CRYPTO RISK METRICS
DON'T TRUST. VERIFY.

White paper drafted under the European Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 for FFG 8N2VXJKB1

Preamble

00. Table of Content

01. Date of notification

2026-03-31

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 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 omissions 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

Initially the token had no utility other than being holdable and transferable and could not be exchanged for any goods or services (2025-03-08). On April 23, 2025, the issuer announced that the token would have additional functions (https://gettrumpmemes.com/dinner, accessed on 2025-04-24): In the future, certain top holders (based on the number of tokens held) will have the opportunity to register for a dinner with Donald J. Trump. It is not clear whether this constitutes a legally binding guarantee or a legally enforceable right that investors or holders of the token can claim. Also, the terms published by the issuer apply: https://gettrumpmemes.com/terms. Regardless of this, this token is not classified as a utility token.

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

OFFICIAL TRUMP tokens this white paper refers to are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are currently available on the Solana blockchain (at the time of writing this white paper (2025-03-08) and according to DTI FFG shown in F.14). As outlined on the project's website (https://gettrumpmemes.com/, accessed at 2025-03-08), the total supply is 1,000,000,000 tokens, scheduled for release over three years. The initial production of the tokens (the so-called "mint") took place on January 17, 2025 14:01:48 +UTC (see transaction hash: https://solscan.io/tx/UFec7orzRrt17gDr6NpB1dNGwoKBSHyyEww94KJcZa4gFNYTBH2yWPVZDB4L5Gp4jsrPs9efwxWGdqGai4XKWtG). As outlined on the project's website (https://gettrumpmemes.com/, accessed at 2025-03-08) at the initial mint, 200,000,000 tokens were fully unlocked. The remaining 800,000,000 tokens are set to be gradually released over the next 36 months after the date of initial mint. According to the statements made on the beforementioned website, CIC Digital LLC, an affiliate of The Trump Organization, and Fight Fight Fight LLC collectively own 80% of the Trump Cards, subject to a 3-year unlocking schedule. It is also stated on the website that these tokens are subject to lock-up periods ranging from 3 to 12 months and will subsequently be unlocked linearly over a 24-month period. The remaining tokens are said to be allocated with 10% reserved for liquidity and 10% for public distribution, which were fully unlocked at launch.

On April 23, 2025, the issuer announced that the token would have additional functions (https://gettrumpmemes.com/dinner, accessed on 2025-04-24): In the future, certain top holders (based on the number of tokens held) will have the opportunity to register for a dinner with Donald J. Trump. It is not clear whether this constitutes a legally binding guarantee or a legally enforceable right that investors or holders of the token can claim. Also, the terms published by the issuer apply: https://gettrumpmemes.com/terms.

09. Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability

Initially the token had no utility other than being holdable and transferable and could not be exchanged for any goods or services (2025-03-08). On April 23, 2025, the issuer announced that the token would have additional functions (https://gettrumpmemes.com/dinner, accessed on 2025-04-24): In the future, certain top holders (based on the number of tokens held) will have the opportunity to register for a dinner with Donald J. Trump. It is not clear whether this constitutes a legally binding guarantee or a legally enforceable right that investors or holders of the token can claim. Also, the terms published by the issuer apply: https://gettrumpmemes.com/terms.

Regardless of this, this token is not classified as a utility token.

10. Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is seeking admission to trading on any Crypto Asset Service Provider platform in the European Union in accordance to Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937. In accordance to Article 5(4), this crypto-asset white paper may be used by entities admitting the token to trading after Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH as the person responsible for drawing up such white paper has given its consent to its use in writing to the respective Crypto

Asset Service Provider. If a CASP wishes to use this white paper, inquiries can be made under info@crypto-risk-metrics.com.

Part A – Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading

A.1 Name

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH

A.2 Legal form

The legal form of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is , which corresponds to "".

A.3 Registered address

The registered address of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is Lange Reihe 73 22045 Hamburg

Germany

A.4 Head office

Not Applicable

A.5 Registration date

2018-12-03

A.6 Legal entity identifier

39120077M9TG0O1FE242

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

The national identifier of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is Handelsreigster 12.

A.8 Contact telephone number

Phone

A.9 E-mail address

info@crypto-risk-metrics.com

A.10 Response time (Days)

030

A.11 Parent company

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has no parent company.

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Position	Address
Tim Zölitz	Chairman	Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, Germany

A.13 Business activity

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is a technical service provider, who supports regulated entities in the fulfillment of their regulatory requirements. In this regard, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH acts as a data-provider for ESG-data according to article 66 (5). Due to the regulations laid out in article 5 (4) of the REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH aims at providing central services for crypto-asset white papers in order to minimize market confusion due to conflicting white papers for the same asset.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH does not have a parent company. Accordingly, no business activity of a parent company is to be reported in this section.

A.15 Newly established

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has been etablished since 2018 and is therefore not newly established (i. e. older than three years).

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH's profit after tax for the last three financial years are as follows:

2024 (unaudited): negative 50.891,81 EUR

2023 (unaudited): negative 27.665,32 EUR

2022: 104.283,00 EUR.

As 2023 and 2024 were the years building Software for the MiCAR-Regulation which was not yet in place, revenue streams from these investments are expected to be generated in 2025.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Not Applicable

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

B.2 Name

B.3 Legal form

B.4 Registered address

B.5 Head office

B.6 Registration date

B.7 Legal entity identifier

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

B.9 Parent company

B.10 Members of the management body

B.11 Business activity

B.12 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

C.1 Name

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.4 Head office

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Long Name: "Binance Coin", Short Name: "BNB" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-03-11).

D.2 Crypto-assets name

Long Name: "Binance Coin" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-03-11).

D.3 Abbreviation

Short Name: "BNB" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-03-11).

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

D.6 Utility Token Classification

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

D.8 Plans for the token

D.9 Resource allocation

D.10 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

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

E.3 Fundraising target

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

E.8 Issue price

E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price

E.10 Subscription fee

E.11 Offer price determination method

E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets

E.13 Targeted holders

E.14 Holder restrictions

E.15 Reimbursement notice

E.16 Refund mechanism

E.17 Refund timeline

E.18 Offer phases

E.19 Early purchase discount

E.20 Time-limited offer

E.21 Subscription period beginning

E.22 Subscription period end

E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

E.26 Right of withdrawal

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

E.28 Transfer time schedule

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

E.31 CASP identifier

E.32 Placement form

E.33 Trading platforms name

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

E.35 Trading platforms access

E.36 Involved costs

E.37 Offer expenses

E.38 Conflicts of interest

E.39 Applicable law

E.40 Competent court

Part F – Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

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 crypto-asset white paper

F.5 The type of submission

The type of submission is NEWT , which stands for "New"

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

Long Name: "Binance Coin" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-03-11).

F.8 Website of the issuer

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

F.10 Publication date

2026-04-01

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper

EN

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

HWRGLMT9T, T4FV9055Q

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier

8N2VXJKB1

F.15 Voluntary data flag

This white paper has been submitted on a mandatory basis under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

F.16 Personal data flag

Yes, this white paper contains personal data as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (the GDPR).

F.17 LEI eligibility

F.18 Home Member State

F.19 Host Member States

Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

G.4 Future public offers

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

G.6 Utility token classification

G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

G.9 Non-trading request

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

G.14 Token value protection schemes

No – the crypto-asset does not have any mechanisms or schemes in place that aim to stabilise or protect its market value. Its value is determined solely by market supply and demand, and may be subject to significant volatility.

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

G.16 Compensation schemes

G.17 Compensation schemes description

G.18 Applicable law

G.19 Competent court

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

H.3 Technology used

H.4 Consensus mechanism

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

H.7 DLT functionality description

H.8 Audit

H.9 Audit outcome

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

I.2 Issuer-related risks

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

I.5 Technology-related risks

I.6 Mitigation measures

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

S.1 Name

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

S.3 Name of the cryptoasset

Binance Coin

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security.

Core Components:

1. Validators (so-called “Cabinet Members”): Validators on BSC are responsible for producing new blocks, validating transactions, and maintaining the network’s security. To become a validator, an entity must stake a significant amount of BNB (Binance Coin). Validators are selected through staking and voting by token holders. There are 21 active validators at any given time, rotating to ensure decentralization and security.

2. Delegators: Token holders who do not wish to run validator nodes can delegate their BNB tokens to validators. This delegation helps validators increase their stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Delegators earn a share of the rewards that validators receive, incentivizing broad participation in network security.

3. Candidates: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are in the pool waiting to become validators. They are essentially potential validators who are not currently active but can be elected to the validator set through community voting. Candidates play a crucial role in ensuring there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, thus maintaining network resilience and decentralization. Consensus Process

4. Validator Selection: Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks. The selection process involves both the current validators and the pool of candidates, ensuring a dynamic and secure rotation of nodes.

5. Block Production: The selected validators take turns producing blocks in a PoA-like manner, ensuring that blocks are generated quickly and efficiently. Validators validate transactions, add them to new blocks, and broadcast these blocks to the network.

6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 3 seconds and quick transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus. Security and Economic Incentives

7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB.

8. Delegation and Rewards: Delegators earn rewards proportional to their stake in validators. This incentivizes them to choose reliable validators and participate in the network’s security. Validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards, which provides continuous economic incentives to maintain network security and performance.

9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Binance Smart Chain (BSC) uses the Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus mechanism to ensure network security and incentivize participation from validators and delegators.

Incentive Mechanisms

1. Validators:

- Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees and block rewards.

- Selection Process: Validators are selected based on the amount of BNB staked and the votes received from delegators. The more BNB staked and votes received, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

2. Delegators:

- Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks.

- Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators.

3. Candidates:

Pool of Potential Validators: Candidates are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience.

4. Economic Security:

- Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network.

- Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets.

Fees on the Binance Smart Chain

1. Transaction Fees:

- Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and compensating validators.

- Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions. However, BSC ensures that fees remain significantly lower than those on the Ethereum mainnet.

2. Block Rewards:

Incentivizing Validators: Validators earn block rewards in addition to transaction fees. These rewards are distributed to validators for their role in maintaining the network and processing transactions.

3. Cross-Chain Fees:

Interoperability Costs: BSC supports cross-chain compatibility, allowing assets to be transferred between Binance Chain and Binance Smart Chain. These cross-chain operations incur minimal fees, facilitating seamless asset transfers and improving user experience.

4. Smart Contract Fees:

Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform.

S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates

2025-03-11

S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates

2026-03-11

S.8 Energy consumption

87600.00000 kWh/a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

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

energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation.

The following sources where used: bscscan

S.10 Renewable energy consumption

S.11 Energy intensity

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased

S.14 GHG intensity

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

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