumption Sources and methodologies Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions Renewable energy consumption Energy intensity Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased GHG intensity Sources and methodologies Key energy sources and methodologies Key GHG sources and methodologies
01	**Date of notification**	2025-10-28
02	**Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	**Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto- asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.
04	**Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	The crypto-asset referred to in this crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
05	**Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	FALSE
06	**Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY		
07	**Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto- asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	**Characteristics of the crypto-asset**	MOVE (the '**Token**') is the native token of the Movement Network (the '**Project**'), a set of scalable Move-based blockchains. The Project aims to provide secure execution environments through chains that support smart contracts written in the Move programming language. The Token was initially launched as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain ('**Ethereum**'). Once the Movement Sidechain (the '**Sidechain**') was launched to serve as the Project's main blockchain, the Token was bridged and deployed on it as its native token. Currently, Token holders have the right to use the Token to pay for transaction fees on the Sidechain. The Tokens collected as fees are distributed to data availability providers, sequencer operators, execution nodes, and validators. All these roles are currently centralised by Movement Labs (the '**Labs**'). The Sidechain was introduced as a previous step before its final form, the Movement Layer 1 (the '**L1**'). The L1 will be introduced as an independent Layer 1 blockchain, with the Token as its native token. Therefore, once the transition is completed, Token holders will have the possibility to participate as L1 validators by staking their Tokens and running the necessary software. Additionally, Token holders

		who desire to contribute to the L1 security, but do not have the will or resources to be validators, will have the right to delegate their Tokens to L1 validators. Both validators and delegators will be entitled to receive staking rewards in the form of the Token, based on the number of Tokens staked and the validator's performance. The Token will also entitle its holders to governance rights. In this context, Token holders will be able to submit proposals and vote on protocol decisions, such as gas prices, fee structures, block parameters, staking parameters, network configuration, and protocol upgrades. Currently, no decentralised governance mechanism exists for the Network. Therefore, protocol changes and modifications to the Token's characteristics, rights, or obligations are managed by the Labs' team and communicated through official channels. Once the L1 is introduced, all such modifications will be subject to the decentralised governance process, where Token holders will determine changes through the established voting framework.
09		N/A
10	**Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading**	The Movement Network Foundation is seeking admission to trading of the Token across multiple trading platforms within the European Union, which have been outlined in greater detail within E.33 of this whitepaper. This approach is structured around second market facilitation rather than primary issuance. No public offering will accompany the trading platform admissions. The focus is rather on promoting market liquidity and price discovery mechanisms for the Token.
Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	**Name**	Movement Network Foundation
A.2	**Legal form**	H93B
A.3	**Registered address**	MetaBase58 Cayman Limited, 71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands
A.4	**Head office**	N/A
A.5	**Registration Date**	2024-06-14
A.6	**Legal entity identifier**	N/A
A.7	**Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**	CR-411036

A.8	**Contact telephone number**	+1 345 9251515
A.9	**E-mail address**	marc.piano@movementnetwork.xyz
A.10	**Response Time (Days)**	7
A.11	**Parent Company**	N/A
A.12	**Members of the Management body**	The directors of the Movement Network Foundation are Mr. Marc Piano and Mr. Jacobus Pietersen, who serve as the independent directors. Both these directors are situated at the following business address: 71 Fort Street, PO Box 10035, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1001, Cayman Islands.
A.13	**Business Activity**	The Movement Network Foundation manages the growth, development and decentralisation of the Project.
A.14	**Parent Company Business Activity**	N/A
A.15	**Newly Established**	TRUE
A.16	**Financial condition for the past three years**	N/A
A.17	**Financial condition since registration**	Movement Network Foundation is a recently incorporated Foundation in the Cayman Islands, and does not yet have a three (3)-year operating history. MVMT Labs, Inc. ("Movement Labs") is the entity that conducted institutional fundraising rounds to raise capital for the Movement Network ecosystem, and has a service agreement with Movement Network Foundation for the development and marketing of Movement Network. Based on publicly disclosed information, Movement Labs raised approximately $41.4mm through its Pre-Seed and Series A rounds from notable investors including Polychain Capital, Hack VC, and others. With reliable cash flow and disciplined expenditure, Movement Network Foundation is well-positioned to support ongoing operation and scale its platform.
Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading		
B.1	**Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading**	TRUE
B.2	**Name**	Movement Limited
B.3	**Legal form**	BVI limited company
B.4	**Registered address**	Trinity Chambers, PO Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
B.5	**Head office**	N/A
B.6	**Registration Date**	2024-07-02

B.7	**Legal entity identifier**	N/A
B.8	**Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**	2152325
B.9	**Parent Company**	Movement Network Foundation
B.10	**Members of the Management body**	Managed by the Movement Network Foundation
B.11	**Business Activity**	Issuer of MOVE token
B.12	**Parent Company Business Activity**	The Movement Network Foundation manages the growth, development and decentralisation of the Project.
Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114		
C.1	**Name**	N/A
C.2	**Legal form**	N/A
C.3	**Registered address**	N/A
C.4	**Head office**	N/A
C.5	**Registration Date**	N/A
C.6	**Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform**	N/A
C.7	**Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**	N/A
C.8	**Parent Company**	N/A
C.9	**Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation**	N/A
C.10	**Members of the Management body**	N/A
C.11	**Operator Business Activity**	N/A
C.12	**Parent Company Business Activity**	N/A
C.13	**Other persons drawing up the crypto- asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	N/A
C.14	**Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**	N/A

Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project		
D.1	**Crypto-asset project name**	Movement Network ('**Project**')
D.2	**Crypto-assets name**	MOVE Token
D.3	**Abbreviation**	MOVE
D.4	**Crypto-asset project description**	The Project consists of a set of scalable Move-based blockchains that aim to provide secure execution environments by supporting smart contracts written in the Move programming language. The Move programming language was developed by Meta for the Diem project. It was designed as a resource-oriented programming language that offers parallel execution and relies on strong security guarantees through formal verification. Therefore, it can be considered a more secure alternative when compared to Solidity smart contracts. The Project currently has the Sidechain as its main chain. The Sidechain's security relies on 70+ follower nodes independently verifying the block execution of the leader node. The bytecode verifier in the Move VM provides additional security measures of the smart contracts to be executed. The Project will eventually transition to the L1, a Layer 1 blockchain currently under development, destined to serve as the main general-purpose Move-based chain. The transition modifies the networking layer to enable proof-of-stake consensus while leaving storage and framework unchanged. The L1 will feature the parallel execution engine Block-STM, a high-throughput execution layer capable of theoretical 160,000 transactions per second throughput.
D.5	**Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project**	Movement Network Foundation has a service agreement with (i) Movement Labs, situated at the following business address: 651 N Broad St, Suite 201, Middletown, Delaware, 19709, and (ii) a separate services agreement with Move Ind. Inc. (formerly known as RealMotion Inc.) ('**Move Industries**'), the labs entities responsible for the development and marketing of the Project, for which Torab Torabi is the CEO, with the entity situated at the following business address: 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801.
D.6	**Utility Token Classification**	FALSE
D.7	**Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects**	N/A

D.8	**Plans for the token**	The Token was originally launched as an ERC-20 token on Ethereum. The Token Generation Event ('**TGE**'), hosted in December 2024, featured the MoveDrop programme, which distributed Tokens to reward early users, developers, community contributors and other communities. With the advent of the Sidechain, the Token was bridged and deployed on it to serve as its native token, in this context, used to pay for transaction fees. Looking ahead, the Project is set to transition from the Sidechain to the L1, a Layer 1 blockchain currently under development. The L1 will serve as the main general-purpose Move-based chain. Once the L1 launches, Token holders will be entitled to stake their Tokens. This functionality will be available in two modalities: staking the Tokens and running the necessary software to participate as L1 validators, or delegating their Tokens to validators for those who wish to contribute to network security without running the validator infrastructure. Both validators and delegators will earn staking rewards in the form of the Token. The L1 will also introduce decentralised governance based on the Token. Token holders will be able to submit proposals and vote on protocol decisions, such as gas prices, fee structures, block parameters, staking parameters, network configuration, and protocol upgrades.
D.9	**Resource Allocation**	N/A
D.10	**Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets**	Funds held by Movement Network Foundation will be used for operating expenses of the Foundation. Moreover, the Movement Network Foundation also has a mandate to use MOVE tokens for the development of the Project ecosystem.
Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading		
E.1	**Public Offering or Admission to trading**	ATTR
E.2	**Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading**	The issuer seeks admission of the Token to trading in order to enable more individuals to obtain and use the Token so that they can contribute and participate in the Platform, thereby creating a mutually beneficial system where every participant is fairly compensated for their efforts. Additionally, by seeking admission to trading, they aim to increase the liquidity of the Token, facilitating equity and its exchangeability.
E.3	**Fundraising Target**	N/A

E.4	**Minimum Subscription Goals**	N/A
E.5	**Maximum Subscription Goal**	N/A
E.6	**Oversubscription Acceptance**	FALSE
E.7	**Oversubscription Allocation**	N/A
E.8	**Issue Price**	N/A
E.9	**Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the issue price**	N/A
E.10	**Subscription fee**	N/A
E.11	**Offer Price Determination Method**	N/A
E.12	**Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets**	10,000,000,000
E.13	**Targeted Holders**	ALL
E.14	**Holder restrictions**	The purchase of the Token from EU-regulated Exchanges will be available to all users of such Exchanges. Most trading and exchange services offered by Exchanges are open to retail holders, and may be subject to the compliance requirements of the respective Exchange. The Exchanges may impose restrictions on holders of Tokens on their respective Exchanges, in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies.
E.15	**Reimbursement Notice**	N/A
E.16	**Refund Mechanism**	N/A
E.17	**Refund Timeline**	N/A
E.18	**Offer Phases**	N/A
E.19	**Early Purchase Discount**	N/A
E.20	**Time-limited offer**	FALSE
E.21	**Subscription period beginning**	N/A
E.22	**Subscription period end**	N/A
E.23	**Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets**	N/A
E.24	**Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase**	N/A

E.25	**Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement**	N/A
E.26	**Right of Withdrawal**	N/A
E.27	**Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets**	N/A
E.28	**Transfer Time Schedule**	N/A
E.29	**Purchaser's Technical Requirements**	Technical requirements will be specified by the exchange and may include the following: 1. A compatible digital wallet or account on supported exchanges; 2. Internet access; 3. A device (computer or mobile) to manage a digital wallet/private key and/or account on an exchange to carry out transactions
E.30	**Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name**	N/A
E.31	**CASP identifier**	N/A
E.32	**Placement form**	NTAV
E.33	**Trading Platforms name**	Movement Network Foundation is seeking admission to trading of the Token across multiple trading platforms. These include but are not limited to OKX, Kraken and Gemini. Moreover, the Foundation reserves the right to expand such listings as additional MiCA-compliant trading platforms become available over time.
E.34	**Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)**	N/A
E.35	**Trading Platforms Access**	Investors can access trading platforms through standardised registration procedures, which generally involve email verification, submission of identity documents, and proof of address for KYC compliance. Processing times differ depending on the platform and the verification level required. Once verified, users may deposit funds via bank transfers, credit/debit cards, or cryptocurrency transfers, with each platform offering its own set of fiat on-ramps and supported cryptocurrencies for trading pairs. To safeguard accounts against unauthorised access, security measures such as two-factor authentication (2FA) or SMS verification are essential. In addition, most centralised platforms provide onboarding assistance through educational resources, tutorials, and dedicated customer support teams.

E.36	**Involved costs**	When using trading platforms, users are subject to fee structures that differ from one provider to another and are set entirely at the platform's discretion. These costs, over which traders have no influence, often include charges such as transaction fees, withdrawal and deposit costs, as well as spreads. It is advisable for users to carefully review the fee schedule of their chosen platform prior to trading, as this enables more informed decisions and better management of overall expenses.
E.37	**Offer Expenses**	N/A
E.38	**Conflicts of Interest**	N/A
E.39	**Applicable law**	Any dispute relating to this whitepaper shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of the Cayman Islands or any other jurisdiction) that would result in the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction.
E.40	**Competent court**	Courts of the Cayman Islands
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	**Crypto-Asset Type**	The Token is classified as a "crypto-asset other than asset-referenced token or e-money token" under Title II of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.
F.2	**Crypto-Asset Functionality**	According to the article 3(1)(5) of MiCA, a crypto-asset is a digital representation of a value or of a right that is able to be transferred and stored electronically using distributed ledger technology or similar technology. As reminded by the European Banking Authority ('EBA'), the term 'right' should be interpreted broadly in accordance with recital (2) of MiCA. The Token qualifies as a crypto-asset within the meaning of MiCA, as it is a digital representation of the right to access the Ecosystem and participate in the Ecosystem's governance. The Token can be transferred and stored using the distributed ledger technology ('**DLT**') The Token facilitates Token holders' interaction with the Network by displaying the following functionalities: Current use cases: · **Transaction Fees**: The Token is used to pay for the Sidechain transaction fees. These fees are distributed to data availability providers, sequencer operators, execution nodes, and validators. Future use cases (once the L1 is launched):

		· **Staking**: To participate as L1 validators, staking the Token will be required. Token holders will be able to delegate their Tokens to L1 validators, to contribute to L1's security. · **Staking Rewards**: Both validators and delegators will be compensated with the Token. · **Governance**: The Token will entitle its holders to participate in the L1 decentralised governance by submitting and voting on governance proposals.
F.3	**Planned Application of Functionalities**	The current use case mentioned on F.2 is already available. Meanwhile, the future use cases mentioned on F.2, will be available once the L1 is launched.
A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article		
F.4	**Type of white paper**	OTHR
F.5	**The type of submission**	NEWT
F.6	**Crypto-Asset Characteristics**	The Token is the native token of the Project, a set of scalable Move-based blockchains. The Project aims to provide secure execution environments through chains that support smart contracts written in the Move programming language. The Token was initially launched as an ERC-20 token on Ethereum. Once the Sidechain was launched to serve as the Project's main blockchain, the Token was bridged and deployed on it as its native token. Currently, Token holders have the right to use the Token to pay for transaction fees on the Sidechain. The Tokens collected as fees are distributed to data availability providers, sequencer operators, execution nodes, and validators. All these roles are currently centralised by the Labs. The Sidechain was introduced as a previous step before its final form, the L1. The L1 will be introduced as an independent Layer 1 blockchain, with the Token as its native token. Therefore, once the transition is completed, Token holders will have the possibility to participate as L1 validators by staking their Tokens and running the necessary software. Additionally, Token holders who desire to contribute to the L1 security, but do not have the will or resources to be validators, will have the right to delegate their Tokens to L1 validators. Both validators and delegators will be entitled to receive staking rewards in the form of the Token, based on

		the number of Tokens staked and the validator's performance. The Token will also entitle its holders to governance rights. In this context, Token holders will be able to submit proposals and vote on protocol decisions, such as gas prices, fee structures, block parameters, staking parameters, network configuration, and protocol upgrades. Currently, no decentralised governance mechanism exists for the Project. Therefore, protocol changes and modifications to the Token's characteristics, rights, or obligations are managed by the Labs' team and communicated through official channels. Once the L1 is introduced, all such modifications will be subject to the decentralised governance process, where Token holders will determine changes through the established voting framework.
F.7	**Commercial name or trading name**	MOVE
F.8	**Website of the issuer**	https://www.movementnetwork.xyz/
F.9	**Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading**	2025-11-26
F.10	**Publication date**	2025-11-25
F.11	**Any other services provided by the issuer**	N/A
F.12	**Language or languages of the white paper**	English
F.13	**Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available**	N/A
F.14	**Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available**	N/A
F.15	**Voluntary data flag**	FALSE
F.16	**Personal data flag**	TRUE
F.17	**LEI eligibility**	FALSE
F.18	**Home Member State**	Malta

F.19	**Host Member States**	The admission to trading of the Token is passported in the following countries: • Austria • Belgium • Bulgaria • Croatia • Cyprus • Czech • Germany • Denmark • Estonia • Spain • Finland • France • Greece • Hungary • Iceland • Ireland • Italy • Latvia • Liechtenstein • Lithuania • Luxembourg • Netherlands • Norway • Poland • Portugal • Romania • Slovakia • Slovenia • Sweden
Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	**Purchaser Rights and Obligations**	The Token is currently related to the following rights: **Transaction Fees**: Token holders have the right to use their Tokens to pay for the Sidechain transaction fees. Once the L1 is launched, the Token will be related to the following rights: · **Staking**: Token holders will have the right to stake their Tokens to participate as L1 validators. Additionally, Token holders will have the right to delegate their Tokens to L1 validators.

		· **Staking Rewards**: Both validators and delegators will have the right to be compensated with the Token, according to the number of Tokens staked and the validator's performance. · **Governance**: Token holders will have the right to participate in the L1 decentralised governance by submitting and voting on governance proposals.
G.2	**Exercise of Rights and obligations**	To exercise the current rights mentioned in G.1, Token holders must: · **Transaction Fees**: Token holders will have to perform transactions to exercise the right to use their Tokens to pay for the Sidechain transaction fees. Once the L1 is launched, to exercise the future rights, Token holders will have to: · **Staking**: Token holders will have to stake their Tokens and run the required software to participate as L1 validators. Additionally, Token holders will have to delegate their Tokens to L1 validators to exercise their staking rights. · **Staking Rewards**: To be entitled to receive staking rewards, Token holders will have to participate as L1 validators or delegate their Tokens to L1 validators. · **Governance**: To exercise their right to participate in the L1 decentralised governance, Token holders will have to participate in the L1 decentralised governance by submitting and voting on governance proposals.
G.3	**Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations**	Currently, no decentralised governance mechanism exists for the Project. Therefore, modifications to the Token's characteristics, rights, or obligations are managed by the Labs' team and communicated through official channels. Once the L1 is introduced, all such modifications will be subject to the decentralised governance process, where Token holders will determine changes through the established voting framework.
G.4	**Future Public Offers**	N/A
G.5	**Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets**	N/A

G.6	**Utility Token Classification**	FALSE
G.7	**Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens**	N/A
G.8	**Utility Tokens Redemption**	N/A
G.9	**Non-Trading request**	TRUE
G.10	**Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities**	N/A
G.11	**Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions**	Trading platforms may impose restrictions on holders of Tokens on their respective trading platforms, in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies. Token holders who acquire the Token through 'private sales' are subject to restrictions as per the terms of sale.
G.12	**Supply Adjustment Protocols**	FALSE
G.13	**Supply Adjustment Mechanisms**	N/A
G.14	**Token Value Protection Schemes**	FALSE
G.15	**Token Value Protection Schemes Description**	N/A
G.16	**Compensation Schemes**	FALSE
G.17	**Compensation Schemes Description**	N/A
G.18	**Applicable law**	Any dispute relating to this whitepaper shall be governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of the Cayman Islands or any other jurisdiction) that would result in the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction.
G.19	**Competent court**	Courts of the Cayman Islands
Part H – Information on the underlying technology		
H.1	**Distributed ledger technology**	The Token was initially launched on the Ethereum blockchain under the ERC-20 standard. Subsequently, when the Sidechain was launched, the Token was bridged and deployed on it to serve as its native token. Once the Sidechain transitions to the L1, the Token will be integrated into the L1 protocol as its native token. All versions guarantee industry-standard compatibility. The transition retains full ledger history and consistency.
H.2	**Protocols and technical standards**	The Token will be launched on the Ethereum blockchain under the ERC-20 standard. When the Sidechain was introduced, the Token was bridged via LayerZero and deployed on it as its native token. Once the Sidechain transitions to the L1, the Token will be part of the L1

		protocol, serving as its native token. All versions guarantee industry-standard compatibility.
H.3	**Technology Used**	As an ERC-20 token, the Token will be deployed as a smart contract on the Ethereum blockchain. Within the Sidechain, the Token was bridged via LayerZero and deployed on it as its native token. Once the Sidechain transitions to the L1, the Token will be part of the L1 protocol, serving as its native token. Users can manage the Token through their own non-custodial wallet software for Ethereum, the Sidechain, and the L1, provided by third parties or by directly interacting with the token's smart contract through a third-party API.
H.4	**Consensus Mechanism**	The crypto-asset is present on the following networks: Movement and Ethereum. The following applies to Movement: Movement is a Proof-of-Stake Layer-1 blockchain built around the Move programming language. It secures execution through a HotStuff consensus protocol, a BFT variant., paired with parallel transaction execution (Block-STM) to increase throughput. The protocol leverages a leader-based approach with a rotating leader mechanism to ensure fairness and efficiency in transaction processing. The protocol is designed to achieve consensus among a distributed set of validators in the presence of up to one-third of them being faulty or malicious (Byzantine faults). It ensures that all honest validators agree on the order and validity of transactions, enabling the blockchain to maintain a consistent and secure state. The protocol is leader-based, meaning one validator is selected as the leader for each round to propose a block of transactions. The following applies to Ethereum: The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face

		slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.
H.5	**Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**	The crypto-asset is present on the following networks: Movement and Ethereum. The following applies to Movement: Transaction fees in the network are paid in the native token MOVE and serve both to compensate validators and to moderate usage. Token holders can participate in staking and governance, while transaction fee burning and reallocations are used to manage supply and to fund ecosystem incentives. The following applies to Ethereum: The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.
H.6	**Use of Distributed Ledger Technology**	FALSE
H.7	**DLT Functionality Description**	N/A
H.8	**Audit**	TRUE
H.9	**Audit outcome**	An audit was conducted, and no major issues were found within the Project.
Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	**Offer-Related Risks**	A non-exhaustive list of the main risks relating to admitting a token to trading include: Market Volatility Risk: Tokens are subject to extreme price volatility driven by speculation, market sentiments, regulatory announcements, and technical developments. Significant price swings within single trading sessions are common within the cryptocurrency industry, creating substantial risk for investors and potential market manipulation risks.

		Liquidity Risk: Many tokens suffer from insufficient trading volume and limited market depth, particularly during market stress periods. This can result in significant price slippage during large transactions, difficulty executing trades at desired prices, and potential inability to exit positions when needed. Regulatory Compliance Risk: The evolving regulatory landscape creates uncertainty about token classification, with potential reclassifications that may subject tokens to additional compliance requirements. Regulatory actions can result in delisting from exchanges and trading restrictions, among other factors. Technical Infrastructure Risk: Token trading depends on complex blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, and exchange systems that may experience bugs, network congestion, or security vulnerabilities. These technical failures can result in trading halts, transaction failures, or loss of funds. Custody and Security Risk: Unlike traditional securities, tokens require specialised custody solutions and expose holders to risks including private key loss, exchange hacks, smart contract exploits, and phishing attacks, with limited recourse for recovery of stolen or lost assets. Market Manipulation Risk: The relatively small market capitalisation of many tokens makes them susceptible to price manipulation through pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, spoofing, and other manipulative practices that can disadvantage retail investors. Settlement and Counterparty Risk: Token trading involves various intermediaries including exchanges, market makers, and custody providers, each introducing counterparty risk where service provider failure, insolvency, or misconduct could result in loss of assets or inability to trade.
I.2	**Issuer-Related Risks**	A non-exhaustive list of issuer-related risks include: Financial Risk: The Issuer is exposed to various financial risks which include liquidity, credit and market-related risks, all of

		which could impair its capacity to fulfil financial commitments. Reputational Risk: Failure to maintain transparency in financial reporting, governance, or operational practices may undermine stakeholder trust and damage the Issuer's reputation. Insolvency Risk: There is a possibility that the Issuer may encounter financial distress or become unable to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Legal Risk: The Issuer could be subject to legal proceedings, disputes, or regulatory actions that may prove costly, time-consuming, and could result in unfavourable outcomes. Additionally, the Issuer is currently investigating issues connected to and arising out of the CoinDesk article entitled "Inside Movement's Token-Dump Scandal: Secret Contracts, Shadow Advisers and Hidden Middlemen," published April 30, 2025. The Issuer is unable to predict at this time whether the findings and results of the investigation could adversely impact the Issuer's operations, financial condition, or reputation. Funding Risk: The Issuer may face difficulties in obtaining additional capital or financing when required, potentially impacting its operations or growth plans. Regulatory & Legislative Risk: Amendments to relevant laws, regulations, or supervisory expectations could materially affect the Issuer's business model, compliance obligations, or operational capacity. Key Personnel Risk: The Issuer's performance is reliant on certain key individuals whose expertise and leadership are essential. The Issuer is in the process of transitioning its services agreement with Movement Labs to Move Industries. The loss or unavailability of such indviduals, either in connection with that transaction or in the ordinary course of business could negatively affect the business. Business & Operational Risk: The Issuer's business strategy may not achieve its intended outcomes. Ineffective management decisions, operational inefficiencies, or

		execution errors could adversely impact overall performance.
I.3	**Crypto-Assets-related Risks**	A non-exhaustive list of the main risks relating to crypto-assets, including the Token, include: Technology Risk: Crypto-assets are fundamentally dependent on complex software systems that remain prone to vulnerabilities. Smart contract platforms have demonstrated security weaknesses, as highlighted by several notable hacks/exploits. The EVM's global storage model make it susceptible to re-entrancy attacks, where malicious contracts can drain funds by repeatedly calling functions before state changes are finalised. Oracle manipulation attacks exploit the dependence on external price feeds, allowing attackers to manipulate asset prices and trigger favourable liquidations or trades. Flash loan attacks enable attackers to borrow large amounts of crypto-assets without collateral to manipulate markets and exploit DeFi protocols within single transactions. Market Risk: Crypto-assets exhibit significant price volatility that far exceeds traditional asset classes. This volatility stems from the nascent nature of the markets, limited institutional adoption, thin liquidity, and speculative trading behaviour. Moreover, crypto-assets often exhibit high correlation during market stress periods, limiting diversification benefits when they are most needed. The lack of fundamental valuation models for many crypto-assets means that prices are driven primarily by sentiment, technical analysis, and speculative demand rather than underlying economic fundamentals. This creates bubble-like conditions where assets can become dramatically overvalued before experiencing severe corrections. Market manipulation is more prevalent than in traditional markets due to limited regulation and the concentration of holdings among relatively few addresses. The absence of circuit breakers and trading halts means that extreme price movements can continue unabated, creating potential for complete loss of investment value in short periods. Counterparty Risk: The crypto ecosystem relies heavily on various intermediaries and service providers, each introducing potential counterparty risk that could result in partial or total loss of assets. Centralised exchanges, which

		handle the majority of crypto trading volume, operate with varying levels of regulatory oversight and financial backing, creating risks including insolvency, regulatory shutdown, or exit scams. Custody providers and wallet services may suffer security breaches, operational failures, or regulatory issues that could freeze or compromise user assets. DeFi protocols, while designed to be trustless, often contain governance tokens or admin keys that create counterparty risks if protocol developers or large token holders make decisions detrimental to other users. Bridge protocols and cross-chain services introduce additional counterparty risks, as they often rely on multi-signature schemes or validator sets that could become compromised or collude against user interests. Regulatory Risk: The regulatory environment for crypto-assets remains highly uncertain and continues to evolve rapidly, creating substantial risks for holders and users. Different jurisdictions are developing conflicting regulatory frameworks, with some countries embracing crypto-assets while others impose severe restrictions or outright bans. This regulatory uncertainty affects market access, taxation, compliance requirements, and the ability to use crypto-assets for various purposes. Sudden regulatory changes can have immediate and severe impacts on asset values, market liquidity, and the ability to trade or transfer assets. The global nature of crypto-assets means that regulatory changes in major jurisdictions can have worldwide impacts, even affecting users in jurisdictions with more favourable regulations. Custody Risk: Crypto-assets require specialised custody arrangements that place responsibility on individual users for security and asset protection. Self-custody through private wallets requires users to securely generate, store, and manage private keys or seed phrases, with any compromise or loss resulting in permanent and irreversible loss of assets. The technical complexity of proper key management may lead to losses through improper backup procedures, phishing attacks, or malware infections. Hardware wallets, while more secure than software wallets, can be lost, damaged, or stolen, and recovery procedures require careful management of seed phrases that themselves become targets for theft. Third-party custody services reduce individual responsibility but introduce

		counterparty risks and may not provide the same level of regulatory protection as traditional custodians. The irreversible nature of blockchain transactions means that custody errors often cannot be corrected, unlike traditional financial systems where erroneous transactions can typically be reversed or disputed. Liquidity Risk: Many crypto-assets suffer from limited liquidity that can create significant challenges for holders seeking to buy, sell, or use their assets. Trading volumes are often concentrated on a few major exchanges, creating liquidity fragmentation and price disparities across venues. During market stress periods, liquidity can disappear rapidly as market makers withdraw and trading becomes concentrated in sell orders, leading to dramatic price impacts for any significant transactions. The lack of traditional market-making infrastructure and institutional participation in many crypto markets means that liquidity provision is less reliable and professional than in traditional asset classes. Staking requirements, lock-up periods, and vesting schedules can further reduce circulating supply and available liquidity for many assets.
I.4	**Project Implementation-Related Risks**	A non-exhaustive list of the risks relating to the Projects implementation include: Technical Complexity Risk: The Project leverages the Move Stack's modular architecture combining MoveVM execution, Fast Finality Settlement mechanisms, decentralised shared sequencing, and multi-chain interoperability features, each of which adds layers of technical complexity that must function seamlessly together. The integration of both MoveVM and EVM execution environments through the Move Executor creates potential for conflicts, unexpected behaviours, or security vulnerabilities at the intersection of these different virtual machines. The parallel execution capabilities promised by BlockSTM, while offering performance benefits, introduce complex state management challenges and potential race conditions that could lead to transaction failures or security exploits. The Fast Finality Settlement mechanism requires coordination between validator networks, Ethereum settlement contracts, and the underlying blockchain infrastructure, creating multiple dependencies that must all function correctly for the system to operate securely.

		Validator Dependency Risk: The Project's security model relies heavily on validator participation and honest behaviour across multiple different roles including transaction sequencing, block validation, and Fast Finality Settlement attestation. If validator participation becomes concentrated among a small number of operators, this could create centralisation risks that undermine the network's decentralisation and security goals. The economic incentives for validator participation may be insufficient to attract and retain a sufficiently large and geographically diverse validator set, particularly during market downturns when token rewards lose value. Validator slashing mechanisms, while designed to deter malicious behaviour, could also discourage honest participation if they are too aggressive. The multi-role nature of validators in the Movement ecosystem means that failures in one component could cascade to affect other network functions, creating systemic risks. Migration Risk: The planned transition from the current Movement Sidechain to the full Movement L1 represents a complex technical undertaking with several risks for existing users and applications. The complexity of migrating smart contracts and applications from the sidechain environment to the L1 could result in functionality breakdowns, loss of user funds, or security vulnerabilities in migrated code. Coordination of the migration across all ecosystem participants including users, developers, validators, and service providers creates logistical challenges and potential for errors or delays. If the migration fails or encounters significant problems, it could undermine user confidence in the project and result in permanent loss of funds or data. Additionally, the technical requirements for maintaining backward compatibility and ensuring smooth migration may limit the ability to implement optimal technical solutions in the new L1 architecture. Competitive Risk: The Project faces intense competition in multiple market segments, creating substantial risks to adoption and long-term viability. Such competitors have attracted billions of dollars in total value locked and have mature ecosystems that create network effects and switching costs for users and developers. The fragmentation of liquidity and developer attention across multiple Move-based chains could limit the growth potential for all

		participants, particularly newer entrants like Movement. The fast-moving nature of blockchain technology means that competitive advantages can quickly become obsolete as new innovations emerge. Additionally, the success of Movement's shared infrastructure approach depends on attracting multiple application-specific chains, creating a chicken-and-egg problem where early chains may not see sufficient benefits to justify adoption. Adoption Risk: The success of the Project depends critically on achieving sufficient adoption across multiple stakeholder groups. Developer adoption is constrained by the limited size of the Move developer community compared to Solidity developers, creating potential challenges in achieving critical mass. For example, the learning curve for developers transitioning from Solidity to Move is substantial, requires significant time investment and retraining that may deter adoption. User adoption faces challenges including the need to educate users about the benefits of Move-based chains and complexity of multi-chain environments. Institutional adoption may be limited due to nascent nature of the Move ecosystem and the preference of institutions for established platforms with proven track records. The network effects inherent in such platforms mean that adoption challenges compound, as users prefer platforms with more applications, developers prefer platforms with more users, and validators prefer platforms with more economic activity. Governance Risk: The Project's planned transition to decentralised governance through token-weighted voting introduces significant risks related to decision-making, protocol evolution, and community coordination. Token-weighted voting systems can be subject to governance capture by large token holders who may make decisions that benefit their positions at the expense of broader community interests. The concentration of tokens among early investors, team members, and institutional participants could result in governance decisions being made by a small number of actors rather than the broader community. The planned transition of the Issuer's services agreement from Movement Labs to Move Industries may also introduce risks before and following the transition period. Complex technical decisions about protocol upgrades, parameter changes, and security responses may be difficult for token

		holders to evaluate properly, potentially leading to poor decisions or decision-making paralysis.
I.5	**Technology-Related Risks**	Ethereum Blockchain and ERC-20 Token Risk: The Token launched as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain, creating dependencies on Ethereum's infrastructure and associated risks. Ethereum network congestion can result in high gas fees that may exceed the value of smaller token transactions, making the Token economically unviable for certain use cases during peak demand periods. Smart contract vulnerabilities in the ERC-20 implementation or associated infrastructure contracts could lead to token loss or unauthorised transfers that affect all token holders. The Ethereum network's transition to proof-of-stake and ongoing protocol upgrades create potential for network disruptions, consensus failures, or incompatibility issues that could affect the Token's functionality. Scalability Issues: Scalability limitations of the Ethereum mainnet, could create bottlenecks for the Token's transfers and interactions during high-demand periods. The immutable nature of deployed smart contracts means that bugs in the Token contract or associated systems typically cannot be fixed without complex migration procedures that could disrupt token functionality or user balances. Smart Contract Risk: The reliance on smart contracts creating significant risks related to code vulnerabilities, implementation errors, and immutable deployment characteristics. These smart contracts include bridge contracts for asset deposits and withdrawals, staking contracts for validator management, and postconfirmation contracts for Fast Finality Settlement verification. Smart contract vulnerabilities have resulted in several high-profile losses across the DeFi ecosystem, with common attack vectors including reentrancy attacks, integer overflow/underflow, access control failures, and logic errors that allow unauthorised fund transfers or system manipulation. The complexity of the Project's architecture increases the potential attack surface, as vulnerabilities could exist not only in individual contracts but also in the interactions and dependencies between different contract components. Formal verification and auditing of smart contracts, while beneficial, cannot guarantee the absence of

		all vulnerabilities, particularly in complex systems with multiple interacting components. Movement Sidechain Technology Risk: The current Movement Sidechain, creates a complex integration with multiple dependency layers where failure in any component could affect overall system functionality. The centralised validator model currently employed creates single points of failure and potential censorship risks until the transition to full decentralisation is completed.
I.6	**Mitigation measures**	The technology related risks outlined in I.5 are in part mitigated given that an external security audit has been conducted with no major issues found within the Project in accordance with that outlined in H.9 of this whitepaper. Furthermore, the Tokens implementation as an ERC-20 standard provides mitigation against technology risks through its battle-tested infrastructure that has undergone years of real-world validation and security testing across thousands of token implementations. This proven standard ensures immediate compatibility with the extensive Ethereum ecosystem including established wallets, exchanges, DeFi protocols, and development tools, while providing access to mature security auditing practices and frameworks developed specifically for ERC-20 tokens.
Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
J.1	**Adverse impacts on climate and other environment- related adverse impacts**	This crypto-asset generates approximately 5.39 tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions annually (Scope 2) through its validation and ledger maintenance activities, with an average of 0.00002 kg CO2e per transaction. The asset consumes 16,189.71 kWh of energy per year, of which approximately 32.23% comes from renewable sources, meaning the majority still relies on non-renewable energy. While the Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism on Ethereum is significantly more energy-efficient than traditional Proof-of-Work systems, the climate impact remains material, particularly given the substantial reliance on fossil fuel-based electricity in regions where validator nodes operate. The low per-transaction intensity reflects the networks' ability to process high volumes efficiently, though the aggregate environmental footprint underscores the ongoing need for transitioning to renewable energy sources and improving the geographic distribution of validators toward regions with cleaner electricity grids.

Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
S.1	**Name**	Movement Network Foundation
S.2	**Relevant legal entity identifier**	CR-411036
S.3	**Name of the crypto-asset**	MOVE Token
S.4	**Consensus Mechanism**	The crypto-asset is present on the following networks: Movement and Ethereum. The following applies to Movement: Movement is a Proof-of-Stake Layer-1 blockchain built around the Move programming language. It secures execution through a HotStuff consensus protocol, a BFT variant. It pairs with parallel transaction execution (Block-STM) to increase throughput. The protocol leverages a leader-based approach with a rotating leader mechanism to ensure fairness and efficiency in transaction processing. The protocol is designed to achieve consensus among a distributed set of validators in the presence of up to one-third of them being faulty or malicious (Byzantine faults). It ensures that all honest validators agree on the order and validity of transactions, enabling the blockchain to maintain a consistent and secure state. The protocol is leader-based, meaning one validator is selected as the leader for each round to propose a block of transactions. The following applies to Ethereum: The crypto-asset's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced with The Merge in 2022, replaces mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed the other validators verify the blocks integrity. The network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.

S.5	**Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**	The crypto-asset is present on the following networks: Movement and Ethereum. The following applies to Movement: Transaction fees in the network are paid in the native token MOVE and serve both to compensate validators and to moderate usage. Token holders can participate in staking and governance, while transaction fee burning and reallocations are used to manage supply and to fund ecosystem incentives. The following applies to Ethereum: The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.
S.6	**Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates**	2024-09-25
S.7	**End of the period to which the disclosed information relates**	2025-09-25
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	**Energy consumption**	16189.70805 kWh/a
Sources and methodologies		
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 networks 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. For the calculation of energy consumptions of the DLTs in scope, 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. 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.
Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
S.10	**Renewable energy consumption**	32.2255486008 %
S.11	**Energy intensity**	0.00007 kWh
S.12	**Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled**	0.00000 tCO2e/a
S.13	**Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased**	5.38814 tCO2e/a
S.14	**GHG intensity**	0.00002 kgCO2e

Sources and methodologies		
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 Licensed under CC BY 4.0.