

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

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Bitcoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	148816409305.47226
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	3.89801
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	58569585.80798
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	1.53414
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not

		account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Ethereum
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	4610409.29782
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	32.498508697
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00025
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	1439.82306
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00008
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024

		2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Cardano
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	391466.66241
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	37.028292394
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00013
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	130.17637
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00004
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024

		2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	XRP
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms, secure the network through a predefined set of validators who are trusted to validate transactions and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms operate with known and vetted participants, often selected by a governing entity. Validators are incentivized to maintain the network's integrity through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations. Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid transactions or failing to participate in consensus, can result in penalties, removal from the validator set, or other repercussions, creating an economic and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior. Validators reach consensus by verifying transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as a majority of validators act honestly, the network remains secure.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	458003.16726
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	29.267139406
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00002
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	197.02201

S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00001
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	EURC
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	190.22173
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Dogecoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	6458082305.03831
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.43402
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	2541703.61646
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.17082
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not

		account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Hedera
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms, secure the network through a predefined set of validators who are trusted to validate transactions and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms operate with known and vetted participants, often selected by a governing entity. Validators are incentivized to maintain the network's integrity through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations. Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid transactions or failing to participate in consensus, can result in penalties, removal from the validator set, or other repercussions, creating an economic and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior. Validators reach consensus by verifying transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as a majority of validators act honestly, the network remains secure.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	46826.99637
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Chainlink
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	437.19992
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Litecoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	5197294240.30427
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.18946
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	2045496.00677
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.07457
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not

		account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Solana
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	13529689.53877
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	32.802663232
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00001
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	4441.04544
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024

		2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Sui
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1018198.76517
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	29.07
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00005
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	467.35323
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00002
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024

		2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
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General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Uniswap
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	24167.17473
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

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

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	ILIRIKA borzno posredniška hiša d.d., Ljubljana
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900OSVFQK3XISEQ85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Stellar
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms, secure the network through a predefined set of validators who are trusted to validate transactions and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms operate with known and vetted participants, often selected by a governing entity. Validators are incentivized to maintain the network's integrity through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations. Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid transactions or failing to participate in consensus, can result in penalties, removal from the validator set, or other repercussions, creating an economic and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior. Validators reach consensus by verifying transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as a majority of validators act honestly, the network remains secure.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-06-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	50260.80135
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.