StoneX®

StoneX Digital International Ltd

Sustainability Disclosure

Information on the Principal Adverse Impacts of Consensus Mechanisms on the Climate and Environment

(Published pursuant to Article 66(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on Markets in Crypto-Assets ("MiCAR"))

August 2026

STONEX DIGITAL INTERNATIONAL LTD
3rd Floor, Portview House, Thorncastle Street, Dublin 4, Ireland Company Registration No. 751872
Authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland
www.stonex.com

1. Purpose and regulatory basis

This document sets out information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanisms used to issue the crypto-assets in relation to which StoneX Digital International Limited ("**SDI**") provides crypto-asset services ("**Sustainability Disclosure**").

The Sustainability Disclosure is published in accordance with **Article 66(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114** on markets in crypto-assets ("**MiCAR**"), which requires crypto-asset service providers to make such information available in a prominent place on their website. The information has been prepared having regard to the **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422** which supplements MiCAR, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of sustainability indicators relating to adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts ("**Sustainability RTS**").

Pursuant to Article 66(5) of MiCAR, this Sustainability Disclosure is made available on the StoneX Group's website at https://www.stonex.com/.

2. Scope: crypto-assets covered

The Sustainability Disclosure covers the crypto-assets in relation to which SDI provides or intends to provide crypto-asset services. The crypto-assets currently within the scope of the disclosure requirement comprise:

- Bitcoin ("**BTC"**),
- Ethereum ("**ETH**"),
- Solana ("**SOL**"), and
- USD Coin ("**USDC**").

The Sustainability Disclosure also includes information relating to crypto-assets that SDI intends to provide crypto-asset services but in relation to which such services may not yet have commenced. These comprise: Cardano ("**ADA**"), Avalanche ("**AVAX**"), Bitcoin Cash ("**BCH**"), Polkadot ("**DOT**"), Hedera ("**HBAR**"), Chainlink ("**LINK**"), Litecoin ("**LTC**"), Polygon ("**POL**"), Sui ("**SUI**") and XRP ("**XRP**").

3. Consensus mechanisms and their environmental relevance

A '**consensus mechanism**' is the method by which participants in a distributed ledger agree on the validity and ordering of transactions. Under **Article 3(3) of MiCAR**, 'consensus mechanism' *is defined as the rules and procedures by which an agreement is reached, among distributed ledger technology ("DLT") network nodes, that a transaction is validated*. A '**DLT network node**' *means a device or process that is part of a network and that holds a complete or partial replica of records of all transactions on a distributed ledger*.

For the purposes of this Sustainability Disclosure, the consensus mechanism is a key determinant of the relevant climate and other environment-related impacts because it influences the computing resources, energy consumption and associated emissions required to validate transactions and secure the network. The rationale for the disclosure requirements is reflected in the recitals to Sustainability RTS, which provide as follows:

"Transactions relating to crypto-assets, including their issuance, are validated and recorded via consensus mechanisms, namely the rules and procedures to reach an agreement on the validation of a transaction among distributed ledger technology (DLT) network nodes, which are also responsible for holding records of all transactions on a distributed ledger. The achievement of consensus, which requires the use of materials and computing power, comes with impacts on the climate and environment, which differ across DLTs depending on their specific features.

The adequate identification and disclosure of the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts linked to the use of consensus mechanisms to issue crypto-assets is therefore key to the decision-making of those investing in crypto-assets."

Although neither MiCAR nor the Sustainability RTS defines the various types of consensus mechanisms used to validate crypto-asset transactions, the following are among the most commonly used ***consensus mechanisms***[1] in the crypto-asset sector:

- **Proof-of-Work** is a type of **consensus mechanism** under which network participants validate transactions and secure the distributed ledger through competitive computation, commonly referred to as "**mining**". Proof-of-Work mechanisms are typically the most energy-intensive consensus mechanisms and, depending on the energy sources used by miners, may be associated with significant greenhouse gas emissions and electronic waste arising from specialised hardware. Among the crypto-assets covered by this Suitability Disclosure, Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash and Litecoin use Proof-of-Work.

- **Proof-of-Stake** and related "**Byzantine Fault-Tolerant**" refer to other types of consensus mechanisms which secure the network through validators that commit, or "stake", crypto-assets rather than through competitive computation. These mechanisms generally require materially less energy than Proof-of-Work mechanisms and therefore tend to have lower associated climate and other environment-related impacts. The majority of the crypto-assets covered by this disclosure use Proof-of-Stake or a related mechanism.

Some of the crypto-assets covered under this Sustainability Disclosure are tokens issued on, or represented on, one or more host distributed ledgers rather than on a single native blockchain. For example, Chainlink is commonly represented on the Ethereum network, while USDC is issued across multiple supported distributed ledgers. For these crypto-assets, the relevant climate and other environment-related impacts are assessed

[1] *Based on the definitions of National Institute of Standards and Technology of U.S. Department of Commerce (NIST IR 8202: Blockchain Technology Overview)*

by reference to the consensus mechanism of the relevant host distributed ledger or ledgers.

4. Basis of information and sources

The sustainability information required pursuant to **Article 66(5) of MiCAR** is set out in the Annexes to this Sustainability Disclosure. A separate Annex is presented for each crypto-asset within the scope of section 2, in the tables and formats prescribed by the Sustainability RTS.

Article 5 (1) of the Sustainability RTS requires a crypto-asset service provider to make publicly available on its website the information set out in Table 2 of the Annex to the Sustainability RTS ("**Table 2**"), in the format set out therein. Accordingly, a Table 2 is presented for each crypto-asset covered by this Sustainability Disclosure, comprising the general information (fields S.1 to S.7) and the mandatory key indicator on energy consumption (fields S.8 and S.9).

Article 5 (2) of the Sustainability RTS requires the additional publication of the information set out in Table 3 of that Annex ("**Table 3**"), comprising the supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions (fields S.10 to S.16), only where both of the following conditions are met:

a) the crypto-asset service provider provides one or more of the services referred to in Article 3 (1), point (16) (b), (c) and (d), of MiCAR
b) (b) the yearly energy consumption reported in Table 2, field S.8, exceeds **500 000 kilowatt-hours.**

Where those conditions are not met, Article 5 (2) of the Sustainability RTS provides that the crypto-asset service provider may nonetheless publish information on one or more of the supplementary indicators referred to in Table 3, in the format set out therein, in which case the corresponding information on sources and methodologies must also be provided. Where a Table 3 is presented in the Annexes for a crypto-asset whose reported yearly energy consumption does not exceed 500 000 kilowatt-hours, that information is reproduced on this voluntary basis and not by virtue of a publication requirement under Article 5(2).

Article 5 (3) of the Sustainability RTS further permits the publication of information on one or more of the optional indicators set out in **Table 4** of that Annex, including indicators relating to waste and the use of natural resources such as water. The reporting entities have not disclosed such optional indicators for the crypto-assets covered by this Sustainability Disclosure, and no Table 4 is therefore presented in the Annexes.

The information contained in the Annexes has been derived from one or more of the following sources:

- 'crypto-asset white papers' published in accordance with MiCAR by the relevant issuer, offeror, person seeking admission to trading, or other

reporting entity in accordance with the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/2984;

- sustainability disclosures contained in, or accompanying, such white papers in accordance with the Sustainability RTS; and/or
- information made publicly available through the relevant competent authority and/or the 'ESMA MiCAR Register', in accordance with Article 109 of MiCAR.

Each Annex reproduces the sustainability information published by the relevant issuer, offeror, person seeking admission to trading, or other reporting entity. In accordance with **Article 6 (1)** and **Article 6 (2) of the Sustainability RTS**, each Annex identifies:

- the reporting entity responsible for the disclosure and its legal entity identifier (fields S.1 and S.2);
- the reference period to which the disclosure relates (fields S.6 and S.7); and
- the source white paper relied upon, in the fields on sources and methodologies (fields S.9, S.15 and S.16).

SDI has not independently verified, audited, calculated or validated the sustainability information contained in the underlying white papers. The information reproduced in the Annexes reflects the disclosures made by the relevant reporting entities and is published solely for the purposes of complying with **Article 66 (5) of MiCAR.**

Where a reporting entity states that an indicator is unavailable, not applicable or has not been disclosed, the relevant Annex reflects that position.

5. Summary of Consensus Mechanisms and Mandatory Sustainability Indicators

The table below provides a high-level summary of selected mandatory sustainability indicators derived from Table 2 of the Annex to the Sustainability RTS for each crypto-asset covered by this Sustainability Disclosure. The information is based on the sustainability disclosures published by the relevant reporting entities and summarises the issuing ledger, consensus mechanism, annual energy consumption, in assessing the relative climate and environmental impact associated with the relevant consensus mechanism.

The table is intended as a summary only and should be read together with the relevant Annex for each crypto-asset, which contains the detailed sustainability information, sources and methodologies disclosed pursuant to the Sustainability RTS.

Crypto-Asset	Issuing Ledger	Consensus Mechanism	Energy consumption (KWh/year)
Bitcoin (BTC)	Bitcoin	Proof of Work (SHA-256)	185,010,360,649.43
Ethereum (ETH)	Ethereum	Proof of Stake	2,390,166.00000
Solana (SOL)	Solana	Proof of Stake with Proof of History	5,365,500.00000
USD Coin (USDC)	Multiple Ledgers	Depends on Host Ledger (primarily Proof of Stake)	76,453.67777
Cardano (ADA)	Cardano	Proof of Stake (Ouroboros)	813,456.24717
Avalanche (AVAX)	Avalanche	Proof of Stake (Snowman)	844,800.82200
Bitcoin Cash (BCH)	Bitcoin Cash	Proof of Work (SHA-256)	658,459,414.19015
Polkadot (DOT)	Polkadot	Nominated Proof of Stake	630,791.66787
Hedera (HBAR)	Hedera	Hashgraph (Asynchronous BFT)	82,133.21250
Chainlink (LINK)	Ethereum/BNB Chain	Proof of Stake (Host Ledger)	13,000
Litecoin (LTC)	Litecoin	Proof of Work (Scrypt)	1,066,240,345.61482
Polygon (POL)	Ethereum	Proof of Stake	89,538.00757
Sui (SUI)	Sui	Delegated Proof of Stake (BFT)	384,739.20000
XRP (XRP)	XRP Ledger	XRP Ledger Consensus Protocol (BFT-type)	300,181.23511

6. Summary of Supplementary Sustainability Indicators

The table below provides a high-level summary of the relevant **supplementary sustainability indicators** derived from **Table 3 of the Annex to the Sustainability RTS** for each crypto-asset covered by this Sustainability Disclosure. The information is based on sustainability disclosures published by the relevant reporting entities and summarises selected indicators relating to renewable energy consumption, energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions associated with the relevant consensus mechanism.

This table is intended as a summary only and should be read together with the relevant Annex for each crypto-asset, which contains the detailed sustainability indicators, sources and methodologies disclosed pursuant to the Sustainability RTS.

Crypto-Asset	Renewable Energy (%)	Energy intensity (kWh/tx)	Scope 1 GHG (tCO2e/year)	Scope 2 GHG (tCO2e/year)	GHG intensity (kgCO2e/tx)
Bitcoin (BTC)	15.12%	15.67 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	76,223,539.89 tCO2e per year	6.46 kgCO2e per transaction
Ethereum (ETH)	17.41%	0.00010 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	795.47849 tCO2e per year	0.00003 kgCO2e per transaction
Solana (SOL)	14.77%	0.00000 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	1873.14310 tCO2e/a per year	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
USD Coin (USDC)	39.13%	0.0000085291 kWh per transaction	0 t CO2eq per year	23.01885 t CO2eq per year	0.0000025680 kg CO2eq per transaction
Cardano (ADA)	17.41%	0.00014 kWh per transaction	0.00000 tCO2e/a per year	273.95502 tCO2e/a per year	0.00005 kgCO2e per transaction
Avalanche (AVAX)	14.77%	0.00000 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	1873.14310 tCO2e/a per year	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
Bitcoin Cash (BCH)	15.12%	0.05270 kWh per transaction	0.00000 tCO2e/a per year	271282.68519 tCO2e/a per year	0.02171 kgCO2e per transaction
Polkadot (DOT)	14.77%	0.00000 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	1873.14310 tCO2e/a per year	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
Hedera (HBAR)	18.21%	0.000003 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	100.59130 tCO2e per year	0.00001 kgCO2e per transaction
Chainlink (LINK)	15.12%	0.38984 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	1873.14310 tCO2e/a per year	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
Litecoin (LTC)	34.48%	0.03959 kWh per transaction	0.00000 tCO2e/a	439286.82283 tCO2e/a per year	0.01631 kgCO2e per transaction
Polygon (POL)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Sui (SUI)	32.23%	0.00001 kWh per transaction	0.00000 tCO2e per year	128.04623 tCO2e/a per year	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
XRP (XRP)	18.21%	0.00001 kWh per transaction	0.00 tCO2e per year	100.59130 tCO2e per year	0.00001 kgCO2e per transaction

7. Review and updates

SDI shall review this Sustainability Disclosure at least annually and whenever it considers such review necessary to ensure that the information contained herein remains accurate, complete and up to date. Without limitation, a review shall be undertaken where SDI commences or ceases to provide crypto-asset services in relation to a crypto-asset covered by this Suitability Disclosure, or becomes aware of a material change affecting the climate or other environment-related impacts of the relevant consensus mechanism.

Any material amendments to this Sustainability Disclosure shall be published promptly, and the latest version shall be made available in a prominent place on SDI's website.

ANNEXES

Annex A

Bitcoin (BTC)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Bitcoin (BTC)
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof-of-Work (PoW) using SHA-256 mining. Transactions are validated through competitive computational mining. Mining difficulty adjusts approximately every 2,016 blocks and block rewards halve approximately every 210,000 blocks.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Miners are incentivised through block rewards and transaction fees. Fees are market-driven and vary according to transaction size and network congestion. Bitcoin total supply is capped at 21 million BTC.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	4 March 2024
S.7	Reporting Period End	4 March 2025
S.8	Energy Consumption	185,010,360,649.43 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin (BTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX AG (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Bitcoin-BTC-MiCA-Whitepaper-v1.1-05_06_2025-1.pdf Energy consumption estimates are based on a top-down economic model incorporating mining revenue, hardware efficiency and electricity consumption assumptions for SHA-256 mining equipment.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	15.12% of total energy consumption derived from renewable sources.
S.11	Energy Intensity	15.67 kWh per validated transaction.
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year.
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	76,223,539.89 tCO2e per year.
S.14	GHG Intensity	6.46 kgCO2e per validated transaction.

S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin (BTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX AG (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). Node locations are analysed using public data, crawlers and geographic mapping. Energy-source data is derived from the EEA and comparable reference networks.
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin (BTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX AG (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Bitcoin-BTC-MiCA-Whitepaper-v1.1-05_06_2025-1.pdf GHG emissions calculations are based on node energy usage, regional energy-grid data and publicly available emissions information.

Annex B

Ethereum (ETH)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Ethereum
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof-of-Stake (PoS). Validators replace miners, staking ETH as collateral to propose and validate blocks. Honest participation is incentivised with staking rewards, while malicious behaviour can result in slashing. Consensus is maintained by the Beacon Chain; blocks are proposed and confirmed in slots of approximately 12 seconds, grouped into epochs of approximately 32 slots, governed by the Casper FFG and LMD-GHOST algorithms.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators secure the network by staking ETH and proposing or attesting to blocks, earning staking rewards in the form of newly issued ETH and priority transaction fees. Malicious validators risk having their staked ETH slashed. The fee model follows the EIP-1559 upgrade, comprising a base fee that is burned and a priority fee (tip) that incentivises validators; the base fee adjusts dynamically with network congestion.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-04
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-04
S.8	Energy Consumption	2390166.00000 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Ethereum (ETH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Ethereum-ETH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1-05_06_2025.docx-1.pdf Ethereum's energy consumption is minimal following its transition to Proof-of-Stake, which eliminates mining. Estimates are based on validator node operations, hardware efficiency and electricity usage.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	17.41% of the network's energy use comes from renewable sources.
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00010 kWh per transaction

S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	795.47849 tCO2e per year
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00003 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Ethereum (ETH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Ethereum-ETH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1-05_06_2025.docx-1.pdf Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Ethereum (ETH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Ethereum-ETH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1-05_06_2025.docx-1.pdf GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex C

Solana (SOL)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Solana
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	A Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system enhanced by Proof-of-History (PoH). Validators participate in weighted voting based on stake, with PoH acting as a global time source to streamline consensus. The leader schedule is deterministic and precomputed for each epoch (approximately 2 days) based on stake weight, with each slot (approximately 400ms) having a designated leader responsible for producing a block.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators earn staking rewards through an inflationary issuance of SOL tokens; as of 2025 the annualised inflation rate is approximately 4.68% and is set to decrease yearly under a predefined monetary policy. Rewards are proportional to the amount of SOL staked with a validator, including both its own stake and delegated tokens.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-06
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-06
S.8	Energy Consumption	5365500.00000 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Solana (SOL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sol-mica-white-paper/ Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	14.770208242%
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00000 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	1873.14310 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Solana (SOL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sol-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Solana (SOL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sol-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex D

USD Coin (USDC)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	Circle Internet Financial Europe SAS
S.2	LEI	969500OYUDADGZKCR583
S.3	Crypto-asset	USDC
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Not applicable as USDC is a token and therefore does not have a consensus mechanism. USDC runs on base layers, which may be blockchains or layer-2 networks, in turn based on blockchains. Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralised network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Each blockchain supported has developed its own incentive mechanisms and requires fees to realise transactions. As of today, Circle SAS does not take additional fees on these mechanisms.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2025-07-09
S.7	Reporting Period End	2026-07-08
S.8	Energy Consumption	76453.67777 kWh per calendar year (total across all base layers on which USDC is issued)
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the USD Coin (USDC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Circle Internet Financial Europe SAS (LEI: 969500OYUDADGZKCR583). https://www.circle.com/legal/mica-usdc-whitepaper Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422. Indicators are calculated per base layer on which USDC is issued and aggregated to a single figure.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	39.1295263679% (total across all base layers)
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.0000085291 kWh per transaction (total across all base layers)
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0 t CO2eq per calendar year (total across all base layers)
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	23.01885 t CO2eq per calendar year (total across all base layers)

S.14	GHG Intensity	0.0000025680 kg CO2eq per transaction (total across all base layers)
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the USD Coin (USDC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Circle Internet Financial Europe SAS (LEI: 969500OYUDADGZKCR583). https://www.circle.com/legal/mica-usdc-whitepaper Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422. Indicators are calculated per base layer on which USDC is issued and aggregated to a single figure.
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the USD Coin (USDC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Circle Internet Financial Europe SAS (LEI: 969500OYUDADGZKCR583). https://www.circle.com/legal/mica-usdc-whitepaper Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422. Indicators are calculated per base layer on which USDC is issued and aggregated to a single figure.

Annex E

Cardano (ADA)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	ADA
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Ouroboros, a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus protocol. Validators (stake pool operators) are selected on the basis of the amount of ADA staked. Fairness is ensured through a randomised leader election process in which slot leaders are assigned to validate and produce blocks in each epoch, and transaction finality is achieved through a chain selection rule that ensures all nodes reach consensus on the correct ledger state.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Stake pool operators earn rewards for producing and verifying blocks, while ADA holders who delegate their tokens to stake pools receive a share of those rewards. The amount of ADA staked determines the likelihood of being selected to validate transactions. Transaction fees are calculated using a predictable fee structure.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-10
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-10
S.8	Energy Consumption	813456.24717 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Cardano (ADA) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/ada-mica-white-paper/ The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components. Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	17.405765334 %
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00014 kWh per transaction
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00000 tCO2e/a per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	273.95502 tCO2e/a per year
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00005 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Cardano (ADA) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/ada-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Cardano (ADA) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/ada-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex F

Avalanche (AVAX)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Avalanche
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	A Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism known as Avalanche Consensus, comprising three interconnected protocols: Snowball, Snowflake and Avalanche. Validators randomly sample a small, constant-sized subset of other validators and repeatedly poll them to determine the preferred transaction, maintaining confidence counters until a pre-defined decision threshold is exceeded.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators are required to stake AVAX tokens; the amount staked influences their probability of being selected to propose or validate new blocks. Validators earn rewards proportional to the amount of AVAX staked and to their uptime and performance in validating transactions, and may also accept delegations from other token holders, with delegators sharing in the rewards.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-06
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-06
S.8	Energy Consumption	844800.82200 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Avalanche (AVAX) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/avax-mica-white-paper/ Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	14.770208242%

S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00000 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	1873.14310 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Avalanche (AVAX) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/avax-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Avalanche (AVAX) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/avax-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex G

Bitcoin Cash (BCH)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Bitcoin Cash
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW).
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Bitcoin Cash uses Proof-of-Work to reward miners with block rewards and transaction fees, with supply capped at 21 million BCH. SmartBCH, a sidechain, adds validator-based incentives. Both networks use fee structures that promote sustainability, efficiency and active participation from miners and validators.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-04-04
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-04-04
S.8	Energy Consumption	658459414.19015 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin Cash (BCH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/BCH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1.pdf Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	15.116111393 %
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.05270 kWh per transaction
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00000 tCO2e/a per year

S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	271282.68519 tCO2e/a per year
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.02171 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin Cash (BCH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/BCH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1.pdf Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Bitcoin Cash (BCH) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/BCH-MiCA-Whitepaper-v-1.1.pdf GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex H

Polkadot (DOT)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Polkadot
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Nominated Proof-of-Stake (NPoS) on the Polkadot network. The white paper records that DOT is present on the following networks: binance_smart_chain, huobi, polkadot. Binance Smart Chain uses a hybrid Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) mechanism combining elements of Delegated Proof of Stake and Proof of Authority.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators, who produce blocks and validate transactions, are rewarded in DOT tokens through inflationary rewards and a share of transaction fees, while nominators who delegate their stake to validators receive a portion of those rewards based on performance. Slashing penalties are imposed on validators and nominators in the event of security breaches or prolonged inactivity. Transaction fees are calculated using a weight-based model.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-06
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-06
S.8	Energy Consumption	630791.66787 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polkadot (DOT) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/dot-mica-white-paper/ Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	14.770208242%

S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00000 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	1873.14310 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polkadot (DOT) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/dot-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polkadot (DOT) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/dot-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex I

Hedera (HBAR)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	Hedera HBAR
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	A leaderless, asynchronous Byzantine Fault Tolerant (aBFT) consensus mechanism. The Hashgraph algorithm allows all nodes to participate in consensus collectively, and transactions achieve deterministic finality within seconds. While HBAR can be staked to support network security, it does not function as a Proof-of-Stake mechanism in which validators are selected based on stake; staking instead helps prevent Sybil attacks.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A fixed-fee model applies. Hedera does not rely on mining rewards or inflationary staking incentives; transactions incur fixed HBAR fees covering consensus, token transfers and smart contracts. All fees collected in HBAR are distributed to network nodes. The total supply is fixed at 50 billion HBAR.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-08
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-08
S.8	Energy Consumption	82133.21250 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Hedera (HBAR) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/hbar-mica-white-paper/ The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components. Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	18.21% of the network's energy use comes from renewable sources.
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.000003 kWh per transaction
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	100.59130 tCO2e per year
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00001 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Hedera (HBAR) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/hbar-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Hedera (HBAR) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/hbar-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex J

Chainlink (LINK)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	ChainLink
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	The white paper records that the ChainLink Token is present on the following networks: binance_smart_chain, ethereum. Binance Smart Chain uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), combining elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA), with 21 active validators selected through staking and voting by token holders.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process and earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards. Validators are selected based on the amount of BNB staked and the votes received from delegators; validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-04-02
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-04-02
S.8	Energy Consumption	13000 Kwh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Chainlink (LINK) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Chainlink-LINK-MiCA-Whitepaper-v1.1-05_06_2025-1.pdf Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	15.116111602 %

S.11	Energy Intensity	0.38984 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	1873.14310 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Chainlink (LINK) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Chainlink-LINK-MiCA-Whitepaper-v1.1-05_06_2025-1.pdf Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Chainlink (LINK) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://wp.lcx.com/wp-content/uploads/Chainlink-LINK-MiCA-Whitepaper-v1.1-05_06_2025-1.pdf GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex K

Litecoin (LTC)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH
S.2	LEI	39120077M9TG0O1FE242
S.3	Crypto-asset	Litecoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof-of-Work (PoW) using the Scrypt hashing algorithm. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles to add new blocks; the target block interval is approximately 2.5 minutes. Block rewards halve approximately every four years until the maximum supply of 84 million LTC is reached, and mining difficulty adjusts approximately every 2,016 blocks.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Miners receive block rewards, initially 50 LTC per block and halving approximately every four years, together with transaction fees calculated in LTC per byte of transaction data, which are dynamic and vary with network congestion. Dogecoin supports auxiliary proof-of-work (merged mining), so Litecoin miners may receive rewards from both networks for the same computational work. The cost of mining provides the economic incentive for honest participation.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-04-17
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-04-17
S.8	Energy Consumption	1066240345.61482 kWh/a
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Litecoin (LTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH (LEI: 39120077M9TG0O1FE242). https://white-paper.crypto-risk-metrics.com/en/litecoin-ffg-d74jz1vrd/index.html Energy consumption is calculated using a "top-down" approach based on an economic model of miners. Hardware is pre-selected on the basis of the Scrypt hashing algorithm and a profitability threshold derived from the revenue and cost structure of mining operations; only hardware above that threshold is treated as part of the network. Merged mining is taken into account where identified. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	34.4781471084 %
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.03959 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00000 tCO2e/a
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	439286.82283 tCO2e/a
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.01631 kgCO2e
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Litecoin (LTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH (LEI: 39120077M9TG0O1FE242). https://white-paper.crypto-risk-metrics.com/en/litecoin-ffg-d74jz1vrd/index.html Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of mining nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used. This geographic information is combined with publicly available data from Our World in Data (Ember; Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Litecoin (LTC) MiCA White Paper prepared by Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH (LEI: 39120077M9TG0O1FE242). https://white-paper.crypto-risk-metrics.com/en/litecoin-ffg-d74jz1vrd/index.html GHG emissions are determined from mining node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with publicly available carbon-intensity data from Our World in Data (Ember; Energy Institute, Statistical Review of World Energy). Where no information on the geographic distribution of mining nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex L

Polygon (POL)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	POL
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Polygon's Proof-of-Stake.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	POL supports a protocol-level incentive system, rewarding stakers and validators with emissions or transaction fees. Fees, paid in POL, vary by chain activity. Emissions and reward rates are governed by decentralized decisions, promoting long-term participation and security across the Polygon ecosystem.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-04-01
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-04-01
S.8	Energy Consumption	89538.00757 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polygon (POL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/pol-mica-white-paper/ Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism[2]

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	Not Applicable

[2] Pursuant to Article 5 (2) point (b) of the Sustainability RTS, the information set out in Table 3 is required to be published only where the yearly energy consumption reported in Table 2, field S.8, exceeds 500.000 kilowatt-hours.The yearly energy consumption reported for Polygon (POL) in field S.8 is below this threshold. Table 3 is therefore not applicable to Polygon (POL).

S.11	Energy Intensity	Not Applicable
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	Not Applicable
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	Not Applicable
S.14	GHG Intensity	Not Applicable
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polygon (POL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/pol-mica-white-paper/ Not Applicable. The reporting entity states that the supplementary information in Table 3 (J.2) is not applicable for this crypto-asset.
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Polygon (POL) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/pol-mica-white-paper/ Not Applicable. The reporting entity states that the supplementary information in Table 3 (J.2) is not applicable for this crypto-asset.

Annex M

Sui (SUI)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	SUI
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT).
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Validators stake SUI to secure the network, earning rewards while risking slashing for misconduct. Token holders may delegate SUI to validators, sharing rewards. Users pay transaction fees in SUI, funding validators and ensuring efficient, secure blockchain operations.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-05-18
S.7	Reporting Period End	2024-05-18
S.8	Energy Consumption	384739.20000 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Sui (SUI) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sui-mica-white-paper/ The energy consumption of the SUI token is calculated using a bottom-up approach, focusing on node activity. Public data, open-source tools and certified laboratory tests inform the estimates. Network-level energy use is attributed to the token based on its gas usage, using FFG DTI data to identify asset implementations.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	32.225548601%
S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00001 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00000 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	128.04623 tCO2e/a

S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Sui (SUI) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sui-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the Sui (SUI) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/sui-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.

Annex N

XRP (XRP)

Table 2: Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.1	Reporting Entity	LCX
S.2	LEI	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3	Crypto-asset	XRP
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	A Federated Consensus Mechanism. Independent validators confirm transactions by voting on the most recent valid ledger. Unlike other consensus mechanisms, validators receive no financial incentives, which enhances decentralisation and reduces the risk of manipulation. Transactions achieve finality within 3-5 seconds.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	The XRP Ledger does not rely on staking rewards or mining incentives. Transaction fees are minimal, typically fractions of a cent, and a portion of each transaction fee is permanently burned, gradually reducing the total XRP supply over time. Validators do not receive financial rewards.
S.6	Reporting Period Start	2024-03-05
S.7	Reporting Period End	2025-03-05
S.8	Energy Consumption	300181.23511 kWh per year
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the XRP (XRP) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/xrp-mica-white-paper/ The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components. Energy consumption is estimated using a "bottom-up" approach in which the network nodes are the central factor. Assumptions are derived from public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers; hardware requirements follow the client software specifications and device energy consumption is measured in certified test laboratories. The Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used, where available, to identify all implementations of the asset in scope.

Table 3: Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Field	Indicator	Disclosure
S.10	Renewable Energy Consumption	18.21% of the network's energy use comes from renewable sources.

S.11	Energy Intensity	0.00001 kWh per transaction
S.12	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Controlled)	0.00 tCO2e per year
S.13	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (Purchased)	100.59130 tCO2e per year
S.14	GHG Intensity	0.00001 kgCO2e per transaction
S.15	Key Energy Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the XRP (XRP) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/xrp-mica-white-paper/ Node locations are determined using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers. Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used, taking account of their incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA).
S.16	Key GHG Sources and Methodology	Information derived from the XRP (XRP) MiCA White Paper prepared by LCX (LEI: 529900SN07Z6RTX8R418). https://www.lcx.com/xrp-mica-white-paper/ GHG emissions are determined from node locations established using public information sites and open-source and in-house crawlers, combined with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Where no information on the geographic distribution of nodes is available, comparable reference networks are used.